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HISTORY OF
Mendocino and Lake
Counties
CALIFORNIA

WITH
Biographical Sketches
OF

*The Leading Men and Women of the Counties who have
been Identified with their Growth and
Development from the Early
Days to the Present*



HISTORY BY
AURELIUS O. CARPENTER AND PERCY H. MILLBERRY

ILLUSTRATED
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

1914

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A. W. Carpenter

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I

Organization and Legislative History of Mendocino County

Mendocino county is an integral part of the State of California which was created out of territory ceded to the United States by Mexico in 1848, as a penalty of and recompense for the expenses incurred by the United States in the war between the two countries in 1846-7. At that time the country comprised therein was little valued by either of the contracting parties, and the acquisition thereof was belittled and scouted by the opponents of the war, very much as Seward's acquisition of Alaska has been in later years. So, too, has the value of Mendocino county been underrated in past years, and only within the last five years has its true value to the nation received recognition at the hands of capitalists, who are generally the first to acquire an understanding of the availability of any section of a new country for purposes of profit from land investments. Mendocino's southern line is eighty-four miles north of San Francisco, and stretches one hundred miles along the Pacific coast to Humboldt and Trinity on the north. It contains sixty townships, by United States survey, nearly one and a half million acres. Only about 80,000 acres of this vast area is in cultivation, the rest being grazing land, timber, brush, and lake and watercourse. Timber covers nearly one-third of its area; chemissal one-third, and the open land the remaining third. Of the brush and timber land a large percentage is fit for man's uses, growing fruit and cereals when once cleared. The greater part of its timber area is covered with redwood, tanbark oak, madrona, all evergreens, reproducing themselves from the roots after having been cut down for man's use. The range of mountains north and south through its center divides the county into two nearly equal sections—the coast and the interior, the first being mostly timber, the second mostly open land. On the coast is a number of rivers flowing into the ocean, mainly in a northerly course—the Gualala, the Garcia, Navarro, Big river, Noyo, and Ten-Mile, all considerable streams about thirty miles long. The interior section covers the watershed of Russian river on the south, and Eel river on the north, either much larger and longer than the coast streams. The one southerly branch of Eel river, where it enters Mendocino, from a short digression into Lake county, through the winter has a breadth of two hundred and twenty-five feet and depth of ten feet, and in high water has measured at the same spot, two hundred and fifty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep, with a velocity of over five miles an hour. And this is but one of four forks of Eel river in the county.

The assessed valuation of the county for 1913 was \$16,346.314; population in 1910, 23,929; acres wheat, 12,000; oats, 9,000; barley, 7,500; hay, 30,000; hops, 2,352; alfalfa, 4,000. There are in the county 15,682 cattle; 5,760 hogs; 252 mules; 4,389 horses; 90,785 sheep; 4,279 goats; 35,000 poultry. Of fruit trees there are 98,000 apple; 56,000 peach; 50,000 pear; 26,000 prune; 1,400 walnut. And it is safe to say that all the foregoing figures, except as refers to

assessed value, may be considered twenty per cent. too low. The assessed value is undoubtedly forty per cent below the real cash value. Land values have more than doubled in the last two years, and in many sections have quadrupled.

According to Indian tradition, this county and Humboldt were once one vast mesa, level and waterless in summer, but the coyote (their representative of power and energy) caused an upheaval into its now broken state. Winter rains filled the chasms, washed down the silt, overflowed, and broke out from one to another, forming lakes and rivers, which former eventually became the present valleys. Hence the soil in each is determined by the character of that of the surrounding hills. Some are sandy loam, and some the black loam approaching the adobe. Either is rich in the qualities which make for heavy production of cereals or root crops. There is much red soil in the hills, evidencing volcanic origin, and this is unsurpassed for fruit and vine.

In Ukiah valley, the virgin soil has been known to produce one hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats per acre, and sixty bushels of wheat. Corn yields well in the river bottom lands, without irrigation, often not having a shower of rain upon it from planting to harvest, and hops yield from eighteen hundred to twenty-two hundred pounds per acre.

The various branches of Eel river afford but meagre bottom lands, the hills shutting in too precipitously. This is also true of the coast streams, except the Navarro, which in Anderson broadens out sufficiently to afford some level cultivating land. Russian river, on the contrary, has a succession of valleys along its several branches, the principal of which are Walker, Redwood, Coyote, Potter, Ukiah, and Sanel. Little lake and Long valley and Round valley are on the extreme headwaters of the South Eel river.

Unlike the greater part of the southern and central parts of the state, Mendocino was only slightly cursed with Spanish grants, as there were only three located in the county, and one of these incurred final rejection, and one of the others was undoubtedly fraudulent, though finally confirmed through the effect of perjured testimony. The Richardson grant, as it was generally styled, lying along the immediate ocean bank, was finally rejected, but those persons who had bought acreage of the claimants, in good faith, and were occupying and using the same, were permitted to enter, as government land, such premises as they held at the time of the passage of the enabling act. This grant covered the country one league wide from Garcia to Big river, but was overlapped by the Garcia grant from Mal Paso to the Garcia river, which never was seriously urged, and was not considered at all by settlers, and, as far as can be learned, none of it was ever purchased by any of them, while of the Richardson grant hundreds of acres were purchased in good faith, and fenced, and much of it cultivated.

The Yokayo grant was made to Cayetano Juarez, May 24, 1845, by Pio Pico, and duly approved by the Mexican assembly June 3, 1846. His claim was rejected November 7, 1854, and confirmed on appeal April 17, 1863, and again confirmed on appeal by the supreme court in December, 1864. It covered the valley of Russian river from the southern end of Ukiah valley to the northern end of Redwood valley, from one to two miles wide, and approximating sixteen miles in length, and containing 35,541 acres. The name, Yokayo, was as near that of the Indian tribe inhabiting the territory as white men could pronounce it; but which was still farther removed from

the Indian tongue in naming the principal valley and the town therein, as the present cognomen of Ukiah.

Sanel grant was located on Russian river, in a valley five miles south of Ukiah valley, and was to be of four leagues of land, provided that much land could be contained within the boundaries given in the petition asking for the grant. It was rejected by the land commissioners October 18, 1853, and their decision reversed by the United States district court, June 14, 1856. These grants were sold out on advantageous terms to settlers, at from \$2.50 per acre to \$10 per acre, with a series of years for making payments.

Mendocino was named from the cape of that name on its northern coast boundary, which cape was discovered by Bartolomeo Ferrolo, chief pilot for Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, who took command of the expedition on the death of Cabrillo. The latter died at the Santa Barbara islands, and Ferrolo sailed north, discovering and naming the cape February 28, 1543, for the then viceroy of New Spain, Antonio de Mendoza. In 1579, Sir Francis Drake, seeking the Northwest passage, struck the coast at about Cape Blanco, and sailed south past Cape Mendocino and anchored in Drake's bay on June 17, 1579. The Russian settlement, at Fort Ross, was in Sonoma county, and beyond the naming of Russian river, seemed to have no connection with or influence upon Mendocino county.

By treaty of peace and settlement with Mexico, dated at Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, the boundaries of the ceded territory were defined, ratified by the president, March 16, 1848, and promulgated July 4, 1848. In 1849, a constitutional convention was assembled in Monterey, and on the close of the session, October 12, a proclamation was published calling upon the citizens of the proposed state to form a government, and elect officers, ratify the constitution, and assume the responsibilities of self-government. This document was signed by B. Riley, brevet brigadier-general United States of America, as governor, and H. W. Hallock, brevet captain and secretary of state.

In accordance with the provisions of the constitution, at the first session of the legislature, in San Jose, on the 15th of December, 1849, "an act subdividing the state into counties and establishing courts," the boundaries of Mendocino county were given as follows: Beginning on the parallel of forty degrees of north latitude, at a point in the ocean three English miles from land, and running due east on said parallel to the summit of the Coast range; thence in a southerly direction, following the summit of the Coast range, and past Cache creek, to Putah creek; thence following up said creek to its sources in the mountains called Mayacmas; thence along the summit of said mountains to the head of Russian river; thence down the middle of said river to its mouth, and three English miles into the ocean; thence in a northerly direction parallel with the coast to the point of beginning. The county, for the time, was attached to Sonoma county for judicial purposes. This would include the old Fort Ross Russian settlement, and the greater part of what is now Lake county, yet leaving out all that stretch of country between Russian river and the Mayacmas mountains. The legislators evidently had little knowledge of the country they were trying to segregate, as a line from the head of Putah creek to the Mayacmas, thence along the summit to the head of Russian river, would be as intricate as a spider web. However, by act of March 11, 1859, the boundaries were changed to read as

follows: Beginning at a point three miles west of the mouth of the Gualala stream, and up the middle of the channel of said stream two miles; thence in a direct line to the most northern and highest peak or summit of the Redwood mountains immediately north of Cloverdale and Oat valley; thence due east to the western boundary of Napa county, on the summit of the Mayacmas ridge; thence northerly and easterly along the west and north boundary of Napa county to the western boundary of Colusa county; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Colusa and Tehama counties to a point on the fifth standard north of Mount Diablo meridian; thence along such standard parallel due west to a point in the Pacific ocean three miles west of the shore; thence southerly parallel with the coast to the point of beginning.

By the same act an election for county officers was ordered for the first Monday in May, 1859, at which were to be elected county judge, district attorney, county clerk, auditor, and recorder, treasurer, sheriff, assessor, coroner, surveyor, and three supervisors and by an amendment a superintendent of schools was included in the list of officers. Joseph Knox, F. Nally, Harry Baechtel, George Brown and Jacob Heiser were appointed commissioners to designate such additional voting places as they deemed necessary, and to appoint inspectors and judges of election at the various precincts. They were also empowered and directed to receive the returns and issue certificates of election to the successful candidates and to declare which place was the legally selected county seat.

The county judge's term of office was fixed at four years, and his annual salary to be \$1,500 per annum. The other county officers terms were fixed for two years. For judicial purposes, Mendocino county was to remain a part of the Seventh Judicial district, which court was the court of appeal from the decisions of the county court. The latter court held sessions alternately as county court and probate court, as the business seemed to demand; also as a court of sessions on appeals from justice courts.

Before the passage of this act Sonoma and Mendocino had been assigned two members of the assembly. Thereafter one of these was to be elected from each county.

Beverly Mundy of Sonoma county, Jesse Whitton of Napa county and Upton Gordon of Marin county were appointed commissioners to select two sites to be voted upon for county seat, but they, failing to act in the matter, the selection of a county seat became an open fight by ballot, and Ukiah received the largest vote by reason of the largest population, and ease of access, comparatively, from the outside world.

The fiscal affairs of the two counties were adjusted by the appointment of two commissioners, J. R. Short of Mendocino and John Hendley of Sonoma county, who squared the accounts between the two counties by giving Mendocino the right to collect the delinquent taxes standing against her citizens, on the payment to Sonoma of \$1,157.60, which it is safe to say was more than Mendocino realized from the \$4,647.09 due from delinquents. And, in fact, it having been made to appear that \$1,200 of such supposedly delinquent taxes had been paid and receipted for, Mendocino did not pay Sonoma any part of the \$1,157.60 adjudged her due.

In 1860, the county was divided into supervisorial districts as follows: First district: Ukiah, Sanel, Anderson and Navarro precincts. Second district: Calpella, Potter Valley, Little Lake, Long Valley, Round Valley and

Sherwood precincts. Third district: Noyo, Big River, Albion and Garcia precincts. In April, 1878, by act of the legislature, the county was redistricted into five supervisorial districts, as follows: First district: Anderson and Sanel townships. Second district: Calpella and Ukiah townships. Third district, Little Lake and Round Valley townships. Fourth district: Big River and Ten-Mile townships. Fifth district: Arena township. These boundaries or subdivisions still constitute the respective districts, though the townships have been divided later and increased in number to eleven, as follows: Sanel and Anderson comprise the first supervisorial district; Ukiah the second; Little Lake, Long Valley, and Round Valley the third; Westport, Ten Mile and Big River the fourth; and Cuffey's Cove and Arena the fifth district.

There being, of course, no county buildings, the second story of a rough board building known as Musical Hall, on Main street, Ukiah, was rented at \$25 per month for the use of the county officers. It was built of rough boards, set upright, so-called balloon frame, but the best and only place obtainable, and answered the purpose for the time. August 18, 1859, the supervisors advertised for sealed proposals for a new court house, and awarded the contract to E. Rathbun for \$6,000. No plans or specifications are extant, or record of its size, except that it was to be of brick, thirty-five feet wide, to contain jail accommodations, and be built in the center of the plaza. The building was completed and accepted January 24, 1860, and immediately occupied.

On the 3d of September, 1864, \$500 was appropriated to enlarge the jail quarters, there being more criminality in the new county than was at first provided for. And, to the end that the jail part might be more secure, November 24, 1866, the supervisors appropriated \$500 more for iron cells. It was months before these latter arrived from the city, on account of the roads becoming impassable for such heavy freight. Meantime the grand jury declared the jail "no jail at all, and entirely useless as a place for the detention of criminals."

Again in 1871 a move was made for more room for the county offices, jail, etc. Additions and separate buildings were talked of, but the matter culminated on December 5th, 1871, and the board of supervisors advertised for plans and specifications of a much larger court house, \$200 being the maximum price for the same, and the building to cost not over \$40,000. A draft of a bill, authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$40,000, was presented to the legislature. The bill passed and was signed by the governor January 18, 1872.

Upon the plans submitted, the board awarded the contract to A. P. Pettit. And yet, on March 19, 1872, the board passed an order that "all bids should be and are rejected." Five days later they again changed their minds, and, with a slight revision of Pettit's plans, they were approved, and on April 24 the contract was awarded to A. P. Pettit, the building to be completed by January 1, 1873. Pettit proved to be an honest contractor, and the building withstood the earthquake of 1906 with scarcely a crack. As it has been asserted that one, at least, of the supervisors cashed one of the \$500 bonds issued, it may have been that graft permeated the proceedings of that early day.

At times, special tax levies have been authorized by the legislature, the first of which was approved April 13, 1859, of thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars, for county purposes. The first rate of taxation fixed by the board was

\$1.65 on the hundred dollars; and the rate has been as high as \$2.25 on the hundred, but usually under \$2.

By act of February 29, 1864, a special election was authorized to fill a vacancy in the office of sheriff, W. H. Tainter having been drowned in Elk creek January 15, 1864. The treasurer was made ex-officio tax collector, with emoluments of one-half of one per cent, on collections. April 1, 1864, Mendocino county was placed in the Third Congressional district. March 28, 1868, Mendocino was granted five more notaries public. March 30, 1868, legal distances from the county seat of Mendocino, Ukiah, were established as follows: to Sacramento city, two hundred and twenty-five miles; to Stockton, two hundred and twenty-one miles; to San Quentin, one hundred and ten miles.

On the 8th of January, 1872, a bill was approved separating the office of recorder from that of county clerk. The first recorder took office the first Monday in March, 1874. February 6, 1874, placing Mendocino in the Twenty-seventh senatorial district. March 16, 1874, repeal of act authorizing county to build telegraph line to Humboldt. March 18, 1874, providing for collection of taxes in Ukiah school district. March 18, 1874, authorizing issue of bonds, \$10,000 for Boonville to Point Arena road, \$3,000 for road to north county line via Summit or Ten-Mile valley. March 25, 1874, regulating salaries.

February 28, 1876, providing for payment of deficiency of school funds. March 20, 1876, authorizing bonds of \$12,000 for purchase of Navarro, Albion, Big river and Noyo bridges; \$4,000 to complete Boonville and Point Arena road; \$10,000 to construct road from Ten-Mile valley to north line of the county. March 8, 1876, act incorporating Town of Ukiah City. April 3, 1876, continuing tax to provide for payment of bonded indebtedness of 1862. December 21, 1876, repeal of law giving bounty on scalps of wild animals. February 8, 1878, empowering sale of remaining bridge bonds. February 14, 1878, repealing act restricting grazing of sheep. March 8, 1878, fixing salary of recorder at \$2,000, with certain fees additional. March 27, 1878, authorizing supervisors to issue bonds of \$3,000 each for building bridge over Gualala river, and finishing Point Arena and Boonville road. March 30, 1878, creating special bridge fund, and authorizing tax of thirty cents for that year, and ten cents for succeeding years, and the building of bridge over South and Middle forks of Eel river. April 1, 1878, redistricting the county into supervisorial districts and ordering election. April 1, 1878, act amending statute regarding payment of bonds of 1862. March 6, 1883, Mendocino and Lake counties were united to constitute the Twelfth agricultural district. March 8, 1883, Mendocino and Lake united to constitute the Sixth senatorial district. March 13, 1883, Mendocino county was assigned to the First congressional district. March, 1885, appointment of commissioners to select and purchase site for Mendocino State Hospital for the Insane at Ukiah, and appropriating \$250,000 for purchase of site and erection of buildings. February 20, 1889, appropriation of \$175,000 for support and extension of Mendocino State Hospital at Ukiah, and act establishing the same. February 20, 1889, act fixing salary of superior judge at \$4,000. March 6, 1889, Lake and Mendocino counties placed in Twelfth agricultural district. March 11, 1891, act making Mendocino the Ninth assembly district, and with Colusa the Eighth senatorial district. March 3, 1893, appropriation of \$100,000 to finish the Mendocino State Hospital, with a female ward. March 9, 1893, appropriation to pay McGowan & Butler for retaining wall and drainage system at Mendocino

State Hospital. April 1, 1897, appropriation of \$60,000 for furnishing hospital, and \$160,000 for support of same. March 17, 1899, appropriation of \$107,000 for support of hospital, and \$78,000 for salaries of officers and attendants. March 25, 1901, appropriation of \$21,000 for purchase of additional land, water pipe and cows for hospital. March 21, 1901, appropriation of \$123,900 for support of hospital, and \$82,200 for salaries. March 25, 1903, appropriation of \$7,500 for water and protection, and \$30,000 for assembly hall, hospital. March 28, 1903, appropriation of \$129,357 for support of hospital, and \$99,673 for salaries. February 24, 1905, act forbidding sale of liquor within one mile of hospital. March 18, 1905, appropriation of \$4,500 for improvement of grounds, hospital. March 22, 1905, appropriation of \$235,600 for support of hospital and salaries. March 8, 1907, appropriation of \$6,000 to finish the water tower, hospital. March 22, 1907, appropriation of \$138,300 for support of hospital, and \$122,537 for salaries of officers, attendants and employes. March 8, 1907, survey and settlement of the county boundary between Mendocino and Glenn. March 8, 1907, appropriation of \$5,000 to furnish female cottage, and \$2,500 to furnish male cottage, hospital. April 26, 1909, appropriation of \$205,000 for support of hospital, and \$145,000 for salaries, and \$7,207 for construction. March 13, 1909, partial boundary between Lake and Mendocino counties. March 25, 1909, appropriation of \$12,500 for completion of cottages, hospital. April 12, 1909, appropriation of \$10,000 to build main kitchen, etc., hospital. February 28, 1911, Mendocino county declared in twenty-fourth class. March 9, 1911, appropriations for hospital as follows: \$3,000 for plumbing, \$14,500 for male cottage, \$12,500 for dam. March 14, 1911, appropriation of \$4,000 for equipment of male cottage. April 14, 1911, an act to prevent the taking of fish by traps, nets, dams, etc., in certain waters. May 1, 1911, appropriation for support of hospital, \$210,000, and for salaries of employes therein, \$160,000. May 8, 1913, appropriation of \$12,500 for dam and reservoir at hospital, and \$10,000 for gas plant. June 6, 1913, appropriation of \$239,660 for support, and \$185,460 for salaries at hospital. An act classifying Mendocino county in the twenty-fourth class, and fixing salaries as follows: Clerk, \$3,000 and sundry fees; sheriff, \$4,000 and certain mileage; recorder, \$2,100; auditor, \$2,000; tax collector, \$2,200; assessor, \$3,000; district attorney, \$2,700 and traveling expenses; superintendent of schools, \$2,400 and traveling expenses. The teachers of the country grammar schools are generally paid \$70 per month. In the larger towns, and high schools, they are graded up to \$130 per month.

The educational facilities of the county compare favorably with any in the state, leaving state institutions out of consideration. The county supports two county high schools, five union high schools, and one hundred and twenty-one elementary or grammar schools. One hundred and sixty-two teachers supply the graded schools, and there are twenty-eight high school teachers. The valuation of school property is \$218,253. Amount paid teachers, 1913, \$93,130. Total number of children enrolled, 3,855. Average daily attendance, 3,060.

Resources. It is estimated that there are still standing in the county twenty billion feet of redwood timber. Add to this about two billion feet of pine and fir, and the millions of cords of oak and madrona for wood; the thousands of acres of land suitable for grapes and fruit not yet under cultivation; the possibilities of water and power conservation offered by her deep valleys, close-locked canyons, and heavy unfailling rainfall—can one doubt

that she will yet take her place far in advance of her now twenty-sixth class among our list of counties? In the last twelve months her many mills have produced over one hundred and sixty million feet of lumber; and it is estimated that this production can be maintained for thirty or more years, and some say for fifty or more. Her transportation facilities, already so ample, consist of eighteen principal shipping ports, and as many more possible ones, a railroad the full length of the county, soon to connect with Humboldt bay, and probably with Oregon, three considerable coast railroads extending to the interior many miles, one of which will soon connect with the through road, and the Ft. Bragg road already connecting, the future of Mendocino county is fully assured. The principal timber trees, redwood and tanbark, are evergreens, sprouting from the stumps and roots, and with any care at all, such as is given in Europe to forests, her timber resources are inexhaustible. With the immense roots of the original tree for support, redwood suckers in twenty years attain a diameter of a foot to sixteen inches. While the cleared land is unsurpassed for fruit growing, we conceive that the reforesting by natural methods is of much more importance to the nation. Eucalyptus have been planted on the headwaters of the Albion in thousands, and are growing thriftily, and may in time supply that timber in abundance. The Union Lumber Company of Ft. Bragg has also planted these trees by thousands.

In Mendocino rain is ever abundant, since 1877 never having fallen less than 19.98 inches in the season, and from that to 60.48 inches. This is the reading at Ukiah by government standard, while at other places in the county as high as one hundred inches has been recorded. Thirty-five inches is the average. The average for March is 4.69; for April, 2.76; May, 1.29; the least for January, 1.04; for February, .23; for March, .25; for December, .68. Light winter rains nearly always precede abundant spring rains, which assure full crops. The winter of 1913-14, up to January 31, has measured up 41.38 inches. There has never been a failure of crops, every year yielding from moderate to abundant, and perhaps never better than the year when Napa farmers came into Potter valley, paid three cents for wheat for seed, and hauled it home by wagonload eighty miles over rough mountainous roads. Peaches and almonds sometimes fail from spring frosts, but there are favored spots, thermal belts, in nearly every locality where they give annual crops. Apples, pears and plums never fail, except in some of the higher valleys, and even these have the thermal lines to be observed in planting.

The assessed valuation of the county for 1914 is \$15,921,448, "non-operative"; tax rate not yet set, but probably below \$2. The registration of voters for the August primary was 10,000.

Of homicides, Mendocino county has had many, and two executions have taken place locally, and two at San Quentin. The majority of cases have been decided as justifiable by juries, and the others sentenced to longer or shorter terms of imprisonment, more commonly the latter.

The most notable of these was the so-called "Mendocino Outlaw" case. Four men conspired to rob the Mendocino bank, and the tax collector on his round of collection. One posed in Mendocino city as a dentist, the others made camp in the timber adjoining town, and killed a beef for their camp use. This proved their undoing. A posse went out to arrest them for this offense, and met a murderous fire, which killed two of their number. The town and county were at once in a ferment. Ex-Sheriff Standley and Sheriffs

Moore and J. H. Donohoe were at once in the field, and tracked the men through the mountainous wilds of Mendocino, Trinity and Tehama counties, across and back through the Sacramento Valley, and abandoned the chase. Again taking it up, they followed the trail of the fugitives all over Tehama and Butte counties, finally killing Billings on Butte creek near Nimshew, and capturing Gaunce the next morning in Nimshew, and Brown near Bidwell's Bar a few days later. The three were sent to San Quentin, and the arch conspirator, Dentist Wheeler, committed suicide in jail. Great credit is due to Sheriff Moore, Deputy Standley, and J. H. Donohoe. The latter was in the field sixty-one days. Both Donohoe and J. M. Standley were afterwards sheriffs, the latter one of the best in the state, and his mantle has fallen upon the present sheriff, Ralph R. Byrnes, who has more arrests to his credit in the last four years than any sheriff in the state.

Some Early Deeds

The first deed recorded in the county was by Louis and Beatrice Pena to Richard Harrison, May 23, 1859, to five hundred acres adjoining what is now the town of Hopland, \$2000. The second, R. Harrison to Beatrice Pena, in Sanel Valley, two hundred and thirty acres, \$1400, May 27, 1859. June 1, 1859, F. B. Gardner to W. W. Starr, quarter interest in 1940 acres, \$2000. Same date, premises and to J. B. Bowen. S. J. Smith, guardian, to Oscar Schlesinger, June 25, 1859, lot in Ukiah on Main street now the Lempke homestead. Agreement, Tichenor and Byxbee, to buy or sell Navarro Mill property, November 27, 1863, \$40,000. April 1, 1860, Lloyd Beall and E. J. Whipple, land near Westport. October 16, 1865, D. F. Lansing and wife to Eugene O'Connell, Vicar Apostle, lot in Mendocino City, \$150.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1859 TO 1914, INCLUSIVE

OFFICES	1859	1860	1861	1862
State Senator.....	Jasper O'Farrell	Jasper O'Farrell	John H. Hill	Ned McGarry
Assemblyman.....	J. S. Robertson	M. Baechtel	J. B. Lamar	T. M. Ames
County Judge.....	William Henry	William Henry	William Henry	William Henry
Sheriff.....	J. B. Price	J. B. Price	J. B. Price	W. Tainter
Clerk.....	G. C. Smith	G. C. Smith	G. C. Smith	G. C. Smith
District Attorney.....	Wm. N. Johnson	Wm. N. Johnson	Wm. N. Johnson	Wm. N. Johnson
Recorder—Co. Clerk Ex-officio		Clerk ex-officio until 1874.		
County Treasurer.....	Jno. W. Morris	Jno. W. Morris	Jno. W. Morris	Jno. W. Morris
County Assessor.....	John Burton	John Burton	John Burton	John Burton
Superintendent of Schools.....	A. L. Brayton	A. L. Brayton	A. L. Brayton	E. R. Budd
Coroner.....	D. W. Smith	D. W. Smith	D. W. Smith	J. D. McGann
County Surveyor.....	J. J. Cloud	J. J. Cloud	J. J. Cloud	W. W. Skinner
Supervisor First District.....	O. H. P. Brown	O. H. P. Brown	O. H. P. Brown	John Gschwend
Supervisor Second District.....	Daniel Miller	H. Willits	H. Willits	H. Willits
Supervisor Third District.....	J. F. Hills	J. F. Hills	J. F. Hills	M. T. Smith
Justices of Peace:				
Anderson Township.....		S. W. Howland	E. P. Sawtell	A. L. Brayton
Arena Township.....		M. W. Barney	J. McGimsey	J. McGimsey
Big River Township.....	W. H. Kelly	J. A. Hamilton	F. Cowan	F. Cowan
Calpella Township.....				G. Linderoos
Little Lake Township.....	J. S. Scott	J. E. Pettus	J. E. Pettus	A. L. Means
Round Valley Township.....	W. C. James	J. S. Scott	J. M. Neil	W. Heeser
Sanel Township.....	P. A. Witt	G. W. Webb	J. L. Broadbudd	J. E. Pettus
Ukiah Township.....	D. Jeffens	J. W. Gray	C. H. Eberle	J. M. Neil
		C. H. Eberle		S. Gates
		W. B. Barnett		J. P. Simpson
		Y. Cody		W. Irvin
				J. A. Knox
				W. S. Jarboe
				E. L. Reed
State Senator.....	Ned McGarry	Ned McGarry	Ned McGarry	W. W. Pendegast
Assemblyman.....	T. M. Ames	L. W. Holden	Wm. Holden	W. H. Cureton
County Judge.....	R. McGarvey	W. Holden	E. R. Budd	J. B. Lamar
Sheriff.....	W. Tainter	L. M. Warden	L. M. Warden	D. C. Crockett
County Clerk.....	G. C. Smith	F. W. Watrous	J. Anderson	J. Fowler
District Attorney.....	Wm. N. Johnson	R. McGarvey	T. B. Bond	T. B. Bond
County Recorder.....	(County Clerk ex-officio until 1874)			

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

OFFICES		1863	1864-5	1866-7	1868-9
County Treasurer.....	J. W. Morris	J. W. Morris	S. Orr	S. Orr	S. Orr
County Assessor.....	J. Barton	E. L. Reed	B. J. McManus	J. A. Jamison	J. A. Jamison
Superintendent of Schools.....	E. R. Budd	J. L. Broadbuss	C. C. Cummings	C. C. Cummings	C. C. Cummings
Coroner.....	J. D. McGann	E. M. Pierson	F. J. Cooley	J. M. Neil	J. M. Neil
County Surveyor.....	W. W. Skinner	C. A. Conkling	J. S. Heiser	T. P. Smythe	T. P. Smythe
Supervisor First District.....	John Gschwend	John Gschwend	O. H. P. Brown	L. F. Long	L. F. Long
Supervisor Second District.....	H. Willis	W. E. Willis	D. B. Holman	T. W. Dashiell	T. W. Dashiell
Supervisor Third District.....	M. T. Smith	W. H. Kent	W. H. Kent	J. Shoemaker	J. Shoemaker
Justices of Peace:					
Anderson Township.....	C. H. Cooley	A. Burgess	J. R. Gibbons	J. McGimsey	J. McGimsey
Arena Township.....	J. McGimsey	J. McGimsey	C. Prather	C. Linderoos	C. Linderoos
Big River Township.....	C. E. Gliddon	C. E. Gliddon	G. Linderoos	G. Linderoos	G. Linderoos
Calpella Township.....	B. F. Hatch	G. Linderoos	J. Ramey	W. Heeser	W. Heeser
Little Lake Township.....	W. Heeser	A. C. Folsom	G. C. Smith	J. Hudson	J. Hudson
Round Valley Township.....	J. M. Neil	H. C. Perry	J. Stevens	Wm. Day	Wm. Day
Sanel Township.....	J. E. Pettus	J. M. Neil	J. C. Adams	H. Baker	H. Baker
Ukiah Township.....	J. L. Broadbuss	J. H. Braden	J. W. Evans	Wm. Henry	Wm. Henry
	J. P. Simpson	T. W. Warren	D. B. Holman	J. S. Kanble	J. S. Kanble
	S. W. Gambrell	H. Schnook	F. A. Redwine	S. W. Gambrell	S. W. Gambrell
	L. Allen	R. Rice	S. W. Fountain	J. T. Roffe	J. T. Roffe
	B. Edsall	L. Allen	J. A. Knox	J. A. Knox	J. A. Knox
	W. S. Jarboe	J. Anderson	J. Fowler	J. K. Gibbons	J. K. Gibbons
	N. D. Witt	O. H. P. Brown	A. Montgomery	W. J. Hildreth	W. J. Hildreth
			C. Zeigler	W. W. Cunningham	W. W. Cunningham
State Senator.....	W. W. Pendegast	1870-1	1874-5	1876-7	
Assemblyman.....	W. W. Henley	W. W. Pendegast	R. Harrison	R. McGarvey	R. McGarvey
County Judge.....	J. B. Lamar	G. B. Mathers	D. W. McCallum	J. M. Covington	J. M. Covington
Sheriff.....	D. C. Crockett	R. Harrison	S. J. Chalfant	T. B. Bond	T. B. Bond
County Clerk.....	J. Fowler	S. J. Chalfant	C. A. Irvine	J. R. Moore	J. R. Moore
District Attorney.....	M. A. Kelton	H. J. Abbott	T. L. Carothers	J. L. Wilson	J. L. Wilson
County Recorder.....	(Clerk ex-officio until 1874)	M. A. Kelton	M. P. Dennan	J. S. Haile	J. S. Haile
County Treasurer.....	Wm. Ford	Wm. Ford	D. M. Dorman	B. W. Day	B. W. Day
County Assessor.....	J. A. Jamison	J. H. Donohoe	D. M. Dorman	J. Fowler	J. Fowler
Superintendent of Schools.....	C. C. Cummings	J. M. Covington	J. H. Donohoe	W. W. Cunningham	W. W. Cunningham
Coroner.....	T. P. Montgomery	J. L. Bond	J. H. Seawell	J. C. Ruddock	J. C. Ruddock
County Surveyor.....	T. P. Smythe	T. P. Smythe	H. Savage	J. S. Hunter	J. S. Hunter
Supervisor First District.....	L. F. Long	W. J. Hildreth	L. F. Long	T. P. Smythe	T. P. Smythe

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

	1878-9	1880-1	1882-3	1884
Supervisor Fourth District.....	Wm. Heeser	A. Gordon	R. B. Markle	Henry Haas
Supervisor Fifth District.....	N. Iverson	S. R. Wade	J. A. Reynolds	C. M. Curley
Justices of Peace:				
Anderson Township.....	J. McGinsey	J. McGinsey	J. W. McAbee	C. Prather
Ardena Township.....	G. Linderloos	Geo. Hoyt	C. Prather	E. Rawles
Big River Township.....	C. W. Reinking	C. W. Reinking	G. S. Stevens	H. S. Symonds
Calpella Township.....	A. Heeser	A. Heeser	M. J. C. Galvin	M. J. C. Galvin
Little Lake Township.....	E. P. O'Connor	J. Agnew	A. Heeser	A. Heeser
Round Valley Township.....	P. R. Klein	C. B. Hansard	G. C. Smith	G. C. Smith
Sanel Township.....	J. J. Thomas	H. W. Baker	A. Montgomery	A. Montgomery
Ten Mile Township.....	P. T. Muir	J. H. Braden	J. H. Orr	C. Bailey
Ukiah Township.....	C. Kendrick	R. E. Maadden	J. L. Broadbuds	Ote Simonson
Westport Township.....	J. E. Dooley	C. Kendrick	P. T. Muir	C. R. Stayner
Cuffey's Cove Township.....	J. A. Ward	J. Eveland	F. A. Redwine	C. M. Brown
Potter Valley Township.....	G. W. Claxton	E. Dooley	B. W. Hunt	F. A. Redwine
Long Valley Township.....	H. T. Powell	J. T. Fortson	J. M. Loder	E. Dooley
	W. W. Barnes	G. W. Claxton	G. W. Claxton	J. A. Knox
	W. W. Cunningham	H. T. Powell	P. Craigie	G. W. Claxton
		T. L. Barnes	Wm. Holden	T. Gallagher
		W. W. Cunningham	W. W. Cunningham	G. W. Heath
			A. Nelson, Jr.	C. H. Yates
			H. M. Devilbiss	M. E. Roach
			Jas. Agnew	C. N. Bear
			J. H. Diamond	Jas. Agnew
			Wm. Day	J. H. Rafter
			J. H. Braden	G. B. Hopper
			J. A. Ward	E. L. Maze
				J. H. Braden
State Senator.....	A. Yell		J. H. Seawell	
Assemblyman.....	Philo Handy	J. H. Seawell	G. A. Sturtevant	C. W. Tindall
Superior Judge.....	R. McGarvey (Judge until '97.)			
Sheriff.....	D. H. Osborne	J. M. Standley		J. R. Johnson
County Clerk.....	S. D. Paxton	Hale McCowen		Hale McCowen
County Recorder.....	Wm. Peery	F. C. Albertson		Mack Howard
District Attorney.....	J. M. Mannon	J. Q. White		J. E. Pemberton
County Treasurer.....	J. Fowler	D. M. Gibson		Wm. Ford
County Surveyor.....	J. C. Lane	R. F. York		R. F. York

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

	1886	1888	1890	1892
OFFICES				
Superintendent of Schools.....	W. K. Dillingham	W. K. Dillingham	W. K. Dillingham	W. K. Dillingham
Coroner.....	D. A. Hogshead	J. L. Bond	D. Carson	D. Carson
County Assessor.....	C. P. Smith	C. P. Smith	S. D. Paxton	S. D. Paxton
Supervisor First District.....	E. M. Hiatt	J. R. Henry	J. R. Henry	A. G. Ruddock
Supervisor Second District.....	G. B. Mathers	L. T. Day	L. T. Day	C. F. Smith
Supervisor Third District.....	Allen Davidson	Allen Davidson	J. N. Rea	J. N. Rea
Supervisor Fourth District.....	Henry Haas	R. Stickney	R. Stickney	John Flanagan
Supervisor Fifth District.....	H. E. Scott	H. E. Scott	A. M. Duncan	A. M. Duncan
Justices of Peace:				
Anderson Township.....	T. L. Burger	T. E. Rawles	T. J. McGimsey	C. W. Brown
Arena Township.....	C. Prather	C. Prather	C. N. Brown	R. E. Armstrong
Big River Township.....	J. Reinhart	J. Parker	H. Vinegarholtz	H. Vinegarholtz
Cuffey's Cove Township.....	A. Heiser	C. W. Reinking	C. W. Olmstead	C. W. Olmstead
Calpella Township.....	G. C. Smith	G. C. Smith	G. C. Smith	G. C. Smith
Little Lake Township.....	Jas. Agnew	L. A. Morgan	L. A. Morgan	L. A. Morgan
Long Valley Township.....	H. J. Schroeder	E. W. Anser	Jas. Agnew	Jas. Agnew
Sanel Township.....	James Orr	Ias. Agnew	Ias. Agnew	Ias. Agnew
Round Valley Township.....	M. A. Thomas	D. E. Weldon	C. T. Silberhorn	W. L. Williams
Ten Mile Township.....	R. E. Madden	A. J. Neece	R. L. Cleveland	Otis Adams
Westport Township.....	P. L. Hall	W. S. Farnsworth	P. L. Hall	R. L. Cleveland
Ukiah Township.....	J. H. Braden	E. P. Davis	P. L. Hall	P. L. Hall
Potter Valley Township.....	W. H. Wright	J. N. Wilson	C. E. Russell	W. J. Rice
	E. Dooley	John Hiatt	J. H. Braden	J. H. Braden
	J. P. Thompson	E. Dooley	W. H. Snell	W. H. Snell
	I. Eveland	I. C. Hoxie	Sam Duncan	I. A. Ward
	J. W. Nicholson	F. A. Whipple	J. A. Knox	E. Dooley
	R. Dashiell	H. E. Whipple	Eurene Clifton	W. F. Whitney
	W. Roach	H. S. Lampkin	I. Eveland	J. Eveland
	C. E. Thurston	S. Sleener	F. A. Whipple	F. A. Whipple
	P. K. Barnes	W. H. Snell	W. Surrygne	W. Surrygne
	E. L. Maze	S. C. Poage	E. S. S. Root	Wm. Dunn
	S. Blake		Wm. Dunn	J. Rainbrive
			L. S. Sullivan	L. S. Sullivan
			S. C. Poage	S. C. Poage
			D. E. Weldon	R. D. Brown
			R. D. Brown	R. E. Rader

November 3, 1896—Superior Judge, J. M. Mannon; Supervisor First District, Sam Duncan; Supervisor Second District, C. P. Smith; Supervisor Fourth District, John Flanagan.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

OFFICES	1894	November 8, 1898	November 6, 1900	November 4, 1902
Superior Judge.....	J. M. Mannon	J. M. Mannon		J. Q. White
State Senator.....	J. H. Seawell	John Boggs		J. B. Sanford
Assemblyman.....	J. B. Sanford	J. B. Sanford	Wm. Hanen	Frank Weger
Sheriff.....	J. R. Johnson	J. H. Smith		J. H. Smith
County Clerk.....	Hale McCowen	Hale McCowen holds office until 1915.		F. L. Caughey
Auditor.....		F. L. Caughey		M. A. Thomas
County Assessor.....	W. P. McFaul	M. A. Thomas		J. N. Rea
County Treasurer.....	Wm. Ford	J. N. Rea		P. Connelly
County Recorder.....	Mack Howard	P. Connelly		Robert Duncan
District Attorney.....	G. A. Sturtevant	W. C. Poage		J. F. Barbee
Coroner.....	J. H. Barker	John Taylor holds office until 1915.		H. J. Randall
Superintendent of Schools.....	G. H. Rhodes	J. F. Barbee		Ed. Wright
County Surveyor.....	R. E. Donohoe	R. E. Donohoe		
Tax Collector.....		W. K. Dillingham		
Supervisor First District.....	A. G. Ruddock		R. H. Rawles	
Supervisor Second District.....	C. P. Smith		C. P. Smith	
Supervisor Third District.....	Jacob Wattenberger	Ole Simonsen		T. E. Long died; A. J. Fairbanks appointed
Supervisor Fourth District.....	John Flanagan		Len Barnard	
Supervisor Fifth District.....	A. M. Duncan	A. M. Duncan		J. C. Lane
Justices of Peace:				E. P. Gilmore
Arena Township.....		J. Ainslie		V. H. York
Anderson Township.....		C. W. Brown		
Big River Township.....		G. C. Smith		
Cuffey's Cove Township.....		G. A. Cameron		Jas. Agnew
Calpella Township.....		F. O. Strong		T. A. Lane
Long Valley Township.....		W. C. Stoughton		J. H. Braden
Little Lake Township.....		P. L. Hall		C. J. Mast
Potter Valley Township.....		C. L. Hopkins		E. E. Holbrook
Ten Mile Township.....		F. A. Whipple		F. A. Whipple

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

	1894	November 8, 1898	November 6, 1900	November 4, 1902
OFFICES				
Round Valley Township.....	H. R. Spaulding	Geo. Cummins	November 6, 1900	November 4, 1902 Geo. Cummins
Sanel Township.....	J. Eyeland W. Huntley	E. Dooley		F. E. Armstrong
Ukiah Township.....	L. F. Long G. W. Critchfield	G. W. Critchfield		D. C. Crockett
Westport Township.....	L. S. Sullivan Jas Bainbridge Wm. Dunn	Wm. Dunn		A. J. Lowell
Superior Judge.....		Nov. 6, 1906	Nov. 8, 1910	Nov. 5, 1912
State Senator.....		J. B. Sanford	J. B. Sanford	J. B. Sanford
Assemblyman	W. D. L. Held	W. D. L. Held	W. D. L. Held	W. D. L. Held
Sheriff		R. E. Donohoe	R. R. Byrnes	T. J. Weldon
County Clerk.....		Hale McCowen	Hale McCowen	
Auditor		C. W. Matthews	C. W. Matthews	
District Attorney.....		R. Duncan	R. Duncan	
County Assessor.....		M. A. Thomas	M. A. Thomas	
Tax Collector.....		W. S. Van Dyke	W. S. Van Dyke	
County Recorder.....		E. E. Holbrook	E. E. Holbrook	
County Treasurer.....		Geo. S. Johnson	Geo. S. Johnson	
Superintendent of Schools.....		L. W. Babcock	L. W. Babcock	
County Surveyor.....		Guy Redwine	Guy Redwine	
Coroner		John Taylor	John Taylor	
Supervisor First District.....	D. H. Lawson			J. W. Harris
Supervisor Second District.....	M. L. Gibson			E. M. Ford
Supervisor Third District.....	A. J. Fairbanks		A. J. Fairbanks	W. H. Ross
Supervisor Fourth District.....	L. Barnard			
Supervisor Fifth District.....				
Justices of Peace:				
Arena Township.....				
Anderson Township.....				
Big River Township.....				
Cuffey's Cove Township.....				
Calpella Township.....				
Little Lake Township.....				
Long Valley Township.....				
Potter Valley Township.....				
Round Valley Township.....				
Sanel Township.....				
Ten Mile Township.....				
Ukiah Township.....				
Westport Township.....				
Nov. 3, 1908				
J. Q. White				
J. W. Preston				
D. H. Lawson				
C. P. Smith				
D. Brandon				
A. J. Fairbanks				
F. W. Reynolds				
H. B. Scott				
B. G. Gowen				
W. T. Wallace				
C. M. Walker				
E. M. Whitney				
Geo. Furness				
W. V. Kilbourne				
G. R. Redwine				
Wm. Huntley				
F. A. Whipple				
D. C. Crockett				
Wm. Standley				

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

CONSTABLES

Anderson Township.....	1860 R. O. Destinal	1861 J. E. Hawkins	1862 J. Ornbau H. N. Langford	1863 J. McNeil J. Ornbau T. Glinnin M. Ketchum Thos. Young F. Heldt J. A. Jamison S. W. Haskett D. K. Woodman G. C. Bruce J. G. M. Wilsey D. G. Donovan Y. N. Weldon M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Arena Township.....	1860 J. Brown G. W. Beebee	1861 J. Pool	1862 H. N. Langford M. Ketchum Thos. Young F. Heldt F. Wylie J. S. Gardner J. S. Kauble J. M. Brown C. H. Willard M. H. Jose W. McChintick	1863 T. Glinnin M. Ketchum Thos. Young F. Heldt J. A. Jamison S. W. Haskett D. K. Woodman G. C. Bruce J. G. M. Wilsey D. G. Donovan Y. N. Weldon M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Big River Township.....	1860 G. W. Beebee	1861 S. Clark	1862 Thos. Young F. Heldt	1863 Thos. Young F. Heldt
Calpella Township.....	1860 B. Scott D. Sweeney D. K. Woodman	1861 J. C. Reed	1862 F. Wylie J. S. Gardner J. S. Kauble J. M. Brown C. H. Willard M. H. Jose W. McChintick	1863 J. A. Jamison S. W. Haskett D. K. Woodman G. C. Bruce J. G. M. Wilsey D. G. Donovan Y. N. Weldon M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Little Lake Township.....	1860 J. Tucker J. R. Shannon B. Burch	1861 P. A. Witt	1862 J. S. Gardner J. S. Kauble J. M. Brown C. H. Willard M. H. Jose W. McChintick	1863 J. A. Jamison S. W. Haskett D. K. Woodman G. C. Bruce J. G. M. Wilsey D. G. Donovan Y. N. Weldon M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Round Valley Township.....	1860 J. R. Shannon B. Burch	1861 P. A. Witt	1862 J. S. Gardner J. S. Kauble J. M. Brown C. H. Willard M. H. Jose W. McChintick	1863 J. A. Jamison S. W. Haskett D. K. Woodman G. C. Bruce J. G. M. Wilsey D. G. Donovan Y. N. Weldon M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Sanel Township.....	1860 E. Patton M. H. Jose	1861 D. Bean	1862 M. H. Jose W. McChintick	1863 M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Ukiah Township.....	1860 E. Patton M. H. Jose	1861 D. Bean	1862 M. H. Jose W. McChintick	1863 M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Anderson Township.....	1864-5 J. McAbee	1866-7 H. Francis M. O. King J. M. Carroll J. Hunt F. Heldt J. Hudson W. Burris J. M. Smith J. Taylor J. E. Burns	1868-9 J. A. McGimsey W. P. Owens J. Dodson Robt. Darr G. Nolan J. Greenwood E. J. Stephens R. H. Pendegast Wm. Henry C. F. Peck J. G. McWilliams R. C. Ringgold P. Roach E. Dooley A. A. White W. W. Cunningham	1870-71 J. J. Smalley G. C. Cummins J. Slater H. White D. Foley J. Neece T. Day A. O. Cameron J. D. Ward P. K. O'Farrell T. Atkinson P. Roach H. Standley J. H. Hughes Wm. McChintock
Arena Township.....	1864-5 C. W. Reinking J. McArthur J. F. Severance F. Heldt M. Biggs W. English J. S. Gardner J. G. Burns	1866-7 J. M. Carroll J. Hunt F. Heldt J. Hudson W. Burris J. M. Smith J. Taylor J. E. Burns	1868-9 W. P. Owens J. Dodson Robt. Darr G. Nolan J. Greenwood E. J. Stephens R. H. Pendegast Wm. Henry C. F. Peck J. G. McWilliams R. C. Ringgold P. Roach E. Dooley A. A. White W. W. Cunningham	1870-71 G. C. Cummins J. Slater H. White D. Foley J. Neece T. Day A. O. Cameron J. D. Ward P. K. O'Farrell T. Atkinson P. Roach H. Standley J. H. Hughes Wm. McChintock
Big River Township.....	1864-5 J. F. Severance F. Heldt M. Biggs W. English J. S. Gardner J. G. Burns	1866-7 J. M. Carroll J. Hunt F. Heldt J. Hudson W. Burris J. M. Smith J. Taylor J. E. Burns	1868-9 W. P. Owens J. Dodson Robt. Darr G. Nolan J. Greenwood E. J. Stephens R. H. Pendegast Wm. Henry C. F. Peck J. G. McWilliams R. C. Ringgold P. Roach E. Dooley A. A. White W. W. Cunningham	1870-71 G. C. Cummins J. Slater H. White D. Foley J. Neece T. Day A. O. Cameron J. D. Ward P. K. O'Farrell T. Atkinson P. Roach H. Standley J. H. Hughes Wm. McChintock
Calpella Township.....	1864-5 J. F. Severance F. Heldt M. Biggs W. English J. S. Gardner J. G. Burns	1866-7 J. M. Carroll J. Hunt F. Heldt J. Hudson W. Burris J. M. Smith J. Taylor J. E. Burns	1868-9 W. P. Owens J. Dodson Robt. Darr G. Nolan J. Greenwood E. J. Stephens R. H. Pendegast Wm. Henry C. F. Peck J. G. McWilliams R. C. Ringgold P. Roach E. Dooley A. A. White W. W. Cunningham	1870-71 G. C. Cummins J. Slater H. White D. Foley J. Neece T. Day A. O. Cameron J. D. Ward P. K. O'Farrell T. Atkinson P. Roach H. Standley J. H. Hughes Wm. McChintock
Little Lake Township.....	1864-5 J. S. Gardner J. G. Burns	1866-7 J. M. Carroll J. Hunt F. Heldt J. Hudson W. Burris J. M. Smith J. Taylor J. E. Burns	1868-9 W. P. Owens J. Dodson Robt. Darr G. Nolan J. Greenwood E. J. Stephens R. H. Pendegast Wm. Henry C. F. Peck J. G. McWilliams R. C. Ringgold P. Roach E. Dooley A. A. White W. W. Cunningham	1870-71 G. C. Cummins J. Slater H. White D. Foley J. Neece T. Day A. O. Cameron J. D. Ward P. K. O'Farrell T. Atkinson P. Roach H. Standley J. H. Hughes Wm. McChintock
Round Valley Township.....	1864-5 J. S. Gardner J. G. Burns	1866-7 J. M. Carroll J. Hunt F. Heldt J. Hudson W. Burris J. M. Smith J. Taylor J. E. Burns	1868-9 W. P. Owens J. Dodson Robt. Darr G. Nolan J. Greenwood E. J. Stephens R. H. Pendegast Wm. Henry C. F. Peck J. G. McWilliams R. C. Ringgold P. Roach E. Dooley A. A. White W. W. Cunningham	1870-71 G. C. Cummins J. Slater H. White D. Foley J. Neece T. Day A. O. Cameron J. D. Ward P. K. O'Farrell T. Atkinson P. Roach H. Standley J. H. Hughes Wm. McChintock
Sanel Township.....	1864-5 E. Patton M. H. Jose	1866-7 D. Bean	1868-9 M. H. Jose W. McChintick	1870-71 M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Ukiah Township.....	1864-5 E. Patton M. H. Jose	1866-7 D. Bean	1868-9 M. H. Jose W. McChintick	1870-71 M. H. Jose R. M. Barham
Anderson Township.....	1872-3 J. J. Smalley M. L. Keith R. Darr L. Gerloch	1874-5 J. J. Smalley R. H. York J. Dodson W. R. McKennon	1878-9 F. M. Hunt J. McAbee D. Spencer J. A. Reynolds	1878-9 C. A. Ledford T. McReynolds J. A. Reynolds A. S. Bowen

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

CONSTABLES

1872-3	1874-5	1876-7	1878-9
Big River Township.....	J. Myring	Alf. Nelson, Jr.	A. Nelson, Jr.
	Alf. Nelson, Jr.	J. Myring	Wm. Host
Calpella Township.....	A. J. Seward	B. B. Brown	C. V. Street
	S. Blake	C. Grimes	A. J. Seward
Little Lake Township.....	H. M. Jones	J. H. Gardner	W. J. Laird
	J. M. Dill	J. M. Dill	G. N. Grubb
Round Valley Township.....	H. S. Lovell	H. S. Lovell	H. S. Lovell
	J. N. Wilsey	J. N. Wilsey	A. C. Perry
Sanel Township.....	P. Roach	J. Corder	G. H. McDonald
	A. McNab, Jr.	Wm. Foster	L. Harbert
Ten Mile Township.....	D. Walker	J. H. Hughes	J. H. Banker
	J. A. Davidson	J. H. Hughes	H. W. Devilbiss
Ukiah Township.....	J. H. Hughes	J. L. Wilson	J. A. Jamison
	J. L. Wilson		R. M. Hildreth
Anderson Township.....	E. M. Looney	Nov. 7, 1882	Nov. 4, 1884
	D. C. Keepe		J. C. Murray
Arena Township.....	R. D. Handy		J. R. Burger
	H. B. Hargrave		A. S. Bowen
Big River Township.....	J. Flaagan		Jos. Tongue
	M. J. Byrnes		M. J. Byrnes
Calpella Township.....	A. J. Seward		John Flanagan
	R. Cleveland		R. Cleveland
Cuffey's Cove Township.....	C. J. Buchanan		A. J. Seward
	Robt. Murray		C. J. Buchanan
Little Lake Township.....	N. P. Rogers		A. W. Schiller
	O. F. Day		N. P. Rogers
Long Valley Township.....	Jasper Glover		P. T. Muir
			G. N. Grubb
Potter Valley Township.....	H. Spencer		Jasper Glover
	J. W. Garner		Chas. Day
Round Valley Township.....	L. D. Montague		S. A. McCulloch
	J. S. Redwine		John O'Neil
Sanel Township.....	C. W. Meyers		J. L. Dunlap
	R. L. Gibbons		A. W. Daw
			C. W. Meyers
1880-1			
Anderson Township.....	M. L. Tescher		
	F. M. Looney		
Arena Township.....	A. S. Bowen		
	R. D. Handy		
Big River Township.....	S. J. Chalfant		
	A. Nelson, Jr.		
Calpella Township.....	L. Neil		
	A. J. Seward		
Cuffey's Cove Township.....			
Little Lake Township.....	G. N. Grubb		
	N. P. Rogers		
Long Valley Township.....			
Potter Valley Township.....			
Round Valley Township.....	L. D. Montague		
	J. L. Dunlap		
Sanel Township.....	C. S. Edwards		
	O. R. Myers		

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS—Continued

CONSTABLES

1880-1

Ten Mile Township.....J. H. Banker
 G. A. Devilbiss
 Ukiah Township.....J. E. Perkins
 F. Albertson
 Westport Township.....

Anderson Township.....J. C. Murray
 Arena Township.....A. S. Bowen
 Big River Township.....M. J. Byrnes
 Calpella Township.....Jas. Nuckols
 Cuffey's Cove Township.....J. W. Ryan
 Little Lake Township.....E. Douglas
 Long Valley Township.....G. N. Grubb
 Potter Valley Township.....C. M. Day
 Round Valley Township.....J. S. Redwine
 Sanel Township.....C. Meyers
 Ten Mile Township.....H. White
 Ukiah Township.....J. H. Carothers
 Westport Township.....Chas. Ward

Nov. 7, 1882

J. H. Murphy
 A. Van Vleck
 E. C. Albertson
 Rueb Moore
 C. H. Thompson
 W. B. Foster

Nov. 2, 1886

J. D. Sherman
 Jas. Tongue
 J. Flanagan
 Joe Gordon
 T. L. Kenney
 P. T. Muir
 S. A. McCulloch
 Jesse Cullsey
 A. W. Day
 B. Standley
 F. C. Albertson
 Sam Thomas

Nov. 1, 1890

J. F. Prather
 A. S. Bowen
 W. A. Colburn
 Geo. Mallory
 W. J. Walsh
 Geo. Longland
 R. Wilson
 S. A. McCulloch
 Geo. Conrad
 J. W. Andrew
 John White
 C. H. Duncan
 Robt. Mann

Nov. 4, 1884

A. Van Vleck
 F. J. Bacon
 F. C. Albertson
 H. S. Pierson
 T. Flynn
 W. B. Foster

Nov. 6, 1888

F. M. Looney
 Jas. Tongue
 W. A. Colburn
 C. M. Day
 Frank Donohue
 Wm. Orender
 J. Glover
 J. N. Wilsey
 J. W. Moose
 T. J. Simpson
 Q. A. Overmeyer
 J. Blair

Nov. 8, 1892

A. J. Tarwater
 E. J. Hunt
 W. A. Colburn
 Robt. Kerr
 A. J. James
 Rufus Wilson
 Wm. Pickle
 Geo. Conrad
 R. P. Babcock
 J. A. White
 P. S. McClintock

D. H. Lawson
 F. W. Mack
 M. J. Byrnes
 C. C. Toney
 J. H. Banker
 E. E. Endicott
 G. N. Grubb
 Jas. Hughes
 G. R. Redwine
 G. T. Cooper
 Geo. Golden
 Geo. Hughes
 G. W. Stevenson

Anderson Township.....F. Looney
 Arena Township.....F. Slack
 Big River Township.....M. J. Byrnes
 Calpella Township.....J. Blackie
 Cuffey's Cove Township.....A. Russ
 Little Lake Township.....W. A. McCarty
 Long Valley Township.....G. N. Grubb
 Potter Valley Township.....J. A. Hughes
 Round Valley Township.....G. R. Redwine
 Sanel Township.....C. A. Edwards
 Ten Mile Township.....Geo. Golden
 Ukiah Township.....O. A. Overmeyer
 Westport Township.....Wm. McFarland

CHAPTER II

Anderson Township

This township is located in the Coast Range, almost all in and embracing the whole of the watershed of the Navarro river, and a small portion of the headwaters of Dry Creek. It is thirty miles in length, and a breadth varying from eight to twenty miles. The arable land at present under cultivation nowhere exceeds more than a mile and for the most part, only a half mile in width. Much more could be cultivated, but so far has been deemed more valuable for pasture than for the plow. The southern part of the township is detached from the northern part by reason of the fact that the main branch of the river, Rancheria creek, has no bottom land to speak of for some miles of its course opposite Boonville, but further south on its extreme head waters, it again affords some tillable land. The valley soil is a rich wash loam immediately along the creek bottoms. The bench lands are either black clover land or gravelly loam, while the pasture lands proper, on the hills, partake of the nature of both the last mentioned soils, while the chemissal and brush lands are generally rocky and sterile. Exceptions in these latter may be found where the soil is a rich red volcanic debris, that makes the best of orchard and vineyard land.

The climate of Anderson is a compromise between the hot torrid inner valleys and the cold, foggy coast section. It usually has a nice sea breeze in the afternoon, and often foggy mornings, which revive the vegetation in the dry summer months and restrain the frosts in the winter.

The various grains luxuriate here, except corn, which is not especially successful, probably from the coolness induced by the fog. Hops succeed well and give a good yield on the best bottom land. Fruit grows remarkably well on much of the bench land and lower hills.

Early Settlement

So far as the dim past can be explored, Walter Anderson seems to be the first white man who really settled in Anderson intending to make it his home, and that as early as 1851. He came from Sonoma county, as most of the interior early settlers seem to have done, and located what was afterwards known as the Rowles place, on the west side of the valley, about one mile northwest of Boonville. He sold the place to Joseph Rowles in 1858 and moved away. J. D. Ball and family arrived in 1852, and settled on the opposite side of the valley, on plateau land, and was the first to put out an extensive orchard, which is still bearing profusely. In 1855-6-7 closely following each other came William Prather, John Gschwend, J. S. Smalley, Oscar Carey, Joseph Gschwend, James Burgess, Henry Wade, Frank Buster, A. Guntley, John Gossman, John Conrad, A. Braden, J. Shields, W. W. Boone, A. Elliott and H. Stevens. In the following few years R. H. Rawles, J. A. Jamison, J. O. McSpadden, J. McGimsey, Alex McDonald, J. W. McAbee, C. Prather and R. H. York. The first attempt at town building was about a mile from the present town of Boonville, John Burgot building a hotel, Sam Stevens a blacksmith shop and Levi V. Harrison a store. Quite a large stock of goods was also placed in a two-story building (where Robert Rowles has lived for some years) by Wintzer & Welle, but all of these died out in a short time. In 1864 Alonzo Kendall built a hotel at what is now Boonville and called the place Kendall's City. Levi & Straus moved their store here, soon selling out to W. W. Boone, who succeeded in giving his name to the

town, Mr. Kendall having removed to Manchester. Access to the valley was yet very difficult on the road from Cloverdale, and by private subscription John Gschwend attempted to build a road from Boonville to Ukiah, the county seat, in 1867. When about half done, the subscriptions failed, and Gschwend obtained a franchise for its completion as a toll road in 1868. Within the last four or five years nearly the whole of the old road has been abandoned for better grade, though the general route has been followed. In 1869-70 a road was surveyed and soon after worked after a fashion from Anderson to Point Arena, but the grades were so steep it has never been used for aught but light teams, except at each end, where the down grade favors the hauling of timber either way. To John Gschwend also belongs the principal credit for the road built over Navarro ridge connecting Anderson with the coast. This was "swamped" in 1861-2 and graded immediately after and for many years was the only road from the coast part of the county to the outside world. The Gschwends, Guntleys and Gossmans were Swiss, and formed the settlement at the lower end of the valley that was long known as "Guntleys" and later as Christine, for a daughter of John Gschwend's. Andrew Guntley erected a distillery and brewery which flourished until about 1866, when the government tax caused the abolition of the establishments. These Swiss all planted orchards which still flourish, and the orchard area might be extended tenfold with profit. There are several fruit driers in the main valley and much fruit is shipped to the coast section for home consumption, but little or none has been shipped to the more extensive markets of the bay district, except dried. In 1908 two hundred and fifty tons dried pears were shipped.

The western and northern part of the township is heavily timbered with redwood, fir, tan oak, madrona, laurel, as forest, with manzanita, blue blossom and chemissal brush covering quite a large section. The redwood and fir have been destroyed largely in the northern part of the township, while only desultory attempts have been made upon its area elsewhere. To John Gschwend belongs the honor of building the first saw mill, in 1856. At that time there were no roads leading into or out of the valley, and access to the township was had only by skirmishing over the hills from one opening to another with ox teams, rough locking down the steep hills, and doubling teams up the mountain. It was built on his own homestead on a branch of the main fork of the Navarro, run by water. Previous to that date the settlers' houses were mostly built of logs, shakes split from the pliant, straight-grained redwood, or lumber made by the toilsome whipsaw mill. Some years later it was supplied with steam power and more machinery for making dressed lumber. In 1864 a grist mill addition supplied the neighborhood with flour. In 1875 fire destroyed the mill, and as the timber was nearly all cut off contiguous to the site, it was not rebuilt.

In 1877 Thomas Hiatt built a saw mill some four miles up the valley from Gschwend's, with a capacity of 8000 feet per day, and soon cut out the timber convenient and moved the mill away. In 1876 the Clow brothers built a mill on the west side of the valley, about four miles from Boonville, which used up the timber on 250 acres, running twenty years. Its capacity was 12,000 feet per day. It was then sold and moved away.

In 1878 H. O. Irish erected the fourth mill a mile or two further down the valley, but it was destroyed by fire very soon after it began running. In 1896 August Wehrson built a mill at Ornbaun's Valley, a detached upland

valley near Yorkville, with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. This mill was in a fine body of timber, purchasable at \$1 per thousand. By the terms of the contract the mill was required to cut a specified amount of lumber each year. Timber raised in value, the mill owner failed one year to cut the required amount, and was ousted by suit at court. The mill was moved to the old Bonnet place west of Boonville, cut a little lumber, and still stands there, although the main body of the timber has passed into the hands of speculators. The mill cut about 16 million feet in all. In 1904 Bledsoe built a shingle mill at Peachland, a settlement on the ridge east of Anderson, of about 20,000 feet capacity. It was run about three years, and since then has remained idle. It is now owned by Bledsoe & Daugherty.

Access to the township is attained by a road from Cloverdale, thirty miles distant, or from Ukiah, twenty-four miles, or from the Albion by road, or railroad, to Wendling, a mill town, a few years old. This mill was built on the promise of a railroad, but before even residences were finished for its superintendent and foremen, work was suspended, the railroad not materializing. Suit was instituted, or threatened against the Santa Fe company and compromised, and the logging road from the Albion mill was pushed through to the mill, and two miles further up the valley. The product is railed down to the Albion and there transhipped to vessels. This road has been surveyed through to a junction with the Northwestern at Healdsburg, and will soon be pushed through, as there is a fine body of timber tributary to it. The Wendling property has passed into the hands of Hickey & Co., and the town name changed to Navarro.

Yorkville, in the southern part of the township, is a small hamlet of a few houses, located on Rancheria creek, the principal tributary, or rather the main head of Navarro river. It was named after its founder, R. H. York, who lived there many years. It has a post office and a hotel has long been maintained by the Hiatt family owning the ranch.

Boonville, about the center of the township, is the oldest village in it. It consists of two hotels, two stores, two blacksmith shops, post office, drug store, and eight or ten residences, a church and school house and barber shop. There used to be two saloons, but the school district voted dry some years ago and they are things of the past.

Philo, nine miles down the valley, is a small hamlet of two stores, blacksmith shop, Methodist Episcopal church, school house, post office, and two or three residences, near enough to be included in the town. Here the four-horse stages from Cloverdale are split into two, one proceeding to Greenwood on the coast, the other five miles down the valley to Navarro. The latter is essentially a mill town, and was unbroken forest until the lumber company pitched on it as a base of operations. The mill has recently changed hands and its product will eventually find its outlet by rail to Healdsburg, and on to San Francisco and east. The mill was erected in 1905, with a capacity of sixty thousand feet of lumber and one hundred thousand shingles. It was run by the Stearns Lumber Co. with profit, notwithstanding the long haul and rehandling of its output. The town did contain two stores, one livery stable, three hotels with bars, two hotels without bars, one saloon, one blacksmith shop, one restaurant, one barber shop, one photo gallery, forty-five residences and post office, being the end of a mail route in that direction. The saloons have been discontinued on account of an election voting the district dry.

Many fine residences have been erected in Anderson in the last ten years and much progress made in fruit culture. The climate is undoubtedly the finest in the county, and only three failures on account of frost have been known since its first settlement. The earthquake of 1906 did not seem to affect this section as much as the one experienced in 1898, which opened considerable gaps in the earth at the northern end of the valley but without much damage. In the past few years roads have been built connecting the valley with Hopland and Fish Rock, both starting from Yorkville. Several mineral excitements have had their rise and fall, but none of the discoveries have so far proved of present value.

There have been several lodges instituted in the valley, but at present all have lapsed. It has had its quota of fires. The hotel has been burned and rebuilt; Ruddick's store burned in April, 1913; Johnson's store at Philo burned September 18, 1913, and there have been several residences burned. In July, 1901, a threshing boiler exploded, killing two men.

There are several fruit dryers in the valley, J. D. Ball erecting the first in 1890, Studebaker about the same time and others have followed. There have been two or three small saw mills on Rancheria and Dry creek, but they have passed away. The road to Point Arena was improved from time to time until in 1890 it was made available for freighting to a limited extent. A mail route formerly extended through the valley from Cloverdale to Navarro, sixty miles, but has been cut off at Wendling, while a cross mail has been established from Philo to Greenwood, twenty-one miles. On the through route in 1904 there were used sixty-seven individual mail pouches. The timber has nearly all passed into the hands of mill owners or speculators. In 1909 Hickey & Standish bought 3500 acres west of Boonville, and sold 12,000 acres of their holdings to the Santa Fe. During 1913 much bark was hauled to Cloverdale by motor trucks; 8700 pounds at a load, two trips per day, making 120 miles travel. Much has also been shipped by way of Albion. For years previous it had been hauled by teams to Cloverdale and Ukiah.

Some notable deaths have occurred of the old settlers. Among them may be mentioned John Gossman, eighty-eight years, November 20, 1898, who came to the valley in 1856; S. W. Knowles, September 25, 1911, eighty-nine years of age, settled on Dry creek, 1858-9; R. H. Rowles, ex-supervisor, November 9, 1911, sixty-six years, settled in 1858; W. L. Wallace, August 27, 1883, settled in 1857, and Mrs. John Conrad, who came to the valley in 1858, died July 12, 1914, at the age of one hundred and one years.

The several school districts voted for a union high school, and a rough building was erected last year and is now in use.

CHAPTER III

Arena Township

Arena is essentially a coast township, having its western line on the ocean, and its eastern the summit of the coast range. On the south it joins Sonoma county, and on the north Cuffey's Cove township. In length it is about thirty miles, and its breadth from eight to fifteen miles. Along the ocean shore lies a strip of fertile open land, mostly under cultivation, varying from half a mile to three miles at most; back of that, heavy timber, with occasional openings of grazing land, mostly too steep for cultivation. It has one large river, the Garcia, and the Gualala river makes its southern boundary for about four miles. The north fork of the Gualala rises in Arena, but is inconsiderable except in winter. Alder creek is a large stream in winter, and always flows some water. It is fifteen miles in length and was heavily timbered, but its headwaters are denuded. Brush creek is a fine timber stream though only a few miles long. North of Alder creek are two abrupt deep gulches, not dignified by any other name than that of the settlers who first lived in their vicinity as Irish Gulch and Mal Paso (bad pass). The narrow bench along the immediate ocean bluff of the northern part of the township is the best land in the county. It is a rich black wash loam from the high, timbered bluff back of it, and the soil is often ten and fifteen feet deep, producing large crops of grain and vegetables; potatoes, beets and carrots being largely cultivated. It is essentially a dairy country, as the feed stays green until late summer, and is supplemented by green silage of corn, beets and carrots. Corn does not mature along the coast and is only sown for silage or green feed. Phenomenal yields are often secured without fertilization. On the Garcia bottom lands in 1910 Charles Bishop secured 3500 sacks of potatoes from twelve acres, 3000 of them being produced on eight acres. In the same year on the bench land at Bridgeport R. J. Dart harvested as follows: Eighteen acres black oats, 1440 bushels; twenty acres white oats, 1600 bushels; sixteen acres wheat, 480 bushels; twenty acres barley, 1200 bushels; thirty-two acres hay, 96 tons; three acres potatoes, 400 sacks; and with seventy acres in pasture, the farm keeps 265 sheep (Southdowns), sixty head of cattle, fourteen horses, and seventy-five hogs. Scientific farming, with the use of thousands of tons of kelp, potash producing material, will keep this land up to this point of production for an indefinite time. Onions of two pounds, cabbage thirty-five pounds, lettuce twenty-five inches across, and beets of one hundred and seventeen pounds have been produced.

Going south from Point Arena one crosses numerous gulches, but no considerable stream. The southern boundary, Gualala river, is mostly in Sonoma county. In the watershed of this stream it has recently been estimated that there is yet remaining nearly one billion feet of lumber; on the Garcia river watershed there is nearly as much; on the Navarro three hundred million; on Big river, fifteen hundred million, and north of that an untold quantity that has not been estimated by timber cruisers. With all this timber yet to cut and ship, Mendocino has a future from this industry alone. Much timber land has been cleared of all merchantable lumber and is now being cleared up and devoted to farming and fruit raising or being set in eucalyptus. The redwood lands make the best of orchard land, producing fruit crisper, more juicy and with higher flavor than the open lands of the interior. And yet it is the belief of many thinking minds that these lands are worth more to the nation for reforesting than for agriculture. The

redwood and tan bark oak are evergreens which sprout up from the stumps as vigorously as willows. If the sprouts were carefully thinned to a judicious number, the waste kept burned up, in a decade or two sawing timber would be produced from the one, and another crop of bark and wood from the other.

Point Arena is the only considerable town in the township, and the main shipping port for agricultural products, supplemented by bark, ties, posts, etc. It is a town of 476 inhabitants by the last census, and was incorporated July 11, 1908. The town boasts nine saloons, three general stores, three confectionery stores, harness shop, two blacksmith shops, two barbers, one livery stable, one hardware store, three hotels (all under one management, one closed, and one used only for lodging purposes), butcher shop, and a millinery establishment, fire company, water works and electric lighting, and three churches, grammar school and high school. Steamers run to the port regularly twice a week and semi oftener, Wednesday being steamer day, when the town will be full of teams bringing farm produce, butter, eggs, chickens, and travelers for the city. The port is not a secure one, and in boisterous weather is sometimes missed by even the regular steamer. There is a long wharf and also a chute for shipping ties, etc. This latter is of the cable variety and used only by the L. E. White Lumber Co. Asphalt exudes from the ocean bluff west of the town, and two attempts have been made to obtain oil, but the casing has been pulled out of the last and deepest, 1600 feet, and there is no prospect of another attempt for years to come. The crude asphalt has been hauled and dumped on the street and lasts for years.

Early Settlement

As before written, during the Spanish regime Rafael Garcia received a grant which covered all the open land in the township, and he stocked it with large bands of cattle, finally selling his right to Don Jose Leandro Luco for the sum of \$10,000; the latter dispatched M. T. Smith and Dr. J. C. Morse to the rancho as his agents. As heretofore written the grant was finally rejected by the United States, and thrown open for settlement. In 1855 J. A. Hamilton, Joseph Sheppard and William Oliver came from Yolo county with cattle and settled on the Garcia bottoms, near the old ranch house of Garcia's agents, who also count among the earliest real settlers. Hamilton brought with him his family. Shortly after S. B. Campbell and family, and David and Elijah Beebee with their families settled upon either side of the present town of Point Arena. In 1856 William Shoemaker located a farm, bought a large tract from Luco, which under the provisions for settling the controversy the government permitted him to retain, he having held continuous possession and improving the same. The same year Fadre settled near Bourne's Landing. In 1857 G. W. Wright, R. W. O'Neil and J. T. O'Neil arrived. The year 1858 brought in the families of Dr. J. G. Morse, O. W. Scott and others, while in the southern part of the township settled C. D. Robinson at Gualala, and John Northrope and Joshua Adams located at Ferguson's Cove. At about this time came J. Oliver, M. W. Barney, J. Schrock, C. De Wolff, J. L. Gillespie, Kuffel, Willard and John Smith, making in all about thirty families in the neighborhood at the time of the organization of the county. In 1859 and 1860 came Sam McMullen, S. S. Hoyt, C. B. Pease, T. J. and Calvin Stewart, Samuel Hunter, A. W. Hall and E. Wilsey. Of all these above mentioned so far as can be learned none are living save the Stewarts. Mart T. Smith died in Inglenook, in Ten Mile township, in 1913. When the mill fever was at its height, Point Arena was

the busiest town between San Francisco and Eureka. In addition to posts, wood, ties, bark and farm produce, from three to seven mills were turning out lumber at the rate of 200,000 feet per diem. In the near future this era of prosperity will be duplicated, as there are vast forests back of the town whose products must come down to the port of Point Arena. Notwithstanding the number of saloons in the town, it is an exceedingly quiet place, seldom the scene of any boisterous manifestations of the effects of king alcohol; and its government is carried on with economy and conservative management. Its distinguishing feature, which strikes a stranger forcibly, is its steep main street, and the many levels of its sidewalks. Its educational facilities are unrivalled in any other town of its size, with its large, commodious grammar school and high school, both new buildings costing \$3500 and \$4000 respectively.

The electric light plant was put in by Albert Brown of Mendocino, in 1905, and is a midnight closing plant, though heretofore it had been an all-night service as long as it justified. Water is supplied from springs in the adjacent hills, and could be improved without much expense. Travel by land up and down the coast is by stages, meeting the Northwestern Pacific railroad at Cazadero, fifty miles south. The mails arrive from San Francisco in twelve hours. There is also a steamer service that reaches the city in about the same time. The stage line is owned and run by J. C. Halliday Co. and is efficient and sufficient. During the last decade all the streams and gulches in the township have been spanned by new bridges, generally up to grade of the road, hills circled or cut down, and general improvement every way, rendering travel more pleasant and less expensive.

The first building on the present town site was erected by L. Wilsey, and stocked with goods in 1859. Another store was put in that year by Lane & Linderoos, and a saloon by S. W. McMullen. In February, 1866, Mart T. Smith obtained a franchise for and built a wharf. In 1870 he sold it to Woodward & Chalfant. In 1875 it passed into the hands of C. R. Arthur, and the records show that a large amount of shipping was done at that early date. Soon after it passed into the hands of Wells, Russell & Co., by whom it is now operated. The L. E. White Lumber Co. put in a cable chute for their own use on the north side of the harbor, as also did C. W. Tindall.

Gualala, at the extreme southern end of the township and county, was only a mill town, and is now only a hamlet, with one hotel, one store, post office, shoe shop and blacksmith shop, and eight or ten dwellings. The burning of the mill put a damper on enterprise here.

Bourne's Landing, two and a half miles north, is the shipping point for this region and has a general store and a few houses. There were chutes operated at St. Ores, a mile north, and at Robinson's, but they are no longer in use.

Fish Rock was once the scene of much activity, shipping timber products, but its proprietor, C. Queen, of late years has devoted himself to orchard work. He has 800 Baldwin trees, the entire crop being put through a dryer. George Brandt, on the hill back of the port, has a fine large orchard from which he has been for years shipping a fine lot of apples. Chutes have been in operation at several other points along the coast above here up to Ferguson's cove, which latter once did a large business shipping ties, etc., and the lumber and shingles for the mills at Schooner, Galloway and others spoken of later. But this chute closed down last November for want of profitable work and as a hamlet the place is deserted.

Manchester, six miles north of Point Arena, has a fine large new school house, two churches, one store, blacksmith shop, two creameries and hotel, one creamery making over 500 pounds of butter per day. It is essentially a farming community, surrounded as it is by many fine farms.

Bridgeport, six miles north, was once a thriving mercantile and shipping place with a chute, but it was a dangerous harbor and not used long for that purpose. The hamlet now has no business places, but half a mile south is located a fine school house, and a creamery which operates about ten months in the year. The effect of the earthquake of 1906 is distinctly visible in this vicinity, large areas having been shaken loose from the steep hills above the farming lands, sliding down and covering many acres with gravel, sand and rocks. The neighborhood of Bridgeport, next to the Garcia bottoms, is the finest land in the county. The farms of the Walsh family, R. J. Dartt, Ryans, Snickers, H. Bishop, C. J. Buchanan and others cannot be exceeded in fertility, depth of soil and ease of cultivation, anywhere in the world. These farms were nearly all damaged by the earthquake of 1906. The line of the fault was clearly visible from the mouth of Alder creek easterly through many farms and far back into the mountains. Curious manifestations of its power were to be seen in the fissure, breaking the continuity of lines of fruit trees and fences from twelve to fourteen feet, and breaking rocks the size of a goose egg sharply in two. The iron bridge at the mouth of Alder creek was torn to pieces like a cardboard house. In Point Arena the brick buildings were generally destroyed. The Odd Fellows' two-story building was thrown bodily endwise into the street. The L. E. White store was also totally destroyed, while the wooden buildings sustained but little damage. In 1893 the west side of the business street was nearly all burned out, the only serious fire the town has ever had. Formerly there was a tannery, but it has long since ceased its operation; and also a brewery, operated by Mr. Schlachter, but it, too, has been discontinued on account of the death of the proprietor.

There are three churches, Methodist, Catholic and Presbyterian, with resident pastors.

The first mill in the township was built by Tift & Pound, at Hard-scratch, seven miles south of Point Arena. It was a wet weather water mill with a forty foot overshot wheel, with a capacity of about 2000 feet per day—sometimes. It was located on a narrow shallow gulch having a solid water-worn rock bottom which discharged its waters over a precipice forty feet high directly into the ocean. It had performed its mission and departed before 1864. In 1862 Rutherford & Webber erected a mill near the mouth of the Gualala river of a capacity of 20,000 feet. In 1872 its capacity was increased to 35,000. Soon after they abandoned the methods then in vogue for bringing logs to the mill and put in a railroad to the woods and continued it to the shipping point of Bourne's Landing, two and a half miles north of the mill. The franchise for railroad and wharf was granted in 1862. In 1878 a heavy southeaster destroyed the wharf and chute, which were immediately rebuilt on improved plans and are still in use at this date. In 1868 Mr. Webber sold his interest to Heywood & Harmon, and Mr. Rutherford soon afterward sold out. It was afterward moved up the river a half mile and after being run a couple of years was sold, thereafter remaining idle for a short time, when it was destroyed by fire. The largest redwood in the county, twenty-two feet in diameter, stood about six

miles up the river. At this date the mill property has passed into the hands of E. B. Salsig & Co. and the mill is being rebuilt. In 1864 Russell Stevens built a mill in Fish Rock gulch almost down to tide water. Its capacity was about 13,000 feet per day. It did not run long, for the machinery had all been taken away in 1866. In 1869 a mill was erected a mile or two north of Gualala by John Woods, cutting about 16,000 feet per diem. It was destroyed by fire in 1872, rebuilt, moved further north, run a short time, and was moved away.

In 1875 a mill was built at Schooner gulch by A. Saunders, who also built a shingle mill on Brush creek. A big business was done by these two mills for a number of years, until Saunders failed, and departed, taking with him thousands of dollars of the hard-earned wages of his employes that had been entrusted to his keeping. Nealon & Young succeeded him in the Schooner Gulch mill, and ran it until 1878. The Brush creek mill was run by the creditors, increasing its capacity somewhat, but it proved unprofitable and was dismantled and sold.

A mill was built in Galloway gulch in 1869, cutting 50,000 per day, run for three years, and departed. L. B. Doe & Co. erected a mill at Signal Port about this time, that was supplied with logs by hauling them up a long hill by steam power. It only ran a couple of years. Another was built in China gulch, lived its brief ephemeral life and left a pile of sawdust as its monument. About this time Ross & Francis were running a small mill on their own premises southeast of the town about two miles. They ran a couple of years.

In 1904 an epidemic of mills struck the neighborhood. Anderson put in a 25,000 capacity mill; Grace another about the same size; Bowen another, but all passed away in three or four years. Albert Brown equipped a 15,000 foot mill east of town in 1904, which ran one summer. At present there are no saw mills in operation for forty miles along the coast, and Point Arena is hauling its supply of lumber eighteen miles. In 1869 and '70, Stevens & Whitmore built a mill on the Garcia river six miles from Point Arena. In 1872 they sold to Nickerson & Baker, who ran it for several years, cutting about 40,000 per day. The lumber was floated down a flume six miles to the foot of the bluff opposite the port, and there carried up the hill by means of spiked rollers in a dry flume or track, where it was placed on cars and rail-roaded to the head of the chute. After a few years run the mill was purchased by the L. E. White Lumber Co. and was burned down in 1894, having been idle some time. As the company has 25,000 acres of timber land in the watershed of the river, this mill will undoubtedly be rebuilt at no distant day, and probably a railroad built to convey either logs or lumber or both, according to where the mill is built.

A mill was built at Bridgeport in 1874 and run on lumber, and later shingles, for several years. It passed through several hands, and was finally moved away. In 1870 a mill was put in on the Garcia about eight miles from its mouth, called Riverside, which ran several years and went up in smoke, as did most of the profits.

A paper mill, to run on oat straw, was put in on Brush creek, and ran for ten years; at first profitable on straw at \$2.50 per ton; however, the farmers raised the price to \$7 and the mill closed down and moved away.

Secret Societies

One may to a certain extent judge a country town by the number and character of its secret societies. Point Arena is fairly prosperous in this line, though some have decayed and lost standing by reason of deaths and removals. The Free and Accepted Masons organized the first lodge, Claiborne Lodge No. 185, F. & A. M., on June 14, 1867, with the following charter members: R. D. Handy, S. W. Randolph, Niels Iverson, N. D. Witt, William Cushings, Charles Lyman, Alph Harris and F. W. Watrous. At the present day the lodge is in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and numbers fifty-one members, with the following officers: Henry Howe, W. M.; F. W. Reynolds, S. W.; B. H. Baker, J. W.; John Clark, treasurer; Frank L. Emory, secretary.

Garcia Lodge No. 240, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 4, 1876, with the following charter members: P. Peters, W. H. Cureton, L. F. Spaulding, D. M. Ketchum, N. Iverson and J. B. M. Warren. The lodge has fought its way against adverse conditions, the decline of the mill and timber business coming upon the community soon after its organization, but is now on a firm basis, and steadily growing from accessions from the ranks of young manhood. In conjunction with the Masons in 1880, they erected a two-story building, 24x60, which was dedicated May 29, 1880, the Masons joining them in the erection of the same. The earthquake of 1906 entirely demolished the building, and the next year it was replaced by a reinforced concrete. The present officers are: Henry Howe, N. G.; A. H. Clark, V. G.; William Hanen, secretary; J. C. Halliday, treasurer.

Arena Encampment No. 75, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 18, 1886, with charter members as follows: Joseph Lufkin, P. C. P.; C. W. Tindall, J. L. Woodin, Le Grand Morse, Jacob Cohn, Aaron Newfield, John Hurst, W. C. Cartnell, J. D. McCabe, Charles Meirs, F. W. Goodwin, H. L. Estes, C. M. Cartwright, S. W. Collins, Joseph Tongue, John Widden, H. B. Scott, H. S. Symonds, H. Tullener, J. S. Larson, Frank Groshong, C. Christensen, William Heywood, E. M. Stuart, E. N. Donaldson. The Encampment has lived and prospered through all the dull times succeeding the birth of the Encampment. It now has the following officers: E. A. Zimmerman, C. P.; H. B. Scott, H. P.; A. Christensen, S. W.; W. Haines, Scribe; C. Nicks, treasurer; H. Tullener, I. W.

Native Sons, Broderick No. 117, was instituted January 9, 1888, with the following list of charter members: C. W. Tindall, C. Hunter, T. O. Callaghan, W. O. Davis, T. Roseman, G. Smith, William Brandt, R. Caughey, F. Watrous, E. Arthur, P. Chane, H. L. Estes, S. Hunter, C. M. Cartwright, H. Smith, G. Miller, F. Handy, R. Crawford, W. Myers, F. Arthur. It now has a membership of thirty-three, with the following officers: F. W. Reynolds, J. P. P.; E. A. Zimmerman, treasurer; J. P. Connor, J. P.; W. E. Carey, secretary.

Order of Eastern Star was instituted May 30, 1910, as Point Arena Chapter 291, with the following charter members: Rev. E. E. Robbins, W. P.; Matilda Davidson, W. M.; Kate Halliday, A. W. M.; Florence Halliday, Con.; J. R. Neto, Sec.; Mabel Neto, Matilda Robbins, Olive Robbins, James Dunn, Phoebe Dunn, Bessie Halliday, J. C. Halliday, C. F. O'Brien, Louise O'Brien, Ethel Hathaway, Anna Iverson, Emma Watrous, Mary A. Burroughs, Margarethe Dunn, Henry Halliday. For 1913 it has the

following officers: Lettie Zimmerman, W. M.; Jacob Kingren, W. P.; Flora Hunter, A. M.; Pearl Emery, secretary; fifty-four members. There are other societies extant, of which we have no record.

Court Arena No. 8518, Ancient Order of Foresters. Officers: C. R., W. C. Davidson; P. C. R., William Thomas; financial secretary, Newton P. Howe; treasurer, William Carey. Number of members, seventy-eight.

The town of Point Arena was incorporated July 11, 1908, and the present officers are S. W. Ainslie, J. C. Halliday, John Clark, J. W. Kingren (mayor), N. P. Howe, trustees; N. A. McCallum, clerk; J. F. Dixon, marshal; Conrad Nicks, treasurer and recorder. The assessed value of the town for 1913 was \$150,964; tax rate, fifty cents per \$100. Population 497.

The Bank of Point Arena, No. 338, was incorporated June 9, 1905, with a paid up capital \$25,000. Their report for 1913 shows deposits of \$87,000, in a volume of business of \$119,000. J. C. Halliday is president and P. W. Haggren cashier.

The building of the lighthouse on the point north of and about three miles northwest of the town was an epoch in the history of the township. The coast, with its abrupt rocky shore, projecting hidden reefs, and treacherous currents, was dangerous to experienced navigators, and infinitely more so to those new to its waters. The lighthouse was built close out to the end of the point, nautically located in latitude 38° 57' 10" and longitude 123° 44' 42". The light was fixed, stationary, white, and visible nineteen nautical miles at sea. The tower was of brick one hundred and fifty-six feet to the lamp. The earthquake of 1906 entirely destroyed the lenses and so damaged the tower and dwelling house that the government pulled them down and rebuilt them farther inland, as being necessary from the inroads of the sea on the narrow point. The new one is about the same height of the one destroyed, but has a revolving white light four flashes per minute, five seconds duration, five seconds intermission, then twenty seconds intermission. It is built of reinforced concrete, the brick of the old one having been thrown over the bank into the ocean. The dwellings were also torn down, and four cottages built at a cost of \$6000 each, the whole costing the government about twice what they would a private individual. Twenty-five hundred dollars was put into gravel for the road leading to the lighthouse. A fog signal is also established, run by distillate engine, automatic in its action, dispensing with the services of one man over the old steam engine.

In near vicinity to the lighthouse is a large colony of sea lions, whose hoarse growls may be heard at all hours of the day and night. At one time they were hunted for their oil and hides, but the difficulty and danger, more on account of the location, rather than fear of the lions, caused a cessation of hostilities. They no doubt conduce to the scarcity of fish in their immediate neighborhood, though good catches are frequent. In the fall excellent sport is had at the mouth of Garcia river trolling for steelheads from one to two pounds each, and in season trout fishing is excellent.

Like almost every community, Point Arena has its fashionable watering place; in her case, medicinal, as well. The hot sulphur springs twelve miles up the Garcia river have proved both medicinal and fashionable. Situated in the gorge of the river, with a dense forest of redwood surrounding, it is an ideal place to pass the hot summer months of the interior, or the cold, foggy ones of the coast.

Of shipwrecks there have been many along the bluff coast of the county, and Point Arena has had more than her share. The beach north of the lighthouse has been a favorite place for old vessels to close their careers, nearly every vessel built in the township, of which there have been several, has come back to die, some before even a full voyage has been made. This fact procured the lighthouse, and in 1903 a life saving station was established at the port, which at present is in charge of Captain Stitt and eight men.

The township boasts six creameries, not all running continuously, some private and some public or stock companies. Siples, Stornetti, C. Bishop and H. Bishop are private, and Point Arena, Manchester and Bridgeport are run as public. The Manchester, owned by Beck & Halliday, is the largest and most successful, paying about ten per cent. dividend.

Point Arena has had the usual experience, with most California towns, in being exploited by the ephemeral newspaper ventures. In 1877 John Kester issued the first number of the News, on March 22. November 29 G. S. Affolter and W. P. McClure assumed its responsibility and managed it until May, 1878, when Mr. McClure retired. The following September it bade the community good-bye.

In 1888 H. B. Cartnell founded the Record, and it still continues. It passed into the hands of William Heeser in 1892, and was edited by R. Y. Glidden for some time, and passed into the hands of William Hanen, who assumed its burden in 1892. It fills all the requirements of the town, and is really a credit to it, and the town is also a credit to the paper, for it is seldom so small a place will support a newspaper. From its files much of our information has been gleaned. The office work is done the old-fashioned way, hand-setting type and press. From it we learned that an old settler, William Shoemake, died May 16, 1881; he came to Point Arena in 1852 and was one of the provident ones who were in possession of large tracts of land when the grant was finally rejected. He had about 640 acres. August 3, 1881, fire destroyed Iversen hotel, Warren's butcher shop, Lancaster shoe store; loss \$13,000, insurance \$8000. Wharf changed hands January, 1882, and C. Queen purchased the Fish Rock property. G. Linderoos died June 1, 1885; he was for many years justice and the legal functionary of the lower coast. Point Arena made great growth in the years 1885-6. On June 3, 1885, the new I. O. O. F. hall was dedicated. The McMullen hotel opened for patrons in 1886, and pottery was made at Fish Rock. B. F. McClure, a prominent citizen and ex-supervisor, died March 15, 1887. Collins' shingle mill was running 100,000 shingles per day. Bessie Everding lost at Bourne's Landing, September 12, 1888; severe earthquake January 25, 1889; Charlotte wrecked on Fish Rock, March 28, 1889; Golden Gate, May 15, 1889; Gualala river eight feet above high water mark, January, 1895; San Francisco and Oakland capitalists propose to build a railroad up the Gualala to Cazadero. Frost spoiled the outlook for a fruit crop in 1892. Five thousand ties were flumed down to the port from the Garcia river, six miles, in one day. March 10, 1893, the John McCullough ashore at Fish Rock, a total wreck. April 3 fire destroyed sixteen buildings in Point Arena; loss \$32,000, insurance \$10,000. Ancient Order of Foresters instituted at Gualala. Rebekah Lodge instituted at Point Arena, but has lapsed. The Point Arena creamery completed. Eight hundred fish were caught in a few hours by a Gualala bull puncher. Thirty-seven sea lions were killed during the year, yielding 250

gallons of oil. Presbyterian church at Manchester completed. The Gualala mill averaged 175,000 feet per day one week in October. An eighteen-pound carrot was brought into town and a thirty-five pound cabbage. Freshet raised the railroad track over a twelve-foot stump up the Gualala, January 14, 1894, and several houses washed away. A wood and shingle mill ran at Iversen, 1893-'94. Point Arena Creamery made 120,000 pounds of butter, realizing ten per cent. on its stock. Hot Springs opened for guests June 5, 1895. The fog signal was moved inland one hundred and fifty yards. San Benito wrecked on the beach north of town, November 23, 1896. April 11, 1897, fire destroyed store, several cabins and an orphans' home. October 22, Caspar ashore Sander's reef, and several lives lost. April 15, 1898, thirty-two shocks of earthquake; center of disturbance near Navarro. Dr. J. C. Morse died January 1, 1898, and his widow, August 9, 1898. They came across the isthmus horseback in 1852, and to Point Arena in 1859, walking up from Fish Rock, from steamer North America, wrecked there. Schooner Jeanne ashore October 1, 1900. I. O. O. F. hall dedicated. Barbara Harvester lost January 24, 1901. January 30, 1903, Crescent City ashore at Fish Rock; schooner Davidson ashore at Iversen 31st of March. Gualala hotel burned July 6, 1903. Western Graphite Co., fifteen miles east, ledge traced over half a mile. Oil well said to have been sunk 2250 feet, was abandoned. Electricity introduced July 28, 1905. Two swans killed on the Garcia.

The great earthquake of April 18, 1906, was very severe in Point Arena and vicinity. Every business house in town was a junk heap; every brick totally destroyed; many wood houses badly damaged; the loss was estimated \$100,000. The town was practically rebuilt in two years and incorporated July, 1908. C. D. Robinson died November 6, 1906, aged eighty-four; he settled at Gualala in 1858. Le Grand Morse died February 8, 1907. A destructive rain visited the vicinity in March, 1907, and Garcia bridge went out. High school building completed in Point Arena, 44x60, with ten-foot basement, well, tank and windmill, at a cost of \$5,489. J. A. Hamilton died May 20, 1909, aged eighty-two years. Steamer Winnebago wrecked July 31. Point Arena creamery burned September 13, but immediately rebuilt at cost of \$7,000. Sixty-two inches of rain in winter of 1908-09. December 5, Elias Miller died, aged one hundred and three.

Elections in ten precincts on the coast on the wet and dry propositions, resulted in increased dry territory. Phoenix steamer blew up off lighthouse. August 13, 1910, three killed. March 10, 1911, high wind took up a plow furrow on N. P. Howe's place and wrapped it around a tree. Schooner Sonoma foundered off the port, crew saved. Oil operations stopped. Free library closed and books turned over to Women's Civic Club. Ladies' band organized February 20. Petition for breakwater to make a harbor of refuge sent Congress. Point Arena high school accredited in 1913. Capt. N. Iversen died June 15, 1912, aged eighty-two. For many years he was the principal purchaser and shipper from Point Arena. In this connection A. W. Hall should have special mention, as his business ventures in the '60s added materially to the coast's prosperity. Lane Kirkland exhibited forty-two potatoes which weighed 140 pounds, fifty-one which weighed 135 pounds, and six which weighed twenty-four pounds.

CHAPTER IV

Big River Township

Originally extending along the coast from Navarro to the northern boundary of the county, Big River township has been curtailed and subdivided until it now extends only from Salmon creek on the south to Hare creek on the north, a distance of about seventeen miles, and on the east to nearly the line of watershed between interior rivers and the coast streams; or more properly speaking, to the western line of Ukiah and Little Lake townships, being about thirty miles wide. The streams flowing to the ocean are Salmon creek, Albion, Little, Big river, and Caspar. Technically Big river and Albion are navigable rivers, but are only so used in the immediate mouths thereof. These two latter have been used mainly for log driving, and that is almost superseded by railroads, which dump the logs into the booms at the mills. All are heavily timbered on their banks, and to the tops of the ridges there being very little open farming ground on any of them except at the immediate coast and far on the headwaters. Redwood and fir are the lumber trees, oak for tanbark, and madrona for little use save firewood in some places. There are many other kinds of trees, like manzanita, chestnut oak, black oak, post oak, alder along the streams, with blue blossom springing up wherever the timber is removed, soon forming impenetrable thickets. All of these except black and post oak are evergreens, and sprout from the root, making the clearing of land for agricultural purposes a labor of years. Really, the redwood lands should never be cleared, but allowed to reforest for future generations.

Along the immediate coast is a strip of clear land, only second rate in quality as compared with the coast further south, but yielding fair crops of grain and hay and vegetables, but not very good for potatoes on account of persistent cropping with them. Just back of this strip of fertility is a sandy, barren tract covered with dwarf huckleberries and a species of pine that often contents itself with a height of two or three feet, though sometimes eight to ten, and wild rhododendron bushes. This section has lately sprung into prominence as orchard land, though only a white sand soil underlaid with yellow clay. Water is said to be abundant at sixteen to eighteen feet depth, but it cannot add fertility to such soil. All the coast townships have the same climate, cool, foggy at times, the thermometer seldom ranging higher than 85° nor lower than 30°, though there have been exceptions to both. It is modified in many places by the conformation of the headlands and ridges protecting certain locations, so that it is always open to dispute.

Early Settlement

As given heretofore, William Kasten is the first known white settler, who dates from 1850-51. He built a log cabin and claimed the north bank of the bay. In 1851-2 a vessel en route from China to San Francisco was wrecked at Point Cabrillo. News of this was carried down the coast to Bodega, and a party came up to profit by the wreck. They reported on the immense body of redwood to be found on this coast and enlisted the interest of Harry Meiggs, but lately arrived in San Francisco, who at once took advantage of the news and forthwith chartered a vessel, the Ontario, and loaded her with a complete sawmill and sailed for Mendocino bay. Meiggs almost immediately concluded his mill was too small for such magnificent

timber and sent E. C. Williams east for a more complete and larger mill, which did not arrive on the ground until the following spring, owing to trouble in crossing the isthmus. It was erected on the "point," the logs being hauled up from the river on an incline. Meiggs arrived on the 19th of July, 1852, and with him came J. E. Carlson, William H. Kelly and Capt. D. F. Lansing. J. B. Ford arrived ten days before Meiggs with eight yoke of oxen. As William Kasten claimed the waterfront on the north side of the bay, Meiggs purchased it and paid for it mostly in lumber, with which was built a house for many years occupied by William Heeser as a residence, of course with many additions and improvements. Loyd Beall lived just north of Little River, and sold his place to W. H. Kent, who came in 1852, as also did Gebbard and George Hegemeyer, John C. Byrnes, Robert White, J. P. Simpson and J. Scharf. In years succeeding 1854-5-6, arrived A. F. Mahlman, G. C. Smith, L. L. Gray, James Townsend, Silas Coombs, Ruel Stickney; 1865-7-8-9, Thomas Walsh, William Heeser, E. W. Blair, F. P. Furlong, J. D. Murray, N. E. Hoak, J. F. Hills, Haskett Severance, James Severance, C. R. Kaisen, A. Heeser followed the tide of immigration. Of these at this date only N. E. Hoak is living. Mrs. W. H. Kent and Mrs. J. F. Hills were the first white women to enter the new settlement. They came by the isthmus in 1855, the second train across; from San Francisco to Petaluma by boat, carriage to Cloverdale, thence horseback through Anderson valley across the mountain to Greenwood, thence up the coast to their destination, arriving in April, 1855. Capt. Peter Thompson settled at Pine Grove, Siegfried Caspar had a cabin at Caspar Creek, Captain Rundle at Noyo, Mannel Lawrence at Salmon Creek.

The town of Mendocino occupies the southern slope of the point north of the harbor, and is garnished with a veritable forest of windmills. The main streets run east and west and are comparatively level, while the cross streets are steep and often in poor condition. J. F. Hills stocked the first store in 1856. William Heeser followed him soon; then L. Woodward and Captain Rundle, the latter soon retiring. Mr. Woodward amassed a competence, though for fourteen years he did not go south of the river, purchasing all his stock by letter before the days of drummers. W. H. Kelly also engaged in the store business for many years. J. D. Murray was the first druggist. Eugene Brown engaged in merchandising in 1865 and continued until 1909. The early experience of Mendocino's merchants in obtaining goods from San Francisco was often heart-rending and purse bursting. In December, 1871, Mr. Brown lost a consignment of goods by the wreck of the Brilliant; a duplicate order was lost on the bar at San Francisco; the third order reached him safely. Other merchants lost heavily in the numerous shipwrecks prior to 1870, there being thirty of record up to that date. The most disastrous as to loss of life were the Chilian vessel La Paz; the Cabot, twelve lives lost; and a small schooner of one hundred and fifty tons which was sucked into the "blow hole" on the south side of the bay. As she went into the cavern several of her crew were rescued by ropes in the hands of Charley Carlson and W. H. Kelly. Many have doubted the truth of this story, but it is authenticated by the best of evidence, and the cavern has been explored by Eugene Brown and others. It has been reported to be of great length, but actually one hundred and fifty feet. The night of November 20, 1865, was memorable as that of the most disastrous storm known on this coast, when ten vessels went ashore on the Mendocino coast.

Among the early settlers of Mendocino who led long and useful lives might be mentioned J. B. Ford, D. F. Lansing, W. H. Kelly, E. C. Williams, S. W. Hills, Eugene Brown, D. B. Millikin, all enterprising, public-spirited citizens, only two of whom are now living—Millikin and Eugene Brown. William Heeser bought of W. H. Kelly for \$6,000, in 1858, the farm so long owned by him, and probably the first to be cultivated in the township. It comprised all the point west of Main street save a strip next that street which Mr. Kelly reserved for town lots. It is still held by Mr. Heeser's son, except such portion as has been sold for town lots. As early as 1863 Mendocino possessed good hotels, on Main street, and several were built later. At that date there were Carlson's, Osborne & Heldt, and the St. Nicholas kept by Ben Severance, which latter was burned October 20, 1870, and with it twenty-five other buildings, the only serious fire the town has ever had. Recently a pipe and tank system of water has been installed, which will be sufficient for any ordinary fire. The town is lighted by electricity, brought from Ft. Bragg by Henshaw, Buckley & Co. in 1899. Within the last two years the town or rather precinct has voted on prohibition twice, which was successful both times, and it is predicted that it will always stay "dry," so satisfactory has the experiment proved to both the business men and the people. As one landlady expressed the result, "I do not do quite so much business, but I get my money for what I do." The merchants also express themselves in similar terms as to compensation, but assert increase of business.

The pay roll of the mill and timber camps, ties, bark and post sales, are the main support of the town, as the farming products do not furnish a tithe of the consumption of the town. Jarvis & Nichols, the principal dealers in ties, had 125,000 piled upon the landing in 1911, most of which were shipped the following season.

Of business houses there are the following in the town: Four hotels, five general merchandise, two groceries, one photographer, one confectionery, one shoe shop, two blacksmiths, one butcher, one livery stable, one undertaker, two jewelers, four soft drink saloons, two shoemakers, one moving picture show, three barber shops, one bakery, one billiard parlor, one harness shop, two drug stores, two lodging houses. There are of professional men three notaries, two doctors and three of the ministerial profession—Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic.

The "Beacon" is the only newspaper in the town, and is ably edited and managed by its proprietor, A. A. Heeser, son of its founder, William Heeser. It was established October 6, 1877, succeeding after an interval, the "Star," for a short time published by M. J. C. Galvin. It supplies all that is required in a local paper, is fully alive to the needs and interests of the community, and has a good circulation and the latest in printing facilities, a Simplex type casting machine and power press. There are many fine residences in the town, and so situated on the elevated slope as to give a beautiful view of the ocean, the bay, and the wooded slope beyond. On the highest point of the ridge west of town is situated a fine high school building, with a corps of efficient teachers, and near by the Catholic church; farther east in an elegant location is the grammar school. The Presbyterian church is in the center of a lawn on the main street. The town has regular steamer service with the city, besides the lumber vessels coming in at all times. Mail stages up and down the coast connect it with railroads at Fort Bragg and Cazadero,

mails coming through from San Francisco in twelve hours. The climate is such that in sheltered locations fuschias and geraniums keep green the year round, and apples, pears, quinces and plums grow to perfection. All the vegetables, except corn and tomatoes, flourish and new land produces the finest potatoes in the world.

Of secret societies Mendocino possesses a superfluity. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was the first to organize in the town. Stella Lodge No. 213 was instituted November 22, 1872, with the following charter members: J. F. Nichols, M. J. C. Galvin, N. Iversen, W. H. Cureton, George Sanders, and J. E. Kennedy. The first officers were, J. F. Nichols, N. G.; M. J. C. Galvin, V. G.; N. W. Lane, secretary. The lodge has flourished, built two halls and now numbers one hundred and sixty-nine members. The present officers are: William Fleming, N. G.; L. P. Hanson, V. G.; G. W. Jarvis, secretary; Eugene Bailey, treasurer. The hall now in use by this Order was built in 1893, two stories. The lower story is used as a general assembly room, and for general public purposes. The upper story contains the lodge room proper, ante rooms, and in front dressing and card room and library. In the rear is a fine banquet room and kitchen. The building cost over \$9000 and is a useful ornament to the town and a monument to the Order.

Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., was instituted in October, 1865. Its first officers, under dispensation, were E. J. Albertson, W. M.; William Heeser, S. W.; G. R. Lowell, J. W.; R. G. Coombs, treasurer, G. C. Smith, secretary. The charter members included the above and F. B. Lowell, J. Gschwend, Silas Coombs, I. Stevens and William Booth. A hall was built in 1866, by stock subscription, which has all passed into the ownership of the lodge. To its first Worthy Master, E. J. Albertson, much of the ornamentation, for which the hall is remarkable, is to be credited. He worked long and faithfully upon it, without hope of reward. Its present membership is one hundred and thirty-two and the present officers are J. H. Chambers, W. M.; George E. Bassett, S. W.; H. A. Atwood, J. W.; John A. Chambers, secretary; H. H. Jarvis, treasurer.

Ocean View Chapter No. 111, O. E. S., instituted September 19, 1891, with officers as follows: Emily McCornack, W. M.; Elizabeth J. Clark, A. W. M.; C. J. Wood, Secy.; Mary J. Paddleford, Treas.; C. W. White, W. P. Present officers: Florence N. Weber, W. M.; Ava L. Valentine, W. A. M.; George Bassett, W. P.; O. Farmlund, Treas.; Nannie M. Flood, Secy. Number of members, one hundred and twenty.

Mendocino Lodge No. 70, A. O. U. W., was instituted December 7, 1878, with the following charter members: B. F. Higgins, G. H. Bowman, D. N. Le Ballister, John Sorowski, T. R. Smith, E. W. Potter, J. McCroden, A. Freding, O. Hamilton and N. E. Hoak. The first officers were G. H. Bowman, W. M.; D. N. LeBallister, F.; J. Sorowski, O.; T. R. Smith, recorder; E. W. Potter, Fin.; J. McCroden, Rec. For years it was one of the most flourishing of the Orders in the town, but death and depression of the lumber trade thinned its membership until now only a handful remain faithful. Its officers now are: C. L. Knight, M. W.; E. S. Knight, F.; J. D. Silveria, O.; Wm. T. Wallace, recorder.

Council Amor da Sociedade No. 41, S. P. R. S. L., was instituted September 15, 1901, with twelve charter members as follows: Maria J. Ramus, Henrietta C. Silva, Mayme C. Lopes, Anna F. Luiz, Maria P. Silva, Maria

G. Brown, Joaquina King, Mariana Pimental, Emilia V. Lemas, Maria C. Machado, Maria S. Neto, Rosa T. Ramus. Present officers: Anna M. Gonsalves, Pres.; Henrietta C. Silva, V. P.; Mariana Pimental, Secy.; Frances Escobar, Mes. of Cores.; Adelaide C. Silva, Mar.; Joaquina King, G. Number of members, sixty-six. The initials S. P. R. S. I. are the abbreviation of Sociedade Portuguesa Rainha Santa Isabel, or Portuguese Society of Queen St. Elizabeth, which has a membership of about six thousand, with a grand lodge in Oakland and eighty-five subordinate lodges in California.

Far West Rebekah Lodge No. 176 was instituted October 22, 1891, with the following charter members: B. W. Bowden, G. H. Bowman, A. F. Mahlman, J. O'Donnell, G. B. Bever, J. Seimore, H. L. Frederick, George Switzer, Mary S. Bever, Emily McCornack, W. A. McCornack. The present membership is ninety-seven and the elective officers are Jennie Swansen, N. G.; Marie Iversen, V. G.; Lena Bowman, Secy.; Annie Brown, Treas.

Mendocino No. 88, R. A. M., was instituted September 5, 1903, with the following charter members: William A. Butterfield, Joshua Grindle, William Heeser, Fred Halling, Henry B. Hickey, H. H. Jarvis, J. A. Nelson, C. O. Packard, C. J. Wood. The first officers were John Leishman, H. P.; J. C. Rice, King; Frank Hall, Scribe; H. H. Jarvis, Treas.; Charles Banker, Secy. The present officers are W. H. Higgins, H. P.; Frederick Halling, Scribe; J. C. Rice, King; H. H. Jarvis, Treas.; Charles Banker, Secy. Number of members, sixty-eight.

Waw Beck Tribe No. 164, I. O. R. M., was instituted June 7, 1905, with charter members as follows: R. R. Armas, William Shaw, William Emerick, Alex Cameron, Harold Switzer, A. O. Sjaland, John Zellerhend, James Cooney, A. W. Biggers, J. M. Gwin, A. J. Scott, John Flanagan, S. A. Bloyd, W. P. Howe, F. E. Lermond, William Fleming, H. G. Bowens, J. W. Millikin, C. A. Tracy, William Spangle, T. S. Wallace, J. S. Tongg, Chester Byrne, George Hoe, C. H. Nichols, C. F. Bond, F. C. Peirsol and C. F. McDermitt. Present membership one hundred and thirty-five. Present officers are: Helmer Olson, Sachem; Simon Boos, Sen. Sagamore; Albert Brien, J. S.; William Shaw, C. of P. Membership, one hundred and thirty-five.

Pepperwood Camp No. 756, W. O. W., was instituted June 24, 1903, with ten charter members as follows: H. C. Tanner, Fred Post, C. V. Brereton, T. W. Hoak, J. N. Garvin, H. G. Bowens, C. B. Johnson, O. O. Boggs, Theo. Hansen, C. D. Tindall. Present membership, fifty-five. Present officers: William Shaw, C. C.; James Porterfield, A. L.; Charles Banker, Clerk; Olaf Tannlund, Banker.

Society Consuelho Luiz de Canoas No. 6, U. P. E. C., instituted in February, 1889. Present officers: Mattie Osborne, Pres.; Antone Pacheco, V. Pres.; Frank Valladae, Secy.; Antone C. Noyo, Treas.; J. S. Valladao, M. of C.; J. J. Brown, G. of G.; J. A. Brown, G. of Ex. Number of members, seventy-six.

Consello Estrella du Norte No. 62, I. D. E. S., was instituted March 27, 1904. Present officers: H. V. Silva, Pres.; J. M. Fraga, V. P.; J. R. Rodrigues, Secy.; A. M. Fraga, Treas.

West Coast Eucampment No. 70, I. O. O. F., present membership, fifty-nine. Present officers: H. L. Mallory, C. P.; P. Gramstead, H. P.; Robert Law, S. W.; G. W. Jarvis, Scribe; Eugene Bailey, J. W.; William Fleming, Treas.

The harbor is a bay at the mouth of Big river, or "Booldam," as the Indians called it. It is almost circular, and nearly land locked, but open to the southeast, from which point come the most destructive gales. The government has been repeatedly importuned to build a breakwater, and thus create a harbor of refuge for distressed vessels in time of storm—the only one between San Francisco and Oregon. It is roomy and deep and would accommodate several vessels at one time. The northern side turns around to the south in a curve, and on its point is located the shipping cable, over which everything goes and comes, and so complete and expeditious is it that a large ship is loaded with lumber in a day. The "Point" is pierced by the action of the water, so that a row boat can go through from side to side, and in stormy times the dash of the waves makes the rock tremble. Several vessels have been lost in the harbor from the parting of their moorings, four or five totally, and as many more that were repaired and floated. The saw mill was first built on the point, but for many years it has been on the flat about half a mile up the river. Meiggs' schemes and plans proved to be too far in advance, and too expensive for the times, and the mill property passed into the hands of his principal creditors, Godeffroy, Sillem & Co., E. C. Williams, J. B. Ford, and others, who for many years, with varying fortunes, through many vicissitudes, carried it on until it gave each of them a fortune.

The logging was done by river-driving, and occasionally a season's work went to sea on the crest of a flood. D. B. Millikin for many years was logger for the company, at so much per thousand, logs delivered in the boom, the company paying all bills and settling up at the end of the season. Lost logs were the logger's loss and at one time Millikin was \$40,000 in debt to the company. Two successful seasons evened up, and left him a competence, which he invested in Fresno vineyards, and he is the only one living of all the old timber men of the early days.

This system of logging obtained on all the rivers of the coast, the Gualala, Garcia, Navarro, Big River, Noyo, and Albion. Now only Big River is using it. And here they have a railroad seven miles long, built in 1893, which is used to supplement the river driving in dry seasons, or emergency calls for specific cargoes. The capacity of the mill is 100,000 feet, but at one time 300,000 feet was forced through it in one day of less than twelve hours on a competitive sawing with Little River mill. It has been burned and rebuilt once.

Salmon Creek, which lies a mile south of Albion, was once a busy milling village with two stores, two hotels, two big mills and several saloons, but is now a dead burg, affording refuge to one disreputable saloon, which has been purged by fire as we write. The timber is all cut, and the two mills that shrilly whistled hundreds of hardy woodsmen to labor are things of the past. Prosperous ranches occupy the hills where once the lofty redwood and fir swayed to the ocean breeze, or the wild blue blossom presents its tangled front. Once an hundred thousand feet of lumber and thousands of ties were shipped each day from its wharf, where safe anchorage for one vessel was secured. Now nothing more than a fishing boat ever ties up at it.

Albion, on the mouth of the river of the same name, six miles south of Mendocino, is a mill town of as busy an appearance as any one could wish to see. The mill, lumber yard, store, hotel, and the cabins of the mill hands occupy all the flat along the river, while the residences of business men, a

store or two, another hotel, are ranged along the hill on either side of the river, mostly up a steep grade. A drawbridge confronts one at the foot of the steep grade on the south side, and from its northern end one gropes along under huge platforms supporting the tracks which carry from the mill its entire output. In former days vessels were occasionally run above the bridge to load from the wharf, or for security in a great storm when more than one was in the harbor. But of late years this has not been done, as there is not water enough for the larger size of vessels now used, and substantial wharves and moorings have been provided in the harbor for even deep water freighters from foreign ports, of which at one time there were four in for loads. For many years it was essentially and exclusively a mill town, its business dominated by the mill owners, and to a great extent is now. The first known settlement was made here by Scharf, who in 1853 built a water mill for Captain Richardson, the claimant of the grant reaching from the Albion to the Garcia. It could not have had more than an ephemeral existence, as Rawson & Rutherford were exploiting the place in 1855-6, to be succeeded by Merrit & Lawrence, then A. G. Dallas, and he by A. W. McPherson. The history of the town is but the history of mill operations, as the mill proprietors transacted all business for some time after the erection of the mill. The first mill was burned in 1867, and a new one of 35,000 feet capacity was at once erected by McPherson, who soon after was joined in the enterprise by Henry Wetherby. L. E. White was bookkeeper for the firm, and finally stocked a store and saloon, and later a hotel, and was eminently successful in all, as all the pay roll passed through his hands. In 1861 James Townsend, superintendent of the mill, became associated with him, and the firm launched out into the tie business and for many years controlled it. In the same year Townsend moved to Noyo and took charge of that mill also. He also was interested with Fred Brown in a store at Noyo, and with Joseph Carroll in a store on Eel river in Humboldt county. These two men were the business men of the coast for twenty-five years and made history in their extensive operations in lumber, timber, railroads and mills. Of late years the mill operations have assumed a more settled and comprehensive form, by the building of railroad, purchase of large tracts of timber land, and great improvements in machinery, dry houses and wharves, which have had the effect of encouraging dwellings of a more substantial character than the cabins of the mill hands, and the establishment of stores and hotels other than those of the mill company. There are now three general stores, three hotels, one confectionery, one blacksmith shop, two barbers, and a hospital, and about twenty good dwellings, school house, hall, and church. The railroad has been extended to and past Wendling, in the lower end of Anderson, and is eventually expected to connect with the California Northwestern at Healdsburg. The mill and its adjuncts, timber, etc., passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific in September, 1907, with its twenty-four thousand acres of timber land at a stated price of \$900,000. The mill has a capacity of 110,000 feet per diem, 30,000,000 feet being its output for 1913. Hickey & Co., who previously owned the property, are said to have purchased forty thousand acres of redwood timber, mainly in Humboldt county.

There is quite a body of good farming land contiguous to the town, mainly south, and much timber land has been cleared and now in fruit, which takes the first premium wherever exhibited. At Salmon Creek a creamery

has been in successful operation some years. For many years the logging on the Albion was done by river driving, but the timber has been taken off for sixteen miles up the stream and the volume of water up there is too inconsiderable, unless expensive dams are built to be let loose in times of heavy rains. In an early day when Fred Brown was doing the logging, a chute was used to put the logs down into the river some two miles from the mill. It was a quarter of a mile long, and logs smoked as they went down.

Little River, two miles south of Mendocino, is now essentially a residence town with one store, one hotel, and about sixteen dwellings, a church, school house, and blacksmith shop. There is an excellent small harbor at this place, where steamers often run in when it is too rough to land in any other harbor in the county, or between San Francisco and Oregon. Years ago a vessel came in during a foggy night without intention on the part of her crew, much to the captain's astonishment in the morning. A few ties and some bark and posts are shipped at this time. Ruel Stickney, Silas Coombs and Tapping Reeves built the town when they built their mill in 1864. But the amount of timber available was soon exhausted, though the mill was once rebuilt after a fire. No vestige of the mill now remains, and some buildings have succumbed to time and neglect. The early settlers, W. H. Kent, Ruel Stickney, Tapping Reeves, Silas Coombs, Charles Perkins, A. F. Mahlman, Isaiah Stevens, Richard Coombs, Charles Pullen, have passed to the great beyond, and their children and grandchildren perpetuate the family names in school, church and business. Little River was at one time a lively ship-building port, Capt. Thomas H. Peterson having built twenty schooners there.

Caspar, five miles north of Mendocino, is another town built primarily by the mill business, though it has something in the way of agriculture and orcharding to give it support. It took its name from a German who first settled there at some unknown date. The harbor is little more than an open roadstead and is avoided in rough weather. The mill was built in 1861 by Kelly & Rundle, and passed into the hands of J. G. Jackson in 1864. Outside of the mill company the first business set up there was a saloon by George Heldt, though Pine Grove, three-fourths of a mile south, provided a hotel and bar which up to that time accommodated the thirsty. This may be considered as part of Caspar, as it drew all its support therefrom and was for many years owned by Harry Kier, who made a fortune cashing orders for mill hands, acting as banker for them, and loaning money deposited with him. Capt. Peter Thompson was the first settler at Pine Grove, and farmed a little and ran a band of cattle there in 1853. Harry Kier sold out to Severance and Maxwell, but they did not long continue, as the erection of other business houses at Caspar proper cut off the patronage from Pine Grove. A brewery was maintained here from 1873 for a number of years, but was discontinued for want of patronage. There are now four or five dwellings, and it is a farming community. Brown & Wooster ran a store here in the '60s. A government lighthouse has been recently erected on the point west, called Cabrillo Point. It is a revolving ten-second flash light and is visible fifteen miles. Three cottages have also been provided for the crew and wrecked people. Harry Harrison built the first hotel in Caspar, about where the company's store now stands. The writer must have been his first patron, for a blanket on the bare floor was the only bedroom equipment fur-

nished, and that under the eaves where it was not fully closed in from the night air. The town consists of some thirty or forty dwellings, two stores, two hotels, and at present writing no saloons, the territory having been "dry" for the last three years.

The mill is up-to-date in every particular and has a capacity of 75,000 feet. Its logs are brought by rail from the Noyo watershed and are shot down into the dam at the mill with startling effect upon a strange horse passing. The mill was burned in 1888, but was immediately rebuilt; loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$20,000. Upon the death of J. G. Jackson the property passed into the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Abbie Krebs, who, with the assistance of her son, C. J. Wood, has successfully conducted it. The company has an orchard of eighty acres on cleared redwood lands that in 1911 yielded 10,000 boxes of apples of a quality far superior to the far-famed Watsonville fruit. There have been secret societies here, but all passed away long ago except the I. O. G. T., which flourished apace, and the result has been a dry town, and Court Caspar No. 8217, which was instituted May 15, 1894. The principal officers at the present time are George Allen, C. R.; Randolph Pfister, S. C.; Arch Bailey, P. C. F.; Cecil Gregor, Fin. Sec.; Gus C. G. Wahlstrom, Treas.

The Caspar, South Fork and Eastern Railroad was incorporated July 7, 1903, with \$500,000 capital.

Chronology

October, 1879, Schooner Annie Stoffer ashore at Caspar. February 3, 1880, Schooner Norwester wrecked at Little River. February 19, A. W. McPherson died, aged fifty-six years. He was agent for the English firm of A. G. Dallas, and built and ran the Albion mill for them. Afterwards became its owner, with Wetherbee, as also the Noyo mill. March 6, Bever hotel burned; loss \$5000, insurance \$3200. August 24, a sixteen year old boy killed three bear at Half Way House. February, 1881, Albion mill passed into hands of A. W. Starbird. Thirteen schooners were loaded in ten days. A pear tree at Pine Grove yielded twenty bushels pears. By the breaking of a chain a team of oxen went over a bank, killing five. Little River school opened with eighty-one pupils. J. S. Kimball opened up a store at Whitesboro. July 22, 1882, eight whales spouted along Mendocino. November 20, five schooners went ashore between Navarro and Westport. Tie output for 1883, 880,000. A reading room was established in Mendocino. Albion freshets brought down 32,000 logs. August 20, 1884, Charles Pullen, Sr., died at Little River. He was a fine mechanic, who assisted in, or erected the Little River mill, several bridges, and left a large family of mechanics to continue his work. Game so plentiful that A. Davenport in four days' hunt killed a six hundred pound bear, six deer and a panther. Apples weighing from sixteen to twenty-nine and one-half ounces on exhibition. Winter rains began December 15, 1884. February 1, 1885, Little River ashore, and a total loss in Little River harbor, where she was built. Isajah Stevens, a Little River pioneer, died December 10, 1885, seventy-six years of age. August, 1884, Caspar Co. bridged Jug Handle creek, for logging railroad, high and long; it was destroyed by the earthquake of 1906 and rebuilt. Electric light introduced at Caspar January, 1887. January 6, 1887, Irma and George R. Higgins ashore at Whitesboro. April 9, 1887, J. Eppinger at Navarro, and the Pet at Albion, ashore. May 11, 1887, schooners Albion, Champion, Charlotte, and a tug, ashore at Navarro. July 9, 1887, Mendocino

procured a fire engine. January, 1888, twenty thousand logs came down Big river. Z. B. Heywood wrecked at Navarro. Haskett Severance died at Navarro, April 19, 1888. J. B. Ford died in Oakland, October 25, 1889. C. W. Denslow died September 25, 1889, aged seventy-five years. Henry Witherbee died January 29, 1892. E. W. Blair died May 4, 1892, aged fifty-five years. J. D. Murray died May 25, 1892. All pioneers.

Albion logging train wrecked by a bull and three men killed, June 13, 1893. Navarro mill shut down September 25, 1893, \$500,000 in debt. Little River mill closed up its career, August 20, 1893.

Mendocino high school dedicated May 11, 1894, accredited July, 1897. L. E. White gave orders that all married woodsmen should be given employment in his tie camps, although there was already an oversupply of ties. J. C. Byrnes died January 18, 1894.

S. W. McMullen killed by accident, April 26, 1895. August 18, 1895, a mail route was inaugurated from Philo to Greenwood. A combination of all the coast saw mills was again attempted in 1895, to limit production. W. H. Kelly died December, 1905, aged eighty-four, a pioneer. He practically built the Baptist church at Mendocino.

A tidal wave of over seven feet struck the coast between 2 and 4 p. m., June 17, 1896. Randlett hotel burned in Little River, October 29, 1896. A. W. Hall died February 6, 1897, seventy-three years of age. Capt. Samuel Blair died May 31, 1897. Wintzer store burned at Navarro, July 12, 1897. A ledge of iron ore and polarized gravel discovered at Mendocino.

Nolan's hotel burned at Caspar, April 9, 1898. Bobolink ashore on Kent's Point, March 22, 1898. Earthquake damaged Albion railroad several thousand dollars. April 14, 1898. Store fired, December 25, 1898. Ruel Stickney died, January 12, 1899, aged seventy-five years. J. E. Carlson died, April 16, 1899, aged seventy-seven years. Fire destroyed Gorman barn, Mendocino, and five horses, six coaches and buggies. Mendocino Discount Bank placed in liquidation. Albion steam schooner sailed for Alaska with 500 reindeer.

Little River shipped 100,000 ties in 1899. The timber king, Weyerhauser, owning a million acres in Western Washington, contemplated investments in Humboldt, but failed to make them. Albion Mill burned September 29, 1900, with 19,000,000 feet of lumber; loss, \$130,000. Schooner Sunol burned at Little River October 23, 1900. James Townsend died December 21, 1900, aged seventy years. Kaisen tract of timber sold at \$30 per acre. Creamery established at Whitesboro, February, 1901. J. G. Jackson died April 17, 1901, aged eighty-four years. An oar of the Steamer Rio Janeiro was picked up in the Mendocino harbor April 15, 1901. G. Hagemyer died May 13, 1901. Dayton Torrence, five years old, playing in a tie chute, was hit by a tie, fell back on it, and was carried to the end without injury, at the speed of a mile in eighteen seconds. Almost a famine along the coast on account of vessels being tied up by a strike. 105,000 ties on the bank at Mendocino October, 1901.

February, 1902, 17.26 inches of rain. Wire chute put in on the point March, 1902, making loading much more expeditious. April 12, 1902, Mendocino Mill started up on the north side, having been idle fifteen years. She cut 51,375 feet from eleven logs out of one tree. At loggers' scale, the logger would receive \$250 for it. Albion railroad surveyed (and incorporated) to Guntley's in Anderson, and mill completed, with electric lights installed. Ten-hour schedule adopted, 1902. C. A. Perkins died in July, 1902, aged

sixty-three years. The Ford family sold out their holdings in the Mendocino Mill Co. to J. L. Ross. Charles Fletcher died August 14, 1902, aged eighty-three years. Navarro Mill burned November 7, 1902.

February 7, 1903, six inches snow at Comptche. Stage held up near there February, 1903. Mendocino Mill cut 572,000 feet in six days in February, 1903. Severance Hotel at Navarro burned March 7, 1903. Again is a combination of mills attempted. Rainfall for season, 1903-04: Mendocino, 44.37; Branscomb, 118; Ukiah, 51.49; Westport, 82.13 inches. Frank Farnier died October 3, 1904, aged one hundred and four years. Sotoyome launched at Albion January, 1904. New Catholic Church at Mendocino, 40x96, and Monastery, 30x71.

J. E. Chalfant died April 1, 1905, aged eighty years. Bank of Commerce opened at Mendocino August 6, 1905. Results of accidents in one year ending September 30, 1905: Death, 9; serious, 26. Violence: Death, 4; serious, 2; suicide, 5. Mendocino Lumber Co. changes name to Mendocino Redwood Co., December 30, 1905. 20,000,000 feet cut in 1905. 24,000 logs in boom January, 1906. In three days, 7.12 inches of rain. W. H. Kent died January 29, 1906, aged eighty-five years. Albion Mill cutting 142,000 feet daily. Seven dry kilns of capacity of 450,000 feet; 22,000,000 in 1905. William Heeser died April 9, 1906, aged eighty-three years. The earthquake of April 18, 1906, shook down nearly every chimney in Mendocino. Occidental hotel moved five feet. Mill twisted out of true. High school off its foundation. Monuments thrown down. Span of bridge down. Mill chimney built in 1864, of 1,000,000 brick, thrown down. From seven days' rain, 16.81 inches. February, 1907, water works put in for fire purposes. August Heeser died September 23, 1907. Contract let for Point Cabrillo lighthouse, three dwellings and barn. Flashlight every ten seconds. Rain October 14, 1908. Fifteen hundred logs (800,000 feet lumber) rafted from boom to mill one day by three men.

S. W. Hills died July 10, 1909, aged eighty-four years. Smokestack of mill rusted off and fell September 29, 1909; had been up only three years. Experiment of making heavy wrapping paper from redwood bark, etc., successful; five tons of waste will make one ton paper; gallon of alcohol from six cubic feet of waste. On Stillwell ranch reported mine bearing silver, gold, tin, copper (not ready coined). In Mendocino boom 20,000 logs January 21, 1911. September 7, 1912, rainfall for week, 4.25 inches. Apple fair, October 23 to 27, 1912, and November 18 to 22, 1913. Improvements in Big River mill of the latest patents in saws, steam rigger, Prescott carriage, simplifies and decreases the manual labor. The mill company owns about 35,000 acres of timber land, having on it about 1,500,000,000 feet of timber, which is estimated to be 40 per cent of the timber on the Big River drainage basin.

The Bank of Commerce is the only one now doing business at Mendocino. Its report for December 27, 1913, is as follows: Capital stock paid in, \$25,000; surplus, \$10,100; cash on hand, \$17,412; deposits subject to check, \$129,218.75. John S. Ross, vice-president; J. N. Rea, cashier.

The future of the town seems assured for years to come, as the mill company owns 35,000 acres of timber land, which is forty per cent of the estimated acreage on the tributaries of Big River, and the greater portion of the balance necessarily will pass through their mill.

It would not be fair to close "Big River's" history without allusion to Comptche, sixteen miles east of Mendocino City, on the headwaters of the Albion. Originally a lumber camp, with small areas of open land scattered through the timber, by clearing up the land after the loggers were through, quite a prosperous settlement has resulted, which supports two good schools and some fine orchards. It is here that thousands of gum trees have been planted on the denuded lands of the Albion company. For some years there has been a creamery in operation here, sustained by alfalfa on cleared stump land. A shake mill has been operated here, and thousands of ties made in the vicinity. The Albion mill has been logging here for some years past. There is a large body of the finest timber in the township here, which was sold to an eastern speculator, to be taken off in ten years, with a proviso that it might remain longer on certain conditions. By suit in court, it has been determined that only four and one-half years more are allowed.

CHAPTER V

Ten Mile Township

Ten Mile township extends along the coast from Hare creek (half a mile south of Noyo river) to Chadbourne gulch on the north. There is but one considerable town in it, Fort Bragg, whose population is 2403.

There is but little open land in this township, most of it being densely timbered, with a strip along the southern coast part covered with brush and scraggly pine. Much of this latter has been cleared out in the last ten years and made available for gardens and building lots. In the northern part of the township is as fine land as ever was cultivated and there are three large dairies maintained there. Here, too, is one of the longest beaches on the county's coast, with two smaller ones, to break the monotony of the bleak black bluff which presents its cold shoulder to the mariner. The whole story of the township centers about Fort Bragg, which is the liveliest, busiest town in the county. It was incorporated in 1889, with C. R. Johnson, V. J. Westover, F. Bucholtz, T. Clark and H. A. Weller as trustees; F. A. Whipple, recorder; J. Wintzer, treasurer; J. C. White, marshal; Fire Commissioners, C. Stewart, J. Randolph and J. Bucholtz. In 1914 the following officers were elected: Sam Shafsky, Mayor; E. E. Brown, D. Miller, C. W. Mero, W. H. Dixon, trustees; clerk, O. L. Johnson; marshal, F. J. Smith; treasurer, H. W. Little. Population, 2408; assessed value, \$746,000; tax rate, \$1.98 on the \$100. Date of incorporation, August 5, 1889. Territory one mile square.

The first school, a private one, was organized in 1887, and the first school house was built in 1889. In 1895, a fine grammar school house was erected, two-story and basement. In 1901 the high school building was erected at a cost of \$17,000, employing five teachers, with an attendance of seventy-five.

In 1911 the high school pupils issued a most clever and delightful brochure entitled, "Breath of Ocean," which for interest and information is the equal of any college publication in the state.

The town has had its catastrophies, but no trace of them remains. The worst was the earthquake of 1906, which leveled the I. O. O. F. hall, a brick structure, and others of like construction, but its chief damage was to chimneys, and the fire consequent upon it, which swept through the principal

business block, entailing a loss of \$800,000. Like every other place, it had its vagaries in upsetting safes, and respecting jardiniers, throwing doors into the street, and leaving windows on either side intact; upsetting a huge printing press and leaving a type rack undisturbed.

The streets are graded, but not paved; sidewalks cemented in the main part of town, and some of the residence districts. The town is supplied with water from mountain springs, and also has a pipe system from the mill for use in case of fire. The mill also supplies electricity at the rate of twelve cents per watt. Excellent order is maintained, and a cement calaboose contributes to its enforcement. The people are enterprising, liberal and intelligent, and with many thousand acres of the best redwood of the state contributory to the mill. Fort Bragg is sure to grow for many years to come.

Early History and Settlement

This whole township was selected as an Indian reservation in 1857. The government having decided to establish a reservation, T. J. Henley, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, having headquarters at San Francisco, sent Lieutenant H. P. Heintzleman on an exploring expedition to Cahto, thence north to Cape Mendocino and down the coast to Noyo. His report decided the authorities to locate the reservation on the territory thus mapped out. In 1857, Lieutenant H. G. Gibson was ordered to establish a post, and his selection of a site was named after Colonel Braxton Bragg, of Mexican war fame. The present town of Fort Bragg was then a beautiful glade, sloping gently to the west, and completely surrounded by heavy timber, which shut out the harsh winds, and, in a great measure, the fogs that elsewhere rolled in so frequently. It had the most equable climate on the coast. Dr. A. C. Folsom, stationed there for eighteen months, assured the writer that in that time the mercury showed only a variation of thirty degrees. The cutting away of the timber north and west of the then open glade has let in wind and fog and greatly changed the climate. The officers' quarters were at the east end of the natural parallelogram, the barracks on either side, and the hospital on quite an eminence at the west end. The writer visited the "Fort" in 1864. Captain Hull and Lieutenant Knickerbocker then being in charge. That night Lieutenant Coffman, from Round Valley station, was there on military business. John Byrnes and George Wooster from Noyo were invited; "commissary" was on tap, and a regular jamboree inaugurated. Myself and Wooster vacated by way of a window, and "joy went on unconfined." The soldiers had nothing to do at that time but eat and drink and occasionally go out and bring in an Indian family or two to keep up the numbers to be reported. In 1867 the reservation was abandoned, and soon after the land was thrown open for purchase, actual settlers being allowed to enter, at the government price of \$1.25 per acre, whatever they were actually in possession of, to the limit of six hundred and forty acres, and "possession" was very liberally construed. The tract embraced in the limits of the reservation contained over twenty-four thousand acres, and four stations were established: Fort Bragg; Culle Bulle, just south of the Noyo river, of which John P. Simpson was agent and William Ray assistant; Bald Hill, three miles northeast of Noyo, with M. C. Doherty, agent, and John Clark, assistant; and Ten Mile, with Major Lewis, agent, and E. J. Whipple, assistant. Captain H. L. Ford was the first agent at Fort Bragg. Robert White, John P. Simpson, Sam Watts,



LOGGING SCENE, FORT BRAGG

Hub Mitchell, Steve Mitchell, G. C. Smith, Harry Kier, H. Beall and Lloyd Beall, Sr., were employes at various times, and on the breaking up of the reservation, settled on some of the lands. Dr. T. M. Ames was the first physician, and was located at Bald Hill, which place fell to Fred Heldt on the final breakup. Graft was no name for expenditures of this and other reservations in those times. The Indians got little of it, the employes all. Only one or two profited by it in the long run, and nearly everyone died in poverty.

The moving of a mill from Ten Mile river to Fort Bragg in 1885, started the town, which for some years grew rapidly, especially when talk of a railroad to Willits became common, and a large grading outfit was landed at the Noyo. But this project fell through, and the low price of lumber caused stagnation. But times soon brightened. The logging road continued to ascend the Noyo river, until the distance intervening between its terminal and Willits was so inconsiderable that the project of rail connection with the outside world was revived, and is now realized. There are probably five thousand acres of open or cleared land in the township, and more being brought under cultivation, consequently, it is clearly seen that the welfare and support of the town rests entirely on the timber business at present. The company employs at times as many as one thousand men, and has exceeded that number. The payroll, therefore, brings to the coffers of the business men of the town \$50,000 per month, no small revenue for a town of twenty-four hundred inhabitants.

There are in the town seven general merchandise stores; banks, two; hotels, nine; garages, two; clothing houses, four; confectioneries, four; drug stores, two; millinery, two; jewelers, two; bakeries, two; variety, one; saloons, fifteen; photo galleries, one; barber shops, four; livery stables, three; electrical, one; undertaker, one; furniture, one; newspapers, one, sometimes two; blacksmiths, four; bottling works, one; second-hand, one; restaurants, four; tailors, two; moving pictures, two; job wagons, six; all licensed to do business. To a stranger business seems to be overdone—too many business houses for the country, as the rural population seems scanty, and farms of any size few and far between. But back from the main thoroughfare, along the coast, ranches and orchards are being carved out of the stump and brush land, and the trade of the workers in the woods and mills, especially of the two large ones in town and nearby, employing sometimes fifteen hundred men, affords support for them all. Then, too, the extension of the railroad to Willits has opened up an extensive trade with the interior. The Finn, the Swede, the German, the Italian, are making homes blossom where the average American saw no encouragement for exertion. And, too, an experiment in making paper pulp from redwood bark has resulted favorably in a small way, and may lead to a profitable industry. As the bark of a redwood is from two to eighteen inches thick the amount of material is illimitable, and no use is now made of it save to patch a culvert, fill a mudhole, or burn to get it out of the way.

A large, well equipped hospital is maintained by membership dues, and is an absolutely necessary adjunct to the mill business, as the record shows forty-six accidents in one year involving life or limb. The town supports one newspaper well and occasionally has another thrust upon it for an ephemeral existence. The Advocate was founded by Heeser and Buckingham in 1887, and it passed into the hands of C. J. Cavanaugh in May, 1889.

From it we extract the following epitome of events: Of that date mention is made of a visit from J. E. Pemberton, "a rising young lawyer," now one of the first in his specialty in San Francisco.

A card received from Captain W. E. Hull, formerly in charge of Fort Bragg in 1863-4, now a dealer in grain, wood and lumber in Prior Lake, Minnesota. June 5, a subscription of \$76, raised to send a young man to Ukiah hospital for treatment. June 24, election held for incorporation, carried by seventy-nine majority. Trustees elected: C. R. Johnson, Cal Stewart, O. F. Westover, Frank Bucholtz, and John Randolph; clerk, H. A. Weller; treasurer, J. Wintzer. July 3d, Steamer Noyo takes out the first log raft. A lot was purchased by the town for school house for \$1,000. On the 24th the waterworks were completed by Horace Milliken, affording a supply of 1,000,000 gallons per day. Incorporated as a company January 10, 1890, a building and loan association was formed in September. In October the grand officers of the Red Men visited the local lodge. November 27, Schooner Protection ashore with a cargo of 175,000 feet lumber and 7,000 posts.

January 10, 1890, Baptist church completed. Shingle mill put in operation and in May, I. O. O. F. lodge instituted. Teachers' County Institute held in Fort Bragg in June. A fire truck was purchased in February, 1891. South Coast ashore, but floated, repaired and sailed. July 22, Australian advices reported no sale for redwood lumber. Mill cut two and one-half million feet in July. Fire, December 15, burned Hotel Kimball, saloon, jewelry store, Weller & Co.'s, Lieser's, Sternberg's, McMullen's, Hetherington's, and Moore's; loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$15,000. December 23, I. O. O. F. hall, uncompleted brick, blown down. In 1891 lumber was shipped, 16,614, 186 feet; shingles, 4,219,400; shakes, 339,000; ties, 158,563; piles, 880 (sometimes 120 feet long, three feet in diameter); posts, 74,409, and wood and bark, etc., nearly as much remaining in the yards.

May 12, 1892, a cigar raft containing 1,200,000 feet of piling was launched, but stuck in the mud, being twenty-one feet deep, thirty-five feet wide and 600 feet long. Later it was got under way, but broke in two, and the Noyo towed part of it into San Francisco. The town bought a chemical engine August 24; the tunnel from Pudding creek to Noyo river was completed for the railroad. James Brett built another cigar raft in the harbor, which was successfully launched, and landed in the bay at San Francisco. Fire, September 27, destroyed six cottages. A reading room was established.

December 31, the Advocate was sold to C. J. Cavanaugh, who still continues its proprietor. Again in January, 1893, James Brett launched a log raft of 1,200,000 feet, and an engine was put on the wharf for handling lumber. A table was shipped to the World's fair, Chicago, made with a jack knife by Charles Brown, a woodsman, of two thousand pieces of wood, with two years' work. It contained fourteen different native woods, and a concealed snake and other ingenious contrivances, spring actuated. A crash in the tie business entailed loss on many in June, 1893. Another log raft was sent off July 22d. A water tunnel was driven 450 feet into the hill back of town to augment the water supply. The Presbyterian society, organized in 1887, erected a church in 1888, which was blown off its base in December, 1892; was restored and a lecture room added at this date. Thirty-five buildings were erected in 1893: Red Men's hall, 54x150, three stories; McMullen's, Randolph's and Higgins' of brick. A log raft, built by Robertson at Marshfield, Ore., December 20, 1893, near Trinidad, eighty tons of chains being

used in its construction, broke up. A combination of Mendocino and Humboldt mills, excepting Caspar and Gualala, was reported. The Daisy Kimball made a daylight round-trip to the Midwinter fair at San Francisco, at \$4 for the trip.

June 20, 1894, application was made for franchise for electric railroad, and also for telephone. September 11, a large amount of railroad tools was landed from the Steamer Noyo, and the town was full of expectant engineers, laborers, etc. One hundred and fifty horses also came on for the work. It was expected to run a road to Willits. October 6, 1895, a contract of \$4,300 was let for school house. Colonel Whipple died at Eureka October 22, 1895. His brother, H. E. Whipple, died in San Francisco, October 6, 1893. Both were identified with the early history of the town and vicinity, and held in high esteem.

Application for franchise for electric lights was made October 30, 1895, and March 11, 1896, the light was turned on. In February, 1896, the mill doubled its capacity and extended the wharf. A Finnish commercial company was incorporated and general store opened October 16. Dr. W. A. McCornack opened his hospital with drug store. April 14, 1897, the mill company assessing employes ninety cents per month each for its support. The mill shipped 1,000,000 feet of lumber in four days. The barkentine, C. F. Crexker, took on a million feet for Guayaquil, Ecuador. September 22 fire destroyed Kemppe and Aulin houses; loss, \$3,800. The mill put up a 15,000 gallon water tank above the roof, and installed two and one-half miles of sprinkling pipe. An earthquake visited the town April 14, 1898, continuing for two days, wrecking most of the chimneys in town, and cracking the brick buildings. Shafsky Brothers erected a brick, 24x90, two stories, with warehouse in the rear, 24x40, April 19, 1899. Schooner Norma wrecked entering the harbor, November 15. The wind died down before she made her anchorage, and she drifted on the rocks. She had been hove-to outside for thirteen days. The mill company put in a reading room at the boarding house January 7, 1900. They also laid large water mains, connecting with the steam pumps up to and along Main street from Grand hotel to Jefferson's, and to connect with pipe heretofore laid to Presbyterian church.

July 1st, steam laundry put in operation. On the 10th an earthquake; no damage. April 17, 1901, seven houses in process of construction, Union high school, and another story on the Grand hotel. The mill put in a two hundred and twenty-horsepower engine and 3,000 light dynamo. Admiral, a four-masted schooner, loaded with one million feet of lumber for Ecuador, and the Steamer Buckingham, two million feet for same country. January 27-28-29, 1902, killing frosts, very unusual. White and Plummer sold the Noyo store to the Caspar company, whose logging camps were near. Dwellings of H. A. Weller and Alf Cary destroyed by fire May 10, and Bucholtz house the next week. Another sawmill was built up on the Noyo by Duffey and run for a few years at Alpine. Redwood conduits are being used for carrying electric wires under ground, as being more durable than iron or steel piping, and more convenient to repair. Mill here sawing for them. A great labor strike was inaugurated March 25, 1903, which practically paralyzed business in mill and woods, lasting some weeks.

April, 1903, the Ontario Power company ordered fifteen million feet of flume for conveying their electric power to Buffalo. Bottling works started, and a bank building of brick, 35x60, fourteen-foot story.

April 25, 1905, the business houses elected to close Sunday, and every evening at 6 p.m., except Wednesdays and Saturdays, and first and fifteenth of each month, for six months. January 21, 1906, the great storm of previous week made of Fort Bragg an island, as the Noyo ran through the railroad tunnel to Pudding creek and raised one bridge up two feet.

April 18, 1906, the great earthquake struck Fort Bragg the hardest of any town in the county. Every brick building in town, except the bank, Gus West's and the Hardee block, was wrecked, and many of the wooden ones badly damaged; some off their foundations. Like San Francisco, fire completed the work, wiping out an entire business block. The loss footed up nearly a million dollars and one life—La Poie. Perhaps no town in the State, in comparison to size, suffered more heavily. Rebuilding began at once, and better and more firmly braced structures were the order of the day. Brick was not to be thought of. September 17, Rone's house burned. January, 1907, several inches of snow fell.

In August, 1907, the Steamer Strathskey took on 2,000,000 feet of lumber and sailed for Puget Sound to take on another million. The Christian Bors loaded two and a half million feet for Valparaiso. In March, 1908, the high school building was finished. The high school was accredited May, 1909. The new Presbyterian church was dedicated October 1, 1910. On the 18th fire destroyed the planing mill, ice plant, blacksmith shop and stable belonging to the mill company.

March 15, 1911, the library issued one hundred and thirty borrowers' cards, received \$50 in donations, and ordered one hundred and seventeen volumes. In April a reinforced concrete jail was erected, and to render it useless, nine grammar school teachers were employed. Five fire alarm stations were located. In October an election was held on the liquor question and the town went "wet" by one hundred and nineteen majority. September report of the librarian showed that six hundred and eighty-two books were given out; attendance, 1,120. The town now had four school buildings, fifteen teachers, four hundred and seventy-five pupils; school property valued at \$27,000. December 15, 1911, the rails were laid into Willits and an excursion of one hundred and fifty celebrated the occasion. J. G. French was made superintendent of the road, the "California Western Railroad and Navigation Company."

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Red Men's lodge was held May 11, 1912. The new bank building, of reinforced concrete, was finished June 8th. On the 28th the steeple of the Baptist church, ninety feet high, fell. The Atlas Tank company was incorporated to build redwood tanks. British tramp steamer, St. Kilda, loaded with one million feet of lumber for Australia.

An election was held October 7, 1912, for issuing bonds to build or purchase city water works. The local works were offered at \$75,000. The town has offered \$30,000 for the plant which has been refused. Library building completed, 35x55 feet; wood, with mezzanine floor, \$2,500. M. T. Smith, an old pioneer, died January 24, 1912. The new Baptist church dedicated March 13, 1913.

Cleone, north of Fort Bragg six miles, has a chute and wharf, difficult to maintain, but which has done a great deal of business in tie, bark and pile shipping. There have been two mills in the timber east of the road, but the other business proving more profitable, they were closed down. It once

supported quite a business village, with several saloons; now a store, blacksmith shop and half a dozen dwellings comprise the town. It is the frontier of quite a large body of fine agricultural land, extending to and north of Ten Mile river to Kibesilah, another has-been town. Between is a shipping point, Newport, once the outlet for what is now the Fort Bragg mill, then located on Ten Mile river. Near here are three large dairies which supply the home demand for butter. Kibesilah once boasted two hotels, two stores, as many or more bars, and did quite a business in shipping lumber, ties, bark and posts, but nothing is now left but a small dwelling recently erected on the ashes of the last old relic of its former prosperity.

Just south of Newport stood the old reservation headquarters, long the residence of E. J. Whipple. It was destroyed by fire in 1913. There is a large body of fine land stretching along the coast from Cleone or Inglenook to Chadbourne Gulch, the north line of the township. We may suppose that before the timber is gone improved methods of farming, clearing up the brush land, the use of kelp as a fertilizer, and man's ingenuity will so far increase production, that the towns will be supported by the productions of the earth.

New industries, or applications of the old material, are continually springing up. The waste about a sawmill in the old days amounted to fully one-third of a log, and sometimes one-half. Now it does not average one-fourth. Shingle blocks, short lumber, pickets, etc., use up much that formerly went over to the burning heap. Now the mills are universally fitted with machinery to cut up the edging and broken boards for engine fuel, and the sawdust, that many of them also use for fuel, is now being kiln dried, put into drums made for the purpose at the mill, and shipped to Fresno to be filled with grapes and sent east for cold storage until the holiday trade begins. The grapes net \$60 to \$70 per ton in this way. The Union Lumber company has the finest building of wood north of San Francisco, and perhaps in the state, which is completely stocked in department style. It is one hundred and twenty feet front and depth, finished in natural wood with maple floor. Repeated requests obtained no details of construction or arrangements.

Glen Blair is another suburb of Fort Bragg. It is situated on Pudding creek, six miles inland by rail, and is simply a mill village, supported by employes of the Glen Blair Mill company. The mill is one of the best on the coast, 60,000 feet capacity, and ships its lumber through Fort Bragg's port. It originally had the finest body of timber on the coast; many logs had to be blasted before being brought from the woods. It was built by Captain Blair soon after Fort Bragg was in operation and in charge of Alex McCallum, run successfully for many years. It is now owned by Glen Blair Mill company and in charge of J. A. Sinclair, one of the principal owners.

Fort Bragg has three banks, all in flourishing condition. The First National has a paid-up capital of \$50,000, surplus and undivided profits \$19,427. J. E. Weller, president; L. Barnard, vice president; C. R. Weller, cashier; additional directors, L. J. Scooffy, George Golden, C. F. Hunt.

First Bank of Savings: Capital, \$25,000, paid up. Resources, \$150,014. L. Barnard, president; George Golden, vice president; J. E. Weller, cashier; additional directors, H. P. Plummer, L. J. Scooffy, C. W. Broback, F. Windlinx.

Fort Bragg Commercial Bank, incorporated March 28, 1912. Paid-up capital, \$25,000. Surplus and undivided profits, \$3047. Individual deposits,

\$145,726. Total resources, \$216,291. C. W. Mathews, president; D. Brandon, vice president; H. P. Preston, cashier; Leo Brandon, assistant cashier; additional directors, J. W. Preston, M. H. Iversen, L. C. Gregory, B. A. Lendrum.

Fort Bragg is well represented on the secret society map, and part of them may not be uninteresting to the lodge portion of our subscribers.

Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., was organized March 14, 1904. Charter members: W. A. McCornack, John E. Weller, Eric Huggins, H. R. Baum, A. S. Lyman, H. M. Foye, W. B. Ward, J. H. Carlisle, G. H. Stilling, A. H. Shafsky, Chester Woodruff, John W. Cullom. Present officers: J. E. Weller, W. M.; A. A. Lord, S. W.; W. F. Fuller, J. W.; C. R. Weller, Treas.; George Golden, Secy. Number of members, seventy-four.

Fort Bragg Lodge No. 360, I. O. O. F., was organized May 31, 1890. Charter members: Charles Thamer, J. E. Diehl, Louis Nelson, John Randolph, J. A. White, and Valentine Menges. Present officers: Peter Johnson, N. G.; G. H. Hartman, V. G.; H. J. Delleit, Secy.; O. L. Johnson, Treas.

Redwood Encampment No. 67, I. O. O. F., was organized February 27, 1899. Charter members: T. O'Connor, S. B. Hatch, George Urquehart, Abraham Shafsky, P. Halvorsen. Present officers: Ed Mann, C. P.; W. Turner, H. P.; E. Ness, S. W.; H. J. Delleit, Scribe; T. F. Johnson, Treas.; P. Ericson, J. W. Number of members, sixty-seven.

Golden West Rebekah Lodge No. 32, I. O. O. F., was organized February 28, 1895. Present officers: Jeannie Murphy, N. G.; May Lewthwaite, V. G.; Alva McLeod, Secy.; Margaret Hopkins, Treas. Number of members, fifty.

Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M., was organized May 11, 1888. Present officers: H. J. Young, Sachem; Henry Whipple, Sr. Sagamore; C. F. Johnson, Jr. Sagamore; J. E. Weller, Keeper of Wampum; George Golden, Chief of Records. Number of members, two hundred and twenty.

Knights of the Maccabees was organized September 18, 1897. Present officers: O. L. Johnson, Commander; A. Shafsky, Record Keeper. Number of members, thirty-six.

Fort Bragg Aerie No. 833, F. O. E., organized November 10, 1904. Present officers: W. Bangs, W. P.; L. F. Thompson, V. P.; H. W. Little, C.; W. W. Ware, Secy. Number of members, two hundred and twelve.

Alden Glen Parlor No. 200, N. S. G. W., was organized August 31, 1897. Present officers: W. F. Agnew, P. P.; W. C. Balfour, P.; H. W. Little, Secy.; George P. Purlensky, Treas. Number of members, sixty-eight. Funds in treasury, \$2200.

Kalavala Brotherhood was originated and organized in Fort Bragg by Charles Martin, October 28, 1907. Present officers: Oscar Ruuska, Past Pres.; Charles Randis, Pres.; August Rantala, Secy.; John Abrahamson, Treas. Number of members, two hundred and three.

United Ancient Order of Druids (American) was organized July 12, 1906. Present officers: E. S. Belknap; O. L. Johnson, Secy.; H. W. Little, Treas. Number of members, sixty-two.

Croatian Society Narodue H. R. V., Zajednice, was organized in 1907. Present officers: Anton Zruak, Pres.; George Bozicevich, Fin. Secy.; John Buzdon, Rec. Secy.; Mate Sverki, Treas. Number of members, one hundred and seventeen.

Loyal Order of Moose. Present officers: L. C. Gregory, P. D.; J. G. Aylward, D.; E. S. Scott, V. D.; D. J. Donigan, Prelate; A. T. Lewis, S. of A.

Degree of Pocahontas: Prophetess, Annie Garholm; Pocahontas, Mrs. Helena Conroy; Wewonah, Mrs. Maud Agnew; Powhatan, Joe Ferandy; K. of R., Mrs. Josiah M. Stoddard; K. of W., Mrs. Lucy Carlson. Number of members, eighty-nine.

Redwood Hive No. 32 was instituted August 23, 1898. Present officers: Mrs. Nellie Doyle, L. C.; Mrs. Caldona Allen, P. L. C.; Mrs. Catherine Campbell, R. K.; Mrs. Ida R. Johnson, L. A.

W. O. W.: G. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. D. Dolan, A. L.; E. E. Brown, Clerk; J. W. Mathews, Banker. Number of members, seventy-six.

Knights of Pythias: G. W. Taylor, C. C.; E. A. Erickson, A. L.; G. V. Weller, Prelate; E. E. Brown, K. of R.; J. P. Hopkins, M. J. E. Number of members, thirty-six.

Sapphire Chapter, O. E. S., was instituted April 25, 1905. Present officers: Alice M. Pensol, W. M.; Anna E. Milliken, A. M. W.; Emma E. Brown, Secy.; Harriet R. Huggins, Treas.; W. F. Fuller, W. Patron. Number of members, seventy-five.

Kalavala Sisterhood No. 1, was organized at Fort Bragg March 12, 1897. Its first officers were Mrs. Matilda Aulin, Pres.; Miss Fiina Karjanaki, V. P.; James Marttin, P. M.; Evelina Kemppe, Secy.; Sophie Hellen, Treas. Present officers: Lena Guinnerus, P.; Sigrid Karjanaki, V. P.; Olga Karvonen, P.; Elima Lehtemaki, Secy.; Lizzie Abrahamson, Treas. Number of members, sixty-nine.

Mendocino Grove No. 105, U. A. O. D., was instituted in 1912. M. Domeriguez, D. D.; P. Farilli, N. A.; E. Corelli, F. Secy.; J. A. Simonin, R. S. Present membership, two hundred and seventeen.

The weather clerk reports an unusually severe winter 1913-14. Higher tides, heavier winds, and more rainfall than have occurred in years, 46.62 inches to March 21, with some inches to date since then.

CHAPTER VI

Ukiah Township

This township lies in a valley of Russian river and is bounded by quite abrupt ranges both east and west, and north and south respectively by Sanel and Little Lake townships, and for a short distance by Potter, on the north. It was practically all included within the lines of Yokaya grant, save a narrow strip of mountain land on each side, not considered worth surveying by the grant claimants. And yet this worthless land is now selling at \$15 to \$20 per acre, and being transformed into vineyards.

The soil of the valley consists of the river loam, black clover land, gravelly wash from the hills, and the gravelly sandy formation of most of the hills of the county.

The climate is unsurpassed in California, while the summers develop heat sufficient to bring the mercury in exceptional days up to 110 degrees, yet the cool nights at 50 degrees, and invigorating mornings, fit the citizen for the labors of the day, which the more even temperature of the eastern climate does not affect. The dryness of the air in summer, devoid of the damp sultriness of the eastern climate, makes this degree of heat endurable even for the hard work of the harvest field, while the toiler ever finds the cooling

influence of a shade, and the ever daily recurring breeze, sufficient to prevent complaint. The lowest known temperature has been 12 degrees above, and this only once in the fifty years that a record has been kept. The usual limit is 24 degrees, with an occasional drop to 19 or 21 degrees on off years.

Products

The great variety of fruit and general products of the township is sufficient to demonstrate its fertility and climate. Grain of all kinds, including corn, luxuriates, fruit of all kinds indigenous to the temperate zone is raised in profusion, while many of the tropical ones find a congenial home in the valley and foothills. Heavy spring rains, or late frosts, sometimes curtail the amount of fruit, but a total failure has never been recorded. The varying elevations and exposures always insure a liberal supply for every valley. Prunes, plums, pears, cherries, apples, are always in evidence, with peaches and apricots in favored localities, berries everywhere, and oranges, lemons and olives wherever they have been tried.

The township reaches from the 25 mile post (from county line) to the head of Redwood valley, and includes Ukiah valley, Coyote valley and Redwood valley, being about twenty-seven miles north and south and about twenty miles east and west, the west line being at the intersection of the Hot Springs and Low Gap roads. East of Ukiah valley the mountain is heavily clad with brush, and a good part on the west, except at the northern and southern part where the country presents more grazing land. It includes nearly all the tributaries of Russian river except Walker valley, Potter, and the Cold creek region.

Ukiah valley is about ten miles long and from half a mile to two miles wide, with occasional glades running up the incoming streams. On the hills grow the various woods indigenous to California, several kinds of oak, fir, limited bodies of redwood, pine, madrona, tan oak, chestnut oak, manzanita, and the smaller woods or brush, such as hazel, chemissal, blue blossom, mountain mahogany, nutmeg, yew, laurel, etc., cover the mountains and fill the canons. The white oaks of the valley often obtain a diameter of six feet, with a branch spread of one hundred and fifty feet, while the golden oak of the canon grows to the size of four feet, and height of one hundred and fifty feet or more. The redwoods grew only in a few of the stream heads on the western side of the valley, and have practically been exterminated. It seemed merely an overflow of the dense forests of the western slope of the range, and came no farther than the limit of the fog drift from the coast.

Early Settlement

Conflicting authorities differ as to the date and personality of the first really white settlers of the township, but Dr. Vallejo, son of General Vallejo, certainly must be as near correct as any one not here at the time. In an article recently published, he mentions the fact that in 1835, "Captain Sepulvedo Vallejo came up with Spanish troops to procure Indians to work on adobe houses and forts then being built at Sonoma. That later other expeditions were here to procure children to enslave. In 1848, Don Timothy Murphy and James Black sent John Parker to Ukiah valley with horses and cattle, who located at Robertson creek. In the spring of 1850 Parker was seriously injured, as he said, by Indians, while the latter asserted that Parker was run over by a band of horses when he was lying asleep. His jaw was broken,



and the Indian chief, Cyotiwexo, kept him alive for some time by administering liquid food through a reed. The chief's son, Guadalupe, carried word to Murphy, who sent his major-domo, John Knight, to bring Parker and the stock back to San Rafael. Parker died in Peru." Yet others have asserted that Parker was living in the valley as late, or early as 1852-3. Colonel La Motte passed through the valley in 1854, and says some white man was then living in the same location.

Samuel Lowry arrived in the valley in 1856 and located at what is now the corner of Main and Perkins streets, declaring a homestead. In April, 1857, A. T. Perkins and family moved in, and bought out Lowry. In this year also came G. B. Mathers, Berry Wright, John Burton, L. M. Ruddick, T. F. Beattie, and W. J. Cleveland. The following spring witnessed an influx of settlers, among whom may be named H. Standley, M. C. Briggs, G. C. Smith, J. B. Lamar, D. Gobbi, S. W. Haskett, William Neely Johnson, Lew Warden, J. R. Moore, Dr. Price. Later by a year or two came the Gibsons, G. W., T. J., A. J., and Robert; R. McGarvey, E. R. Budd, William Henry, John Ontis, W. B. Hagans, M. Hooper, R. Stevens, W. H. White, M. W. Howard, J. W. Morris, Sam Ackerman, and about seventy-five others, enough to determine Ukiah as the county seat at the election called in May, 1859. Of all those that were known to be here at that date only I. C. Reed, Berry Wright, T. J. Gibson, J. P. Smith and John Ontis are known to be now living.

The name Ukiah is a corruption of the Indian name Tokya, and is so variously spelled on letters daily received at the post office that one wonders how they find their way here. The history of the township embodies that of the town, and so intimately are they interwoven that an attempt to treat them separately would occasion much repetition.

The Grant

Covered as it was by the Yokaya grant, in its entirety, the progress of the community was in a measure restrained on account of the uncertainty of title to the land. The confirmation of the grant title in the United States district court on December 18, 1862, settled the matter, but the sale of the land only began in earnest in May, 1866. In February, 1861, Julia E. Rogers, O. Schlesinger, William Neely Johnson, E. R. Budd, Robert McGarvey and others secured bonds for deeds to lots in or adjoining the town, the first actual full deed from the grant owners being made to J. H. Laughlin, December 14, 1867, for one hundred and ninety acres for the sum of \$1000. The same date S. B. Edsall obtained a deed to two hundred acres for \$800; T. F. Beattie, three hundred and sixty-three acres for \$1180; T. J. Faught, three hundred and twenty-five acres for \$1430; December 16, P. Mankens, one hundred and seven acres for \$900 (this latter piece is now held at \$11,000); A. T. Perkins, sixty-six acres for \$1100; J. R. Short, one hundred and sixty-three acres for \$1500; December 17, H. P. Benton, two hundred and eight acres, \$2233 (what is now the Redemeyer and Sandford ranches). As these are average ranches for soil and location, the price ranged from \$2 to \$11 per acre.

The first deed placed on record in the books of the county clerk was from Louis Pena and wife, Beatrice Pena, to Richard Harrison, of date May 23, 1859, of five hundred acres in Sanel Valley for the sum of \$2000. The second deed was of date May 27, 1859, from Richard Harrison, conveying two hundred and thirty acres of the same land to Beatrice Pena for \$1400. June 1, 1859, F. B. Gardner deeded one-fourth interest each in the Star Ranch, Knights

valley, to W. W. Star and J. B. Bowen, nineteen hundred and forty acres, for \$4000. This gives one a fair idea of land values at that early day. Lots in Ukiah sold at \$20 up. E. R. Budd's ten-acre tract in the southern border of the town was priced at \$25 an acre. At a later date, when the remnants of the grant passed into the ownership of Doolan and McGarvey, the poorest land was sold at \$2.50 per acre, and blocks in the western part of town for \$200 to \$250 each.

The first hotel in the town was built by Harrison Standley on the southwest corner of Main and Standley streets, in 1859. It has twice been moved bodily, to the southeast corner of Standley and State streets, and back again, and torn down in 1913. It had been on fire a score of times, yet never seriously injured thereby. As before related, the upper story of a building on the east side of Main street, a little south of Standley street, was used as a court house and for county offices until a brick court house was built, at a cost of \$9000 for building and furnishing. It was finished, accepted and occupied January 24, 1860.

In November, 1860, E. R. Budd, for some years publisher of the Sonoma Democrat in Santa Rosa, established the Mendocino Herald, in Ukiah, where it held sway for many years. Democratic though its proprietor had always been, yet the paper from its inception espoused the Union cause, and from that, at the close of the war, became Republican. During 1863-4 A. O. Carpenter was associated in its publication. In July, 1865, E. D. Pepper succeeded to the management of the Herald for a short time.

July 2, 1863, a Democratic paper was first published, with A. T. Perkins & Co. as ostensible proprietors, and William Holden as editor, with "Constitutional Democrat" for the cognomen. The Hon. Holden thereafter was nicknamed "Constitutional Bill." February 19, 1865, another paper was launched on the suffering public under the name of Mendocino County Democrat, with Mat Lynch as editor and proprietor. These last two papers were merged into one, and for some years was run by Mat Lynch. Differences arose between Lynch and the Democracy and he was forced out of the paper by financial pressure, and it became the Mendocino Democrat, and under Alex Montgomery in 1870 absorbed the Herald, thus leaving the Republican party without an organ. In October, 1873, Mat Lynch again essayed the role of journalist and began the publication of the Democratic Weekly Dispatch. Dying in February, 1874, his widow, Mrs. Belle Lynch, assumed the control, editorial and business, of the paper, and made it decidedly spicy and energetic. Untoward circumstances forced her out of its management in March, 1878, and Gambee & Hoffman published it until August, when Hoffman retired and E. B. Gambee remained sole owner. An unfortunate article clipped from the Argonaut proved his undoing, and in July, 1879, C. J. Williams assumed control of its destinies. April, 1880, Peabody & Sefton purchased it, and conducted it for some years, when A. W. Sefton sold out to his partner, who assumed its sole management until 1889, when he sold to John Buckingham. In July, 1896, Buckingham died, and the paper was managed by M. Baechtel, with Mr. Kertley as editor, and was by him sold to J. B. Sanford in 1898. In 1913 Mr. Sanford associated with himself E. P. Thurston, who had for some years virtually conducted the paper. It is intensely Democratic, has a large subscription list, good job office, linotype machine, and power press.

In July, 1877, E. J. Handley issued the first number of the Ukiah City Press, and continued it until October, 1878, when he departed for unknown

territory, leaving the paper in charge of his foreman, who surrendered it to the mortgagee, the latter selling it to A. O. Carpenter. It had a subscription list of about three hundred and was weakly in every respect. Close application to its business department, and diligence in seeking news and new subscribers caused it to flourish, and in a year's time it was on a firm basis, with a good list of eight hundred subscribers. In February, 1879, Charles S. Paine became associated in its conduct, paying most of his attention to the typographical department, and two years after bought out Mr. Carpenter. June, 1883, Paine sold to Pope, who ran the Press until 1889, when Mrs. Pope assumed its responsibilities and sold to S. Hornbrook. June, 1891, Thatcher & Paxton assumed control; S. J. Matthews, Poundstone & Matthews, succeeded in close order, until 1895, when it was issued by the Press Publishing Company, headed by J. M. Mannon; then in 1896 Alf. Pennington's name appeared at the head of its columns; 1898 Pennington & White appeared as its directors; 1902 J. M. Mannon was again its ostensible owner; 1903 White & Stanley took charge of it, and shortly after W. O. White's name was blazoned on the paper and the windows of its office, and it has since continued acceptable to the rank and file of the party it represents, and the public in general. It issues two thousand copies and has a power press and Intertype machine and full outfit for fine job work.

The Times, another weekly, has had an exceedingly varied experience. It is hard to say who its progenitor was, as it has been grafted upon several sporadic efforts at journalism. The Ukiah Independent of Hunter & Whitton, the Mendocino Republican by C. Huse, the Herald by Herzinger, the Saturday Night by Broback, may all be counted among its ancestors. Finally it fell into the hands of George H. Rhodes, who let go of it soon after the election of W. H. Kent to Congress. Since then it has been successively in the hands of Marlow, Halliday, Adams, and now is run by Keller & Hufft, two young men who have grown up with the town. It also has a job office, power press, and linotype.

John Burton sold the first goods in Ukiah, was afterwards county assessor, and owned the farms now occupied by Sanford Bros. and the Redemeyers. In conjunction with A. T. Perkins a store was built on the corner of Main and Smith streets, afterwards occupied by Kaskell, Mears & Co. In 1858 Perkins and J. R. Short built a school house between Clay and Stevenson streets, west of Oak, of split stuff. Fred S. Dashiell was the first teacher.

In 1859 J. R. Moore established a saloon on Standley street near State. Up to that time all the business of the town was located on Main street. Philbrick & Morton erected another on State, which burned down in 1913, then occupied by L. Van Dusen. The first drug store was built and stocked by George B. Mathers, on the corner of Perkins and State, where now is the bar of the Cecille hotel. North of the Ukiah House (Standley's) was a two-story building occupied by Capt. D. W. Smith as a saloon below and lodging house above, and it was often three deep both above and below.

The first church, Methodist Episcopal, was built in 1862, through the exertions of Rev. W. S. Bryant. Rumors of a railroad were floating around, though there was not money enough in the county to build a decent dirt road. In May, 1863, Capt. J. P. Simpson recruited a company of volunteers to take the place of regulars in the care of Indians in Mendocino and Humboldt. They were mustered out in June, 1865, not having drawn blood. In April, 1867, the Southern Relief Fund was enriched by contributions as follows: Ukiah,

\$295; Potter, \$31.50; Redwood Valley, \$15. The flour mill which had for some years been run by water at Calpella by Wurtenburg & Wichelhausen was moved to Ukiah and fitted with steam power. In 1870 T. B. Bond, R. McGarvey and W. E. Willis were appointed to locate the streets of Ukiah, and a year after they reported them where they were before, and have continued since, in effect.

In August, 1872, a petition for incorporating Ukiah was presented to the board of supervisors, who granted the same, and ordered an election for town officers for August 31st, and prescribed that the town should be one mile square, with the court house as its center. The election resulted in the following officers: Trustees, R. N. Willing, J. R. Moore, E. W. King and Samuel Orr, and later T. L. Carothers. R. N. Willing was elected chairman, T. L. Carothers, clerk. Thomas Charlton was elected marshal, and I. Isaac treasurer. The following year Mr. Isaac committed suicide and William Ford was appointed treasurer. In 1874, after the election, the officers-elect failed to qualify, the old officers refused to serve, and the town fell down. The town was again incorporated in 1876 and the election held in February resulted in the following list of officers: T. L. Carothers, J. S. Reed, S. Orr, W. H. Forse and G. B. Mathers; assessor and marshal, A. O. Carpenter. In 1877 the Ukiah Water Co. proceeded to lay mains. The Maxim Gas Co. having also laid its mains, street lights were ordered at the principal corners. A Babcock hook and ladder truck was purchased. Financial statement of the town November 25, 1879: Property, \$326,747; tax collected, \$800; poll tax, \$119; licenses, etc., \$328; total, \$1247.

July 26, 1879, the people were called upon to mourn the loss of the first inhabitant to locate in its boundaries, Abner T. Perkins, a man without an enemy, and a friend of all.

The water rate was fixed at \$1.50 per month for a residence and ten cents per hour for irrigation with a three-quarter hose.

The bank of Santa Rosa established a branch in Ukiah, in 1873, under the management of J. H. Donohoe. It erected the building later taken over by the Bank of Ukiah: It closed out its business in 1876.

The Bank of Ukiah was organized in 1874, with A. F. Redemeyer president and Sam Wheeler cashier, who remained in office for many years. R. McGarvey succeeded Redemeyer and in turn was succeeded by Hale McCowen and he by Henry Hopper, who is now president. W. F. Thomas succeeded Sam Wheeler as cashier, and now holds that position. The bank has ever been prosperous, and of late years conservative in its management. In the spring of 1914, its capital stock was reduced to \$150,000, as being preferable to the larger amount heretofore carried. Its statement of March 11, 1914, shows resources of \$708,864, of which \$55,835 is cash on hand. It has a surplus of \$25,000, undivided profits \$12,847; individual deposits subject to check, \$275,768.

The Savings Bank of Mendocino County was incorporated December 13, 1903, both as a commercial bank and savings bank, \$25,000 capital paid in, in each department. The figures given represent the two combined, of which seventy-five per cent represents the savings department. Resources, \$434,671; cash on hand, \$15,119; undivided profits, \$11,225; surplus, \$6000; individual savings deposits, \$278,341. At its organization J. H. Barker was president. Ill health caused his resignation in 1914, and J. M. Mannon became president; J. L. McCracken, vice-president; Arthur Tracy, cashier.



Alameda State Hospital Building

The Commercial Bank of Ukiah was organized December 18, 1903, with a paid-up capital stock of \$50,000. W. P. Thomas president and E. L. Cunningham cashier. Resources, \$369,669; surplus, \$35,000; individual deposits, \$217,287.

Eagle fire company was organized in March, 1877, with C. W. Tindall as foreman. The apparatus owned by it was a hook and ladder truck, four Babcock extinguishers and a house and lot. Now it has two hose carts, a library and clubhouse. January 5, 1881, a fire swept Standley street fronting the plaza, except a brick on the corner of State street.

A representative of eastern stockholders disbursed \$7000 acquiring timber land on the head of Seward creek, Leonard's water right, and the Gold Mining Company at Calpella. Louis Sefton, seven years old, drowned in Gibson creek, in town. The "bear truth" is chronicled in the Press of February 4, 1882; Nixon trapped eleven bear last year on Big river; Doc Standley killed four in less than one minute; the Rawles brothers kill from twenty to thirty in Anderson each year. On the tenth, fire in Grand hotel block destroyed hardware store and post office; loss \$14,000, insurance \$6000.

The Calpella Gold Mining and Flume Co. surveyed to Calpella, ten and nine-tenths miles. Delinquent tax list of county only \$2500. Smallpox at Cowsert ranch, March; no fatalities. "Ruth" given by home talent: J. C. Ruddock, Mrs. Kelton, Lulu Dozier, Belle McGarvey, Clara Wheeler, Carrie Hunter, Nellie Malone, Helen M. Carpenter, Mrs. Griffith, Jennie Sturtevant, Ella King, Nellie Forse, Charles Duncan, Eugene Tutt, Charles Cunningham, under the direction of D. H. Tucker, with a second presentation in March. Grammar school opened with one hundred and eighty-eight pupils with J. C. Ruddock, Mrs. Kelton and Blanche McCowen as teachers. A road surveyed from Alfred Higgins' place to Lakeport, fourteen and one-half miles, estimated to cost \$7000, crossing the ridge at an elevation of 2800 feet; but as the viewers place Hopland at 800, it is probable their guess was off on all the figures. Railroad time from Cloverdale to San Francisco, five hours.

Auriferous deposit at Calpella estimated at three miles long, 20 to 200 feet deep (or high) and to yield \$30,000 per acre by hydraulic process. Garnets found also. Forse's stages making the 215 miles from Cloverdale to Eureka in thirty-six hours. A fire engine purchased from Petaluma. Wool thirty cents per pound. Work on gold mining flume begun July 20; eighty-seven men engaged on it. Col. A. Von Schmidt now meandering up Russian river canon with a view to extending the railroad to Ukiah, August 12. The Law building, corner Standley and School, built by T. L. Carothers. First dried fruit of consequence made by N. Wagonseller—plums. August temperature 60 to 100 degrees.

The week of September 3 tallied arrivals at Ukiah hotels of one hundred and seven at Ukiah House, seventy-nine at Palace, fifty-four at Peoples. Captain Jack bought land north of town for his tribe; Capt. Bill fifty acres near Guidi; Capt. Charley the McPeak ranch, down the valley. This latter place paid itself out the first season in hops \$3600. Bank of Ukiah offers face value for county warrants. The Gold Mining & Flume Co. put a mortgage of \$34,000 on its possessions. Grace Carpenter (Hudson) received telegram of award to her of gold medal from San Francisco Art School for best crayon from plaster cast. January, 1882, mercury from 20 to 28 degrees. County statistics: Valuation, \$4,175,853 real estate; personal, \$1,941,161. January 26, stage held up near toll house in the canon. February 12, six inches of snow,

forty per cent estimated loss on sheep. The Gold Mining and Flume Company died. June, wool twenty-five and one-half cents. Thunder storm and lighting, July 19, used up nine telegraph poles, a tree at Long's, and stunned John Higgins. Hop picking set at one and a quarter cents. Circus wagon off the grade at Cleveland's, and two horses drowned. September, heavy rains, 2.72 inches to October 13th. Registration 3409. I. O. O. F. hall completed November 17th. To October 31st the coast mills cut 94,000,000 feet of lumber. County school census shows 3543 pupils with average attendance 2735. Willie Hemans killed a ten and one-half foot panther, near Reeves mill, with quail shot, at twelve feet distance. It weighed two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Chrome iron discovered on county farm. J. H. Donohoe bought exclusive right at seventy-five cents per ton, fifty tons per year. Nothing doing. May 5, 1884, north bound stage robbed of mail and express, three miles from Cloverdale. Artesian well company formed in September, and well put down 150 feet. Hops twenty-five to thirty cents. August 3, McClosky house burned. Stage opposition on from Cloverdale up to Ukiah, fare fifty cents and less. Rain September 13. Teachers' Institute, September 28.

"Triumph of Love" given by local talent. January 24, 1885, stage hold-up a mile north of town. Express box contained only garden seeds. April 30, fire destroyed west front of block on State street, between Church and Stevenson; loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$2,500. Another attempt to hold up stage north from Cloverdale to Mendocino; several shots exchanged. Railroad rumors. The latest from Colusa to Mendocino. Supposed S. P. Co. Another San Francisco to Lake and Mendocino; another from Cloverdale to Ukiah; and four or five others, having terminals in Mendocino. Another stage hold-up north of Cloverdale; robber caught at once, September 20. Notice that Donohoe would run the railroad to Ukiah at once. Sacramento & Mendocino railroad setting stakes up Cache creek canyon. Surveying also from Willows to Covelo. High license defeated in town election, 1886. Town assessment roll, \$596,696, 1887. Seven hundred men at work on railroad. Mechanics' Institute fair received from this county two redwood planks, seven and nine feet wide, eighteen feet long, four inches thick, sent by McPherson and Wetherbee; from there they were sent to England. Agricultural fair, October 14. Teachers' Institute, Ukiah, October 22. Hart's residence on Seminary avenue burned December 14; loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,500.

February, 1888, waterworks bought by T. F. Jamieson. Morris Peck raised four hundred and sixty pounds of squashes from one vine. November 2, railroad grade completed. Kelso & Co. gave a supper to one hundred guests at Reed's hall. Freight tariff promulgated; thirty-five to fifty cents per hundredweight; carloads, fifteen to thirty-two cents. George W. Gibson died, a pioneer of 1858. J. M. Donahue acquired all the stock of S. F. & N. P. and reincorporated at \$6,000,000. Mill output of county, 150,000,000 feet. Mendocino and Cloverdale stages, up and down, held up near Philo, January 5, 1889. February 9, railroad in running order. Eagle block erected. March, railroad blocked with slides. Mail by handcar and foot service. J. M. Donohoe died March 4. Corporation organized to build railroad from Ukiah to Lakeport; \$720,000, in 1890. Eighty-three teachers employed in the county. Sand stone quarry west of town. Snuffin's residence burned; an old landmark. Bids advertised for asylum grounds. August 11, bids called for building, aggregating \$400,000. Corner stone laid, December 9, by

Grand Master of Masons; Governor Waterman present. Power press for Republican Press; first in the county.

In 1891 telegraph and telephone company incorporated for lines from Ukiah to Potter, and Lakeport. April, beef cattle brought in from outside the county. June 3, half an inch of rain. First annual report of S. F. & N. P. shows net earnings, \$313,795. The road has eighteen engines, fifty-five passenger cars, three hundred and eighty-nine freight cars, seventy-nine dump cars, one hundred and eighty-six miles of road, 8,985 feet of tunneling, 1,848 feet bridges, 36,989 feet of trestle. August 5, yacht Whisper sailed for Lakeport on wheels. She is seventy feet long, ten and six-tenths beam, seven feet hold. Water agitation for Doolan and Robertson creeks. Marks block rebuilt. Twelfth District fair, September 29. On the 16th lightning killed four horses and five hogs at Howell's ranch. May Day, 1892, first excursion on railroad from Sonoma county, 1,000 on board. Curtis house built. In 1893, shaft sunk on Cleveland property north of Coyote, 260 feet; option extended, gold looked for. S. F. & N. P. sold to Foster, Smith & Seligman. Mendocino county represented at Chicago World's fair by Miss Reeve's flower paintings on curly redwood, Mrs. Hudson's "Little Mendocino" and the "Interrupted Bath," and Dr. Hudson's Indian baskets. June 23, wool in store in town, 356,665 pounds; priced at from eleven to fourteen cents. Agitation for railway to Low Gap. Second Artillery regiment encampment. June, 1895. Sam Brown killed forty-four rattlesnakes in one day.

J. M. Standley shot by stage robber January 17, 1896. Stage had been stopped by him on two dates. March 6, four inches of snow. Sewer contract let to F. Brunner & Son, \$15,900. John Buckingham, proprietor of Dispatch, died July 9. March, 1897, fish hatchery opened on Gibson creek. Franchise awarded Mendocino Electric Lighting company in August. September 27, Anderson and Ukiah stage held up, and Barnett killed. January 12, 1898, mercury lowest ever known in Ukiah, twelve degrees. More railroads projected. Earthquake, April 14; no damage; severe on coast about Navarro. The Smith-Borel party sold their stock in S. F. & N. P. to A. W. Foster syndicate, together with the North Coast railroad in November.

In 1899, consolidation of two electric light plants, and raise of price of service, caused a bond election for building a plant, \$18,000. Fire, July 17, burned east front of block on State street, between Stevenson and Church, fully insured. Healey, Tibbets & Co. awarded contract for bridge on east fork of river, at Bailey place, \$4,000. Railroad rumors. Surveys made from Healdsburg to Anderson, and from Ukiah to Low Gap. Twelfth District fair, 4th to 7th of October. Rudee block built, corner State and Standley.

In 1900, drilling for oil west part of town. International Geodetic survey located an observatory southwest of town. In 1902, five bear killed on one hunt. J. L. Burchard died January 7, J. H. Donohoe on the 15th. Steam laundry inaugurated by Albertson & Co. Estimate of redwood timber at this date, in the county, 434,320 acres, 17,272,000,000 feet. J. R. Moore died April 30, a pioneer of 1857. Albion & Southeastern railroad incorporated for \$1,000,000, to run up the Albion and to Boonville. W. H. Kent tree yielded 100,000 feet. July 23, a party left for Trinity pine region to locate homesteads. James Wilsey, in that vicinity, took 33,000 deer hides in eleven years. J. H. Seawell died August 24. In 1904, hold-up men made

several attempts. Several days in April mercury above ninety degrees; hottest for month on record before, eighty-eight degrees. High school athletic team has won eight field days. L. Finne, Calpella, makes 6,000 to 8,000 gallons of wine per annum. Ships east, and to Asti. December 27, two brown bears strayed into west part of town. Daniel Gobbi, a pioneer, died January 17, 1905. Eel River Power company incorporated February 10, \$500,000; work begun in March. Eversole block completed in February. Two million five hundred thousand hop roots shipped from Ukiah. Local railroad passed into hands of Southern Pacific. California Western incorporated to run from Fort Bragg to Willits, in June. Articles of incorporation filed by Southern Pacific in court house, to include Cal. S. P., Arizona S. P., New Mexico S. P., and Winters, Berryessa and Lake to Mendocino, and Elmira to Lakeport. M. Gibson's hop house burned, September 4; loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$4,100. Spring wool, twenty-eight to thirty and one-fourth cents. New dam being built at Asylum to hold one million gallons. Fire destroyed the old White building, east of plaza, November 1st; new brick to go up. December 22, Sheriff J. H. Smith killed by Frank Willard under arrest; D. M. Gibson appointed to fill vacancy. Rural delivery route established as far south as Largo. Extreme high water January 19, 1906; 5.60 of an inch fell at Willits. Stores all agreed to close at 6 P. M., except Saturday. Two hundred and fifty thousand grape cuttings brought up from Asti. Eel River Power company reorganized as Snow Mountain Water and Power company; capital, \$5,000,000. Principal stockholders, Senator Fulton, Gen. Graham and T. Hopkins. April 18, earthquake. Rudee block thrown eight inches out of plumb, pushing the new White brick over also. North wall of McGlashan building thrown out down to tops of upper windows. I. O. O. F. hall badly cracked on east end. Chimneys generally thrown down, book-cases emptied. State hospital lost a tower, and water tank removed from it. Odd Fellows removed east wall and built on a large dining room and kitchen; White building taken down to the ground and rebuilt. Rudee's building was shifted back to plumb without great loss. Dr. Stout's well-appointed medical rooms were still further equipped with an X-ray machine. Higgins store, in Law building, burned out; loss, \$3,500, fully insured. Library established in Eversole building. Stitt's barn, five horses, hay and buggies burned. Another day the old one-story shacks west of the plaza. The entire cost of Mendocino State hospital, \$607,550. 1907, snow. Brewery company incorporated and first beer, February 14. March 16-17, heavy rain, 8.40 inches in two days. River within sixteen inches of bridge. Snow Mountain Water and Power company filed mortgage, \$1,250,000. C. Hofman company incorporated, \$75,000, March 26. California Northwestern \$35,000,000 mortgage filed, to Farmers' Loan and Trust company, June 18. July 27, stage held up at Cold creek. U. R. K. P. in camp at Todd's grove, August 12. R. McGarvey died October 17, eighty-two years of age. Mendocino Vineyard company incorporated November 20. December, hops six and eight cents; old, only two cents.

Stage again held up at Cold creek, January 15, 1908. Jail record: One hundred and thirty-six committed; nine sent to San Quentin. Creamery, March 2. Electric power into town, from Snow Mountain Water and Power company. Articles of incorporation filed. South Eel River Timber company; H. B. Hickey and others. Pressey and Jackson houses, corner Stevenson and State, burned. April 1st, electricity turned on from new line. Auto-

mobiles on Eureka route. April 30, Evans & Orr planing mill burned; loss, \$4,000, to George McCowen, owner. J. M. Standley, a sheriff of renown, died at Portland, July 8. McKinley, Gibson, and Weldon & Held brick and cement buildings completed. October 16, sufficient rain to raise Eel river. Hop crop 9,680 bales; average weight, one hundred and ninety pounds; 14,000 pounds of turkey shipped in two days. 1909, nine inches of rain for the week ending January 15. Meteorological report for January by Dr. McCowen; temperature from twenty-four to sixty-three degrees; greatest rainfall, 14th, 3.60 inches; for the month, 30.75 inches; other heavy rainfalls, February, 1892, 19.40; November, 1895, 19.11; March, 1907, 18.18; January, 1913, 19.14 inches. May 3, H. L. Kohn's residence burned. Twenty-two petitions for "wet or dry" elections presented to board of supervisors. Constable T. Lynch shot, fatally, by Indian Dick Williams, who later committed suicide. Another oil well to be tried. July 28, fire again west of plaza, in old shacks repaired from previous fire. Lindell Foster brought in one hundred and forty-five pound deer, August 1. September 23, second battalion, United States Fourteenth Cavalry, and detachment of signal corps, in camp. Sim's saloon burned out May 2; loss, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,500. Vierra & Scontranini put in 100-horsepower engine, ten-inch pump, 1,900 feet eight-inch pipe, to irrigate alfalfa in Coyote. Making cheese. On Mendocino road a panther came in a dooryard, caught and carried off a goat and two pigs, May 11, 1910. W. A. Hagens, a pioneer, died July 15, 1911. Post Office savings bank instituted in town. July 20, hops forty cents. September 25, Ukiah voted for license by small majority. Second district, ditto; third district, no license by three majority. Ordinance closing saloons on Sunday at 10 P. M.; \$200 license per year. Thirty million-gallon reservoir being built on Mill creek for Mendocino State hospital. Dam, forty feet high, forty-three feet thick at base. Superintendent E. W. King had a leg amputated December 11. W. D. White building, \$2,000 fire.

E. W. King resigned from Asylum, to take effect May 1, 1912, having been superintendent nineteen years. In March, J. L. McNab appointed United States district attorney. Crystal ice works opened in April. June 14, board of town trustees passed resolution appropriating \$800 annually for support of the library. June 19, dwelling of W. I. Bailey burned. W. J. Hildreth ranch sold for \$75,000; bargained for \$25,000 three years ago. Contract let for closing the gap in the railroad to Humboldt. July, electric power lines being put up about the valley. County Assessor M. A. Thomas died July 29. Sanford hop kiln burned; loss, \$7,000; insurance, \$2,000. Dr. R. L. Richards, late of the United States Medical corps, appointed superintendent of the Mendocino State hospital. State highway in process of construction from Ukiah to Forsythe creek. (Finished June, 1914.)

January 10, 1913, mercury at fifteen degrees. T. E. Garner shipped \$25,000 worth of hogs in last three months. An old landmark burned—Van Dusen saloon, east of plaza—erected in 1859. Wool, nineteen and twenty cents. Manganese globular safe for County Treasurer's office. Treasurer reported \$212,182 in the county treasury. Ukiah house, a relic of 1859, demolished. August, a limb eighteen inches in diameter, reported broken off by the weight of wild pigeons roosting on it. Irrigation system inaugurated from the river below the mouth of Ackerman creek. A fourteen-inch centrifugal pump installed, discharging into a ditch seven feet wide at the top, four feet on the bottom, eighteen inches deep, one mile long.

City free delivery inaugurated August 1st. W. J. Kline killed three eagles. George Kinloch, first white child born in California, died in Ukiah August 28, aged eighty-four years. In its first season the local winery received 1,723 tons of grapes, \$25,000. Hops down from twenty to eighteen cents in December; sixteen cents offered for 1914 crop. December 16, hearing before the commission on rate for electricity for the town. Decision favor of town. In 1914 supervisors decide to take \$150,000 of highway bonds. Treasurer reports \$20,955 in county treasury. February 4, board of trade incorporated. A business man's association has been formed to bring uniformity of action on all public questions. The library was completed and formally opened on the 17th of April. The lot was purchased by subscription, raised by the personal efforts of Miss Carrie Garnsey and Mrs. A. O. Carpenter, and \$8,000 contributed for the building by Mr. Carnegie. About the same time the new opera house was finished by a joint stock company.

Ukiah valley is one of the best and most extensive hop growing sections of the state. The hops are of the best quality, and the yield is from 1,600 to 2,300 pounds per acre. They are three weeks earlier in maturing than in Sonoma, and less likely to be troubled with lice, on account of the absence of fog. There are about 2,000 acres in the valley used for this crop, and much more land that might be devoted to it profitably. It costs about nine cents per pound to make and market the crop, so that when the price soars to forty, there is a fortune in a ten-acre tract. The crop of 1913 amounted to over 16,000 bales. Corn makes a good crop on the river bottoms, and is often without a drop of rain or any irrigation from planting to harvest. Alfalfa yields three crops without irrigation, and is fast absorbing all the river lands not used for hops. It yields abundantly on the higher lands, but it is difficult to get it started there.

About two hundred acres in the valley are devoted to prunes, which rank at the top for quality. There are six extensive vegetable gardens about Ukiah, which furnish the town, and products are shipped north to a considerable extent. Of fruit, every kind is grown to perfection, though figs, apricots and nectarines are not generally cultivated. Walnuts are found everywhere, but in no large tracts.

The town of Ukiah was first limited to one mile square with the court house for the center. Later its boundaries were extended nearly half a mile to the west, taking in all to the mountains. The streets north and south were originally laid out eighty feet wide, but some on the west have been reduced to fifty and sixty feet. East and west streets are forty feet wide. They are all graded, and in the center of town paved, and the main street from the northern to the southern line. There are fifty business brick buildings in town and two brick dwellings, high school, two grammar schools, seven churches, an opera house that seats one thousand, another of five hundred capacity, four garages with machinery for repair work, two planing mills with lumber yards, two lumber yards, three blacksmiths, one vegetable market, one gristmill, four livery stables, one saddlery, two fish and poultry markets, three second-hand stores, two furniture and undertaking establishments, one clothing, three shoe, three drug and four hardware stores, two plumbers, one paint store, two billiard halls, seven saloons, two butchers, three tailors, one electric shop, two jewelry stores, five barbers, two candy stores, two bakeries, one creamery, three restaurants, two coffee houses, four restaurants and lodging combined, three hotels, three depart-

ment stores, two dry goods, three miscellaneous stores, three news stores, eight real-estate offices, four printing offices, seven notaries, three banks, four dentists, eight law offices, a gas plant and a fine large new library building with several thousand volumes, and last, but not least, a fine town hall building, covering council room, tax collector's office, electric department and jail. The town possesses eight physicians, all in apparent good health. There is no malaria in the neighborhood, except imported cases, which soon recover; no mosquitos except an occasional one comes up in the cars from Marin or Petaluma.

The town has an adequate sewer system, and the water supply is limited only by the power of steam or electricity. An ample supply is always assured, and pumps can be used anywhere within the town limits in case of emergency, and the quality is unsurpassed, as it really is over the whole county. A telephone system covers town and valley. A fine grist mill supplies all wants in that direction; a large winery runs every season, and the expansion of irrigation systems is constantly adding to the productions of the soil.

The Mendocino State hospital for the insane, with its payroll of nearly \$92,500 per annum, is no small factor in the prosperity of the community. The bulk of its supplies comes from the outside world, but pays a certain toll, on their way, to our community. The original purchase of land for the location was made in 1889; one hundred acres, \$30,000. Since then an adjoining farm has been bought, and large crops of corn and alfalfa raised to make the dairy self-supporting. The grounds now consist of nine hundred and five acres, three hundred and three of which are under cultivation, much of which is under irrigation, in corn, alfalfa and vegetables. The total value of all the farm products of dairy, poultry, eggs, etc., amounts to \$31,000 per annum. Fifty milk cows, thirty-five heifers, mostly Holsteins; one hundred hogs, two thousand chickens and many horses comprise the live stock of the establishment, and a large part of the labor is supplied by the inmates, who are perceptibly benefited by their participation therein. Outside of salaries, \$239,000 was appropriated by the state for the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth fiscal years. It is conceded to be the best and most economically managed of all the state institutions. Its corps of physicians, and an interne, ninety-three male and thirty-five female employes, stand high in the regard of the state board of control, and of the public who are brought in contact with them. There are at present over one thousand inmates.

Ukiah has its watering places or health resorts, not to be neglected by either the invalid or pleasure seeker. Vichy Springs, three miles east, so named for the similarity of its waters to those of the celebrated Vichy of Germany, had a wide reputation among the Indians for curative power, and has lost none of it among more civilized frequenters. It has recently changed hands, and another year is to be improved and placed where it belongs, both in fashion and popularity. Orr's Hot Sulphur Springs, fourteen miles west, situated at the foot of a precipitous verdure-covered bluff, five hundred feet high, just in the edge of the redwood belt, are justly celebrated in rheumatic complaints, and a delightful resort for a summer outing. The springs yield sufficient gas to light the place, and heat a mangle, and probably would afford enough to heat the hotel and cottages if developed to the fullest extent.

The county farm, for the care of its indigents, is located just outside the town limits, and is a credit to the county and a source of profit to the town. North of Ukiah valley lie both Redwood and Coyote valleys, in the same township, however. Redwood commences at the hamlet of Calpella, named after an Indian—Kol-pellah—some six miles north of Ukiah, and stretches along the middle fork of Russian river about eight miles. It is only one farm wide the most of the way, lying between benches of upland, and is exceedingly fertile along the river bottom, and the low bordering hills are being brought into cultivation for vineyards and orchards. Calpella consists of store, hotel, blacksmith shop, and eight or ten dwellings, but is important as the voting place of a wide section of country, including both Redwood and Coyote valleys, with a registered vote of nearly two hundred.

Coyote valley is a small valley on the east fork of Russian river, four miles north of Ukiah, containing nine farms. One of these contains one thousand acres of mountain and valley, and has an extensive pumping plant to irrigate over one hundred acres devoted to alfalfa, cheese and chickens. Several of the others are also irrigated by the same means, for alfalfa and fruit. In former days a grist mill ground out a busy existence in the north end of the valley, but flood first, and fire later, closed its existence. A large tract, for so small a valley, which was once a waste of high chemissal, scrub oak and manzanita, is now a smiling grain field. A series of pumping plants furnish the water to sprinkle the highway from Ukiah to and through Coyote.

In the eighties there existed a park association, and race meets and animal shows were held yearly for some years, but a mortgage ate up the stockholders' interests, and it passed into private hands. Occasionally it is still the scene of such contests. The town of Ukiah has purchased a square of two acres or more in the southern limit for park purposes, where will probably be held all fairs in the future.

In a fraternal way, Ukiah is not blest to the extent of Fort Bragg, as none of the foreign population have entered into this competition. But there are enough, and many honored names appear on their list of officers: First, always in the field, come the Masons' several organizations:

Abell Lodge, F. & A. M., was instituted June 19, 1860, with charter members as follows: J. B. Price, M. V. Cleveland, N. S. Fanning, William Henry, L. M. Warden, O. H. P. Brown, and J. A. Shore. The first officers, both under dispensation and charter, were J. B. Price, W. M.; M. V. Cleveland, S. W.; N. S. Fanning, J. W.; William Henry, Treas.; L. M. Warden, and G. C. Smith, Secy. The present officers are F. T. Barker, W. M.; Hale McCowen, Jr., S. W.; P. W. Handy, J. W.; J. R. Matthews, Treas.; Ed V. Henley, Secy. Membership, one hundred and thirty.

Ukiah Chapter No. 53, instituted July 3, 1878. Charter members: J. W. Jenkins, J. L. Burchard, T. L. Carothers, J. H. Donohoe, T. L. Barnes, J. Updegraff, L. D. Montague, B. C. Bellamy, George McCowen, S. Hornbrook, J. Albertson. The first officers were J. W. Jenkins, M. E. H. P.; E. W. King, E. K.; G. W. Heald, G. S.; J. S. Reed, Treas.; Sam Wheeler, Secy. The present officers are J. P. Anderson, E. H. P.; William Finne, K.; F. T. Barker, S.; J. H. Barker, Treas.; C. U. White, Secy. Membership, eighty.

Ukiah Commandery No. 33, instituted March 17, 1892. Present officers: T. M. Cleland, E. C.; L. W. Babcock, G.; J. R. Matthews, C. G.; J. D. Palmer,

S. W.; G. P. Anderson, J. W.; F. C. Gowell, Recorder; J. H. Barker, Treas. Membership, fifty-six.

Kingsley Chapter, O. E. S., instituted July 23, 1881. Charter members: W. L. Bransford, Patron; M. E. P. McCowen, W. M.; Emma Metzgar, W. A. M. Present officers: Ella McCracken, W. M.; Ed. D. Henley, W. P.; Della McKay, W. A. M.; Martha Toles, Secy.; Emma Cranz, Treas. Membership, one hundred and fifty.

Casimir Chapter, O. E. S., instituted April 13, 1907. Present officers: Celia Lobree, W. M.; William Finne, W. P.; Martha H. Redemeyer, A. W. M.; Nellie F. Gibson, C.; S. B. Hatch, Secy.

Ukiah Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F., instituted July 20, 1870. Charter members: E. W. King, N. Ellis, C. Hofman, J. R. Short, J. P. Clark, Robert White, W. W. Cunningham, W. H. White. First officers: E. W. King, N. G.; C. Hofman, V. G.; N. Ellis, Secy.; J. R. Short, Treas. Present officers are: L. H. Foster, N. G.; B. D. Van Nader, V. G.; W. O. White, Secy.; J. Roller, Treas. Membership, one hundred and fourteen.

A. O. U. W., Ukiah Lodge No. 33, instituted May 14, 1878. Present officers: W. D. L. Held, W. M.; L. P. Anker, F.; N. Anker, Fin.; A. O. Carpenter, Recorder. Membership, twelve.

Fraternal Brotherhood, Ukiah No. 263, instituted December 18, 1902. Officers: Oscar Olsen, P.; Frank Olsen, V. P.; Al Sawyers, Treas.; Jerry Olsen, Secy. Members, seventy.

Yokia Camp 369, W. O. W., instituted April, 1898. Present officers: W. G. Poague, C. C.; C. R. Thomas, A. V. L.; C. H. Duncan, Banker; C. Bailey, Clerk. Membership, sixty-one.

Ukiah Aerie 319, instituted in May, 1903. Present officers: H. A. Keller, P. W. P.; C. F. Benton, W. P.; O. L. Olsen, W. V. P.; O. F. Hargis, W. C.; J. C. Warren, W. S.; W. S. Van Dyke, W. T. Membership, two hundred and sixty-seven.

Yokaya Tribe 110, I. O. R. M., instituted August 16, 1901. Present officers: G. L. Smith, S.; Fred Figoni, S. S.; S. P. Garaventi, J. R. S.; R. L. Hutchinson, Proph.; H. L. Kohn, C. R.; A. L. Tracy, K. of W.

Ukiah Camp 9017, M. W. A., instituted in December, 1900. Present officers: W. H. York, C.; L. J. Holzheiser, A.; H. L. Kohn, C.

American Yeoman, Independence Homestead No. 1219.

Ukiah No. 63, K. O. T. M., instituted in June, 1900. Present officers: F. P. Bull, L. C.; B. F. Davidson, P. C.; A. W. Custer, K. of R. Membership, thirty-one.

Cornelia Rebekah Lodge No. 205, I. O. O. F., instituted in March, 1894. Officers: H. M. Carpenter, N. G.; Mrs. Elizabeth Chalfant, V. G.; Sallie Thomas, Secretary. Present officers: Mrs. Emma Kirtley, N. G.; Catherine Sloper, V. G.; Mrs. Kate B. Prather, Secy.; Laura Shattuck, Treasurer. Membership, one hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER VII

Potter Valley Township

This township was formerly part of Calpella township, which was divided, the western part annexed to Ukiah, and the eastern part, i. e., Potter Valley, became a township unto itself. It comprises the drainage basin of the east fork of Russian river as far south as the head of Coyote

Valley, and reaches north to Little Lake Township on Eel river, and east to the county line of Mendocino and Lake, and is about fifteen miles in extreme length and ten miles wide.

It has the general climate and soil characteristics of the other interior valleys—river loam and rich black clover land in the valley and generally sandy soil on the hills, though in some places the black, almost adobe, shows in the hills.

The incorporation of Potter Valley includes the whole township practically and was so made for the purpose of excluding saloons from its neighborhood. The valley proper is seven miles long and two miles wide at most, and is nearly all in a high state of cultivation, and now that the waters of Eel river have been turned into the head of Russian river by the Water and Power Company much irrigation is probable in the near future. Alfalfa is much raised in the upper end of the valley, and there yields three good crops without irrigation, and can easily be brought up to six or eight cuttings, as in the heat of summer it may be cut with profit every month from May to November. In the southeastern corner of the valley, J. D. Brower, the pioneer in irrigation there, has a considerable retaining dam and has been using the water for alfalfa for several years. Hay, wheat, oats, barley and corn are the principal crops; there are many fine orchards and three or four hopyards. Potatoes, pumpkins, squashes, beets, carrots, tomatoes, etc., are grown for home use, but none for market. Premium watermelons and the "Golden" muskmelon originated here.

Thomas and William Potter and M. C. Briggs were the first whites to locate in the valley, coming here in 1852, though their families did not arrive until two or three years later. In 1856-7 John Gardner and — Fowler were in the valley with a band of horses. In 1857 Dick Swift and Samuel Chase arrived, and Berry Wright and Williams. Samuel Mewhinney and family and John Leonard and family came in the spring of 1858. In that year also Samuel, Lewis, Stoddard and James Neil, John McCloud, William Eddy and others. In 1859 the valley was virtually full of settlers. In that year Thomas McCowen, A. O. Carpenter, Andrew Lefever, William Van Nader, Samuel McCullough and others arrived. Later the Carner family, Vans, Wattenberger, Boice, Wolfe, McCreary, Fuller, Pursell arrived. There is no locality in the county where the old original stock is so well represented in name and blood as in Potter Valley. Their increase has overflowed into the surrounding hills and little nooks, intermarried, and "possessed the land." Recently an agent was in the valley desirous of purchasing four hundred acres in a body for the purpose of founding a school, but \$200 per acre was no temptation to either old or young.

Building was difficult as the timber was mostly oak in the valley and pine on the hills and not fitted for log houses. A few of these were put up, some were built of shakes, both oak and pine—some of the latter was whip-sawed—and most of the houses had oak puncheon floors. Two adobes were also put up and stood for years. By 1863-4 roads were dug out so that redwood was brought in from the western branch of the river, some eighteen to twenty miles, though this also was split lumber. A little sawed lumber was procurable from the head of Redwood valley, from Reed's mill, and some from Holden's mill on Ackerman creek. A sawmill was built by William Van Nader in 1874 on the mountain east of the valley, but it was

of too small caliber to do more than furnish finishing and flooring, and it was afterwards moved to Round valley and taken by the government. Practically all the lumber for the many fine houses and large barns in the valley has been hauled by teams from twelve to twenty-five miles, as well as a majority of the fencing. Wire fencing was then unknown, but is now taking the place of the wornout redwood pickets and oak rails.

In the early times supplies were packed in from Healdsburg, and it was no uncommon occurrence for a horse to knock itself off the narrow trail and go rolling down the mountainside. Experience taught them to give a tree or rock more room for their packs when passing.

The road out of the valley to Coyote was made by private work, some men voluntarily laboring twenty to thirty days on it. A road was also made north toward Round Valley, and a branch of it to Little Lake. Eventually there was another over the divide to Eel river and up to Gravelly valley. L. B. Frazier built a steam mill about ten miles out on Sanhedrin, in the yellow and sugar pine timber, and moved it nearer as the timber was exhausted. The sugar pine was mostly shipped to San Francisco, and the yellow pine used in the box factory in Ukiah. In early days, from 1861 to 1865, political feeling was bitter; and at the time of the death of Lincoln three arrests were made in the valley, Thad W. Dashiell and John McCall (for rejoicing at the death of Lincoln), and a school teacher, Miss Buster (for trampling the flag under foot). They were soon released and returned to the valley. In after years Mr. Dashiell was taken to task for voting the Republican ticket. His only reply was, "I packed sand at Alcatraz for the privilege of expressing my opinion." Separate schools were maintained at one time, with politics rather than geography as a dividing line.

One of the first Fourth of July celebrations that the county witnessed was held in this valley. For music William Van Nader manufactured a drum by cutting a section of a fir tree, hollowing it out, heading it with deer skins, and in the morning its resonance could be heard the whole length of the valley.

Dances were held at private houses lasting from dark to daylight, and sometimes a breakfast was served to favored guests who were not in a hurry to go home. Quilting and fencing bees were often held, thus helping the husband and wife at the same time. And the people collected just as hilariously to labor for a sick neighbor as they did to dance at his husking. Occasionally a bear hunt enlivened the leisure hours, and more than one was tracked through the valley to the chemissal around, and brought home in triumph. Not always, though, for on one occasion a huge-footed beast was tracked along the western slope the whole length of the valley and far into the hills north. At another time, following the bear into the brush, the hunters found themselves surrounded by three bears, and backed out to more advantageous positions, securing one of the trio eventually. Wild oats covered the hills and clover the valley, either or both growing to the height of three feet, and game was abundant. In 1858 bear would nightly prowl around and investigate the rail-making operations of settlers, but not take a hand at it. If the farmer needed meat, and was too busy to hunt, a rifle and a few bullets were given "Hunter Jim," and venison appeared on the supper table—but not bear meat. No Indian would molest Bruin. Bears were believed to embody the spirits of bad Indians.

Potter has ever been a temperance community, and it has been many years since a saloon flourished here. In an early day the "Sons of Temperance" was established there, but died out, yet its influence remained. Over the hill on Eel river several times a saloon has been opened, and on the southern line of the township, at Cold creek, another, but the supervisorial district having voted dry this latter has been transformed to a soft drink emporium. The town was incorporated in July, 1889, and includes so large a portion of the township that it is practically all of it. The present officers are: Trustees, C. B. Neil, D. Burkhardt; John Gavin, Mayor, T. P. Hopkins, Treas. The assessed valuation for 1913 was \$489,961; tax rate, seventy-five cents; population in 1910, 576, with a registered vote of 179. The registration for the municipal election of 1914, of course, includes the female voters and is 270.

Fine corn is raised in the valley without irrigation, frequently without a shower upon it from planting to harvest. Alfalfa is constantly increasing its area, and now that the waters of Eel river are available for pumping and even for ditching much more will be sown with a purpose of beef and pork production.

The Snow Mountain Water and Power Company's enterprise has greatly benefited the valley, though some consider it a detriment, on account of its increasing the flow of water in Russian river to the extent of washing the banks. This enterprise has its head in Gravelly valley, fifteen miles easterly in Lake county. There a dam 140 feet high and 600 feet long is proposed, which will impound 2500 acres of water, backing it up the main stream seven miles and up Rice fork three miles. A careful measurement of the water flow was had all through the season in 1905, and at the dam site the stream (Eel river) raised nineteen feet one day, running five miles an hour and 250 feet wide. It was estimated that there was water enough in that one day to supply San Francisco three years. Shafts have been sunk 75 and 100 feet on either side of the river at the dam-site and a tunnel run under the channel to connect them in the endeavor to locate the bed rock. It was the intention to construct a cement core dam twenty feet or more thick, and then fill the channel full above and below with detritus from the high hill on both sides for 800 feet, and locate the overflow half a mile distant through a low gap in the ridge, returning the water to the stream a half mile below the dam. Whether this plan still holds we may not say. Something over a million dollars has been spent on the project, but not needlessly, as it is being used for electric purposes without this large projected retaining dam. Two miles north of Potter, by road, is a diverting dam of 300 feet length, forty-foot base, sixty-five feet high. From this a tunnel was run 5000 feet through the mountain to Potter. There is a twenty-foot head above the tunnel, which is 6x7 feet clear and has 400 feet fall to the dynamos in the valley. The tunnel is mostly in serpentine rock, cemented on the bottom and timbered sides and top. There are two lines of service pipe from the tunnel down the hill to the dynamos, three in number, of 4000 horsepower each, and room for another in the power house. Electricity is furnished for Potter valley, Ukiah town and valley, Lake county, nearly all of Sonoma county and considerable for Napa. The system connects with the Bay Counties' system, so that mutual assistance is rendered in time of need. The Bay Counties is short of power in the winter, while the Snow Mountain is short in the late summer. Eventually the water from

the dynamos will be ditched along the hill base on both sides of Russian river, and then will the whole territory blossom as the rose from April to December. The water may be easily taken out again in two different places between Ukiah and Cloverdale and its good work be multiplied. What the intention of the company is in regard to the water after it leaves its dynamos, no one can say except themselves, and they have not spoken except to say that if the farmers will dig the ditches they will supply the water at \$3 per acre per annum. Meantime several are pumping the water without paying for the privilege.

Some of the best soil in the State lies in Potter, but it has been fearfully abused, cropped year after year, or, rather, decade after decade, returning nothing of what has been taken off, not even the straw, which has been generally burned. Of late years much hay has been shipped out, besides the grain, and this course has had its effect. The first wheat in the valley threshed sixty-six bushels to the acre, and now the same land, after fifty years' constant cropping, yields only twenty bushels, though five and one-quarter acres recently yielded three hundred bushels.

Fruit, especially pears, apples and plums, luxuriate, of unsurpassed flavor and coloring, and peaches yield crops about three years out of five. Prunes also are excellent, but are not generally raised. Hops yield heavily of first-class quality. Not much is done in root crops except at the upper end of the valley, where beets and potatoes thrive.

Minerals there are on every side: Copper, gold, manganese, etc., but no one has ever made expenses in working the leads. Alabaster exists in the mountains north and asbestos also.

There are three schools in the valley, which are open about nine or ten months in the year, in charge of competent teachers.

Two large farms in the valley have been purchased by Russians, one of which has been cut in long, narrow sub-divisions, half a mile long and a few rods wide, after the old country custom. They have built their houses on the comparatively worthless hill ground and cross the river to their daily toil. The women do much of the farm work, while the men work out or are off in San Francisco or the coast mills at work.

At one time there was a grist mill on the southern line of the township, but the miller grew old with his mill, and it burned down just after its insurance ran out. It had once been drowned out, but was moved to higher ground, and the ditch which brought water for its wheel was run higher up the stream. It finally had an engine as auxiliary power. The water is now used for irrigation purposes. A mill company was formed in 1891-2 and a grist mill built in the lower end of the valley. The incorporation of the company followed in 1898, but it did not run long thereafter.

Spottswood's hop kiln was burned in 1883 with his crop of hops; loss \$15,000, insurance \$1,000. In 1891 a scheme for irrigation by ditch from Eel river was broached, but came to nothing. Fraser built a new bridge on the river in November, 1891, above Coal creek, and the same has been rebuilt in 1913. In February, 1896, Robert Marders' four-horse team went off the grade, down seventy-five feet, with only trifling injury. In 1898 an ear of corn was on exhibition measuring eleven inches long and nine inches in circumference. And George Shinn originated the Golden muskmelon, which rivals Burbank's creations.

In the last five years there have been twenty-five good residences built—perhaps the best by A. F. Busch, in the past year, which has all the modern improvements save an elevator. The valley has been singularly free from fires, only the one hop house and one dwelling house having been burned in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant living.

Colonel Marders, one of the ill-fated victims of the tunnel-train fire in Mexico, was born and grew to manhood in this valley. The valley boasts a monthly paper, issued by Irvine & Muir, the Commercial Bulletin. There are three grammar schools in the valley, well attended and open from nine to ten months in the year. There are two churches in the town of Centerville, two stores, drug store, blacksmith shop, hotel, livery stable, barber shop and about twenty dwellings. The town is situated in the center of the valley, with a postoffice in one of the stores and daily mail from San Francisco via Ukiah.

The valley has its quota of orders; the principal ones in interest are as follows:

Potter Valley Lodge No. 215, A. O. U. W., was instituted January, 1890. Eli Jones, W. M.; Rose Sides, Secy.; J. Eddy, O.; M. R. Bevens, Treas.

Fraternal Brotherhood No. 764 was instituted September 9, 1910. Present members, twelve. Officers: Fred Bucknell, Pres.; Leon T. Grover, V. P.; Mrs. Charles A. Carner, Sec.; Charles A. Carner, Treas.

A. O. F.—Officers: J. G. Newman, C. R.; Fred Sagehorn, S. C. R.; N. A. Barnett, Treas.; H. O. Sweeney, R. S. Members, forty-one.

Potter Valley Grange No. 115, instituted in July, 1874. E. V. Jones, W. M.; James Eddie, O.; Miss Rose Sides, Sec. Fifty-six members. The society possesses a two-story store and hall, and has \$300 cash in its treasury, which is augmented \$250 per annum from the rent of its store building.

CHAPTER VIII

Sanel Township

Sanel township lies entirely on the tributaries of Russian river, and the main stream, and in the winter just past, 1913-14, Russian river reversed conditions and laid on Sanel township. It is bounded north by Ukiah, east by Lake county and west by Anderson township, with which it joins to form the First supervisorial district. It takes its name from the name of its main valley, and that from the Indian tribe which formerly owned the territory comprised in the township.

Its soil and climate are the same as Ukiah, with a little more of the drift of southern fog, which often tempers the heat of summer mornings. Its productions are much the same as Ukiah, and the larger part of the valley is given over to hops and alfalfa to the exclusion of other crops. Of fruit it produces quite a large quantity of pears and prunes, which are of surpassing quality.

The hill land is generally of a better quality than other localities and affords the best of grazing and, indeed, good crops of grain wherever utilized for that purpose. In 1863-4, quite a tract was cultivated in tobacco, but

early and heavy rains created so damp an atmosphere (which was not taken into account in the curing) that the product resulted in an almost total loss.

The entire valley was covered by a grant procured in 1844 by Ferdinando Feliz, comprising four leagues of land extending from the Seven Mile House to the southern end of the main Sanel valley. Feliz brought in cattle not long after that date and erected an adobe house 30x50 feet square just south of the present town of Hopland. His family was located here before 1853, and in 1854 Luiz Pena and others joined him. Feliz sold land at ridiculously low prices to any who would buy, and his descendants have nothing left of the huge domain but a town lot in East Hopland. John Knight was Feliz' legal adviser and immediately present friend, and was instrumental in procuring the confirmation of his grant, and received for his services the northernmost league of the grant. This latter tract took the name of Knight's Valley, and now is occupied by the three Crawford ranches, two Henrys, McGlashan, McNab, Parsons and some smaller tracts. In 1856 Alfred Higgins and family and H. Willard arrived. In 1857 the new arrivals were Amos Snuffins, J. A. Knox, John McGlashan, and J. W. Daw; 1858 witnessed the advent of S. Myers, W. E. Parsons, L. F. Long, B. B. Fox and E. H. Duncan, soon followed by William Andrews, R. Moore, George McCain, P. A. Roach, C. Snuffins, B. E. Edsall, J. R. Henry, H. G. Pike and William Cole. Of these not one is now living, W. E. Parsons, the last survivor, having died suddenly early in 1914. Of the generally large tracts settled upon only one or two are now occupied by their descendants.

In the extreme southern portion of the township is a settlement called Hermitage, so named by S. W. Knowles, who settled there in 1858, bringing a drove of cattle from Sonoma. The venture not succeeding well, he went back to Sonoma, returning again in 1859. He raised the first hops in Mendocino county, drying them in the loft of his barn and selling them in Petaluma for thirty cents per pound. The business seemed promising, and he tried another crop, but having no contract, the buyer in Petaluma offered only twelve and one-half cents, and that killed the business at once. Hermitage is not even a hamlet, but a continuation of farms along a narrow valley on the headwaters of Dry creek, to the Knowles place, where long was the post office, just at the head of the rough canon that engulfs Dry creek on its way to Russian river at Healdsburg. The valley is so narrow that the proposed railroad extension from the Albion cannot help being detrimental to the immediate farming interests by reason of cutting through the best lands they have.

The town of Hopland was located at Sanel in 1859 by Knox, Willard and Connor with a saloon. Soon afterward Thomas Harrison opened up a store in a tent, but sold to Connor, who had disposed of his saloon interest. Dr. H. G. Pike settled there as physician, removing to a mountain home on the Anderson valley road, and returning many years after to die. Yates Weldon began blacksmithing in that year also. In 1874 the building of a toll road down the east side of the river threw all the travel that way, and the town of Sanel moved over bodily (except a brick store which W. W. Thatcher had built in 1870) and became Hopland. The town flourished until the building of the railroad on the west side of the river and the establishment of a depot at the old town, when nearly all the business fluttered back to be brooded by the spirit of progress once more at Sanel. But, through some freak of good fortune, Hopland retained its post office and

name for several years, until the department, learning of the proximity of the two offices, consolidated the two at Sanel and called it Hopland, and so it now is. The town boasts one large two-story brick block and one brick store; all the rest are of wood and nearly all are one-story structures. The business houses now occupied are as follows: Two hotels, three general stores, one blacksmith shop, one shoe shop, one barber shop, one livery, one feed stable, two fruit and ice cream parlors, three churches (Methodist, Catholic and Christian), one school, one public hall, and about twenty dwellings. The hall is occupied twice a week with the "movies" and dances are frequent.

A large acreage of the valley is in alfalfa, pears, prunes and hops, and but little grain is raised. A considerable part of the main valley is subject to overflow, but not to a damaging extent. Dairying is carried on to a limited extent: the largest dairy, on the Foster ranch, was discontinued, and Durham cattle, Hungarian ponies and chickens superseded Jerseys. This ranch is one of the finest and best improved in the county, and is owned by A. W. Foster of San Rafael, whose son, Benjamin, is now in charge. An older son, Robert, was electrocuted on the place in May, 1914. They have the most elaborate outfit for the poultry business to be found anywhere, and all breeds worth mentioning. D. M. Burns of "mazuma" fame has a large range devoted at present to Hereford cattle. Formerly it was run to fine blooded horses. Four miles south of Hopland is the Hood ranch, where a large tract is devoted to fine Merino sheep.

In 1911 an effort was made to interest the California Northwestern in the building of a branch road from Hopland to Lakeport, but that road would only agree to furnish rails and terminal facilities at Hopland and take bonds for the same. Capital to the amount of \$80,000 was subscribed, and has been expended on six and one half miles of road bed, the easiest part of the proposed road. Heavy grading, a 1300-foot tunnel and twenty-three miles more stare the projectors in the face, and nothing has been done for over a year. C. M. Hammond, Pres.; M. C. Gopcevic, Vice Pres.; Joseph Levy, Treas.; Euvelle Howard, Secy., were the first officers. The present officers are: L. H. Bogg, Pres.; M. S. Sayre, Vice Pres.; James Levy, Treas.; R. B. Woodward, Secy. Total cost of road, including equipment, estimated at \$550,000.

There are two roads from the township to Lake county, a toll road from Pieta, four miles south of Hopland, intersected three miles out by a road from Hopland, and a county road from Hopland. There is also a road over the mountain to Yorkville, and two roads south to Cloverdale. One of these is generally appropriated by the State highway now nearly completed from Cloverdale to Hopland. Two roads also connect the town with Ukiah, on either side of the river, altogether making about forty miles of public roads to keep in repair.

A cannery company was organized in 1901, with a capital of \$3,000, mainly for Bartlett pears, which reach their highest perfection in this valley. Its officers at present are J. W. Harris, Pres.; S. E. Brooks, Secy. and Treas.

The Bank of Hopland was organized in 1906, through the efforts of J. W. Harris, first as a branch of Cloverdale Bank, but later, in 1912, it became an independent bank, with C. B. Shaw, Pres.; S. E. Brooks, Vice Pres.; J. W. Harris, Secy. and Cashier; Emmett Jones, Asst. Cashier; J. W. Hiatt and D. M. Burns, additional directors. At present its statement is as

follows: Bonds, \$10,000; loans, \$58,188; cash, \$12,846. Contrary capital, \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1023; deposits, \$56,211.

Of secret societies the town has been bereft, there having at one time been several.

Of mines there have been innumerable, but none has paid. Copper and cinnabar are the principal indications. Having no milling timber except a little on Dry creek in the extreme southwestern part of the township, only one mill has flourished, and that only for a short time. Gould, Brush and Walker built a mill on Dry creek in 1865 of 15,000 capacity. After a few years' run it was moved to the head of the east fork of Russian river, and eventually was known as Reeves' mill.

L. F. Long has the honor of first introducing the hop industry on a commercial scale in the county and township, though S. W. Knowles on Dry creek first demonstrated the adaptability of our climate to this industry. Mr. Long made a fortune in the business and lost it in the same. He died December 8, 1904.

Sanel and Anderson townships form the First supervisorial district and have voted "dry" for the second time with a fair working majority. The town had been a turbulent community before that, and many crimes marked King Alcohol's reign in this vicinity. Now only one soft drink emporium usurps the place of five saloons, and it is more than probable that the alcoholic drouth will continue.

Of summer resorts, Duncan's Springs holds a favored place with the public. It is one and a half miles south of Hopland on a shoulder of Sanel Peak—a sharp, triangular mountain rising some 2500 feet above the valley floor. The Howell family, Brookes & Sanborn incorporated in December, 1895, with \$50,000 capital, and the springs have been successfully run since. McDowell's, four miles east of town, has also been a noted resort, but not at present open for travelers.

Hopland has had some catastrophes in the past, from which she has recovered with California elasticity. A business block, store, livery and saloon burned, with sixteen horses; loss, \$28,000; insurance, \$9,800. Brookes house and Sturtevant hophouse burned. The building of the toll road from Pieta to Highland, 1891, was a heavy blow, as it took away nearly all the lake travel. The washing away of the bridge at Pieta has restored the travel to Hopland, but the adoption of automobiles has caused more speedy passage and little stopping for meals or lodging. August 5, 1908, fire on Sanel peak drove the wild animals to the valley and fourteen deer were killed in the fray. Oil indications reported three miles east of town, and more cinnabar five miles south. E. Dooley's house burned in August, 1906. A quartz vein was worked for seventy-five feet and \$1200 taken out.

CHAPTER IX

Round Valley Township

This township takes its name from that of its principal valley, and that from its shape. It lies entirely on the head waters of the easterly sources of Eel river, and is bounded north by Humboldt and Trinity counties, east by Tehama, south by Little Lake and west by Little Lake and Long Valley townships. It is extremely mountainous, being embraced as it were by the Mayacmas range and an offshoot therefrom, and surrounded by peaks that exhibit white tops in winter, and on the eastern range snow lies in places until late summer. It has two considerable valleys, Round and Eden, and numberless small ones of one farm size, and much cultivatable land not to be classed as valley land. Generally both hill and valley land are fertile and a great deal of it remarkably so. The soil is of the same general character as the other sections heretofore spoken of, wash loam in the valleys, with some black land both in the hills and valleys. Indeed, the major part of the good land in the hills is black clover land, sometimes approaching adobe. Wherever this latter has been contiguous to the valleys it has made its mark on the soils therein. This is especially noticeable in the southern part of Round valley, which has much black land. The northern or upper end of the valley is more of the wash loam, and when settlement was first made it was quite swampy and more or less of it was entered as swamp lands. The cutting down of the creek beds has nearly corrected that, and an appropriation of \$8,000 by Congress for clearing the channel lower down the valley will probably entirely relieve it of surplus water except in midwinter.

The timber is pine of several varieties, including sugar, yellow, digger; oaks of several varieties, cedar on the highest ridges, madrona and buckeye, manzanita, mahogany, steel brush, chemissal, etc., for covering of the rocky hills. The timber near the valley has been exploited to a great extent, so that ten or twelve miles' haul is necessary in procuring lumber. Much of the finishing and roofing stuff is hauled from Branscomb, thirty-five miles, over two considerable ranges elevated a thousand feet above the valley. Notwithstanding this handicap, many fine residences have been built in the last few years, notably in 1912-1913, when some thirty-five or more were erected.

Originally selected by the Indian Department for a reservation station in the handling of the aboriginal people of northern California, the first settlers certainly had knowledge of the intention in regard to the valley and could hardly complain, no matter how much of it the department might have appropriated to that use. But the vacillating, undetermined course of its agents in later years exasperated those who came in later under the impression that all land not in immediate occupancy and use by the government was open to settlement. This condition of affairs greatly retarded the growth and prosperity of the township, and in a measure prevented permanent improvements of value.

Early Settlement

The date of the first discovery of Round valley by white men is definitely fixed as occurring in 1854, but there is an uncertainty as to who it was. Frank Asbill claims it, and was possibly the first white man in the valley, though one Williams claims to have seen the valley from the eastern hills prior to the Asbills coming into it. Charles Kelsey blazed a trail from

Clear Lake through Round valley in 1854. To which of the three the honor belongs is the subject of doubt to some of the old settlers of the valley. It is conceded that Frank Asbill named both Round and Eden valleys, which is honor enough for one man. The Asbills, Frank and Pierce, passed through Eden Valley and camped on north or middle Eel river, and in pursuit of their horses the next morning, May 15, 1854, Frank saw the valley, reported to his comrades that it was large and nearly round, and then and there christened it Round valley, and it has since retained the name and shape. They reported encountering a band of Indians, and in a "fight" killing forty of them. As these Indians were never known afterwards to stand up and fight even in defense of their women and homes, the slaughter may be doubted. The Asbill party did not then remain in the valley. A few days later another party, consisting of George E., James and Calvin White, George Hudspeth and Dr. Atkinson, arrived in the valley from the eastern side. The trail of the Kelsey party was still discernible, and they had left their names cut on a tree. The White party saw no Indians, which certainly indicated the cowardly nature of the natives, as otherwise they would have attempted reprisals for the deaths inflicted by the Asbill party. George E. White located a claim, built a cabin and left it in charge of Charles Brown. As if to claim proprietorship of the valley, he built a second cabin, and all his actions thereafter were as domineering as the lord of a principality. Devinna and Craft built the third cabin on what was afterwards the Melendy farm. Lawson and Arthur built the next house where now stands the two-story dwelling built by George Henley. The Lawson and Arthur house was really the beginning of Covelo, the only town in the township. These latter settlers brought in a drove of hogs, the progenitors of untold thousands. S. Hornbrook came to the valley in 1856. In 1857 John Owens, J. H. Thomas, T. D. Lacock, C. H. Eberle and others came in, and George E. White and C. H. Bourne brought in two droves of cattle. C. H. Diggins, S. P. Storms, E. S. Gibson, A. Leger, D. C. and D. W. Dorneau, P. A. Witt and Randall Rice arrived and located in different parts of the valley. There were nineteen white men who wintered in the valley in 1857-8 and two women, whose names cannot be ascertained. They put in their spare time making buckskin clothing for the men. The first child born in the valley was Harry Storms.

The first mail was by private subscription and was carried horseback by Jesse Holland in the summer of 1858. It was continued in this way for several years, the first mail contract by the government being let to C. H. Eberle in June, 1870. The year 1869 saw a road completed from the valley to Ukiah, mostly by private subscription and work. The two forks of Eel river were bridged in the '70s, but washed away before the planks showed any marks of wear. Contractors would not believe the tales of high water old settlers told them and built too low. The first court was held in 1859, C. H. Eberle having been appointed a justice of the peace, and on this occasion he fined two Indians \$70 for stealing.

In 1858 sixty-one soldiers came into the valley, but only remained a short time. Again in 1863 a military post was established, and seventy soldiers were sent in, Captain Douglas commanding. Soon after a company of cavalry came in as reinforcements. The post was maintained until the reservation was turned over to the care of the Methodist Episcopal church, in pursuance of Grant's policy toward the Indians.

The first sawmill was built by Andrew Gray in 1862, a water power, and in 1864 two buhrs were put in for the manufacture of flour. In 1868 the mill was sold to the government. Brown & Cummins built a sawmill east of the valley; Henley built one west of the valley; H. L. Zeek now has a sawmill about ten miles northeast of the valley, 10,000 feet capacity, and A. J. Fairbanks put in one near Dos Rios, thirteen miles west, of 8000 feet capacity.

In 1856 the farm was established at what is now the reservation by the government and called Nome Cult station. It was used only as a stock range, and no effort was made toward cultivation for some time. It was principally a breeding and fattening station for beef to supply the reservation on the coast. In 1858 it was declared a reservation, and then the troubles of the settlers began. At first it was to contain 25,000 acres, but in 1868 its limits were extended northerly to the summit of the range. On March 30, 1870, by proclamation of the president, all the land embraced within its boundaries was set apart for reservation purposes. On March 3, 1873, its boundaries were limited and more definitely described as follows: All within a line between townships 22 and 23 on the south; main Eel river on the west; north Eel river on the north; Hull and Williams' creeks and Middle Eel river on the east, containing 102,118 acres. The vast principality was ostensibly given over for the care of about 1000 Indians of the Pomos, Ukiahs, Little Lakes, Redwoods, Conchos, Pit Rivers, Yukas and Wylackies. Most of the Pomos, Ukiahs and Redwoods returned to their old homes and there are seldom more than 500 at the reservation. The government has spent upon them ten times the money the land brought which they used to call theirs, and the end is not yet in sight. Only occasionally one of them attains a standing in business, education being wasted on 95 per cent. of those who have been afforded the opportunity. Of those who have adopted white man's ways and shown business talent may be mentioned Henry Henley, who is a halfbreed of Nevada parentage, and is reputed worth \$25,000. He was taught to read and write by Thomas Henley and for some years was "major domo" of their 1000-acre ranch. Another, Ed Smith, Lake County Indian, and Frank Perry, Redwood tribe, are especially good citizens. The latter has his house insured for \$1500. Also in this connection we would mention Wesley Hoxie, Jack Anderson, Alex Fraser and Raymond Brown.

The reservation was managed first by civilian appointees, then by a military officer detailed for that purpose, then it was turned over to the Methodist Episcopal church and by them relinquished to civilian appointees again. S. P. Storms was in charge in the '60s, a man of great energy. He has been known to make the trip horseback from Ukiah to Round valley, sixty miles, in a day, in midwinter, swimming every stream. Succeeding him was Austin Wiley, Fairchild, Wilsey, Lieut. Connolly, Patrick, Liston Sheldon, Burchard, Yates, Johnson and Wilson. The Rev. Burchard was held in great esteem by the Indians, and his memory is cherished among them as father and prophet. At the present time the reservation is cut down to one hundred and sixty acres of the best land in the valley and five hundred acres of range land adjoining. In 1913 the one hundred and sixty had on it the school, dormitories, office, laundry and other buildings, about ten in number. There are from one hundred to one hundred and twenty in the

school with only two teachers. Pupils are taken to the sixth grade. Three young Indians fired the school house, in the basement of which was stored a large amount of provisions. The whole was a total loss.

In 1894 apportionment of land was made to individual Indians and families: To heads of families, ten acres (valley land); each child, ten acres; wife, five acres. In 1909 further apportionment was made of sixty acres mountain land; and to those who had received no land at the previous date seventy acres was allotted. They are not allowed to alienate the land for twenty-five years. Rations are issued to twenty-five old, helpless Indians; otherwise they are supposed to be self-supporting, except those in the school, who are kept in boarding.

At one time, when Philo Handy was head farmer, the reservation threshed 30,000 bushels of grain, all the product of Indian labor. In 1881 the production was 3150 bushels wheat, 1060 oats, 1850 barley, 1500 corn, 20,980 pounds hops. There were of stock ninety horses, thirteen mules, one hundred and forty-nine hogs, thirty oxen, four hundred and fifty-two cattle. At the same time the Indians owned one hundred and ten horses, seven mules, one hundred and fifteen hogs, and produced 672 bushels wheat, 148 oats, 325 barley, 600 corn, 60 beans, 12,000 melons, 3000 pumpkins and 90 tons hay. They built 410 rods board fence, 320 rods rail fence and repaired fourteen and one-half miles of fence. The mill ground 250,000 pounds wheat for agency and 2500 pounds for the Indians, and 411,000 pounds wheat and 32,000 of barley for settlers, almost entirely Indian labor, even to the engineer. The sawmill cut 177,000 feet.

The land is extremely fertile, producing everything without irrigation: Alfalfa, three cuttings of two, one and one-half and one ton, respectively; twelve sacks of wheat, thirty sacks of barley, fifty bushels corn, watermelons of seventy-five pounds weight, etc.

Covelo

Covelo was so named by C. H. Eberle, after a Swiss village of that name. The beginning of the town was the Lawson and Arthur house. Dorman & Hornbrook erected a saloon next and Jacob Updegraff a blacksmith shop. The first store was by Lieut. B. S. Coffman in 1860, succeeded by Riley & Bransford, and a hotel by Thomas White. A company of regulars came into the valley late in 1856, and added zest to the society. They remained ostensibly to protect the settlers from the Indians, but their officers reported that the protection was needed the other way. They removed at the opening of the Civil war, and were replaced by a company of California volunteers.

After 1862 building proceeded as rapidly as the one sawmill could supply the lumber. Up to that time logs, split shakes or whipsawed stuff supplied the building material. In 1861 some trouble was experienced from raids made upon stock by the outside Indians, and in an attack on one of their camps L. D. Montague was shot in the leg, the only white wounded, but a dozen Indians were killed. In 1861 500 Wylackies drove off thirty-seven horses and were overtaken at Horse Canon by ten whites and forty Indians; one hundred and twenty of the raiding party were killed. Of the pursuing party only two were wounded, L. D. Montague and H. J. Abbott. On the 6th of August, 1862, Wylackies again attempted to drive off stock, and were

routed with a loss of twenty-two killed. L. D. Montague was seriously wounded and Shade Lamb killed. The next summer the raid was repeated and nearly all the band of Indians killed, and Sharman and another white man killed. The following winter George Bowers was killed by his Indian servants, after he had killed two of them. These raids employed the settlers' attention to such an extent that building was slow. In 1866 L. D. Montague erected a hotel and saloon. Ira Hoxie built a livery stable, and a meat market was erected by C. H. Eberle.

In 1868 Dan Stephens, William Mantle and an Indian drove cattle to Sonoma county; returning, Stephens was drowned and Mantle was killed by an Indian arrow as he was swimming Eel river. These were the first deaths among the whites in the valley. The same year Kettenpum valley, thirty miles north, was raided by what was called the "gun" Indians from Humboldt, and a white man and squaw killed, the ranch plundered and burned. A week later the same band attacked the Hayfork and Douglas toll house, but were driven off, after wounding one man and killing a dog.

In 1872 Riley and Bransford were merchandising in Covelo, soon changing to Fairbanks and Bransford. J. M. Ellis stocked a store there in 1873, and Henley Bros. in 1877.

Thompson and Updegraff supplied a sutler's store on the reservation in 1877, and a drug store in Covelo in 1879. In 1873 the road was built from the valley to Ukiah, mostly by private subscription, S. Hornbrook, who was also the first postmaster, superintending the work. In 1879 bridges were built across both Eel rivers, but only stood a few months. The contractors would not believe the tales of high water given them by old settlers, hence built too low. This mistake has been repeated on the state highway, as also on the extension of the Northwestern above Willits. In August, 1881, fire destroyed the business part of the town, entailing a loss of \$55,000; insurance \$19,000. The stores destroyed were Marks and Rosenberg, Henley Bros., Thompson's, Bransford's, and Cunningham's hotel, Chambers and White's saloons. Rebuilding proceeded rapidly, and Prising block was finished in December. With thousands of acres of range at this time, the reservation advertised to buy 100,000 pounds of beef. The Methodist Episcopal church at this date relinquished the care of the reservation. In 1882 George E. White built a hotel and other buildings. The cook house at the Indian school on the reservation, August 23, 1883, was burned. Twenty buildings were erected in the town in 1883, among them a hotel by Enoch Gibson completed in February, 1884, at a cost of \$12,000. United States Inspector visited the reservation, remaining six weeks. H. B. Sheldon resigned, having been superintendent six years. Two hundred and sixty-nine acres of hops in the valley at this date, and the result was the bankruptcy of most of the owners.

A new road was opened from Eden valley to South Eel river in 1884, increasing the distance some miles, and bettering the grade slightly. Superintendent Wilsey resigned in 1886, and C. H. Yates assumed the duties January, 1887. In September forty-two soldiers, Battalion I, from the Presidio, in command of Captain R. G. Shaw and Lieutenants Davis and Mott, were ordered into the valley to remove the settlers' stock from the reservation, but were ordered out again in October.

Congress appropriated \$100,000 to buy out settlers on the reservation, and commissioners were appointed to appraise their improvements, etc. The coal field on South Eel river was being worked spasmodically by the land-

owners, or by those having options on the purchase of it. The vein is traceable for twenty miles along the western side of the valley and makes a bar across the river twenty feet thick. The coal is a lignite of good heating quality. Tunnels have been run in seventy-five and one hundred and forty feet, and some two tons taken to the city. The extension of the Northwestern passes within six miles of the vein. In 1891, contract was let for the building of a bridge on Main Eel river, on the road to Laytonville, which was opened in 1887, for \$18,349.

March 11, 1892, Captain Daugherty and seventy-two soldiers arrived in the valley, remaining only a short time. All kinds of rumors regarding the coal mine reported to have been bonded—that Flood and Mackey bought out all other holdings, that contract was let for railroad to it, etc., all proved myths. In December, 1897, Captain R. G. Shaw with forty-one soldiers and seventeen wagons, marched into the valley, after a strenuous time on the road. September 5, 1898, William Russell and an Indian "Hacker" met on the street on horseback, and both being tuned up each wanted the whole road in which to show off his horsemanship. A duel ensued between both men and horses. The Indian was dismounted, but no serious injury inflicted.

A fire in July, 1899, destroyed Yourie's barn, two saloons, and the old Henley house was torn down to prevent further spread of the flames.

J. L. Burchard retired from the agency in 1900, after nine years' service, regretted by all, both Indians and whites.

Gas was discovered in June, 1901, but no use made of it, except talk.

The Indians gave a grand dinner, on the 4th of July, 1900, barbecuing five beeves. In 1903, a movement was inaugurated for the establishment of a union high school, and in 1904 bonds were voted to the amount of \$6000, and classes were organized. Game continued abundant, especially the predatory kind; bear and wildcats were common. Two bear were killed close to town; on January 18, 1904, Dave Mackey killed three bears, three panthers, and a coyote.

There are three families in the valley on the Rooseveltian basis, having respectively seventeen, sixteen and fourteen children. Long may they live.

In April, 1905, a body of Japs were brought up from San Francisco, for work in the hop fields, but were peremptorily ordered "deported," and they were.

Major J. McLaughlin arrived in the valley, August 17, 1905, to appraise the 66,000 acres to be thrown open for settlement. It was expected to be open for filing upon by January, 1906. Dos Rios bridge declared unsafe. Half the town of Covelo, and nearly all the business portion was destroyed by fire July 26, 1905. Rudee's store, \$12,000 loss; insurance \$4000; Rohrbough's five buildings, loss \$8000; W. Grist, \$1500; Goldberg, loss \$300; Perry, \$300; Shutler, \$500, etc. Total insurance \$10,000. Total loss \$35,000.

Grasshoppers innumerable northerly of the valley. A sale of reservation cattle brought five and a quarter cents per pound.

Stewart & Zeek sawmill sending in lumber. A big storm the third week in March, 1907, raised the water to an extremely high stage. Congress appropriated \$8000 for clearing the outlet creek. August, the Buck mountain section survey is helping the valley. A party of eastern capitalists arrive to examine the coal fields. Work on coal fields progressed during 1909, as the option was to expire May 1st; 9000 acres belong to the Flood estate, and about

1000 acres to local settlers. May 20, 1909, road to Sacramento Valley opened for travel. Further subdivision of the reservation by H. J. Johnson in January, 1910. Contract let for three miles on new road from Dos Rios to the south end of the valley to Henley ranch, on a grade of six per cent, and 1000 feet below the old road. April 10, 1912, six inches of snow fell in the valley. Bond election of \$1500 April, 1912. High school (Union) built with bonds of \$6000.

Ed Gibson, D. English, H. B. Hayden and Henry Henley (Indian) all have artesian wells, water rising to the surface with about seven gallons flow per minute. A creamery has been in operation for some years. President, Ed. Gibson; vice-president, J. S. Rohrbough; F. F. Spurlock, E. A. Gravier, George H. Ells, secretary and treasurer.

The town now consists of three general stores, candy store, two blacksmith shops, shoe shop, barber shop, butcher shop, saddler, two hotels, two restaurants, flour mill, two drug stores, one millinery store, high school and grammar school, and about thirty dwellings. The town having voted dry the second time, several saloons have now become residences. The flour mill has a capacity of twenty-five barrels in a twelve-hour run. It is roller style, but is to be superseded by a better one, capable of a larger output in another season.

Round Valley has been a turbulent community from early days to the present. Land disputes, cattle stealing, and kindred feuds have been the cause of several homicides. Some of them have been attributed to the machinations of George E. White, who for many years dominated the country north of the valley, and at one time claimed title to nearly 30,000 acres of range land. And, though he is dead and gone to his long account, the aftermath of the old feuds still takes toll of individuals, and of the public through expensive criminal trials.

In an early day, as before mentioned, a flourishing lodge of Good Templars existed, but when the saloons began using its passwords, it broke up in disgust. At present there are in the valley the following societies:

Covelo Lodge, No. 231, F. & A. M. Instituted June, 1873. The first officers were: J. M. Ellis, W. M.; T. L. Barnes, S. W.; J. Updegraff, J. W.; J. Anthony, Treas.; W. L. Bransford, Secy. The present officers are: George M. Biggar, W. M.; Charles Hurt, S. W.; L. B. Tuttle, J. W.; Walter Hargrave, Secy.; E. A. Gravier, Treas.

Augusta Chapter, No. 80, O. E. S.: Dora Asbill, W. M.; Walter Hargrave, W. P.; Hattie Tuttle, A. M.; Ethel Hargrave, Sec.; George H. Ells, Treasurer.

W. O. W. Present officers: George Biggars, C. C.; Charles Bucknell, A. L.; Robert Redwine, Secy.; S. P. West, Treas. (since died).

A lodge of I. O. O. F. was maintained for some years, but finally succumbed to inertia. There is talk of reviving it in the near future.

The educational facilities of the valley are excellent, with the high school and surrounding grammar schools, and there is probability of soon being another of the latter in the valley.

There are features worthy of note outside the valley proper. Among them the most noteworthy is the Eden Valley principality of W. G. Henshaw. Frank Asbill claims to have named this lovely valley also, and it is rightly named. Bursting on the vision of the tired traveler after forty miles of up-and-down climbing, a couple of miles of level land covered with waving

grain, or green grass and flowers, it indeed seemed paradise before the grounds about the house were laid out by the artistic hand of Carl Purdy. A valley about two miles long, level as a floor, with a bright stream flowing the whole length until late in summer, bordered by grain and poppies, it is a rest to the eye and body. W. G. Henshaw bought the original ranch some years ago, and has added to it by purchase, two large tracts and several small ranches, until the estate now contains 25,000 acres. About 300 acres of level land surround the residence, which is modern, with water and gas distributed through the residence, and fine grounds surrounding, a carload of shrubbery and ornamental trees having been transported by rail from San Francisco and thirty miles by wagon. Three hundred fine dairy cows graze on the hill-sides, and ten Hereford bulls, several elk and a buffalo or two, provide, with the abundance of native game, both profit and sport. Reeves and Van Dusen operated a sawmill in the valley in 1881-2, but it was closed down and moved to Low Gap.

North of Round valley is another large range, a remnant of the George E. White principality, that of J. S. Rohrbough, containing 4300 acres, of fine grass country. East of Eden valley is the Squires range of 4560 acres, now owned by Oscar Cooper. West of Eden lies the Bigelow estate of 4877 acres, and there are several others running into the thousands of acres. One may judge from this what a vast country is included in the township. Scattered through the hills on all these big tracts are flats and small valleys adapted to garden and orchard culture. While in the main valley are about 25,000 acres, only about 10,000 are in cultivation. This vast country has a population of only about one thousand souls.

In 1907 eighty-four square miles were added to the Stony Creek forest reserve, nearly all from this township.

Eden valley was purchased in 1895 by a Catholic priest named Jerome and a colony of several families settled upon it. The financial part proved a failure, and Father Jerome was drowned in Eel river in 1896, and the colony was abandoned.

In 1910 a road was completed from Covelo to Elk creek on the Sacramento side of the mountain, crossing the ridge at an elevation of nearly 4000 feet. It is not used to any extent as a freighting outlet, being too steep in grade and narrow. Also a road extends some distance towards Trinity county.

CHAPTER X.

Long Valley Township

This township was cut off from Little Lake, and its southern boundary is near a pond on the old road about a mile from Sherwood valley, the line separating it from Little Lake running nearly east and west; the western boundary is down the coast slope some distance, so that a considerable body of redwoods falls to its share, having on its western flank Ten Mile and Westport townships. On the north Humboldt county, some distance north of Laytonville, about thirty-five miles; and on the east Round Valley township. It is extremely mountainous, having but one valley of any great size, after which the township was named, and, as its name indicates, having very little width. In extreme length it is about six miles, and nowhere over a mile

wide, and oftener only half a mile. The soil is the ever-present wash loam, and many of the hills seem to have almost identical characteristics and are quite fertile.

Ten Mile valley is only a farm of a few hundred acres, and between it and Long valley is another.

The climate is colder than Ukiah, on account of its elevation, which is about the same as Round valley, and the degrees of heat and cold about the same, the extreme range being from $^{\circ}10+$ to $^{\circ}100+$ winter and summer. It is usually blessed with early rains in the fall, and later rains in the spring than the southern part of the county, which is an advantage for feed and cropping, but its excess of rain above Ukiah is a disadvantage. Snow often falls, and sometimes lies even in the valleys several days, but not often.

The first settlers in the valley were Jackson Farley, George Woodman, Harry Schroeder, George and Edward Dutton and William Poe in 1857. Dr. G. W. Sargeant brought in the first family in that year. Jerry Lambert, with wife and three children, arrived in 1858, and J. G. Wilson, wife and two children. A. Requa and wife, Clement Beattie and Thomas Smith came late in the fall. Early in 1859 Rufus Ward and B. S. Burns arrived. A daughter of Jerry Lambert's, Miss Abigail, and Richard Kenney were the first to marry in the township, in 1860. The first school was taught the same year by a Mr. Dennison, and Rev. Cox held the first church service, in 1859. In those days the Indians were a little troublesome to lone travelers, or a ranch unguarded. Mrs. Bowman was attacked in the absence of her husband, and after killing two of her assailants guarded her children four miles to a neighbor's. Jack Farley lost a large band of horses, and trailing them, overtook them in charge of a band of Indians. He killed several Indians and recovered the whole drove save one which the Indians had stopped to kill and eat. Woodman made a regular business of raiding Indian villages, capturing children and taking them to Sonoma and Napa for sale. He was overhauled in Ukiah once, his prisoners taken away by the district court, and placed in the hands of the district attorney, who parceled them out among his friends, which proved no better fate than Woodman had prepared for them.

Cahto is a small valley at the edge of the redwoods west of Long valley. It was almost a swamp of about 400 acres, considerably higher in altitude than Long valley. It was drained by a ditch into a gorge, and in the course of years has washed a channel two hundred feet wide. There is another settlement on the creek which is the head of South fork of Eel river, farther west than Cahto, called Branscomb, where a small spot of open land has been enlarged by clearing up redwood land after the timber had been cut off. It is here that the heaviest rainfall in the county is experienced, having reached the enormous amount of 118 inches one season. There is a mill here which supplies nearly all the lumber for Long valley, and considerable is hauled to Round valley, though that entails a haulage of about forty miles over three quite difficult elevations. The mill was built in 1888, and is of 15,000 feet capacity, and has cut about 5,000,000 feet of lumber, only running part of the time. It is run by an incorporated company, A. Haun & Sons. Some miles farther down the stream is the finest body of redwood timber in the county. It is estimated that two hundred and eighty acres bear 20,000,000 feet, easily accessible, either by railroad to the bay or to the coast. There is considerable pine timber, yellow and digger, and much has been cut into lumber; but is poor for outside work, as it warps, swells and shrinks so much.

There was a sawmill west of Long valley, which also ground some grain in an early day, but only the oldest inhabitant remembers its existence. There was also one about three-fourths of a mile from Cahto, which has also long gone to decay. Near the Dos Rios bridge, in the eastern part of the township, a mill to cut lumber to use on road construction was erected by Fairbanks and Baechtel in 1910, of 10,000 feet capacity. The Vassars have another south of Laytonville, which cuts 8000 feet a day.

Laytonville is the only town in the township, and consists of two each of hotels, stables and stores, a blacksmith shop, ice cream and barber shop, telephone and telegraph station, and a dozen dwellings, scattered over much ground, and the inevitable schoolhouse. The town was founded by F. B. Layton, who built a blacksmith shop and dwelling in 1874. Viers and Remington opened a store there in November, 1885. A huge panther killed at Cahto. Layton's house was burned on July 30, 1881, loss \$2000. The Haas ranch of 5200 acres was sold to George A. Knight for \$11,000. He has since bought two other ranches in the south end of the valley, to give him an outlet to the public road and for cropping purposes, making about 8000 acres.

April 1, 1901, C. A. Lockhart located 150 mining claims on Red mountain, twenty miles east of Usal and about as far northwest of Long valley. Arrangements were made to put in a ten-stamp mill. The ledge is traceable about four miles at 3000 feet elevation. Jack Farley died in 1898, aged 103 years.

November 17, 1896, mail driver drowned in Ten Mile creek. Branscomb shot three bear in one tree in December, 1900.

Laytonville burned in August, 1904, destroying two hotels and their stables, a store and a saloon; loss \$10,000, insurance \$6000. A cloud-burst on Rattlesnake creek in September, 1904. Thirteen inches of snow in the valley January, 1907. Laytonville again wiped out by fire, destroying Northwestern store, Helm hotel and barn and tank house, Pinches' and Yates' residences, and telephone office, September 24, 1907; loss \$15,000, insurance \$10,000. The government bought the Braden ranch for the Indians in March, 1908, for \$2500, which barely affords them a resting place.

Autos were put on the stage route from Sherwood through Laytonville in 1910. When the road down the outlet to railroad connection at Longvale, fifteen miles, was finished in 1912, autos were changed to that route through to Humboldt for summer use. J. H. Braden, a pioneer in the valley, thirty-two years justice of the peace, died July 31, 1913. Of the old original settlers none are left, and some of the families are not even represented by descendants of the name.

A celebrated bear, old Twotoes, so-called from having lost part of his foot in a trap, was killed by G. E. Lovejoy and E. G. Bigelow, September 30, 1907. He measured six feet in length, and his spread of forelegs was even greater. Such a bear works havoc with stock. Sheep will return to their sleeping place though routed out night after night by bear. J. M. Standley on a hunt in the edge of Humboldt, killed an old bear, and three cubs of 200 pounds weight each, in one pile, in less than two minutes. They were fat as hogs, having been depredating on sheep for several weeks.

On the Sargeant place a mile north of Laytonville there is a large mineral spring, which runs an uninterrupted stream of water, but is so strongly impregnated with sulphur that it cannot be used for any purpose. The valley is unique in one way, as the waters divide near the north end and flow to

the north and south, and reach Eel river twenty miles or more apart. Fruit is an uncertain crop in the valley, but on higher ground surrounding it pears, apples and plums usually bear crops and berries flourish.

Cahto was once the only town in the township. It was founded by Robert White and John P. Simpson in 1856. They opened a hotel in 1861, and a store in 1865; and proceeded to drain the valley. They put up a small mill a short distance west, afterwards moving it down into the redwoods. H. Chadbourne put in a blacksmith shop, Isaac Smith a saloon, and it became the metropolis of the township. F. B. Layton also started a blacksmith shop, but unfortunately for Cahto, a quarrel with the town authorities led him to relocate in Long valley proper, hence Laytonville. Successive fires destroyed the hotel (which was rebuilt), the stables, store, saloon and a dwelling, in 1867, '79 and '91, and nothing remains but the hotel and three small dwellings and the Odd Fellows' hall. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted July 20, 1872. The first officers were: J. G. Killian, N. G.; Robert White, V. G.; J. C. Grime, Secy.; J. C. Talkington, Treas., who, with M. Vassar and William McKinney, were the only charter members. The present officers are H. F. Britt, N. G.; M. A. Norris, V. G.; Frank Purdy, Secy.; A. A. Grothe, Treas. Forty-eight members. The meeting place has been changed to Laytonville, as their sessions often last until late and there are no accommodations at Cahto for man or beast.

A road was opened from Laytonville to Covelo in 1885, which livened the town considerably, but its full effect was not experienced until the bridge at Eel river was built in 1892, when all the winter travel to and from Covelo was diverted this way.

One of the curiosities of the township is the mud springs, some six miles west of Cahto on a small spring branch that runs into a creek leading west to Eel river. It is a side hill gently sloping south, of blue clay formation, and over its surface, in the fall, are several mud cones from five to six feet high, in which the mud seems to be boiling, occasionally running over, and thus building up the walls. Some assert that they ebb and flow with the tides, but no one has remained on watch long enough to give data from which to confirm that theory. In the winter the rains wash down the cones, or the mud is too thin to build up, so that they can only be seen at their best in the late fall.

For a time it was believed that the extension of the railroad would go through Cahto valley, and down South Eel river, on account of the heavy body of redwood that would be entered about six miles west of Cahto. It extends from that point to Humboldt bay, and would certainly seem to have been worth the effort in that direction. It is extremely probable that time will bring a branch road in that direction, as it is an easy grade from Longvale, and only twenty miles to the timber.

Asbestos was discovered in Jackson valley (Branscomb), by J. R. Tracy in 1902, and traces of gold and copper in numerous localities, but none, so far, rich enough for profitable work.

Laytonville has an excellent hotel, and always has had, notwithstanding the numerous fires. For many years Mrs. Van Helm conducted a hotel, as also the post office and stage office. For many years she only had an antiquated dwelling, but its table was always first-class. Burned out twice, she relegated the task to some one else in 1913.

There are several princely domains in this township, not least among them being that of George A. Knight, the San Francisco lawyer, which consists of over 8000 acres, of which several hundred are susceptible of cultivation. As it is not stocked to its full capacity he has complained that deer constitute his greatest annoyance. The Hardin ranch stretches for miles south of and includes a portion of that valley, is excellent range, and in places heavily wooded with immense tan oaks. A large section of it was in 1858 originally settled by A. F. Redemeyer, who remained there many years, until his removal to Ukiah, where he became very wealthy.

J. H. Clark has a large range of 4736 acres stretching from Cahto south nearly to Sherwood, and from the road west to and into the redwoods. He runs sheep of the Rambouillet breed, known everywhere as of the best. The average annual clip of his sheep is seven and one-half pounds per head. His range is fenced with posts six feet high, and barbed wire from the very ground up, and close watch is kept to see that it is unbroken by falling limbs, rushing torrents, or wandering hunters. Usually from 1700 to 1800 sheep are wintered without loss, and with neither feed nor protection, except what nature supplies. Seven hundred to nine hundred lambs are marked each season. The grasshoppers of 1913 so denuded the range that the young grass had no protection from frost, and the heavy winter rains had a stronger hold for erosion than usual. The family consisted originally of the parents and three boys and a girl, and came to their present location three miles west of Cahto, in 1869. Two brothers, Frank and William, and the parents have died. J. H. Clark married Annie Fowzer, daughter of a pioneer of Sanel, and they have reared and educated a family of five, ready for high school, at home. In that region, Mr. Clark says, this 1913-14 has been a phenomenal season. The highest water he has a record of was on March 5, 1879. On March 4, 1880, the temperature was 10° above zero. Previous to the present March, the highest temperature for the month, the 14th, 1888, 86° above. Last Tuesday, St. Patrick's day, the mercury registered 95°, and remained there for nearly three hours. March has heretofore been a stormy month. The coldest in forty-two years was January 14, 1888, with the mercury down to 6°. The coldest this winter (1913-14) has been 28°.

The finishing of the California Northwestern through to Humboldt will cut off from this valley most of the through travel, and probably reduce the mail service, though the building of the state highway through the valley will insure the automobile travel. Thirty automobiles passed through the town one day last summer, 1913.

CHAPTER XI.

Cuffey's Cove Township

This township, the southern portion of the original Big River township, was so named because of the early-day presence of Nigger Nat, who divided the honors of first settler with Frank Farnier, i. e., "Portuguese Frank." The township is bounded on the north by Big River township, at Salmon creek, east by Anderson township, south by Arena, and west by the Pacific Ocean. It is about thirteen or fourteen miles, nearly square in extent, and has almost no open land except on the immediate ocean bank, and there not more than a mile wide, often less. But this land is, or has been, of unparalleled richness,

being of great depth of vegetable sandy loam, washed from the timbered ridges of solid walls of foliage to the east.

Navarro river is the largest stream, and Elk and Greenwood creeks are respectively about ten and twelve miles long, heavily timbered, rushing mountain water courses in winter, purling brooks in summer. Railroads have been up both streams a short distance to mills long since faded away, and Greenwood is likely again to have one extended nearly to its head in pursuit of timber. Since the inauguration of the flying skidder, the Greenwood mill proprietor does not hesitate to run a railroad into the bottom of any gulch, run a heavy cable from side to side of the canyon, garnish it with heavy blocks, drop a chain down to and around a log, with donkey engine raise it clear of a tangle of brush and logs, run it out over the rails, and lower it to the waiting log trucks. All this is done in less than half the time it would require to clear the way for it to be dragged along the ground to the train. Then, too, the track may be up from the bottom of the gulch as far as convenience dictates, and logs can be lifted and carried from either below or above the train. Nine men and a boy load 70,000 feet of logs per day.

Greenwood is another mill town, though it has considerable agricultural country immediately along the coast, and uses all, or nearly all, that is produced thereon. Considerable cleared land on the ridges back of town has been brought into cultivation for hay and orchard, and produces the best in the market of apples, pears and plums, and peaches also, some miles inland. The neighborhood was once the premium potato locality, but continued cropping, without potash fertilizer has caused a deterioration of that product.

The first known white settler in the vicinity was Frank Farnier, afterwards generally known as Portuguese Frank, and as a neighbor he had Nigger Nat. It has been supposed that the name originated from his presence, but another legend attributes the cognomen to Charles Fletcher. He was down from the Navarro in the harbor which as yet had no name. While speculating what to designate the landing he saw a large bear climbing the bank, and at once christened it Cuffey's Cove, and the name still holds. The Switzer Bros. bought out Nigger Nat, and later sold to Michael Donahue; James Kenney bought out Frank Farnier, but no date can be given, as there is no record of either transaction, and the parties are all gone or dead. Farnier died in 1904 at the reputed age of 103. The early history of the place is in obscurity, as little information can be derived from the one or two old settlers still living, so that most of the history, as in nearly all this book, must be written from the personal recollection of the writer.

The Greenwood brothers, Britt, William Boggs and James, arrived about 1854, and built a large house, for that era, on the second bench back from the ocean bluff and nearly east of the present town of Greenwood. It was for a long time the starting point for a trip across country, via Anderson, to the county seat and Cloverdale. Osro Clift built farther up the ridge at a later date, and kept such travellers as presented themselves at his hospitable dwelling. The Greenwoods sold to H. Bonee in September, 1873, for \$9435. 519 acres. In 1874 Bonee sold to John Cummings, a one-armed man, one acre, where was a saloon for some years. H. Bonee sold to William Bonee in 1887 twenty-one acres located near the same place. The latter sold to J. S. Kimball, who sold to L. E. White, and then began the building up of that vast lumber enterprise, and the decadence of the town of Cuffey's Cove. L. E.

White eventually bought the Greenwood ranch, and several hundred acres adjoining, and the site of the present town, from Michael Donahue, in 1883.

On Greenwood creek, where is now the mill dam, was once a hotel and livery business, kept by James Greenwood, until 1871, when he sold to J. Turner. Afterward John Reed operated the place, receiving deed therefor from Thos. Kenney, both in 1876 and 1878. Turner also deeded the same property to Reed in 1877.

What was once Cuffey's Cove owed its rise and prosperity to James Kenney, who in 1865 bought land there from Albert Miller, having previously bought of Farnier, and in 1869 bought again from Clinton Gurnee, and in 1873 of Thomas Musgrove; and in July, 1877, of John A. Coffey. This latter piece was fifty acres of the "northwest corner of the Cuffey's Cove ranch." It is safe to say that he bought the most of his land twice or three times over, such was the indeterminate state of land titles at that early day.

Mr. Kenney recognized the feasibility of shipping the vast amount of timber to be cut on the adjacent ridges, and consequently the value of title to the shore, and did not hesitate to buy every shadow of a title claimed. His one mistake was in thinking no other shipping point was available in the neighborhood. The first shipping was done with a short chute and lighters; but a longer chute was soon designed, under which the vessels could be moored to receive cargo, thus saving one handling of the timber. For some years only split stuff was shipped, but bark wood and lumber added to the work to be done, and it became a busy place.

The town was surveyed and mapped in March, 1876, and the first lot sold of record was to J. D. Gow, 40x80 feet, July 1876, for \$1000. Afterwards bought by J. S. Kimball, August 5, 1876. September 19 a lot 40x80 feet was sold to Thomas Lynch for \$500. October 16, J. K. Salter, 80x40 feet, \$300. December 20, J. K. Reyburn, 40x80, \$400. Elizabeth Hitchens, December 20, 40x80, \$950. Some of these lots were afterwards sold for double the original price. Now, none so poor as to own them. Even as late as March, 1883, Catherine Ballentine paid \$500 for a lot in the town. In 1887 J. S. Kimball sold lots in the town to L. E. White, and on the same date twenty-one acres near or on Greenwood bluff. With his business in ties, and mills projected and built, L. E. White was dissatisfied with the shipping facilities of the Cove, and to the end that he might handle and enlarge the plant, both for his own needs and the benefit of the public, he offered Kenney \$40,000 for his holdings there, in 1887. Kenney asked \$75,000. White at once put in motion his surveyors and engineers, sea captains and wreckers, and Greenwood is the result. There have been fewer marine casualties at this landing than at any other doing a like business, on the coast. The purchase of large tracts of timber, and the building of the mill dam and railroad soon followed. The latter has stretched itself, feeling for timber, up Elk creek, and out over the divide to Alder creek, and even up to the last spring at its head, taking everything in the shape of timber that would square eight inches. In the '60s and '70s or later nothing less than eighteen inches was considered fit to saw. The L. E. White mill is one of the most complete on the coast, and is the only one that has not been burned. The country traversed by this road is as bare as a fire-swept prairie. The railroad is about twenty-five miles in length, and must tunnel through to the watershed of the Garcia, where the company has much good timber, or be soon discontinued. The company has cut off over 13,000 acres, and has about as much

more, but not in compact form. They have been building a railroad up Greenwood creek for more timber. A railroad was built from Cuffey's Cove landing to and up Greenwood creek, in all about three miles, to the sawmill there. It was built by A. W. Hall for Fred Hehnke in 1875-6, but torn up before L. E. White began operations at the Greenwood landing. It had served its purpose when the mills which fed it were discontinued, owing to low price of lumber.

With characteristic energy L. E. White had the big mill at Greenwood in running order by 1890; the wharf and chute under construction, and it has run almost uninterruptedly ever since under his management until his death in 1896, under his son, W. H. White, until his death in 1898, and since then Mrs. W. H. White, and later under her second husband, F. C. Drew. (L. E. White and son each died on the 4th of July.) The mill has cut 110,000 feet in a day, and averaged 60,825 feet during March.

Cuffey's Cove for some years was the headquarters for J. S. Kimball's multitudinous timber operations, until he moved to Westport. He built numerous schooners fitted with auxiliary power and hotels everywhere along the coast. Several times almost on the verge of bankruptcy, his genius became more brilliant under adversity, and he emerged with a fortune. In May, 1886, a fire at the Cove burned eight buildings; loss \$35,000, insurance \$15,000. In April, 1892, fire again destroyed a store, hotel and three saloons. In 1891 a lot was deeded for a Catholic church. Another big fire in 1911 destroyed the most of the deserted buildings, and Cuffey's Cove became a memory only. John Conway is almost the only one of the old-timers. Greenwood is essentially a mill town, and should milling discontinue its fate would be much the same as that of Cuffey's Cove. It has about 400 inhabitants, except on Sunday, when an additional hundred floats in from the woods, and the few farms above and below. Of business houses it has six hotels, each graced with a bar; one blacksmith shop, two confectionery stores, two barber shops, one butcher shop, one jewelry store, one livery stable, two general merchandise establishments, one photograph gallery, and no use for any more. The mill company maintains a good hotel, and a large general store. Under L. E. White a fair business understanding with the employees was established, and it has been maintained by his successors. No labor troubles have interfered with the work of the company. He prosecuted the tie business at a loss to give work to men with families in dull times. Five hundred thousand ties have been shipped here in a year; but now about 250,000 in the limit. The company runs three steamers from its wharf to the city continuously, for both passengers and freight.

Beneficial societies are represented in Greenwood by:

Court Greenwood, No. 8225, A. O. F., organized June 4, 1904. Present membership, fifty. Officers: J. W. Freeberg, P. C. R.; Donald Buchanan, C. R.; Albert Popeck, S. C. R.; John P. Conway, Sec.; H. Anderson, R.; Emil Hagland, Treas.

U. A. O. D., Elk Grove, No. 186, instituted October 28, 1906. Number of members one hundred. Present officers: V. Bettigo, N. A.; V. Luchinetti, V. A.; A. Falleri, Treas.; O. Vivian, Sec.; V. Bacci, A. P.

There are also other societies, but no reports have been received from them.

South of Greenwood lies quite a stretch of fine farming land, half a mile wide, of unknown depth of soil, as one might say, three or four farms deep, all under a high state of cultivation. Some day it will be refertilized by the tons of kelp obtainable all along its ocean shore. Six miles down there was for a time a busy little place called Bridgeport, but little is done there now save farming and a creamery, which latter was established in February, 1900, and has been in operation since. The shipping formerly done here by chute proved too precarious, two vessels having been wrecked, and it has been abandoned, as have all the mills which once existed in the neighborhood. A store was burned out there in March, 1886.

Six miles north of Greenwood is or was Navarro, once a busy mill town, with a thriving hotel and livery business. Fire and bankruptcy have ended it all. Nothing is left at the flat at the mouth of the river but rotting piles, and one or two of the original dwellings, and they will soon go the way of the others. The mill was burned in July, 1890, and rebuilt a mile up the river, run a few years and closed down, \$500,000 in debt, and assigned to A. J. Clunie. The employes took possession of the mill store, and paid themselves the back wages due for labor. The mill was again burned in November, 1902, and the property lies idle. It has been bonded to the American Steel Wire Co., and to other parties, and is now supposed to be the property of the Pacific Coast Redwood Co.—J. C. Cook, et al. Charles Fletcher, a hardy sailor, was the first known settler in this vicinity, and his is the principal house now standing, built in the early '50s. For many years he maintained a ferry here, first with a dugout for the traveler, and a swim for his horse. Later a flat boat increased the accommodation. J. B. Hargrave settled on the ridge north of the river and maintained a stopping place for travelers, and graded a trail a mile and a half to the ferry, which was afterwards widened to accommodate wagons. Haskett Severance arrived in 1858, and with his brothers, Ben and Frank, assumed the job of furnishing the mill with logs. River driving was the established trade, and where successful was extremely remunerative. But the loss of a season's logging from the breaking of a boom often threw the logger thousands of dollars in debt. Haskett Severance bought the Hargrave place, of eighty acres, on the ridge, and settled down to farming, hotel, livery and teaming business. He also built a large hall for the neighborhood dances, and was the life of the community for many years until his death in 1888. Mrs. Severance was the good angel of every broken and maimed woodsman from miles around, and many owed life itself to her careful nursing. She died in Boston in 1892, but was brought home and laid by her husband and daughter in Little River cemetery.

Charles Wintzer did a large business in a store, express, mail and banking for several years, but closed out when the mill closed down, and the store burned in 1897. Several hotels and saloons were operated between the Severance hotel and Salmon creek, but have all been deserted since the mill there ceased existence. The bridge across the river has been washed out twice, once in 1897, and again in 1914. A ferry is each time established in the interim, and in February of this year the boat sunk without casualty.

A move is being made to establish a new road from Salmon creek round the point to the Navarro, avoiding the two steep long hills now used. At Navarro Flat in years gone the A. O. U. W. and I. O. G. T. flourished, and there was a church and public hall, which latter stood the ocean's force, high water of the river, and the earthquake, to perish at last by fire. The Green-

wood mill and logging establishment has been singularly free from serious accidents and fire. One old mill man remarked in a letter last year (1913) that it was her turn next, but he has not lived to see his prophesy fulfilled. A landslide at the mill killed one man in the '80s, and two men were killed in one week in the mill in March, 1914.

Thomas Walsh was an early settler in the Bridgeport neighborhood, and south of him one Moody held sway over hundreds of acres, but did not remain to acquire any title. James Nolan was another of the early settlers. A. W. Hall, after a busy life in Point Arena and later at Cuffey's Cove, settled on a fine ranch just south of Elk creek, built numerous improvements, and died there. C. J. Buchanan now owns the place, one of the best on the coast. The earthquake of 1906 badly damaged the ranches between Elk creek and Alder creek. Huge sections of land broke loose from the steep hillsides and slid down upon the farms, burying the soil from two to four feet under gravel and clay, in places sliding down a quarter of a mile.

CHAPTER XII

Little Lake Township

This township is in the center of the county, and bounded on the north by Round valley and Long valley, east by Round valley and a little strip of Lake county, south by Potter and Ukiah townships. It contains about eleven government townships, i. e., 253,440 acres, with only one considerable valley, and several smaller ones of one to four ranches each. Little Lake valley, the largest, contains about 12,000 acres of tillable land; if it were properly drained, of exceeding fertility. The soil and climate are very much the same as Round valley and Long valley, though the soil more generally approaches the river loam than either of them. The hardier fruits and vegetables thrive, especially along the slightly elevated land bordering the valley, and the often occurring table lands in the surrounding hills. Fog often envelops the valley, both from the coast and a ground fog generated by the swampy character of the middle and lower part of the valley. The range of the mercury in summer is from 40 to 104 degrees, with occasional rises to 110 degrees: in winter 15 to 60 degrees, with occasional lapses to 12 degrees.

There is not much timber in the township, for mill purposes, except the fir and redwood along its western border, where it has followed the ocean fogs over the ridge, and the western line of the township trenches upon the timber west of the ridge. Through the valley are a profusion of huge white oaks, and white, black and post ash, madrona, and pepperwood. Fir and pine dot the hills and ravines over the eastern slopes.

Until the coming of the railroad was authoritatively announced in 1900, the valley was so isolated by distance and bad roads that little progress could be made. The best land in the valley was held at only \$35 per acre, and only crops enough were raised for home consumption and nearly all the flour used was hauled in from Ukiah or below. A. E. Sherwood was the first permanent white settler in the township, and in 1853 located in Sherwood Valley, where he remained until his death. The Baechtel Bros., Samuel, Harry and Martin, brought a band of cattle from Marin County in Septem-

ber, 1855, and Samuel and Harry remained there until Harry died in 1913. Following them were Daugherty, Shondreau, Potter, J. G. and R. S. Rowllison, Partin, Duncan, Levi Felton, Darby, Arnett, and William Fulwider. Nearly every one of these left the valley sooner or later, except Felton, Fulwider and Daugherty, who died there. J. L. Broaddus, W. C. James and Hiram Willits next came, bringing wives with them, the first in the valley. The first child was a boy born in the James family and the first girl was born in the Upp family.

The first approach towards a town was at the Baechtel ranch, where a store was opened by W. C. James in 1865, and a saloon in 1859. In 1860 a public hall was built there, about 30x40, and there a dance was given July 4th. A rupture in business relations here, as in Cahto, led to an opposition town, and Willits was located about a mile north. Kirk Brier of Petaluma, opened a store where Willits is now located in 1865. J. M. Jones opened a blacksmith shop and a saloon soon followed, and henceforth it was a town. Hiram Willits soon purchased the store and continued it until 1883, when he sold out to Cerf & Lobree, who in turn sold to Irvine & Muir. Just north of the town Mr. Willits built a two-story dwelling, the only one in the valley for many years, and he and his good wife were first and foremost in the social life of the valley.

A thirty-three pound salmon was caught in 1860. Countless thousands of these fish come up the streams in the fall with the first freshet; and in the late winter and spring a like number of steelheads come up. There was a tannery three miles south of Willits in 1864, and for several years after, but has long since disappeared. So, too, a distillery was fitted up near the same place, but the project was abandoned before any spirits were run. At the same locality W. C. James operated a grist mill in 1860, but nothing remains of it but the water ditch, now used for irrigating purposes, and the deep cut where stood the water wheel. In 1875 F. L. Duncan built a steam grist mill in Willits, of twenty barrels capacity, with two runs of buhrs. It was improved by Capt. J. A. Morgan and T. L. Kelley, but the venture did not pay and was abandoned, although it was running as late as 1890. It was then turned over to H. B. Muir for the benefit of the creditors of Morgan & Kelley, sold and resold, leased and re-leased, and is now the property of John Havens. He, in company with Barney Schow, established a tannery there, but operated it only a short time, producing \$17,000 of leather one year. In 1885 Scudamore Reynolds, Rice & Mason opened a store in Willits and ran it for a few years.

The Blosser Bros. built a sawmill two and a half miles up Willits creek, run by water power, in the early '60s. It was afterwards fitted with steam. In 1877-8 it passed into the hands of H. L. Norton, and was run by him for several years. It had a capacity of 20,000 per day. He cut nearly 3,000,000 feet of lumber. He purchased about 3,000 acres of timber, but legal complications were too much for the enterprise. After lying idle some years the N. W. Redwood Co. bought part of the land and built a 40,000-foot mill in 1901, antedating the coming of the Northwestern railroad. This mill was burned in 1902, loss \$30,000, well insured. It was rebuilt on improved lines, and has ever since been run to its full capacity. In January, 1909, the lumber in the yard at Willits invoiced 10,000,000 feet. There was quite a fever of small mills in the township at one time, running on the scat-

tering pine timber. None of them lasted long, or sawed much lumber, and piles of sawdust only remain to mark their location.

In 1861 H. T. Hatch built a waterpower mill at the foot of Sherwood valley, which could run only on the winter rains impounded on a meadow which furnished hay and grazing in the late summer. It was first fitted with an overshot wheel, then a turbine and finally with steam. Its capacity was 10,000 feet per day, and it cut about 5,000,000 feet before its market was destroyed by other mills nearer the building operations of the county. It was closed down in 1895 and opened up and run a few weeks in 1900, dismantled and moved down to where the Northwestern mill now is.

Northwest of Willits W. T. Coffey operated a sawmill for some years in the '90s, but it has long been discontinued. In 1901 the corporation of Irvine & Muir was formed for mercantile purposes, and in 1903 the Irvine & Muir Lumber Co. was incorporated. They had acquired the business stand of the original Willits store and greatly enlarged it into three departments. In 1902 they built a large mill in Two Rock valley, six miles west of Willits, hauling the output with teams to the railroad. The mill has cut from four to six million feet per annum, exhausting the timber on 1500 acres, and they have there about 500 acres yet to cut. In 1909 they began the erection of a large mill in the "Big Basin," on the western slope some fourteen miles from Willits. The mill fired up for regular work June 1st, 1910, and cut 20,000,000 feet in the first nineteen months, its capacity being 50,000 per day. The firm owns about 7900 acres and estimates its product will amount to 300,000,000 feet. The lumber is railed to Fort Bragg and shipped from there by water. The firm has a deck 75x600 feet, with traveling derrick to handle the lumber at the mill. The mill is the latest in all its appointments, including all the labor-saving appliances invented to date. Among others is the applied method of hauling logs up an incline of 1200 feet, dropping them down 600 feet on the other side of the ridge, the loaded cars hauling up the empty ones. Three men and a boy delivered 50,000 feet per day at the mill. They do a business of nearly half a million per year.

W. S. Melville operates a shingle mill eight miles west of Willits, which cuts 100,000 in ten hours. It was first built in 1903, and ran for four years, making twenty million shingles on 160 acres. There was also made on the tract a large amount of split stuff, ties, posts, shakes and pickets. The mill was then moved to its present location, where he has cut about fifty million shingles, besides split stuff, on 450 acres, and has 250 acres yet to work up. At one time Mr. Melville had a 15,000-foot sawmill on the first tract, but cut only one million feet when the mill was moved to Island Mountain to cut timber for the extension of the Northwestern Pacific railroad. The Whites built a mill on the Blosser tract in 1908 of 25,000-foot capacity.

The township contains about eleven government townships, which makes its area 253,440 acres. Of this immense area there are probably all told 30,000 acres susceptible of profitable cultivation in all the valleys and benches distributed through its mountains. Little Lake valley at the most contains about 12,000 acres, two-thirds of which is cultivatable land when properly drained. But little over half that amount is now so used, the balance being pastured or cut to wild hay. Potatoes, beets, turnips, cabbage, peas and all the hardy vegetables thrive and grow to great size, but the climate in the late spring is uncertain for corn, beans, tomatoes, etc., though sometimes

successful in favored localities. As pasture land it is unrivaled in the county, the natural grasses keeping green until late summer, affording dairies the best of opportunity for profitable business.

The principal and really only town is Willits, which is located on the western edge of the valley, well towards the southern limit. It is one mile square and was incorporated in 1888, and has had the usual difficulties of small towns to contend with. Its streets are graded, but as yet no pavements have been laid. The sidewalks of its one business street are cemented and crossings laid with stone. Private corporations furnish water and light, and the town has laid complaint about the terms thereof before the State Commission. The supply is really inadequate, for the last season's scant rainfall caused a scarcity of water for municipal purposes. School facilities are unexcelled, there being a Union High School and two fine grammar schools, the former employing four teachers. The main business street follows the track of the original county road, with its crook from a straight line, and is closely built up for half its length, while the residence sections scatter over the remaining portion of the square mile. Quite a lovely section of the town on the west is not in sight of the main street, being back of quite an eminence. There are but few brick buildings in the town, and the disastrous effects of the great earthquake of 1906 did not encourage the building of them. However, quite a large one is now on the point of completion, 60x100, two stories, for a post office and film theatre. It has the finest, largest and most complete hotel in the county, "The Willits," with all the modern improvements except an elevator, and one that belongs to a past age—a six-foot fireplace. A large brick hotel was entirely demolished by the earthquake, and its site is now appropriated by the post office above spoken of. The town has free postal delivery.

The business houses may be enumerated as follows: Seven hotels, three lodging houses, seven real estate offices, two drug stores, four barber shops, two livery stables, two boot and shoe stores, two photograph galleries, four milk depots, three tailor shops, six billiard halls, three butcher shops, two expressmen, two deliverymen, two halls, five restaurants, one undertaking establishment, one feed stable, seven tobacconists, two blacksmiths, one lumber office and yard, eleven saloons, two bakeries, four plumbers, two coffee houses, two laundries, one garage, sixteen merchandising establishments, two jewelry stores, two wholesale liquor stores, one film theatre, one fish market, one bottling plant and one newspaper. At times there have been two papers extant in the town and symptoms of a third. Charles Mast started a paper in the early '80s; A. L. Dobie issued a paper called the X-Ray, but fire extinguished it. In 1900 the Little Lake Herald was issued by White & Pennington, and passed to the latter in 1903, and was later merged into the News. The latter was established by S. P. Curtis and by him sold to Broback, who moved the paper's headquarters to Ukiah and issued it as the News and Saturday Night, its ostensible home being Willits. P. L. Hall obtained possession of it and after a short time sold it in 1906 to Dr. Litchild, who sold it to Fred Loring in 1907. The Herald was merged in the News, and it now fills all the requirements of the town and is ably conducted by Mr. Loring.

The Central Hotel was destroyed once by fire and rebuilt of brick. Though damaged by the earthquake, it is still on the map. There are several Italian hotels, small, half lodging house and half saloon, that accommodate

the laboring class of that nation, who are numerous in the mills and on the railroad.

The Willits Mercantile Company has a large department store, half brick and half wood, well appointed and stocked. Just at present the paving of the main street, at least, is being agitated, and on that question a recall is being urged against a trustee of the town. One garage attends to the wants of the smoke wagons, and all other branches of business are fully supplied with good stocks, including the undertaker.

The census of 1910 gave the town 1153 population. The assessment of 1913 totaled \$493,879, and the rate for town purposes seventy-five cents on the \$100. The present officers are: Mayor, F. L. A. Gorkinsky; Trustees, C. B. Melville, E. H. Roth, A. J. James, O. O. Butcher; Marshal, E. V. Livingston; Clerk, L. C. Cureton; Treasurer, W. H. Baechtel.

Of secret societies the town has more than enough, and the bug has bitten the foreign population as severely as the native.

Little Lake Lodge No. 277 was instituted August 8, 1878. The first officers were: W. L. Brown, N. G.; J. S. Holman, V. G.; A. O. Ross, Secy.; L. Barnett, Treas. A hall was erected in the same year, 70x30, two-story, and a library started. It was destroyed by fire in 1898 and rebuilt larger and better in 1899. The present officers are: C. L. James, N. G.; H. A. Walker V. G.; P. L. Hall, Secy.; W. T. Saxon, Treas. Number of members, one hundred.

Lagunita Rebekah Lodge No. 248 was instituted April 13, 1900, by the then president of the Rebekah Assembly, Helen M. Carpenter. The present officers are Annie Bowen, N. G.; Maud De Camp, V. G.; Estelle Loring, Secy.; Sophronia Irvine, Treas. Number of members, one hundred and thirty-eight.

Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., instituted January 3, 1905. Present membership, eighty. Officers: George Yonde, W. M.; James E. Daniels, S. W.; G. C. Lewis, J. W.; W. T. Saxon, Treas.; F. N. Loring, Secy.

Woodmen of the World, No. 444, instituted May 29, 1903. Present membership, ninety-five. Officers: W. P. Heap, C. C.; A. L. Moffit, A. L.; W. T. Saxon, M.

Knights of Pythias No. 19. Instituted January 12, 1904. Present membership, sixty. Officers: E. S. Conner, C. C.; R. C. J. Ritchell, V. C.; J. J. Keller, K. of R. and S.

Willits Grove No. 158, Druids. Instituted July 19, 1903. Present membership sixty-five. Officers: A. Figone, A. P.; S. Pietronone, N. A.; S. Figone, V. A.; A. Reeves, Secy.

Fraternal Brotherhood No. 494. Instituted July 26, 1906. Present membership, twenty-nine. Officers: M. C. Arthur, P.; George Smith, V. P.; M. Argetsinger, Treas.; Eva M. White, Secy.

Willits Aerie No. 826. Instituted November 15, 1904. Present membership, one hundred and twenty-seven. Officers: O. O. Butcher, P.; G. F. Teal, V. P.; E. M. Whitney, Sec.; F. N. Loring, Treas.

Women of Woodcraft, Golden West Circle No. 686. Instituted January 14, 1908. Present officers, Elsie Teale, G. N.; Ada Campbell, A.; Tillie Mohn, B.; Margaret Eldridge, C. Beneficial members, twenty-five; social, 15.

Willits Lodge 862, Loyal Order Moose. Instituted January, 1911. Present membership, one hundred and fifty. Officers, W. H. Clay, D.; O. O. Butcher, V. D.; E. M. Whitney, Secy; G. E. Mitchell, Treas.

The Bank of Willits was incorporated April 11, 1904, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. It has an earned surplus of \$30,000, undivided profits of \$17,709, and has resources of \$444,377. W. A. Foster, Pres.; J. W. Lilienthal, V. P.; W. H. Baechtel, Cashier; C. M. Walker, Asst. Cashier.

The first agricultural fair in the county was held in Willits in September, 1879, the society having been incorporated the December before. As a fair it was a success, but a pecuniary loss, especially to one director who paid \$500 out of his own pocket to close up its affairs. Fairs were held in 1881-2-3-5, but the later ones were under and by state subsidy in part. All were successful in demonstrating the fertility of the soil and the energy of the township's citizens. Again in 1912 a fair was held at Willits, and a wonderful display of farm produce made. Three and a half pound potatoes, ninety pound squash, thirty-five bushels of wheat and sixty-seven of barley to the acre was vouched for. It was a credit to those having in charge the prosecution of the enterprise.

A large dairy has been maintained on the northern confines of the town on the farm of E. F. DeCamp; 10,862 pounds of butter was one year's production. A half dozen such dairies could easily find good forage, and the wild hay indigenous to the land is excellent for that purpose. The streams of the township teem with salmon in the fall after the first high water and with steelheads in the early spring. In 1896 a trapping establishment was prepared at the lower end of the valley for the purpose of securing eggs of the latter fish for stocking the streams of the territory tributary to the Northwestern railroad. It did not prove a favorable locality, as nearly every winter high water completely submerged it, and it was discontinued in 1909 and relocated near Potter valley. While it was in use from 750,000 to 1,500,000 eggs were procured yearly.

There are numerous small valleys scattered through the mountains of the township. Two Rock, Wheelbarrow, Scott Valley and others, only a farm in size, but Sherwood Valley, ten miles north of Willits, is more considerable in size, stretching along a small stream for two or three miles, but nowhere more than a quarter of a mile in width. The first settler here was A. E. Sherwood, in 1853, and he remained in the valley continuously until his death in March, 1900. Samuel Watts came in 1857 and was killed by Indians, the only white man known to have suffered at their hands. David Son and Sylvester Hatch were the next who remained in the valley for any length of time. Brock and Benjamin Henderson arrived in 1858, the latter with a wife, who did not stay long, deeming it too far from civilization, and the Hendersons themselves soon left.

There are two dairies operated in the valley and more might be profitably maintained. The valley is elevated much above Little Lake Valley, and is cold in winter and has usually heavy spring and fall rains, insuring a longer season of green feed than the country farther south. There was a fine body of redwood along the west slope of the valley, but it has been mostly fed into the iron maw of the Northwestern mill near Willits. A branch road penetrates the valley, and the logs, ties, bark, wood, etc., are railed to the mill and the city beyond. In April, 1905, tanbark from this section was being shipped to Japan, and 2500 cords were burned in the woods. The State highway misses this valley, as it follows the watercourse from Willits down to the forks of the outlet, thence up the north branch to Long valley.

Willits has a public library, managed mostly by a society of ladies, though it has masculine representation on its board of trustees. A move is being made at this date to secure aid of Carnegie to erect a suitable library building, which will probably be successful through his known liberality in this direction.

May 5, 1881, an earthquake was felt in the town. The northbound stage was stopped by a deer getting tangled in one of the front wheels in its frightened flight across the road. June 14, 1882, the stage was robbed a few miles from town. Elisha Frost killed a panther measuring ten feet from tip to tip, the largest ever known in the county.

The Daugherty tract, adjoining the town, one hundred and sixty acres, sold for \$9,125; much of it has since been cut up into lots. In April, 1885, James Frost was killed by his uncle, Isom Frost, as the result of an old feud, and in the melece Andrew Hamburg was killed by James Frost, under a misapprehension. The beginning of the feud dated back to 1865, when one Frost and five Coates were killed near Baechtels, and Martin Frost was killed some years later by James Frost. The only one who was punished was Isom Frost, who served a long term in San Quentin for the killing of James Frost.

The new Baptist Church was dedicated in September, 1885. The same year Hiram Willits struck gas and oil in a well and laid pipes to his store, but nothing came of it of much benefit. J. L. Broaddus died August 22, 1886, one of the first and best settlers in the valley. In February, 1887, two earthquakes were felt in two successive days. There was much complaint about coyotes about this time, and Brower and Hall killed seventeen wildcats in the year. The stage was again held up in December, 1895, and in April, 1896, on the grade north of Willits, it was found upset, pinning the driver under it dead, and everything combustible burned.

In 1898 Willits was devastated by fire, burning off nearly all the east side of the main street, including the Odd Fellows two-story hall. Loss, \$30,000. The average rainfall for the months of September and October in the valley is one inch and two and a half inches, respectively. In September, 1900, William Ellis, superintendent of the Eden Valley ranch, drove his team into the "Black Pool" on the road north, and the horses were engulfed in quicksand. The Northwestern Redwood Company built their large mill, and November 15, 1901, the railroad reached Willits. A flagpole one hundred feet high was erected to celebrate the occasion. December 21 the stage was again held up, but the robber only realized \$1.75. Jasper Christy, the driver, caused the arrest of two of his passengers for using bad language—an unheard-of proceeding before this date—\$100 fine. June 12 fire destroyed the business part of town, fourteen buildings, loss \$30,000. Palace Hotel, a two-story brick, completed by Charles Whited December 6. A. W. Foster bought the Willits & Johnson farm, 259 acres, for \$42 an acre. The Hotel Willits, built thereon, opened March 23, 1902. Buckner hotel, two story brick, opened the same month, was completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1906. E. H. Harriman inspected the Northwestern railroad with a view to purchase May 20. August 25 first serious accident occurred on the railroad, on the extension to Sherwood. Locomotive ran away, ditched; five were killed and four injured, employes. Fire company organized in September. Willits Water Company incorporated in October. April, 1903, rumors of the transfer of railroad to Harriman interests, which continued at intervals for some years,

until finally consummated in 1907. Electric light schedule promulgated: Residence, \$1 for three lights; hotels, fifty cents each up to twenty-five lights; stores, first two \$1, excess forty cents each. June, 1903, report of trustees on new school house and furniture totaled \$8,702. California Northwestern Railroad report for the year: Gross earnings, \$1,222,554.95; operating expense, \$858,746.50; other expense, \$312,433.76; net, \$51,374.80. October, wool shipped by Irvine & Muir, 37,000 pounds. Average rainfall for October twenty-seven years, 6.59 inches. November 30, rain to date, 20.67 inches. Survey from the bay to Eureka by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe finished August, '04. High School organized. Valuation of town, \$893,101. Tax rate forty cents. Eight thousand cords of tan bark shipped at \$12 valuation. In the Northwestern yard, 4,000,000 feet of select lumber. Irvine & Muir's yard, 2,000,000 feet. Mohn's store burned February 9, 1905; loss \$10,000, insurance \$2600. Frank Brown made 30,000 shakes from one redwood tree, which sent out numerous sprouts after he was done work on it. Mrs. Mary Broaddus died October 24, 1906, one hundred and two years of age, one of the first white women in the valley. May, 1907, railroad completed ten miles to Sherwood. Willits News passed into the hands of F. N. Loring. Ordinance passed to the effect that only eight saloons should be allowed in the town, whenever the superfluous ones should be eliminated down to that number; license to be sufficient to yield \$3200 revenue. The Northwestern mortgaged to the amount of \$35,000,000 June, 1907. Authoritative assertion of joint ownership of the same by Southern Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Gas and petroleum struck near town. An oil well was sunk 275 feet, with no astounding effect. Tax rate seventy-five cents. Work on extension of railroad toward Eureka on a three-mile contract begun in November, but shut down December 20. Little Lake Herald leased to Bourke & Carlyle, who ran it about a year. July, 1908, right of way mostly secured for railroad extension. Bonds voted, \$30,000, for high school building. Construction ordered on extension of railroad north between Shively and Dyerville, seven miles, estimated to cost \$3,000,000. A company formed to bore for oil, gas or coal August 12, 1907. The Northwestern Redwood Company purchased 500 goats. Artesian water and a strong flow of gas from a well on the east side of the valley. Northwestern Railroad Company offered the town a lot for a hall. The Willits Oil Development Company incorporated with \$50,000 capital February, 1908. June 7, public library trustees appointed and a ladies' band organized. Auto stages put on line north. Survey of wagon road down the "Outlet" accepted. January, 1909, fire alarm system with sixteen boxes installed. April 5th, \$30,000 sewer bond election carried and bonds sold for \$30,711. December 31 stage connection with the Fort Bragg railroad at Irmulco, eleven miles from Willits. January, 1909, inventory of lumber in Northwestern Railroad Company yard footed up 10,000,000 feet. February 23, train wreck on Sherwood branch, several injured. Automobile service to connect with Fort Bragg train. Sewer contract let at \$17,312.95. Orders from Harriman to proceed with construction of railroad extension to Eureka from both ends; \$10,000,000 appropriated for the work, September 17. De Camp creamery installed a 150-pound churn. H. C. Wade died November 22; claimed to have been in valley in 1853. A 40-inch turbine installed at Northwestern mill for the generation of electricity.

Midland Lyceum course inaugurated. Methodist Episcopal Church dedicated.

June, 1910, Fort Bragg stage upset, one killed, three badly injured, of whom one died later from the effects of the injuries. The railroad let contract to clear timber from right of way down the Outlet, about eight miles. It is expected to produce 16,000,000 feet of lumber. Northwestern mill erected sheds in town for 1,000,000 feet of lumber. Storm sewer flooded. Gold and slate rock discovered west of town.

January, 1911, mining corporation formed, \$250,000 capital. April 4, four and one-tenth inches of rain fell. New road to Potter Valley. Northwestern Pacific put up a 30-000-gallon water tank in railroad yard. Heaviest grade on survey to Eureka seven-tenths per cent, heaviest curve ten degrees. Longvale thirteen miles; Dos Rios fourteen miles further, to Round valley road. Gap in Fort Bragg rail connection closed December 19. Northwestern Railroad Company built a reservoir on hill north of town of 110,000 gallons, auxiliary for fire purposes. Thirty-one new buildings erected in town in 1912. School bonds for new school house in the Daugherty addition sold at a premium. Half acre of potatoes yielded 8600 pounds. November 5, heavy rain washed 50,000 feet of logs out of Irmulco dam. February, 1912, saloons ordered by ordinance to close Sundays, and from one to five a. m. week-days; license to be \$600 per annum. In 1913 tunnel on Fort Bragg road burned out for 300 feet. The winter of 1913 was particularly disastrous to the railroads in the section, owing to the extreme high water. The Fort Bragg road was shut off for several days by slides and the burning of the tunnel. The California Northwestern was blocked both north and south; in the north for several days.

In the southern part of the township is Walker valley, a veritable paradise in summer. It is an estate of about 15,000 acres, and the central valley contains about 300 acres of fine land, and was originally four pre-emption claims. In this valley the former proprietor, W. W. Van Ansdale, sowed a large acreage of alfalfa. This he irrigated by means of standpipes and spray nozzles, by water collected from springs by pipes leading to a central reservoir on the hill. A fine, large, modern residence and outbuildings were erected, and death intervened just as he had begun to live. As this magnificent domain is virtually a game preserve, one may imagine the number of deer which make it their refuge before and during the open season. Trout abound in its waters, and it has always been the mecca of anglers who are permitted within its bounds.

CHAPTER XIII

Westport Township

Westport township comprises all that part of Mendocino county north of Chadbourne gulch, the north line of Ten Mile township, and east of Long Valley township, with Humboldt county for its north line and the Pacific ocean for its western limit, into which it reaches as far as wind and weather will permit by means of various and numerous wharves, shipping cables, etc. It has the same general features of surface and soil as the more southern townships, but is rougher, more mountainous, heavier timbered, and less level land within its borders. There are no large streams in it, Usal creek

being the most considerable, only ten or twelve miles long. Timber in its various forms is the main, all-abounding product, though hay, grain and potatoes sufficient for ordinary home consumption are produced and some oats shipped, all of unexcelled quality. Peas and string beans grow luxuriantly, and in 1911 C. G. Lewis began canning them for the public and is competing successfully with the highly prized Clear Lake brand.

The climate is equable and not as foggy as farther down the coast, a headland on the north, Cape Mendocino, deflecting it in a measure.

The first known white settler was Lloyd Beall, who was at the site of the present town of Westport in 1864, and from the appearance of his surroundings must have been there some years. His house stood near a spring between George Fee's present residence and the town. At the same time Alfred Weges settled a short distance north, on the creek to which he gave his name.

November, 1864, Beall sold a half interest in all the country lying between Chadbourne gulch and the point where the Union Landing now is to E. J. Whipple, together with thirteen horses, two hundred and ten cattle and thirty hogs, for \$1600. At that time M. C. Dougherty was getting out timbers on the hill above where the school house stands to build a chute for shipping potatoes in a four-ton boat moored below the bluff, near by. March, 1865, Osborne & Heldt sold Beall and Whipple 640 acres for \$600, just south of Chadbourne gulch. At that time the land was unsurveyed, and only possessory title could pass. April 1, Beall and Whipple divided the land. Beall took the land south of DeHaven and Whipple that north of that creek. Brenner and H. Helmken sold land to Beall near the future chute; the description is such that one cannot identify. March, 1877, Boyd & Switzer seem to have possession of the property, and sold eight acres and right of way to F. Helmke, who started in to build a chute and wharf, but gave way to J. T. Rogers in the fall, who obtained a franchise February 5, 1878, and built or completed the chute. There was no harbor or protection from wind or heavy ocean swell, so that loading was uncertain. To facilitate fast work when conditions were favorable, Mr. Rogers duplicated his wharf and chute. The one had a span of 275 feet, and its outer end rested on a large rock, from which a cable and pulley conveyed the cargo to and from the vessel; 150,000 feet could be shipped in a day.

Now the town began to grow apace. Fields Bros. built and stocked a store in 1877. George W. Stevenson opened a saloon, the first building in the town; Sampson opened another; George McPhee opened a store in 1878; J. H. Murphy a livery stable in 1879; the same year Fred Johns built a large hotel, which is one of the few buildings still standing. J. S. Kimball built a big hotel, which he afterwards sold to Charles Kimball and Cooper. This became the drummers' favorite house for a time, but closed its career by fire, as have many other buildings. Saloons and hotels were built in advance of necessity, and whenever a mill shut down business languished. At one time there were four hotels, as many stores and seven saloons, besides hotel bars. Thousands of ties, hundreds of cords of bark and millions of feet of lumber were shipped monthly, and in 1881 up to August 19 twenty-eight schooners had been loaded.

Weges Creek mill was built in 1881 by Pollard & Blaisdell, who failed in 1882, and the mill went into the hands of Gill, Gordon & McPhee, who ran it until 1889 and closed down. It was moved to De Haven, Gordon's

ranch, by Gill & Gordon, and afterwards went into the possession of the Pollard Lumber Co. and has long stood idle. W. Graham built a mill at Weges creek in 1881, and took in as partners Chester and McGowan, and failed in 1885. Hansen Hilton fell heir to it in a business way, and it was afterwards known as the California Lumber Co. All these mills were of capacity of from 25,000 to 40,000 feet per day. J. S. Kimball put in a mill half a mile north of the town of 40,000 feet capacity, which he ran about six years to 1885. He also built and stocked a store, continuing it to 1892. His operations in lumber, ties and bark were colossal and continued until 1892. The Pollard Lumber Company obtained a franchise for chute at Westport September, 1905.

McFaul & Williams built a mill on Howard creek, two miles north of Westport, in 1875, and ran a railroad to Union Landing, two miles farther north. Since then it has passed into the hands of the West Coast Lumber Co. and at this writing February, 1914, an application in bankruptcy is pending. J. S. Kimball sold his store at Westport to Hart in 1899. Three buildings in town were burned in 1900. Commercial hotel and Stevenson's house burned. McFaul & Keene put in a mill at Switzer gulch in December, 1883. At that time, or rather in 1884, there were five mills within four miles of Westport, running spasmodically, and the greater number of them are ready to run yet, whenever the price of lumber and capital conjoin.

Of the stores, only two remain, Dr. T. H. Smith and Lowell's. One hotel, one saloon, one blacksmith shop, one stable, and twenty occupied dwelling houses. Fire and decay have taken more than half the buildings, and what remain are dilapidated. At one time there were both Masonic and A. O. U. W. halls.

R. A. Hardy obtained a franchise for wharf and chute six miles north of Westport, and gave his name to the place, in 1892, and the following year contracted 60,000 ties. Bark wood and ties were the only shipments until 1903, when the remains of the Rockport mill were brought over to Hardy, and a fine mill of 40,000 feet capacity was erected. A good two-story hotel was also built, as were stables, store, dwellings, etc. The whole passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania & New York Lumber Co. in 1907. June 4, 1911, it was burned with 3,000,000 feet of lumber, nearly as much being saved. As the timber tributary was not sufficient to warrant a new sawmill, a shingle mill was erected in 1913, but not run until the fall of 1914. This company now owns the coast up to near Needle Rock, thirty miles.

Rockport mill was built by W. R. Miller in 1877 of 40,000 feet capacity, and was destroyed by fire. The wharf and chute were erected in 1876 and were the finest in the county. The track and wharf are about three-fourths of a mile long, finishing with a steel wire suspension span 275 feet long to an island and cable. It is supported by seven all-steel wire cables, the first erected on this coast. The mill burned in 1889, since which time nothing has been done here.

The first white settler here was Leonard Dodge, and he obtained franchise for chute a little north of Cottoneva in 1876. In 1866 A. J. Lowell settled on the creek three miles up and soon after Henry Devilbiss arrived and remained some years.

Usal mill was built in 1890. A wharf 900 feet long and about three miles of railroad were put in. It was burned July 12, 1902. The Usal timber was the largest in the county, but of poor quality. It seemed to have belonged

to an earlier era than other timber along the coast, and it was so full of doted places and wind cracks that it did not yield more than half the lumber its size indicated. The wharf was difficult to maintain and repeatedly lost sections. Nothing is now doing at the place. Kilduff & Proudfoot lost a shake mill by fire on August 4, 1901.

Northport, six miles farther north, was once a busy place, shipping bark and ties, but there is no activity there now.

At Little Jackass gulch R. H. Anderson did a shipping business in 1875, but it was discontinued in a short time as the timber tributary to it was sold—6,000 acres to one Eastern concern at \$40 per acre. Still farther up the coast is Needle Rock. The first settlement here was made by Captain Morgan and son in 1868. With D. W. McCallum, they began operations to develop a shipping place, but both Morgan and McCallum died before their object was accomplished. J. B. Stetson, Jr., acquired the property in 1890 and built about three miles of railroad and shipping facilities in 1891. A small mill was built about three miles back, but only ran a short time and was removed. In 1898 Needle Rock passed into the hands of the Needle Rock Company, which incorporated the following January with \$30,000 capital and the following subscribers to the stock: W. P. Thomas, Wiley English, Ed DeCamp, J. F. Clark and H. B. Muir, \$18,000 having been subscribed by them. The property has been leased for some years by Stewart & McKee. There are about 150 acres of farming land and 1600 acres of grazing land back of the landing.

A few miles farther north is Bear Harbor. The first knowledge we can get of the place is that in 1862 J. A. Hamilton and William Oliver drove a band of cattle there from Point Arena. Oliver was killed by the Indians. What became of the cattle is unknown at this time. Capt. J. A. Morgan and son, L. A. Morgan, were there in 1868, and sold the place to Kaiser Bros. C. C. Milton began preparations for building a chute, but was drowned at Rockport. In 1884 W. A. McCornack bought land of the Kaisers and again in 1888, and built a chute in 1892. In February, 1893, he sold the chute and adjoining land to Messrs. Pollard, Dodge, Stewart and Hunter; they, with A. B. Cooper, incorporated in July as the Bear Harbor Lumber Co., \$200,000 capital, \$80,000 subscribed. In the next year the company surveyed a railroad to and down Indian creek, nine miles. The grade was finished and rails laid in 1898. In 1899 a tidal wave struck and demolished the wharf and chute, drowning one man. H. N. Anderson built a large mill at the terminus of the road, and before it was running was struck by a falling scantling, receiving fatal injuries. The mill has not started up to date. September 11, 1912, an engineer, Rankin, and a large party of capitalists examined the property, but nothing resulted therefrom.

A wagon road was built from Bear Harbor to Low Gap to connect with Humboldt county system. About the harbor is eighty acres farming land and 1500 acres grazing land. At Andersonia, near the mill, are several small farms, and some good bottom land and about 3000 acres grazing land. The first settlers there were Sam Percy, Bob Jones and Macoosh Mudgett in the order named. It was at one time a voting precinct, but has of late been discontinued as such.

All the roads on the upper coast section were built for the convenience of hauling timber products down hill to the mills or shipping points, and are steep and narrow. No matter how steep they were, there must be no

uphaul with the load. And as the most of them were made by private work, the way that took the least work was the way selected. Gradually all this is being remedied. The steep climbs up and down the gulches are nearly all eliminated along the coast by long, high bridges, and grades are being made around instead of over the points to be avoided. The grade immediately south of Westport gives the most trouble of any in the county. Every wet season it either slides out or in and the past winter it has done the former to quite an extent.

At the present time and for a year past there has been no sawmill running between Fort Bragg and the Humboldt line, in which territory at one time there were ten mills; and now there are five lying idle.

Of wrecks there have been many on this section of the coast, and for a short time there was a newspaper in Westport to chronicle them, the News and Argus 1882-3. It was started solely to catch the land entry advertisements and as soon as the bulk of the land was entered its ephemeral existence terminated. The Meriwether, H. H. Knapp, Sea Foam and Humboldt were lost at Westport in 1885-7; the Venture and Silver Spring at Rockport, and some others.

Game is at all times abundant, especially the predatory class. Two boys, Pat and Louis Roach, killed two panthers, a bear and two cubs, in an hour in 1882. And three bear were killed at Usal in 1908. Of highway robberies this section has been remarkably clear. A notable one occurred at Usal November, 1899, when a saloon and eight men were held up, resulting in a loss of \$3,000. Had it occurred fifteen minutes later it would have been \$600 more.

CHAPTER XIV

Early History of Lake County

Lake county, California, is frequently referred to, by persons of travel, experience and imagination, with appropriateness in respect to its physical characteristics, as the Switzerland of America. The Walled-in-County is another title applied to the section. These synonyms and its legal appellation fitly describe in a few words this isolated and naturally favored part of the Golden State.

To briefly enlarge on its topographical features, the county is a region of mountains and lakes, situated in the Coast range, midway between the Sacramento valley and the Pacific ocean, about one hundred miles due north of San Francisco. It is a plateau, with a mean altitude of 1500 feet above sea level. The boundary lines in the main follow the summits of the encircling mountain ridges. From many points of access, there bursts on the traveler at the moment of crossing the boundary line a comprehensive view of Lake county. It is spread out in a panorama below him, the wide, peaceful expanse of Clear lake occupying the center of the picture, surrounded by rolling hills and the checkerboards of cultivated valleys. Mt. Konocti rises solitarily 2500 feet sheer from the level of the placid lake, a majestic chieftain or guardian of the scene, as his Indian name signifies. From Konocti, almost in the geographical center of the region, can be seen the greater part of the 1332 square miles of the county's area. In an almost unbroken circle from the viewpoint stretches the rim of rugged and dark pine-forested mountains.



Percy H. Millberry

With the exception of the extreme northern part, which drains through Eel river, into the Pacific ocean, and a section in the south draining via Putah creek into the Sacramento river, the entire county is a single vast watershed, its streams flowing into Clear lake, from which the only outlet is Cache creek, flowing through a tortuous gorge in the hills, through Yolo county into the Sacramento river.

Early Indian Inhabitants

In this secluded region, favored with an equable climate and beneficently provisioned by nature in plant growth, game, and the waters so teeming with fish that at spawning running streams were choked with them, there lived before the white invasion thousands of the aboriginal inhabitants, the Indians.

These were for the most part of the general family of the Pomos, various tribes of which, speaking slightly different dialects, inhabited different valleys. Some of these tribes whose names have been adopted in geographical nomenclature were the Guenocks and Locollomillos, who lived between Clear lake and Napa in sections now known as the Loconomi valley, Guenoc rancho and Callayomi rancho, adjoining Middletown; the Lupilomis, living near the present site of Kelseyville; the Napobatin, meaning "many houses," which was the collective name of six tribes living at Clear lake, the principal ones of which were the Hoolanapo, living just south of the present site of Lakeport, and the Habenapo, located at the mouth of Kelsey creek on the north side. These Pomos were closely related to other tribes living in the Russian River valley and intervisited frequently with the Sanels, living at the site now occupied by Hopland.

The aboriginals of Long and Indian valleys on the east side of Clear lake, and on Cache and Putah creeks, to the south, belonged to a Northern California division different from the Pomos, and were related to the tribes of Napa valley. For instance, in the spring of 1849, when ex-Governor L. W. Boggs of Missouri desired to secure a body of the upper country Indians to work for a gold prospecting party at the headwaters of the Sacramento, he sent a chief of the Suisuns, who easily interpreted for the white men.

In Long valley the chief tribe was known as the Lolsels, or Loldlas. This name signified "wild tobacco place." The chief of the Lolsels at the time of the first settlement of white men was Clitey, then probably eighty years old. He became very friendly with J. F. Hanson, one of the first white settlers in that section, who learned the Indian language, acted as an interpreter and was greatly liked by the Indians. Clitey, with part of his tribe, was driven by civil war to the present Upper Lake region.

Many of the names applied to the various tribes by early historians were the local appellations given to them by the Hoolanapos, and were not often the names that the tribes called themselves. Augustine was chief of the Hoolanapos for many years in the time of the beginning of the white invasion. He was intelligent and bore a name for veracity and probity, and his accounts furnished most of the information of early Indian life in the Clear Lake region. Totaling the estimates of the many small tribes, furnished by Augustine, it is probable there were between four and five thousand Indians in the territory when the whites first invaded the country. The United States census of 1880 gave the Indian population as 765. Their present number is 490.

The aboriginal inhabitants were not rated very high by historians Bancroft and Gibbs. They were of the division commonly known as "Diggers," and were short and thick-set, not symmetrically built, and had very dark complexions. But they had many good qualities, which persist in their present day descendants. These Indians were skilful hunters and fishers, and expert with game traps. They made active and trusty vaqueros as early as the middle forties, under the regime of Salvador Vallejo, and Stone and Kelsey found them very willing and efficient workers.

According to the index of the advancement of primitive races evidenced by the existence and character of boats used, the Clear Lake Indians deserve a leading place. They built boats with willow poles for keel and gunwales, withes for ribs, and interwove tules for covering. The boats were not perfectly watertight, but were seaworthy. In later periods they made log dugouts, with fire as the chief implement. In basket-making, the Pomos excelled, and at this day their handicraft is much prized. Many of their baskets are fine specimens of close and complicated weaving and beautiful feather work. They build houses of willow pole frames, thatched with grass or tules, and conical or round in shape. In agriculture and other vocations they now do as well as many white men.

The Clear Lake Indians practiced many weird and not ungraceful dances, the most interesting being the fire-eating dance, in which the men hold glowing coals between their lips. These dances are now given only at rare intervals and only by the older members of the tribes, the knowledge and skill displayed in them having apparently been lost to the younger generation.

Legend of Konocti

There are but a few Indian legends extant, mostly touching on the physical features of the country and the forces of nature, showing the limited extent of the Pomos' imagination and religious ideas. One of these legends is interpreted as follows:

Konocti was a proud and powerful chief, with a beautiful daughter Lupiyomi. His rival was a young chief named Kah-bel, who loved Lupiyomi and his passion was reciprocated. Konocti refused his consent to their marriage and was challenged to battle by Kah-bel. On either side of the Narrows of Clear lake the mighty chiefs took their stand, and hurled rocks at each other across the water. The Indian narrator in support of this legend points to the immense boulders strewn to this day over these mountain sides. The Indian girl grieved over the deadly contest, and Little Borax lake, intensely impregnated with mineral, attests to her bitter tears. Kah-bel was killed, and his blood is now seen in the red splashes on the gashed side of Red Hill, on the north shore of the Narrows. But old Chief Konocti also succumbed to his wounds, and sank back to form the rugged volcanic rock pile which bears his name. The maiden Lupiyomi was so distraught over the death of both her lover and her father she threw herself into the lake and her unfailling tears now bubble up in the big soda spring, Omarocharbe, which gushes out of the waters of Clear lake at Soda bay.

Mexican Land Grants

The territory now embraced in Lake county was so remote from the points of early discovery and the highways of the padres that it attracted but few of the Spanish-Mexican settlers of California. But three land grants

from the Mexican government have ever been claimed, and of these but two were approved by the United States courts. The history of the third and rejected one, of most historic interest, is best told in the opinion of Judge Ogden Hoffman, of the United States district court, in the case of *United States vs. Teschmaker, et al.*, given at Sonoma in September, 1866.

On January 4, 1853, the claimants petitioned the board of land commissioners for confirmation of their claim to the place known as Lup-Yomi, containing fourteen square leagues. In support of their claim a grant was produced, dated September 5, 1844, purporting to be signed by Manuel Micheltoreno and conveying to Salvador and Juan Antonio Vallejo the land known as Laguna de Lup-Yomi, to the extent of sixteen square leagues. On the map accompanying the grant the sheet of water now known as Clear lake and a considerable tract of land around it was rudely delineated. As no evidence from the archives was offered, and a memorandum written on the grant to the effect that note of it had been taken in the proper book was found to be false, the supreme court had refused to confirm the claim and remanded the case to the district court for further testimony. On the trial before Judge Hoffman, one Vincente P. Gomez sought to support the grant by an expediente purporting to contain a concession of the land in question. This document contained a petition signed by Salvador Vallejo, and dated May 23, 1844, soliciting for himself, and for Antonio Vallejo, Rosalia Olivera and Marcos Juarez, a tract of land south of the lake thirty-two square leagues in extent.

On the grounds of the difference in the claims solicited in the grant and the expediente, the fact that the signature of the Mexican secretary had been torn off the latter, and the lack of archive testimony, the claim was rejected. By the time of this decision the section designated in this grant, comprising Big, Scotts, Upper Lake and Bachelor valleys, was well settled by Americans, who, anxious to prove rights to the land they had occupied, had employed S. K. Welch to represent them in the court. There was great relief and satisfaction over the decision in favor of the United States, and the settlers' lands were surveyed and entered up regularly.

There is no doubt but that Salvador Vallejo had undisputed possession of the territory embraced in the grant for a number of years. Chief Augustine in later years gave a list of the major-domos who had charge of Vallejo's cattle. It is established that Vallejo tried to sell this grant to several Americans before 1850, and negotiations were at one time pending between him and Governor Boggs.

Callayomi grant for three leagues, in what is known as the Loconomi valley (in the heart of which Middletown is now situated), was ceded to Robert T. Ridley on June 17, 1845, by M. Micheltoreno, governor-general of California, and was approved by the Department Assembly, September 26, 1845. The United States survey showed the grant to contain 8242 acres. Col. A. A. Ritchie and P. S. Forbes filed a petition claiming this grant, with the board of land commissioners, February 12, 1852, and their claim was confirmed and a patent issued in December of that year. The owners of this grant were never in conflict with settlers to any considerable extent. In 1871 the land was divided into small tracts and disposed of to actual settlers.

Guenoc grant, comprising 21,220 acres, adjoining to the north and east the Callayomi grant, was ceded by the Mexican government to George Roch

on August 8, 1845, by Pio Pico, governor of California, and approved by the assembly the following month. Col. Ritchie and Paul S. Forbes also claimed this grant, and the board of land commissioners confirmed their petition, patent being granted to them in December, 1852. There were at one time a number of settlers on the land of this grant, and all were evicted by the patentees.

CHAPTER XV

First White Settlers in Lake County

Knowledge of the first visit of a white man to the territory now embraced in Lake county, or of its date, is now lost in the misty vistas of tradition. Whoever he may have been, his pioneering was scarcely less venturesome or romantic than the early deeds of Daniel Boone and other pathfinders. The section was wild and isolated and thickly peopled with primitive Indians. Grizzly bears and panthers were numerous, and resented intruders.

It is authentically related that at a very early date a party of white hunters passed one winter in the valley near Lower lake. The narrative states that they were making their way from the Oregon country and instead of keeping on down the Sacramento river, had started across the mountains, heading for the old Russian settlements at Bodega and Fort Ross. The Russians had left these settlements in 1841, and it is apparent from the course of these pioneer trappers that they were not aware of this and also did not know of the existing settlements in Napa and Sonoma valleys. This party built a log hut at the lower end of Clear lake, which is believed to be the first white man's habitation in the county.

No direct evidences exist of possible visits of the hunters of the Russo-American Fur Company, which company established its trading post at Bodega in 1811, and that at Fort Ross a few years later. As their hunting excursions would easily extend up the Russian river as far as the rancharia of the Sanel Indians, who were related to the Hoolanapos of Clear lake, it is quite probable that the Russians would hear of the big lake, visit and hunt on it. Indeed the fairer complexion of an occasional Indian noted by early settlers indicated a slight infusion of Russian blood in these tribes.

The first actual occupation of the country, warranting the title of a settler, was that of Salvador Vallejo. In 1835 General Mariana Guadalupe Vallejo was placed in command of the Mexican forces north of the Bay of San Francisco, with headquarters at the Presidio Sonoma. He proceeded to subject all hostile Indians in his territory to Mexican rule. An expedition was organized in 1836 to make a foray into the Clear Lake region, then unknown to the Spaniards except by reports of the Indians. Captain Salvador Vallejo, a brother of the commandante, and Captain Ramon Corrillo commanded the force of soldiers. But little is recorded of the operations of the expedition, but its success was evidenced by the tractableness of the Indians following it, especially toward the Spaniards.

It was in consideration of these services that Salvador Vallejo applied for the Laguna de Lup-Yomi grant. His possession of the land was probably, however, based on pre-emption, sustained by his brother's military authority. The date of Vallejo's occupation of the valley is fixed at 1840.

This time is based on old Chief Augustine's statement that it was about ten years before the killing of Stone and Kelsey. Vallejo brought many cattle into the valley, putting them in charge of a major-domo and ten vaqueros. They built a rude log house and a corral on the land now occupied by Mrs. M. A. Rickabaugh's ranch in Big valley, near Kelseyville. The late Judge Woods Crawford stated that when he came into the valley in 1854 the remains of this corral still existed, and in 1857 some of the stakes (it being an upright pole stockade) were dug out of the ground in a good state of preservation.

Augustine stated that the first major-domo was one Juarez, who remained several years. The next was named Guadalupe, who married an Indian woman, but lost her because his abuse drove her back to her tribe. Next in succession were Moretta, an American named Hubbard, and one Pinola. The Indians did all the work, constructing the house and corral, and herding the cattle. The vaqueros rode bareback, with only a "hackamore" bridle to guide their bronchos. In time the stock had multiplied until the valley was filled with cattle, and they had become wild as deer and difficult to herd. Vallejo finally drove out all the cattle he could round up, but disposed of about eight hundred head to Stone and Kelsey when they came to Lake county.

The Adventurous Career of Stone and Kelsey

The most interesting and tragic chapter in the history of the early settlement of Lake county is undoubtedly the adventurous career of Stone, whose given name is unknown, and Andy Kelsey, in the county for several years, and their massacre at the hands of the Indians. Conflicting views are held as to the blame of this killing, based on the evidence of white settlers and of Chief Augustine, but the consensus of opinion is that the deed was justified by the harsh and unjust treatment given the Indians by these two frontiersmen. Making due allowance for the rude stage of development of that time and of the Indians' semi-savagery, the facts stand out that Vallejo's major-domos had lived among them for years without trouble, and that a succession of cruelties was practiced on the meek aborigines by Stone and Kelsey, arousing resentment which became warfare and resulted in their death.

In the fall of 1847, Stone, Shirland, Andy Kelsey and Ben Kelsey, the last named two being brothers, secured from Salvador Vallejo the use of the land which he claimed, with their purchase of his remaining stock in the county. Stone and Andy Kelsey came to the rancharia and took possession of the place and cattle. Their operations began with the construction of an adobe house forty feet long by fifteen feet wide, divided into two rooms and a loft above, which was situated on what is now the Piner ranch, just west of and across the creek from the present town of Kelseyville.

The work was done by Indians, practically without pay, and the rations and treatment given them were far short of what they had been used to when working for the Spaniards. Resenting this, the Indians complained and got only harder tasks and whippings for their dissatisfaction. Trouble began to brew, and the Indians helped themselves to what they could find and killed not a few cattle for food.

Stone and Kelsey realized their increasing danger and inveigled the Indians to store their weapons in the loft of the house. In the spring of

1848 the Indians became aggressive, and numbers of them gathered at the rancharia and besieged the two white men in their house. A friendly Indian made his way to the Sonoma settlement, carrying word of the perilous situation. There a relief party was formed, consisting of Ben and Sam Kelsey, William M. Boggs, Richard A. Maupin, a young lawyer from Kentucky, Elias and John Graham. They rode horseback over the rough trail via the present sites of Santa Rosa, Calistoga, over St. Helena mountain, through Loconomi valley, over Cobb mountain, and down Kelsey creek. Ems Elliott had joined the expedition at his father's ranch near the Hot Springs, now Calistoga. The ride took about thirty-six hours of almost continuous traveling.

A Night Attack Upon the Indians

They arrived at their destination after dark and halted in the creek bed at some distance from the house, while Mr. Boggs reconnoitred. He crossed the creek, made a detour to the left and came out on the high ground just south of the building. The sight which met his eyes was a wild and weird scene of savagery, enough to curdle the blood, which left in the minds of those witnesses a vivid recollection which lingered to their last days.

The adobe house loomed up in the night, dark and silent. Surrounding it, shrieking and yelling like fiends, danced a horde of naked savages. The squaws hovered over the fires, adding their dismal wails to the pandemonium. It required courage of a high order for eight men to resolve to attack those hundreds of impassioned Indians, to risk their lives to save the besieged whites, but not a man of them failed.

A council was held on the return of the scout, and the party determined to make a mounted charge with noise to stampede the Indians, but to avoid shooting if possible. They rode silently to where Mr. Boggs made his reconnoissance. Down a short and steep hill they spurred their horses, with wild yells, right into the thick of the howling savages. So complete was the surprise and so fierce the charge, the Indians broke and fled in all directions. In a few minutes not one of them was in sight.

At the sound of white men's voices and horses' hoofs, Stone and Kelsey quickly unbarred the doors of their fortress, from which they had not expected to come out alive. It was learned the principal cause of the Indians' hostile demonstration had been the withholding of their bows and arrows by the white men. That the aboriginals had been weaponless no doubt contributed to the fortunate outcome of what seemed in advance a desperate encounter.

The Indians soon finding out that other Kelseys were in the party, whom some of them knew, and no shots having been fired, they came out of hiding and conferred with the whites. A pretense that a big force of soldiers, with their "boom booms," was coming, had a quieting effect on the Indians. Stone and Kelsey had been shut up in the house for several days and had eaten their last rations.

Their hazardous experience did not teach Stone and Kelsey any lesson of forbearance and pacification with the Indians. On the morning after the rescue, the Kelsey brothers summoned the entire tribe and picked from them one hundred and forty-four men to constitute an expedition against a small band living in Scotts valley, who were believed to have been the marauders on the cattle herds. The ten white men led the expedition, and later were joined by Walter Anderson and a young man named Beson, who had just

come into the Lower Lake region. The party passed the present site of Lakeport, then went west to the head of Scotts valley, and proceeded down the valley, scouring the country for the objects of their pursuit. They reached the junction of Scotts valley and the Blue Lakes canyon late that night without having found the Scotts valley Indians. The next morning some of the bucks in the expedition brought in a wounded captive. This Indian indicated that his band was farther up the Blue Lakes canyon. The pursuit continued till the party reached the divide, now the boundary line between Lake and Mendocino counties.

Believing that the captured Indian had deceived them, Ben Kelsey tied the unfortunate up to the limb of a tree and compelled every Indian to cut a switch, march past and give him a blow on the bare back. Kelsey was remonstrated with by others of the white men, and the prophetic remark was made that somebody's blood would pay for that brutal scourging. After his beating, the captive revealed the hiding place of his tribesmen, on a mountain west of the mouth of Blue Lakes canyon, probably Cow mountain. The Kelsey Indians made a dash up the mountain side and captured the entire band, dragging and driving them to the valley below. That night was afterward described by members of the party as about as harrowing an experience as they had ever felt, when the dozen white men camped in the wilds with hundreds of bucks of two warring tribes, both of whom had deep grievances against the whites. The next day the entire body of Indians was marched by way of Tule lake and Clear lake to Kelsey's ranch, a few of the whites making a detour into Scotts valley and burning the rancheria of the captured tribe.

The Sonoma settlers left for their homes, and Stone and the Kelseys continued in their acts of aggression and injustice toward the Indians. That summer a party of bucks was taken to the Kelsey ranch in Sonoma and made to build adobe houses. Chief Augustine was one so taken. He said that when he ran away and returned to Lake county he was imprisoned in a sweat-house for a week. He said many Indians had been whipped by Stone and Kelsey.

The outrage that aroused the deepest resentment in the hearts of these simple and long-suffering redmen, and which constituted the direct inciting cause for the massacre of that pair of cruel yet remarkably daring pioneer whites, was the gold hunting expedition. In the spring of 1849, in the gold excitement, a party was organized at Sonoma to go prospecting at the headwaters of the Sacramento river. The expedition, as organized, comprised Sam and Ben Kelsey, ex-Governor L. W. Boggs (who, however, did not go with the party), William M. Boggs, Salvador Vallejo, Alf Musgrove, A. J. Cox, John Ballard and Juan Castinado. On formation of their plans, Ben Kelsey went to Clear Lake and got fifty picked men of the Indians.

Of that band, the early authorities state that probably not more than one or two Indians ever got back to Lake county. Hunger, disease, privation and their Indian enemies decimated their numbers. The blame is placed mainly on Ben Kelsey. He found selling the expedition's supplies more profitable than prospecting, and depleted their provisions. The Indians starved, and malarial fever worked its ravages. The Indians who returned told a heart-rending story. When months passed and their sons and brothers did not return, "Kelsey blood shall pay the penalty," was the revengeful thought of the remainder of the tribe.

The Massacre of Stone and Kelsey

Stone and Andy Kelsey remained in Lake county during this expedition, and their conduct toward the Indians became more outrageous. It was a sport to shoot at them to see them jump, and to lash the helpless redmen, to amuse chance white friends who came into the region. They seized Chief Augustine's wife and forced her to live with them. This squaw played a leading part in the conspiracy which brought on the white men's death.

In the fall of 1849, when Stone and Kelsey were away with the vaqueros, attending to their cattle one day, Augustine's squaw poured water into their loaded guns. The next morning some of the Indians made a charge on the house. Kelsey was killed outright with an arrow, shot through a window. Stone escaped upstairs, and on the Indians rushing up after him, jumped out of an upper window, ran to the creek and hid in a clump of willows. By this time the entire rancheria was aroused to bloodthirstiness, and all the bucks joined in the search for Stone. An old Indian found him and killed him with the blow of a rock on the head. The bodies were buried in the sand of the creek bank. A simple stone on the bench above Kelsey creek, now occupied by the Kelseyville I. O. O. F. cemetery, marks the graves of that adventurous if vicious pair of pioneers of Lake county.

The Indians' feeling of security from further invasion of the whites was rudely dispelled in the spring of 1850. A detachment of soldiers under Lieutenant Lyons (afterwards the brave general who fell at Wilson's creek, near Springfield, Mo., in the Civil War) was sent to punish them for the Stone and Kelsey massacre. The soldiers came over Howell mountain, via Pope and Coyote valleys. When they arrived at the lower end of Clear lake, they learned the Indians had taken refuge on an island in the northern end of the lake. The soldiers sent back to San Francisco or Benicia and secured two whale boats and two small brass cannon. These were arduously brought up on wagons, the first vehicles ever in the county, over narrow trails and rough, unbroken country.

Government Punishes the Indians

A number of volunteers from among the settlers joined the military expedition. Part of the soldiers, with the cannon, proceeded in the boats up the lake. The others rode up the west side of the lake. This party was in command of Lieutenant George Stoneman (afterward General Stoneman, and noted in the War of the Rebellion). The rendezvous of the white men was at Robinson's Point, south of the island. During the night, part of the detachment went by land around the head of the lake with the cannon, approaching to the nearest point on the north side. In the morning a few rifle shots were fired by the latter to attract attention. The bullets failed to carry to the island and the Indians gathered on the shore on that side and jeered at the whites. Meanwhile the soldiers in the boats came up on the opposite side, and at a signal, the cannon opened fire. The cannister shot plowed through the surprised redmen, killing and wounding many at the outset. The panic-stricken Indians rushed to the south side of the island and a line of soldiers rose up from the tules and received them with a deadly fire of musketry. Beset on every side, the remaining redmen jumped into the water and attempted to swim to the mainland. Tales of the white participants and Indian traditions differ as to the extent of this massacre, but there

is little doubt but that at least one hundred Indians were killed or drowned in the engagement. The name of Bloody Island, still attached to this site, attests to the sanguinary nature of the conflict.

The soldiers proceeded over the mountains to Potter and Ukiah valleys, engaging in other skirmishes, and returned to Benicia by way of Russian River valley and Santa Rosa. Their wagons and boats were left at Clear lake, and parts of them were found in various sections of the county within comparatively recent years.

The First Permanent Settlement

Without doubt, Walter Anderson was the next white settler after Stone and Kelsey. He, with his wife, who was unquestionably the first white woman in the county, settled near the present site of Lower Lake in 1848. A young man by the name of Beson lived with him for a period. Anderson moved on to Mendocino county in 1851.

The next house after the Stone and Kelsey adobe was a log cabin built in 1853 by Robert Gaddy, Charles Ferguson and C. N. Copsey. It was located about one and one-half miles west of the site of Lower Lake. The second house was built the same year, near the present Quercus landing on Clear lake, by J. Broome Smith and William Graves, the latter as a boy being a survivor of the famous Donner party. The third house was built by Jefferson Warden, in the fall of 1853, in Scotts valley, on what is now the Walter Faught place. Joe Fournier, a Frenchman, had a cabin there. None of these men had families. William Scott settled in this valley in 1848 and gave it his name, but did not remain long.

In the spring of 1854 there arrived a party consisting of Martin Hammack and his wife, his son Brice Hammack and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Woods Crawford, Mary and Martha Hammack (the three last named women being daughters of Martin Hammack), John, William, Robert J. and Sarah, younger children of the party's leader, all of whom crossed the plains from Missouri to Shasta county. With them were John T. Shin, J. J. Hendricks, J. W. Butts, J. B. Cook and his son, W. S. Cook, who accompanied the party from Shasta county; and several others who did not become permanent settlers. The party camped where Kelseyville now stands, on April 8, 1854. Elijah Reeves and family arrived three days later. The Hammack party came via Napa City, Yountville, over Howell mountain into Pope valley, over Pope mountain into Coyote valley, thence to Lower Lake, and over Seigler mountain to Big valley. In Coyote valley, vaqueros in charge of stock owned by Jacob P. Leese, tried to drive the party off, thinking them land jumpers. They camped enroute at what are now the McIntire and Dorn ranches. A few nights after their arrival in Big valley, a big grizzly was killed within their camp.

The men of the party commenced erection of habitations. They went up on Seigler mountain, split out and shaved cedar boards six feet long. The heavier timber was hewn out of oak. The house occupied by Woods Crawford was the first built. It was located on what is now the Joe Wooldridge ranch. The two Hammack homes were built about a mile east of Crawford's. This party brought in about two hundred head of horses and cattle and engaged in stock raising. The bears were considered more dangerous at that time than the Indians.

What was known as the Elliott party came into this section in the fall of 1854 and located in the Upper Lake region. This party consisted of William B. Elliott and wife, two unmarried sons and a daughter, aged twelve or fourteen years, two married sons, Alburn and Commodore, with their wives, and Benjamin Dewell and his wife, who was a daughter of Elliott. Dewell and wife preceded the others by a month. They settled on Clover creek, a quarter-mile above the present town of Upper Lake, the Elliots locating on the east side of the creek and Dewell on the west side. This party brought four or five hundred head of stock and engaged in stock raising.

In the spring of 1855, Lansing T. Musick and Joseph Willard, with their families, came in and settled at the present Mendenhall place. Musick engaged in farming, hunting, trapping and had a little stock. Willard engaged in raising hogs.

A Mr. Barber settled a quarter mile above the present site of Lower Lake in the fall of 1854 or early in 1855. J. R. Hale settled a mile further up Seigler creek. Dr. W. R. Mathews (subsequently the first county clerk) and the Copsey family located in what was known as the Copsey settlement, three miles south of Lower Lake, about 1855. These were all men of families. The first settlers in Scotts valley were G. C. Cord, a gunsmith, and a man named Ogden, brothers-in-law, with their wives, who located on the present Chester White ranch but remained only two or three years.

George M. Hanson, a man prominent in the early history of Illinois, who was a member of the senate of that state when Abraham Lincoln made his first appearance as a legislator and who placed Mr. Lincoln's name before the national convention as a candidate for vice-president in 1856, brought three of his sons to what is now Lake county, in 1854. They prospected the region thoroughly and first settled on Middle creek, near Upper Lake. Mr. Hanson returned to Yuba county and the sons, who were David M., James Francis and Daniel A. Hanson, soon moved to Long valley.

In Coyote valley the stone house on the Mexican grant existed as early as 1852, and two men were there in charge of stock belonging to A. A. Ritchie. In Loconomi valley the first settlers were the Bradfords, at what later became the Mirabel mine.

The first merchandising business in the county was started in 1855 by a man named Johnson, who sold in 1856 to Dr. E. D. Boynton, from Napa. He built a store and put in more goods, at Stony Point, later called Tuckertown, a short distance south of the present site of Lakeport.

Richard Lawrence, Green Catran, Daniel Giles and Benjamin Moore were the first settlers in Bachelor valley, in the middle '50s. These men were unmarried, from which fact the valley received its name.

In the Lower Lake section, I. B. Shreve, C. N. Copsey and L. W. Parkerson settled in 1851. W. W. Hall came in 1854, Terrell Grigsby located Seigler Springs in 1854. In 1856 there came C. C. Allen, O. J., John C. and Thomas Copsey, William R. Mathews and family, N. Herndon and family, William Slater and family, and Jarvis Cable. W. C. Goldsmith came in 1857, and in 1858 Charles Kiphart, Calvin Reams, A. Hill, A. S. McWilliams, E. M. Day, O. N. Cadwell and Ed Mitchell, all men with families, Robert Gaddy, Charles Ferguson, J. R. Hale, S. A. Thompson, C. L. Wilson, L. H. Gruwel, William Kesey and E. P. Scanton were also early settlers in this section. A man by name of Burns located in the valley named after him in

1857. In 1855 William E. Willis settled near the lake in Burns valley, and he sold to Jacob Bower in 1857. George Rock came into Coyote valley as agent for Jacob O. Leese as early as 1850 and built a log house where the stone house of the Guenoc ranch now stands. There followed him J. Broome Smith, Robert Watterman, Capt. R. Steele, Robert Sterling and J. M. Hamilton. Benjamin Knight, Richard and Perry Drury settled in Long valley in 1855.

Establishment of Government

The first act in the way of establishing government in the Clear Lake region was in 1855, when this territory was embraced in Hot Springs township of Napa county. On April 14 of that year, the Napa county supervisors appointed S. Grigsby a justice of the peace and C. N. Copey constable. On November 6, 1855, Clear Lake township was organized as part of Napa county. It included Lupoyomi, Coyote, Cobb and Scotts valleys, and the smaller valleys about Clear Lake. Two voting precincts were established, known as Upper Lake and Lower Lake. At the general election of 1855, R. H. Lawrence and L. Musick, both residents of the Lake section, were elected respectively justice of the peace and constable of Hot Springs township.

Two school districts were organized in Clear Lake township April 7, 1856. Other elections resulted in the following list of officers who served previous to the organization of Lake county in 1861: In 1856: H. B. Houghton and A. Brown, justices; Woods Crawford and P. Rickabaugh, constables; 1857: J. Bower and Woods Crawford, justices; G. Keith and Thomas Boyd, constables; 1858: J. F. Houx and W. W. Merridith, justices; J. C. W. Ingram and James Gray, constables; L. T. Musick, supervisor representing the township; 1859: J. F. Houx and G. A. Lyon, justices; J. T. Shin and C. Elliott, constables; 1861: H. Winchester and W. C. Ferrell, justices; L. T. Musick and J. Dotey, constables. January 3, 1861, William C. Ferrell and James German were appointed justices, and C. N. Copey appointed constable. February 4, 1861, O. A. Munn was appointed justice.

CHAPTER XVI

Organization of the County

On May 20, 1861, an act defining the boundaries and providing for the organization of Lake county was approved by John G. Downey, governor of California at that time. Woods Crawford, William Manlove and Alexander McLean were appointed commissioners to establish precincts, appoint election officials and canvass the votes for the election to choose county officers and to locate the county seat, which election was set for the first Monday of June, 1861. The officers elected at this time were O. A. Munn, county judge; W. H. Manlove, sheriff; W. R. Mathews, county clerk; G. W. Marshall, district attorney; N. Smith, treasurer; E. Musick, surveyor; J. W. Smith, coroner; Supervisors: First district, S. Hunting; second district, J. H. Jamison; J. W. Maxwell, third district. The commissioners had designated two places as suitable locations for the county seat, Lakeport, then known as Forbesville, and Lower Lake. The first-named place was the

choice of the electors, and was re-named Lakeport, the name being suggested by Woods Crawford, at the time of organization.

Peregrination of the County Seat

While Lakeport is at the present time the county seat, its location there has not remained undisturbed. On the night of February 15, 1867, the court house at Lakeport was destroyed by fire, and with it were burned all the official records of the county, rendering difficult the compilation of political history previous to that date. This fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, stirred to the deed by the intense rivalry among towns of the county for the court house location. Dissatisfaction with Lakeport as the county seat manifested itself soon after the organization of the county. County buildings had been erected at that place, and the offices located therein.

Partisans of the other towns secured the passage of an act by the State Legislature calling for an election on April 20, 1864, to again vote on the site. Lakeport, Kelsey Creek, later re-named Kelseyville, and Lower Lake, which was also called Grantville, were designated as the eligible locations. The vote again favored Lakeport, and the people of that town were exultant, but the outsiders still dissatisfied. In 1866 another legislative act was secured, calling for an election in September, 1867, Lakeport and Lower Lake being the contending points.

Between the passage of this act and the election, the court house was burned. This removed the strong argument in favor of Lakeport of existing buildings. In the interim before the election the supervisors rented a building of John O'Shea to temporarily domicile the county offices. Kelseyville being out of this election, the votes of that section were keenly sought after by the rival parties. The published statement of the result of that election was Lakeport, 378; Lower Lake, 365; giving Lakeport a majority of thirteen; but when the board of canvassers met they decided Lower Lake had won by seven votes. Lakeport citizens were loud in their recriminations and charges of fraud against Lower Lake partisans.

Shortly after the election, the county officers moved their quarters to Lower Lake, the order to remove being issued by the supervisors November 4, 1867. Lakeport people did not give up the fight, but began a suit to contest the election. A mandamus to require the officers to return to Lakeport was issued March 28, 1868, but this was not obeyed by the officials. In October, 1869, the matter was tried before a jury in the court of Judge J. B. Southard at Napa City. The jury found in favor of Lakeport. The judge referred the case to the legislature, and again an act providing for an election, the fourth concerning the location, was passed, set for May, 1870.

The partisans recognized this as a determining contest, and rivalry for votes was again intense. A few years of experience with Lower Lake as the location had brought about a considerable change in Kelseyville sentiment. The election resulted in 479 votes for Lakeport, and 404 for Lower Lake, a majority of 75. The northern end of the county voted unanimously for Lakeport, Kelseyville voted four to one in that town's favor; even a few votes for Lakeport were recorded in the Lower Lake section.

Following the destruction of the county records in 1867, the supervisors re-established boundaries of townships and supervisorial districts. These comprised Lower Lake, Big Valley, Upper Lake and Knoxville townships.



GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT LOWER LAKE

In 1874 a local option election, on the question of licensing the liquor traffic, was held, resulting in total vote in the county of 460 in favor of licensing and 211 against the traffic. A. E. Noel of Lower Lake was elected delegate from Lake county to the convention which formulated the new constitution of California in 1878.

Lower Lake Township

The first house in the town of Lower Lake was built by E. Mitchell in 1858. Herrick & Getz had a store there in 1860. The first hotel was opened by Dr. Bynum in 1865, the first saloon by C. N. Adams in 1861, the first blacksmith shop by L. B. Thompson in 1860. From the time of location of the county seat at that place in 1867, the growth in population was steady and rapid. Lower Lake had in her early years the novel distinction of a young lady druggist, Miss Della Walls, one of a very few of her sex in that profession, and in full charge of a drug store at the age of sixteen years. In its early history Lower Lake had transportation connections with the outside world by two stage lines, one running from Calistoga through Lower Lake to East Lake, the headquarters of the Sulphur Banks mine, and the other from Woodland to Lower Lake.

This town had visions of great development about 1867. The county seat question had been decided in its favor. About that time the Clear Lake Water Company began operations. This company proposed to erect a woolen mill, flour and lumber mills, on Cache creek, which should turn out in manufactured form all the wool, grain and timber produced in the county. The projects on paper looked roseate, and the bright prospects were generally accepted by the people, but the decrees of destiny seemed cruel. The company did construct a dam across the creek, erect quite an extensive building and install machinery for flour, saw and planing mill. At the time all products, beyond the needs of the limited county market, had to be hauled by team one hundred miles to tidewater. What might have been the outcome of the company's promises will never be known, as the hand of fate in the shape of an indignant people ended the company's activities. In a night, their dam was destroyed and the mill burned to the ground. The loss of the county seat followed, and seemed a death-blow to the bright hopes of Lower Lake's people. They quickly recovered courage, and steady and substantial growth came in the following years.

Destruction of Cache Creek Dam

Probably the most stirring event in the county's history, its details being still vividly remembered by living pioneers and frequently revived by recent water company operations, was the destruction of the Clear Lake Water Company's dam across Cache creek. This intense expression of the people's cumulating resentment occurred in November, 1868. In the minds of early residents, not a few now living who participated in the memorable affair, the demolition of the company's property was a justifiable retribution for wrongs inflicted on the people, a taking of justice in their own hands when their reasonable appeals had been ignored, when the company persisted in maintaining the dam and no compensation for their injuries was allowed the people by the law and its officers. The deed of the citizenry is openly defended as a necessary relief from intolerable oppression—that while in violation of the written law, it had the sanction of the higher law

of the people's welfare. The burning of the mill being asserted to be accidental, and the destruction of the dam justifiable, the only wrongdoing acknowledged by members of the party was the appropriation of a few sacks of grain by individuals to feed their horses. This slight turpitude is held to be the basis for the county authorities' final surrender of ground in the compromise, which fixed the judgment of \$20,000 upon the county. This judgment still partially hangs over the county, and upon it and another early obligation for purchase of a toll road of double that amount, over \$90,000 interest, and \$34,500 principal, has been paid by the citizens.

The story of the early dam's destruction is picturesque and stirring. A dam, of slight height, had existed for some years at the Fowler mill on Cache creek, two miles below its outlet from Clear lake and near the town of Lower Lake. Orrin Simmons, acting as agent for the Clear Lake Water Company, purchased the mill and land in the fall of 1865. At the session of the Legislature that winter, lobbyists for the water company secured passage of an act authorizing the company to "build and keep in repair a lock," etc. L. M. Curtis, W. G. Hunt, E. R. Lowe, J. D. Longhenour, S. N. Mewing, J. A. Hutton, G. W. Woodward, H. C. Derby, Charles Traver, N. Wyckoff, R. Day, N. Coombs, J. D. Stephens, William Gordon and F. S. Freeman were the men to whom the authority was given. Provisions of the act granted the rights for thirty years, gave permission to remove obstructions in the stream, and required that the lake level should not be lowered during the months of July and August more than one foot below where it usually stood in said months, nor be raised at any time above the usual natural height. The company was given control of all water in the creek, excepting the use to other riparian owners of water for stock and domestic uses.

The company commenced construction of the new dam in August, 1866, and it was finished in December, 1867. An unusually heavy rainfall occurred in both of these winters. The dam was of stone, with wooden cribs built into it for foundations of the mill. As to its height, there are conflicting reports, some witnesses stating the flood-gates were arranged to hold the lake level at thirteen feet above high water mark. Whatever its height or the cause, the lake level rose in the winter of 1867-68 to several feet above the highest water ever before known. It reached the level of Main street in Lakeport and flooded the lowlands about the lake, where the damage was greatest, orchards being destroyed, land being unusable for planting crops, and houses vacated. The lake level receded but two feet in the following summer, instead of the average fall of nine to ten feet. Sickness prevailed to an alarming extent, both of a malarial and membranous character, seven children dying in one family from diphtheria. The high water, standing stagnant on many ranches, was generally believed to be the cause of the epidemic.

The company had been sued, and the dam declared a nuisance several times by the grand jury, but no heed was paid. The legal quandary was that the people could sue only in their own court, and a jury could not be obtained that the company could not challenge and dismiss by reason of prejudice or interest. The company would not ask for a change of venue. A suit for \$15,000 damages was brought in Mendocino county by a Mr. Grigsby, one of the affected land owners, in which he was supported by other Lake county citizens. This suit was taken to the State Supreme Court.

On the third indictment by the grand jury of the dam as a nuisance, it was tried before Judge J. B. Southard at Lower Lake. Upon that occasion the judge said: "I see no redress for the injured parties around the margin of the lake, in civil law, **but there is such a thing as a higher law.**"

The people grasped the import of the judge's words, which were spoken on Wednesday, November 11, 1868. Plans were secretly made for a move on the dam on the following Saturday, the 14th. Couriers were dispatched over all the northern end of the county. On the day set determined men began to assemble at Lakeport. By noon probably 250 were gathered. The expedition moved, on horseback and in wagons, toward Lower Lake, provided with arms, blankets and provisions sufficient for a week's campaign. The rendezvous was at the Lost Spring ranch, since known as the J. H. Jamison place, about three miles west of Lower Lake. About three hundred and twenty-five men assembled there that night. The body elected Jacob Bower and J. B. Robinson to take charge of removal of the dam, and J. W. Mackall as military commander. From that time forward everything was done with order and discipline.

Vigilance Committee Seizes Officers and Tears Out Dam

On the morning of Sunday, the 15th, Commander Mackall and ten picked men started early for Lower Lake, arriving there at 8:00 o'clock that morning. This advance guard took into custody the county officers, then located at that town, who were W. H. Manlove, sheriff; F. Herrenden, deputy sheriff; J. B. Holloway, county judge, and Sarshel Bynum, county clerk, and also L. P. Nichols, superintendent of the water company. The main body of citizens arrived soon afterward, and great surprise and interest were aroused in the town's population. The officers keenly resented their arrest, the sheriff, especially, in the language of one witness, "bucking furiously." This official demanded the right to "read the riot act" to the "mob," as he termed them. He was given the privilege and the crowd listened with amusement and in perfect order. Then the sheriff was ordered to take his seat and not leave it, and he obeyed implicitly. Another humorous incident relieved the tense situation. The county clerk had been placed under guard of Jacob Welty, a gray-bearded mountaineer of over eighty years, and diminutive in stature. Mr. Bynum protested that he would not submit to the outrage and proceeded to move off. Old Mountaineer backed off until he could get the barrel of his old-fashioned muzzle-loading flintlock on a horizontal, and leveled it on the clerk, shouting in stentorian tones: "Stand, Sarshel, I say; STAND." This exclamation became a by-word with which Mr. Bynum was plagued by enemies and mischievous friends to the end of his days.

At 8:30 o'clock Mackall and his vanguard preceded the main body to the mill, and there took charge of four men employed on the premises. When the crowd arrived, a double patrol was formed, the inner circle about the mill being three hundred yards in diameter, and the outer guard fifty yards beyond. There were twenty men in each circle, and guard was relieved, in military style, every two hours.

When all the preliminaries were arranged, Rev. B. Ogle, a Baptist minister, asked a blessing on the undertaking. Then this man of God, and upon the Sabbath day, took off his coat and worked with as willing arms as any one of the party. The men first removed to a safe distance all the

grain and other contents of the mill, including the machinery, which work was not completed until nightfall. While the men were at supper, fire was noticed in the building, and every effort was made to extinguish it but without success. A small dwelling house and the adjoining bridge were saved. This incendiary deed was done without the knowledge or consent of the leaders of the expedition, and the destruction of the mill was greatly regretted.

On Monday morning the work of tearing out the dam by use of block and tackle was begun. Removing the heavy stones took all of that day and part of Tuesday morning. The water went out with a tremendous rush toward the completion of the work, turning big logs end over end. The force of the wave of impounded water was felt at Cacheville, in Yolo county about thirty miles down the creek. The demolition completed, the men dispersed to their homes. No liquor had been allowed within the lines, and general orderliness had been observed.

Water Company Sues the County

On January 29, 1869, the Clear Lake Water Company commenced suit in the Twelfth District Court against Jacob Bower and 183 other citizens of Lake county, the list including the names of all the participants that could be ascertained. The company claimed \$250,000 damages. Its counsel were McM. Shafter, Seawell and Hubbard. A change of venue was secured and the trial was held at Fairfield. The jury found that the dam was a nuisance and sustained the people in abating it. The company appealed to the Supreme Court from this decision. While this suit was in progress, the water company began another action against the Lake county supervisors for \$50,000 actual damages and \$100,000 accumulated damages. This suit was tried in Yolo county in May, 1871, the jury disagreeing, being eleven for the county and one for the company. A second trial was held in Yolo county in September of that year, and while this was in progress, a compromise was agreed upon. Its terms were that each party was to pay its own costs, and the county was to allow judgment against it for \$20,000, which the company was to accept in bonds. The unpaid remainder of these bonds, which were re-funded several times, is now held by the state of California.

Lower Lake had the finest school house in the county, a two-story brick building, erected in 1877. The Lower Lake brewery was started in 1870 by Keitz & Co., later sold to C. Hammer and in 1875 to C. F. Linck, and which operated under various proprietors until 1903. A planing mill was started by S. H. Thompson in 1877. A newspaper called the Observer was published at this town in 1866, but no record exists of the identity of its first editor or proprietor. D. M. Hanson founded the Clear Lake Sentinel in 1866, advocating Lower Lake for the county seat. After that object was accomplished, Mr. Hanson moved his paper to Yuba City.

The Lower Lake Bulletin was started August 28, 1869, by L. P. Nichols, later conducted by J. B. Baccus, Jr., in 1879 by John B. Fitch, and acquired by A. E. Noel in October, 1885, by whom it was run until his death in March, 1893, when his widow assumed charge and has since edited and published the paper.

The Clear Lake Press was also established in Lower Lake by Mr. Baccus, in 1885. For a period it was edited by W. H. Adamson, and moved to Lakeport by John L. Allison in 1891.

CHAPTER XVII

Lakeport and Other Towns

The first store at Lakeport was built in 1856 by Dr. E. D. Boynton (though a man named Johnson sold goods there in 1855) at a point, later known as Tuckertown, on the present southern boundary of the town. He disposed of the merchandising business to Cyrus Smith, and the latter sold to George Brewington and Burr Caldwell. These proprietors built a new store on the knoll in the south limits of Lakeport, now the Platt Addition, and moved their stock to it. George Nutter and then Aaron Levy acquired this business in 1858 and the latter only retired from continuous service in merchandising at Lakeport in December, 1913.

William Forbes had pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the present site of Lakeport in 1859. He erected a small wooden building on a site which is now south of First and west of Forbes streets. When, on the organization of the county, in 1861, the commissioners were investigating possible sites for the county seat, Forbes offered a free grant of forty acres to the county for the location of its capital upon his property. They accepted his offer, insofar as they had authority, and when the county seat election resulted in Lakeport's selection, Forbes deeded the land. The title to a strip of this grant, overflowed land on the present town's lakefront, is still held to rest in the county judge, now represented by the superior judge.

The town sprang into existence upon settlement of the county seat location. James Parrish started the first blacksmith shop, on the east side of Main street, south of First. The Clear Lake Journal was founded in September, 1865, published weekly by E. B. Wilson & Co., but had a brief existence. In October, 1866, J. H. F. Farley established the weekly Clear Lake Courier. The business men of that period as shown by the advertising columns of its early issues, were J. S. Downes, M. D.; S. K. Welch, attorney; Woods Crawford, attorney; S. Chapman, shoemaker; J. R. Millett, dentist; J. Southard, barber; J. T. Mathes, saloon; H. Cohen, H. Charmak and A. Levy, general merchandise; Col. Lansing T. Musick, hotel. About nine business buildings, the courthouse, which occupied the present site, and a few dwellings constituted the extent of the village in 1866. Development was slow while the county seat was at Lower Lake, but on its restoration in 1870, Lakeport commenced a rapid and steady growth. It had 400 population in 1870.

Clear Lake College was instituted at Lakeport in September, 1876, by Prof. John A. Kelly. Seven youths were admitted to the academic department at that time. It won public favor to the extent that fifty-four students were matriculated during its first year. The college was incorporated under the title of Clear Lake Collegiate Association, on January 12, 1881, with the following officers: John A. Kelly, president; Samuel Clendenin, vice president; S. K. Welch, secretary; Thomas Haycock, treasurer; H. W. Rice, auditor. At the first commencement exercises, June 9, 1881, the degree of B. A. was conferred on William J. Mewhinney, of M. A. upon James L. Woods, and LL.D. upon S. K. Welch and S. C. Hastings. This college succumbed to adversity in a few years. A private school conducted by Miss Mary Stark commenced tuition in January, 1879, and continued for a short time.

Prof. John Overholser established the Lakeport Academy in 1884. The school was first conducted in a building at the corner of Fourth and Forbes streets, Lakeport. It had four pupils on the opening day, but sixteen registered before the year was out. Professor Overholser taught alone for two years. Subsequent assistants were Miss Rooney, Miss Eloise Boone, Miss Sara Haycock, the latter being now Mrs. J. G. Crump of Lakeport.

In 1890 the Academy was incorporated, the first board of directors being W. D. Rantz of Scotts Valley, A. M. Reynolds, Marshall Arnold, Lilburn H. Boggs, Milton Wambold, W. A. Maxwell and Frank D. Tunis of Lakeport. Two thousands dollars was subscribed in stock, with which a building was erected on land donated by Mrs Zilphia A. Carly in the north end of Lakeport.

The Clear Lake Union High School district was formed on May 4, 1901, by nineteen school districts in the northern and central parts of the county. The proposition carried by the small majority of five votes, the result being 192 votes for and 187 against. Lakeport voted strongly for it and Upper Lake almost solidly against it.

The late Charles W. Haycock was one of the strongest advocates of the high school. The first trustees, one elected from each district, were W. E. York, J. R. Garner, C. M. Hammond, chosen chairman; John M. Wiles, Walter Phillips, John Morrison, C. White, C. M. Crawford, W. N. Thompson, Ira Carpenter, Thomas Patten, Perry Emerson, Alonzo Lea, Palmer, Simmons, Mrs. Clark, J. Callahan, W. W. Woodward, Frank Greene. The trustees were unable to agree unanimously on a site, and at an election on July 31, 1901, Lakeport was selected, receiving 300 votes to Upper Lake's 244. C. M. Hammond, J. W. Morrison and W. E. York constituted the first executive committee.

The district rented the Academy building, and Professor Overholser became the science instructor. Prof. F. G. Sanderson was the first principal, and Miss Ora Boring was also a teacher. The high school started with forty students, October 1, 1901, and attendance rapidly increased. Subsequent principals have been Ovid Ritter, Dr. A. A. Mackenzie, Horace N. Caldwell and J. LeRoy Dixon. A proposition to bond the district for \$30,000 to build a new school failed of the necessary two-thirds vote at an election on May 23, 1913, the proposed bond issue receiving 472 votes to 411 against.

The Bank of Lake was organized March 10, 1874, with capital stock of \$100,000. The first officers were S. Bynum, president; A. Levy, treasurer; F. D. Tunis, secretary; George Bucknell, S. K. Welch, A. F. Tate, S. Broadwell, S. Bynum, J. T. Boone, J. R. Cook, A. Levy, C. Hartson, Dr. J. S. Downes, and A. G. Boggs, directors. Its present directors are William A. Lange of San Francisco, W. E. Greene of Santa Rosa, A. Levy, M. S. Sayre, president; L. J. Shuman, Joseph Levy, W. C. Moore of Lakeport.

The Farmers' Savings Bank was incorporated December 14, 1874, also with capital stock of \$100,000. Its incorporating directors were R. S. Johnson, also president; William J. Biggerstaff, J. H. Renfro, D. V. Thompson, Lindsay Carson, D. J. Taylor and George Tucker. J. W. Mackall was the first cashier. Lindsay Carson, a brother of the famous frontier scout, Kit Carson, became president in 1875. L. H. Boggs became assistant cashier in 1876, and his father, Henry C. Boggs, was elected director and president in 1878. G. W. Piner and J. F. Burger became interested in this bank in the same year. The present directors of this bank are J. W. Boggs, pres-

ident; J. Banks, F. H. Boggs, H. C. Boggs, W. D. Rantz, of Lakeport; S. T. Packwood of Upper Lake; Andrew Smith of Big Valley.

The Lakeport flour mill was built by L. A. Young and Hill in November, 1871. The builders sold it to H. C. Boggs in 1873, and in 1875 M. Starr became proprietor, operating it until 1895, when J. Banks and J. M. Church bought it. J. Banks has conducted it alone since 1907.

A brewery was established by R. O. Smith in 1863, located at first in Scotts Valley, but in the fall of 1864 moved to a site one-half mile west of Lakeport. This institution ceased business about 1900.

Tradition tells of the establishment of three newspapers in the earliest years of Lakeport's existence, but no definite record is known of them. These were the Times, with John Pendegast at one time editor; the Journal, of which David Pitman Iamo was one of the editors and proprietors in 1865; and the Democrat. All were of brief duration. The Clear Lake Courier was started by J. H. F. Farley, a printer, on October 6, 1866. C. B. Woods was the editor, and the paper's policy was strongly Democratic, almost openly advocating secession.

The Lake County Bee was established in Lakeport March 8, 1873, by J. B. Baccus, Jr. L. Wallace became a partner in the Bee June 14, 1877, and on August 23rd of the same year, C. S. Smyth bought the interest of Baccus. The next year R. W. Crump bought Smyth's interest, and he and Wallace conducted the paper from October 24, 1878. On September 18, 1879, A. C. Jackson became part proprietor with Crump. April 20, 1880, A. C. Jackson & Co. succeeded Crump & Jackson.

The Lake Democrat, of the same political belief as the Bee, was started June 15, 1875, by A. A. R. Utting, who continued in charge until April, 1879, when John R. Cook came into possession. On September 11, 1880, the Bee and Democrat were consolidated, with J. R. Cook and A. C. Jackson as editors and proprietors. The Bee-Democrat was successively edited by Marshall Arnold in 1891, and George Ray in 1892. The Avalanche was founded by R. J. Hudson and run by H. A. McCraney and T. H. Rush in its brief existence about these years. W. L. Rideout worked on the Avalanche from 1893, and succeeded to its management in 1895. Frank W. Beach and Burt G. Sayre acquired the Bee, which had then dropped the additional name of Democrat, in 1893. Fred N. Loring and Henry Howe conducted it in 1895; Loring and Rideout took charge of it in August of that year. H. W. Wood edited it for a month in 1903. Rideout returned to its management, leased and later sold to H. F. Cross, who conducted it, with exception of a month under Harry Odell, until November, 1913, when J. J. Morton took charge.

Following the removal of the Clear Lake Press from Lower Lake to Lakeport in 1891 it was conducted by John L. Allison. January 4, 1895, the paper came into possession of the Hanson brothers, Nathan, Frank and David M., the last-named editing it. Before the end of that month, Mr. Allison recovered the plant and resumed management, associating with him David F. McIntire and the latter's mother-in-law, Mrs. Marcia Mayfield. June 7th of the same year, Mayfield & McIntire acquired Allison's interest. On September 16, 1905, Percy H. Millberry leased Mrs. Mayfield's share and continued in partnership with McIntire until October 5, 1907, when Ben S. Allen leased the latter's interest. Allen retired December 15, 1907, Millberry assuming the entire lease. Millberry installed the first standard linotype

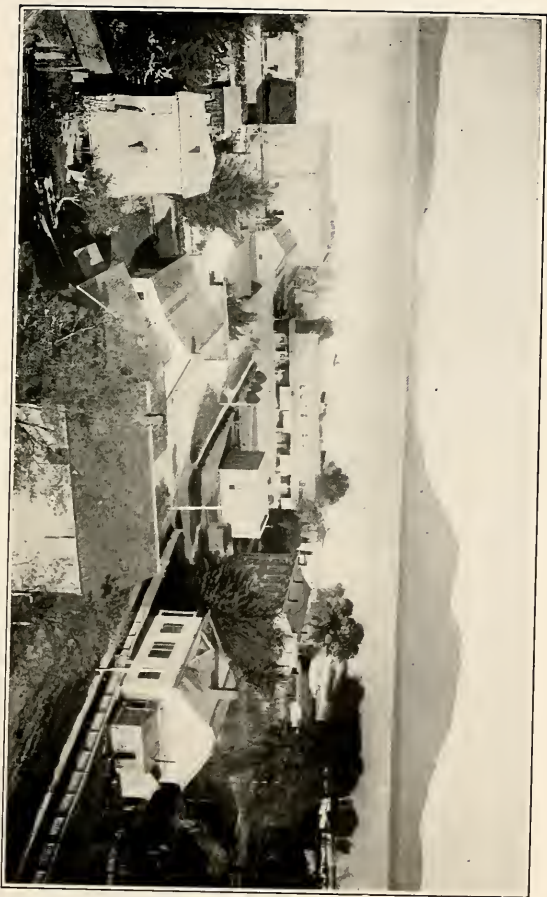
in Lake county on April 15, 1912, and purchased the paper in September, 1913.

Lakeport was incorporated in 1888, and is still the only incorporated town in the county. The present courthouse was built in 1870, and received an outer cement coating in 1906. The A. Levy brick block was burned in 1890, and immediately rebuilt and a story added. Lakeport citizens voted \$15,400 bonds for a municipal water system December 20, 1898. System was completed in 1899 and has been successfully conducted since. Municipal wharf built in 1904. Town installed septic sewer system in 1907. Municipal library opened May, 1907. Cricket a favorite sport in county during 1891-94. Burns Valley and Lakeport teams met San Francisco cracks. Water carnivals given at Lakeport in July, 1896, and in June, 1907. Lake county voted saloons out in 1893; hop buyers boycotted county growers; in 1895 county returned to "wet" column. In April, 1912, Lakeport abolished saloons; in November of same year people passed by initiative an anti-saloon ordinance for entire county, the first entire county going "dry" in California. Lakeport confirmed anti-saloon stand by larger majority in April, 1914. Electricity first furnished Lakeport in 1911 by Mt. Konocti Light and Power Co.

The first recorded sailboat on Clear-Lake was the "Plunger," sixteen feet long, owned by J. Broome Smith. It was brought over the mountains by wagon. The next boat of importance was a forty-foot schooner built by Henry Alter in 1862. The "Lady of the Lake," of twenty-five feet length and unusual breadth, was launched by Captain Carr in 1866, and was a favorite pleasure yacht for many years. The "Hallie" was the pioneer steamer on the lake. She was purchased in San Francisco by Capt. R. S. Floyd and brought by wagon by Capt. J. K. Fraser from Napa to Lower Lake. On the mountain road the wagon upset and the craft was precipitated into a canyon, but was reloaded without serious injury. The "Hallie" was launched in July, 1873. In August of that year Mrs. Chapman had a wharf built opposite her property on the lake, the present Benvenue hotel site, which was the first wharf in Lakeport. The Hallie was raised from the lake-bottom at Sulphur Banks by R. D. Winters in 1908, rebuilt, and is now in use by the Yolo Water and Power Company dredger tender. This boat was originally a tender for the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

The "Emma Garratt" was the next steamer, and was built in Lakeport in 1874, by Captains J. B. Robinson and William S. Luke. This craft was of seventy-five feet length, had a stern paddle-wheel, and cost \$7000. She was operated for passenger and freight service between Lakeport and East Lake. The "Mamie Coghill" was another old-time steamer operated on the lake by the Bank of Lake. The "City of Lakeport," built by Captain Floyd in 1875, was a seventy-eight foot model of the then finest steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco, having but nine feet beam, and was brig-rigged. Up to 1879 the City of Lakeport made daily trips between Lakeport and Lower Lake, Capt. J. K. Fraser commanding. This steamer was used on the run between Lakeport and Bartlett Landing until 1906. She sank at moorings off Lakeport in 1908, and a few months later was raised, beached and broken up. The first wharf of the Bartlett Springs line was built in 1888, at the foot of Second street.

The Colusa, Lake and Mendocino Telegraph Company had a telegraph line from Colusa to Lakeport in 1874, which was afterward extended to Calistoga. In 1881 C. E. Lark acquired this line, and changed the company name to



LAKEPORT, CLEAR LAKE AND MOUNT KONOCOTTI

the Northern Telegraph Company. The earliest public travel was by horse stage lines into the southern end of the county, via Napa and Pope Valley, and later from Calistoga, via Middletown, Cobb Valley, and Kelseyville to Lakeport. In the '70s the most favored stage route was from Cloverdale, then the terminus of the Donohue railroad, via Kelseyville, Lakeport and Upper Lake to Bartlett Springs. Another line ran from Lakeport via Upper Lake, Witter Springs, Pearsons Springs and Blue Lakes to Ukiah. Steamer service connected Lakeport and East Lake (Sulphur Banks).

Kelseyville

This town, near the site of the first white man's habitation in the county, had no development for years after the massacre of Stone and Kelsey. A blacksmith named Benham started a shop there in 1857. Associated with him was a wagon-maker named German. No other business place was established until 1864, when T. F. Fall opened a store. Rosenbreaux & Pace also established a store and boarding house in the same year. The town has since grown slowly but steadily. The New Era was published there by Otha L. Stanley in 1890. The Kelseyville Sun was started in 1901 by McEwen & McEwen, and conducted by them until sold to E. E. Bryant in 1912.

Upper Lake

Following the first settlement of this section, as described in the general history, there came in J. M. Maxwell, J. B. Howard, M. Shepard, J. Gilbert, L. A. Young, J. M. Denison, J. F. Crabtree, Caspar Sweikert, George A. Lyon, Sr., A. J. Alley, George Bucknell, T. P. Maxwell, M. Waldfogel, S. H. Alley, C. C. Rice, D. V. Thompson, J. B. Robinson, R. C. Tallman, J. F. Burger, J. O. Sleeper, J. Pitney, M. Sleeper. One of the first schools was located at Upper Lake, J. W. Mackall, later cashier of the Farmers' Savings Bank at Lakeport, being the first teacher. William B. Elliott had a blacksmith shop there in 1856.

The formation of the town began in 1866, when a man named Bukofsky had a store there, and Caspar Sweikert a blacksmith shop. Bukofsky sold to Houghton, and he to N. McCrosky. Henry Taylor established the first hotel. William Elliott erected a grist mill in 1858, which was operated until 1867. The Upper Lake planing and grist mill was erected in 1875 by Thomas Keatley.

Stock raising and alfalfa growing for seed have been the principal industries of this section. The establishment of bean canneries has given Upper Lake a big business growth.

Bean Canning

Henry Wambold was the pioneer in the string bean canning industry. While proprietor of Laurel Dell resort in 1900, he experimented in that line, and gave up the hotel business to operate a cannery at Tule Lake. In 1899 he started to reclaim that shallow and tule overgrown body of water, to utilize the rich silt, which made fertile bean land. His successor, the Lake County Canning Co., has completed this reclamation and operates a big cannery, built in 1909.

A. Mendenhall established a bean cannery near Upper Lake in 1897, and has operated successfully every season since, giving employment to 400 people in the season.

The Lakeport Cannery, a stock company, started in 1902, under direction of Mr. Wambold and C. L. Tindall, but failed in a few seasons by reason of its distance from the bean fields.

In 1868 I. N. Chapman, a surveyor sent by the United States authorities to survey the Lupyoma grant, which had been declared government land, attempted a scheme to deprive the settlers of their lands. Delaying the making of entries, he took his field notes to San Francisco. Judge A. P. McCarty suspected Chapman's designs, obtained appointment as his deputy, and notified every settler to file the proper papers, which were hurried by messenger to the land office at Sacramento. Within a few days applications came from San Francisco speculators for practically all the lands within the grant. Chapman had connived with these applicants and aided them by making new plat books, but the conspiracy was defeated by McCarty's prompt action.

Beginning of Middletown

Guenoc was the name of a village started in Coyote valley, which had but a brief existence. Herrick & Getz had a store there in 1860, the first store in the southern end of the county, but moved it the same year to Lower Lake. Strader & Clark started a store there in 1866, and O. Armstrong had a saloon there soon afterward. An Odd Fellows' hall was built, but was moved to Middletown in 1871. The founding of the latter town, nearer the quicksilver mines and at the junction of two roads killed Guenoc.

The first house was built at Middletown in the fall of 1870 by J. H. Berry, who conducted a hotel therein. O. Armstrong started a saloon in the same year. C. M. Young bought a half-interest in the townsite in 1871. D. Lobree started the first store in 1872. The town developed and prospered in the days of extensive quicksilver mining in that section. It was then, as now, connected by stages with Calistoga, Lower Lake and Lakeport. A brewery was established in 1875 by Munz & Scott, which continued under varying management until recent years. The Middletown Independent was established in 1886 by P. B. Graham and J. L. Read. Read bought Graham's interest in 1889 and later in the same year sold a half interest to W. C. Pentecost. In 1895 Read again acquired full control, placed T. A. Read as editor until 1899, and then Warren E. Read until 1904, when the paper was sold to J. D. Kuykendall. The latter conducted it one year and sold it back to J. L. Read, Warren Read again becoming editor. On October 11, 1906, the paper passed to A. O. Stanley, who published it up to January 1, 1911, when he leased it to his son, "Mort" Stanley. The Independent was Republican in politics up to 1906, and independent since.

Quicksilver mining in this section reached the height of its development about 1895. The Great Western Mine, operated by Andrew Rocca, employed 250 men and was equipped with modern machinery. This mine had been located in 1850, but little development was made until 1872, when E. Green and Hiram Taft operated it. The Mirabel mine was another large producer. The Great Western and other small mines still produce considerable quicksilver.

A franchise to construct and operate a toll road was granted by the Legislature in 1866 to John Lawley, a Mr. Patterson and Henry Boggs. The road was built in 1867 from Calistoga over Mt. St. Helena to Middletown. The toll road is still in operation by the Lawley heirs, a suit in 1909 to terminate the franchise by reason of the death of the original grantees having been decided in their favor.

CHAPTER XVIII

Some of the Resources of Lake County

Mining for borax was conducted in 1856 at Borax lake, east of Clear lake. Dr. J. A. Veatch was the discoverer of the mineral, and formed the California Borax Company, comprising Messrs. Peachy, Billings, Heydenfeldt, Ayers, Maynard and others. The apparatus for extracting the borax from the lake bottom was crude, and the enterprise was not profitable. Gen. W. S. Jacks, an Englishman named Oxland and Colonel Lightner successively worked as manager. The early miners of this company discovered a bonanza, however, when prospecting on the shore of the east arm of Clear lake. They mined there for sulphur, evidences of which existed widely, but soon discovered the section was rich in cinnabar, or quicksilver ore.

First operating in 1874, under the old name of the California Borax Company, then consisting of John Parrott, Tiburcio Parrott, W. F. Babcock, D. O. Mills and the William Burling estate, the corporation was changed to the Sulphur Banks Quicksilver Mining Company. With inadequate machinery, in the first two years of operation, quicksilver to the value of \$600,000 was produced. The average monthly production in 1876 was valued at \$40,000. Harry Lightner was the first superintendent. Sulphur Banks grew to be a town of 1000 population, 600 of the people being Chinamen, who worked in the poisonous fumes of the furnaces and concentrators. The mine greatly developed other business in the county. F. Fiedler was the superintendent in the flush times up to 1881. The operations previous to that time had all been surface workings, but shafts were sunk that year. The country abounds in hot springs, and it was found to be impossible to work for any distance below the surface. The production began to decline. John F. Jeffress, Richard White, Robert Dinsmore and other superintendents operated on a gradually lesser scale. Riley A. Boggess had been connected with the mine, and in 1901 he promoted the formation of the Empire Consolidated Quicksilver Mining Company, floated a considerable amount of stock in the East and secured the names of prominent New York capitalists for directors. The new company purchased the Sulphur Banks and the Abbott mines in Lake county, and the Central and Empire mines in Colusa county. The mines were never opened, and the stockholders' money was wasted. The record of the Sulphur Banks since has been constant litigation and abandoned works, but it is believed by many that rich ore still exists there.

Mineral Springs

The many mineral springs of Lake county, possessing curative powers, and which are now intensively utilized by the summer resorts built up around them, and bottling works which conserve and put on the market the entire flow of some of them, were known early. The aboriginal Indians were familiar with the medicinal virtues of not a few of these springs and visited them in numbers. In this way Capt. A. A. Ritchie discovered Harbin Springs at a very early date. He obtained possession by location and held them six years, disposing of the site to James Harbin, who owned the place for eleven years, when Williams and Hughes acquired the springs. The buildings burned September 6, 1894, at a loss of \$35,000. Various owners have since held the resort, which has been a favorite training headquarters for pugilists.

Anderson Springs were located in 1873 by Dr. A. Anderson and L. S. Patriquin, and opened to the public in 1874. Daughters of the original locator conducted this resort to within a few years.

Adams Springs were located upon by Charles Adams in 1869, and successive owners were Whitton brothers, J. S. Friedman and E. R. Moses. Adams has been brought to a high state of development and popularity by Dr. William R. Prather, prominent in political circles in California, who has been its proprietor for twenty-seven years.

Howard Springs were discovered in 1877 by C. W. Howard, who opened them to the public and transferred his interests to August Heisch the same year. This is still a flourishing resort.

Seigler Springs were a favorite resort of the Indians when the white men first came. These aborigines had rude baths arranged in the streams, making possible regulation of the temperature of the boiling waters. A man named Seigler was the first white locator. Dr. J. T. Boone made preparations to develop the place in 1868. Alvinza Hayward and W. Cole of San Francisco bought the property in 1870, and planned on a large scale to make it a popular resort of the Pacific Coast. An immense sum of money was spent by them in constructing a race track, building barns, landscape gardening, etc. Objecting to the high assessment which their improvements induced, the proprietors allowed the place to go almost to ruin. Through many vicissitudes and changes of management, Seigler Springs is still a favored place for tourists.

Highland Springs were discovered by an old hunter named Ripley in the '60s. He did little more than build a cabin and dig a tunnel into the creek bank. Ripley sold to H. H. Nunnally and he to Dr. A. B. Caldwell, who began building a hotel in 1871. H. Shartzler and S. M. Putnam purchased the place in 1872. The extensive hotel was completed in 1875. Dr. Bates and a Mr. Hughes were later proprietors, the latter turning over the property to the mortgagor, John D. Stephens, who, associated with Joseph Craig, conducted it for years. The present hotel was built in 1897.

Henry Wambold built the new hotel at Laurel Dell in 1900, and sold it to Edgar Durnan in 1901. Blue Lakes was a well-known place of resort as early as 1880. The Blue Lakes Realty Co., under management of H. W. Kemp, has greatly improved this resort in recent years.

Soda Bay possesses the distinction of the huge soda spring bubbling from the waters of Clear lake, whence the name of the resort is derived. This feature is not only a wonderful natural phenomenon, but was celebrated by the early Indians as one of their few mythological conceptions. The water, strongly charged with carbonic acid gas, arises also at various points from the waters of the bay. John O'Shea, an early coroner of the county, lost his life by asphyxiation while bathing in this spring. Rev. Richard Wylie of Napa was the first owner of the property, and he leased it in 1879 to A. K. Gregg.

Glenbrook is another resort, situated in Cobb Valley, which has been a favored place, especially with fishermen, since early days.

Saratoga Springs were originally known after the name of the first proprietor, J. W. Pearson, who located them in 1874. He sold to J. J. Kebert in 1878. The hotel was erected in 1874. John Mahrtens was a proprietor of this resort for many years up to his death in 1913.

Witter Springs were discovered by Benjamin Burke in 1870, and were purchased by Dr. Dexter Witter and W. P. Radcliff the following year. A road

was built in 1872, and the original hotel in 1873. B. Holler was owner in 1892. Many cottages were built at intervals, and a magnificent and immense hotel put up in 1905.

Greene Bartlett, then a hunter, discovered the group of springs which have since borne his name, in 1870. Trying the efficacy of the water for his rheumatism, with satisfactory results, he guided a party of fourteen similarly afflicted friends to the place, and claimed they found a remedy for their ills. Mr. Bartlett located on the site, and successive managers of the resort were a Mr. Gordon, W. W. Greene, Long & Brown, D. Alexander, J. C. Crigler, the McMahon brothers, and C. C. McMahon. Beside the original hotel and many cottages, two big and thoroughly-appointed hotel buildings have been erected in recent years.

Big Valley township had the first settlement of white men, as has been previously described. The pioneers who followed soon after the Hammack party include the following, many of whose names are still represented by descendants in the county: Charles Goodwin, Daniel Giles, Dr. J. S. Downes, William Forbes, James Parrish, Dr. E. D. Boynton, George Tucker, George Brewington, B. Caldwell, A. J. Plate, A. Levy, Robert Gaddy, J. H. Huston, W. A. Thompson and family, Peter Clarke, J. B. Cook, W. S. Cook, Preston Rickabaugh, Seth Rickabaugh, B. F. Shaul, G. W. Gard, A. Kouns, H. Cohn, R. Kennedy, J. Ingram, S. F. Tucker, A. A. Slocum, C. A. Piner, J. M. Huston, P. M. Daley, E. B. Bole, J. C. Crigler, Hiram Allen, J. C. W. Ingram, J. T. McClintock, J. H. Jamison. In Scotts Valley there settled Greenbury Hendricks, E. C. Riggs, William Gessner, John Lynch, J. M. Sleeper, J. Davis, A. F. Tate and J. H. Moore. In Cobb valley: John Cobb, Simon Bassett and his son, William D. Bassett. In Cold valley: H. R. Bolter; and in Paradise valley, Isaac Alter.

Mills

While the accessible timber of Lake county has never been extensive, small mills for supplying local demands were established from the earliest period of white occupation. The Bruce saw mill existed on Cache creek in 1856. Thomas Boyd, known as "Dobe" Boyd, from the fact of his having lived in the adobe house built by Kelsey & Stone, built the next mill, a saw and grist mill combined, on the slope of Mt. Hannah, in 1858. It was burned in 1860, and rebuilt on the road between Kelseyville and Cobb valley. Subsequent proprietors were Allen & Shaul Brothers, Benjamin Moore, and H. C. Boggs. John Cobb built a saw mill in Cobb valley in 1859. J. M. Harbin built a saw mill at the summit of Cobb mountain in 1873. Thomas Allison built a flour mill on Kelsey creek, two miles above Kelseyville, in 1860. It was burned, but rebuilt in 1867, and owned successively by Allison & Standiford, and Peter Burtnett. The Lower Lake flouring mill was built in 1869 by J. M. Everetts and William Davy, was operated in 1871 by William Saywood, and in 1881 by M. N. Young. Joel Stoddard had a mill northwest of Middletown in 1881. The early mills in the Upper Lake section were the following: Pine Mountain mill was built by J. Bateman and M. N. Young in 1865. Subsequent owners were H. A. Humphrey & O. Smith, W. H. Manlove, and L. A. Young. The Denison mill was moved from Mendocino county by A. J. Stroup, locating on Little Horse mountain, and in 1872 to Pine mountain, operated later by Denison and G. H. Haynes. J. F. Hanson built a small mill at the head of Long valley in 1875. J. J. Andray had a mill a short distance above Bartlett Springs

in 1875 and 1876. Mills of recent years have been the Gunn & Akers, Peterson and Smith mills in the Cobb-Mt. Hannah section, Mason Bros. on Elk mountain, M. B. Elliott on Bartlett mountain, the McKinley flour mill and electric light plant near Middletown.

Roads

The first roads connecting Lake county with the outside world were from the south via Napa county. The next public communication was established from Cloverdale by two roads, the Dodson road, built in 1865, and Matt Lea toll road, built in 1877. Col. Fred Long built a new wagon road from Hopland to Lakeport, striking the valley through Manning canyon, which was completed in June, 1890, at a cost of \$5000. In the early '90s all roads into the county were toll roads owned by private individuals. In 1899, after continued agitation for a free road, the supervisors purchased the Long road for \$3500. Owing to some legal defect in the proceedings the county treasurer refused to pay the warrant. Long abandoned his road and lost his rights, and neither he nor his heirs received payment for it. The Blue Lakes toll road, connecting Upper Lake with Ukiah, was purchased and made a free road in 1896.

The Highland Springs and Squaw Rock toll road was built in 1891, connecting what was then called Clear Lake station on the Donohue railroad with Big valley. J. D. Stephens, proprietor of Highland Springs, and county citizens subscribed the funds, \$27,000. J. W. Boggs superintended the building. The primitive horse stages over this road were superseded by automobile stage service in 1907. The Lake County Automobile Transportation Co. was incorporated, with M. S. Sayre, William O. Edmands and Euvelle Howard the first directors. At about the same time, William J. Spiers installed auto stages on his lines from Calistoga via Middletown.

Fruit Growing

Stock and grain were the earliest farm products of this section. Cheese making was among the first industries. The only fruit grown was in family orchards. Prunes were extensively planted in the early '80s, W. G. Young, the owners of the Mills and Hilsabeck ranches, and J. W. Boggs being pioneers in this line. Later, following a decline in prices, most of the prune orchards were torn up. Bartlett pears, now the best product of the county, were first grown in 1885, Joseph Laughlin and George Akers setting out the first trees. Pears are also raised on the Boles and Allison ranches.

Clear Lake Water Utilization

From the beginning of white settlement in this region the use of the flood waters of Clear lake has been a constant source of controversy between individuals or corporations, seeking to utilize them for irrigation and power, and the owners of lake frontage lands. The 45,000-acre area of this lake has been a natural reservoir, storing a volume of water from three to thirteen feet in height above the average low water mark over that area, the amount depending on the winter's rainfall over its immense watershed. The restricted outlet of the lake, Cache creek, prevents the flood waters from running off rapidly.

The first friction over the water rights was the notable episode of the destruction of the dam in 1868. Clear lake was declared navigable by the Legislature March 29, 1878, with a provision that there should be no interference

with rights of swamp and overflowed land owners around the margin of the lake to reclaim.

A survey was made by F. Formhals in November, 1892, for a project to convey water in iron pipes for six miles from the Fowler mill site to the junction of the two forks of Cache creek, there to be used to generate electrical power. A narrow-gauge railroad from Rumsey up Cache creek was proposed to utilize the power.

In the Legislature of 1892-93 Senate Bill No. 730 was passed, granting Clear lake to Lake county, but Governor Markham vetoed it. Incorporation papers were filed by James Armstrong, F. A. Simons, J. H. Culver, J. B. Treadwell and C. H. King in December, 1893, for a project to develop Cache creek to generate 40,000 horsepower for electric lighting and power in the city of Oakland.

At about the same time A. S. Halladie filed notice of appropriation of 60,000 inches of water, to be diverted from Cache creek, at what was known as the Grigsby riffle, the junction of Seigler creek with Cache creek. Another appropriation by the same man sought to take the water at the Fowler mill site. A dam across Cache creek, and ditches, pipes and flumes to convey it nine miles below, where it was to generate electrical power, were features of the project, as was also the electric railroad from Rumsey to Clear Lake. The probable real purpose of this plan was to use the appropriated water for irrigating in Yolo county.

J. D. Stephens had filed notice of appropriation of water from Cache creek in Yolo county in June, 1859, the Clear Lake Waterworks Company in 1871, Cacheville Agricultural Ditch Co. in the same year, the Capay Ditch Co. 1879. Dozens of claims were made in Yolo and Lake counties which ended with posting and filing. Some of these early claims and use of water formed the basis upon which the Yolo Water and Power Company is now conducting extensive operations.

The acquisition of Kelsey creek falls to generate electric power for Lake county was agitated by citizens of Kelseyville in February, 1894.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture thoroughly investigated the Clear lake and Cache creek irrigation and power possibilities in 1890, through James M. Wilson, C. E.

C. G. Baldwin of Claremont, near Pomona, sought rights to utilize waters of lake, promising power and light to towns in the county.

Westinghouse Electrical Company offered in November, 1896, to construct a railroad from Vallejo to Lower Lake, in consideration of \$20,000 subsidy from each of Lake and Napa counties, and grant by riparian owners of their lake frontage.

The Clear Lake Electric Power Company secured twenty 40-acre tracts of land in Cache creek canyon, and completed the survey for their dam in March, 1898. This corporation proposed to use power for lighting but not for railroad purposes. The directors in 1898 were R. Wylie, president; J. K. Fraser, vice-president; E. P. Clendenin, H. P. Goodwin, E. H. Winship, general manager.

Thomas J. Rodman sought in 1904 to build dam and keep outlet free of obstruction, not to allow water to rise above 6½ feet above C. M. Hammond low water mark. Attorney General Webb gave his opinion July 20, 1904, that state has control of Clear Lake. Senator J. B. Sanford introduced bill in Legislature February 25, 1905, for an appropriation of \$20,000 to widen and

deepen outlet of lake to prevent winter damage. Bill passed the Senate but was defeated by Ways and Means Committee.

Construction of the Snow Mountain Power and Water Company project of utilizing Eel River in Gravelly Valley for electrical power in Mendocino county was completed in 1907.

The Central Counties Land Company Bubble

Of all the paper projects and promotion schemes which had after repeated failures made Lake county water development and railroads a byword, probably the most sensational was that of the Central Counties Land Company, which absorbed the county's interest in 1906 and 1907. This was one of the activities of J. Dalzell Brown, who was sentenced in April, 1908, to San Quentin penitentiary for eighteen months for his part in wrecking the California Safe Deposit and Trust Co. Lake county people received much of the money of the depositors in that wrecked institution.

The most widely advertised part of the Central Counties Land Company's project was the construction of a boulevard entirely around the circumference of Clear lake, a distance of eighty miles. One unit of this, a 2000-foot wooden trestle bridge across an arm of the northern end of the lake, was completed in September, 1907, at a cost of \$12,000. Brown had a splendid concrete mansion built on the northeast shore at a cost of \$60,000. The Hotel Benvenue in Lakeport was bought and luxuriously furnished, principally for the use of Brown and his associates when in the town. Underlying these frills was the plan to acquire the lake waters for power and irrigation purposes. E. P. Vandercook, one of Brown's associates, filed an appropriation of 30,000 inches in Cache creek, in December, 1906. The Capay Ditch Company and Yolo County Consolidated Water Company lands along Cache creek, the holdings of the Craig and Stephens interests, were deeded to the new corporation. Riparian lands about the lake were bought at high prices. The ranch of Heinze Springe, comprising three miles of lake frontage, upon which the Brown mansion was built, was bought for \$55,000. Of this, \$27,000 was paid Springe in various installments, and later, upon the company's failure, he recovered the land and the mansion, beside retaining the money paid.

The Yolo Water and Power Company Operations

A deed of all the company's holdings to cover a \$5,000,000 bond issue was filed in Lake county in October, 1907. Several efforts to rehabilitate the corporation's project were unsuccessful. Its property interests have recently been acquired by the Yolo Water and Power Company.

The latter company, the only one in the county's history engaging in extensive development work and apparently capable of carrying out its plans, commenced operations early in 1912. A blanket condemnation suit was commenced against all the owners of lake frontage, 207 individuals in all. With one exception, that against W. P. Mariner, these suits have not been prosecuted, but the company has been buying riparian lands or overflow rights. A concrete dam has been built across Cache creek at the Fowler mill site, intended to raise the lake level ten feet above low water mark. A dredger has also been built and commenced operations at reclamation work.

County Development

Commencing in 1907, the county supervisors adopted the plan of constructing steel and concrete bridges to replace wooden structures, and the following were built, at the rate of one a year: 150-foot steel bridge across Scotts creek near Upper Lake, 1907, cost \$5,630; 300-foot steel, across Kelsey creek at Kelseyville, December, 1907, cost \$13,800; concrete, crossing St. Helena creek at Middletown, July, 1908, \$5,865; steel, crossing Cache creek near Lower Lake, October, 1909, \$4,358; crossing Scotts creek at Sailor ranch in Scotts Valley, 1910; smaller bridges over Middle and Clover creeks above Upper Lake, 1911; over Copey creek, Spruce Grove district, 1914.

Railroad Projects

With not a mile of railroad within her borders, Lake county history has been a succession of projects on paper and in the air, with but few ever reaching any material performance. It was a favorite joke with Judge T. B. Bond, an old-time lawyer of Lakeport, that he had in his time subscribed a million dollars for railroads, but was never called upon to pay a cent. The rim of mountains encircling the county has been a discouraging obstacle to railroad construction.

The earliest project was probably that from Rumsey up the Cache creek canyon, for which a survey was made by R. W. Gorrill in 1879. It was supposed to have been fostered by the Southern Pacific.

Marshall Arnold of Lakeport was the chief promoter of a road from Ukiah in 1884, in which considerable Lake county capital was expended. The Taylor scheme from Hopland on a mileage basis soon followed this. A road from Napa county by the McNulty-Pettibone syndicate in 1884 gave great promise for a time, and was believed to have been blocked by the Southern Pacific. Col. Fred Long proposed a wooden railroad from Hopland soon after completing his wagon road.

A survey was made via Blue Lakes to connect with the then San Francisco and North Pacific railroad at Ukiah, in 1890. Another survey was made from Ukiah via Blue Lakes and Scotts Valley, by F. H. Long in 1891. Collis P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific proposed in the same year to build into Lakeport for the consideration of the use of Clear Lake waters. A. H. Spurr offered a proposition to Huntington in 1892, but received no satisfaction.

An electric line was proposed from Pieta to Lakeport in 1892, twenty miles of road and equipment to cost \$120,000.

The Clear Lake and Russian River Railway and Navigation Company was incorporated in November, 1892. The first directors were F. W. Gibson, president; A. H. Spurr, R. W. Crump, D. W. White, M. Justus, A. Levy, C. E. Phelan, M. S. Sayre, W. J. Biggerstaff, William Gessner, H. B. Wells, L. Sailor, W. D. Rantz. Its stock subscription required that no money should be paid until the road was in operation.

At a mass meeting at the court house in Lakeport, October 1, 1893, the Clear Lake and North Pacific railroad, a new proposition, was submitted. The previous Clear Lake and Russian River Company favored this, and urged stock subscribers to transfer their subscriptions to the new company. E. B. Taylor solicited subscriptions. He and M. S. Sayre drew up a construction contract and placed it in escrow in a San Francisco bank. Grading was to

begin at once. Professor Kelly made the survey and estimated the total cost at \$300,000.

Richard Wylie proposed in 1896 a road from Napa county through Conn. Sage, Chiles and Pope valleys, thence up Butts canyon to Middletown, the mines and springs, Lower Lake, up the lakeshore to Kelseyville and Lakeport, a distance of eighty-five miles.

In June, 1900, W. B. King projected the San Francisco and Clear Lake railroad to build a broad-gauge steam road via Vallejo, Napa, Sage and Pope valleys, to southern end of lake. He wanted Lake county to subscribe \$50,000. This scheme was capitalized at \$3,000,000.

What is known as the Boggs road was incorporated in 1903, under the name of Clear Lake Railroad and Electric Power Company. Its capital stock was \$1,000,000, and it asked a \$60,000 subsidy. The directors were L. H. Boggs, Dr. W. R. Prather, J. W. Boggs, of Lake county; G. W. Young of Napa, W. C. Phillips and R. H. Bingham of Los Angeles. G. M. Dodge surveyed the route from Cloverdale to Kelseyville. The Lakeport town trustees and the county supervisors granted franchises to this company, which were later forfeited for non-use.

The Santa Fe company made a survey through Lake county near Potter Valley south to tidewater in 1904, in an effort to tap the redwood regions of Mendocino and Humboldt. This, a likely project, was abandoned when that company joined with the Southern Pacific in the purchase of the California Northwestern, or Donohue road, giving the Santa Fe the desired feeder, in 1905.

The Napa and Lakeport Railroad Company—the R. M. Hotaling project—was one which gave great promise of success in 1905 and 1906. Many citizens believe the earthquake and San Francisco fire of April 18, 1906, and the resulting money stringency, alone prevented the building of this road. W. M. Rank, W. A. Cattell, C. K. Field, R. H. Bishop, J. Wilder, D. D. Sales, Geo. H. Mastick, James L. deFremery and Theodore A. Bell were associated with Hotaling. This company asked no subsidy, but offered part of its \$2,000,000 capital stock for sale at half par value. About \$25,000 was subscribed, and many rights of way were given.

Coincident with the highest point of this road's progress, the Clear Lake and Southern Company came into the field. It endeavored to secure rights of way, but asked for no stock subscriptions. H. G. Comstock, Guy C. Calden, H. L. Johnson, J. W. Dorsey and A. H. Elliott addressed a meeting in Lakeport in October, 1905, making glittering promises, but nothing substantial materialized. This move was apparently an effort to obstruct the construction of the Napa & Lakeport road.

The next project of importance was a local enterprise. Col. J. E. Fulton, W. S. Fry, J. A. Sparks, D. F. McIntire, W. P. Mariner, J. J. Petty, R. M. Beattie, Dr. O. T. Griner of Lakeport, Dr. A. E. Dickenson and J. W. Preston of Ukiah, J. R. Garner of Upper Lake, William Johnston of Kelseyville, "Pop" McCrea of McCrea's resort, were interested at periods of this road's promotion. First called the Sonoma and Lake County Railroad Company, when organized in the fall of 1906 and incorporated in April, 1907, the name was changed to Highland Pacific in September, 1909, when the capital stock was increased to \$2,500,000. The route first proposed was from Lakeport via Highland Springs to Fulton on the Northwestern Pacific road. Later the



VISTA OF BLUE LAKES



KELSEYVILLE AT FOOT OF MOUNT KONOCTI

survey, made by D. F. McIntire, was extended to Santa Rosa. This company sold about \$104,000 in stock.

C. E. Loss, Walter M. James, T. F. Bonneau, William M. Willett, and H. B. Chase promoted the Clear Lake Traffic Company in October, 1908, later incorporated as the Clear Lake Northern Railroad Company, capitalized for \$1,000,000. The names of William L. Gerstle, William H. Tevis and Henry T. Scott were later connected with this project. This company proposed a line from Hopland or Pieta to Lakeport, and completed its survey in March, 1909. The stock subscription in the county reached the sum of \$127,000.

R. D. Winters, then a prominent citizen and contractor of Lakeport, agitated a road from Ukiah via Blue Lakes in 1909, but met with little encouragement.

The Santa Rosa and Clear Lake Railroad Company had been co-operating with the Highland Pacific at its start, but in December, 1910, projected a narrow-gauge road via Kellogg to Middletown and Lower Lake. J. W. Barrows and P. D. Reynolds were the engineers. A survey, several miles of trail, and some six-foot grade were accomplished.

The latest and still pending railroad possibility is the Clear Lake Railroad Company. Its principal agitator was Z. T. Spencer, a merchant of Lakeport, when the project was launched at that place in March, 1911. The first plan was for a narrow-gauge road from Hopland to Lakeport, estimated to cost \$200,000. D. F. McIntire made a reconnaissance of the proposed route. The company was incorporated May 17 of that year, the first directors being L. H. Boggs, S. E. Brookes of Hopland, Milos M. Gopcevic, C. M. Hammond, president; Euvelle Howard, H. V. Keeling, C. C. McMahan of Bartlett Springs, Joseph Levy, M. S. Sayre, Z. T. Spencer, A. H. Spurr. The capital stock was \$500,000, of which 316 persons subscribed the total amount of \$95,400. C. R. Rankin made the surveys. Over \$78,000 in money was paid in by the stockholders. Ground was broken at Hopland on November 18, 1911, and the contractors, Elliott & Axman, continued at intervals with the grading until April, 1912, completing about seven miles of the twenty-three mile route. All of the money subscribed was expended, and the directors found great difficulty in completing the financing. A renewed effort to sell \$50,000 in stock, to make possible the required bond issue, was started in July, 1914, and promises success. The present directors are L. H. Boggs, president; M. S. Sayre, L. P. Clendenin, Lewis Henderson, H. V. Keeling, W. P. Mariner, S. E. Brookes, Joseph Levy, C. M. Hammond, W. P. Hill, A. H. Spurr.

CHAPTER XIX

Officials, Schools, Churches and Fraternities

Following are the principal public officials who have served Lake county since its organization, with the term of their service:

Assemblyman, the county during these years being a separate Assembly district: J. M. Coghlan, 1864-7; J. C. Crigler, 1868-71; W. W. Stillwagon, 1872-3; S. K. Welch, 1874-5 and 1878-9; R. V. S. Quigley, 1876-7; A. P. McCarty, 1880; H. J. Crumpton, 1881-4; E. W. Britt, 1885-6; L. H. Gruwell, 1887-8; C. M. Crawford, 1889-90; J. H. Renfro, 1891-2; these Lake county men elected from Colusa-Glenn-Lake district, Thos. J. Sheridan, 1901-2; Frank H. Smythe, 1907-8.

County Judge, O. A. Munn, 1861-3; J. B. Holloway, 1864-71; E. M. Paul, 1872-9; Superior Judge, R. J. Hudson, 1880-9; R. W. Crump, 1890-03, died in office; M. S. Sayre, appointed 1903, elected 1904-14.

Sheriff, W. H. Manlove, 1861-2 and 1868-9; J. C. Crigler, 1863-7 and 1878-9; T. B. Burger, 1870-3; J. C. W. Ingram, 1874-7; Peter Burtneett, 1880-2; L. H. Boggs, 1882-8 and 1891-4; Gawn Moore, 1889-90; G. W. Pardee, 1895-8; John P. Moore, 1899-1906; George W. Kemp, 1907-10, killed in office May 5, 1910; Lyon Fraser, 1910-14.

Clerk, W. R. Mathews, 1861-5; S. Bynum, 1866-73; W. Mathews, 1874-5; H. A. Oliver, 1876-84; Thomas Bynum, 1885-6; M. S. Sayre, 1886-8; W. L. Anderson, 1889-94; H. W. Brewer, 1895-02; E. M. Alter, 1903, four months; Shafter Mathews, won contest for election, 1903-14.

District Attorney, G. W. Marshall, 1861; Woods Crawford, 1862, 1866-7, 1872-3, 1885-6; J. H. Thompson, 1863-5; S. K. Welch, 1868-71 and 1891-2; A. E. Noel, 1874-5; E. Townsend, 1876-7; D. M. Hanson, 1878-9 and 1883-4; R. W. Crump, 1880-2 and 1887-8; M. S. Sayre, 1889-90 and 1895-02; D. F. McIntire, 1893-4; H. W. Brewer, 1903-6; Charles W. Haycock, 1907, died February 28, 1908; C. M. Crawford, appointed 1908, elected 1910-4.

Recorder: Combined with clerk from 1881 to 1884; W. A. Thompson, 1885-86, same official also auditor, 1887-8; N. Phelan, 1889-92; George W. Minstrell, 1893-8; Frank W. Beach, 1899-02; Euvelle Howard, 1903-6; J. W. Beck, 1907-14.

Treasurer: N. Smith, 1861-2; J. B. Cook, 1863-7; W. S. Cook, 1868-71; J. W. Everett, 1872-7; David Williams, 1878-84; Q. V. P. Day, 1885-8; R. V. S. Quigley, 1889-92; P. T. Boone, 1893-4 and 1899-14; W. C. Moore, 1895-8.

Assessor: E. Musick, 1861-3; N. Phelan, 1864-7 and 1880-1; H. H. Nunnally, 1868-71; H. Allen, 1872-9; J. L. Smythe, 1882-6; W. H. Cunningham, 1887-94; S. S. Russell, 1895-02; C. M. Young, 1903-6; Fred H. Merritt, 1907-14.

Superintendent of schools: County clerk acted until 1864. T. Sleeper, 1864-5; A. P. McCarty, 1866-7; J. W. Mackall, 1868-9; Mack Mathews, 1870-3 and 1880-6; L. Wallace, 1874-7; J. W. Shirley, 1878-9; Mrs. S. M. Gillett, 1887-94; Mrs. E. K. Harrington, 1895-8; Charles W. Haycock, 1898-06; Miss Hettie Irwin, 1907-14.

Coroner: J. W. Smith, 1861; S. A. Copey, 1864-5; L. T. Musick, 1868-9; W. R. Mathews, 1870-1; H. H. Lull, 1872-3; public administrator, L. C. Burris, 1868-9; J. Jenkins, 1870-1; J. O'Shea, 1872-3; the two offices combined after this date; J. O'Shea, 1874-9; J. Male, 1880-2; Ira G. Yates, 1883-4; S. A. Copey, 1885-8; W. M. Woods, 1889-92; Mack Mathews, 1892-8 and 1903-14; R. H. Lawrence, 1899-02.

Surveyor: Joel Willard, 1862-5; L. M. Musick, 1866-7; I. N. Chapman, 1868-9; George Tucker, 1870-5, 1883-4, and 1887-8; B. R. Wardlaw, 1876-7; R. H. Lawrence, 1878-9; J. A. Kelly, 1880-1; S. H. Rice, 1885-8; D. F. McIntire, 1889-90 and 1906-14; J. B. Laughlin, 1891-2; Wright Mathews, 1893-04; John L. Stubbs, 1905, appointed on death of Wright Mathews, elected 1906, failed to qualify.

Auditor: A. H. Spurr, 1889-90; H. B. Sheldon, 1891-2; R. H. Lawrence, 1893-8; office combined with clerk 1899-02; F. W. Crawford, 1903-6; B. J. Turner, 1907-14.

Tax Collector: Office combined with sheriff until 1888; E. P. Clendenin, 1889-90 and 1895-8; Elbert Hudson, 1891-4; office combined with treasurer 1899-02; Frank R. Farrier, 1903-September, 1913, resigned; M. J. Manning, appointed, 1913-4.

Supervisors: First district, in 1884 number changed to Second, S. Hunting, 1861-3; D. D. Jones, 1864-7; J. W. Everett, 1868-71; A. F. Morrell, 1872-3, 1878-80 and 1895-02; R. K. Nichols, 1874-7; L. H. Gruwel, 1881-2; R. F. Miles, 1882-6; H. H. Wilson, 1886-90; A. M. Akins, 1891-4; J. M. Adamson, 1903-14.

Second district, number changed in 1884 to First; J. H. Jamison, 1861-5 and 1876-7; E. L. Green, 1866-9; A. F. Tate, 1870-1; I. M. Davee, 1872-5; G. E. McKinley, 1878-82; J. M. Hamilton, 1883-4; Dallas Poston, 1885-8; C. M. Young, 1889-90; G. W. Rawson, 1891-2; George W. Kemp, 1893-6 and 1901-6; Frank H. Smythe, 1897-1900; Hazen Cheney, 1907-12; T. A. Read, 1912-4.

Third district: J. W. Maxwell, 1861 and 1870-1; C. C. Rice, 1862-7; D. V. Thompson, 1868-9; J. B. Robinson, 1872-9; Wm. Gessner, 1880-2; L. A. Young, 1883-4; David Alexander, 1885-94; J. N. League, 1895-8; Charles W. Phillips, 1899-14.

Fourth district, formed in 1884: L. A. Young, 1885-8; S. K. Welch, 1889-92; William Gessner and Samuel Clendenin tied in November, 1892, election; at special election in following month Gessner won and served until 1896; George A. Lyon, 1897-04; Thomas Patten, 1905-14.

Fifth district, formed in 1884: Lewis Henderson, 1885-08; John Kelsay, 1909-14.

Lakeport Town Officials: First meeting, May 10, 1888. Dr. M. R. Chamblin, president; J. M. Hamilton, C. E. Phelan, Marshall Arnold, W. E. Greene, trustees; James N. Hamilton, clerk; W. A. Thompson, Treasurer; W. M. Woods, marshal; J. J. Bruton, attorney. H. M. Condict was appointed clerk in September, 1888, on the death of Jas. N. Hamilton.

J. M. Hamilton resigned as trustee in 1889, and L. G. Simmons was appointed. M. R. Chamblin served until 1892; C. E. Phelan to 1890; M. Arnold to 1891, resigned, place filled by F. D. Tunis, to 1892; W. E. Greene to 1894, president in 1891, and elected again 1899. Other trustees serving at various periods: Edward Cohn, 1890; P. T. Boone, S. S. Russell, 1892; David Williams and N. O. Smith, 1894; J. W. Byrnes, 1895; Sanford Bruton, B. N. Fisher, M. Wambold, 1896; Joseph Levy, 1898, and succeeding terms; W. T. Whitton, H. D. LaMotte, 1904; A. H. Spurr, 1904; J. M. Church, 1904; Samuel Edmunds, W. W. Page, R. M. Beattie, 1908; F. H. Boggs, 1910; W. C. Moore, Fred A. Greene, Dr. W. R. Lane, 1912.

Succeeding clerks were A. B. McCutcheon, 1890; C. E. Phelan, 1891; M. S. Sayre, 1891, resigned in 1892, reappointed same year; H. V. Keeling, 1894-08; H. B. Churchill, 1908-14; George H. Neal, 1914. Treasurers: F. H. Boggs, on death of W. A. Thompson, 1894; Frank Howe, 1894-1903; John G. Crump, 1903-14; P. T. Boone, 1914. Marshals: W. E. Hixson, 1891, on death of Woods; Sam Allen, 1891; James W. Laycock, 1892; J. E. Mitchell, 1894-8; R. E. Barry, 1898-02; R. J. Hammack, 1902-08; J. H. Miller, 1908-14. Town attorneys: Charles F. Fishback, 1889; Thomas B. Bond, 1890; Woods Crawford, 1892; D. F. McIntire, 1897-03; H. V. Keeling, 1903-10; H. B. Churchill, 1910-14. Town recorder: H. W. McGee, 1889; S. G. Gully, 1889; D. H. Atherton, 1891; W. W. P. Bruton, 1895; J. J. Bruton, 1899-14.

Schools

Of the early history of schools in Lake county, the official records were destroyed in the courthouse fire of 1867. They existed from the time of county organization, the county clerk acting as superintendent of schools up to 1864, when T. Sleeper was elected to that office. The first school was established in Big valley, near the home of Thomas, or "Dobe," Boyd, now the Rickabaugh ranch. The following districts were organized up to 1869, with a total attendance that year of 760 pupils: Cinnabar, Lower Lake, Excelsior, Rincon, Morgan Valley, Burns Valley, Loconoma, Uncle Sam, Kelsey Creek, Lakeport, Blue Lake, Big Valley, Pleasant Grove, Upper Lake. By 1881, Ashland, Bachelor Valley, Bartlett Springs, Cobb Valley, Calayomi, Clover Creek, Cache Creek, Eureka, East Lake, Fair View, Great Western, Gravelly Valley, Highland, Lakeshore, Liberty, Mountain, Middletown, Spruce Grove, Sulphur Bank and Scotts Valley districts had been formed and the attendance that year was 1569. Other districts formed since, some of which have lapsed or been merged into others, are: Mountain Mill, West Lake, Middle Creek, Alcove, established 1892; Mono, San Hedrin, Gruwell, Sunset, in 1896; Konocti, 1910; Hammond, 1912; Big Canyon, 1913, and Long Valley, 1913.

Churches

The Methodist Episcopal Church South was the pioneer church within the bounds of Lake county, having been organized in a school house in Big Valley in 1857. Rev. Norman organized the church. Subsequent early pastors in Lakeport, Big and Scotts Valleys, were Revs. Hawkins, Jones and Clampett, up to 1865; P. O. Clayton, 1865; W. A. Spurlock, 1866; J. L. Porter, 1867; Y. D. Clanton, 1868-9; H. N. Compton, 1870-1; L. J. Hedgpeth, 1872; John Woodin, 1873; W. E. Murry, 1874; R. F. Allen, 1875-7; J. C. Pendergast, 1878-9; B. F. Burriss, 1880; J. C. C. Harris, 1881.

The Episcopal church was represented under the title of Trinity Mission from 1876 to 1881, with Rev. W. S. Neals in charge. The present church was built by Mrs. William B. Collier in 1901 as a memorial to her little son, John Pierre Collier.

The First Baptist Church of Lakeport was organized in 1861, Rev. S. Reily being the first pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. J. N. Burroughs, 1862; D. G. Loveall, 1863; J. D. Banner, 1865-6; B. Ogle, 1866-76; E. Waller, 1876-8; D. L. Taylor, 1868; G. H. Lillard, 1879; R. C. White, 1880.

Clear Lake Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1857. Early preachers were S. W. Norman, James Corwin, G. B. Davis, George A. Lyon, Noah Burton, Asa J. White. The first camp meeting was held at Upper Lake. The Kelseyville church was built in 1870.

The Catholic church has had a mission in this field since 1867. The first priest was Father Luciano O'Suna. The St. Turibius Mission O. F. M., Rev. Fr. Philemon Toepfer, Superior, is planning to build a fine new church and parish house at Lakeport.

The Presbyterian church at Lakeport was organized August 9, 1874. Lots for church site and parsonage were secured in 1878. The house of worship was built in a different location in 1883. The Upper Lake congregation with its edifice was an integral part of the Lakeport church till 1912. For most of the time until 1907 the time and service of the ministry were shared with the Presbyterian church at Kelseyville. All of the ministers

were stated supplies though several times the congregation either called or was ready to call and settle a permanent pastor. The first membership including the Upper Lake congregation was thirteen. The succession of ministers serving six months or more is as follows: James L. Woods, five years, 1873-78; James A. Mitchell, one year, 1879-80; Jacob B. Rideout, five years, 1882-87; Stewart S. Caldwell, one year, 1887-88; Edwin H. Jenks, three years, 1888-91; Hervey W. Chapman, twelve years, 1891-04 (with one additional year alone at Kelsey 1890-91); Henry C. Meredith, one-half year, 1905; (a Methodist, J. L. Woods, Presbyterian moderator of sessions); Wilhelm C. Spaan, two years, 1905-7; Winfield C. Scott, half a year, 1908-09; John P. Hearst, Ph.D., ten months, 1911; George F. Haerle (Congregational) 1912.

Fraternities

ODD FELLOWS: Clear Lake Lodge No. 130, I. O. O. F., was organized at Lower Lake January 16, 1867. The charter members were W. P. Berry, D. M. Hanson, the only one now living; William Farmer, William Kesey, H. Allen, H. H. Nunnally and J. H. Berry. D. M. Hanson was the first Noble Grand. W. C. Goldsmith, still living, was initiated into this lodge in 1867. The lodge built its hall in 1868.

Friendship Lodge No. 150 was organized at Guenoc December 25, 1868, with William Farmer, J. H. Berry, H. H. Nunnally, O. Armstrong, M. Getz, William Amesberry and William T. Miles as charter members. Its first Noble Grand was J. H. Berry. They built a hall at Guenoc and in 1871 moved it to Middletown. A new hall was built in 1875.

Lupyomi Lodge No. 173 was instituted at Lakeport July 16, 1870. The charter members were S. K. Welch, first Noble Grand; Louis Charmak, W. L. Phillips, J. C. Parker, J. O. Johnson and J. W. Robbe. This lodge erected the brick building now known as the Scudamore & Co. store, on credit, and through neglect and mismanagement the creditors took it over in 1885, the lodge charter then being taken to Kelseyville. At the latter place the lodge built a hall in 1886, which was destroyed by fire in 1889, but promptly rebuilt. Konocti Lodge had been organized in Kelseyville in 1875, but lasted but a short time.

Upper Lake Lodge was instituted January 8, 1876. The charter members were Dexter Witter, D. T. Taylor, Orrin Smith, Mark Asher, C. Johnson, C. G. Grove, L. Gurnett, W. Ballinger, R. P. White, W. H. Woodard, G. K. McMath, F. M. Gully, and H. Palmer. Dexter Witter was the first Noble Grand. Their present building was erected in 1898.

Lakeport Lodge No. 351 was instituted April 11, 1889, by L. Carpenter, Gawn Moore, George A. Lyon, S. S. Russell, first presiding officer; Thomas Haycock, W. Keithly, J. R. Edwards, D. C. Rumsey, G. E. Moore and O. McCraney.

MASONS: Clear Lake Lodge No. 183, F. & A. M., was organized at Lower Lake February 4, 1867. The charter members were L. B. Thurman, Charles Wormwood, C. Noble Copey, W. R. Mathews, T. M. Harris, D. M. Hanson, J. D. Hendricks, W. W. Davis, J. C. Crigler, Z. C. Davee, J. D. Adams, Charles Stubbs, F. M. Herndon, William Christianson, C. C. Ruch, L. P. Nichols. L. B. Thurman was the first Master.

Hartley Lodge No. 199 was instituted May 1, 1869. Its charter members were Allen D. Green, first Master under dispensation; Woods Crawford, first Master under charter; D. V. Thompson, L. C. Burris, J. W. Casebeere, M. Sleeper, Thomas Hayter, Ed L. Greene, A. Levinson and William Meredith. The members serving as Master have been Allen D. Green, 1869; Woods Crawford, 1870-2, 1889, 1892-3; J. C. W. Ingram, 1873; James Parrish, 1874-5, 1886, 1888; F. D. Tunis, 1876; John R. Cook, 1877; J. W. Mackall, 1878-9, 1881-5, 1887; John W. Elliott, 1880; Marshall Arnold, 1890; G. W. Mallory, 1891; Angelo Biggi, 1894; C. J. Monroe, 1895, 1900; C. W. Kellogg, 1896; David Williams, 1897; M. S. Sayre, 1898; G. W. Myers, 1899; J. F. McClure, 1901; Euvelle Howard, 1902; Herbert V. Keeling, 1903-4; Jabez Banks, 1905; C. W. Haycock, 1906 and 1908; A. M. Reynolds, 1907; Shafter Mathews, 1909; J. M. Church, 1910; Dr. William R. Lane, 1911; John D. Monroe, 1912; D. W. Greene, 1913; George H. Neal, 1914.

Lakeport Lodge No. 34, A. O. U. W., was organized May 23, 1878, with the following charter members: J. C. W. Ingram, first Master; H. A. Oliver, A. P. McCarty, Theodore Deming, R. W. Crump, J. B. Baccus Jr., A. A. R. Utting, Enoch Yates, J. F. Cowan, Thomas G. Adams, J. F. Scott, Dr. H. J. Crumpton, G. H. White, P. M. Daly, F. H. Vallette and G. W. Wilson. The lodge flourished for a period, but experienced reverses and finally dissolved about 1909.



J. Q. White

BIOGRAPHICAL

HON. JOHN QUINCY WHITE.—More than three decades of close personal identification with the bar and the bench of Mendocino county have given to Judge White an enviable reputation as an able attorney and an impartial jurist. In this era of restless change it is something to have spent so long a period in one community, something to have won his way to influence as he has done, something to have risen to prominence in the eyes of his fellowmen and something to have erected steadily and conscientiously the intellectual and professional structure which indicates his aims and purposes in life. Withal it is something to indicate an attorney's capability and integrity that he should be chosen on the Democratic ticket in a Republican county to serve as judge of the superior court, and re-elected at the expiration of the first term, thus indicating the satisfactory nature of his impartial, able service as judge. It is also worthy of note that at the primary election in 1914 he was re-elected by a large majority.

Descended from a long line of southern ancestors, Judge White was born in Lafayette county, Mo., February 3, 1852, and was a son of John and Lucretia (Williamson) White, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. Primarily educated in public schools, he later attended a seminary in Lafayette county and in 1872 came to California, where he attended the Christian College in Santa Rosa for four years. Immediately after his graduation in 1876, receiving the A.B. degree, he returned to Missouri and matriculated in the law department of the State University at Columbia, where he completed the regular law course in 1878, receiving the degree of LL.B. During the same year he opened an office for law practice at Warrensburg, that state. A year later he removed to Colorado and engaged in practice at Trinidad, but in 1883 he again came to California, this time establishing residence at Ukiah, where he has since risen to prominence as lawyer, citizen and jurist.

In 1878 Judge White married Miss Lula H. Sparks, of Lexington, Mo., who died in Ukiah in 1908. In February, 1913, he married in San Jose Miss Harriet Ortley, a native of Santa Clara county, and a graduate of the San Jose State Normal. For some years she was principal of the Alviso schools. With his wife Judge White is a member of the Christian church.

Shortly after his arrival in Ukiah Mr. White was elected district attorney of Mendocino county and that position he filled for two terms. At the expiration of his period of service he formed a partnership with W. P. Thomas under the firm name of White & Thomas and continued in active and successful practice until he was called to serve upon the bench. In 1902 he was elected judge of the superior court of Mendocino county and at the expiration of the first term in 1908 he was re-elected for another term of six years. Frequently he has been called to serve as judge in important cases in other counties of the state, and, wherever his service has been, he is known for the fairness and impartiality of his decisions. When off the bench his friendships are as strong as those of any man, but in court he is not swayed by the

friendship of litigants or lawyers, and it is largely this attitude of mind that has gained him the confidence of the judges of the higher courts. His name stands for fine public service and progressive citizenship. The movement for the establishment of the Mendocino state hospital had in him a promoter from its inception. During the erection of the administration building of the hospital group he served as a member of the board of directors and was consulted regarding every phase of the management, but later retired from the directorate.

COL. CHARLES MIFFLIN HAMMOND.—Ma Tel vineyard, situated on the eastern shore of Clear lake, and famous for the beauty of its site and abundant natural resources, Colonel Hammond's six hundred acre estate and palatial residence are noted among the most inviting spots in that section of Lake county—the East Upper Lake precinct. Thirty years of scientific care have made it one of the show places of the county. Its grapes and olives have helped to make local products take first rank with their kind. Though he has become one of the most public-spirited citizens of the county, Colonel Hammond is a New Englander born and bred, his ancestors on both paternal and maternal sides having lived in or around Boston, Mass., for several generations. He is a native of Massachusetts, born at Nahant August 4, 1861, but his early life was spent at New London, Conn., whither his parents moved the summer after his birth. Gardiner Greene Hammond, his father, was born in Boston in 1833, and died in 1902. By occupation he was a farmer, cultivating the fine tract of two hundred acres which he owned at New London, on Long Island sound. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Crowninshield Mifflin, was born in Boston in 1835, and died in 1877. Of the six children born to them, Elizabeth Crowninshield, wife of William Appleton, of Boston, was killed in a railroad accident in the year 1880, at the age of twenty-three; she left one child. Gardiner Greene, Jr., is a resident of Massachusetts, Charles Mifflin is mentioned below. Susan Greene is the wife of William O. Edmands, of Lake county, a farmer. Mary Crowninshield, who died leaving two children, was the wife of Edward Brooks and lived at Hyde Park, Mass. Edward Crowninshield, who lives on the old home place at New London, Conn., married Anna Chapin Rumrill, of Springfield, Mass.

Charles Mifflin Hammond passed his boyhood on his father's farm at New London. When eleven years old he entered St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., a preparatory institution for boys, where he took the classical course, graduating in 1879. In the fall of that year he matriculated at Harvard, where he pursued the general course, graduating in 1883. It was only a few months later that he came out to California, arriving at Rutherford, Napa county, in January, 1884. To acquire the necessary experience he began work as a farm hand for Captain Niebaum, who was a vineyardist, and on whose place he gained his first knowledge of viticulture, learning the care of the grapevine and its product thoroughly. From the start he studied his chosen work scientifically, and time has proved that his efforts have not been wasted. During his first year in California he made a trip into Lake county and was so well impressed with the land that in partnership with his brother Gardiner he made a purchase of twelve hundred and thirty-four acres, in the Upper Lake precinct, taking possession on November 1st. His brother subsequently sold his interest in this tract to their brother-in-law, Mr. Edmands, who now owns about six hundred and forty acres of the property, Colonel Hammond retaining six hundred. He has beautified his land by extensive im-

provements and systematic development, and the natural advantages of the site have been turned to the best possible use. Twenty years ago he set out an olive orchard of twenty acres, which is still in prime bearing condition, and he also has a vineyard of twenty-five acres, the varieties including Black Burgundy, Mataro, Carignan, Cabernet Sauvignon, a few Zinfandels, Sauvignon Vert, and White Semillon. His beautiful field lands are also a valuable portion of the property, and he has given proper attention to their cultivation, which has proved highly profitable. Many of Colonel Hammond's ancestors have been manufacturers and men of large affairs in other lines of business, but agriculture has evidently been a wise choice in his case, though undoubtedly the business ability he has inherited has been an important factor in the handling of his large interests, which he has managed with consummate ability. His home is four miles southeast of the town of Upper Lake.

As might be expected from one of his training, accustomed to environments where literary education and general culture have become a matter of course, Colonel Hammond has been zealous in securing such benefits for his adopted community, and it was largely due to his efforts that the only high school in Lake county, the Clear Lake Union high school at Lakeport, was established. His strenuous efforts and material help made the school possible, and he is still serving as one of its trustees. There are many other evidences of progress in Lake county introduced or encouraged by him. Though conservative and not given to favoring things which have merely the attraction of novelty to recommend them, he is a true friend of progress and good government, as he has shown on numerous occasions. He has given his influence and substantial aid to the Clear Lake railroad, is a director of the company, and was Lake county's representative in the Sacramento Valley Development Association. Straightforward and outspoken, Colonel Hammond is thoroughly sincere and honest in his views and in giving expression to them, and though he may have met and incurred opposition it has been in the spirit of his ancestors who preferred to fight in the open rather than use roundabout means of gaining their ends. His heritage of training and conscience would permit him to take no other course than the direct one, and all his methods will bear close scrutiny, and not leave unpleasant surprises for the future to reveal. From his own large possessions, and the extent to which their value has been endangered by the dam on Cache creek, the outlet of Clear lake, being built by the Yolo Water & Power Company, it might seem that his efforts to stop the activities of that company were actuated by selfish motives, but it is well known that protection for himself will mean the same for many others, and he has made stubborn resistance to encroachments, in behalf of his fellow citizens as well as on his own account. He has led the opposition to the company and has proved a powerful adversary, his strict integrity holding the confidence of his co-operators, and his unyielding disposition in what he believes to be a just cause encouraging them to hold out for their rights, for the attempts of the Yolo company to acquire the shore lands of the lake for a sum which would be less than a million dollars—which acquisition would virtually control the forty thousand acres of the lake proper—he considers to be absolutely ridiculous. From the Yolo company's own figures it is shown that the value of ten feet of water in the lake, when used for power and irrigation purposes, is worth a million dollars a year, and he sees no reason why this should not accrue to the people of the county

annually instead of a beggarly pittance being paid once to a few lake shore owners. The closing of the dam would absolutely destroy many thousands of acres lying below the proposed high water level of ten feet, and two-thirds of Colonel Hammond's place would be ruined, as it would be under water till a period of the year when it would be impossible to farm it. The Colonel would like to see what he considers Lake county's greatest asset conserved and saved for the use and benefit of her people, as he believes the wealth of the county generally will be greater if her resources are devoted to enriching them instead of an outside corporation. Hence his support has been given to the side he regards as most deserving.

Colonel Hammond acquired his title by being appointed to serve on the staff of Gov. James N. Gillett of California with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and has kept up old associations through his membership in the University and Harvard clubs of San Francisco. He also belongs to the Somerset Club of Boston. On political questions he adheres to the Republican party, and is unflinching in his loyalty to its traditions and former achievements, the glories of its triumphs during the Civil war period, and the years of unbroken success which followed.

On December 18, 1888, Colonel Hammond was married, in Massachusetts, to Miss Harriet Paine Lee, daughter of George Cabot Lee, the sister of the first wife of ex-President Roosevelt. They have no children. Mrs. Hammond was formerly a Unitarian, but she is now associated with the Episcopal Church.

EDWARD PORTER.—The proprietor of the Richelieu, a native son of Ukiah, was born June 10, 1868, and is the son of Edward and Julia E. (Weller) Porter. The father, who was born and reared in Iowa and there learned the trade of harness-maker, came across the plains with oxen and wagons about 1865 in company with his father-in-law, Elisha Weller, and other members of the same family. Arriving in Mendocino county, Mr. Weller took up land three miles south of Ukiah and Mr. Porter took up work at his trade. The former prospered to such an extent that he ultimately held the title to three large ranches, but the latter, less fortunate in his business undertakings and starting back to the east, was never heard of again, the supposition being that he met with an accidental death on the plains. Surviving him are four children, namely: John E., now of Bakersfield; Van A., who is living at Upper Lake; Edward, of Ukiah; and Malinda May, Mrs. Tallman, who makes her home at Bartlett Springs, Lake county. The mother is now the wife of P. C. Phelps and is living at Upper Lake, Lake county.

After he had completed the studies of the Ukiah public schools Edward Porter took up the task of earning a livelihood and for a time worked on the ranch of his mother in Lake county. Later he followed other occupations. For nine years he was employed as stage driver for Len Barnard between Fort Bragg and Westport. Upon returning to Ukiah he engaged with B. S. Hirsch of the Grand hotel for three years, since which time he has been proprietor of the Richelieu. In Ukiah he was united in marriage with Miss Lulu E. Rhodenbaugh, who is a native of Kansas City, Mo. Although not a partisan in politics, he is staunch in his support of Republican principles. While making his headquarters at Fort Bragg he was an active member of Alder Glenn Parlor No. 200 in that town, also took an influential part in the work of Santana Tribe No. 60, Improved Order of Red Men, and since returning to Ukiah he has become a member of Camp No. 319, F. O. E.



M. S. Sayre

HON. MORTON SMITH SAYRE.—The judge of the superior court of Lake county, who is likewise president of the Bank of Lake and vice-president of the Clear Lake Railroad Company, as well as a large stockholder in the Northern California Telephone Company, was born at Reedtown, Seneca county, Ohio, December 23, 1847, and is a son of John B. and Mary A. (Hanks) Sayre. The father, a native of Benton Center, Yates county, N. Y., married Miss Hanks in Steuben county, that state, and took his young wife to the then frontier of Ohio, where he improved a farm. Four children were born on the Ohio homestead and about 1853 the family returned to York state, where the four youngest children were born. All but one of the eight lived to maturity, namely: Evaline, who died at the age of eighteen years; Morton Smith, the well-known jurist of Lake county; Rozilla G., the widow of Theodore Colgrove and a resident of Los Angeles; Grattan W., a railroad man connected with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with headquarters in Chicago; George H., a gold miner now at Tonopah, Nev.; Dwight O., a stock dealer living in Missouri; and Angie F., wife of U. S. Johnson, of South Dakota.

Between the years of six and ten Judge Sayre lived on a farm in Steuben county, N. Y., and attended the public school in that vicinity. About 1857 his father was injured so seriously that he was left an invalid and, no longer able to engage in farming, he removed to Hammondsport, Steuben county, where in an effort to regain his health the savings of years of arduous labor were expended. However, the son was sent to the common schools and Hammondsport Academy. While a student in the academy he relinquished school work to enlist in the Union army. Early in 1864, when but sixteen years of age, he became a private in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Infantry. Assigned first to the department of the Gulf under General Banks and later to an engineering brigade on the lower Mississippi under Colonel Bailey, he was next transferred to the Thirteenth Army Corps under General Canby and marched from Fort Morgan at the mouth of Mobile bay to Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, where he took part in the memorable siege, thence crossed the bay to Mobile. In November, 1865, when still less than eighteen, he was mustered out at Tallahassee, Fla., and honorably discharged. During his absence in the army his parents had moved to Almond, Allegany county, and he joined them there, attending the local academy for three winters and earning a livelihood by day tasks in the summer months. He also taught at Bishopville, N. Y., for one winter. When twenty-one he entered Alfred University, but stopped the next winter to teach school. Through all of this period he was earning his own way and paying for his education.

Attracted to Iowa by its opportunities, Mr. Sayre lived at Denison from the spring of 1870 until 1880. In 1872 he married at Almond, N. Y., Miss Della Genung, of Almond, that state, who died in 1877, leaving one child, Burt G., now in the hardware business at Lakeport. Beginning in a bank at Denison as clerk, Mr. Sayre rose to be assistant cashier as well as attorney for the institution. In his leisure hours he had read law with Judge M. H. Wygant, of Denison, and about 1876 he was admitted to the bar at Council Bluffs, not, however, practicing in that state except in connection with the bank's law affairs. A serious throat trouble caused him to resign his bank

position and seek a change of climate in California, where he spent the years 1880-85 in business in San Francisco. Being not in the least benefited there, he came to Middletown, Lake county, in 1885, and immediately his health began to improve, which caused him to become a permanent resident of the county. Elected county clerk in 1886, he moved to Lakeport during December of that year. After two years as clerk and two years as district attorney, from January, 1891, to January, 1895, he engaged in law practice with ex-Judge R. J. Hudson, under the firm title of Hudson & Sayre. In 1894 he was again chosen district attorney and re-elected in 1898, serving until January 1, 1903. At the expiration of the last term he formed a law partnership with H. V. Keeling under the name of Sayre & Keeling.

On the death of Hon. R. W. Crump he was appointed by Governor George C. Pardee to fill the vacancy as judge of the superior court. In 1904 he was elected to the same office and four years later was again chosen as his own successor. His decisions in the court are governed by a wide knowledge of the law and a uniform impartiality of temperament and have won for him the respect of the higher courts, as well as the admiration of local people and a reputation for high legal attainments and wise decisions. With his wife, who prior to their marriage on New Year's day of 1907, was Mrs. Maude M. Swayze of Lakeport, he has an enviable social standing in circles where culture and breadth of mental vision, supplementing honorable principles, are the open sesame. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. Always interested in Grand Army work, he has been the most efficient and popular promoter of its interests and has served as commander of Gaylord Post at Upper Lake. At this writing he is inspector of the Nineteenth Masonic district. He was made a Mason at Denison, Iowa, and afterward took the Royal Arch degrees at Dunlap. With his wife he has co-operated in the work of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, while he is now past noble grand of Lakeport Lodge No. 351, I. O. O. F. Besides his interests in the bank and the railroad and his financial connection with other local enterprises, he is the owner of town property at Lakeport and also unimproved country holdings as well as two improved farms in Lake county, all of his interests being concentrated in the county to whose permanent upbuilding he has been a constant contributor.

WILLIAM O. EDMANDS.—There are two notable estates on the eastern shore of Clear lake, in Lake county, those of William O. Edmands and his brother-in-law, Colonel Hammond. They have been established here since the summer of 1884, when three Boston men, including Colonel Hammond, his brother Gardiner Hammond and Mr. Edmands, purchased twelve hundred and thirty-four acres in the Upper Lake precinct, Gardiner Hammond subsequently selling his interest in the tract to Mr. Edmands, who now has about six hundred and forty acres of it. He has made further purchases, his holdings comprising between eight hundred and nine hundred acres. Chosen primarily for its agricultural and horticultural possibilities, this property has been improved under the ownership of Mr. Edmands with the idea of bringing out all of its advantages, with the result that he has a beautiful country home and a large acreage whose value is being increased yearly by scientific cultivation. The systematic care expended on the land has been productive of effects reaching beyond the immediate reward of good crops, it

has vitalized several branches of fruit culture in the locality and stimulated other agricultural interests. Mr. Edmands is occupied with the oversight of his extensive operations as general farmer, stockman, orchardist and viti-culturist.

Mr. Edmands was born in Massachusetts December 23, 1859, at Newton, just outside of Boston. His father, also named William O. Edmands, was a business man of Boston, connected with many substantial enterprises, as more of his ancestors have been, principally in railway and financial operations. His mother, whose maiden name was Frances A. Stickney, was born in Boston, and was also of old New England lineage. She spent her later years in California, much of the time at Lakeport, and died in August, 1912. William O. Edmands is the only child of his parents. In his early boyhood he attended public and private schools in Newton, where he prepared for college. Matriculating at Harvard in 1880, he pursued a course of special scientific study there for three years. He came to Lake county, Cal., in the summer of 1884, and was one of the trio of Boston men who invested heavily in lands on the eastern shore of Clear lake as previously mentioned. His home has been here ever since. The attractions and possibilities of the location appealed to him so strongly that he found real pleasure in supplementing nature's gifts with man's industry, and the ideal conditions he has developed are the outcome of years of thoughtful care. He has superintended personally the planting and culture of his orchards, vineyards, olive and eucalyptus groves; the laying out of drives; improvements along the lake shore; cultivation of plow lands; and the numerous other details involved in the proper management of an estate so thoroughly well handled. Mr. Edmands is a fancier of blooded stock of all kinds. By well-directed energy he has accomplished much to enhance the attractions and convenience of his property, and he has not spared himself in looking after it. The ranch is located on the shores of Clear lake, about four miles east of Upper Lake.

Mr. Edmands has a splendid residence on a hill overlooking an arm of Clear lake. There is nothing lacking which contributes to the pleasure or comfort of the family, and a launch and automobiles make all the local points easy of access. Mr. Edmands is a true New Englander on the question of education and in public-spirited support of all projects for the general good. He has stood firmly with his fellow landowners in Lake county to maintain his rights against the aggressions of the Yolo Water & Power Company, which he considers a menace to individual property holders under present conditions. He has been a Republican in politics, and is a great admirer of many of the policies and aims of his friend Colonel Roosevelt. A representative of old Pilgrim stock, he has the independent courage of thought and uprightness of character which have typified his ancestors for many generations, and his honorable motives and sincerity of purpose toward his fellow men have gained him the highest measure of respect from the people among whom he has settled.

In 1888 Mr. Edmands married Miss Susan Greene Hammond, daughter of Gardiner Greene and Elizabeth Crowninshield (Mifflin) Hammond, who are more fully mentioned in the sketch of Col. Charles Mifflin Hammond, brother of Mrs. Edmands. To Mr. and Mrs. Edmands has been born one son, William Hammond.

GEORGE W. STOUT, M. D.—The distinction of being the oldest physician in Mendocino county in point of years of continuous professional service belongs to Dr. Stout, who arrived at Ukiah November 14, 1884, and since has built up an important practice extending throughout this section of the county. As might be expected of one identified with the same community for a period considerably more than one-quarter of a century, he is earnest in support of progressive movements and capable in the forwarding of civic enterprises. Withal he is one of the local leaders in his profession and through a growing practice he has become an important factor in the professional history of Mendocino county. In addition to medical work and civic enterprises he is interested in financial affairs and serves on the directorate of the Savings Bank of Mendocino County.

The history of the Stout family is traced to Seargent and Penelope Stout, who were identified with the early settlement of New Amsterdam. Jacob M. Stout, the father of our subject, was born at Oxford, Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1816, and in 1826 removed with his father to Greene county, Ill., where he was a practicing physician for forty-four years. The wife of Jacob M. Stout was in maidenhood Maria Henderson, the descendant of Scotch and English antecedents. She became the mother of eight children, of whom seven are living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. Two of the sons, H. C. and J. C., participated in the Civil war as members of Company I, Ninety-first Illinois Infantry. H. C. passed away in Illinois, and J. C. is now a practicing physician in Oakland, Cal.

Near Whitehall, Greene county, Ill., George W. Stout was born February 7, 1858. When he was ten years old he found himself on the frontier, and the experiences in self-reliance there gained proved of much value to him in later life. When he was fourteen years old he rode over six hundred miles from Illinois to Kansas, accomplishing the trip in ten days. All the phases of frontier life became familiar to him during the years that he rode the range and handled stock. Meanwhile he had attended grammar school in Illinois, and after completing his studies found employment in a drug store and studied medicine with his father and his brother, J. C., both practicing physicians. Under them he gained much practical experience as a physician before his graduation from the American Medical College of St. Louis in 1883, so that with the conferring of his degree he was ready for successful work as a practitioner. A trip to California in 1875 had given him a favorable impression of the Santa Clara valley, so in 1883 he returned to that part of the west, joining his brother, J. C., at San Jose. From that place he came to Ukiah the following year, and has practiced medicine here for thirty years.

Dr. Stout was married in Ukiah July 12, 1904, to Miss Lorena B. Harris, a native of California and the daughter of William Harris. The latter, a native of Indiana, came to Dutch Flat, Placer county, Cal., in the early '50s. Dr. Stout is a member of Ukiah Lodge No. 315, K. P., of which he is past chancellor. He is a member of Schaffner Co., Uniform Rank, and is colonel of the Fifth Regiment, Uniform Rank, of California. He is also a member and past master of Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and past eminent commander of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T. He claims the distinction of being the second oldest living past associate grand patron of the Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, California.



Hubert M. Lowen

HALE McCOWEN.—A long service in the official employ of Mendocino county has been sufficient to demonstrate the ability of Hale McCowen and his admirable qualifications for a position requiring accuracy, promptness and a high order of intelligence. Such is the success of his record as county clerk that he has been accorded honors from others not of his own locality, and during the convention of the County Clerks' Association of California, held at San Francisco in 1912, he was signally honored by being elected president of the association, a position that he is well qualified to fill with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. To be selected for such a position affords ample testimony as to his high standing among those filling positions similar to his own, while his popularity in Mendocino county is indicated by his long retention in public office.

Hale McCowen was the son of Thomas and Amily (Leonard) McCowen, both of whom were born in New Jersey, but who came to Mason, Ohio, with their respective parents, there growing to mature years and marrying. Thomas McCowen was a physician in Ohio, and later near Indianapolis, Ind. In 1855 he removed to Douglas county, Kans., in 1857 starting across the plains with ox-teams. He became a pioneer farmer and physician in Potter valley, where he pre-empted land. On his retirement, he and his devoted wife located in Ukiah, where they spent their remaining years and passed away. Their family comprised five children: George, a dentist, now living retired in Ukiah; Helen, Mrs. A. O. Carpenter, of Ukiah; Emily, Mrs. Horton, of Seattle; Hale, and Blanche, Mrs. Landis, of Petaluma.

The first impressions of Mendocino county gained by Hale McCowen were fixed upon his mind at the expiration of a tedious journey across the plains in a "prairie schooner" during the summer of 1857. At the time of landing in California he was a boy of nine, his previous years having been spent on a farm near Indianapolis, Ind., where he was born August 17, 1848, and where he had gained his first impressions of life. Although he found much to interest him in the undeveloped, unsettled west, there remained in his heart a homesick longing for the familiar conditions of his earliest years and at the age of eighteen he availed himself of an opportunity to return east, via Panama and New York, and in Havana, Ill., he completed his studies in an academy.

When Mr. McCowen returned to California from Illinois in 1869 he made the trip on the second through overland train, the journey taking fourteen days. Going immediately to the old homestead in Potter valley he there followed farming and stockraising until 1872, when he came to Ukiah to clerk in a store. Later, with the savings of that period of employment, he paid his expenses in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1874, and was then employed by Dewey & Co., a large publishing house of that city, for a year. The next year he served as bookkeeper with Rea & Ellis, and then returned to a clerkship in Ukiah. During January of 1887 he was offered and accepted the appointment as deputy county clerk and auditor under Samuel D. Paxton. This represented the beginning of his association with the office of county clerk. Such was his ability in the position that he was nominated by acclamation and in November, 1890, was elected county clerk and auditor and continued to be re-elected his own successor from term to term until 1899, when the two offices were separated, and he was elected county clerk, in all being re-elected six times. That position he has filled with honor and fidelity up to the present time, and is undoubt-

edly the oldest county clerk in point of years of service in the state of California.

Meanwhile Mr. McCowen has been a leading factor in civic development. The growth of Ukiah is a matter of deep and constant interest to him. Its educational and moral upbuilding receives his generous aid and its business affairs have his substantial co-operation. Fraternally he is past noble grand of Ukiah Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F., and is a member of Cornelia Rebekah Lodge No. 214. He was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., in 1878, and is past master; is past high priest of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and is past patron of Kingsley Chapter No. 58, O. E. S.; also past eminent commander of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., and is a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco. During the existence of the I. O. G. T. lodge he was worthy chief templar.

The marriage of Mr. McCowen occurred in Redwood valley, August 18, 1880, uniting him with Miss Fannie Thomas, a native of Georgia, daughter of Dr. J. R. Thomas, a man of letters. To them have been born two children, Mary L., Mrs. Cunningham, and Hale, Jr., a graduate of Leland Stanford University, with degree of J. D. He was elected district attorney of Mendocino county at the primary election August 25, 1914.

ROBERT L. RICHARDS, M. D.—The medical superintendent of the Mendocino state hospital is an Ohioan by birth, parentage and education. Born at New Lexington in 1869, graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1891 with the degree of A. B., and from the Medical College of Ohio (medical department of the University of Cincinnati) with the degree of M. D. in 1894, afterward an interne in the City Hospital of Cincinnati and a practicing physician in Cincinnati, his residence in Ohio terminated with the year 1900, when he went abroad to devote especial study to nervous diseases in the Universities of Berlin and Munich. From the very beginning of his medical career he has been deeply interested in nervous and mental diseases, concerning which he is now regarded as an authority by members of the profession. He has been a frequent and liberal contributor to leading medical journals and wrote the section entitled "Nervous and Mental Disorders in Their Military Relations" in the most recent and complete work of this sort, i. e., the two-volume edition of "Modern Treatment of Nervous and Mental Diseases" by White and Jelliffe. Fraternally Dr. Richards is a member of Alpha Tau Omega and the Masons, while in the line of his profession he is a member of the Military Surgeons Association of the United States and the American Medico-Psychological Association. His father was Dr. A. B. Richards, who was a graduate of the same medical college as his son, and who served as a surgeon in the Civil war.

From the time of his arrival in San Francisco in 1902 until his resignation September 20, 1912, Dr. Richards was associated with the medical corps of the United States army as a specialist on mental troubles. The development and first introduction into the army of military psychiatry may be attributed to him. During the years of his identification with the medical corps he saw service in Cuba and the Philippines, was stationed for fifteen months at Washington, D. C., as surgeon in the government hospital for the insane, held an appointment as surgeon for the insane on Ward's island and also served as surgeon at the Presidio hospital, San Francisco. In all of these appointments he received recognition as an expert in mental diseases. Upon resigning from the army with the rank of Captain Medical Corps he became medical super-

intendent of the Mendocino state hospital for the insane, succeeding E. W. King, M. D., who had served in that capacity from July 1, 1893, until April, 1912.

The California state legislature in 1889 passed a bill authorizing the establishment of a hospital for insane at Talmage, three miles from Ukiah. The first board of managers were T. L. Carothers, Dr. E. W. King, Archibald Yell (all of Ukiah), J. B. Wright of Sacramento and Cornelius O'Conner of San Francisco. The site selected by these men is perhaps as beautiful and suitable as could be found in the valley and comprises one thousand acres lying in the foothill region, with distant stretches of valley and mountain providing picturesque environment and attractive view. The first board not only selected the site, but also built the main ward building, kitchen, laundry and boiler house. Subsequent boards erected the administration building, assembly hall, two cottages, stable, dairy barns and other buildings. The total cost of land, buildings, equipment and furnishings exceeds \$1,000,000. The institution maintains a garden raising all vegetables needed except potatoes; a dairy furnishing the table with milk and butter; a poultry yard providing eggs for kitchen use; and fruit trees and vines that afford fruits and grapes for table use. Springs in the mountains east of the asylum fill a reservoir providing the institution with a fine water supply and in addition there are several flowing and pumping wells. Over \$500 per day is spent in maintaining the hospital, outside of the funds necessary for permanent improvements, construction and repairs. Electricity furnishes an adequate lighting system, modern plumbing has been introduced and every other modern convenience has been installed for the convenience of patients and attendants. A complete hydro-therapeutic outfit has been established in both the male and female departments and the laboratory and operating room equipments are complete and modern. Each patient receives a careful study by one of the staff and is then presented for consideration to the whole staff. Special attention is paid to occupational work for the patients and the results have been most satisfactory. The daily menu has been pronounced one of the best in the state by Professor Jaffa.

Upon the opening of the hospital December 12, 1893, sixty patients were brought from the Stockton asylum and two days later a similar number came from the Napa asylum. So rapid has been the increase that there are now about ten hundred and fifty patients and more than one hundred and thirty employes, the whole forming a system directly under the control and scientific oversight of the medical superintendent and his trained assistants.

HOWARD P. PRESTON.—The history of the Preston family is traced to old Southern ancestors, whose lives and accomplishments contributed to the making of history in that section of country. Tennessee was the field of activity for several generations and at Woodbury, that state, Howard P. Preston was born December 6, 1884. Woodbury was also the birthplace of his father, H. L. Preston, who is now president of the First National Bank of that city and one of the old-time bankers of the state, having been intimately associated with banking circles for the past thirty-three years. During the trouble between the north and south his sympathies were naturally with the Confederate cause and none of General Forrest's captains was more faithful and trustworthy than Capt. H. L. Preston, who commanded the Thirty-third Tennessee Cavalry. Four times he was wounded while on the field of

battle, but none of them incapacitated him for service and he was enabled to finish his term of enlistment. For a time after the close of the war he carried on farming in Tennessee, but soon drifted into the banking business and has followed it continuously since. His wife in maidenhood was Thankful C. Doak, like himself a native of Tennessee, and the granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Doak, who bears the distinction of being the founder of the Presbyterian Church in America. Prior to this he had been a clergyman of note in Scotland. The mother passed away August 19, 1892.

Seven children were born to H. L. and Thankful C. (Doak) Preston, all of whom are living and taking their place worthily in the world's activities. The eldest, W. D., is cashier of the First National Bank of Woodbury, Tenn., of which the father is president; T. R. is president of the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga, Tenn., and holds the same position in the Hamilton Trust and Savings Bank, this being an off-shoot of the parent organization (combined assets of the two banks being eight millions of dollars); Mina is the wife of Albert M. Dement, of Cortner, Tenn.; C. M. is cashier of the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga and the Hamilton Trust and Savings Bank; John W. is United States district attorney for northern California; H. L., Jr., is an attorney in Ukiah; Howard P. completes the family. After completing the grammar school course in his home city he attended the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, and left that institution in 1901. Subsequently he was associated with the Thatcher Medicine Company, a wholesale drug company of Chattanooga, as traveling salesman for five years. His identification with the west and with Mendocino county in particular dates from the year 1907, when he went to Ukiah and became associated with the Ukiah Guarantee, Abstract and Title Company. As vice-president of the company he found his time fully taken up with the duties that the office imposed. After an association of about six years with the company he withdrew and came to Fort Bragg, and soon afterward organized the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank. The papers of organization bear the date of March, 1912, but it was not until two months later that the bank was opened for the receipt of business. The institution is housed in a substantial re-inforced steel and concrete structure especially built for the use of the bank, and is a model building of its kind. The Fort Bragg Commercial Bank was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, and now has a surplus of \$7,000 and deposits to the amount of quarter of a million, all of which proves beyond question that it has passed the experimental stage. Mr. Preston has been cashier of the bank since its organization, and much of the success of the institution has been due to his unexcelled business judgment and quick perception.

The marriage of H. P. Preston occurred in Ukiah and united him with Miss Effie Case, who was born in Los Angeles, where she was reared and educated primarily, completing her education in the Ukiah high school. Politically Mr. Preston is a Democrat, stanch in his defense of that party's principles, and personally he is pleasing in manner, gracious in hospitality, and withal a gentleman in the best sense of the word.

GEORGE T. HEYWARD.—It has been the good fortune of the Northwestern Redwood Company to secure for its service men of capacity for this arduous work, men possessing strong vitality and remarkable powers of endurance, with the tireless energy and resolute purpose that carries to successful completion the large enterprises inaugurated by the concern. One

of the youngest of these assistants is George T. Heyward, son of Jesse Heyward and himself as staunchly devoted to the welfare of the company as has been his father. As a result of his industrious efforts he has advanced step by step and has made good to a degree indicative of his native endowments of mind and body. Born at Guerneville, Sonoma county, January 5, 1888, he is a representative of a pioneer family of Northern California and inherits the virile, resourceful qualities that made his grandfather a forceful pioneer in the west. Both he and his father have been lifelong residents of this section of the state and as native sons of the commonwealth have endeavored to promote its best interests, although taking little part in political campaigns aside from the casting of a Republican ticket at national elections.

The grammar and high schools of Sonoma county afforded fair educational advantages to George T. Heyward, whose keenness of observation and quickness of mental comprehension give him a fund of varied and valuable knowledge. Since coming to Willits in 1905 he has assisted his father, first taking quite a humble position and about 1910 receiving promotion to be assistant foreman, in which responsible position he is now engaged. The comfortable bungalow which he erected on State street is presided over graciously by his wife, Lela, who was born, reared and educated at Willits, and in Ukiah October 30, 1909, was united with him in marriage. Her parents are Everett and Margaret (Symonds) Endicott, the former for some years the postmaster at Willits, but now a resident of Berkeley. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heyward are actively associated with Willits Chapter No. 314, Order of the Eastern Star, and his Masonic connections include membership in Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., in which in 1910 he was made a Mason. A young man possessing worth of character and energy of temperament, he is devoting himself whole heartedly to his duties and is a valuable acquisition to the community.

HON. JOHN BUNYAN SANFORD.—Any history of Mendocino county would be incomplete without prominent mention of the "Gray Eagle of Democracy," the editor and proprietor of the Dispatch-Democrat of Ukiah, who as the controlling factor in a leading paper labors for the moral, educational and commercial welfare of Mendocino county, and, while voluntarily drawing away from partisan prejudice, yet exhibits a striking devotion to the principles of his party. With an unusually profound knowledge of public affairs, with an unusually powerful mind capable of analyzing motives behind deeds, and with a temperament enthusiastic yet impartial, he is admirably qualified to guide the policy of an influential paper and to stand at the head of a great party organization. Since he assumed control, January 1, 1898, the Dispatch-Democrat has led the van in every movement for advancement, has advocated schools capable of affording the best training to the young, and has headed every enterprise for good roads, well-kept premises, substantial business blocks and modern improvements. Civic pride is apparent in the policy of the editor. As a pungent and forceful writer he has attained a wide reputation. His critical analysis of public events adds interest and value to the paper. While recognizing the widespread public unrest increasing in volume within the period of his recollection, he is not oblivious to the element of personal equation, which indeed more and more appeals to his humanitarian nature.

Born at Mulberry, Tenn., May 17, 1869, a son of Rev. S. L. and Jane (Kennedy) Sanford, the former a Baptist minister holding successive pastorates at Ukiah, Potter Valley, Willits and Lakeport, Cal., John Bunyan Sanford received his training in the public schools of Ukiah, the San Jose State Normal School and the San Francisco Business College. For eight years he taught in Mendocino county, first at Yorkville and Boonville and later as principal of the schools at Willits and Point Arena. Continued interest in educational work was evinced by a service as a member of the Mendocino county board of education for several years. On relinquishing school work he entered the field of journalism and since has been at the head of the Dispatch-Democrat, making his home meanwhile at Ukiah. On Christmas day of 1898 he married Miss Nina B. Hughes, daughter of Rev. J. H. Hughes, a prominent minister of the Christian Church. They have an only son, Henry Grady Sanford, born May 20, 1901. In fraternal work Mr. Sanford is prominent. For four years he was high chief ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters and for six years he was entrusted with the editorship of the Ancient Forester, finally resigning owing to the pressure of other duties. In the Iroquois State League he has been honored with the office of grand sachem. The Woodmen, Red Men, Elks, Eagles, Odd Fellows and Masons also number him among the members of their local organizations.

Identification with public affairs began when Mr. Sanford was elected to the California state assembly in 1894. Satisfactory service resulted in re-election in 1896 and 1898 and in three successive elections to the state senate, viz.: 1902, 1906, 1908. Altogether his service in the legislature covered a period of eighteen years. During his last term he has had the honor of being the oldest member of that body from point of service. For one term he was a member of the board of trustees of the San Jose State Normal School. In 1904 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention and in 1912 was chosen an alternate, while at the Democratic state convention held at Fresno in 1908 he was chosen chairman. From 1908 to 1910 he acted as vice-chairman of the Democratic state committee and in 1912 he was elected a member of the Democratic national committee to serve for a term of four years. For sixteen years he has been chairman of the Democratic legislative caucus and for a similar period president of the Democratic Press League. His sobriquet of the "Gray Eagle of Democracy" came to him not alone through his forceful editorial writings in defense of party principles, but also through his service in "stumping" the state in numerous campaigns, where his familiarity with party doctrines, his earnest advocacy of old Democratic principles, his logical reasoning and remarkable faculty of interesting and impressing audiences united to place him at the head of the party in the state. He was appointed register of the United States land office at San Francisco, Cal., by President Wilson on June 25, 1914, and is at present performing the duties of that office.

FRANK W. NOEL.—The Noels have been people of influential standing in Lake county from its early days, especially well known at Lower Lake, where the late Hon. A. E. Noel owned and edited the Bulletin until his decease, since when it has been conducted by his widow. A. E. Noel served his fellow citizens in various positions of honor and responsibility. He was a member of the Constitutional convention which prepared the present consti-

tution of the state of California, and he was a leading member of the bar in Lake county, where he was elected district attorney. Later he became owner and editor of the Lower Lake Bulletin, which his widow now publishes.

Frank W. Noel, son of Hon. A. E. Noel, was born at Lower Lake July 7, 1873. He had excellent educational advantages, and also the benefit of newspaper training under his gifted father. When a young man he set type in the Bulletin office for his father, and he subsequently engaged in the livery business at Lower Lake, running a stable for four years, from 1900 to 1904. After the firm of A. M. Akins & Sons began their large general business at Lower Lake he became a clerk in the store, remaining with that concern for seven years. He has a high reputation for business ability and sterling personal qualities, which have long been associated with the name he bears. He is a member of Clear Lake Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F., of which he is Past Grand.

On December 31, 1902, Mr. Noel married Miss Minnie Leona Manlove, daughter of William Henry and Susan (Thompson) Manlove, the former of whom had the honor of being the first sheriff elected in Lake county. He held the office two terms. Mr. Manlove was a native of Petersburg, Va., and died March 17, 1900, on his farm in Big Valley, Lake county. His wife, Susan (Thompson), now a resident of Lakeport, is a daughter of Major Thompson, of Big Valley, one of the earliest settlers in Lake county. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Manlove: One died in infancy, the others being: Louise, now the wife of Nick Cocking, a stockman at Ukiah, Mendocino county; James Joel, a farmer, living in Scotts valley; Virginia Bell, wife of Shafter Mathews, county clerk of Lakeport; Minnie Leona, Mrs. Frank W. Noel; Katie, who married Ed. Manlove, of Sacramento, and died when twenty-one years old, leaving one child, William Alfred, who is now in the employ of the electric railway company at Woodland, Cal.; Hattie Lee, wife of R. F. Kerr, a farmer at Merced, Cal., and agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company there; William D., member of the firm of Manlove & Boone, Anaconda, Mont., dairy-men and butchers; and Navarro Pauline, wife of G. W. C. Mitchell, a blacksmith, of Selma, Cal.

Minnie Leona Manlove, now Mrs. Frank W. Noel, was born and reared in Big Valley, and obtained her early education in the public school there. Later she took a course at the Lakeport academy, received a diploma, and upon examination obtained a teacher's certificate. She completed a normal course, being thoroughly prepared for teaching, which profession she has followed for the last twenty-five years, seventeen years of the time at Lower Lake, where she has been principal for the last seven years. The Lower Lake grammar school, of which she is the efficient head, has eight grades, and seventy pupils are enrolled. Mrs. Noel's close association with her pupils and the families to which they belong has made it possible for parents to have an intimate personal knowledge of the work she is doing for their children, and the appreciation and loyalty which they have shown has not only been evidence of sympathy and a desire to co-operate in her efforts, but has also been a warm tribute to her high character and womanly worth. She and her husband have used their influence to promote and encourage every good movement set on foot in the community, where they are held in the highest esteem. Mrs. Noel is a member of Laguna Parlor, No. 189, N. D. G. W., of which she is a past president and past district deputy grand president.

CHARLES HENRY HURT.—The memories of a lifetime associate Mr. Hurt only with California, for although a native of Missouri, born in Henry county January 20, 1850, he was only three years of age when his parents, William and Mary J. (Ogan) Hurt, both natives of Missouri, crossed the plains with their few household necessities carefully packed in a covered wagon drawn by oxen. The journey, made during the summer of 1853, was one of great hardship and privation. Misfortunes more than once threatened to exterminate the little party of emigrants. Of these troubles the small son was happily ignorant, nor has he clear and distinct recollections of the early days at Lakeport, Lake county, where his father settled in 1855 and endured all the vicissitudes incident to an endeavor to establish farming in a new country upon a paying basis. Schools were few and widely scattered. It was not possible for the lad to attend regularly, but he learned much of importance as he aided his father in the daily round of toil, and the practical experience thus gained laid the foundation of his subsequent success. At the age of twenty-three years a desire to earn ready money for himself caused him to leave home and secure employment in a saw-mill. However, the call of the farm lured him back to country life and since then he has devoted his attention to agriculture in its various departments. To the worthy pioneer couple were born sixteen children, ten of whom are still living, namely: Charles H., of whom we write; William Irvin, residing in Redwood valley; James W., a farmer in Poor Man's valley; A. J., of Upper Lake; Molissa, now Mrs. Gravier of Covelo; Parthena, Mrs. Bates, matron of the Round Valley Indian School; Levi, of Covelo; L. B., of Round Valley; Adah, Mrs. John Eldred, of Los Molinos; and Ida, Mrs. Cyrus, of Covelo, the two latter being twins. The father spent his last days in Round valley, where the mother still resides, aged eighty years.

Upon his arrival in Round Valley, Mendocino county, August 15, 1884, Mr. Hurt secured eighty acres of land, which in 1891 the government bought from him to form a part of the present Indian reservation. Being pleased with conditions here, he decided to buy another farm and establish himself permanently as a resident. On the east side of the valley he bought an eighty that forms the nucleus of his present highly improved property. Another tract of eighty-three acres was bought in 1904 from John Williams, and in the same year he purchased eight hundred acres of range land on the south of the middle fork of Eel river. His neat residence and adequate farm buildings are located one mile east of Covelo. Among the residents of Round valley he has a reputation as one of the most efficient farmers and stock-raisers. Nor does the care of the land and the stock represent the limit of his energies, for in addition he has been an upbuilder of the local telephone system and during 1912 consented to serve as a director of the Round Valley Creamery, in which he holds considerable stock.

Mr. Hurt was married in Lakeport June 21, 1874, to Miss Sarah Jane Scudemore, a native of Illinois, who came with her father, Godwin Scudemore, to Scotts valley, Lake county, in 1869. They have reared a large family and have endeavored to train each child to habits of industry and self-reliance and to high principles of honor. Mary, Mrs. M. N. Spurlock, and Alice, Mrs. Long, both reside in Covelo; Agnes, Mrs. Rhoads, resides at the Middle Fork; Mattie, Mrs. R. C. Gray, is in Williams valley; James, who married Bertha Begley and has two children, is a farmer adjoining the old home; Molissa, Mrs. W. A.



E. H. Hunt

Gray, died April 20, 1911, leaving three children; Lottie married A. I. Brush, a farmer in Round valley; Kate, Mrs. Laurence Hansen, resides in Willits; Martin C. married Winnie Jamison and is superintending the Middle Fork ranch; Charles H., Jr., died January 1, 1890, at the age of one month; Byron is a clerk for the firm of Long & Biggar; Grover C. and Joe are assisting their father in operating the home ranch; and Vida is also under the parental roof. As a member of the Democratic party Mr. Hurt has maintained a warm interest in local politics. He served for nearly seven years as deputy United States marshal for the Northern District of California under Baldwin and afterwards under John H. Shine, during which time he performed the duties of the office with fidelity and conscientiousness. In fraternal relations he holds membership with Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., of which he was Master for eight years and to whose charities he contributes when called upon. He is also a member of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and with his wife is a member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S. Modern agriculture represents his chief interest. He is a believer in modern methods of farming and is quick to adopt any new method of planting or caring for the crops if once convinced of the utility of the plan. High grades of stock and the latest machinery may be seen on his farm, while the general appearance of thrift indicates that he is a farmer of efficiency and intelligence.

AUGUSTUS M. AKINS.—It is a matter of interest that the modern establishment of A. M. Akins & Sons, leading general merchants at Lower Lake, Lake county, stands on the site where he began work on coming to the town in 1862, in the employ of Herrick & Getz. Living in this region from pioneer days, Mr. Akins, though himself always engaged in ordinary business pursuits, has been brought into contact with many of the most exciting phases of its development and growth, and has had a rich variety of experiences with the characters and adventures which form so appropriate a background for the history of California. His own career to some extent has been typical of the era through which he has lived, for he was carrying on an independent business at an age when most youths are learning to take care of themselves, and he is one of the leading citizens of his town because he has shown the qualities which entitle him to such standing.

Mr. Akins belongs to an old American family. His grandfather, Middleton Akins, was born in Georgia, moving from that state to Arkansas with his son John and the latter's family in the year 1847. John Akins, who was the father of Augustus M. Akins, died in Arkansas, and the family (including the grandfather) subsequently came to California, in 1856. They made the journey by the southern route overland with ox teams through the Indian country, being robbed of stock by them. Arriving in San Diego, they remained for a year and a half, and then moved up to Los Angeles county, living at El Monte for two years. Then they followed the coast route up to Clear Lake, settling on Coal creek, three miles southeast of Kelseyville, in 1859. The mother of Augustus M. Akins, whose maiden name was Lucinda Rudy, was married (second) near Kelseyville in the fall of 1861 to S. A. Copey, by whom she had one child, George W., who died in March, 1910. To her marriage with John Akins were born five children: Jane, the eldest, married Robert Denham, of Kelseyville, who started the first blacksmith shop at that place, and she died at Woodland; Augustus M. is mentioned below; Mary Elizabeth, now Mrs. Rannels, resides at Lower Lake; Emaline is the

wife of Thomas Faley and lives at Calistoga; Martha is the wife of J. C. Copsey, a farmer near Lower Lake.

Augustus M. Akins was born May 23, 1845, near Augusta, Ga., and was only an infant when the family moved to Arkansas. He was a boy of fourteen when they settled in Lake county, and on April 1, 1862, he came to Lower Lake, where he found employment with Herrick & Getz, merchants, who had their store on the site where he is now located. Part of the time he was engaged in clerking, but he was mostly employed at outside work, taking care of teams, etc. He was less than seventeen when he began teaming on his own account, that work taking him all over Lake county, and thus he laid the foundation for his substantial fortune and the extensive business he now conducts. He drove two, four or six horse teams, as occasion required, freighting to Calistoga, Knoxville and other places, and did so well that he has always been engaged in business for himself since. His first year's wages amounted to one hundred and fifty dollars, and he attended school about three months that year. Gradually he built up a profitable trade, at one time running six six-horse teams to Sulphur Bank, Calistoga and Knoxville. After Mr. Herrick withdrew from the mercantile business Mr. Getz was burned out, and Mr. Akins bought the old Herrick & Getz lot in Lower Lake, in 1909-10 erecting thereon the fine modern store building in which the mercantile business of A. M. Akins & Sons is now established. They began business in June, 1904, in the old Palestine building, and their trade has been expanding ever since. Their present quarters, to which they moved in 1910, comprise a store forty by sixty feet in dimensions, the finest in the town, with a large warehouse fifty by sixty feet some fifty feet to the rear, and a lumberyard to the southeast of this property. The store is clean, light and dry, well ventilated and conveniently arranged, and occupies an ideal location. The stock includes boots and shoes, dress goods and other dry goods, hats and caps, and jewelry. In the warehouse is the heavy stock, such as oils, machinery, farm implements of all kinds, fencing and fencing wire, hardware, cement, hay and grain, salt, etc.—a comprehensive line designed to meet all the needs of the many patrons who find this a most satisfactory trading place. Rough and dimension lumber is handled at the lumberyard. The firm are agents for Studebaker automobiles. Three clerks are employed all the year round, the members of the firm also helping in the store, and besides there are two teamsters and another outside man, as well as a bookkeeper. The firm is composed of Augustus M. Akins and his two sons, Alma and Frank, and the manner in which they have conducted their business has given a decided impetus to trade conditions in the town. Mr. Akins' early business operations gained him a wide acquaintance. Though for a number of years he was brought into close association with many men of rough character and loose principles, he has always kept his own course straight, living a temperate, industrious life, which has been the means of keeping the confidence of all who know him. As one of the foremost residents of Lower Lake, he holds an influential position among his fellow citizens, and well deserves their high regard. He has served one term as supervisor of his district, giving public-spirited attention to his duties. In political connection he is a Democrat.

In 1871 Mr. Akins joined Clear Lake Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F., at Lower Lake, and he has passed through all the chairs and represented that

body in the Grand Lodge; for the last fifteen years he has been serving as treasurer of the Lower Lake Lodge.

One of Mr. Akins' experiences in his young manhood will serve to show the dangers to which pioneer residents were exposed in their ignorance of the character of many who came into this section, then so far from civilization. One evening, soon after he began working for Herrick & Getz, he was eating supper with a stranger when Jack Stubbs, then constable, and Frank Harrington, as his assistant, came in and ordered the stranger, seated beside Mr. Akins at table, to give himself up. Instead he drew a Bowie knife and advanced upon the officers, whereupon Stubbs shot him dead. It was afterward ascertained that he was an escaped convict from San Quentin.

On January 4, 1872, Mr. Akins was married to Miss Elizabeth Bainbridge, in Sacramento. She was born in England, and in 1857 was brought to America in infancy by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John and Alice Bainbridge, pioneer farmers of Sacramento county. Mr. and Mrs. Akins have two children, Alma M. and Frank P., both of whom are in partnership with their father in the firm of A. M. Akins & Sons. Alma M. Akins, born at Lower Lake November 19, 1872, is married to Madeline Mahan, and has two children, Raymond and Marie. Frank P. Akins, born at Lower Lake October 1, 1875, married Maude Knauer of Lower Lake, and they also have two children, Leila and Donna.

MATT MARKKULA.—Well known among the farmers and orchardists of Little Valley is Matt Markkula, who came to Fort Bragg in 1888. He was born April 9, 1871, in a place in the northern part of Finland. His father, Isaac F. Markkula, a carpenter by trade, came to Michigan in 1882, his family joining him in 1883 in Houghton county, where he followed lumbering. Five years later the family moved to Fort Bragg, Cal., where the father was employed at carpenter work with the Union Lumber Company until he retired. He is now seventy-three years of age. The mother before her marriage was Louisa Tuomaala, and she died in 1906. Of their seven children, three are living: Matt Markkula being the second eldest.

Attending the public schools until the age of twelve, Mr. Markkula then came to Michigan where he found it necessary to go to work and was employed in the woods with axe and saw from daylight until dark. At this occupation he continued until 1888, when he came to Fort Bragg and first worked at making ties, later being in the lumber yard of the Union Lumber Company. It was in the car shops of this company that he began the carpenter trade in 1898, and he learned car repairing. From this he rose to the position of assistant foreman, and in 1902 became foreman of the car shop, this position including the oversight of the car department, pattern and paint shop. He owns a farm of forty acres in Little Valley, a distance of six miles from Fort Bragg, as well as two residences in the same city. He is now engaged in farming and orchard growing.

Mr. Markkula married in Fort Bragg Mrs. Jennie (Anias) Heikkila, who was also born in Finland. They have three children: Reina Regina and Raymond Frederic, twins, and Armas Clifford. By her first marriage, Mrs. Markkula had four children: Jennie, Axel, Helja and Lea. Mr. Markkula is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a Republican and for fifteen years has been a member of the Fort Bragg Hook and Ladder Company, being treasurer of the association.

HON. THOMAS LANGLEY CAROTHERS.—In point of age, experience and actual identification with the bar of Mendocino county, Mr. Carothers has the distinction of being the oldest attorney in the county seat. With justice it may also be stated that none possesses a more comprehensive knowledge of the law than he, and certainly none is more logical in reasoning, more forceful in argument, more eloquent in speeches before judge and jury or more keen to penetrate the hidden motives for which the efficient attorney must search in many criminal and civil cases. His broad knowledge of the law comes principally from experience and habits of close observation and careful study, rather than from extended terms of attendance at law colleges in his young manhood, but the education acquired through his own determined efforts at self-culture has been in no respect less valuable than that which a modern college could afford. Whether alone or in practice with a partner, always he has represented the highest and best in his profession and has stood as a leader of the bar in the local courts.

A native of Illinois, born in Carthage, Hancock county, September 26, 1842, Mr. Carothers left there in 1853 and accompanied his father James H. Carothers across the plains via the overland route. A period of farming near Petaluma was followed by the removal of the family to Sacramento in the spring of 1859 and the father engaged in teaming until the disastrous floods of 1861-62 caused him to return to Petaluma, where he took up teaming and hauling. Meanwhile the son had attended the Sacramento high school and had taken up the study of law in that city with Harrison & Estee, and continued his studies in Petaluma with the Hon. George Pearce, being admitted to the bar in 1863. For two years he held a position as deputy district attorney of Sonoma county. During the spring of 1866 he came to Ukiah, hung out his shingle in front of one of the primitive frame structures characteristic of the town in those days, and gradually built up a practice in this community. Ever since coming here he has acted as a notary public.

When the practice of the law did not occupy his time, Mr. Carothers turned to the cultivation of the soil. For some years he was interested in viticulture. Buying one hundred acres of raw land, he planted vines, cultivated the vineyard, developed it into a productive property, and then sold at some profit. During 1872 he became district attorney of Mendocino county, filling the office until 1874. In 1884 he was the nominee for Congress on the Republican ticket, but suffered defeat with the balance of the ticket in this district. Ever since the law went into effect in 1898 creating the office of United States referee in bankruptcy, he has filled the position for Mendocino and Lake counties. At the time of the building of the Mendocino county state asylum (now the Mendocino State Hospital) at Ukiah he was a member of the Board of Directors, and during the first six years of the existence of the hospital he filled the office of president of the Board of Trustees. Since 1893 he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the city of Ukiah, and for more than two decades he has been president of the board, a position equivalent to the office of Mayor. It would be difficult to name any criminal or civil case of great importance in the county with which he has not been connected. In 1883 he prosecuted the famous Mendocino outlaws and secured the conviction of all. At another time he defended the famous Frost vendetta case, which figured extensively in the early history of the county. As a criminal lawyer he has gained prominence throughout this portion of the state. Fraternally he has been Master of Abell Lodge



T. L. Crothers

No. 146, F. & A. M., a member of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., of which he is Past Commander. One son, Mack, now deceased, was born of his first wife, Lucy P. Pierson, a native of Illinois, whom he married in 1866 and who died thirty years afterward. His second marriage was solemnized in Ukiah in 1897 and united him with Mrs. Isabelle (Church) Reeves, a native of Ashfield, Franklin county, Mass. She was a descendant of Capt. John Church, who came to Massachusetts in the Mayflower.

Mrs. Carothers was the widow of Tapping Reeves, a native of Owego, N. Y., born March 7, 1832, the son of Lorenzo and Mona (Clark) Reeves, the former a merchant. A brother of Mr. Reeves was D. W. Reeves, a celebrated musician and composer, and leader of Reeves Band at Providence, R. I. A sister, Lucinda J. Reeves, was teacher of music, painting and drawing and a prominent leader in social, church and public affairs in Ukiah. Tapping Reeves became a prominent machinist and engineer. Coming to California via Panama in 1851, he was afterwards engineer at the Albion mill, and while there invented an edger as well as other improvements for the saw mill. In 1871 he built a saw mill in Reeves Canyon near Ukiah, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber until his death in 1885. In Fairmont, N. Y., in 1875, he married Miss Church and to them was born a daughter, Edna Mary, who graduated at Leland Stanford University as A.B. in 1905, and is now a teacher in the Mendocino High School. Mrs. Carothers is a member of Kingsley Chapter, O. E. S., and is an active member of the Presbyterian church.

CYRUS GORDON TURNER.—The tenant on the large stock farm in Long Valley precinct, Lake county, known as the Spring Branch farm since October, 1909, Mr. Turner is engaged in raising general crops and to some extent in stock growing. He is a man known for his straightforward disposition and reliable character, and his industry and evident public spirit have made him a most desirable citizen of the section where he resides. Practically all of his life has been spent in Lake county, for he was only a child of six years when his parents settled in the Loconomi valley, near Middletown, where he was reared.

Mr. Turner's father, John Turner, was a native of Virginia, and served during the Civil war as a soldier in the Confederate army. He was married in Missouri to Ruth Cummings, a native of that state, and they came with their family to California in the year 1870, the parents passing the remainder of their lives in Lake county. Until he retired, John Turner was a farmer and stockman. His death occurred near Lower Lake in 1908, when he was seventy-five years old, many years after that of his wife. They had a family of seven children: William, who died in Jerusalem valley, Lake county, when thirty-one years old, was married and had two children; Cyrus G. is mentioned later; Samuel conducts a pool hall in Lower Lake; Josie was the wife of Charles Hopper and died leaving two children; John died at nineteen; Emma married George Copesey and died leaving two children; Sallie is the wife of John Wright, of Santa Rosa, and has a family of six children.

Cyrus G. Turner was born August 8, 1863, in Clay county, Missouri, and was six years old at the time the family left that state for California. His mother died when he was but eleven years old, and he began to work out as a farm hand when a boy of twelve. Nevertheless, he managed to acquire a

good education, attending school winters and doing chores to pay his way meantime. His first employer was "Tom" Parker, for whom he continued to work off and on for several years, perhaps remaining with him three years in all. Farming has always been his occupation, and he has been renting land for a number of years, having been in Little High valley for several years before he came to the Spring Branch farm, usually known as the Quigley farm, in October, 1909. It is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Richmond, Cal., and comprises seven hundred acres of good land, upon which he raises mixed crops, meeting with gratifying success in his operations. His stock includes fourteen head of cattle, twenty-two hogs and six horses, and he is also engaged in raising chickens and turkeys. The present condition of the place betokens the thrifty care which Mr. Turner gives to it, and his work and upright life have won him the highest respect of his neighbors in the precinct.

On November 1, 1903, Mr. Turner married Miss Nora Estella Cunningham, of Lower Lake, who belongs to pioneer families of this section in both paternal and maternal lines, being a daughter of William H. and Nancy Jane (Howard) Cunningham and granddaughter of James Howard, who established Howard Springs Resort. Mr. Cunningham was well known as a blacksmith at Lower Lake for years, and served ably as assessor of Lake county. He died recently, and his wife is also deceased. They had two children, Nora Estella and Bertie Leone, the latter now the wife of Thomas A. Wing, a carpenter, who lives in Merced county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have two children, Ruth E. and Bertie E. Mrs. Turner is an excellent cook and housekeeper, and like her husband has many good personal qualities which have won her the regard and esteem of her neighbors. On political questions he is a Democrat, but he has not been active in either party affairs or public matters.

WILLIAM C. GOLDSMITH.—There is no better known citizen in the town of Lower Lake than its venerable postmaster and oldest pioneer, William C. Goldsmith. He has lived there continuously since August, 1858, has been justice of the peace thirty years, for the last twenty-four years consecutively, and postmaster for the past fourteen years, holding the office now under appointment from the Wilson administration, though he himself is a staunch Republican. He is a veteran Odd Fellow, having belonged to the order for forty-seven years.

Indiana is Mr. Goldsmith's native state. He was born in Knox county April 2, 1830, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Ferkins) Goldsmith, the former born in Harrisburg, Pa., of Dutch descent, the latter at Beaver Pond, Ky., of French extraction. In 1833 the family moved out to what is now Scott county, in Illinois, settling at Winchester, where Henry Goldsmith passed the rest of his life, engaged at his trade of boot and shoe maker. He died at Winchester in 1856, and was buried there. His wife's death occurred there also, in 1875. Of the children born to this couple seven grew to maturity. William C. Goldsmith was the eldest, and his early life was spent at Winchester, where he served an apprenticeship of four and a half years at the trade of harness maker with W. C. Gwin. At the end of that time he began to work as a journeyman harness maker, in 1849, following his trade at various locations, Greenfield, Jerseyville and Rockford, in Illinois; St. Louis, Mo.; and

in 1850 returned to Indiana, where he worked mainly at Vincennes, though he was also employed at Petersburg, Pike county, and Washington, Daviess county. He left the latter place in February, 1852, to go to California, leaving the parental home at Winchester, Ill., March 28, 1852, in company with his father and uncle, John Goldsmith, and James Hamilton. They had a large immigrant wagon and four yoke of oxen, and equipment and provisions for the long journey across the plains. About April 1st they crossed the Mississippi, at Hannibal, Mo., went over the Missouri at St. Joseph, Mo., camping there six days, and on May 6th started overland toward the coast, making their way along the south side of the Platte river. They arrived at Hangtown, Cal., August 8th, by which time the father was so discouraged that he started back for Winchester the next day. William C. Goldsmith went over to Kelsey's Bar, on the middle fork of the American river, and hired out as a cook. He also mined, farmed in the Santa Clara valley, and did other work, at different places, but after coming to California he followed his trade for only one month. He gave up farming in the Santa Clara valley when his crops dried up, and later was in the wood business at Grass Valley, coming from there to Clear Lake, Lake county, in 1857. In the fall of the year he went back to Marysville, where he worked the next year until the harvest was over, returning to Lake county and arriving at what is now Lower Lake in August, 1858; since the 23rd of that month he has been a permanent resident of Lake county. Now, at the age of eighty-four years, he is hale and hearty, and as he has never required the services of a doctor or a dose of medicine since he settled here his advice is, "If you want to live always, come to Lake county." In 1861 Mr. Goldsmith went into the sheep business in Morgan valley, continuing to engage in that line until April, 1866, when he sold out and came to Lower Lake to live. He bought his present property there, a tract of twenty-three acres, in 1870. For twenty-four years he was engaged in the liquor business in the town, giving it up about 1901, when he became postmaster, at the age of seventy years. His popularity is well attested by the fact that he has been continued in office ever since, having many friends among the Democratic element in town as well as in his own party. His duties are conscientiously and faithfully performed, and he also serves as justice of the peace, first taking that office in the year 1867. Twenty-four years ago he was re-elected, and has retained the office to the present. He has also been deputy assessor for supervisor district No. 2, having filled that position ably for two terms. Mr. Goldsmith's first presidential vote was cast for John C. Fremont in 1856. He was one of the petitioners for the establishment of Lake county, which was made up of territory taken from Napa and Yolo counties.

Mr. Goldsmith stands high in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which he has belonged for forty-seven years, holding membership in Clear Lake Lodge, No. 130, at Lower Lake, of which he is the oldest resident member. He has been through all the chairs, has been representative to the Grand Lodge six times, and is a member of the Veteran Odd Fellows at San Francisco. While still in the east, in 1845, Mr. Goldsmith joined the Christian Church at Winchester, Ill., but he has never transferred his membership.

In 1860 Mr. Goldsmith was united in marriage with Miss Martha C. Asbill, daughter of William Asbill, who arrived in Lake county in 1859. Of their family, six grew to manhood and womanhood, viz.: John lives at Willows, Glenn county; Elizabeth is in San Francisco; William resides at Willows;

Arthur is deputy postmaster at Lower Lake; Edna is the wife of Ed. P. Reiley and lives in New York City; Clinton, who lives at home, is an employe of the Yolo Water and Power Company.

A. MORTIMER STANLEY.—Among the prominent and well known publishers of Lake county is the gifted editor of the Middletown Independent, a newspaper of large circulation in southern Lake county and one of a decided influence. Mr. Stanley, popularly known as "Mort" Stanley, is an original writer, a clear and logical thinker, with a touch of wit and humor, yet kind-hearted and sympathetic, all of which attributes merit the popularity he and his paper enjoy. The Independent was established by Pentecost & Read twenty-seven years ago and has been published continuously ever since under several different managers. Pentecost & Read were succeeded by J. L. Read, the present postmaster at Middletown, who owned the paper until 1902, when it was taken over by J. D. Kuykendall. He, however, retained it only one year, J. L. Read again assuming proprietorship and continuing until 1905. During this time it was edited by his son, W. E. Read, and it was issued by them until 1906. The next proprietor was A. O. Stanley of Fair Oaks, Cal. His son, A. Mortimer Stanley, became editor and publisher, taking a half interest and leasing the other half from his father, and about January 1, 1915, he expects to take over the entire Independent newspaper and job printing plant. This plant has for its equipment two job presses, one lever press, two hundred fifty fonts of type, two stones, cases, paper cutter, typewriter, etc. In policy the Independent has embraced the idea of county ownership of Clear lake and is now strenuously advocating that the lake with its power and irrigation projects become the property of Lake county, thus saving to the people the most valuable asset of the community.

A. Mortimer Stanley was born at Lower Lake, Cal., September 23, 1888, in a camp wagon. His mother in her girlhood days was Miss Cora C. Anderson, a native of Texas, who came to Lake county with her parents at the age of ten. She was the mother of seven children, three of whom are still living: Julietta, now wife of W. D. Hays, a ranchman, living north of Middletown; John Edwin, a rancher in Big Canyon, and Alfred Mortimer. When Mr. Stanley was six months old the family moved to Modoc county, where he lived the first ten years of his life. Then they moved back to Lake county. He was always a precocious child and began writing for newspapers at the early age of eleven. Two years later he felt the lure of the outside world and left home to commence work as "devil" for the Surprise Valley Record in Modoc county. Here he advanced rapidly. Within a year he was setting type and at the age of seventeen was editor of the Middletown Independent under the direction of his father. The Stanley family consists largely of newspaper men and writers. A. O. Stanley, the father, contributed to weekly newspapers, and a sister, Melmoth, who died at the early age of seventeen, was a poet of some little promise.

Mr. Stanley was married at Lakeport to Miss Frances Waterbury, a native daughter of Middletown, and a granddaughter of A. S. Armstrong, Middletown's oldest white settler. To them has been born a daughter, Melmoth, now four years of age.



John A. Glashan

JOHN McGLASHAN.—Strange and even weird happenings brought excitement to the experiences of the late John McGlashan in three continents during his early years. Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1818, he was reared amid conditions radically different from those of the present century. After an attendance at the national schools in Edinburgh he ran away from home when he was about seventeen and sailed for Australia, a long voyage in the days before steamboats had come into universal use. For nine years he served as sergeant of police in Australia and upon resigning his commission he returned to Scotland to renew the associations of youth and again visit the scenes familiar to childhood. His next voyage had New York for the destination and upon his arrival there he followed the trade of a type-maker. Meanwhile gold had been discovered in California and the eyes of the entire world had been turned to the west. Believing that he himself might find a favorable opening on the Pacific coast, in 1850 he took passage on a ship bound from New York to San Francisco via the Horn.

It was a cosmopolitan throng and a city of tents that met the vision of the young Scotch emigrant when he left the ship in the harbor of San Francisco. Immediately he began to look about him for an investment. His first step was the forming of a partnership with Mr. Gilchrist in a book and stationery business on Montgomery street, San Francisco, under the firm title of McGlashan & Gilchrist. Soon he bought the interest of his partner and conducted the business alone. During 1856 he sold out and then traveled over the state looking for a desirable place to invest and locate. Coming to Petaluma by steamer, from there he came by horseback with Mr. Carey, his bookkeeper, up the valley to the present site of Hopland. After having spent three months in search of a desirable location, he found what he sought in a portion of the Sanel grant, one of the few Spanish grants to which a clear title could be given. He had brought \$50,000 in gold, in order to pay cash for any purchase decided upon. It was, therefore, a brief task to find the owner of the grant, Don Fernando Felix, make due negotiations with him and pay for the sixteen hundred acres of land selected. The receipt of so large a sum in gold delighted the old Don, who promptly divided it with his sons and all proceeded to enjoy a grand celebration in honor of the sale.

The grant originally comprised eighteen thousand acres and extended seven miles along both sides of the river. In 1858, two years after Mr. McGlashan had bought his tract out of the vast estate, the old Don divided the land among his children, excepting only one hundred acres given to Richard Harrison, a surveyor, and one thousand acres given to John Knight for his services in investigating the title. This last acreage now belongs to John Crawford. Previous to this two thousand acres had been sold to the Gardiner family. On the west side one thousand acres were given to Jose, son of the old Don. Jose in turn sold the property to E. H. Duncan for one hundred and fifty head of cattle worth perhaps \$20 per head. An adjacent tract was given to Louis Penia, another to the north presented to his daughter, Mrs. William Andrews, while the next one thousand acres were given to another daughter, Mrs. Alvina Orta. On the Hopland side one thousand acres were given to Mrs. Murray. To Mrs. Edsell was given one thousand acres upon a part of which the village of Hopland now stands. A daughter, Mrs. Guadalupe Penia, was given a tract, as were three sons, Lencho, Cistro and Necho. On this vast grant cattle roamed in great droves, large fields

were under cultivation to grain and corn, and later alfalfa and hops were raised with profit, while orchards also became a source of revenue to the owners. The old Don, once the owner of this lordly estate, died in poverty.

On a natural elevated mound overlooking the valley Mr. McGlashan built a ranch house and named the place Burnee Hill ranch. The original building stands, although somewhat changed in appearance by reason of additions that have been made to it. The wood in the old house was hand-planed and was brought from San Francisco. In those days it was customary to bring all provisions and supplies from the California metropolis and there he bought the first piano ever brought into Mendocino county, a grand square Steinway, which was brought from Petaluma by ox-teams, packed around with sacks of flour. It took five days to make the trip. The land which Mr. McGlashan purchased was the first portion of the vast grant for which any money was paid, previous sales having been in the nature of exchanges. When he began to cultivate the land he used oxen to turn the first furrows in the soil. There was little machinery and such implements as were in use showed crudity of form that involved dissatisfaction in their handling. However, in spite of these disadvantages and many other hardships, the owner of the ranch prospered, his crops were large, his stock flourished and his name became well known throughout the county. Among the improvements made on the land was that of fencing, at a cost of \$10,000, the entire place, so that he was enabled to cultivate his crops more successfully and to herd his stock more satisfactorily. The raising of Spanish merino sheep was one of his specialties. To secure the finest breeds he paid \$400 for a buck and \$75 for an ewe, from which foundation he built up a flock pure in quality and accounted one of the best in Northern California. After many years of strict attention to ranching in 1880 he retired to Ukiah and built the residence on Perkins and Dora avenue in which he died in 1895. While still in England he had joined the Masonic Order, but took little part in the work after coming to California. He was twice married, first in 1856 in New York to Miss Elizabeth Hewes, who was born in England, and second in San Francisco in 1889 to Mrs. Anna (Bennett) Pope, who was born in Newport, Ky., the daughter of W. H. and Maria (Hornbrook) Bennett, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively. Mr. Bennett participated in the Civil war in a Kentucky regiment, serving as captain. Later he was a member of the Pinkerton detective force, subsequently assessor of Newport, Ky., for twelve years, and still later he served as mayor of that city. By trade he was a boat builder and for many years he ran a boat yard in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Bennett, who was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, passed away in Newport, Ky., while his wife died at the home of Mrs. McGlashan. The only daughter born to her parents, Mrs. McGlashan was educated in the public schools and in St. Azabra Convent, and graduated from the Newport high school. Her first marriage occurred in Newport and united her with John Pope, a printer by trade. In 1883 Mr. Pope and his wife left Chicago for Ukiah, where he bought the Ukiah City Press. Subsequently he died while on a trip to Placer county. Mrs. Pope continued to edit the Press until her marriage to Mr. McGlashan. By her first marriage there was one daughter, Fannie H., Mrs. Jesse Williams, of San Francisco. Of Mr. McGlashan's second marriage one daughter survives him, Jeanie, Mrs. Hawn, of Ukiah. Four years after the death of Mr. McGlashan his widow

married Edward Gambrel, who was born on the Gibson ranch in Round valley, Mendocino county, April 5, 1864, being the son of Smith W. and Sallie (Onyett) Gambrel, natives respectively of Virginia and Evansville, Ind. The family comprised five children, those besides himself being Lena, Anna, Charles and Smith. During the early '50s the father came to California and settled in Mendocino county, where for years he carried on farm pursuits in the Round valley. For years he was a leading factor in local affairs and served as justice of the peace. In young manhood Edward Gambrel engaged in the dairy business at Oroville, Butte county, whence he returned to Mendocino county and since 1897 has been identified with the work on the McGlashan ranch. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks of Santa Rosa. Mrs. Gambrel gives her time to the supervision of the Burnee Hill ranch and to her property in Ukiah. With Mr. McGlashan she built the McGlashan Building in Ukiah, where the postoffice is located, besides which she owns residence property there. She and her present husband still continue the raising of fine Merino sheep. Burnee Hill ranch is one of the show places of the county. The lawn, which is like velvet, is irrigated from a spring a mile away, the water being stored in a reservoir of eight thousand gallons' capacity. For domestic use water is brought from another spring three-quarters of a mile distant, coming from a solid rock. The ranch comprises sixteen hundred acres and runs for one mile along the Russian river, and is almost three miles in width.

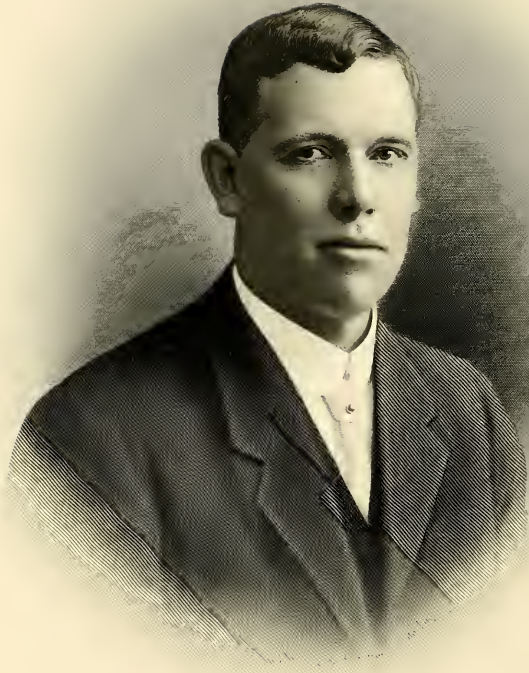
BYRON CLARK.—Maine has made a worthy contribution to the citizenship of California during the course of westward migration, but none of her representatives proved more worthy or steadfast in his endeavors to upbuild and advance the interests of his chosen home place than the late Byron Clark. The descendant of an old New England family, long resident in that rugged section of country, he was born in Ellsworth, Me., November 22, 1855, the son of Capt. Curtis Clark, the owner and master of a coasting vessel. The public schools of Ellsworth supplied the educational advantages which young Byron was permitted to enjoy, and after his schooling was completed he was variously employed in the east until the call of the west brought him to California in 1874. He was then a young man of about nineteen years, full of energy and determination, and he did not lack for opportunity to show his capabilities. Coming to Mendocino he found employment with the Mendocino Lumber Company, beginning to work for them in the woods. The work proved congenial and he rose from one position to another until he was finally made superintendent of the woods, a position which he held for about nineteen years. Subsequently he was a boss in the woods for the Union Lumber Company for a number of years, and still later he held the same position with the Caspar Lumber Company, and it was while associated with the latter company that his death occurred, March 14, 1909. The lumber interests of the county lost a valued worker in his death, for he was thoroughly conversant with all details of the business and his services were in constant demand; his family lost a devoted and indulgent husband and father, and the community a loyal, public-spirited, unassuming citizen who has been sadly missed. He was a man among men, one of Nature's noblemen who had won his way to success by his own self-reliance and energy. Fraternally he was also well known and very popular with his associates. He was a mem-

ber of Mendocino Lodge, No. 179, F. & A. M., also of Mendocino Chapter and the Order of the Eastern Star of the same place, Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., while in the Odd Fellows order he was connected with lodge, encampment and the Rebekahs. Politically he gave his allegiance to Republican principles and candidates.

A marriage ceremony performed in Ukiah February 3, 1886, united the destinies of Byron Clark and Miss Oleva Burger. She was born near Laytonville, Cal., the daughter of James and Nancy (Lambert) Burger, natives of Kentucky and Iowa respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Burger were married in Iowa and from that state they started for California with ox-teams in the early '50s. They settled in Long valley, where Mr. Burger became well known as a successful stockman. His later years were passed in Ukiah, and in that city his death occurred in 1899. Mrs. Burger still continues to make her home in Ukiah. Of her five children four are living, Mrs. Clark being next to the oldest. The greater part of her early life was passed in Ukiah, where she attended grammar school, and later she attended the San Jose state normal. Putting her knowledge to good account she adopted teaching as a profession and followed it for eleven years, eight years of this time being passed in the schools of Mendocino. After the death of Mr. Clark she removed to Ft. Bragg and has made this city her home ever since, giving to its welfare a wholesome interest that is characteristic. With her two children she resides in a comfortable home which she erected on Brandon Way. The son, Russell, is a graduate of Mendocino high school and the Santa Rosa Business College; and the daughter, Leonora, a graduate of Mendocino high school and San Jose State Normal, is a teacher. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Mendocino, in the work of which she is deeply interested. She is past matron of Ocean View Chapter, O. E. S., at Mendocino, is past noble grand of Far West Lodge of Rebekahs of that place, and for several terms was district deputy. Personally Mrs. Clark is a woman of noble characteristics, and all who are privileged to know her feel the impress of her radiant good nature.

W. R. MORRIS.—One of the youngest men in the employ of the Union Lumber Company is the foreman of the yards, W. R. Morris, who is a native of the great middle west. He was born in Chicago, Ill., May 30, 1890, a son of H. F. Morris, who was a native of the same state, born in Quincy, and a banker in Chicago at the time of his death. His mother, Evelyn Schumacher before her marriage, was born in Wisconsin, and now makes her home with her son in Fort Bragg.

W. R. Morris received his preliminary education in the public schools of Chicago, and later he attended the University of Chicago, altogether receiving educational privileges above the possibility of the average young man. Some time after the death of the father, Mr. Morris and his mother came west, in 1908, coming direct to Mendocino county and to Fort Bragg. The son was fortunate in securing employment readily, accepting a position with the Union Lumber Company, and he has remained with the company ever since, being now foreman of the yards, a position which he has since filled with entire satisfaction to his superiors. The only organization with which he is affiliated is the Hoo Hoo, a lumbermen's organization well known throughout the west. Politically Mr. Morris is a Republican.



D. T. Johnson

DAVID T. JOHNSON.—Unusual executive ability has marked the career of David T. Johnson and offers great promise for the future enterprises of this native son, whose efficiency and integrity have given him leadership in the stock industry and made his name powerful along the entire north coast. To what degree his expertness in the stock business is a matter of early environment and training, to what degree it came to him by inheritance and to what extent it results from a most careful study of every detail connected with such work, it would be futile to inquire, nor does it concern the present purposes of this narrative, which deals with facts, not with theoretical problems. Suffice it to say that certain mental endowments and certain conditions of environment combined to make him an expert judge of stock and thereby to enable him to become a leader as stockman in the northern part of the state. His earliest memories of the home near Chico (where he was born) are associated with the buying and selling of stock and with the conversations of his father in regard to the good or poor qualities of animals. The elder Johnson, whose name likewise was David T., and who was born near Bridgeton, Me., had come to California during the early '50s. An initial experience as a miner proved unsuccessful and he sought other means of earning a livelihood. For years he was associated with Sam Perrington in the buying of stock and the selling of meat in the mines. The butcher's trade proved profitable and gave him a start. During April of 1872 he brought his family to Round valley and became an extensive sheep-raiser of the locality, besides continuing to handle cattle. Until 1880 he lived in the village of Covelo, but then bought and settled upon a tract of ninety acres adjacent to the town. This property is still owned by his heirs, David T., George T. and Francis. When he died in August, 1890, he left to his family this home and the stock upon the place, but to have accumulated that neat estate indicated that he was a man of excellent business ability.

The marriage of David T. Johnson, Sr., at Howland Flat, Cal., had united him with Miss Mertie A. Larkin, who was born in New York state and received excellent educational advantages, being a graduate of Jonesville Academy. After completing her studies in the academy she came to California via Panama. A woman of remarkable ability and business acumen, after the death of her husband, with the aid of her sons she continued the stock business and general ranching. With the most optimistic faith in the rising valuations of land, she began to purchase unimproved tracts whenever the opportunity offered. Always she advised her sons to buy land as an investment. The result was all she could hope for and more than even her most sanguine predictions had foreseen. When the sons were still in their twenties they saw the wisdom of their mother's ideas demonstrated on more than one occasion and they joined her in reaching out in the purchase of landed property. When she passed away at San Francisco, January 18, 1910, it was felt to be a distinct bereavement not only to her sons, but also to the Presbyterian Church (of which she was a generous and sincere member), to general circles of society and to the entire community of Round valley. With superior business judgment she united gentleness of disposition, amiability of temperament and nobility of spirit, while loyalty to family and friends was also one of her attractive traits.

Since the death of their mother the sons have continued in the stock business, with David T., as the elder, the manager of their extensive interests. Primarily educated in Round valley, he later had the advantages of

Heald's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1892. Having been trained to the stock industry from boyhood and having the encouragement of his mother, he soon became a leading factor in the cattle, sheep and hog business in the coast counties. As the herds increased, the lands also were enlarged until the brothers now have thousands of acres in Mendocino and Trinity counties, where graze their herds and flocks. They specialize with French Merinos and are the largest sheep-growers in Mendocino county. In the cattle industry they are breeding Red Durlhams. About five hundred acres are tillable, now devoted to the raising of grain and alfalfa hay. Besides cattle and sheep they are raising horses, mules and hogs, and their business also includes the buying of stock, the feeding of the same and the shipping to San Francisco markets. With a view to draining the level lands Mr. Johnson brought to Round valley a steam tile machine and has manufactured tile of the three, six and eight-inch sizes, some of which, used successfully on his own lands, have been secured by others for tiling purposes. Always the results have been satisfactory. A progressive rancher, solicitous to build up the community and always in the forefront of any beneficial movement, he is aiding in the development of the valley and is furnishing an example of patriotism, loyalty to community and business integrity that others may well emulate. Through mental habits of a broad and expanding order he has reached out into many avenues of activity and usefulness, but always his interests in land and stock are uppermost in his thoughts and future plans, and he is giving to his chosen occupation the intelligent efficiency of long experience as well as the practical common sense that characterizes all of his dealings.

ERNEST ENDERLIN.—An industry which is still in the incipient stage in Lake county, the raising of milch goats and production of goats' milk, has a most able advocate in the person of Ernest Enderlin, now a resident of Lower Lake, where he has been settled since 1905. Mr. Enderlin is a native of Baden, Germany, born December 25, 1879. When he was four years old his parents brought their family to America, arriving at San Francisco, Cal., about 1883-84—father, mother and eight children. The parents are residents of the Lower Lake precinct in Lake county, having a forty-acre farm in Little High valley, at Spruce Grove. Mr. Enderlin is now sixty-eight years old, Mrs. Enderlin sixty-four. Of their family, Frieda (a half sister of the rest) is now the wife of Christian Eskelson, of San Mateo, Cal., proprietor of a creamery; Louise is married to E. B. Hinton, clerk in a mercantile establishment at Chico, Cal.; Mary Magdalena is the wife of A. P. Mefford, a farmer, of Calistoga; Ernest is next in the family; Henry is a farmer, operating the Steinhart ranch; Sophia is the wife of Ralph Hopper, of Lower Lake; Hattie is the wife of Jens Nielson, a farmer at Ukiah, Mendocino county; George is employed on the farm belonging to the State Agricultural College at Davis, Cal.

Ernest Enderlin attended school in San Francisco, and when a youth began a four years' apprenticeship to the trade of machinist in the shops of the Pacific Rolling Mills (now the Ridsen Iron Works) in that city. Meanwhile, however, when seventeen years old, he came to Lake county and for two years was located at Lower Lake, returning to San Francisco to finish his apprenticeship. Subsequently he was employed as a machinist at the Dow Pump Works, Eagle Gas Engine Company and United Iron Works at Oakland, continuing thus until a few years after his marriage. In 1905 he re-

turned to Lower Lake and bought his present home in the western part of the town, having between three and four acres of ground and a comfortable house. Of late years he has done little at his trade, being engaged principally as a professional nurse, in which work he has proved very successful, his congenial personality and skillful attention winning the highest praise from all who have had need of his services.

Some time ago Mr. Enderlin began to take an interest in the subject of producing goats' milk, which at the present time has a market value of fifty cents per quart, being rich in the butter fats which are so nutritive and easy of digestion. The difficulty at present in this country is to get stock goats for breeding purposes, of the milch varieties, as the government has stringent quarantine regulations against the foot-mouth disease, barring all suspicious importations. There is no disease among the goats in Lake county, but the number is limited. For the last three years Mr. Enderlin has given attention particularly to the breeding of his herd, and he now has fifteen head of high-grade Toggenburg-Saanen milch goats. Milch goats are worth from twenty-five dollars to seventy-five dollars apiece, and a good animal yields from two to four quarts of milk daily. Mr. Enderlin estimates that there is probably about one hundred thousand acres of unoccupied brush land in Lake county which would furnish proper pasture for goats, and when eaten down by them could easily be prepared for orcharding, ready for the planting of apple, pear and olive trees, or vineyards. The industry has gigantic possibilities in the county. Condensed goat milk would solve the perplexing question of infant feeding in many a community, and condensing factories, Roquefort cheese factories and even sanitariums where invalids, especially dyspeptics, could be benefited by the milk diet, are some of the features which the development of this business might bring out. Mr. Enderlin has given considerable time to the study of this problem, and he has done much writing on the subject, contributing articles to live stock and agricultural papers, including the Goat Journal. He is local correspondent for the Lake County Bee and the Kelseyville Sun, as well as other papers, and he is doing his best to start a movement in favor of the project which he feels would add to the riches of the county and bring benefit to many, from the standpoint of health as well as financial rewards.

When twenty-two years old Mr. Enderlin was married in San Francisco to Miss Eva Marie Rousseau, and they have had six children, all of whom are yet at home, namely: Blanche, Evelyn, Rousseau, Milton, Harold and Euvette. Mr. Enderlin is well known in the local fraternal bodies, being a member of the Lower Lake Blue Lodge and a Master Mason, and a past grand of Clear Lake Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F., of Lower Lake.

LORENCE E. ALLISON.—The wide-awake town of Kelseyville has proved a good field for progressive business men, its residents appreciating the efforts local merchants make to give them good merchandise and service, and the benefit has been mutual. Though still one of the younger of the well-known storekeepers in the place, Lorence E. Allison, senior member of the firm of Allison & Stone, has established himself thoroughly in the confidence of the townspeople, and the trade he has built up within a few years would seem astonishing to any unfamiliar with conditions in the community or with his energetic character. His honorable career is considered a credit to the town, for he is a native of Kelseyville. Though his success is his own, the

community has profited by it also, and in patronizing his up-to-date store so liberally has made possible many of the conveniences he has been able to place at the disposal of his customers.

The late J. Rolly Allison, father of Lorence E. Allison, came to Lake county in the sixties, and his father was a rancher in California in the early days. J. R. Allison married Mrs. Florence L. (Barker) Kelsey, a native of Massachusetts, who came to California with her parents when a girl of fourteen years, the family settling in Lake county. By her first marriage Mrs. Allison had four children, two of whom died in infancy, Susan and Elmer C. living to maturity. Susan is the wife of C. H. Peugh, a farmer, living at Modesto, Cal.; Elmer C. is a member of the firm of Renfro & Kelsey, butchers, of Kelseyville, and his father ran the pioneer butcher shop there, built forty years ago, but he has built a new one in 1914. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Allison: Lorence E.; Alton Grant, who is married and lives at Kelseyville; and Gladys, wife of A. N. Orcutt, a miner, of Garfield, Utah.

Lorence E. Allison was born February 14, 1884, and grew up in Kelseyville, receiving a public school education. He began work at the age of fourteen years, clerking in the general merchandise store of W. H. Marshall, at Kelseyville. When sixteen he went to Santa Rosa to take a course in Sweet's Business College, and after graduating returned to Kelseyville and resumed work with his old employer, with whom he remained for several years. For one year he was at Lower Lake with M. Levy, and for a short time he clerked at San Rafael with Hugh Gorley, with those exceptions continuing in Mr. Marshall's employ until he embarked in business for himself, in 1911, at Kelseyville. He commenced with a notion store, adding to his stock as trade demanded, and enlarged his accommodations, until he found himself at the head of one of the largest mercantile establishments in the town. On December 1, 1912, he took Donald R. Stone into partnership, and these young men have made a thorough "go" of their venture. Their comprehensive stock of general merchandise includes everything for which there is likely to be any call—groceries, crockery, hardware, tinware, dry goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, wire fencing and farming machinery, Mr. Allison being agent for the International Harvester Company's implements. He also has the agency for the Spire stage line. Mr. Allison's policy of fair and square dealing has not only brought him customers, but has also established his credit with the wholesale and jobbing houses. The store is centrally located, and the stock is displayed in an attractive and orderly manner, and conveniently arranged. There is no doubt that Mr. Allison's high personal character has been the main factor in his success, for he began with few advantages and had an uphill road for some years, though his perseverance and industry proved sufficient to help him overcome the difficulties he had to encounter before he became well established. His fellow citizens have shown their trust in his ability by selecting him for local offices, among them that of postmaster, which he filled from 1911 to 1913. He has also been popular in the social organizations of the town, having been president of Kelseyville Parlor, No. 219, N. S. G. W., and council commander of Clear Lake Camp, No. 810, W. O. W. In politics he gives his allegiance to Republican principles.

In 1907 Mr. Allison married Miss Mary E. Grigsby, daughter of the late P. D. Grigsby, of Lower Lake. They have had two children, LeRoy Ellwood and DIALTHA GLADYS.



J. S. Robbough

JOHN SYLVANUS ROHRBOUGH.—Associated with the agricultural development of Round valley is the name of John S. Rohrbough, who is one of the most widely known citizens and one of the heaviest taxpayers in Mendocino county. From the age of seventeen years he has made his home in the coast country of California, having come hither in 1876 from Buckhannon, Upshur county, W. Va., where he was born February 12, 1859. He is the son of Jacob H. and Marella (White) Rohrbough, also natives of Upshur county, where the father was a farmer and business man, and on his mother's side is a descendant of the Jackson family of Revolutionary stock. He is the third in the family of four children and received a common-school education in his native place. The presence of an uncle, G. E. White, in Mendocino county was the factor governing his removal from the east and his arrival here during 1876, after which he was engaged as an employe on the ranch of his uncle in Round valley at a salary of \$20 a month. Industry and energy were apparent in his earliest associations with agriculture. An innate spirit of frugality enabled him to save his first earnings to be used in the purchase of property, his first purchase being the flour mill in Covelo, where he has manufactured that product ever since by the steam full roller process, with a capacity of fifty barrels. He also engaged in the stock business, renting land and as he was able purchasing small ranches, thus becoming the owner of several thousand acres. And when his uncle G. E. White's large holdings were offered for sale by various banks and insurance companies on foreclosure of mortgage he took over all of them, going into debt for the larger part. Continuing to raise wheat and manufacture it into flour, which he shipped as far as Ukiah, and engaging in the raising of hay and feeding of cattle, he was enabled to settle the obligation, his different ranches now embracing in all some twenty-five thousand acres of tillable land in Mendocino, Humboldt and Trinity counties, over two thousand acres being level valley land nearly in the center of Round valley, forming one of the richest and most fertile tracts in the county, a small agricultural empire reflecting credit upon the ability of its owner and forming a source of merited pride on his part. He makes a specialty of raising large herds of cattle, which range on his different ranches, his brand being 55. For some years he has been breeding full-blooded roan Durham cattle on his home ranch, and these bulls are turned loose on his different ranges. He has also sold more than a score of these full-blooded animals to stockmen in the county, so contributing greatly toward bringing the quality of the cattle to a high standard. He also owns large flocks of sheep, breeding French Merinos, and has raised a large number of horses and mules. In the operation of his ranch he uses the latest machinery, using the largest traction engine manufactured, a Rumely oil pull 30x60, for plowing as well as pulling the combined harvester. He is rapidly converting different fields into alfalfa and rents some of his lands for dairy purposes, which is rapidly taking a lead in intensified farming.

A crowning feature of Mr. Rohrbough's refined home is to be found in the gracious hospitality of the cultured hostess, Mrs. Jennie Myrtle (Fetty) Rohrbough, who is of West Virginian birth. Her birth occurred in Lewis county and her education was received in Buckhannon at Wesleyan College, from which she was graduated in 1893. The same fall she came to California, and on the 3d of April, 1894, in Round valley, she became the wife of Mr. Rohrbough. Seven children have been born of their union, namely: Evan,

attending the University of California, studying on the experimental farm at Davis; Marella, attending Hamlin's School, San Francisco; John, attending the grammar school; Lummie, deceased; Beverley, Shirley, and Margaret, deceased. Mrs. Rohrbough is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Covelo.

In the past years Mr. Rohrbough has spared neither expense nor personal attention to promote the general welfare of Round valley. Progressive and moral movements inaugurated in recent years have received his support. In this connection it may be stated that he has been associated with the development of the creamery in this valley, and also the local telephone system, holding stock in both concerns. For a number of years he has been a director of the Bank of Willits, in which he holds a large block of stock. It may be said that he is truly a representative of the type of men who are causing Mendocino county to forge to the front as an agricultural center. While a staunch advocate of Democratic principles, he has confined his interest along these lines to the support he could give to the men and measures of his party. Not only in the interests of his children, but also for the larger interests of the county, he has sought to advance the welfare of the schools of Round valley and has been in favor of advancing the standard of education to meet the enlarged demands of the twentieth century. Although highly successful, the fact that his character is free from self-seeking and self-aggrandizement enables him to wield a more than temporary influence in affairs of the valley and county.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.—In 1906 William H. Smith moved into the town of Lower Lake to settle down in retirement, after forty years and more of farming. He still retains valuable agricultural property in Lake county, one farm in Weldon valley and another in Burns valley, having lived on the former place for twenty years before he gave up active work. He came to Lake county from Illinois, in search of health, and was fortunate in finding a climate which brought back his strength and enabled him to continue his labors successfully for many years. Mr. Smith has prospered by dint of industry and commendable management, and deserves the respect which all his fellow citizens accord him. He is a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lower Lake.

Mr. Smith is a native of the town of Parrish, Oswego county, N. Y., born March 13, 1842. His father, Franklin Smith, went into the backwoods of Oswego county to clear up a farm and establish a comfortable home for his little family, but he died before he had been able to accomplish much toward the improvement of his place or to accumulate much of this world's goods. He had married Elizabeth House, who was left with four young children: Martha, now the widow of William Dillworth, living in Hamilton county, Ill.; Barnard, who is farming in Knox county, Neb.; Oscar, who was only sixteen years old when he enlisted during the Civil war in the Twenty-fourth New York Cavalry, was captured, and died while a prisoner at Andersonville, and William H. The mother remarried, her second husband being Martin Stern (now deceased), by whom she had six children. She lived and died in New York state, reaching the age of seventy-four years.

William H. Smith was but seven years old when his father died, and soon afterward he went to live at the home of an uncle, Joel Andrews, who was engaged in farming in Oneida county, N. Y. Until he was nineteen he con-

tinued to make his home there, though from the time he was seventeen he worked out on farms for others. On April 24, 1861, at Utica, N. Y., he enlisted in the Union service, and was mustered in at Elmira, that state, as a member of Company A, Twenty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He took part in many important engagements, including Cedar Mountain, Thoroughfare Gap, Rappahannock Station, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was honorably discharged in 1863, at the expiration of his term of service, with an exceptional record. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Smith went to Kendall county, Ill., and for two years was engaged in farming. Returning east, he spent two winters working in the Michigan pineries, and then bought a farm in Champaign county, Ill., which he intended for his permanent home. He set about the cultivation and improvement of his property, and met with decided success in his work, remaining there for a period of eighteen years, until failing health made a change seem desirable. It was for this reason he came to California, in 1886, living for a year in Ventura county, and then coming to Lake county, and settling in Weldon valley, where he farmed until his retirement. The farm he bought there contains one hundred and fifty-seven acres, ten acres of which are in fruit, and besides he owns fifty acres in Burns valley, all level grain land. Mr. Smith has derived a good income from his land, which he has improved systematically and is now under profitable cultivation. He has various interests at Lower Lake, being a member and treasurer of the Masonic Lodge there and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served officially in several capacities, having been steward and trustee, and still holding the latter office. His political connection is with the Republican party. Though he began life under adverse circumstances, Mr. Smith has overcome them by his steady persistence and application to his work, and he is respected for his industrious career and for his high Christian character. Though conservative, he has never been an enemy of progress, and he can always be counted upon to support good government, though he himself has never had any desire to take a hand in the administration of public affairs.

In 1872, while living in Champaign county, Ill., Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Minerva J. Hoffman, of that county, but a native of Butler county, Ohio. They have had a family of five children: Eugene died in Illinois when sixteen months old; Viola died when eleven months old; Edward Franklin died when fifteen years old; Evelyn Cornelia is the wife of W. J. Foster, who is now cultivating Mr. Smith's farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Weldon valley; Erva Amanda is the wife of Andrew Johnson, a farmer in Big valley, Lake county.

LAFAYETTE HENDRICKS.—When recognition is taken of those who have been primarily influential in the development and agricultural upbuilding of Lake county, to few should greater tribute be paid than to LaFayette Hendricks, whose energies have been given to the promotion of the farming interests of this section of the state and who is a scion of the staunchest of pioneer stock. The reputation of the Hendricks family throughout the county is most enviable. Hard-working, good-hearted, generous, efficient, kind and helpful, their members have formed the very essence of the backbone of the cleanest citizenship of their several communities, and in this respect Mr. Hendricks has not been surpassed by other representatives of the name. A most dependable man and an exceptionally capable farmer, he

devoted all of his active years to agricultural pursuits, but the destruction of his farmhouse by fire in 1911 caused him to bring his family to Lakeport and establish a home here, retaining, however, the highly-improved dairy ranch of forty-four acres located directly north of the creamery in Scotts valley, and also his stock ranch of five hundred and fifty-five acres about five miles north of Lakeport, devoted to stock raising.

One of the earliest memories (somewhat vague and indistinct, it is true) of LaFayette Hendricks pertains to the removal of the family from Texas, where he was born near Fort Worth September 8, 1854, to California, whither a tedious journey with ox teams brought them in 1859. The parents, Greenberry and Mary Ann (Stephenson) Hendricks, were married at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and later settled in Texas, where two children were born, LaFayette and Ellen A., the latter now the wife of William D. Rantz, a prominent resident of Lakeport. After coming to California the family lived for two years on a ranch in Tulare county four miles east of Visalia, but about the middle of December, 1861, they arrived in Lake county and settled in Scotts valley, where the father died in April, 1876, before he had succeeded in clearing and improving his farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Meanwhile there had been born in Lake county one daughter and four sons, namely: Lydia S., the widow of W. W. Waldo and a resident of Lakeport; William G., who died at twenty-seven years and whose widow, Nellie B. (Keys) Hendricks, is still operating the farm in Scotts valley, having with her their three sons, Archie M., Ernest and William; Joseph W., who married Mrs. Little, of Lakeport, and is engaged in farming in Scotts valley; John B., a well-known farmer and perhaps the largest walnut grower in Lake county; and Robert Edward, who married Miss Bertha Whitton and is a partner in the Hendricks-Crump Company, of Lakeport.

Until after the removal of the family to Lake county it had not been possible for LaFayette Hendricks to attend school and his advantages here were very meager, although he was a pupil in the first school ever started in Scotts valley. Since leaving school he has read widely and carefully, and thus has gained a fund of knowledge most valuable to him. His mother, who is still living in Lakeport, hale notwithstanding her eighty-two busy years, and her second husband, Z. Morrison, donated the ground on which stands the Scotts Valley Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Hendricks family assisted generously in the erection of the edifice. During 1881 Mr. Hendricks married Miss Emma M. Glines, who died in 1891, leaving a daughter, Eva Pearl, now the wife of Roy B. Embree, of Lakeport. The second marriage of Mr. Hendricks was solemnized in 1894 and united him with Miss Sadie L. Morris, member of one of the earliest families to settle in the state of Missouri. Of this union there are six children, viz.: Clarence Clifford and Emma V., students in the Lakeport Union high school; Marion L., Etta Marie, Olive I. and Elzada Louise, pupils in the Lakeport grammar school. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the maintenance of which Mr. Hendricks assists to the extent of his ability. Until removing to Lakeport he served for some years as clerk of the board of trustees of the Scotts valley grammar school. Other interests include the holding of stock in the Clear Lake Railway Company and membership in the Taxpayers' Association of Lake county, in which he is now serving as a trustee.



Horace F. Milliken

HORACE FREMONT MILLIKEN.—It has been given to Mr. Milliken to pass his entire life near the sea. During his first twenty years he lived in Maine, where his parents, Horatio and Julia (Blaisdell) Milliken, were born, and where his own life began June 20, 1854, in the village of Surry, almost within sight and sound of the tempestuous waves that dashed against the rock-bound coast of Maine. During 1874 he traveled across the continent to San Francisco, thence proceeded by steamer to Petaluma and from there traveled by stage to Mendocino City. At the time lumbering formed the chief industry in Mendocino county. Naturally he turned to work in the lumber camps as offering the easiest means of securing a livelihood. In a short time he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the business in its different departments. For six years he was employed to drive ox-teams and later he became superintendent of logging for the L. E. White Lumber Company at Whitesboro. Upon resigning from the lumber business he carried on a hardware business in Mendocino county for seven years. A tour of inspection through Southern California as early as 1881 had resulted in the purchase of raw land at Cucamonga, in San Bernardino county, and for some years he divided his time between his interests there and in Northern California, meanwhile improving the raw land with a vineyard, a peach orchard and an orange grove.

Upon coming to Fort Bragg in 1888 Mr. Milliken bought a tract of land in the midst of the redwood forest, just a little ways back from the ocean, and there he erected a residence. Since then the trees have been cut away for miles back of his place and his home is now the center of the residence district of the town. In 1893 he purchased twelve hundred acres on Pudding creek one mile east of the city. At the time the land was in its primeval condition, but its crude condition did not in the least dampen the ardor of the new owner. On the other hand it seemed to whet his ambition to put it in a state of cultivation as rapidly as possible, and with this object before him he set to work diligently to clear and improve it. When this was accomplished he enclosed it with good fencing and stocked it with cattle, sheep and hogs. He also established his own slaughter house and butcher shop so that he was able to supply the town and valley with meat. The clearing and improving of the ranch entailed the expenditure of a large sum of money and required a long time and much hard work. The result, however, has justified all that has been expended in its accomplishment, and today it is the consensus of opinion that it is the finest and best improved stock ranch in the country round about. The ranch is still in his possession and under his immediate management. With his son Leland E., Jr., Mr. Milliken owns three hundred and fifty acres of land near Livingston, Merced county, all under irrigation and in alfalfa, the son having the management of the property. For many years Mr. Milliken carried on a hardware business on Main street in Fort Bragg. In all probability, however, he has accomplished the greatest good to the community through his services as the owner and builder of the Fort Bragg Water plant. The first attempt to supply the town with a water system resulted from his foresight and energy. In 1889 he established a small concern, which has since expanded with the growth of the place and is now capable of furnishing water to a city of more than five thousand inhabitants. A careful study of the building of a water plant convinced Mr. Milliken that not only were redwood logs far less expensive than iron pipe, but they have the further advantage of being non-conductors of heat and cold, and on account of the smooth-

ness of the wood a freer flow of water is permitted. Experience proved the sagacity of his judgment. After the logs had been in use for sixteen years it was decided to replace them with larger pipe. On being taken up the logs were found to be sound and in the very best condition, hence it strengthened his confidence in the value of redwood as the most serviceable and practicable pipe to conduct water, and he has consequently used it in his entire system. This makes Mr. Milliken the pioneer in the use of and also in the demonstration of the fact that redwood pipe is superior and more valuable than any other as water pipe.

The possessor of varied talents, Mr. Milliken enjoys instrumental and vocal music and was for many years the leader of the Fort Bragg band. Music, however, does not fill all of his leisure moments, for he is an enthusiast at chess and checkers and nothing pleases him more nor gives him more diversion than to match his skill with the best-known players of the games.

Mr. Milliken's activities as a citizen years ago led him to aid in the organization of a volunteer fire department for the city. Formerly he served as a member of the board of town trustees and president of the school board, while at this writing he is president of the board of trustees of the Fort Bragg Union high school, and also officiates as president of the library board. Until the formation of the Progressive party he took no part in politics, but he was then prevailed upon to accept the chairmanship of the Progressive Republican county central committee, in which capacity he worked faithfully in behalf of his party. He was made a Mason in Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and is a member of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M., and with his wife is a member of Sapphire Chapter No. 230, O. E. S., and of the Order of Pocahontas. Mr. Milliken is also a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and the Improved Order of Red Men.

At Mendocino, on May 7, 1881, Mr. Milliken was married to Miss Anna Mitchell, who was born in St. Johns, New Brunswick, but has spent her life principally in California, having come here with her mother in 1875. They became the parents of three children, Leland E., Julia Edna and Horace Leroy, the last-named dying at the age of six years. Leland E. Milliken chose for his wife Miss Elizabeth Holbrook, of Berkeley, and they have a daughter. Julia Edna Milliken became the wife of Edwin L. McKinlay, and they reside in Berkeley. There is no movement started for the benefit of the citizens and business interests of Fort Bragg or Mendocino county that does not have the liberal support of Mr. Milliken, to which he contributes liberally of his time and means.

BENJAMIN ROBERT PARROTT.—Over twenty-five years ago Benjamin R. Parrott came into Lake county looking for desirable land, and he preempted a tract of one hundred and sixty acres lying in what is now known as the Mountain District precinct, formerly included in the South Kelseyville precinct, where he has resided continuously since. He has made considerable improvement in his property, particularly in the setting out of fruit trees, giving his attention particularly to the raising of fruit, in which he has found a profitable field of labor. His brother, Edwin O. Parrott, occupies this place with him, assisting him to some extent in its cultivation.

Mr. Parrott has been in the west since he was eighteen years old. Born May 6, 1846, at Rushville, in Schuyler county, Ill., he is one of the eight children of Thomas Jefferson and Virginia (Henley) Parrott, the former a

native of Virginia, the latter of Lexington, Ky. The father was ten years older than the mother, and both parents lived to the age of seventy-eight. Of the family, Virginia, now nearly eighty years old, is unmarried, and lives on the old Parrott home place in Schuyler county, Ill.; Samuel died in infancy; Cornelius died in infancy; Thomas died in Sioux City, Iowa (where he conducted a feed store), leaving a wife and two children; Julius has had a successful life and is now living in retirement at Rushville, Ill.; Benjamin Robert is next in the family; Cornelia is unmarried and living at the old home place; Edwin Othello, born July 10, 1853, was for many years in the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as brakeman and conductor, and is now making his home with his brother on the ranch in Lake county.

Benjamin Robert Parrott had rather limited advantages in his youth, but he had plenty of practical experience to prepare him for life. When only a young man of eighteen years he started across the plains with one hundred and eighteen head of horses and two mules, arriving at Virginia City, Nev., June 11, 1864. It was not easy to find employment, and though he was ready to take anything he could get in the way of honest work, he once went without a bite to eat for three days while looking for something to do. He finally took a job as car pusher. When he came to California he arrived in Nevada county without a cent, and he went to work on a ranch for a dollar a day. The employment was not steady, and when not working he was charged \$1 a day for board. After a time he went to Todd's valley, in Placer county, this state, where he followed mining, running a placer mine. He also worked in the hydraulic mines, receiving \$3 a day and his board, and remained at that location for one year. Thus he went from place to place in the state, searching for his uncle, Robert Hendley, and finally found he had gone to the Reese river, where he contracted mountain fever. From there Mr. Hendley then returned to Yolo county, where he died, and Mr. Parrott found his grave, at Knights Landing. In 1887 Mr. Parrott arrived in Lake county, locating upon the tract where he has since made his home, and filing upon one hundred and sixty acres as his preemption. Although he had only \$9.50 in money when he settled here, he has made his way ahead steadily, proved up on his land and paid for it, and continued to improve it from year to year, having a comfortable house, barns, fences and a commercial orchard of fourteen acres. His orchards now contain sixteen hundred trees. The fourteen acres are planted principally in prunes, and Mr. Parrott has had abundant crops, his fruit netting him a good income. As he has done all the work himself, clearing the land from its primitive state, setting out the trees, cultivating and gathering his crops, he has accomplished considerable, and he is respected by all his neighbors for the steady industry which has been necessary to bring his property into its present condition. All that he owns has been gained by hard work, and he well deserves the prosperity that his years of application have finally brought. His brother is like himself a man of estimable character, and they are well liked among their fellow citizens. They keep bachelors' hall on the farm, being the only members of their family now in this section.

Mr. Parrott was married in San Francisco, and the only child born of the union, Harry T., is deceased. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge at Kelseyville, and though not personally active in public affairs is interested in the success of the Republican party, which he supports with his ballot.

EDWARD HENRY LONG.—A keen, perceptive mind, a natural business ability and an unflinching sense of honor have been the attributes which have brought Edward Henry Long success, and added to this he has a genial, unselfish and sympathetic nature which manifests itself in his every day life to such an extent as to bring him many warm friends and a wide patronage in his mercantile business. His experiences have been many, filled with hardships and failures to discourage a less stalwart heart than Mr. Long's, but he has faced them one by one with unflinching determination to win and, though still in his prime, he has reached a prominent position in his vicinity which few have attained.

Born August 22, 1881, in Potter valley, Mendocino county, Mr. Long is the only child living of a family of four born to Thomas E. and Ida M. (Carner) Long. His father was a stockman, farmer and merchant, and was supervisor of the Third District of Mendocino county at the time of his death. Edward Henry was a mere child when he was taken to Santa Barbara, where his parents made their home for four years, and then returned to Mendocino county, locating in Round valley. Here his father purchased thirty acres of land, which was unimproved, and at once set to work to clear it and put it in shape for cultivation. As the son grew older he was sent to the neighborhood grammar school, which course he completed, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm during spare hours. Later he took a course in Sweet's Business College at Santa Rosa, from which he was graduated, and then returned home to work with his father in his store in Covelo, and after his father's demise he assumed charge of his affairs. To make matters worse, the store burned to the ground a short time afterwards. Being a total loss, he wound up the business, and in the spring of 1903 moved to Lake county and remained at Witters Spring for some time, his health having failed him, and the change and rest soon restored him to his normal self. He removed to Willits and for a time worked as clerk in a store, later spending a few months in Ukiah, whence he returned to Round valley and worked at farming. A short time later he purchased from his mother a half interest in the home ranch and for three years met with great success in farming that land, making his chief occupation the raising of hogs. However, in November, 1911, he sold out his interest and moved to Covelo, where January 6, 1911, he had bought a half interest in a general merchandise store, now known as Long & Biggar, and which business is now his present field of energy. Here his excellent business judgment, his energy and industrious application to matters of moment have been the means of bringing good results, and he enjoys the respect of his fellow business men throughout the county.

Independent in politics, while primarily a Democrat, Mr. Long believes in voting for the man he deems best fitted for the office, and he has proven himself a conscientious and active citizen wherever local matters have been concerned. He believes in the making of permanent improvements in the town where his interests are centered, and has built a new, modern residence at a convenient distance from the business center. While not a member of any church, he believes in their influence for moral good and lends his support to them as well as the Sunday schools. He married December 18, 1905, Alice Hurt, who was born in Lake county, and five children have been born to them: Harold, Gerald, Thomas, Joseph and Leta Alice.



A. G. Kent.

NATHANIEL WARREN KENT.—That it is possible to secure a substantial degree of success in Mendocino county the prosperity of Mr. Kent abundantly proves, for he is the owner of a large and well-improved ranch two and one-half miles south of the village of Mendocino in the Little River district, and is extensively engaged in stock-raising, dairying and kindred industries. Recently he has added a creamery to his other enterprises. The plant is modern and well-equipped. The quality of the output is indicated by the statement that he has received the highest awards for his butter at local fairs. In the creamery as in every other department connected with the farm thrift, sanitation and intelligence predominate. The oversight of the owner is everywhere in evidence. In the selection of stock for his dairy he exercises the most careful judgment in securing the best Jersey blood and in this way he is building up a very valuable herd.

Perhaps the prominence of Mr. Kent in agricultural circles is due in some degree to the fact that he has been a lifelong resident of Mendocino county and the son of an honored pioneer family. His father, William Henry Kent, who was born in Mount Vernon, Me., came to California in 1851 via the Isthmus to San Francisco. His first venture in the west was in the mines, but it was not a success, and by the time he was reduced to four bits he concluded it was time to seek other employment. His familiarity with logging in Maine induced him to seek similar work in Mendocino county. At first he engaged in logging on Big river, and eventually he became camp boss. In 1857 he bought a squatter's claim from Mr. Beall, and this he improved and continued to make his home until his death. He was greatly interested in road-building, often using his own teams to carry out projects that he deemed essential, and he served one term as supervisor of his district. In maidenhood his wife was Miss Charlotte Cofren, of Vienna, Me., and her mother was Sarah Greeley, a member of the same family as Horace Greeley. Mr. and Mrs. Kent were married in Maine and in 1855 Mrs. Kent came by way of Panama to Cloverdale, Cal., from there riding horseback on the Indian trail to Mendocino county. Only two white women had preceded her here. The history of the Kent family in this country is traced back to the first settlement made in Connecticut in 1640, from there going back to the twelfth century in England. To William H. Kent and his wife two children were born, Everett William, who died in 1902, and Nathaniel W., whose name heads this sketch.

At the old homestead on Little river, where Nathaniel W. Kent was born, June 10, 1864, he learned the rudiments of agriculture and acquired skill in the care of stock. A course of study in Heald's Business College, San Francisco, qualified him for commercial affairs. His mother died September 2, 1891, and his father passed away January 25, 1906, leaving to him the ranch of four hundred and ninety-six acres at Bridgeport and two hundred and seventy of the old home place at Little River. The example of the father was followed by the son, who gave considerable attention first to sheep and later to dairying. Through energy and patience he has developed one of the finest dairies in the district and the enterprise is proving profitable as well as popular. For a number of years his father had the largest butchering business in Northern California and our subject aided him in the business. He had charge of the slaughter house on the ranch, and killed thirty cattle a week for a time. His Jersey herd has been bred to a high grade, representing the St. Lambert strain largely. A part of the ranch is devoted to intensified farm-

ing, large crops of peas and beets being raised and furnishing feed the year around.

The Kent farm house is said to be one of the finest country homes in Mendocino county. The home is presided over graciously by Mrs. Kent, formerly Mary Emma Phelps, a native of Owatonna, Minn., born May 16, 1868, the daughter of Oriville and Mary (Butterfield) Phelps, born in New York and Michigan respectively. About 1884 the family came to California, but in the fall of 1887 Miss Phelps returned to Minnesota, and there the following year she became the bride of Mr. Kent, their marriage being solemnized June 1, 1888. Seven children were born of their union, namely: Dwight N. of Vallejo; Ralph L., deceased; William Howard; Ruth, Donald, Edith and Florence. Mr. Kent was made a Mason in Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Ocean View Chapter, No. 111, O. E. S. The family are associated with the Presbyterian Church in religious affiliations. Active in politics, Mr. Kent has been chosen delegate to local conventions of the Republican party and has been influential in promoting its interests. Both as a neighbor and as a farmer he stands high. His popularity results from a lifetime of devotion to the interests of the community and a progressive spirit that inspires him to advocate all measures for the general welfare. To such men as he the county is indebted for past progress and future prospects.

HIRAM KENNEDY.—Within the spacious bounds of the Kennedy ranch in Long valley may be found an establishment so complete in every detail that it should be the pride of its owner, who has been a pioneer in that region in more respects than one. He has occupied his home tract there since 1859, and is now one of the largest land owners in the locality, principally engaged in the raising of cattle and hogs for the beef and pork market. But for a period of twenty-nine years he was extensively interested in dairying, in which line he was perhaps the first farmer east of Clear Lake to meet with enough profitable success to justify his continuing it. He has made and sold tons of first-class butter, and in the early days of the Bartlett Springs Resort in Lake county supplied the dairy products used there, to which fact doubtless much of its popularity was due, as it was famous for the excellence of its table. Mr. Kennedy is a "Yankee" by birth, and though most of his long life—he is now in his eightieth year—has been spent in California, he still retains many typical New England qualities, not only the thrift and pride of independence, but also the keenness of intellect and ingenuity which marks the true sons of that section. His energetic personality, alert bearing and physical activity evince the executive ability which has made his many achievements possible.

New Hampshire is Mr. Kennedy's native state, and he is of the fourth generation of his family in this country, his great-grandfather, James Kennedy, having been born in Londonderry, Ireland, from which country he came to America. He made a settlement in what is now Hillsboro county, N. H., near the Unconono mountains. The first white child born at Goffstown, that state, was Thomas Kennedy, a cousin of James Kennedy (father of Hiram Kennedy), to which fact the inscription on the shaft of native slatestone which marks his grave bears witness. One of Hiram Kennedy's aunts bore the maiden name of Louisa Stark, and she was a granddaughter of General Stark of Revolutionary fame, who lies buried at Manchester, N. H. James

Kennedy, grandfather of Hiram Kennedy, was born at Goffstown, as was his father, James Kennedy, Jr. The latter was engaged as a sawmill man at Goffstown until he came to California among the "argonauts of '49," making the trip around the Horn in the bark "Chester," which proved to be a very slow vessel, the tedious, stormy voyage consuming nine months. He landed at San Francisco in April, 1850, and engaged in placer mining until joined by his son a few years later, eventually entering into agricultural work with him, and he died at his son Hiram's home in Long valley some years ago, lacking only five months of completing his ninetieth year. He had married Phoebe Robie, who was a native of Maine, their marriage taking place at Goffstown, N. H., where she died at the age of fifty-three. Six children were born to this union, Clarinda, Diantha, Roberta, Hiram, Almus and Esther. Clarinda died in 1893. Diantha, who is also deceased, married William Moody, a sea captain, and lived in Boston, Mass.; she had two children. Roberta, deceased, married James Colby, a farmer, and had one child; they lived at Dunbarton, near Goffstown. Almus, a veteran of the Civil war, was a painter until his retirement; he married Miss Belle Wilson, of Davis, Cal., where they now reside; they have no living children. Esther is the wife of Albert F. Morrell, a prominent resident of the Morgan valley, and they have had five children.

Hiram Kennedy was born at Goffstown, N. H., November 20, 1834, and obtained his education in the public schools there. When sixteen he went to work for the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at Manchester, N. H., and he gained a very thorough knowledge of boilermaking and machinist work under his boss, Mr. Farrier, a highly competent man, who turned out some fine locomotive boilers. By that time Mr. Kennedy's father had gone to California, and the youth did the best he could to make his own living and also help his mother, trying so earnestly that although he had a very severe boss he worked his way up steadily, himself becoming head of the shop. At the age of nineteen he left to follow his father to the west, expecting to join him at Volcanoville, where the family had last heard from him, and where he was following placer mining. Bidding good-bye to his mother and the rest of the home folks, he sailed from New York on the steamer "George Law" to Aspinwall, and crossed the isthmus, being obliged to go eleven miles of the way on foot. At Panama he embarked on the "Sonora" for San Francisco, where he arrived after a twenty-six days' journey from New York City, which he had left August 4, 1854. The voyage up the coast from Panama was marked by many unpleasant experiences. Cholera claimed twelve of the passengers, and sixty miles below San Francisco the boat ran on a rock, but managed to get away and finish the trip. Mr. Kennedy proceeded at once to Volcanoville, only to learn that his father had gone to Shasta county. Being out of money, the young man took a position at the "Illinois House," a Dutch hotel on J street, Sacramento, with a man named Merker, and worked there three months before he found where his father was. They met at Dicksbury, and from that time mined together in Butte and Plumas counties. The father was about discouraged, believing the mines were played out, and after following that work for a few years more they resolved to try their fortunes in land and agricultural operations.

When Mr. Kennedy and his father came into Lake county in 1859 they had but eighteen hundred dollars between them, and they put thirteen hundred

dollars into their first purchase, acquiring a possessory right in one hundred and sixty acres. They bought from the original settlers, Ben Knights and a Mr. Willis, known as Knights & Willis, and later had the land surveyed, acquiring the patent from the government. At that time James Kennedy and his sons Hiram and Almus each took up one hundred and sixty acres, Hiram Kennedy afterward pre-empting one hundred and sixty acres and homesteading a tract of eighty acres. His other one hundred and sixty consisted of lieu lands. His holdings at present, including land he has bought from the government and others, aggregate a little less than two thousand acres. The story of his busy life between his arrival in Long valley and the present is one of constant effort, yet he also found time for hunting in the early days and missed none of the experiences which constitute the "atmosphere" of a region opening gradually from its primitive state to one of advanced development. Few men know more of the typical phases of life in the early days than he, and few have taken more interest or pains to preserve relics and valuable mementoes of those times.

At the time he commenced dairying Mr. Kennedy took in a working partner, J. Durst, with whom he was associated for two years, since when he has been in business on his own account except as his sons have become interested with him. His large dairy was a profitable venture throughout the twenty-nine years he made a specialty of that branch, but he has given it up to devote all his attention to the raising of beef and pork, in which he deals extensively. He has one hundred and twenty-five head of cattle and one hundred and fifty hogs on hand as a rule, has facilities for killing, scalding and cutting over fifty hogs a day, and also has a large smokehouse, sometimes curing hams and bacon from as many as one hundred hogs in a year. His product is high class and much in demand in the local market. All the operations are conducted in the most systematic modern manner, the equipment on the place being conspicuously perfect in every detail, for his son Albert is an all-around electrical engineer and machinist, and he and his father manage all the repair work of every kind necessary on the ranch. Wagons, machinery of various kinds, and everything about the place are kept in first-class order, facilitating the work immensely. A waterworks system has been installed, so that the barns, cattle and hay yards, house and wash rooms are supplied with an unlimited flow of pure mountain water, and power is furnished for running a grindstone and the dynamo for electric lighting. The machine shop is well equipped with drills, lathes, and woodworking and iron-working machinery. Mr. Kennedy has rebuilt his home, but a number of the timbers which his father hewed out for the original building still remain. It is a commodious and comfortable house, unpretentious, but suggesting the generous scale on which all his work has been carried on.

In his machine shop Mr. Kennedy has quite a collection of traps, including a grizzly bear steel trap about seven feet long, which was made by the pioneer blacksmith at Lower Lake, Mr. Tremper, in the early days. Hunting was his principal recreation for a number of years after he settled here, and he has killed grizzly, cinnamon, brown and black bears in Long valley, his house being decorated with rugs from the hides of bears, deer, panthers, foxes and other wild animals he has hunted. He has also preserved carefully the skulls of different varieties of native wild animals, such as bears, panthers, etc., while dozens of deer antlers tell the story of his successes. However, he

has relinquished this sport, and he allows no shooting on his own premises, a fact which the deer seem to have learned, for they browse there unafraid, seeming to understand the full freedom and absolute protection assured them, from deer hounds as well as from hunters. In consequence, herds of deer may be observed from the porch of Mr. Kennedy's residence with the aid of a telescope almost any day, grazing in large numbers, from twenty to fifty together. He is indeed a typical member of the stock from which he springs. Many of the Kennedys have been educators, many have shown a genius for mechanics, and many like himself have been successful farmers and financiers, large landowners and influential members of the communities in which their lots have been cast.

In the year 1872 Mr. Kennedy married Miss Rose Wilson, of Davisville, Yolo county, Cal., daughter of Alexander and Eliza (Cronk) Wilson, the father a native of England, the latter born in New York, of Holland-Dutch descent. They came to California from Pennsylvania (in which state Mrs. Kennedy was born) in 1863, sailing from New York and crossing the continent by the Nicaragua route, and Mrs. Kennedy was brought up in Yolo county. Three children have been born of this marriage: Alexander W., mentioned more at length below; Milo Russell, a physician and surgeon of Eagleville, Modoc county, this state, who married Winona Adams and has three children, Mabel, Milo and Thomas; and Albert H., also mentioned later.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are both prominent in Masonic circles, his membership being with Lower Lake Lodge, No. 183, F. & A. M., and with the Royal Arch Chapter; he has been a master Mason for fifty years. Mrs. Kennedy is a member of Lower Lake Chapter, No. 231, O. E. S., and is one of its past matrons. Politically, Mr. Kennedy has been a Republican in sentiment, but party affairs have never engaged much of his attention, though he is interested thoroughly in public movements. In his eightieth year, he is still working and enjoying his work, and he is blessed with good health, though he has had his share of misfortune in that respect, having in the course of his life had six accidents, runaways, etc. Though seriously injured more than once, he has recovered completely, so far as permanent effects are concerned.

Alexander W. Kennedy, eldest son of Hiram Kennedy, was born at the Kennedy homestead May 19, 1873, and has spent his whole life in Long valley. The home place, with its varied and numerous interests, has always offered plenty of outlet for his energies and business ability, and from the time he was able to help he became his father's mainstay there. His own house, barns, etc., are located about half a mile above his parents' home in Long valley, and he has one hundred acres in his own name, besides a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres which he has taken up. General farming, principally stock raising, has occupied his attention, and his industrious application to everything he undertakes, as well as his unassuming but reliable character, have made a substantial place for him in the good will of his neighbors and friends everywhere. His sense of fairness and justice are recognized by all who have had dealings with him, in any of the relations of life. Anything that tends to benefit the general welfare finds his encouragement and support ready, and he is a worthy representative of the name he bears. Mr. Kennedy was married about ten years ago to Miss Mary Schindler, of High valley, and they have two children, Sylvan and Bertha.

Albert H. Kennedy, youngest son of Hiram Kennedy, was born October 15, 1878, on the old Kennedy homestead place in Long valley, and grew up there amid conditions which were a constant incentive to one of his mechanical turn. He attended school in Long valley, and afterward took a course at Van der Naillen's school of engineering in San Francisco, attending there for a year and a half, and graduating in 1902. Going to Monterey county, he took a position with the Spreckels Sugar Company, which he held for nine months, at the end of that time going to San Francisco again, doing drafting and electrical engineering. His next change was to the employ of the Alaska Packers' Association, for which he went to Naknek, Bristol Bay, Alaska, as electrician, remaining there five months. The next spring he went up again and stayed for a year and a half, in the employ of the same company, and on his return to San Francisco took a position at Santa Rosa with the Pacific Gas and Electric Corporation, with which he continued a year and a half. A defective switch caused an accident in which he had his hands badly burned and came within an ace of death, and this experience made him decide to make farming his life work thereafter. He has a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining part of the Hiram Kennedy land, his own and his brother's and father's holdings totaling about twenty-five hundred acres, principally devoted to stock, grain and hay farming, with the production of beef and pork as a specialty. Here he has had abundant opportunity to work out many of his own ideas in mechanical lines, besides adapting the best of others' minds. His mechanical ability is universally recognized, and he has been made manager of the Associated Farmers' Telephone lines of Lower Lake, a sort of co-operative arrangement among the local farmers, each valley having its own line, and all uniting to maintain a central exchange at Lower Lake, where two operators are engaged. The day service is from seven in the morning until eight at night.

In 1909 Mr. Kennedy married Miss Daisy Brady, of Davis, Yolo county, and they have one child, James Burnell. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are interested keenly in Masonic work, Mr. Kennedy being the present master of Clear Lodge, No. 183, F. & A. M., at Lower Lake, serving his fourth year in that position; he and his wife belong to Lower Lake Chapter, No. 231, O. E. S.

MRS. ROSA D. EXLEY.—Of old and honored southern lineage, Mrs. Exley was born near Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ky., and is a daughter of the late Rev. C. S. and Nancy (Daugherty) Daugherty, who, although bearing the same name, came from families entirely unrelated. For sixty years, from early manhood until his death at a venerable age, Mr. Daugherty gave the most efficient and self-sacrificing service to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, whose ministry he adorned and whose doctrines he upheld with intelligent zeal. Meanwhile he owned and managed his fine plantation of one thousand acres near Elizabethtown, where were wont to gather fellow-ministers to receive practical counsel and cheerful encouragement from this learned man of the church. His devotion to his family was equalled only by his love of the church, and he gave to wife and children the affectionate attentions that gave him the first place in the heart of each. There were five children and three of these are still living, Mrs. Exley being the youngest child and the only daughter. So rapid was her advancement under the capable

training of her father that at the age of sixteen she was qualified to teach school, and for seven years she followed that profession with commendable zeal and noteworthy success.

There had been two brothers of Rev. C. S. Daugherty who were attracted to California by the lure of the gold fields. The second of these left Kentucky early in 1857 and undoubtedly perished on the plains, but no word of his fate ever came back to the waiting relatives. The other brother, Benjamin, had crossed the plains in 1855 on muleback and had arrived in Sacramento with fifty cents as his total capital. Fortunately he secured work at once with a lumber company and was paid \$8 per day. Soon he drifted to the mines at Marysville, but did not find the hoped-for fortune in the camp or river bed. Directing his attention to the acquisition of land, he became a pioneer of Little Lake valley, Mendocino county, and took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land near the present site of Willits. There he remained until his death in 1883. All through this part of the country he was known as General Daugherty, the title coming from his skillful resistance of Indian attacks on the plains, where he so shrewdly and successfully outgeneraled the savages that he was given a military title among his acquaintances. Having no family to inherit his property, it fell to the brother in Kentucky, Rev. C. S. Daugherty, who in 1901 with his son, Robert, came to Mendocino county and laid out the Daugherty addition to Willits. When the business had been settled and the addition sold Mr. Daugherty returned to his Kentucky plantation in April, 1904, and there he passed away February 5, 1914, having survived for some years his aged wife, who died at the old home June 28, 1908. Their daughter, Mrs. Exley, joined her father and brother at Willits March 28, 1902, and in San Francisco November 23, 1904, she became the wife of M. D. Exley, who was born and reared in that city. A painter and decorator by trade, he has continued to follow the trade since his marriage, although a portion of his time is given to the ranch owned by Mrs. Exley and located one mile west of Willits. Two hundred and five acres are devoted largely to pasturage, hay and grain, and stock-raising has been made a vital part of the farm work.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Exley consists of four children, namely: Fred Cornelius, Rosa Daugherty, Alice Roberta and Richard Martin. In addition Mrs. Exley took into her home a lonely girl of twelve years, Rose Kramer, who now at nineteen years is repaying the kindnesses of the past by her own affectionate devotion to the entire family and particularly to the small children. This act on the part of Mrs. Exley is indicative of her helpful, kindly and capable disposition. Brimming over with the milk of human kindness, she is ever ready and anxious to assist those less fortunate than herself and never allows an opportunity to pass for the doing of some unselfish act in the interests of others. For years she has been a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Descended from staunch old Democratic forefathers, she is ardent in her advocacy of the same principles and takes much interest in public affairs. To an exceptional degree she possesses business ability and all of her interests are controlled with sagacious judgment, while combined with this important attribute are cheerfulness under all circumstances, gentleness and a loyal devotion to family and friends.

JOSEPH CROCKETT HALLIDAY.—When recognition is taken of those who have been primarily influential in the commercial, agricultural and financial advancement of Point Arena, to none should greater tribute be paid than to Joseph C. Halliday, whose energies have been given to the promotion of the interests of this section of Mendocino county and whose influence in this line has been prolific of results. It was here that he established headquarters and home in 1875 and here he has since commanded the unqualified esteem of the entire community, his sterling character and wise business judgment having gained for him distinctive popularity in the town to which his loyalty is of the most insistent type. Diversified abilities have led him into different lines of endeavor, not the least important of these being the ownership of the stage line from Mendocino to Cazadero, Sonoma county, a distance of ninety miles, this being the longest stage system in the entire state. For years this line has been of the greatest convenience to people desiring to make connection with the North Shore Railroad for San Francisco. To cover the distance in the shortest possible time about forty horses were purchased, permitting the changing of teams five times during the journey. Provision also was made for board and lodging for travelers at seven of the stations. The route is one of beauty and picturesqueness. At times the road rises hundreds of feet above the breakers and affords an attractive vista of the ocean, while elsewhere it leads travelers down through green and fertile valleys with giant redwood trees and winding rivers along whose banks are flowers of beautiful colors and extraordinary variety. Such a trip in the flush of spring or in the mellowing days of autumn is a delight to the eye and a source of genuine satisfaction to the mind.

In studying the personal history of Mr. Halliday, we find that he was born near Pictou, Nova Scotia, February 1, 1854, being a son of James and Mary (Crockett) Halliday, and in youth an apprentice to the trade of blacksmith. After a year as a journeyman at Pawtucket, R. I., he came by railroad to California in 1874 and followed his trade at Mayfield, Santa Clara county. During 1875 he came to Point Arena and bought the Hugh Graves blacksmith shop, where he and his partner, F. Mathews, did all kinds of work in wood and iron, also made and repaired wagons and carriages. Afterward he had other partners, being successively with F. M. Spaulding, L. Archibald and N. P. Howe, to the last-named of whom he sold the business in 1908. For years he has been interested in agriculture. The O. McNeil ranch, adjoining the Point Arena lighthouse grounds, he bought in 1887, afterward purchasing the Spaulding and Minor ranches, which gave him four hundred and fifty acres in one body. On that place he made a specialty of dairying. At this writing he owns fourteen hundred acres of land and conducts the dairy industry on a large scale. Associated with W. M. Booth, H. Merrell, N. Everson and A. McClure, he built a sawmill and carried on a lumber business for some years at Riverside on the Garcia river. Another enterprise that engaged his attention was the livery business at Point Arena, where with W. H. Haskell as partner for a time, and afterward alone, he developed a barn equipped with fine rigs and horses and built up an excellent patronage among people fond of the beautiful drives in the locality. Lately he has built a large garage which is run in connection with his livery to care for the automobiles of the motorists that are penetrating the coast country, as well as having an automobile livery. To him may be given the credit largely for the building of the



Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Halliday

Point Arena high school in 1908 and for the building of road bridges along the coast; that is, the Garcia and Alder creek bridges, and the rebuilding of the Gualala bridge, the latter the largest bridge in Sonoma and Mendocino counties, replacing a structure that had been destroyed at the time of the earthquake. During 1912 he sold out his creamery at Manchester and since then has managed the Point Arena creamery. With the management of his large farm and dairy interests, and with the presidency of the Bank of Point Arena (of which he has been the leading executive since its organization in 1903) he is one of the busiest men in Mendocino county as well as one of the most influential at Point Arena.

Through the marriage of Mr. Halliday to Kate Hiatt, a native of Iowa, Mr. Halliday became the father of ten children, namely: Mary; Albert, who took up telegraphy as his life work; Henry, who became connected with the livery business of his father; Charles, Benjamin, Lawrence, Thomas, Helen, Bertha; and Grant; the latter died in infancy. The fraternities of Mr. Halliday are the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Garcia Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Point Arena Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; and Mendocino Chapter, R. A. M. From boyhood he was reared in the Presbyterian church and is an active member of the Presbyterian church at Point Arena, being one of the board of elders. Essentially a business man and with insistent demands upon his time in his varied business undertakings, he has had no leisure for participation in political affairs and is far from being a partisan in his attitude toward problems of national importance. Alert in the promotion of every enterprise tending to advance the general welfare of Point Arena, he has yet been guided in judgment by due conservatism and by thoughtful study of the subject under consideration. Progressive and patriotic, he has supported all movements for the general welfare and is regarded as one of the solid, reliable men of the county.

JAMES H. DENISON.—The name of Denison is closely associated with the history of pioneer development in Lake county, one of the important early thoroughfares there, the Upper Lake and Bartlett Springs toll road, having been constructed by James Madison Denison, father of James H. Denison. The latter is doing his share toward keeping the family reputation up for live ideas and the ability to put them into execution. The good he has done in promoting the raising of Angora goats alone would be worthy of notice as the establishment of an industry which has already proved its worth in the county, and his recent activities in behalf of the plan for the utilization of the waters of Clear lake for power purposes seems likely to gain him further recognition in his locality. He is extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, both on the Bonham tract, where he lives, and on his own ranch of three hundred and twenty acres located on Cache creek. He has been a lifelong resident of the county, having been born June 23, 1876, in Upper Lake precinct.

James Madison Denison, his father, was a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, born November 24, 1818, and went west when a young man of eighteen years, settling in the state of Iowa. There he followed farming until the year 1852, when he crossed the plains to California, bringing his family with him. The journey was made by ox teams, and they arrived in Placer county in October, Mr. Denison following mining there for several years, until his removal to Lake county in 1857. Making a settlement on Middle creek, near

Upper Lake, he engaged in farming there until 1861, when he returned east and enlisted in the Union army, serving till the close of the war; he was first lieutenant of Company B, 20th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. During this time his family remained on the farm in California, to which he returned in 1866, resuming farming, which he carried on successfully for several years more. In 1875 he constructed the toll road between Upper Lake and Bartlett Springs, and in various other ways he was active in improving conditions in this section, being thoroughly identified with its best interests to the close of his life. His industrious nature and high character, and his faithful service during the Civil war, gained him the sincere respect of the many who knew him, and his name has a permanent place among those who helped to lay the foundations of civilization here. He died December 8, 1876, leaving a widow, Mary (Jewell) Denison, and eight children, viz.: Margaret E., Merritt L. (who has not been heard from since he went to Alaska), Alice, Mary Ann, Victoria, Laura, James Henry and Olive C.; one child, Daniel W., is deceased. The mother was a native of New York, and died when her son James was thirteen years old. She and Mr. Denison were married in 1843.

James Henry Denison was about eight years old when his father died. During his early years he lived at the Denison toll house on the Upper Lake and Bartlett Springs road, remaining there, though not regularly, until he reached the age of twenty-three years, and he had charge of the station from the time he was twenty-one until he left it permanently, about two years later, and his first business experience was gained there. He gave it up to embark in the industry which has since received the principal share of his attention, the raising of Angora goats, a business which to his mind had a real future in this region for one who would take it up seriously. That was seventeen years ago, and he has never had any reason to regret his choice of an occupation. Though he was one of the first in Lake county to enter upon the branch of stock raising, he has made a thorough success of it, undoubtedly because he has not been afraid to venture his best resources upon it, but also because, although fearless in what he undertakes, he has the acumen to combine caution with progress in a distinctly advantageous manner. His work in this line has undoubtedly been the most important factor in establishing the Angora goat industry permanently in his section, and he has done more than any other one person in that direction, a fact which is universally recognized, for he is looked up to as an authority by all interested in the business. At present he owns about twelve hundred pure bred Angora goats, and is extensively engaged in breeding. Most of his stock is kept on the Richard D. Bonham farm, the tract of thirteen hundred acres on the Long Valley road where he makes his home, and which he rents from the owner, the rest being on his own land, the three hundred and twenty acres on Cache creek. The greater part of his time and attention is given to his stock, but he could hardly confine himself entirely to one line, particularly as his agricultural operations involve other interests. He was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the Yolo Water and Power Company's right to establish a dam and operate a power plant to utilize the waters of Clear lake for power, he and Mr. Carl Ebbinghauser being foremost as champions of what they believe to be a decided force for advancement in their locality. They felt that the wealth of water and valuable power which might be derived from the lake should not longer be allowed to go to waste, and worked zealously while the matter was

being contested, in 1913, for a project which seems to promise to be of great benefit. The recent decision of the State Water Commission, in favor of the company, giving them the right to construct and maintain a dam at Cache creek and use the same for power purposes, justifies Mr. Denison's position in the matter as sustained by so high an authority, and reflects credit on his foresight and his courage in advocating what he considered right in the face of opposition. As usual, he held to his opinions in the most optimistic manner. Genial, jovial and wide awake, he makes and keeps friends wherever he goes.

Mr. Denison's marriage to Miss Mabel M. Foutch, of Lake county, daughter of J. W. Foutch and his wife Lucretia (Knighton), took place in 1904. Mr. Foutch is a native of Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Denison have been born five children, Blanche D., Welty C., Norma Olive, James B. and Ada Margaret. The home is a notably happy and cheerful one, and Mrs. Denison's fine personality and lovable character are its controlling elements.

GEORGE H. NEAL.—In the capacity of secretary of the Lake County Title & Abstract Company, the leading concern of its kind in this part of California, George H. Neal has established a reputation which augurs well for the years he has before him. The company of which he is secretary and one of the directors has been doing business since 1905, and its high standards of accuracy have come to be so well recognized that it is now commanding by far the largest proportion of local patronage, its valuable work in making records which shall be of permanent worth being highly appreciated. This company owns the only complete set of abstract books in Lake county.

Until he was thirteen years old Mr. Neal lived in San Francisco, where he was born July 17, 1885, and obtained his first instruction there in the common schools. Later he was a pupil in the Clear Lake Union high school at Lakeport, as a member of the class of 1907. Most of his business career has been spent in his connection with the Lake County Title & Abstract Company, at Lakeport, and much of its success may be attributed to his conscientious, painstaking work. In this association he has become regarded as one of the rising young professional men of Lake county, and his comprehensive knowledge of land laws would form a substantial proportion of a legal education. The study and research work he has felt necessary for the proper performance of his duties have shown his adaptability for the profession of law, and the thoroughness and care with which he attends to the preparation of the documents sent out from his office would make him a successful worker in any line requiring mastery of detail. It is not likely that there is another man in Lake county with an equal knowledge of its land titles. Mr. Neal was made a Mason in Hartley Lodge, No. 199, F. & A. M., in Lakeport in 1906, and stands high in Masonic circles, being the present master of his lodge.

In 1910 Mr. Neal married Miss Anna LaMotte, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Harry D. LaMotte, retired, of Lakeport, mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. They have one child, a daughter, Katherine. Their home is in Lakeport, where Mr. Neal's mother, Mrs. Ida E. Neal, also resides, one of the most esteemed members of society in that town.

REV. JOHN SIMPSON ROSS.—There is no more vital or interesting feature of pioneer history than that afforded by the life and work of the clergy of the early days, whether in California or elsewhere—men who rode through wild and rugged country to preach the gospel to the settlers, to christen, to marry, to bury the dead, and to give spiritual comfort and help to the sore afflicted. Such an one as this is the Rev. John S. Ross, who since 1869 has been a resident of California, save for a brief period of fifteen months spent in his former home in Ontario, Canada; and during all this time he has been actively engaged in religious work, preaching and teaching in Mendocino county when it was little more than a wilderness, and doing much to establish the Baptist church in this part of the state.

When Reverend Ross first came to California in 1869 it was in an effort to regain his shattered health, and he expected to remain only during the winter and then to return to his charge in Ontario. He located at San Pablo, Contra Costa county, where he preached during the winter, and in the spring his health was so much improved and he was so pleased with the climate and general conditions that he determined to remain on the coast. Accordingly he sent his resignation to his church in Ontario and took up the work in California which was to be his labor of love for so many fruitful years. In March, 1870, he came to Caspar, Mendocino county, and in June of the same year his family joined him here. There was no church at Caspar at that time, and he preached in the various private houses, and also extended his work up and down the coast, preaching in private homes and in school houses from Mendocino to Beall's Landing, now known as Westport. There were no roads and no bridges above the Noyo river, and he was compelled to travel on horseback over the trails, which were often rough and dangerous, and to swim the rivers and creeks. He had many narrow escapes from accidents and even from death, but the love of the work and of the cause which he represented were deep in his heart and he pressed onward without thought of fear or faltering. In these early days when there were few ministers and fewer churches the denominational lines were loosely drawn, and for nearly a year Reverend Ross, though himself a Baptist, preached for the Presbyterian congregation in Mendocino.

It was in 1874 that he organized the Baptist church in Caspar, and a few years later the organization was able to build a church edifice, and for thirty-five years he was pastor of the congregation. During all these years he also preached along the coast from Navarro to Usal. His career has been full of interest and many unique experiences have fallen to his lot. He has preached more than three hundred funeral sermons, and has united more than three hundred couples in marriage. There is no possible way of even estimating the number of sick and dying that he has visited up and down the coast, nor yet of the number of sermons that he has delivered in out-of-the-way places and under unusual circumstances, for he never missed an opportunity to do either, and no record was ever kept of such occasions—they were all a part of the day's work.

Other churches organized and built by the Reverend Ross are the Baptist churches at Kibesilah and at Westport, and also at Fort Bragg. Of this latter he was also the pastor for the first five years of its life. In all of these various places he had organized Sunday schools in the early days



Jos. A. Ross.

before the churches were built, and so laid the foundation for the later work by a steady growth through preceding years.

A call from Tiverton, Bruce county, Ontario, came to Reverend Ross in 1875 and he accepted, returning at once to the Canadian city. He remained but fifteen months, however, coming back to California at the end of that time, on account of the ill health of Mrs. Ross's mother.

Reverend Ross is a native of Scotland, having been born near Tain, Ross shire, March 31, 1834. His father was William Ross, also a native of Ross shire, and his mother was Elizabeth Simpson. While the Reverend Ross was still a lad he was left an orphan. He continued to reside in Scotland, where he received his early education, learning to read and write both the English and Gaelic language. His knowledge of the Gaelic has been carefully kept up, and today he is as much a scholar in this language as in English. In 1847 he came to Ottawa, Ontario, where he continued to attend school. His uncle, John Ross, with whom he made his home, desired that he should learn the tinner's trade, but there was no opportunity for an apprenticeship at the time so he learned the shoemaker's trade instead. He served for four years under one man and mastered every detail of the trade, but did not enjoy it, so after a short time gave it up. After this he followed various occupations until he began his studies for the ministry, earning the money meanwhile for his schooling. After graduating from the Toronto Normal school he began teaching, following this profession for five years, and thus earning his way through college. He spent two years at the Collegiate University at Ottawa, and then entered the Woodstock College, in Ontario, where he completed his course in theology, graduating in 1863, and at Thurso, Canada, September 24, 1863, he was ordained a minister in the Baptist church and immediately took up his religious work. He was pastor of two churches on the Ottawa river, one in Clarence, Ontario, and the other in Thurso, Quebec, from 1862 to 1869, when on account of broken health he came to California.

The marriage of Mr. Ross occurred in Glengarry county, Ontario, September 15, 1864, uniting him with Miss Jane Ralston, the daughter of Robert and Ann (Gordon) Ralston, natives of Scotland, and early settlers in Brandon, Quebec, where their daughter Jane was born. Mrs. Ross has borne her husband five children, all of whom are still living and are residents of Mendocino county, where they are well and favorably known. They are William H., who is a farmer and supervisor of the fourth district in Mendocino county; John S., manager of the Mendocino Lumber Company; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ross-Miller; Robert, farming with his brother William H.; and Anne. All of the family, with the exception of John S., reside on the home farm near Cleone, thus making a practically unbroken family circle.

The Reverend Ross is so well known throughout Mendocino county that there is scarcely a section where the mention of his name, especially among the older settlers, will not recall some event of an early day, and bring forth some kindly word of praise for the aged preacher. The Baptist church owes much to this earnest, conscientious and God fearing man for his splendid service, and those who came under his ministrations remember him with deep love and reverence.

WILLIAM H. ROSS.—The severest test to which the standing of a man among his fellows can be given is the test of public service, especially when the office lies within the gift of the people themselves; and when a

man can successfully stand this test it is a pretty definite proof that he is four-square. And this is the case with William H. Ross, supervisor of the fourth district for Mendocino county, for his service has been of such a nature that even his political opponents have been compelled to concede that he is the right man in the right place, and that the county is more than fortunate to have him in this capacity.

Mr. Ross is a native of Canada, having been born at Clarence, on the Ottawa river, in Ontario, June 25, 1866. He is the son of the Rev. John S. Ross, whose sketch precedes this. William H., the eldest of five children, came to Mendocino county with his parents in 1870. His boyhood days were spent here, and his education received in the public schools of the county. After the completion of his education he engaged in teaming and contracting with different lumber companies, being with the Mendocino Lumber Company for nine years.

It was in 1896 that Mr. Ross, together with other members of his family, purchased the ranch on which he now makes his home. This property lies about one-half mile above Cleone, and consists of some two thousand acres, fronting on the Pacific. It is especially well adapted for stockraising, and shortly after its purchase Mr. Ross gave up his other interests and with his brothers engaged in farming and stockraising on the new property, the venture proving a success.

In 1912 Mr. Ross became the Republican candidate for supervisor of the fourth district and was duly elected for the term commencing January, 1913. This is the largest district in the county, and the care of the mountain roads requires much time and effort; but in spite of these facts the service of the new supervisor is proving pre-eminently satisfactory, and everywhere within the district, which extends from Salmon creek on the south to the Humboldt county line on the north, are to be found evidences of his ability to take care of the work devolving upon him, and consequent appreciation of the residents.

PIETRO MARTELLA.—Many of the citizens who have helped to make Mendocino county the growing and expanding place it is today have come from sunny Italy, and among them is Pietro Martella, the proprietor of the new Piedmont hotel in Fort Bragg. He was born at Locarno, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, July 25, 1864, and was there reared on his father's farm, being educated in the public schools. In 1889 he came to California and spent the first two years on a dairy at Bodega, Sonoma county, then coming to Fort Bragg, Mendocino county. Here he engaged in making ties for the Fort Bragg Lumber Company, then for their successors, the Union Lumber Company. He subsequently concluded to engage in ranching and purchased a farm five miles from Fort Bragg, which he operated for four years.

Mr. Martella engaged in the hotel business in Fort Bragg as proprietor of the Italia hotel, but four years later he sold it and leased the new Piedmont hotel in partnership with John Zaina. The latter was born in Lombardy, Italy, and came to Mendocino county in 1900. They equipped the hotel with new furnishings and it is modern and up-to-date in every way.

Mr. Martella was married in Fort Bragg, being united with Jennie Provivali, who died in Fort Bragg in December, 1913. Fraternaly Mr. Martella is a member of the Druids and politically is a Republican.



J. M. Breslow

HON. JOHN W. PRESTON.—Judging from the prominence attained by Hon. John W. Preston in the legal affairs of California it might be surmised that fortuitous circumstances surrounded him throughout his career, and that his appointment to the office of district attorney of the Northern District of California was the natural outcome of such conditions. Such was not the case, however, for all that he has attained has come to him as the result of his own efforts and a noble determination to attain excellence in whatever he attempted. This standard of life was established in his youth and was clearly exemplified in the singleness of purpose followed during his school days, for he took advantage of every opportunity for acquiring knowledge that it was in the power of his parents to bestow.

Woodbury, Cannon county, Tenn., was the birthplace of John W. Preston, and this was also the birthplace of his father, Hugh L. Preston, the present president of the First National Bank of that city, and the careers of both men have been identified with the most consistent and trustworthy public men of the community. John W. Preston was reared in the home of his parents, Hugh L. and Thankful C. (Doak) Preston, his birth having occurred May 14, 1877. For many years the father was county judge of Cannon county, Tenn., was also at one time sheriff of the county, besides which he served acceptably in both houses of the legislature of that state.

John W. Preston received his elementary education in the public schools of his native place, later attending Burritt College, from which he graduated in 1894 with the degree of A. B. He carried off the honors of his class in being the youngest addition to the alma mater in the history of the institution. Following his graduation he further pursued his studies by taking a post-graduate course in Bethany (W. Va.) College, continuing in that institution for one year. Close observation, a natural tendency to study and a quick, ready intellect contributed to his excellent standing, and the study of law was the natural result of his search for a professional career suited to his abilities and equipment. Before his admission to the bar he practiced in Cannon and Van Buren counties, Tenn., and was regularly admitted to the supreme court of that state in 1897, while yet in his nineteenth year. From that date his career in the legal world broadened and grew, bringing to him important cases which he was specially qualified to handle. Dispatch in his decisions and satisfaction to his clients brought him into high repute, and he was at once in possession of the high esteem and confidence of all who had trusted their complicated legal affairs to him.

It was in 1902 that Mr. Preston inaugurated the Ukiah Guarantee, Abstract and Title Company, of which his brother, H. L. Preston, Jr., was secretary, and which became recognized as one of the most solid financial institutions in this section of the country. The business was sold out in 1911. Mr. Preston came to Mendocino county in 1899, and almost immediately he was as well established in his profession here as he could have hoped to be had he twice his years and experience to his credit. His sagacity and clear understanding of the law and forceful and honorable execution of all matters that came to him formed the entering wedge that paved the way to his appointment in 1913, by President Woodrow Wilson, as United States district attorney for the Northern District of California, and the masterful way he has filled the position demonstrates the wisdom of the appointment.

The law firm of Preston & Preston, with headquarters in Ukiah, is composed of John W. Preston and his brother, H. L. Preston, Jr., and their

large clientele is not confined to that city and its vicinity, but extends throughout Northern California.

In politics John W. Preston is a Democrat, a man of progressive and liberal views on all questions that affect the well-being of town, state or nation. He served as a member and chairman of the central committee of his native county in Tennessee, and in the same capacity he also served for several years in Mendocino county. In 1908 he was elected to the state legislature by a majority of four hundred and eighteen over a popular opponent in a Republican county of over twelve hundred majority. Like himself, Mr. Preston's brothers are all self-made men who have achieved success, all being bankers of well-known repute, and with them he is interested in three institutions in Tennessee and two in Mendocino county, the latter the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank, of which he is a director, and the Willits Commercial Bank.

Mr. Preston's marriage united him with Miss Sarah Rucker, a native of Nashville, Tenn., and member of a well-known Southern family, their marriage occurring in the south, in 1902. Two children have been born to them, Elizabeth and John W., Jr.

SHAFTER MATHEWS.—Throughout his entire boyhood Mr. Mathews had no advantages except such as his determination and energy made possible. His first chance to attend school came when he was eleven, and after fifteen he had only such opportunities as studying at night offered, supplemented by a course in the Chautauqua reading circle and such other forms of self-help as ambition grasps. There was no form of manual labor too difficult for his energetic efforts, but with characteristic foresight he realized the future value to him of a good education and he employed spare hours in broadening his fund of general information. Politics interested him from youth and always he has been a stanch Democrat. Since 1902 by successive re-elections he has filled the office of county clerk. The records in his office show that according to the 1910 census Lake county then had a population of fifty-five hundred and twenty-six, while the population of Lakeport was eight hundred and seventy. In his belief the population will be greatly increased with the building of the Clear Lake Railroad, and his faith in that project caused him to become a stockholder in the company. Lake county has been noted for its observance of law and order. From November, 1908, to November, 1909, there were only three criminal cases in the superior court; from November, 1909, to November of 1910, six criminal cases; from November, 1910 to 1911, one violation of the fish law; 1911 to 1912, one criminal case; 1912 to 1913, eight criminal cases.

Among the gold-seekers whom the great discovery of gold brought to Hangtown in 1850 was William Mathews, a native of Indiana and a member of an old Virginia family. Shortly after his arrival he found that there was little hope for him of securing a fortune in the mines, and as early as 1853 he came to Lake county to seek employment as a day laborer. During 1864 he settled at Lower Lake, where he teamed and cut timber in the woods. Later removals took him to other points, but eventually he returned to Lower Lake, and there he died in 1904 at the age of seventy-two. In Lake county he married Miss Eliza Roberson, who, at the age of sixty-three, is still making her home at Lower Lake. They became the parents of four children, namely:

Shafter, who was born at Lower Lake February 13, 1870; Jennie, wife of J. L. Sylar, proprietor of the Spring ranch at Upper Lake; Walker, who resides at Lower Lake with his mother, and Edna, wife of Andrew Jones, a stockman at Lower Lake. For a time the father ran a sawmill in Mendocino county and engaged in teaming at Cloverdale, Sonoma county, but when Shafter Mathews was eleven years of age the family returned to Lower Lake, and here he found out what a school house really looked like. A brief attendance at school was appreciated and enabled him to lay the foundation of an education largely self-acquired. After he had worked in the woods and at any other occupation possible to his youth he became a printer's devil and learned the trade of typesetting with the Lower Lake Bulletin and the Clear Lake Press. From the age of eighteen until twenty-eight he ran a mercantile wagon for Morris Levy, and during that period he made many friends among the people of Lake county. From 1898 to 1902 he took contracts for cutting saw timber in this county, and meanwhile cut several million feet of logs, which made him a fair profit. In 1903 he married Virginia B. Manlove, daughter of William Manlove, an old settler whose death occurred in 1902 at Lakeport. Besides being a member of Lakeport Parlor, Native Sons, Mr. Mathews is identified with the Masons, having been made a Mason in Hartley Lodge, No. 199, Lakeport, and an Odd Fellow in Clear Lake Lodge, No. 130, at Lower Lake, and has been through the chairs in the local lodges of both organizations.

HENRY L. WILDGRUBE.—A resident of Lake county since 1856, Mr. Wildgrube may well be counted among its oldest settlers, and he is the oldest living pioneer of High valley, where he has a one hundred and sixty acre farm now cultivated by his son-in-law, Aaron B. Shaul. He started the first store at Upper Lake, and while conducting it met many of the men whose names are now linked with the history of the early days. His own experiences, typical of those times, make interesting reminiscences, and Mr. Wildgrube has a mind which has enabled him to appreciate the changes he has witnessed in his long residence in this region. Germany is his native land, and he was born February 25, 1835, at Ragoon, in the Duchy of Anhalt, which is entirely surrounded by Prussian Saxony. His father, Henry John Wildgrube, was a merchant at that town, which then had a population of about two thousand, and his mother was Leopoldina Volkmann; they lived and died there. The family has always had honorable standing, the Wildgrubes being typical members of the well-to-do merchant class.

Henry L. Wildgrube was the only child of his parents, and he received excellent educational advantages, attending public school in his home town until he reached the age of twelve years, after which he attended a private school. Besides having thorough instruction in the ordinary branches and business principles, he studied French and Latin, and he has never lost his fondness for books or his appreciation of the value of good and early training. Full of ambition, he decided to come to America to seek his fortune, and he was only a youth when he crossed the ocean, landing at Philadelphia. Having no friends, and unable to speak English, he took whatever work he could find at first, and was making good progress when his father died and he returned to the old country to claim his inheritance. At that time he was twenty, and while he was engaged in straightening out the affairs of his

father's estate he was impressed into the German military service, in which he had to remain until he received his honorable discharge. When he received his discharge he at once came back to America, and on July 1, 1856, arrived at San Francisco, having made the journey by way of New York and Panama. In Oakland he met a merchant, Mr. Stark, a Bohemian, who told him he was about to go to Upper Lake, and that there was no store at that point. On his advice Mr. Wildgrube opened a store there August 23, 1856, and made a success of the venture, but he wanted a ranch, and he soon bought the possessory right in a tract at Upper Lake (the one now owned by Mack Sleeper) from an old man, Mr. Willard, then eighty years of age, one of the last survivors of the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1805. Mr. Wildgrube paid fifty-two dollars for his right. But he did not remain long on that place, and after leaving it was on the Morrison place for a while, first coming to his present ranch in 1857 and settling there permanently in 1859. About the latter year he bought the possessory rights therein from Sam Morrison, long before the government land was surveyed, in 1868. The first house in which he lived there was one that had been used for a bear pen, but he soon erected the one which has since been his home, and which has many features typical of the pioneer homes in this section. It has always been a hospitable home, and the large fireplace, built out of native stone, gives it an air of comfort and cheer long remembered by those who have been fortunate enough to enjoy its shelter. Mr. Wildgrube has fenced his property and made other improvements there besides putting the land under cultivation, in which work he was engaged until recent years, his son-in-law now renting the place and carrying on the work.

Among the many interesting experiences which Mr. Wildgrube had in pioneer days were the frequent bear hunts, and at one time he had a very narrow escape, being but eight feet from a vicious grizzly bear with her two cubs when he and his companion succeeded in killing her after an exciting encounter. Though German born, Mr. Wildgrube speaks English perfectly. His early education has been supplemented by constant reading, and he is looked up to by all who know him as a scholar and a thinker, his conversation showing that he deserves the reputation he enjoys. He has always maintained an intelligent interest in current events, particularly the development of his own locality. When he came here Lake county had not been formed, being then included in Napa county, so that he has watched her progress from the very beginning.

Mr. Wildgrube was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Ann Britton, a native of County Fermanagh, in the northern part of Ireland, part of the Province of Ulster, and she died at her home, February 15, 1878. A family of five children was born to them: One that was born dead; William and Catherine, twins, the former dying when thirteen months old, the latter married to Jacob Pluth, of Upper Lake (they have four children, one son and three daughters); Julia May, Mrs. Aaron B. Shaul (Aaron B. Shaul is represented on another page in this work); and Henry James, who is a lawyer at Richmond. Mr. Wildgrube is a member of the German Reformed Church, and in political opinion has held to the doctrines of the Republican party. Mr. Wildgrube was married the second time to Louisa Straub, born in Germany. She died October 19, 1909.



J. M. Mannon

HON. JAMES MILTON MANNON.—The genealogy of the Mannon family shows an identification with America dating back to the eighteenth century. At the outbreak of the war of 1812 one of the family, William Mannon, a native Virginian and at the time of the second struggle with England a youth scarcely on the threshold of man's estate, enlisted in the federal service and remained at the front until hostilities had ceased. Thereafter he migrated from his native commonwealth to Kentucky and from that state went into Ohio, where he took up a tract of wild land in Adams county and began the strenuous task of converting the virgin soil into remunerative acreage. Before he had succeeded in his difficult work death came to him, so that his wife, a Miss Paul (a native of Ireland, of Scotch ancestry) was left with the care of the farm and the large family of children. Both thrived under her management; the farm increased in value and the sons and daughters entered upon active lives of industry and honesty. One of the sons, Robert Mannon, was born in Adams county, Ohio, and in young manhood removed to Brown county, in the same state. There he secured a large farm, on which a small brick house had been erected and a few acres had been cleared. Agricultural operations brought him prosperity and he was rated a well-to-do farmer for that day and locality. From one farm to another in the same county he moved, buying and selling at an advantage. His last days were passed on a farm in Jefferson township and there he died at the age of seventy-six years.

During the era of pioneer development in Brown county, when it was being transformed from frontier into productive acreage, a young Scotchman crossed the ocean from the highlands of his native country and purchased a large tract of military land in the new section of Ohio. A man of ability, supplementing the Scotch thrift with American enterprise, he became an extensive landholder. At his death he left to each of his sons and daughters a good farm. Among the sons was one, Samuel McFerson, who settled in Union township on land inherited from his father and remained there until his death, which was caused by an accident, ere he had reached middle age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Martha Culter, was born in England and came to the United States with her parents, the family becoming pioneers of Brown county, Ohio. Among the children of Samuel and Martha McFerson there was a daughter, Eliza, who was born in Brown county and there married Robert Mannon. Five children were born to their union, namely: Martha, Mary, James Milton, Robert A. and Lizzie May.

Born April 9, 1847, in Union township, Brown county, Ohio, James Milton Mannon was primarily educated in the primitive log schoolhouse of his native district. At the age of fifteen he entered the high school at Russellville, Brown county. Afterward he continued his studies in the academy at Bloomingburg, Fayette county. Next he became a student in the State Normal School in Lebanon, an institution now known as the Ohio National University. Meanwhile he had taught his first term of school in Byrd township, Brown county, and later taught in other localities. During 1873 he came to the Pacific coast and after a tour of inspection through Southern California he located in San Luis Obispo county. For a year he engaged as bookkeeper at a quicksilver mine near Cambria and later he clerked in a general mercantile store. For two years he served as office deputy assessor

of San Luis Obispo county. During 1877 he served as police judge of San Luis Obispo. On a ranch near Cambria in which he owned an interest he established his headquarters in the fall of 1877. At the same time he began to serve as deputy assessor of that district. Elected justice of the peace in the fall of 1879 and also appointed notary public, he opened an office at Cambria, where he conducted a general business in conveyancing. For a year he owned a one-half interest in a sawmill. Meanwhile he had devoted himself diligently to the study of the law and in 1881 was admitted to practice before the courts of the state, and the same year located in Ukiah.

As a leading attorney of Ukiah, as district attorney of Mendocino county for one term beginning in January, 1887, as a member of the city council and for four years president of that body, and as superior judge of the county from 1897 to 1903, Judge Mannon has been prominent in professional, political and public affairs of the city which has been his home since 1881. During all of this period he has been a leader in local Republican politics. For several years he served as chairman of the county central committee. One of the founders of the Savings Bank of Mendocino county, he served as its vice-president from its organization until the present year when he was elected its president. He has also been a stockholder in the Bank of Willits from its organization. From 1891 to 1895 inclusive he officiated as treasurer of the Mendocino State Hospital. Besides being a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco, he is fraternally a member of Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; a member and past high priest of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; past commander of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T.; a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and is serving his third term as a member of the executive committee of that body; a member of Ukiah Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F.; Ukiah Lodge No. 213, K. P.; Schaffner Company No. 29, Uniform Rank, K. P., and as Colonel served on the Brigade Staff, K. P. of California. Judge Mannon has given of his time and means toward the upbuilding of the county, and with that viewpoint has taken active part in different business men's associations organized for that purpose.

The marriage of Judge Mannon was solemnized at Windsor, Sonoma county, December 8, 1875, and united him with Miss Martha Clark, who was born in Bureau county, Ill., a daughter of Charles and Mary (Hamilton) Clark. Mrs. Mannon has taken a prominent part in civic and social affairs in Ukiah and there is no movement that has had for its aim the betterment of the city's social and moral conditions but has had her hearty support. Of late years she has been manifestly interested in the growth of the Ukiah Public Library, having been a member of its board of directors since its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Mannon are the parents of two sons, Charles McFerson and James Milton, Jr. The elder son, a graduate of Leland Stanford University in 1898 and Hastings College of Law in 1900, is now associated with his father in a large law practice at Ukiah, also has served as city attorney of Ukiah since 1909, is secretary of and attorney for the Merchants' Association of Ukiah and ranks among the influential young men of affairs in this portion of Northern California. Like his father, he is prominent in the Knights Templar, devoted to the principles of the Republican party, comprehensive in his knowledge of the law, brilliant in oratory, logical in reasoning and forceful

in personality. The younger son was graduated from the University of California in 1899, and from Hastings College of Law in 1902, and has since engaged in the practice of law in San Francisco, where he is a member of the well-known firm of McCutchen, Olney & Willard.

RALPH THOMPSON DUNCAN.—A comparatively recent but very important accession to the business enterprises of Willits is the Rex Drug Company, dispensing chemists and manufacturers of the Rex remedies. When the founder of the business came to the town in the fall of 1910 he purchased Reed's pharmacy, but soon found the building too small for the growing business. Accordingly in 1911 he secured and remodeled his present location, putting in new fixtures, a soda fountain and the first plate glass front in Willits. Especially unique is the ice-cream parlor, which is attractively finished in redwood bark, with an artistic effect unsurpassed by any similar institution in the county. The manufacture of ice cream and confectionery is carried on under the most sanitary and wholesome conditions, while in an entirely separate department are manufactured the Rex remedies, including Ralph's health tablets, Rex Lightning Liniment, Rex Mendo-Tone (a tonic), Rex skin cream (a cure for poison oak), Rex benzoated lotion (for the complexion) and Rex croup syrup, a cough mixture for children. The prescription department is located on the mezzanine floor. In 1913 E. Y. Himmelwright was taken into partnership as a member of the Rex Drug Company, making possible a still further enlargement of the business and an even closer attention to every detail of the several departments.

A native of Mendocino county, Ralph Thompson Duncan was born at Ukiah May 8, 1887, and is a son of Charles Henry and Elizabeth (Shattuck) Duncan, also natives of California. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Duncan, came from Virginia to the Pacific coast in a very early day and became a pioneer builder in Ukiah, where later Charles H. engaged successively in the hotel and banking business and as steward for the Mendocino state hospital. After twelve years in the last-named position he returned to the banking business and became assistant cashier for the Bank of Ukiah. There were three children in the family. The second, Ralph T., a graduate of the Ukiah high school, class of 1905, had begun the study of pharmacy while only in the seventh grade of the grammar school. For some time he was employed in the Hoffman (afterward the Gibson) pharmacy. In order to acquire a thorough knowledge of the work he took the full course in pharmacy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco and in 1907 he passed an examination before the state board of examiners. Meantime he had gained practical experience as an employe in a San Francisco pharmacy. From that city he returned to Mendocino county and has since engaged as a pharmacist in Willits, where he has improved and developed one of the finest drug and ice-cream establishments in this section of the state. Along the line of his chosen occupation he maintains membership in the California Pharmaceutical Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Rebekahs at Willits, and is proud of the fact that when only eight years of age he was chosen as drummer boy for the Knights of Pythias in Ukiah. In San Francisco he married Miss Iris Clare, a native of College City, Colusa county, the mother of one child, Marjorie Iris Duncan, and a leading member of the Rebekahs and Eastern Star at Willits.

SAMUEL DUNCAN.—Life presents to every earnest mind obligations the discharge or neglect of which marks the difference between men. That Mr. Duncan has been earnest in meeting every duty brought to him by destiny is evidence of his resolute purpose and dominant will. The greater part of his life has been passed in Mendocino county, where he has been familiar with agricultural conditions from his earliest recollections and where he now makes his home one mile south of Hopland. A member of an honored pioneer family, in whom there appeared a strong sense of responsibility in the welfare of the county and state, his own devotion to the coast country and his high spirit of patriotism are easily explained as attributes of heredity. The family formed a part of the early civilization of California, bone and sinew of her strength and progress. Their type of sturdy fearlessness and pioneer instincts, with its touch of romance and its suggestion of future conquest, no longer is to be seen in the west, for the passing of the frontier means also the passing of the pioneer.

In the tiny hamlet of Mark West, Sonoma county, Samuel Duncan was born January 10, 1857, and from there he was brought to the neighboring county of Mendocino by his parents, Elijah Hall and Elizabeth (Craddock) Duncan, in the same year. Primarily educated in public schools, at the age of sixteen he spent eight months in a private institution at Ukiah and then attended a private school at Santa Rosa. Upon his return to Hopland he devoted his time wholly to the ranch of his father, and for eight years he and his brother, E. J., managed the place successfully, making a specialty of the stock industry. During 1898 he sold out his interests to the brother and moved to San Francisco, where he was in the employ of Harron, Rickard & McCone and also had charge of a lodging house. In 1901 he returned to Hopland to superintend the Duncan estate (comprising three ranches of some five thousand acres) for his mother, continuing this until her death in 1905. At this time he and his brother Robert were appointed administrators, and the estate was divided and settled. He now owns some five hundred and fifty acres of the old Duncan ranch, fifty acres of which is bottom land, ten acres being in hops, six acres in pear orchard and the balance in alfalfa. For five years Mr. Duncan was engaged in the general mercantile business in Hopland, until 1912, when he sold to his brother William.

Favoring Democratic views and interested in national problems, Mr. Duncan has been prominent in local politics. For six and one-half years he held the position of supervisor from the first district. In that capacity he endeavored to promote the interests of the people of his district, favoring good roads, good schools and modern improvements. November 25, 1882, he married Miss Marguerite Copple, a native of Nodaway county, Mo. whence in 1872 she came to California with the family, who settled near Hopland, Mendocino county. Three children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, namely: Mervin, deceased; Clarence and Ruth. The measure of the prosperity of Mr. Duncan is well merited, having been secured by perseverance and intelligent application to work. As a result of industry and ability he has advanced step by step. Wise management has made him prosperous in business and in agriculture, while fine personal traits have won for him the regard of acquaintances and the warm admiration of associates.



Samuel Duncan

ALPHEUS ZENO JONES.—The firm of Jones Brothers, ranchmen and extensive landowners in High valley, in East Lake precinct of Lake county, is composed of the two brothers, Alpheus Zeno and Andrew Jones, sons of the late J. W. Jones, of Upper Lake. Besides the operations they carry on upon their own large holdings, being engaged in cattle raising in High valley, they rent the Watts ranch, a tract of eighteen hundred and twenty acres at the head of Burns valley, in Lower Lake precinct, upon which they keep fifteen hundred head of high-grade Merino sheep. Though both are still young men, they have been in business for a number of years and have gained a standing worthy of members of one of the old pioneer families in this region, being known as self-reliant, able and deservedly respected citizens. They are proud of the fact that their family has done its share in the opening up of the county and its continued development, and are doing their part to make this section desirable both as a business territory and a region of good homes. They are energetic about inaugurating improvements and public-spirited in seeing that others' rights are respected as well as their own—traits which have won them the hearty good will of all their neighbors.

John William Jones, father of the Jones Brothers, was a native of the state of Missouri, born February 27, 1836, and was but a child when his parents moved thence to Arkansas. In 1856 he came to California, making the journey across the plains, and the first seven years of his residence in this state were spent in Plumas county. During that time he was variously occupied. From there he went to Marysville, Yuba county, where he remained, however, only a short time, going to the San Joaquin valley, where he spent a year. Returning to Marysville, he passed the next two years there, returned to Plumas county for six months, and then came to Lake county, in the fall of 1867. After a short stay he went to Plumas county again, but in 1868 came back to Lake county and made a permanent settlement, the rest of his active years being given to the improvement of his five hundred and twenty acre ranch, where he had his home, about three miles from Upper Lake on the Bartlett Springs road. He died at Upper Lake in the year 1912, when seventy-five years old. Mr. Jones was married in 1867, in Lake county, to Miss Mary E. McCabe, like himself a native of Missouri, and she survives him, being now about sixty-eight years old. Nine children were born to them, viz.: John William, who is a dairyman at Bartlett Springs; Edward, who died when twenty years old; Franklin, who died when eighteen years old; Lucinda, who died in 1909, unmarried; Aaron and Mary Catherine, twins, the former of whom died when six weeks old, the latter now the wife of A. A. Pluth, a farmer in Upper Lake precinct; Alpheus Zeno; Andrew; and Narcissa, who died in 1905, at the age of twenty-one years.

Alpheus Zeno Jones, usually called Zeno Jones, was born July 9, 1881, at Upper Lake, where he was reared. His education was obtained in the public schools. When but sixteen years old he started in business with his brother Andrew, the boys becoming interested in the raising of Angora goats, in which they were pioneers hereabouts. Their stock was bought from H. H. Harlan, in Colusa county, and at the time there were few others owned in Lake county. For four years they rented land from their father, and also the Waldfogel place, and about the end of that period they changed to the cattle and sheep business, which has since occupied all their attention. Some years ago there was another partner in the firm, their cousin, H. M. Jones, who

is now engaged in the livery and undertaking business at Lower Lake. The association was dissolved by mutual agreement, the cousin taking the livery and stage line, the brothers the land, cattle and sheep. How well the Jones Brothers have succeeded may be estimated from the extent of their present possessions and operations. In High valley, East Lake precinct, they own a stock ranch of sixteen hundred acres, bought in 1913, upon which they raise cattle, having from eighty to eighty-five head; six years ago they bought three hundred and twenty acres on Cache creek, Lake county; and they rent the Watts ranch of eighteen hundred and twenty acres in Burns valley, where they take care of their sheep, fifteen hundred head of high-grade Merinos. By maintaining high standards and following the most approved modern methods in their work, these young men have helped to better the grade of cattle all over the region, and the value of their influence is fully appreciated in Lake county. Personally they are men of high character, intelligent, fair-minded, and well disposed toward all with whom they come in contact, and their names are respected wherever known. Zeno Jones lives upon their cattle ranch in High valley, while Andrew Jones makes his home on the Watts place. The latter married Miss Edna Mathews, sister of Shafter Mathews, county clerk of Lake county, and they have one child, Audrey.

PERCY C. BAYLIS.—Since 1900 Mr. Baylis has given nearly all his attention to carpenter work and contracting, and he is building up a business and reputation which promise well for his future. The number of substantial structures in the vicinity of his home, in Burns valley, and elsewhere in Lake county, stand as evidence of the reliable and workmanlike manner in which his contracts are filled. He has been practically a lifelong resident of the county, having been here all his life except for the time he was away attending school and a couple of years in Oregon, and he has looked after his various responsibilities in such a way as to invite the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. His father, the late Dr. A. W. Baylis, was well known to the people of Lake county in his day as a physician and surgeon, and his untimely death was widely mourned.

Dr. Baylis was a native of England, and came to California broken in health and with the idea of giving up practice. He settled in Lake county, and soon found his professional services much in demand, as might be expected in a new country, where a good physician is always sure of a welcome. He met his death by accident, in 1879, being drowned in Clear lake by the upsetting of a sailboat, and left a wife and a large family. Mrs. Baylis, whose maiden name was Phoebe Morris, was also born in England, and resides now in San Anselmo, Marin county, Cal. To Dr. and Mrs. Baylis were born nine children, namely: Mrs. Zoe E. Bigelow, who is a widow and lives with her mother; Irene, Mrs. Webber, of Oakland; Ernest, who is a miner in Mexico; Mrs. Iantha Anderson, who lives in Lower Lake; Percy C.; Maud, Mrs. Young, living in Texas; Mabyn, who lives with her mother; Harold, who died in Mexico; and Theodosia, Mrs. Lilly, also living with her mother.

Percy C. Baylis was born October 6, 1871, in Burns valley, Lake county, where he passed his youth, and after attending the local public schools went to high school in Oakland and San Francisco. For about two years he was engaged in mining in Curry county, Oregon, and when the mines shut down he came back to Lower Lake, in his native county, soon finding employment on the Wrey ranch, adjoining that town on the south. There he continued

for some time, becoming assistant superintendent, a position he held for several years, during which time he gained valuable experience, in various branches of ranching and also in looking after large interests, fruit growing especially being carried on there extensively. Meantime he had acquired thorough familiarity with carpentry, to which most of his time has since been given, and a number of fine residences in Lake county are specimens of his skill, the summer home of his brother-in-law, Louis Jago, at Point Lake View, on the banks of Clear lake, being particularly worthy of note. His own residence there also, in which his family pass most of their summers, is a creditable piece of work, and is one of the substantial things Mr. Baylis has done to attract buyers to this site, in which he is much interested. It is a location of great natural beauty, which makes it highly desirable for summer homes. Webber's dance hall and the clubhouse at the lake shore, and the summer residence of R. W. Beale, all at Point Lake View, are also of his construction, and show a conscientious desire on the part of the builder to do his work well, from both the useful and the artistic standpoint. In connection with his building operations Mr. Baylis also engages in agricultural work to some extent, living on and cultivating his wife's ranch, a seventy-acre property at the head of Burns valley, a part of the old O'Ferrell place.

Mr. Baylis married Miss Fannie Jago, who was born at Gibraltar, daughter of Major General Jago, a British army officer. She is the sister of Louis Jago, a prominent business man of Lower Lake, proprietor of Jago's cash store. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Baylis: Percy Norman, Alice Fannie, Inez Mary, Jack A. and Thyra C., twins, Frances Mary and Beatrice Victorine. The home life of the family, though quiet and unpretentious, is wholesome and animated by the real spirit of helpfulness and cordiality. Before her family monopolized her attention Mrs. Baylis gave considerable time to painting and music, doing particularly good landscape work, and she is a pianist of pleasing ability. Mr. Baylis has taken no special part in public life, but he is a Republican in his political views and interested in the success of his party.

GAUDENZIO VALENTI.—Near Lucca, in Tuscany, Italy, in the year 1850, was born Gaudenzio Valenti, and there he was raised on a farm and went to the local schools. On August 7, 1871, he came to California, and followed farm work in San Mateo county, until 1873, when he went to Whitesboro, Mendocino county. He found employment as a woodsman with James Britt, for whom he was the first to work in the woods. When the L. E. White Lumber Company purchased Mr. Britt's interest, Mr. Valenti continued with them, and in his long period of employment with this company he became woods boss, and later foreman on construction. In 1889 he came to Greenwood and helped to build the railroad; he also built the first two landings.

Mr. Valenti changed from this occupation in 1892, buying a ranch ten miles out on the Boonville road, where he improved and operated the farm which he still owns. In September, 1904, he started a hotel business in Greenwood, the Italia hotel, of which he has been the proprietor ever since.

In Italy Mr. Valenti married Zeffera Tovani, who was also born in Tuscany, and of this union there are three children: Edward is running the home ranch; Fravia is Mrs. Bacchi; and Pio resides in Italy. Mr. Valenti in his political affiliations is a Republican, and he has served faithfully as trustee of the district schools.

JOHN RILEY GARNER.—In the Upper Lake region the name Garner carries the idea of substantial business ability, for which its representatives have been noted during the thirty years and more of their residence in Lake county. They are no less conspicuous for high moral qualities and honorable citizenship, as valuable factors in the upbuilding of the community and in all lines conducive to progress and wholesome development. The family is of Revolutionary stock and English origin, John R. Garner being of the fourth generation in this country. It is noteworthy that so far back as the lineage is traced the Garners have been successful stockmen, the branch in California carrying on the traditions of the name in that respect. John Garner, the great-grandfather, came to this country from England in colonial days and settled in Virginia. He fought in the Revolution. His son John, grandfather of John R. Garner, lived at Salem, Marion county, Ill., and died there in 1833, of cholera. Much of the information he possessed regarding the family history died with him.

Valentine Garner, father of John R. Garner, was a native of North Carolina, was a very successful farmer, trader and stockman, and lived to his eightieth year. In young manhood he moved out to Missouri, where he married Sarah Edington, a native of Tennessee. Eight children were born to this union. Nancy was the wife of George Linn, and they settled in Napa county, Cal., where she died in 1894; they had three children. John Riley is mentioned below. William, a retired farmer, resides near Niangua, Webster county, Mo. Martha was the wife of Benjamin F. Shields, and died in Webster county, Mo., leaving three children. Diantha, who was the wife of P. D. Grigsby, came to Napa county, Cal., and died in 1908; she left seven children. Jane, wife of Jesse Elmore, died in Webster county, Mo., leaving three children. Susan, Mrs. Callaway, lived and died in Webster county, Mo., survived by one child. Frances is the wife of John Shook, a retired farmer, of Webster county, Mo.; they have five children. The mother of this family died in her thirty-sixth year, and the father remarried, having seven children by the second union.

John R. Garner was born in Webster county, Mo., July 22, 1838, and passed his early years in that state. When a young man of nineteen he came to California with his sister Nancy, who was the wife of George Linn, and the party was prepared to engage extensively in farming operations, bringing two hundred head of cattle, ten horses and six mules across the plains, besides the oxtteams to carry their personal effects and household goods. Arriving at Napa September 18, 1857, five months to a day from the time they started, John R. Garner rented land from the Yount grant and farmed same until 1863. Then he bought land near Oakville and he farmed in Napa county for twenty-five years altogether, with more than ordinary success. In 1883 he disposed of his property there, making a trade with Capt. M. G. Ritchie for twelve hundred acres in Long Valley, Lake county, to which he moved in March, 1883. Having added to his original tract by purchase, his interests have continued to expand steadily, and a few years ago the John R. Garner Stock Farm Corporation was formed to make the management more convenient, John R. Garner being president of this corporation, in which he is the principal stockholder. The corporation owns twenty-seven hundred acres all in one body in Long valley, and Arabella post office is located on this land. Until a short time ago John R. Garner gave most of his operations personal



John R. Linnell

care, but he has withdrawn from the exacting work of late, his sons taking active charge. As previously noted, the Garners have been growers and traders of stock for several generations, handling horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, and their knowledge of the business has made them regarded as authorities wherever they have had dealings. John R. Garner's father and grandfather followed this line as well as farming, and his sons are doing the same. A number of members of the Garner family have gathered great wealth, and there is an estate in probate in St. Louis now, amounting to several millions of dollars, left by Henry Garner who recently died intestate and childless.

For the last twelve years John R. Garner has made his home at the village of Upper Lake, where he has a fine residence on a knoll near the schoolhouse, and seven and a half acres of highly improved land. Besides his holdings in the John R. Garner Stock Farm Corporation he owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres one-half mile east of Upper Lake. As a citizen no resident of Upper Lake or vicinity has higher standing. Clean, upright, conservative but not reactionary in his ideas, he has spent a useful life and is now enjoying its rewards. The Garners are characteristically generous in their dealings with their fellow men, whether in their personal or business relations, and John R. Garner is no exception to the rule. His sense of responsibility toward his fellow men is strong, and he is willing to do his share, but he has declined to serve his community in any official capacity. His intelligent outlook on public affairs, especially such as affect his home locality, and his helpful attitude there, stamp him as one of the most valuable citizens of the county. In church connection he is a member of the Christian denomination, which has the largest religious organization in Lake county—its church at Lakeport; Mr. Garner and his family have assisted materially in building up this church, and he has filled the office of elder very acceptably. Politically he is now associated with the Progressive party.

During his residence in Napa county, November 13, 1864, Mr. Garner married Miss Aramanta Roberts, a native of Tennessee, who came to California across the plains with her parents in 1861, and died May 13, 1913, at the age of sixty-six years. Twelve children were born to this union: William V. died when three years old; Thomas E. lives near Ukiah, and is engaged as a farmer and trader; Joseph W., of Santa Rosa, Cal., was formerly a stockman and farmer; John F., a former stockman, resides at Lower Lake, Lake county; Louis L., of Arizona, is employed by a transfer company at Jerome, that state; Fred W. is on the home ranch; Bush died unmarried when twenty-four years old; Julia died when six months old; Lloyd R. is a stockman and farmer at Upper Lake; one child, a son, was still born; Leland J. is a stockman and trader at Upper Lake; and Florence E. is the wife of Floyd Edward Woodson of Upper Lake.

MRS. CLORA LANGLAND.—Nearness of vision sometimes prevents clearness of insight into the character and motives of others, hence the difficulty of accurately measuring the influence of neighbors and intimate associates. However, there are many instances of men and women appreciated and honored by their most intimate friends, and in such a list belongs the name of Mrs. Clora Langland, superintendent and proprietor of the Langland hospital at Ukiah, founder of the institution opened in 1913 on the corner of Spring and Stevenson streets, and leader of an enterprise that from both

philanthropic and financial standpoints is of importance to the city. The immediate success of the work obliged her to add another cottage to the institution and there are now ample accommodations, modern equipment, sanitary environment and an operating room with every facility for that class of work. Through her practical ability as a nurse, combined with business efficiency of an high order, she is admirably qualified to establish and develop a hospital that will form a permanent asset in the public institutions of city and county.

Herself a native daughter of California, Mrs. Langland is a member of a pioneer family of the state. As early as 1851 her grandfather, Jack Alley, started from Michigan for the west, accompanied by his wife (who died en route) and their children, one of whom, John, was born in Michigan in 1846. Reared in California and familiar from early childhood with the picturesque but sparsely settled regions of Lake county, John Alley became a farmer, stockman and horticulturist at Upper Lake, owning and operating a farm three miles north of that town. One of his specialties was the raising of pears, in which profitable industry he was a pioneer. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Surviving him at his death in 1908 were his widow and seven children, Mrs. Langland, a native of Upper Lake, Lake county, being the eldest of the children. The widow, who bore the maiden name of Ella McMath, was born in Niles, Mich., and in 1857 came to California with her parents, Archie and Elizabeth (Kimmel) McMath. The voyage was made via Panama to San Francisco, thence by wagon to Lake county. While still owning the old homestead in Lake county Mrs. Alley now makes her home with her eldest child, Mrs. Langland. The latter, after having completed her common-school education, entered the Children's hospital, San Francisco, for the purpose of taking the nurse's training course. She continued there until her marriage in that city, in June of 1899, to Robert Langland, a native of San Francisco and a builder by trade. Four children were born to their union, namely: Jack, Madelene, Robert and Raymond. In 1905 the family settled in Lake county, but shortly afterward came to Ukiah and there Mr. Langland followed the building business until his death, in November, 1911.

Having engaged as a nurse in Ukiah for a number of years and having taken patients in her home, Mrs. Langland at the death of her husband decided to devote herself exclusively to hospital work. To better qualify for such work she took a course of study in the City and County hospital at San Francisco in 1912. Returning to Ukiah, she practiced as a nurse until 1913, when she opened the hospital of which she has since been the executive head. The institution is private and has had the support of the leading people of the community, for there is a warm interest in Mrs. Langland and a deep confidence in her ability as nurse and practical business woman. So closely has her time been given to professional duties and home responsibilities that she has had no leisure for participation in public movements, religious activities or woman's clubs, but maintains a warm interest nevertheless in all measures for the uplift of humanity and is staunchly true to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church and to the principles of the Republican party, as well as other enterprises neither religious nor political, yet indissolubly allied with the progress of a community.



L. W. Babcock

LYMAN WILBERT BABCOCK.—Significant of his ability as an instructor is the fact that Mr. Babcock has been connected with the schools of Mendocino county since 1882, when he came to California and secured a position as teacher in the school at Little River, one of the then thriving towns in the lumber regions along the Pacific coast. More than three decades of usefulness in the educational field have been given by him; and the present high status of Mendocino county schools may be attributed largely to his intelligent, long-continued, and efficient association with the work. In his present office of county superintendent of schools, which position he is now filling for the second term, he is endeavoring to advance the school system and raise it to a still higher standard, an important task in which he receives the co-operation of teachers and also, to a large extent, of tax-payers. It is a source of pride to him that he has been identified with the educational work of the county through so long a period and that he has been privileged to promote the same through his own intelligent efficiency. In his opinion there is no task in the world nobler than that of strengthening the mind and character in the critical, plastic period of youth, thus equipping the pupil for the battle of life. Hundreds of students have come under his guidance and profited by his instruction. Men and women now in middle age speak of his work as instructor with sincere appreciation and in his more recent activities as county superintendent he has secured the enthusiastic support of the teachers of the county in his efforts toward continued educational upbuilding.

Born in Tompkins county, N. Y., November 2, 1857, L. W. Babcock was the son of Benjamin and Mary (Meacham) Babcock, natives of New York, where the father was a farmer, but in 1859 removed with his family to Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pa., and later served for three years in the Civil War in the army of the North. Lyman W. Babcock was reared at Wellsboro and from an early age attended the common schools of Pennsylvania, also the State Normal at Mansfield, from which he was graduated in 1879. For a time he taught in that state, but in 1882 he became a resident of California and a teacher at Little River, Mendocino county.

After three years in that little lumber town he came to Ukiah as principal of the grammar school, which position he held for eight years. On the establishment of the Ukiah High School in 1893 he was elected principal, where he continued for thirteen years, meanwhile accomplishing a work of the highest importance in connection with the new institution. Having worthily filled that position, he was called to one of even greater importance. During the fall of 1906 he was elected county superintendent, taking office in January, 1907. In 1910 he was elected for another term of four years, which began January of 1911. Aside from his educational work he has been prominent in Masonry, being made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., of which he is Past Master; he is Past High Priest of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and Past Commander of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., and with Mrs. Babcock is a member of Casimir Chapter No. 252, O. E. S.

His family consists of Mrs. Babcock and one son, Raymond Arthur Babcock, M. D., the latter a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco and now a practicing physician at Willits, this county. Mrs. Babcock was formerly Annie R. Pullen, born in Little River, whose parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Coombs) Pullen, natives of Maine, settled in Mendocino county in 1864, where Mr. Pullen built a mill at Little River. Mrs. Pullen is still living, at the ripe age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Babcock has

been engaged in educational work for several years and is now assisting her husband as deputy county superintendent of schools, thus bringing into usefulness her years of experience in the schoolroom.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FIFIELD.—It is not usual to find anyone of Canadian birth bearing the name George Washington, but Mr. Fifield, though born near London, Ontario, is of American parentage and lineage, the family having long been settled in New England. He is one of the Lake county farmers who have had wonderful success in growing fruit, and he has also become quite heavily interested in the raising of Angora goats, owning four hundred at the present time. His farm in the South Kelseyville precinct is located back in the mountains, on a plateau, and the results which have attended his industrious cultivation of the property show that there is much valuable land adapted to fruit raising up in the hills, covered with brush and timber. What Lake county will be when all of it has been intelligently developed is food for the active imagination. Mr. Fifield has made a demonstration on his property which should be an encouragement to all interested in the agricultural possibilities of this region. He homesteaded his tract of one hundred and sixty acres in 1890, and beginning with practically nothing has established a fine home and improved his land, having fourteen hundred fruit trees in bearing.

The Fifield family was settled in New England during Colonial times and took an active part in supporting the American cause during the trying days of the struggle for independence. Hiram Fifield, father of George Washington Fifield, was born in Vermont, and reared in a "Shaker" community. However, he was still a boy when the family removed to Canada, where he became a successful farmer, owning one hundred acres of land near London, Ontario. In Canada he married Eliza Black, a native of New Brunswick, and of the thirteen children born to their union eleven grew to maturity. The parents died in Canada.

George Washington Fifield was born December 16, 1855, on the homestead near London, and was the youngest son and ninth child in the family. He attended common school in his native country, and when a young man learned the business of making gas with coke and oil. For a short time he was in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, in what is now Alberta and Saskatchewan, later returning to Ontario. In 1887 he came to California, and in 1889 was joined by his family, consisting at that time of his wife and four children. For about a year after he came here he was engaged in work on the Leland Stanford university buildings, worked on the Southern Pacific road with the bridge builders and carpenters, and for a while was employed on the Market street railway in San Francisco. But by 1889 he had decided to take up land and try agriculture, and that year he settled in Lake county, taking up one hundred and sixty acres in the South Kelseyville precinct, located on the Cloverdale road. He had \$19.60 left after reaching the land, and no roof but the emigrant wagon. But he set bravely to work, and what he has accomplished by his own industry is almost hard to believe. All the family are diligent workers, and by capable management and the steady labor which his strength has made possible Mr. Fifield has overcome the obstacles which his lack of means and equipment at first placed in his way. Being a carpenter and handy with tools he has had the advantage of doing all the necessary work in that line about the place, saving many an expenditure, to say nothing

of the saving of time and the convenience of understanding mechanics. Mr. Fifield has twenty-two acres of his land cleared and fourteen hundred fruit trees set out, and their healthy condition, showing no trace of scale or moss, is sufficient indication that the location is a proper one for orchards. The fruit is of particularly fine flavor and coloring. There are eight hundred prune trees, four hundred Bartlett pear trees, peaches, figs and plums, Mr. Fifield having planted a few Satsuma and greengage plums (which are doing well). He has a family vineyard. He has three vines of the celebrated Zante currant (a kind of seedless grape or raisin), which bears currants one year and grapes the next—some years both. The one which he planted at the southwest corner of his house has grown wonderfully, being now without doubt the largest cultivated vine in Lake county. Mr. Fifield trained one branch around the west side of the house, the other along the south side, and it now encircles the house completely, the arms having a total length of one hundred and eighty feet and screening the walls and porches. It grows luxuriantly and bears abundantly, some of the clusters being as much as fifteen inches long, and the fruit is sweet and of excellent quality.

Some time ago Mr. Fifield began the raising of Angora goats, in which he is now quite extensively interested, having four hundred head at the present time and adding to his stock yearly. He has two good wells upon his land, has built a comfortable farmhouse, substantial barns and a house for storing and drying fruit, and has many conveniences which make the place highly desirable as a home. Though he has never attempted to convert it into a summer resort he has a number of guests each summer, the limits of house room making it necessary for him to decline accommodations to many who would enjoy spending vacation time on his ranch. His wife is a famously good cook and model housekeeper, and both Mr. and Mrs. Fifield have the faculty of making their guests feel thoroughly at home in their cozy place. They are willing to do all in their power to help the time pass pleasantly, and the large house on the place put up for drying and storing fruit when not in use for that purpose is converted into a clubhouse and provided with an excellent piano, so that summer guests and the young people of the neighborhood may use it as a social center, a convenient place for dances and other gatherings. There is a magnificent view from a knoll in the orchard on the Fifield farm, Lakeport, Clear Lake, Mount Konocti, and the roads to Middletown and Lower Lakes being in plain sight. Mr. Fifield has labored earnestly and faithfully, and his honorable life has won him the respect and esteem of all his fellow citizens.

Mr. Fifield was first married, at Ayr, Canada, to Miss Sarah A. Denman, who was born at Woodstock, Ontario, and died in Lake county in 1901. She was the mother of four children, Willard George having been eleven years old when the family removed from Canada, James Artwell nine, Ernest seven, and Charles John five. Willard George is now an engineer on the Southern Pacific railroad and resides at San Luis Obispo; he married Miss Agnes McCullough, of San Francisco, and they have two sons, Willard George and Herbert Donald. James Artwell (Artie), who is employed as a motorman on the Key route, Oakland, married Miss Iva Hamill, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have three children, Beth, Bobbie and Jack. Ernest is a farmer and stock-raiser at Sites, Colusa county. Charles John is a farmer, owning one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lake county; he married Emma

Ferguson, who was a native of San Mateo county. In 1912 Mr. Fifield married (second) Mrs. Mary E. (Robinson) Vince, of Sarnia, Ontario, who was born at Yale, Mich. She had three children by her first marriage: Harry Russell, an electrician, of Flint, Mich.; Mabel Ruth, wife of John Hickey, of Sarnia, Ontario, cashier for the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway; and Olive Irene, wife of Donald W. Hicks, painter of automobiles in the employ of the Buick Company, at Flint, Mich. (Mr. and Mrs. Hicks have one child, Mabel Edna.) Mrs. Fifield is a Presbyterian in religious connection. Mr. Fifield is an advocate of New Thought and a firm believer in the tenets of the creed. On public questions he is a Socialist, well informed on the doctrines of his party and hopeful of the triumph of its best principles. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Kelseyville and has passed all the chairs, while Mrs. Fifield belongs to the Rebekahs.

LEONARD BARNARD.—Long identification with the pioneer stage systems of Mendocino county gave to Mr. Barnard the acquaintance of practically every member of the then frontier settlements lying along the ocean or back in the midst of the redwood forests. From a small beginning he worked his way forward until he was operating lines in almost every part of Mendocino county as well as in a portion of Humboldt county and even now, although railroads have taken the place of the old stage-coach to a large degree and consequently his lines are not so extensive as formerly, he still has a system that covers a large amount of territory and keeps him in touch with the development and in warm friendship with the inhabitants of these districts. From his earliest recollections he has been familiar with this county. Maine is his native commonwealth and he was born at Augusta, Kennebec county, in 1859, but in 1871 at the age of twelve years he accompanied the family to California, his father, Ira Barnard, a carpenter by trade, making his home in Mendocino City for many years. As early as 1880 Leonard Barnard became interested in the stage-coach business. From his home town of Mendocino City he ran a line to Noyo and later extended it to Kibesillah, thence to Westport on the ocean and from there to Bear Harbor. Eventually he had the line put through to Scotia, Humboldt county, and thus brought isolated communities in touch with one another. At one time he was proprietor of a system from Mendocino City to Ukiah. For ten years before the railroad was built he also ran a stage from Fort Bragg to Willits and for a considerable period he has made Fort Bragg his home and business headquarters.

The operation of stage lines does not represent the limit of the energies of Mr. Barnard, who also is vice-president of the First National Bank and president of the First Bank of Savings in Fort Bragg. Politically he is one of the leading Republicans in the town. During a service of twelve years as trustee of Fort Bragg he was foremost in promoting projects for civic growth and for nine out of the twelve years he was retained as president of the board. In addition he has served as a supervisor of Mendocino county for eight years, being chairman of the board six years of that time. Fraternally he has identified himself with Santa Rosa Lodge of Elks and has held office in the local lodges of Eagles and Red Men. By his marriage to Miss Lillian King, a native of Canada, he has one son, Harold, now engaged in stock-raising on his ranch on the Eel river.



C. D. Flowers.

PROF. CHESTER D. FLOWERS.—The supervising principal of the Ukiah grammar schools was born in Merrimack, Sauk county, Wis., in 1868, and is the son of James T. and Mary (Michael) Flowers, the former a native of Pawlet, Rutland county, Vt., descended from a colonial family of New England, and the latter a native of Canada, descended from French ancestry. During the Civil war the father served for three and one-half years as a member of the Fourth Wisconsin Light Artillery, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of the struggle. Some years later he removed to Minnesota and settled at Adrian, Nobles county, where Chester D. received a grammar-school education. Afterward he attended the high school at Sioux Falls, S. D., and in 1889 came to California, where he studied under Prof. B. F. Higgins at Mendocino City and also took the normal course at the Mendocino high school. Entering upon the profession of teaching as a life-work, he secured a position in the Mitchell creek school and was so successful in the management of the school that he was retained for four and one-half years, resigning eventually to take a higher position as principal of the Mendocino grammar school. Five years were spent at the head of that school, and efficiency in the position led to his appointment in 1904 as principal of the grammar school of Ukiah.

It is in this position, the title of which has been changed to that of supervising principal, with similar changes in the regime of work, that Professor Flowers has achieved his highest success and made good to an extent attracting the attention of educators throughout this part of the state. The manual training department which he personally conducts is said to be unrivalled in efficiency. The scope of its influence is wide. Its power in training the young along lines suited to their special abilities is conceded to be great. Efficiency has marked his work as a teacher. The results testify concerning his ability in his chosen line of labor. To keep in touch with modern educational progress he is a student of pedagogical literature and a member of the California State Teachers' Association as well as the National Educational Association. In politics he has taken no interest aside from voting the Republican ticket at national elections. Horticulture, an occupation for which the soil and climate of Mendocino county are well adapted, has interested him to such a degree that he has acquired and developed land, including twelve acres in pears two miles southeast of Ukiah and eight and one-half acres in a pear orchard located in the Waggenseller addition, both tracts in excellent condition with abundant promise of increased values with the development of the trees. At Ukiah, December 11, 1895, Professor Flowers married Miss Anna D. Stickney, who was born at Little River, Mendocino county, and is a daughter of Ruel and Ann T. (Coombs) Stickney, natives of Maine. The latter, now widowed, is making her home with Mrs. Flowers. As early as 1856, when a mere lad, Mr. Stickney made his first trip to California from Maine, to which state he later returned and there married, coming again to the west in 1862 accompanied by his young wife. For many years he engaged in cutting down timber at Little River, where he owned a sawmill for the making of lumber. Eventually he retired from active business cares and continued to make his home in Little River until his last illness. His death occurred at St. Helena in 1898, at the age of seventy-four.

W. IVY ALLEN.—Lake county is properly named in honor of her abundant water supply, which includes many springs famous for medicinal waters as well as purity, and around a number of these have sprung up health resorts which have made this region celebrated throughout the state. Of special renown is the Highland Springs hotel and resort, which is open all the year round to health and pleasure seekers, and which in the completeness of its equipment meets the requirements of all tastes and ages and offers opportunities for quiet rest or varied recreation as guests desire. Within the present year, 1914, it has come under new management, the Allens having taken charge March 1st, W. H. Allen as lessee and proprietor of the hotel and immense estate, with his son, W. Ivy Allen, as manager. The latter has also succeeded to the agency of the Wells-Fargo Express Company at this point and has been made postmaster at Highland Springs, in both of which positions he will be able to see that his patrons have the best of service, and his previous reputation as a business man is sufficient guarantee that his duties will be discharged satisfactorily to all concerned. The father is an experienced ranchman, so the large stock farm will be in good hands, and there is every prospect for the continued prosperity of the resort, which has had merited popularity for some years.

The Allens came to the coast from Rock Island, Ill., in 1854, when W. H. Allen was a boy of ten years. He was born at Rock Island, and they drove from that point across the plains to Portland, Ore., with a bull team. The principal part of his active business career has been spent at San Jose, Santa Clara county, Cal., and he has been extensively interested in ranching, being well fitted to take charge of the twenty-three hundred acres included in the Highland Springs property. It is a fine stock farm, and dairying is carried on to some extent, all the dairy products used at the hotel being supplied from the cattle on the place. Mr. Allen and his son took possession March 1, 1914, and have been busily engaged in familiarizing themselves with the numerous details necessary to its skillful management. W. H. Allen married Miss Annie Russell, who was born at San Jose, Cal., and they now make their home at the Highland Springs resort. Six children have been born to them: Florence is the wife of W. E. Hart, who will be associated with his brother-in-law, W. Ivy Allen, in the management of the resort; W. Ivy is mentioned below; Leslie R. is in the employ of the California Fruit Cannery Association, being at present stationed at Honolulu; Zella is the wife of J. M. McGrath, of Stockton, Cal.; Elmer and Evelyn are both at home.

W. Ivy Allen was born December 6, 1885, and grew to manhood at San Jose, where he obtained a good practical education, attending public school and later completing a commercial course in the business college at that place. In his sixteenth year he began work, in May 1900, entering the employ of the California Fruit Cannery Association, in a humble capacity, washing cans. Remaining with his concern until he resigned, in October, 1913, to become associated with his father in their present enterprise, he rose steadily, being promoted on his own merits from time to time, and in the winter of 1911 the company showed its confidence in his ability and trustworthiness by sending him over to Honolulu. Subsequently he became assistant superintendent, and was so engaged when he gave up the work to join his father, who had arranged to take over the Highland Springs resort. With energy, executive ability and alert faculties, and a sympathetic understanding of the demands

of his new work, he has an active and successful career before him. All the old attractions of the place will be maintained, and new features added which promise to be desirable, and there is no reason why the hotel and resort should not retain their large patronage under the liberal regime planned by Mr. Allen and his father. The resort itself is worthy of some description.

The mineral waters of Highland Springs are noted for their curative properties, and physicians of authority testify to their efficacy and usefulness, the Seltzer water especially being considered the most agreeable and useful alkaline water in the country. With this attraction as the nucleus, there has developed a most delightful resort, open all the year round, but particularly desirable in the summer season, being located in a beautiful valley among the picturesque mountain peaks of Lake county, where the exhilarating atmosphere alone would be found beneficial to anyone. Being only a short distance north of San Francisco, it is within easy reach of a large population in this section of California, and though many come to enjoy the health-giving medicinal waters, as many or more are attracted by the sheer beauty of the place. Though the grounds around the hotel buildings are orderly and well-kept, they have been skillfully arranged to retain all the natural charm without any of the drawbacks of wild land, trees and shrubbery have been planted or left wherever their presence would enhance the effect, and wild flowers are still plentiful in this favored spot. The main hotel building is spacious, and the architect showed his appreciation of the surroundings in its exterior and interior arrangements; its reception room is the finest in any hotel of the kind in the state. The old hotel building is used as an annex. Among the numerous provisions made for the enjoyment of guests one of the most popular is the large, modern, concrete bathing pool, with plenty of room to swim and dive in deep water, and a shallow part for those who merely wish to plunge or are learning to swim. The porcelain bath tubs are supplied with water from various springs, of medicinal value. On the grounds are facilities for those who indulge in tennis, croquet, billiards, bowling, shuffleboard, card playing, horseback riding and dancing, a variety which could hardly fail to please all tastes; and hunting, fishing and automobile excursions to the lakes and other points of interest in the vicinity are regular features of life at the resort. For those who prefer a restful time, there are shady nooks provided with hammocks which are comfortable even on the warmest days, and the beautiful groves which are the pride of the vast acreage surrounding the hotel offer seclusion and quiet at all hours. As a family resort it is particularly well liked as offering substantial comforts, especially for those who make prolonged stays. A laundry on the grounds, with equipment for doing work expeditiously and scientifically, is an unusual feature and one which adds much to the convenience of patrons. The cuisine has always been noted for its excellence, and service may be had at any time during the day or evening in the grill room, an advantage which brings many automobile parties that way. Water from the Seltzer spring is served at table.

This section is blessed in having good roads, laid out through beautiful stretches of scenery practically accessible only by automobile. Highland Springs is situated eighty-seven miles from Sausalito Ferry, the road traversing the entire length of the productive and picturesque Sonoma valley. At Pieta the traveler strikes a very gradual grade, over an unexcelled and well

sprinkled mountain road, the most delightful part of the trip—twelve miles to the Springs. The rugged gorges and wooded canyons below, the view out over the Russian river valley, one of the most fertile regions in all California, on one side, and the mountain peaks on the other, combine to impress the beholder with the lavishness of nature's hand in this beautiful district and form a pleasing introduction to one of the most attractive country resorts on the Pacific slope.

ERNEST LEE WILLIAMS.—Although not of Californian birth, the proprietor of the Hopland meat market belongs to a pioneer family of the state and represents the third generation of the name identified with the commonwealth. His father, John S., whose birth occurred at old Sonoma in 1848, had the distinction of being the first white child born in Sonoma county. At the age of two years he was orphaned by the death of his father and subsequently his mother became the wife of Lindsay Carson, a brother of Kit Carson, the noted scout. Remaining with his mother and stepfather in California until he had reached man's estate, he then went back to the home of relatives in Missouri and took up farm pursuits in Monroe county, where he married Miss Ella Boone, a niece of the great frontiersman and Indian fighter, Daniel Boone. Eleven children were born of their marriage and of these the fourth, Ernest Lee, was born on the home farm near Paris, Monroe county, Mo., January 13, 1876. The father in 1882 brought wife and children to California and shortly afterward settled on a farm in the Sanel valley, Mendocino county. Eventually he retired from agricultural labors. At this writing he is engaged as janitor of the Healdsburg high school.

At the time of the arrival of the family in Mendocino county Ernest Lee Williams was a child of six years. Hence his schooling was obtained wholly in the schools of this county and his agricultural education was also the result of practical training on the home farm here. April 15, 1906, he entered the meat market of Eugene Girard as a clerk. The business later was bought by Mr. Barker, from whom in the fall of 1908 Mr. Williams acquired its interests. During 1913 he moved to his present place of business at Hopland, where he has large refrigerator capacity and a cold-storage plant of one ton capacity. It is said that his slaughter house is the finest and best equipped in the entire county. It has been his aim to secure the finest quality of meat and to sell the same at prices as reasonable as the scarcity of good stock will permit. Besides owning and operating the market he owns a ranch of twenty-four acres near Hopland and of the tract he has planted twelve acres in Bartlett pears, with the intention of developing a profitable fruit farm out of the investment. In politics he is staunchly Republican. At one time he served as deputy county assessor under M. A. Thomas. By his marriage in Santa Rosa to Mayme Ward, a native of Hermitage, Mendocino county, he has two sons, Alvin and James. As might be expected of one allied with such families as the Carsons and the Boones, he is devoted to the welfare of the country, thoroughly patriotic in sentiment and willing to aid in any practicable manner all enterprises for the general upbuilding. Having been a resident of Mendocino county throughout the greater part of his life, he has seen its development from an unimproved tract of valley and forest land into a community of citizens prosperous, substantial and progressive, with growing opportunities for men of character and efficiency.

FREDERICK G. STOKES.—Located along Kelsey creek, in the South Kelseyville precinct of Lake county, is the thriftily kept ranch of Frederick G. Stokes, whose systematic industry and thorough cultivation are increasing its value yearly. Mr. Stokes is an Englishman by birth, but Lake county has no more public-spirited or loyal citizen, for he believes firmly in her possibilities and is working untiringly to make the most of his own property. He has become specially interested in horticulture, in which he has not only had much practical experience but has studied faithfully to familiarize himself with the best ideas and methods of modern growers.

Born in Cambridgeshire July 12, 1870, Mr. Stokes spent his early years in his native land. When a young man he served a year as accountant at Birmingham, and spent another year at sea, making a trip to the East Indies. In 1888 he came to California, where he had a friend in Dr. Wrightson, the analytical chemist, who was located at Napa. At the time of his arrival he had but \$10 left, and he went to work in Sonoma county cutting cordwood, the first occupation which offered. He had to take a contract to cut twenty-five cords in order to secure the job, and as he was unused to that kind of labor it was a somewhat trying experience, but he carried it through, and for some time afterward did any kind of work he could find in order to keep employed. Finally he rented a vineyard of twenty-five acres, with which he did fairly well for four years. Then he took a trip back to England, and his father, who was an auctioneer, horseman and farmer, offered him a partnership. But he had already learned to love his adopted state, and he returned. Three years later he again made a visit to England, and on coming back took charge of the ranch of P. H. Atkinson, in Sonoma county, continuing three years in that capacity. At the end of that period he rented the Atkinson ranch for two years, until his removal to Lake county some sixteen years ago, and for seven years had contracts to work vineyards in Sonoma county for A. B. Carey. Though his means were limited he bought one hundred acres of the property he now owns and operates, and commenced its development, and at the end of five years he had fifteen acres in Bartlett pears. Subsequently he bought eighty acres more, adjoining his first purchase, and though he had to go heavily in debt for his land he has managed to carry on its improvement systematically from year to year, and most of it is under excellent cultivation. Mr. Stokes has devoted himself largely to the raising of pears, prunes and grapes, giving particular attention to horticulture in his agricultural operations. Besides the fifteen acres of Bartlett pears on his own place, he rents ten acres more planted to the same fruit, and planted out and has charge of twenty-five acres of vineyard. In 1910 Mr. Stokes took the examination for horticultural commissioner in Lake county and passed, but lost the appointment to the position by one vote and is again a candidate for the appointment.

By his first marriage Mr. Stokes had one child, which is deceased. His second marriage was to Mrs. Agnes Olson, a native of Sweden, who came to America when twelve years old. Her first husband, Captain Olson, was a sea captain, well known at the bay ports, and he died in Lake county, whither he had come in the hope of benefiting his health. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Olson, Leonard and Helen, both of whom live with Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, to whose union no children have been born. Mrs. Stokes is a model cook and housekeeper, and their home is beautifully well kept and neat under her capable management. Mr. Stokes is modest of his achievements.

but his worth is generally recognized among his fellow citizens, and the condition of his fine property, which is on the Mill road south of Kelseyville mill, is sufficient testimony of his industry and intelligent labors. His wife owns a small property also.

So thoroughly does Mr. Stokes believe in California that he has induced a number of his family to settle here. His father, Frederick Stokes, lived and died in England. He was a stockman, farmer and auctioneer, and at one time agent for the Duke of Newcastle. His first marriage was to Ellen Cox, a native of England, who died in that country leaving two children, Frederick G. and Mary, the latter the wife of John W. Hodgekinson, a poultry raiser, of Santa Rosa, Cal. By his second union, with Sarah Cox, he had a family of six and after his death the widow with other members of the family came to the Lake county ranch, where the latch string is always out. The children were named as follows: Bert, who died in Lake county, Cal.; Charles, now engaged as bookkeeper for Folger & Co., in San Francisco; Sydney, who took an auto and mechanics' course at Heald's, but follows farming and for several years has owned and operated a hay baler; Janet, a stenographer at Santa Rosa; Ethel, a trained nurse of Santa Rosa; and May, also a trained nurse, now the wife of Dr. Dwire of Los Angeles.

MOSES C. BRIGGS.—The discovery of gold gave definiteness to the half-formulated plans of a young Missourian, who as a nephew of Kit Carson possessed many of the qualities that gave success to that noted scout and whose previous life, flowing in the monotonous channel of farm routine, had given him no opportunity to gratify his love of adventure and his desire to see the world. Howard county in Missouri was his native locality and September 24, 1827, the date of his birth. In such an environment during the first half of the nineteenth century there were no educational advantages. Schools were few and widely separated. On lonely, undeveloped claims the frontiersmen labored to provide the necessities of existence for the family. Game was plentiful and the lad became skilled in the use of a rifle. Nor was he less useful in the care of stock and the tilling of the soil. At the age of twenty-two he left the old Missouri home. Thenceforward he was identified with the development of Northern California. On the 15th of October, 1850, he arrived in Sonoma county. Capable, robust and resolute, he had no difficulty in finding employment and until the spring of 1852 he remained in the employ of Captain Mallagh as superintendent of the Santa Rosa ranch.

It was during a tour of inspection, in search of pasturage for large herds of cattle, that Moses Briggs and William Potter discovered Potter valley in 1852. As they halted their horses and looked down upon the beautiful but unoccupied spot at their feet, doubtless their feelings to a certain extent resembled those of Balboa who some three and one-half centuries before, from his vantage ground on the Isthmus of Darien, caught the first glimpse of the great Pacific ocean. Much as he was pleased with the valley, however, Mr. Briggs did not find it convenient to settle here at once and it was not until he had spent five years on the Fitch grant near Healdsburg that in 1857 he became a farmer in the region where Mr. Potter had preceded him. In 1859 he moved to Ukiah, put up a livery barn, began to operate a stable and continued in the business until 1861. Returning to the ranch in the valley, he resumed agricultural pursuits. However, in 1865 he again established a home

in Ukiah, built another livery barn and resumed business. In 1867 he went back to the ranch, where he specialized in sheep-raising and the sale of wool until 1870. Until his death, which occurred in 1892, he continued to reside in the valley, where he was honored as a forceful pioneer, prominent Mason, generous citizen and capable farmer. In this same valley, honored by all, still lives his widow, formerly Miss Elizabeth Potter of Missouri, a sister of the discoverer of the valley, and also a pioneer of California, crossing the plains with her parents in 1845, a woman possessing the substantial qualities necessary to frontier existence. She became the wife of Mr. Briggs August 18, 1852, and in all the hardships incident to life in a then undeveloped region she proved his helpful counselor and capable assistant, ministering to his comfort with whole-souled devotion, and wisely rearing her children, Nancy (Mrs. Boulon), Jennie J. (now Mrs. Matthews), Belle G. (now Mrs. Elston), Charles S. and Moses C. The splendid qualities that gave value to the citizenship of the pioneer members of the Potter and Briggs families appear in the present generation and form an endowment even more desirable than the broad acres of this charming valley.

WILLIAM POTTER.—Nomenclature appeals to the student of history with peculiar force when it gives permanence to the identification of pioneer or prominent citizen with any community. Potter valley is of interest not only because it is the abode of a prosperous agricultural population, but also by reason of the name recalling the identification therewith and discovery thereof by William Potter, a California pioneer of 1845 and a native of Missouri. Little is known concerning the early life of this adventurous frontiersman. It is evident, however, that the environment of his boyhood was such as to develop his inherent qualities of energy, fearlessness, endurance in privation and patience in hardships. In all probability the long journey across the plains with his parents proved less arduous to him than to them, for to an eager youth, sturdy of limb and stout of body, such a trip would prove a constant voyage of discovery. Nor did his adventures cease with the arrival of the family in the Sacramento valley, where his father took up land near the present site of Chico. The old homestead later was embraced in the famous Bidwell ranch. At the expiration of two years he left that place and settled at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, where he remained for three years.

Accompanied by Moses Briggs, a frontiersman of like tastes and love of adventure, William Potter traveled through northwestern California during 1852. On one of the mountain tops that overlook Potter valley from the east, they halted their horses and gazed down upon the vale below that was green with the promise of spring. The charming bit of nature at their feet aroused their keenest pleasure. With the bold spirit of frontiersmen they determined to graze their cattle in the valley and make it their home. Thus for a time at least they were masters of the valley and all it contained. Although Mr. Potter did not die here (for he was visiting in Texas at the time of his death) his later years were intimately associated with the agricultural development of the region and he never ceased to cherish a warm affection for the beautiful little valley of his discovery. Soon after he came into the locality there followed him his two brothers, James and Thomas, also a cousin, Abner, and four sisters, namely: Ruth Ann, Mrs. Samuel Chase, now deceased; Rebecca, Mrs. Gordon, deceased; Elizabeth, the widow of Moses Briggs; and Mary Jane. The entire family became vital factors in the local upbuilding and

joined with their relative, the original discoverer, in developing its large resources and laying the foundation of its present prosperity as an agricultural and horticultural center.

ADOLPHUS MENDENHALL.—Close to Upper Lake village, on the west, lies a fertile tract whose principal product, string beans, together with the work of its preservation, might well be the subject of one of the most interesting chapters in the development of either agricultural or industrial possibilities in Lake county. It is unlikely that there is another tract of similar extent in the county equally productive, for intensive farming in one particular line has been most successfully attempted there, and the story of Adolphus Mendenhall's prosperous venture is typical of the modern application of scientific knowledge to the furtherance of commercial projects. The days are passed when the student had no place in the world of practical things. The thinker and the worker have combined their resources with the happiest results in an undertaking of this sort, where scientific agriculture and scientific business have united in the building up of an establishment which has aided in the prosperity of hundreds. The Clear Lake brand of canned string beans holds its own in the market today.

It was Henry Wombold, a market gardener, located at Laurel Dell (Blue Lake), in Lake county, some twenty-five years ago, who discovered the adaptability of the soil and climate of the Upper Lake country to the growing of a very superior quality of string beans, which produced profusely with proper care. But it was left to Mr. Mendenhall to make a success out of this knowledge from a commercial standpoint, and he not only brought the production of the vegetable up to its greatest possibilities, but also found that the canning could be done with special advantage right at the source of supply—and put his ideas into practice. The result is that he is the owner of what is generally considered the most remunerative industry in the county. His plant, known as the Clear Lake Cannery, requires as many as four hundred and fifty people for its operation during the busy season. Its importance in relation to the general prosperity of the community may be reckoned from that fact alone. Some account of the man who is at its head will be interesting. Mr. Mendenhall belongs to an old Lake county family of German extraction, whose members have been settled in this country, however, for several generations. Samuel and Amy Lee (Stevens) Mendenhall, grandparents of Adolphus Mendenhall, were natives of North Carolina, in which state they were married. They were farming people, and for a number of years lived in Indiana, whence they moved westward to Iowa in the early '50s. The mother died there. In the year 1864 the family moved from Iowa to Idaho, where they lived for nearly five years, in 1869 coming to California and first making a settlement in Contra Costa county. Within a couple of years, however, in 1871, they changed their location to Lake county, making a permanent home here. The grandfather died in Lake county in his eighty-ninth year. The family consisted of eleven children: Aaron, Elijah, Isaac, Annis, Henley, Cerelda, Joseph, John, Sylvia, Nelson and Jacob Lowell.

Joseph Mendenhall, son of Samuel Mendenhall, was born September 9, 1837, in Greene county, Ind., where he lived until fifteen years old. He then went with the family to Iowa, subsequently moving to Idaho and California, as already related. When they arrived in Lake county, in 1871, he settled along Scotts creek in Scotts valley, in the Bachelor Valley precinct, home-



A. Mendenhall.

steading a tract of eighty acres, and his father pre-empted another eighty acres, which Joseph bought from him later. This property is eight miles west of Upper Lake. He and his wife still live there. Mr. Mendenhall was married in Iowa, in 1858, to Miss America Phillips, a native of Des Moines, daughter of James Phillips, and they became the parents of ten children, two dying in childhood, when eight and ten years old, respectively. The others are: Adolphus; Arvilla L., Mrs. A. L. Harris, of Cloverdale, Sonoma county; Olive I., Mrs. George Meadow, living in Scotts valley; Alexander, a farmer in Siskiyou county, this state; Bert, who lives at home and takes care of the property of his parents; Sarah Jane, wife of Miner Eaton, of Mendocino county; Nina, wife of Harry Rhodes, living in Arizona, and Maude, wife of Lou Mann, living at Saratoga Springs, Cal. A fuller account of this family appears elsewhere.

Adolphus Mendenhall was born in Iowa, near Des Moines, September 12, 1859, and was a boy of only twelve when the family settled in Lake county. His educational advantages were such as the public schools afford. When a youth he began to do farm work, to which he had been trained from childhood, helping around home, and after his marriage he began on his own account, at Fresno for two years, then returned to Bachelor valley, where he was located for ten years. However, he did not invest in any land until he purchased his present place in Lake county, about 1893. His holdings at present consist of one hundred and sixty-seven and a half acres, all adjoining Upper Lake on the west, and comprising three different ranches. He first purchased the D. V. Thompson place and forty acres from the McClure estate, to which he added the Dr. Woodard place, and all the land is of the best quality for his purpose. One hundred and thirty acres are entirely devoted to the raising of the celebrated White Creaseback string beans, a bush variety which Mr. Mendenhall had found especially fine for canning purposes. He was the first man to make the raising and canning of this variety profitable, and the first to make a demonstration on so large a scale of the suitability of the soil hereabouts to its culture. The cannery which he has established is taxed to the limit of its capacity during the height of the season, and Mr. Mendenhall is making preparations to enlarge it so as to increase the output thirty to fifty per cent. The gross annual receipts from the business run between \$80,000 and \$90,000 at present, and have been showing steady expansion from the start. About thirty thousand two-dozen cases of No. 2 cans (about two pounds each) and about four thousand one-dozen cases of No. 8 cans (about six and two-thirds pounds each) are put up each year. The growth of the business is a credit to Mr. Mendenhall's ability in both the agricultural and the commercial lines, for its proper conduct requires expert knowledge in both and executive faculties of the most reliable order. His plant is considered a valuable contribution to Lake county's interests.

Equally entitled to credit for the success of this industry and its bearing on the upbuilding and developing of Lake county's natural resources is Mrs. Mendenhall, who from the first has shared with him the responsibilities and trials of the early years of their doubts and fears, for it has not been accomplished without strenuous effort on their part. It was many seasons before they felt that they could breathe easy, as the saying is. This is the seventeenth season, their first regular pack having occurred in 1897, although in

1896 they put up samples, the preparation of which was accomplished on the kitchen stove, and was a successful demonstration. The outside work having to be superintended by Mr. Mendenhall, it has devolved upon Mrs. Mendenhall to act as secretary of the establishment, thus making it necessary for her to give her attention to the books and correspondence of the concern. The product of the cannery is now shipped into various parts of the western states, and also to far-away Alaska. Both being indefatigable workers, it is not to be wondered at that the result has been satisfactory and more than fulfilled their most sanguine expectations.

Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall improved their property with regard to appearance as much as from the economic standpoint, showing themselves thoroughly in sympathy with the modern idea that neatness and thrift must go hand in hand. Recently a very fine country residence has been built, two stories high and very commodious, and the family enjoy all the comforts of a well appointed home. Mr. Mendenhall's time is practically engrossed with business affairs, and his activity in politics is limited to voting, in support of the Democratic party. He is an Odd Fellow in fraternal connection, belonging to Upper Lake Lodge No. 241.

Mr. Mendenhall was married in Bachelor valley, September 18, 1881, to Miss Lottie Huner, who was born in Lewis county, Mo., the daughter of James and Lucy (Cox) Huner, natives of Missouri and Illinois, respectively. The father, who was a farmer, died in Missouri. In 1864 the mother came to California with their only child, Lottie, and in 1869 came to Lake county, the daughter receiving her education in the schools of Bachelor valley. Mr. and Mrs. Mendenhall have one child, Eva M., the wife of Charles A. Sanborn and the mother of two sons, Elwell A. and Carrol M., who are the pride of the home.

JAMES A. HARRIS.—Coming to California shortly after the close of the Civil war, primarily with the object of restoring his health, which had become impaired during his service in that conflict, Mr. Harris has been a resident of the Lower Lake precinct, in Lake county, continuously since—a period of almost fifty years. To the eighty-acre tract which he bought soon after his arrival he has added steadily until his holdings now aggregate four hundred and eighty acres, nicely improved, advantageously situated on the Middletown road, and beautiful with the evidence of his unremitting attention in its cultivation and upkeep. All the details of the property are looked after with the thoroughness and system characteristic of Mr. Harris. A native of Pennsylvania, and descended from two families whose history has been intimately connected with progress in the western part of that state, he is a typical representative of the stock whence he springs, and some record of whose activity will be found interesting.

James Harris, his father, lived for a number of years at Harrisville, a town in Butler county, Pa., some fifty miles northwest of Pittsburg, and had extensive interests in the town and surrounding country. He was a merchant at Harrisville, owned two farms adjoining that place, and was also engaged in smelting ore and in the manufacture of pig iron, having two furnaces twelve miles north of town. In 1852 he moved west, settling near Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming for three years. He then moved to Grinnell, Iowa, where, after a few years spent on a farm, he engaged in the drug business, which he continued until the time of his death, which

occurred when he was sixty-eight years old. He had married Miss Mary A. McKee, daughter of Judge McKee, of Venango county, Pa., and as the Harrises were the leading people at Harrisville, so the McKees were prominent in the vicinity of McKeesport, which was named for the family. Mrs. Harris lived to her eighty-ninth year. She and her husband were the parents of ten children, of whom we have the following record: Ephraim H., who is now deceased, was a physician and lived at Grinnell, Iowa; Thomas McKee came to California and settled in Lake county, where he lived and died, becoming quite prominent as a hotel man and farmer; Susan, who is deceased, became the wife of Henry Hill, a farmer of Poweshiek county, Iowa; Samuel E., who lives at Denver, Colo., was engaged during his active years as a carpenter and building contractor; Jane A. became the wife of Rev. Compton, a Presbyterian minister, and died near Sacramento, Cal.; Sarah, who now lives at Lewis, Iowa, is the widow of Theodore Worthington, who was a wagonmaker at Grinnell, Iowa; James A. is mentioned below; William J. is a banker at Lewis, Iowa; Joanna H., who lives at Grinnell, is the widow of Hiram Haynes, a lawyer; Mrs. Mary V. Keegy lives at Grinnell.

James A. Harris was born October 30, 1839, and his birthplace was Harrisville, the town named in honor of his paternal ancestors. He was about twelve years old when he went west with his parents to Iowa, where he grew up, and he attended the common schools in both Pennsylvania and his new home. He also had the privilege of a year's attendance at Grinnell College. His school days over, Mr. Harris engaged in the dairy business, continuing that in connection with other agricultural work until the Civil war came on. He had married meantime, nevertheless he offered his services to his country August 15, 1862, enlisting at Montezuma, Iowa, in Company B, Fortieth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in at Iowa City, and under the leadership of General Grant saw service throughout the Vicksburg campaign. He was next at Little Rock, in the Camden campaign under General Steele, participating in the Battle of Jenkins Ferry, and fought with the Army of the Southwest in the Trans-Mississippi Department, seeing considerable hard service. Having suffered from fever, his health was broken during his army life, but he remained in the service until after the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge and being mustered out August 2, 1865, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation (now Oklahoma).

Returning to his home in Iowa and finding his health did not improve satisfactorily, Mr. Harris resolved to try a residence in California, and he made the journey west in 1866, bringing his family by way of New York and Panama to San Francisco, where they landed about the 1st of November. Thence they proceeded immediately to Lower Lake, Lake county, where his brother, Thomas McKee Harris, was then running a hotel, and not long afterward, in 1867, Mr. Harris made his first purchase of land, the eighty acres which has become the nucleus of a very fine ranch. During the forty-eight years and more which have passed since, he has increased and improved his possessions as prosperity enabled him, until now he has four hundred and eighty acres, principally planted in hay and grain, and also valuable for stock raising purposes, Mr. Harris at present having thirty head of cattle, thirty hogs and one hundred and fifty chickens, besides nine fine horses. His comfortable home, well cared for orchard, substantial fences and other well chosen improvements, combine to make the place highly desirable, a credit to the

neighborhood as well as to the man who has accomplished its development. Mr. Harris devotes all his time to his agricultural interests, nevertheless he is an ardent Progressive in his political views, and he has long been a Grand Army man, having just cause to feel proud of his fine war record.

Mr. Harris was married at Deep River, Poweshiek county, Iowa, a few months before his enlistment, to Miss Louisa Parker, a native of the state of Ohio, whose parents, T. J. and Catherine (Trout) Parker, were married in Ohio, where Mrs. Parker was also born. Mr. and Mrs. Parker lived at Deep River. Mrs. Harris died in 1873 in Lake county, Cal., in her thirty-first year, leaving three children, namely: Eugene, who lives at Kennett, Shasta county, Cal., where he is engaged in mining and also conducts a lodging house; Erwin J., also a miner at Kennett, Shasta county; and Katie M. is the wife of Dr. James Ciley, a dentist, of Colusa county, and they have two children. By his second marriage, to Miss Lina C. Powell, who was born at San Rafael, Cal., and died in 1881, Mr. Harris also has three children: Ralph A., who assists his father in the management of the home place; Carl N., who is also assisting his father; and Martha L., who is married to Charles Shreve and has two children (Mr. Shreve is employed by the Transfer Company at Los Gatos, Cal.).

HOWARD B. SMITH.—During the residence of his family at Point Arena, Mendocino county, Howard B. Smith was born March 8, 1865. The son of sturdy pioneers, staunch patriots and energetic workers, he was reared in an environment conducive only to thrift and progress. As a boy he attended grammar school in Ukiah and aided in the cultivation of the home farm, which was situated about one mile southeast of the city of Ukiah. He followed farming and teaming up to March 1, 1888, when he entered the assessor's office and acted as deputy assessor until August 11, 1888, when he became associated with C. H. Duncan in the business of abstracting and searching of land titles. On October 1, 1889, Mr. Duncan sold his interest in the abstract business to R. E. Donohoe and the firm name was then changed to Smith & Donohoe. In 1892 Messrs. Smith & Donohoe purchased the plant known as the Mendocino County Abstract Bureau from Peery & Barnett and consolidated the two plants. In 1900 P. W. Handy became a third owner with Messrs. Smith and Donohoe and the entire abstract plant was incorporated under the name of Smith, Donohoe & Co., proprietors of the Mendocino County Abstract Bureau. In December, 1905, Messrs. Smith & Handy purchased the interest of Mr. Donohoe in the business and were sole proprietors until March 1, 1906, when they disposed of all their interest in the abstract plant to George P. Anderson. During the year 1906 Mr. Smith gave his attention to the winding up of the estate of his brother, Henry Smith, who had been killed in December, 1905, while in the performance of his duties as sheriff.

On January 1, 1907, Mr. Smith accepted the position of under sheriff under his old partner, Mr. Donohoe, who in the meantime had been elected sheriff of Mendocino county. After the expiration of his term as under sheriff Mr. Smith again became associated with Mr. Donohoe, they establishing the Smith & Donohoe Realty Company, for the transaction of a general real estate and surveying business. On February 1, 1914, Mr. Smith accepted the cashiership of the Commercial Bank of Ukiah, and as Mr. Donohoe's time was



H. B. Smith

so much taken up with the duties of surveying the Smith & Donohoe Realty Company was dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Smith has served the city of Ukiah continuously since April, 1906, as city trustee and is now a candidate without opposition for his third term, otherwise he would never allow his name to go before the people as a candidate for public office. During the last eight years he has witnessed great strides in the public improvements of Ukiah, among them the covering of the business streets with standard pavements, the building of the new city hall at a cost of \$10,000, and the Carnegie library, at \$8,000. With C. M. Mannon he was interested in the erection of the public auditorium on State street, known as the Victory Theater, which is a fireproof building with a seating capacity of one thousand. One of the largest and finest opera houses on the coast north of San Francisco, it was built at a cost of \$25,000 and is an artistic and substantial addition to the architectural beauty of the city. Mr. Smith is a horse enthusiast and as such has brought into and raised some of the best standard-bred horses in Mendocino county. In partnership with others he owns the Ukiah Park grounds, upon which is situated what is said to be the best half mile track in California, and over which many contests of speed have been displayed in the past.

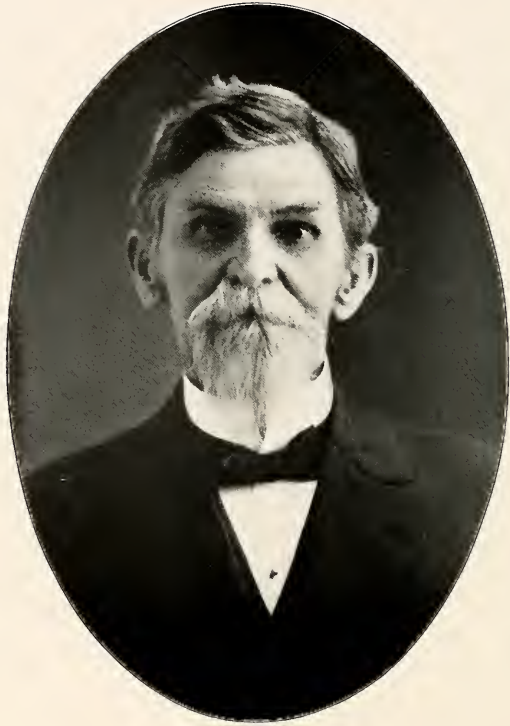
Mr. Smith was married in Ukiah April 11, 1894, to Miss Mabel Ames, a native of Ukiah, where she was reared. She is an accomplished musician, having devoted many years to teaching the piano, and shares with her husband the friendship of many associates. Mr. Smith was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and is also a member of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., of which he is past Eminent Commander. In San Francisco he holds membership in Islam Temple, N. M. S., and with his wife is a member of Casimir Chapter No. 252, O. E. S., both being past officers of the order. In the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Mr. Smith is past noble of Ukiah Lodge No. 174. All of the interests of a lifetime of activity center in Mendocino county with Mr. Smith, who cherishes a deep affection for the region of his birth and the home of his boyhood. All of his life has been passed almost within sound of the sea and within the shadow of the great mountains of the west. At Ukiah, where his parents were the first settlers, he has been content to remain without desire to follow the allurements of localities less dear to him. In common with practically all of the men who have been lifelong residents of the county he maintains a deep and unceasing interest in movements for the public welfare and contributes of his time and influence toward such measures.

JAMES ALEXANDER GUNN.—By birth an Englishman, by destiny an American and by choice a Californian, Mr. Gunn came to Lake county in 1880 without money or friends and with a family dependent upon his efforts for their support. Out of the hardships of those early years he has risen to prosperity and prominence and is now a leading business man of Kelseyville as well as justice of the peace and promoter of religious and temperance movements. Possessing natural ability as a mechanic, in early life he learned several trades and these came to his relief in days of financial loss. After coming to Kelseyville, when he was disabled by a very severe injury and reduced to abject poverty, his rigid honesty still remained and his determination to conquer adverse circumstances knew no defeat. Taking up the man-

ufacture of furniture and organs in Kelseyville, he soon acquired a saw-mill and ultimately built up a business that is especially interesting as the very first manufacturing plant for furniture and organs in the county. Fortune smiled on him and ultimately he became well-to-do, while his sons are following him in the attainment of success and the exercise of wise business qualifications.

In London, England, August 26, 1841, James Alexander Gunn was born in the home of John Hugh and Margaret (Cameron) Gunn, natives respectively of Edinburgh and Inverness, Scotland. The father, a wine merchant of great prominence, was supposed to be wealthy, but at his death in 1848 it was ascertained that he had become heavily involved and left little or no property. This changed the future of the family. There were four children, of whom James Alexander is the sole survivor. His mother died in London at the age of eighty-four. When he was ten he was put to work in the office of a London physician and later earned a livelihood in other ways. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the trades of cabinet-maker and undertaker and served for five years, meanwhile working twelve hours a day and learning the trades thoroughly. Later he was variously employed in a piano factory and a pipe-organ factory, then for three years was employed as a ship joiner. Meanwhile, March 20, 1864, he married Miss Emma Underwood, of London. When they came to America in 1869 they had two children. For a year Mr. Gunn was employed as foreman of a reed-organ factory at Woodstock, Ontario, and the firm then became Karn, Gunn & Staebler. Out of that developed the Karn Organ & Piano Company, one of the largest organ and piano manufacturing companies in Canada.

Although already on the road to independence Mr. Gunn decided to leave Canada for California on account of the ill health of his wife. Arriving in San Francisco in 1876, he settled in Oakland and found employment in a pipe-organ manufacturing business. For three and one-half years he remained in that position. Meanwhile he had lost all of his money through buying stocks in mining concerns. It became necessary to start anew and he then came to Lake county in 1880 and bought a claim on which to establish a home. In order to earn a livelihood for his family he began to tune pianos and organs in Big valley. About that time his leg was broken by the kick of a mule. He was brought to Kelseyville for medical attention, but was forced to wait thirty-six hours for the return of the only doctor, who had been called away from town. Recovery was slow. Discouragements were many, for he was an utter stranger to the people and had only \$30 in his possession. However, with his restoration to strength there came a turn in the tide of misfortune. The establishment of a planing mill and the manufacture of furniture and organs gave him a new start in the business world, where he prospered to a gratifying degree. In 1887 he established a general mercantile store in Kelseyville, which is now managed by his eldest son, James A., Jr. For sixteen years or more he has served as township justice of the peace. During the last legislature a request was made to ascertain the amount of fees paid to justices. The supervisors of Lake county telephoned to him inquiring as to the amount of his fees. This caused him to look over old records and in so doing he ascertained that there were several times more criminal business brought to court when there were saloons as in the times when the district is "dry."



P. J. Boone

The Gunn family are of the Presbyterian faith and Mr. Gunn officiates as treasurer and trustee of the congregation at Kelseyville. In politics he is a Republican of the progressive type. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Oxford Lodge, Woodstock, Ontario, but now belongs to Hartley Lodge No. 117, F. & A. M., in Lakeport. Of his family of seven children the eldest, Emma, and the youngest, Joseph, died in infancy. James A. Jr., married Miss Molander and has two children, Helen R., and James Alexander, the third of that name. Emily is the wife of William Fultz, of San Rafael. Francis George is a physician practicing at Willits. Arthur John married Viola Irwin and has two children, Clayton and Muriel; they reside at Kelseyville. Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. C. H. Walworth, of Oakland, and the mother of two children, Charlotte and Josephine.

PETER TRIBBLE BOONE.—The county treasurer of Lake county is a member of an historic colonial family of America that had representatives among the planters of Virginia during the eighteenth century. In a collateral line he is a descendant of Daniel Boone, the famous scout, whose love of the forests and the frontier led him across the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky. Less noted but not less valiant than he was his brother, Squire Boone, likewise long identified with the Blue Grass state, and whose son, William, a Kentuckian of considerable prominence, was the father of Nestor W. Boone and the grandfather of P. T. Boone. The history of Daniel Boone is familiar to every boy scout who loves the woods and streams far from the haunts of men, who prides himself on expert marksmanship and who delights in fishing and hunting with all a sportsman's joy. His early settlement in Kentucky, then inhabited only by Indians, made him one of the founders of that state; yet dear as it was to him, with the incoming of settlers and the diminishing opportunity for hunting he found his soul yearning for the solitude of nature. Therefore he was impelled to make yet another move and his last days were passed in Missouri, where he died in Warren county. Under the authority of the Kentucky state legislature his nephew, William, went to Missouri and from Warren county conveyed the remains of the great scout back to Kentucky, where the body was buried in state at Frankfort. Thus did Kentucky render a last tribute of honor to one of her greatest men. Mr. Boone's mother was Matilda Tribble, the daughter of Rev. Peter Tribble, a Baptist minister from Madison county, Ky.

At the time of the removal of Nestor W. Boone to Boone county, Mo., in 1847, P. T. Boone, who was born in Christian county, Ky., June 6, 1837, was a boy of ten years, able already to assist materially in the care of stock and the general farm work. After leaving Lathrop Academy when eighteen years old, he became a clerk in a mercantile store in Boone county. A few years later, July 17, 1862, he married Miss Laura Bower, daughter of Dr. G. M. Bower, of Monroe county, Mo. Five children were born of their union, namely; Bower; Mrs. Eloise Scranton, who died in Riverside; Catherine A.; Jesse T.; and William, who died in Los Angeles when seventeen years of age. During 1874, the family left Missouri for California and settled in Lakeport, Lake county, where for some years Mr. Boone acted as manager for the mercantile house of Scudamore & Co. From the time of casting his first ballot he has been stanchly devoted to Democratic policies. The party recognized his ability and honored his faithfulness by electing him county treasurer in 1894, and from that year to the present he has filled the office continuously, with the sole exception of four years following a Republican victory at the

polls. At the primary election held on August 25, 1914, he was re-elected. Experience has given him a high degree of efficiency and he is highly respected for his loyal devotion to the welfare of the county, his strict honesty in the smallest details connected with the treasury and his ability to discharge all official duties with skill and accuracy.

CHARLES MARSH YOUNG.—In the early days of Middletown, Lake county, C. M. Young was one of the most prominent business men of the place, and he has recently returned to spend the days of his retirement there after a number of years on his large ranch in Coyote valley. The home he occupies he built in 1872. Though he has passed the threescore and ten mark he has relinquished all the care of his interests only within the last year, and is still looking after his affairs with his usual capability. His congenial nature and straightforward dealings have drawn numerous friends to him in the course of a busy life, and his kindness of heart has endeared him to the many who have always found their relations with him pleasant to remember. In the early seventies, when Middletown was being laid out, Mr. Young became interested in the consequent real estate transactions. He ran the Lake County House—still the leading hostelry at Middletown—for a number of years, and was also engaged in other lines, at one time, in fact, having the hotel, a general store, meat market and livery barn. Though he has had some business reverses they have not proved serious drawbacks, and he is now a large landowner in Lake county, his holdings in Coyote valley comprising nine hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. He has held public positions, proving a very competent and trustworthy official, and the story of his well rounded life has its place in the history of Lake county.

Born near Petersburg, Menard county, Ill., March 8, 1841, Mr. Young is the youngest child of his parents. His father, Matthias Young, a native of Kentucky, married Mrs. Hannah (Smith) Pantier, who was born in New York state, and she died on the Young homestead in Menard county, when her son Charles was five years old. Of the five children born to them three grew to maturity: Mary, widow of David Ogden, of Sundance, Wyo., has three living children; William A. is in the soldiers' home at Sawtelle, Los Angeles county, Cal.; Charles Marsh is mentioned more fully later. The father remarried after the mother's death, and had one child, a daughter, Lizzie (Mrs. Higgins) by the second union. Matthias Young's death occurred at his home in Menard county when Charles M. Young was eight years old. By occupation he was a farmer, and he was one of the early settlers in Menard county, taking an active part in its organization. Mr. Young's grandfather, a native of Scotland, served in the Revolutionary war, and bore the title of major. During that war he was left on the field for dead, but recovered, though he had received nineteen saber cuts on the back.

Charles Marsh Young was reared on the farm, and his childhood was typical of the times and locality. He obtained his schooling during two months' attendance in the winter season, being obliged to assist with the farm work from an early age. He began to plow when only eight years old. In 1863 he set out for California, coming across the plains with teams, but stopped in the then territory of Nevada and for five months was engaged at ranching in the Carson valley. In January, 1864, he came on to San Francisco and returned to Illinois via Panama and New York, and then by rail to Menard county. His brother, William A., had just been discharged from

the army, having been badly wounded. The same year the brothers started together overland with teams and wagons for the Idaho mines, over which there was great excitement at the time, but at Colonel Bridgers cutoff they branched off, William continuing on to Idaho and Charles M. to California. He located in Sonoma county, where he rented a place and farmed two years. In 1866 he married, and shortly afterward moved into Lake county, arriving in Coyote valley January 18, 1867. During the next four years Mr. Young rented grant land, and then bought a farm a mile north of what is now Middletown—about October, 1870. At that time considerable teaming was done in that region, hauling sulphur and borax, and stages ran between Lower Lake and Calistoga. This point being about centrally located between these places it came quite naturally by the name of Middletown. Its reputation was further extended from the fact that it proved a good junction for the patrons of Harbin Springs, the first mineral springs in the county to attract great attention, and liberally patronized even as early as 1870. When the quick-silver prospects at the Great Western mine began to boom another impetus was given to the opening up of the locality, and Oscar Armstrong and John H. Berry (the latter a brother-in-law of Mr. Young) bought forty acres from the Callayomi grant, and later forty acres more from William J. Armstrong. In 1872 they proceeded to lay out the town site of Middletown, which was surveyed and platted as it is at present in 1874 by B. R. Wardlow. In 1871 Mr. Young bought Mr. Berry's interest in the project, and the firm became Young & Armstrong. Mr. Armstrong dying in June, 1872, his widow, Mrs. Mary E. Armstrong, who still survives, succeeded to his share in the business, which was continued under the same name, the firm selling lots and engaging in the other enterprises incidental to starting the town. In 1870 Mr. Berry built a four-room house (on the present site of the Lake County House) which became the first hotel in Middletown. Mr. Young bought him out in 1871 and put up a two-story building on the same ground, making a fourteen-room house. In 1875 he moved the frame building back on the premises and erected the brick part, finishing it practically as it stands today. In this connection he started the first brickyard at Middletown, making the bricks for his hotel. In 1873 he built the livery barn at Calistoga and Union streets. Mr. and Mrs. Young conducted the hotel from the time he purchased it until 1885, his wife's assistance proving very valuable in the management, seeing to the comfort of patrons and insuring satisfactory service. Mr. Young then traded the house for his fine ranch in the Coyote valley, which he continues to own. They lived there from 1885 until about 1900, when they returned to Middletown. About 1892 Mr. Young bought the general store which his sons Wirt H. and Baxter E. had started, and he carried on the business for two years, until burned out in 1894. He had no insurance, and the \$4000 stock was a total loss. He had had a previous loss by fire, having had his livery at Sebastopol, Sonoma county, burned out; at that time he lost about \$1000, having no insurance. When the store burned he went back to the ranch, living there until October, 1913, except for two years during his term as county assessor (1902-06). There he gave most of his attention to agricultural pursuits, though he held the office of supervisor for six years. He was first appointed, by Governor Stoneman, to fill a two-years' vacancy, at the end of this service being elected for the full term of four years. In political connection he is a Democrat. He is a member of Friendship Lodge No. 150,

I. O. O. F., at Middletown, being the present noble grand, and his wife belongs to the Rebekahs. She is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church of Middletown, taking special interest in mission work and the activities of the ladies' aid society. In all of Mr. Young's enterprises she has been his valued coworker, and she has had her full share in his success. They occupy the residence on Union street, Middletown, which he built in 1872.

On November 20, 1866, Mr. Young married Miss Lutitia M. Berry, who was born at Fulton, Ill., daughter of Baxter Bell and Elizabeth (Cameron) Berry, the father a native of Tennessee, the mother of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Berry moved to near Oskaloosa, Iowa, and from there came overland to California in 1852, settling in Sonoma county, where they were pioneers. Of their nine children only three now survive: Lamira S., Mrs. Cannon, of Middletown; Lutitia M., Mrs. Young; and Eva, Mrs. Scudder, a resident of Sebastopol, Sonoma county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Young: Wirt Haight, now engaged in farming in Coyote valley, married Lizzie Hughes, and they have two children, Ethel May and Wirt Raymond. Baxter Ewing, now located at Oakland, Cal., married Miss Hattie Adamson, by whom he has one child, Margaret Lois. Lizzie M. died when about three years old. Charles W. is at Sacramento, engaged as foreman in the reclamation of lands along the Sacramento river, in the employ of the California National Bank; to him and his wife Velma (Brooks) have been born two children, Charles Glenn and Lutitia Adeline.

FARMERS' SAVINGS BANK, LAKEPORT.—With an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares of the par value of \$100 each, but with only twenty per cent. or \$20,000, paid in at the time of organization, the Farmers' Savings Bank of Lakeport was established December 8, 1874, and in the forty years of subsequent enterprise has had a history of growing prestige and unwavering confidence on the part of depositors. Those at the head of the institution have been conservative to an unusual degree, but this very spirit of conservatism has been their shield against unwise investments or heavy loans, so that they stand now as financiers of unquestioned ability, abundantly able to guide the destinies of the concern through future responsibilities.

The names of the persons who subscribed the original \$20,000 are as follows: J. H. Renfro, H. Charmack, C. A. Piner, Z. C. Daver, Thomas Allison, T. T. Scott, Martha C. Reeves, Robert Oliver, D. P. Shattuck, H. C. Boggs, J. W. Boggs, W. J. Nicholson, Charles Piner, James B. Jamison, Thomas Ormiston, Benjamin F. Shaul, Aaron White, Charles McIntyre, John Gard, William Stonebraker, A. H. Nobles, G. W. Gard, Seth Rickabaugh, John Postels, Preston Rickabaugh, W. F. Kelsey, D. D. Davis, William Nobles, I. N. Gard, James Kelsey, William Gard, J. R. Allison, John Kelsey, William G. Reeves, Thomas B. Reeves, Latanus N. Nobles, John R. Lamb, J. E. Shirley, H. J. Cooper, W. A. Christie, Jonas Ingram, J. W. Robbe, Louisa Thompson, J. C. Thompson, N. W. Washburn, Lindsey Carson, W. J. Butler, G. C. Rippey, John Lynch, J. W. Mackall, George Tucker, H. D. Snow, Woods Crawford, A. P. McCarthy, M. C. Tucker, George W. Wilson, R. S. Johnson, J. M. Martin, J. J. Bruton, Price Snider, Henry Palmer, M. Asher, R. C. Tallman, William J. Biggerstaff, John Jones, S. Ballinger, Peter Clark, Robert Bucknell, Sylvia Thomas, J. W. Doty, D. T. Taylor, A. B. Hughes, N. H. Thull, D. V. Thompson, L. Gurnett, D. Q. McCarthy, G. A. Lyon, R. Phillaber,



F. C. Handy.

George T. Martin, S. C. Combs, Daniel McLean, E. B. Bole and D. O. Shattuck.

The present board of directors of the bank comprises the following named gentlemen: J. W. Boggs, J. Banks, J. W. Byrnes, F. H. Boggs and W. D. Rantz, all of Lakeport; together with S. T. Packwood, of Upper Lake, and Andrew Smith, of Finley. The officers for 1914 are as follows: J. W. Boggs, president; Jabez Banks, vice-president; F. H. Boggs, cashier and secretary; H. L. Boggs, assistant cashier; and George R. Smith, assistant cashier. The institution is well and safely managed under the personal and intelligent supervision of the officers and directors, who have established a reputation for a conservative spirit in all business transactions and have thereby drawn to their list of depositors many of the best and most successful business men of Lake county.

FRED C. HANDY.—It would be impossible to present any resume of the Mendocino state hospital without due mention of Fred C. Handy, formerly secretary and now steward and business manager of the institution. The position that he fills is one demanding the highest efficiency and wisest judgment. Decisions of importance must be made promptly, problems must be solved sagaciously and large affairs must be governed with wisdom. No less than fifty different departments come under his immediate supervision. All purchases are made by his authority and with his approval. The task of distribution also comes within the scope of his jurisdiction. All of the construction work of recent years (aggregating in value more than \$500,000) has been superintended by him personally. In addition he has charge of the kitchen, dining-room, dairy, laundry, bakery, shops, etc.; also manages the buying and selling of the stock, the care of the stables and the cultivation of the great estate of one thousand acres comprising the hospital farm, the whole forming a task of such magnitude that the greatest care and an unusual amount of time are demanded for its successful consummation and the maintenance of a high-class business system is absolutely imperative.

A native of Eldorado county and a lifelong resident of California with the exception of a few years spent in Honolulu during the incumbency of a position of official importance, Mr. Handy understands conditions as they exist in the west, is familiar with the development of this section of the country and has great faith in its future progress. He was born near Placerville, November 26, 1865, a son of Philo and Laura (Roper) Handy, natives of Ohio and Illinois respectively. The father served in the Fifteenth Illinois Regiment under General Grant, in which he received wounds at the battle of Shiloh. After the close of the war, in 1865, he crossed the plains to California with teams and wagons. He followed mining until 1870, when he located in Round valley, Mendocino county, and thereafter followed farming. Fred C. Handy attended the grammar schools and the Santa Clara high school, as well as the Academy of Science, from which he was graduated in 1884. Upon returning to Mendocino county to take up the active duties of life, he devoted his attention for a time to the raising of sheep and the tilling of the soil in Round valley. Later he filled a number of offices with intelligence and fidelity, being connected with the offices of county assessor, county tax collector and county clerk as a deputy and later serving as undersheriff of the county. Before the Mendocino state hospital had been completed he was chosen secretary of the institution and entered upon his duties October 1.

1893, after which he filled the position for eight consecutive years. Next he spent three years in Honolulu as deputy United States marshal. Upon his return to California in 1903 he was chosen steward or business manager of the Mendocino state hospital and in that important position he has placed the business affairs of the institution upon a sound basis. Of the officials who became connected with the hospital at the time it was started in the latter part of 1893, he alone remains. Under different administrations and various boards his work has been alike satisfactory. Naturally, he is somewhat progressive in his views, somewhat of a reformer in his ideas. Many of the reforms for which he worked he has had the gratification of seeing adopted. His life has been given to service to his commonwealth. To promote the welfare of the institution with which he is connected, to increase its usefulness and enhance its efficiency, comprise ambitions that form the very foundation of his character, the keynote of his energetic temperament. Yet he has not centered himself selfishly upon the one ideal nor limited himself narrowly to the one institution; on the other hand, with his wife, who was Miss Amy Morrison, a native of California, he has been a power for good in all movements for the social and educational upbuilding of the community; he has been and still is a director in the Bank of Ukiah and has made other associations in business or public affairs. Fraternally he has had many important connections. In Masonry he is past master of Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., past high priest of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., commander of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., past patron of Kingsley Chapter, O. E. S., and for some years served as inspector of this Masonic district. In the local lodge of Odd Fellows he is past grand, while he furthermore has been influential locally in the Knights of Pythias, the Eagles and the Woodmen of the World.

ALLEN SAMUELSON.—A native son of the Golden West and descended from an old pioneer family of California, Allen Samuelson is today one of the rising young men of Mendocino county, occupying a position of responsibility with one of the largest lumber companies in that part of the state. He was born at Albion, Mendocino county, July 28, 1889, and is the son of August and Catherine (Miller) Samuelson, who came to California almost forty years ago. The father is a native of Sweden and is descended from one of the old and highly honored families of that country. After coming to California he became an edger in the sawmills, holding at different times positions with various mills, but making his residence at Fort Bragg.

Although born at Albion, Mr. Samuelson spent his boyhood days in Fort Bragg, where he still has many life-long friends. His education was received in the public schools of the busy little city, where he attended the grammar schools, and for a short time the high school. The lure of the business world, however, proved too strong for this ambitious youth, and after a short time he discontinued his studies and was apprenticed as a filer in the Union Lumber Company's mill at Fort Bragg. Here he continued for four years, and rose to the position of second filer. Later he entered the employ of the Irvine-Muir Lumber Company at Irmulco, as head filer, a position of trust and responsibility. After a time he resigned this position to go to Vancouver, B. C., as second filer in lumber mills located there. The northern city, however, failed to hold this native son away from the land of his nativity, and at the end of a year he returned to accept the position of head filer with the

Northwestern Redwood Company in their Mendocino county mills, entering upon his new duties December 1, 1913

Mr. Samuelson is still with this company, and is accredited as one of their most trusted employes. He makes his home at Northwestern, where he is well and favorably known and possesses a host of warm friends. He is a member of the Redmen at Fort Bragg, and is considered one of the most promising young men in the county. His success is due entirely to his steady and earnest application, his unflinching reliability and trustworthiness, and to his general skill in his chosen occupation.

The Samuelson family is one of the oldest and best known in Mendocino county, and is highly respected and honored. There are seven children, of whom Allen Samuelson is the eldest, and all are worthy citizens of their native county.

WILLIAM WEIGAND.—The proprietor of Hotel Willits, who ranks among the leading landlords of Mendocino county and is an active member of the California Hotel Men's Association, has engaged in the hotel business from early life, meanwhile acquiring an experience and familiarity with details that gives efficiency to his present management and a high degree of success in return for his labors. Although a native of Pennsylvania, born in the city of Philadelphia, December 11, 1867, from the age of three years until about twenty he lived at Oppenheim on the Rhine in Germany. His father, Philip, who was born at Dahlheim, Hessen Darmstadt, spent a considerable time in Philadelphia where he was among the first fire brick manufacturers in that city. In 1870 he took his family to Germany and there remained until death. Four of the brothers in the family enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war and three of them perished on fields of battle during that great struggle.

Returning to the United States in 1887, William Weigand settled in Boston, Mass., and embarked in the hotel and catering business. Three years later he removed from Boston to Minneapolis and became interested in the same line of business. For a considerable period of years he conducted an enterprise with fair profit. The year 1898 found him in California. He located at Windsor, Sonoma county, and became proprietor of the New Western hotel until the railroad was completed to Willits, when he assumed the management of the Hotel Willits. After a year he left to engage in business for himself, but at the expiration of eighteen months he again leased the Willits, of which he since has been the popular proprietor. This is not only the largest hotel in the county, but claims distinction as being without a superior in the matter of equipment and accommodations and was also the first to establish a dining room a la carte. The lobby of the hotel has been made attractive with a substantial maple floor, a large fireplace and neat furnishings. The Eagle cafe and restaurant are owned by Mr. Weigand, who is also the owner of the building in which the cafe is conducted.

Through his marriage in Minneapolis to Miss Mary Oversett, a native of Risfjorden, Norway, Mr. Weigand gained a thoroughly competent helpmate, who is now giving personal attention to the management of the Hacienda hotel of seventy-three rooms, located at No. 580 O'Farrell street. The Hotel Willits, which Mr. Weigand purchased in November, 1913, and annex include ninety-five large rooms, comfortably furnished and equipped with modern conveniences. In addition he is the owner of the old Quass ranch, which

he uses for a summer home and which is situated six and one-half miles north of town. At no time has he been active in politics and his interest in public affairs is limited to the casting of a Republican ballot at national elections. Fraternally he holds membership with the Sons of Hermann, the Aerie of Eagles at Willits, and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Santa Rosa.

WILLIAM FORD.—One-half century of change and progress has brought its sweeping transformation, lifting obscure towns into the prestige of largely populated cities and bringing the swift motor car into the highway where once could be seen only a primitive ox-cart with its load of human freight or a lonely plowman taking his weary way to his shack on a homestead claim,—such are but a few of the changes Mr. Ford has seen since he arrived in Mendocino county in 1864, a pioneer in the great northern sections of California as yet unknown to the farmer and undeveloped in resources. His had been a life of hardship and privation and he was prepared by training for the difficulties in his path as a pioneer farmer, in the district surrounding Ukiah. The home in which he was reared had been destitute of comforts and he had been obliged to work laboriously, with infrequent opportunities to attend school. His parents, John and Hopy (Highsmith) Ford, were farmers on the then frontier of Illinois and it was in Crawford county, that state, he was born August 25, 1831. In his long life he has seen a remarkable advancement. He came west in 1850 almost two decades before the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. Since then railroads have spanned the country, electricity has been made a factor in community development, the telephone and telegraph, with the more modern wireless system, have obliterated distance, and now the most remarkable task of the ages, the great Panama canal, is nearing completion. With customary interest in great enterprises he has kept posted concerning all of these factors in modern advancement, not allowing old age to diminish his deep interest in all that makes for the good of the country.

For fifteen months after coming to California Mr. Ford worked in and near Placerville, after which he engaged in getting out timber in the heart of the redwood district near Pescadero, San Mateo county. Two years were spent in the milling business near Watsonville, Santa Cruz county. Next he went to the San Juan valley, Monterey county, and entered land, but finally had to abandon the claim owing to the difficulty in establishing a title. It was then that he sought Mendocino county. Here again he was confronted by the difficulty in securing a clear title to land. The large body which he secured did not have a clear title established and he was forced to go through the most strenuous labors to establish his claim to the property. Calling the attention of others to the dire need of having correct titles, he started an interest culminating in the present secure land measures for the protection of the titles of land owners. When once his title was guaranteed he began to improve the tract, consisting of one thousand acres purchased from Thomas Gibson and fourteen hundred acres entered as homesteads and claims. Afterward he added to it until he had about twenty-seven hundred acres located five miles northwest of Ukiah. The great range was well adapted to stock and he made a specialty of horses, cattle and sheep. At times his flocks numbered as many as twenty-five hundred head. The lowlands were devoted to crops, mainly alfalfa, of which he cut two crops each year. Meanwhile he had purchased the residence of Judge McGarvey in Ukiah.



Wm. H. H. H. H.

and here he and his wife (Sarah Lynch, a native of Arkansas) established a comfortable home and reared their children.

The Ford household consisted of the following children: James Alfred, a farmer on the home place; Martha Ann, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, who married James York, of Mendocino county; William Adolphus, in the real estate business and who made a specialty of raising hops in this county for years; Julia Hopy, who married F. Arnold Ford, also of this county; Enoch M., a farmer near the old home place and supervisor of Mendocino county; and Sarah Belle, who married M. Banker, of Ukiah. Mr. Ford was bereaved by the death of his wife September 29, 1913, at the age of seventy-three. The first presidential vote of Mr. Ford was cast in 1854 and ever since then he has supported the principles of the Democratic party. During 1870 he was elected treasurer of Mendocino county and served for four years; again in 1890 he was chosen for the same office, that time continuing in the position for eight years. For years he has officiated as a trustee and class leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Not only is he a pioneer of California, but in addition he ranks as one of the state's workers, one of those who aided in developing the hitherto unknown resources of the west and whose efforts have been of value, not merely to himself and family, but in a larger degree to all the people of the county and to everyone interested in the agricultural development of Northern California.

JUDGE FRANK A. WHIPPLE.—Among the many important accomplishments which the efforts and indefatigable will of Justice Whipple have brought to completion none perhaps has carried as intense weight and figured as conspicuously as the securing of the high school for Fort Bragg, in the face of great opposition, the fight even being carried through the courts, and it is the children of this section of the coast who are the greatest benefactors of his untiring labor and unselfish effort. A gentleman, a scholar and an unusually keen business man, his forceful character has been felt in many avenues throughout the vicinity, but educational matters have most attracted his attention.

Judge Whipple was a native of Oberlin, Ohio, the son of Henry E. Whipple, who came from his native Williston, Vt., to Oberlin when a young boy. Afforded excellent educational advantages, he was a graduate of the Oberlin College, later becoming a professor in same, and for some years remained in that capacity, during the time being ordained minister. He resigned the professorship finally to accept a call to Hillsdale (Mich.) College, aided in its establishment, and served as professor there for a long period. He figured prominently as aid on the staff of Governor Blair, war governor of Michigan, and in 1870 resigned and came to the coast. As editor of the Humboldt Times, which paper was owned by his brother, he served efficiently until appointed to a position in the government mint at San Francisco, where his last days were spent. He was an earnest preacher and during his life had preached in the Baptist Church for sixty-four years all told. His wife, who was Elizabeth Packard before her marriage, was born in Massachusetts of splendid family. Her death occurred in Fort Bragg; the mother of three children, she was an exemplary parent and teacher, imparting to her family the beauty of thought and refinement which is a marked characteristic in them today.

Born October 25, 1850, Judge Whipple was his parents' second child. He

was reared in Hillsdale, Mich., entering the public schools and then Hillsdale College, in which the foundation of his unusual fund of knowledge was laid. Leaving college, he engaged for a time as clerk in the store of his brother there, and in 1872 followed his father to California, locating in Mendocino county, and engaging in the mercantile business at Kibesilah, which place is situated fifteen miles north of Fort Bragg. There was no mail route into this town, and his strong influence toward bettering conditions was immediately felt in the community by his succeeding in procuring the mail route and the establishment of a postoffice at Kibesilah. While living here, in 1885, he was appointed justice of the peace of Ten Mile River township, and at the end of this term was elected, and has been re-elected each term since, covering a term of service of twenty-nine years. In December, 1887, when the mills were moved to Fort Bragg, he moved there also, it being in the same township, and established his office, where he has since performed the duties of justice of the peace and followed the business of general conveyancing, insurance, etc., with marked success.

Judge Whipple married in Hillsdale, Mich., Miss Frances A. Smith, a native of Hillsdale county, that state, where for a time she was engaged in educational work. To them were born four children, viz.: Allen, Genevieve (Mrs. C. E. Sherrick), Henry and Frances (Mrs. Ray Pedrotti), all of them residents of Fort Bragg. The Judge is prominent in the Red Men fraternity, being a charter member of Santana Tribe No. 60 at Fort Bragg; he is past officer and served as the Great Sachem of the Great Council of California in 1897-98, and three times attended as delegate the Great Council of the United States; is also past officer of the Knights of the Maccabees. A Republican in political sentiment, well versed on all current subjects pertaining to national and local politics, he has been active in and served as chairman of the County Republican Committee. He served for twenty years as a member of the board of school trustees, refused office for five years, and was again prevailed upon to accept office in 1914. As has been mentioned before, he was the prime mover in the action to secure the Fort Bragg high school, remaining to fight it through after other members of the committee had resigned because of the conflict. He served as the first president of the board, justly meriting the praise and gratification which he received from the citizens of Fort Bragg.

MRS. HARRIET C. BIGGERSTAFF.—A long-time resident of Lakeport closed her life history and a personage of position passed from among her friends with the death of Mrs. Harriet C. (Savage) Biggerstaff, November 23, 1896, at the age of seventy years. This history began in the Kentucky home of Pleasant M. Savage November 17, 1826, took on interest through an excellent education in Lexington, a cultured city of the Blue Grass state, and developed into useful service and individual effort through her removal to Missouri to engage in teaching. After having devoted the year 1852 to educational work at Glasgow, Mo., in a female seminary of which her brother, Rev. George S. Savage, held the principalship, she removed to Plattsburg, same state, in 1853 for the purpose of teaching the children of a deceased brother. In that city she became the betrothed bride of William J. Biggerstaff, with whom she was united in marriage June 1, 1854. Of her influence as wife too much cannot be said in terms of praise. At the time of her marriage Mr. Biggerstaff was not a Christian, but such was the influence of her godly life, such the splendid power of her active Christianity, and such

the impression created in his mind concerning the exalted state of purity in which the true Christian lives, that he was impelled to seek peace with God and the gracious consolations of religion.

Surviving Mrs. Biggerstaff are six children, while three sons, Charles William, Pleasant M. and Charles Morton, died at the age of about eighteen months. The eldest daughter, Emma Kate, is a school teacher in Lake county, and the second, Anna, teaches music in San Francisco. Harriet C. is the wife of E. W. Britt, of Los Angeles; Noraine is the wife of Alda N. Ferris, a druggist of San Diego; Frederick M. is a musician in San Francisco; and Eugene, of Berkeley, is connected with a wholesale poultry house in San Francisco. All of the children were born at Plattsburg, Mo., excepting Frederick M. and Eugene, who were born after the removal of the family to St. Joseph, in that state. The youngest son married Elizabeth Clayton, of Los Angeles, and has two children, Eugene Knight and Harriet Elizabeth. The third daughter, Mrs. Britt, is the mother of two children, namely: Constance, Mrs. David Barmore, of Los Angeles, and Agnes Wickfield Britt; Mrs. Britt and her two daughters are now making a tour of the world.

From 1867 until 1874 the family resided at St. Joseph, Mo., and from the latter year until her death Mrs. Biggerstaff was intimately identified with social, business and religious affairs in Lakeport. In her younger years she was an active church and Sunday school worker, and even after the cares of a large family deprived her of the privilege of aggressive church work she never lost her interest in the success of religious truth. Methodist preachers ever found a cordial welcome in her home. Descended from the sturdy pioneers of Methodism, she had early imbibed a spirit of religion and indeed could not remember a period in her childhood when she had not been identified with the people of God. A devoted Christian mother was of great help to her in the formative period of her character. In turn she gave to her husband and children the benefit of this deep spirit of piety and religious oversight. With rapt attention she daily read her Bible. The inspiration she drew therefrom aided her in years of toil, in bereavement and sorrow, and became her mainstay as well in hours of joy and domestic happiness. In religious opinions she was very positive yet considerate of the sentiments of others; economical in her own expenditures, yet generous to those in need; always prayerful, earnest, capable and efficient, the ideal wife, whose life became so closely interwoven with the life of her husband that it might have been said of them in the words of the Scripture, "They twain shall be one flesh." While her Bible remained through life her best-loved book she studied other literature, particularly such as pertained to agriculture and horticulture, or gave information concerning the cultivation of roses, her favorite form of recreation. Never neglectful of the temporary needs of her family, she yet recognized the greater importance of ministering to and promoting their spiritual welfare, and to such work of love her mature years were devoted.

It has been the prayer of Mrs. Biggerstaff that she might be spared to rear her children, and when the youngest was twenty-four years of age she remarked that her prayer had been answered and her life work accomplished. Already she had begun to feel the call from eternity. On the 3d of November, 1896, she was stricken with paralysis and on the 23d the silver cord was loosed and the golden bowl was broken. Peacefully the long and useful pilgrimage ended and she entered into that rest which remains for the people

of God. Hers was a bright and luminous Christian life. The spirit gained from association with and descent from aggressive Methodists gave her deep religious fervor and enabled her to meet the trials of life in a cheerful manner, supplying her with the tact and gentleness that is the flowering of a long line of Christian ancestry. The reviewing of her tranquil but forceful existence inspires a feeling of reverence and gratitude, and arouses admiration for the qualities of heart and mind that make possible the ideal wife and the ideal mother.

RALPH R. BYRNES.—It is said of the sheriff of Mendocino county that he is not only one of the youngest, but also one of the most able public officials in the state of California. This is the judgment of his friends and also of those who, unacquainted with his exemplary personal character, yet find much to admire in his fearless administration of the duties of his office. To say of him that as a man he is trusted for his high qualities of mind and heart, as a friend he is respected for his generosity and kindly spirit, and as an official he is brave and impartial, is to briefly summarize his interesting career. He belongs to that class of native sons whose personality invites esteem and whose ability indicates a bright future in the political arena of the county. Reared in the midst of conditions familiar to him today, inured to hard work from early life, energetic of will and fearless of purpose, he is conceded to be one of the most popular young men, whether in politics or in private life, within the limits of the county today.

The Byrnes family was founded in California by Michael J. Byrnes, a native of Boston, Mass., and a western pioneer of 1862. After years of identification with the farming interests of Humboldt county he came to Mendocino county in 1880 and settled near the coast, where he worked in the lumber mills and in the woods near Little River and Mendocino. For twenty years he served as constable and as a deputy sheriff of the county, and until his death in 1902 he was closely identified with public enterprises, giving to his adopted community the benefit of a progressive citizenship. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. By his marriage to Mary Hite, a native of Virginia, he became the father of five children, namely: John, Grace, Ralph R., Miles J. and Dorothy. Ralph R. was born during the residence of the family in Mendocino City and he received his education in this county, of which he has been a lifelong resident. In selecting an occupation, he took up the business that had interested his father and from early youth has been familiar with lumbering in all of its departments, working mostly with the Albion Lumber Company on the coast. His genial temperament and attractive personality have brought him into local prominence and have made him popular in various fraternities, including the Santa Rosa Lodge of Elks, the Masons, and Eastern Star at Mendocino, and the Eagles in Ukiah. During 1910 he was selected as the standard bearer of the Republican party for the office of sheriff and, entering the race with customary energy, he was elected by a gratifying majority. Since assuming official duties he has served his constituents honestly, faithfully and intelligently, and has proved an enemy to lawlessness in every form. By doing his duty, he has made the office of sheriff feared and respected by evil-doers and law-breakers. In this work he has had the assistance of Lee Cunningham as under-sheriff and a staff of capable deputies in various parts of the county. It is worthy of note that at the primary election in 1914 Mr. Byrnes was re-elected sheriff by a majority of over four thousand. Men-



R. W. Byrnes

docino county regards him as one of the coming men of the Republican party and it is the belief of his friends that his name will be placed high on the roll of successful officials in the public life of the state. Under the name of Smith & Byrnes he is one of the proprietors of the Eagle livery stables in Ukiah.

HETTIE IRWIN.—Chicago has its Ella Flagg Young and the entire country has watched with interest her progressive reforms in the educational work of that great city. Lake county has its Miss Hettie Irwin, and in a local way her work, too, has aroused deep interest. Women of this type inspire confidence in the perpetuity and the improvement of the public school system and in the value of its achievements through the preparation of the youth of the land for positions of confidence and responsibility. Not only is Miss Irwin a woman of exceptional judgment and broad information concerning pedagogy, but she possesses in addition the important faculty of inspiring the children of the county with an aspiration to ascend to intellectual attainment. Moreover, she is pronouncedly popular, as was evidenced in her election against a Democratic majority of about three hundred and against opponents who were candidates of recognized strength and quality.

It is a source of some pride to Miss Irwin that she is a member of a family that has given to the country professional men of note, who have risen by very appreciable merits and who in different parts of the country have added prestige to the family name by their own alert mentality and independent views. In the opinion of friends, the life of Miss Irwin herself adds luster to the intellectual achievements of others of the name. Descended from Virginian forebears and from John Irwin, the original immigrant, a man of some prominence in his chosen locality and in the period just prior to the Revolution, Miss Irwin is a daughter of Isaac Denman and Sarah (Laughlin) Irwin. The former, born in Putnam county, Ind., near Greencastle, whither his parents had removed from Kentucky, became a pioneer of Nebraska, where he remained, with the exception of a brief sojourn in Missouri, until he brought his family to California and settled in Lake county. At the age of sixty-nine (1914) he is now practically retired. His brother, Benjamin H. Irwin, of Tecumseh, Neb., was a lawyer of state-wide prominence during the prime of his professional enterprises. A cousin, Rowen Irwin, is now district attorney of Kern county, while another cousin, John L. P. Irwin, is district attorney of Kings county. Others have gained success at the bar, while there have not been wanting some of the name to rise to local distinction in the ministry and in educational circles.

When the family left Nebraska for California, Miss Hettie Irwin was a small child. Her only sister, Viola, now a teacher in Scotts valley, is the wife of Arthur J. Gunn, owner of a sawmill near Kelseyville. One of her brothers, George P., is clerking in a general mercantile store at Kelseyville, while the other, Charles Jasper, is a Methodist Episcopal minister, now pastor of a congregation at New Harbor, Me. All of the four were born in Nebraska with the exception of Mrs. Gunn, who is a native of Missouri. After having had the advantages of the grammar schools and Clear Lake Academy at Kelseyville, Miss Hettie Irwin began to teach school at the age of eighteen. From the first she displayed rare adaptability for the work. The children under her charge made excellent records in their studies. The standard of scholarship was advanced. Modern methods were introduced. A close and

appreciative student of pedagogy, she endeavored to utilize in her classes the best counsel of the wisest educators. After thirteen years as a teacher in the Lake county schools she was elected county superintendent on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1906, and four years later was chosen her own successor, a fact that gives silent but eloquent tribute to the character of her work. In the county there are fifty-one licensed teachers now engaged in teaching, while the thirty-nine grammar schools and two high schools come directly under the scope of her authority, their work and progress forming a portion of her responsibility, while at the same time their success is the highest aspiration of her official record. She is identified with the Presbyterian Church of Kelseyville. Holding extraneous matters subordinate to the exacting demands of her office as county superintendent, she has devoted her time and talents to the important task in hand, and has asked no higher reward than the conscientiousness of work well done in the promotion of the educational interests of the county.

GEORGE CALVIN LEWIS.—The youngest in the family of twelve children whose parents were Benjamin F. and Mary (Anderson) Lewis and the only one of the entire number to migrate to the Pacific coast, George Calvin Lewis was born at the old homestead near Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, W. Va., June 10, 1864, and became familiar with agricultural pursuits at an age when the majority of boys are free from responsibilities. As the elder children one by one started out to earn their livelihoods in the world he was left to assume more and more the management of the farm, whose cultivation he endeavored to promote in such a manner as to secure a livelihood for the remaining members of the family. From early youth he cherished an ambition to settle in the west, but it was not until 1891, at the age of twenty-seven years, that such a move was possible for him. Leaving the old home neighborhood he came alone to California and found employment at Fresno, whence after spending a year he removed to Mendocino county. Since 1892 he has made his home and headquarters in or near Willits, where in that year, on the 16th of November, he married Miss Carrie McKinley, a native daughter of the county, born at Ukiah, educated in local schools and with a large circle of intimate friends throughout this locality. During the early '50s her father, James McKinley, a Missourian by birth and parentage, came across the plains and settled in California. For a long period he and his wife, Sarah (Frost) McKinley, lived on a farm near Ukiah, but in 1884 they established a home in Willits, where he died in 1909, and where Mrs. McKinley is still living.

After an efficient service of twelve years as foreman for Hawley Bros. & Co., nurserymen, at Willits, Mr. Lewis then purchased his present home farm of fifty-five acres, situated one and one-half miles northeast of town, and here he has since made a specialty of raising potatoes. The soil is well adapted to the potato vine and he usually averages from seventy-five to one hundred sacks of spuds to the acre. Since coming on the farm he has been in the employ of the Northwestern Lumber Company at different times, but during the busy season on the farm he devotes his attention exclusively to the management of the crops. In his family there are four children now living, George Calvin, Jr., Walter, Vivian and Georgia. One daughter, Virginia, died at the age of three years and four months. For a number of years Mr. Lewis served as school trustee in Little Lake district. The cause of free



E. E. Holbrook.

education has in him a firm advocate. He believes thoroughly in training the young for the responsibilities of life and favors any movement for raising the standard of education. Politically he votes with the Democratic party. In fraternal relations he is a Moose and a Mason, having been made a Mason in Willits Lodge, No. 365, F. & A. M., in which he is now junior warden. Both he and his wife are leading workers in the Willits Chapter, No. 314, Order of the Eastern Star, in which Mrs. Lewis is conductress. Not only in that organization, but also in general social circles, they are admired for their optimistic outlook upon life, their broad humanitarianism and their sincere fidelity to every duty of citizenship.

EUGENE EVERETT HOLBROOK.—The distinction of being the first Republican recorder ever elected in Mendocino county belongs to Eugene E. Holbrook, who in 1906 was selected by the Republican party as their candidate for the office and who, entering upon the campaign with an enthusiasm and confidence surprising in view of the usual Democratic victories, won the election by a majority of more than six hundred votes, a striking tribute to the popularity of the man. A victory so important and noteworthy proved gratifying to members of the party as well as his personal friends. Nor was the success of his service less gratifying, for it brought about his re-election in 1910, and his second term happily has exhibited the same accuracy in detail, the same promptness in work and the same exactness in all records characteristic of the first term. The people have found him vigilant, tactful and politic, ready to use his business and official experience for the good of the county, interested in the promotion of worthy enterprises for the upbuilding of the county and in every respect a desirable citizen and able official.

The father of our subject, also Eugene E. Holbrook, was born in Smelers Grove, Grant county, Wis., and later in life was a merchant and farmer at Alden, Iowa. After a severe attack of pneumonia he was compelled in 1871 to come to California for his health. Leaving his family to settle up his affairs he came to Potter valley in May of that year, but he had waited too long before coming, for he died August 10, following, two days after the birth of the son who was named for him. The father of E. E. Holbrook, Sr., was Dr. Ora L. Holbrook, a practicing physician in Smelers Grove, Wis., and his wife was Louise Hayes, the daughter of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. Mrs. Holbrook was before her marriage Susie Nash, a native of Illinois. As soon as it was possible to dispose of her affairs after the death of her husband, she brought her family to Potter valley, in May, 1873, that being the home of her mother and step-father. Life Farmer. Mrs. Holbrook's father, Robert Nash, served in the Civil war as a captain in an Illinois regiment and lost his life in service. His widow subsequently became the wife of Life Farmer; she passed away at Cloverdale. Mrs. Holbrook resided with Mr. and Mrs. Farmer until her second marriage, to William Wilson, after which they engaged in the merchandise business in Potter valley until their retirement to Ukiah, where they now live.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook, Sr., and of these our subject is the only one living. He was born in Alden, Iowa, August 8, 1871, and has lived in California since 1873, his earliest recollections being of Mendocino county. During boyhood he attended the district schools in Potter valley, completing his education by a course in the Ukiah Business College. His step-father, Mr. Wilson, owned one of the leading general stores

in the valley and during vacations he assisted as a clerk, later giving his entire time to such work. For three years he clerked in the store of J. P. Hoffman in Ukiah, and meanwhile made many friends by his courteous attention to the needs of customers. A service of eight years as town treasurer of Potter valley increased his popularity and also gave him a knowledge of official duties, qualifying him for his present task as county recorder. Mr. Holbrook has again become interested in the business life of Potter valley, where with a partner, George P. Anderson, he owns a general merchandise store. While he owns valuable ranch land in the valley, he now makes his home at No. 508 North State street, Ukiah, where the comfortable residence is presided over with gracious dignity by his wife, formerly Miss Frances A. Busch. Her father, J. G. Busch, was one of the most highly honored and esteemed pioneers of Potter valley and she lived there prior to her marriage in 1896, as well as a number of years afterward. Three children bless the union, viz.: Nina B., Helene L. and Eugene E., Jr. Fraternally Mr. Holbrook is past chancellor of Ukiah Lodge, No. 213, K. of P.; past captain of Schaffner Co., No. 26, U. R. K. P., and is acting adjutant of the Fifth Regiment, U. R. K. P. of California. He is a member of Ukiah Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F., the Rebekahs and the Ancient Order of Foresters, of which he is a past officer. With his wife he is a member of the First Christian Church of Ukiah and a member of its board of trustees. The history of the Holbrook family can be traced back to the early settlement of Pennsylvania, while the Nash family came from New England.

JOSEPH T. BERRYHILL.—The history of the world with its age-long cycles of advancement shows no era more progressive than that which Mr. Berryhill has witnessed, and in which he has borne an honorable part. Ninety years have brought their remarkable changes since his eyes first opened to the light. His childhood belonged to that remote period when railroads and steamboats were in the infancy of their development, when telegraph and telephone systems were unknown and free education had not been accepted as a policy of the government. At the time of his birth, which occurred in Greene county, Ohio, June 16, 1823, that commonwealth was situated at the very edge of civilization. Beyond it stretched the vast and desolate frontier, inhabited only by savages and wild animals. The population of the United States was approximately only ten millions, mostly on or near the Atlantic seaboard. The region west of the Mississippi river was known as the Great American desert. He was born some time before Oregon territory was added to our country and before Texas had been annexed to our domain; the war with Mexico occurred when he was a young man, and when gold was discovered in California he was following the trade of a carpenter in Iowa. He recalls the time when Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England and when the first cable message was sent across the Atlantic ocean. He has lived to a serene old age in the possession of his faculties and still maintains a deep interest in local and public affairs, although it is no longer possible for him to participate in such movements.

From 1840 to 1842 Mr. Berryhill lived in Indiana, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. Removing to Iowa in 1842, he followed the trade in that state until 1867, and from that year until 1875 he engaged in farming and carpentering in Missouri. Upon coming to California in 1875, he settled at Mendocino and followed his trade for two years. The next two years were

passed on a ranch at Caspar. During 1879 he moved to the vicinity of Ukiah and settled on a farm of one hundred and seventeen acres situated south of the town, where he engaged in general farming and hop-raising. The market for hops was variable. In some years he could scarcely meet expenses, so low was the price, while at other times he was paid as high as seventy-five cents per pound. In 1892 he sold the farm and bought land in Potter valley, but the encroachment of old age obliged him to retire from agricultural labors, and he then sold the property. Not only is he the oldest living Mason in Potter valley, but he also has the distinction of being the oldest member of the blue lodge in California.

The first marriage of Mr. Berryhill was solemnized October 24, 1844, and united him with Jane Butler, who was born in Wisconsin and died in Missouri on the 4th of July, 1867. His second marriage occurred August 7, 1868, his wife being Mrs. Cynthia (McBride) Falkenberry, who was born in Kentucky and died in California in 1896. March 9, 1909, he married Mrs. Sarah A. (Roulston) Ingram, who crossed the plains in 1861 and settled in Sacramento county. By her former marriage she was the mother of three sons, Fred S., Charles W. (deceased) and George B. Ingram. The twelve children comprising the family of Mr. Berryhill were born of his first marriage. Six of these are now living, namely: Mrs. Celia Heath, of South Bend, Wash.; Mrs. Laura Jones and Mrs. Alice Mitchell, both of Healdsburg, Cal.; Thomas, who makes his home in Missouri; George, a resident of Fort Bragg; and Frank, of Geyserville, Sonoma county. A son, James, now deceased, enlisted in the Union army at the first call for volunteers in 1861 and served until the close of the Civil war, being in a number of important engagements under Generals Grant and Sherman. Mr. Berryhill is proud of his children and their high standing as citizens; he is also very proud of the fact that he has fifty-four grandchildren and forty-six great-grandchildren now living. In the waning of life's busy day he finds comfort and happiness in the society of his wife and children, and in promoting the welfare of his descendants to the second and third generations.

DAVID LEANDER SAWYERS.—Southern lineage is indicated by the Sawyers genealogy. Born, reared and married to Elizabeth King in Kentucky, Thomas Sawyers moved from that state to Missouri, where his wife died. In Clark county, Mo., June 5, 1850, he married Peggy Hay, a Virginian by birth, but from childhood a resident of Missouri. The discovery of gold had aroused a deep interest in the Pacific coast country and Mr. Sawyers was one of the thousands attracted to the west by its alluring promises to settlers. May 3, 1854, accompanied by his wife and two children, he started from the old Missouri home with ox-teams, wagons, provisions and other necessities of the long overland trip. The tedious journey came to an end September 30, of the same year, with the arrival of the family in Grass valley, Nevada county, Cal., and at Rough and Ready, a prominent mining camp of the period, a son, David Leander, was born November 6, 1855. When this child was a year old the family removed to the vicinity of Petaluma, where Mr. Sawyers bought a claim and proved up on the same. Three times he was forced to pay for the four hundred acres included in the claim and even then he lost the property through later proof of the tract belonging to a large land grant. Forced to seek a new location, he brought his family to Little Lake valley, Mendocino county, January 31, 1857, and at once purchased one hundred and

sixty acres one and one-half miles southeast of the present site of Willits. So sparsely settled was the country at the time that Mrs. Sawyers was the third white woman to establish a home in the valley. Farming and stock-raising were conducted upon an extensive scale and the original tract was enlarged through purchase until the home ranch finally embraced about one thousand acres.

With all of the labor involved in the management of so large a stock ranch Mr. Sawyers found time for educational, religious, civic and fraternal associations and for years was regarded as one of the leading citizens of the community, an influential Democrat, a deacon and trustee in the Baptist Church and a generous promoter of the public school system in the valley. Through the various degrees in Masonry he rose to the thirty-third, which was conferred upon him during a trip made for that purpose to Glasgow, Scotland. His death occurred at the ranch on Christmas day of 1879. For many years he was survived by his wife, who passed away at Willits January 18, 1914. Of their seven children the two eldest were born in Missouri, namely: Marshall N., now of Ukiah; and Mrs. Annie O. Simonson, of Willits. The others are natives of California, namely: David Leander, whose home is at the head of Redwood avenue in Willits; Mrs. Fannie Hicks, of Santa Barbara; Wade Hampton, of Fresno; George Edwin, of Santa Barbara; and Robert L., of Willits. The earliest memories of David Leander Sawyers are associated with Little Lake valley. On reaching man's estate he became manager of the homestead and continued there until 1879, when at the age of twenty-four he embarked in general contracting for the building of roads in Mendocino county. Since then he has built many roads both in mountains and in valleys. Among his contracts were those for roads over Redwood mountain, from Hardy to Juan creek, from Sherwood to Fort Bragg, twenty-three miles down the Eel river for the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, a portion of the state highway and numerous other important projects. Meanwhile until quite recently he engaged in farming and stock-raising on the old Baechtel ranch, but this enterprise has been sold in order that he might devote his attention wholly to road building.

The marriage of Mr. Sawyers and Miss Sarah E. Whited was solemnized at Willits November 5, 1876, and resulted in two children, the daughter being Mrs. Fannie Belle Rogers, of Willits; the son, Louis D., is an assistant of his father in the contracting business. Mrs. Sawyers was next to the youngest among the seven survivors in a family that originally numbered twelve children, whose parents, Doc Anderson and Sarah (Bishop) Whited, on coming to California purchased the first through tickets sold from Burlington to Sacramento over the Central Pacific Railroad. The family settled on a ranch in Little Lake valley, Mendocino county, where both Mr. and Mrs. Whited remained until death. The latter was a Virginian by birth and a member of an old southern family. In politics Mr. Sawyers votes with the Democratic party. Besides two terms as city trustee he has served several terms as a member of the board of education. Well known in fraternal activities he has been connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World. In 1876 he was initiated into Willits Lodge No. 277, I. O. O. F., in which he has officiated as noble grand and representative to the grand lodge. In Masonry he is identified with Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M. For some years he has been interested in the work of the Rebekahs, in which



Chas. Matthews

Mrs. Sawyers is past noble grand and ex-district deputy, being a leading worker in the order and well posted in its ritual observances. Besides being one of the most prominent Rebekahs in the county she is keenly interested in religious work and has been identified for years with the Baptist Church at Willits, a generous assistant in its charities and a promoter of its missionary movements.

CHARLES WILLIAM MATHEWS.—To direct the organization of a banking institution is no slight task and even greater difficulty attends the early history of the concern, which must be guided by wise hands and developed by intelligent minds broad in their outlook, yet capable of infinite pains with details. The Fort Bragg Commercial Bank has a sound financial basis, due to the executive ability of its officers, who direct the policy of the concern wisely, energetically and forcefully. The structure on Main street occupied by the bank has an equipment modern, substantial and complete, including large fireproof safes, twentieth-century fixtures and model accessories. Organized in March of 1912 and opened for business on the 1st of May following, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the bank has prospered from the start and within the first year its deposits had increased more than \$100,000. The officers and directors, who also were the organizers of the institution, are as follows: C. W. Mathews, president; David Brandon, vice-president; H. P. Preston, cashier; J. W. Preston, B. A. Lendrum, M. H. Iversen and L. C. Gregory.

From the age of seven years, in 1870, Mr. Mathews has been a resident of California and of Mendocino county, having come here with other members of the family from his native city of Ottawa, Canada. The early home of the family in the west was at Caspar, where the father engaged on timber contracts in the redwoods, the son assisting him in logging camps or working in saw mills during the vacation period of school life. On completing the studies of the common schools he secured a clerkship in the Bank of Mendocino and from that city in 1891 came to Fort Bragg to enter the employ of the Union Lumber Company, in whose office he has risen from a humble place to the responsible post of cashier. In addition to his banking business he still acts as cashier of the company with which he has been identified for more than a score of years and which justly may attribute to him much of its local strength and stability.

The marriage of Mr. Mathews united him with Miss Carrie Blake, a native of Massachusetts, and their union has been blessed with three children, William C., Inez A. and Phyllis M. Mr. Mathews was made a Mason in Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and is a member of Mendocino Chapter, R. A. M., Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M., and with his wife is a member of Sapphire Chapter, O. E. S., of which he is past patron. Always interested in the cause of education, he has served for over ten years as a member of the board of school trustees of Fort Bragg and has been secretary of the board. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, and has served as a member of the board of deacons as well as on the board of trustees. Efficient in business, keen in financial dealings, devoted in friendships and loyal in citizenship, he belongs to that class of people whose presence has been helpful to Mendocino county and whose progressive spirit has aided in its commercial development.

HON. LILBURN W. BOGGS.—The life which began in Lexington, Ky., January 14, 1798, and closed in Napa county, Cal., March 19, 1861, was lifted out of the ordinary routine by the romance of war service, of political turmoil and of victorious achievement. While ex-Governor Boggs is claimed in the annals of Missouri as one of the early governors of that commonwealth and as a leader during the dangerous period of Mormon hostilities, his name also is identified with the pioneer period of western development and with the opening of an overland trail for emigrants prior to the discovery of gold. Much as he loved Missouri and dear as was the home of that interesting and eventful period of his career, he developed an attachment equally deep for the California home of his last years and experienced the gratification common to all high-principled men when success in the west enabled him to pay to the last penny the large indebtedness into which he had been plunged by reason of the great panic of the latter '30s. To retrieve these losses in his own state had seemed impossible, so at an age when many men would have feared launching their bark in a strange stream he came across the plains to make a new financial start in the world. The subsequent discovery of gold aided him greatly in his business affairs and enabled him to make good the losses of the past, besides leaving him a competency for his declining days. It was given to him to devote to California about fourteen years of stirring activity and then his health began to fail, dropsy of the heart developed and after suffering for more than a year he passed from pain into the peace of eternity.

The Boggs family originally settled on the eastern shore of Maryland, but during the latter part of the eighteenth century John M. and Martha (Oliver) Boggs sought a home in the then unsettled regions of Kentucky, where the former died in young manhood, leaving a son Lilburn W. to take up the burden of self-support in boyhood years. To this lad destiny brought an early experience in warfare. At the age of sixteen he enlisted in the war of 1812 and under Capt. Levi Todd, of Fayette county, Ky., he spent eighteen months at the front, taking part in the battle of the Thames or Tippecanoe besides other minor engagements. On his return he became a bookkeeper in the old Insurance Bank of Kentucky, but at the age of eighteen went to St. Louis and from there removed to Franklin on the Missouri river, opposite the present site of Boonville. Later he was stationed at Fort Osage as deputy factor for paying Indians their annuities. While in St. Louis he had married Miss Julia Bent, daughter of Judge Silas Bent, and she died early in 1821, leaving two sons, Angus and Henry Carroll. In addition to the work at Fort Osage he engaged in business for a time at Marias DuCene. While the family were living at the latter post his elder son had a narrow escape from death. The two small boys, Angus and Henry Carroll, were amusing themselves sliding on the ice, when the elder slid a little too far and fell into the opening. The swift current swept him down under the ice to a point where there was an air-hole. An old Indian, whose wigwam was near by, witnessed the accident. Without a moment's hesitancy he seized a rail, ran down on the ice, laid flat on his body, shoved the rail along in front of him over the thin ice and finally reached the spot where the small boy was becoming exhausted from the cold and from his vain efforts to retain a hold on the breaking ice. Reaching out with great care the Indian grasped the child, hauled him on the ice and bore him to safety, then stalked off to his wigwam with as little concern as though he had not risked his life in a most dangerous and coura-

geous act. The father of the child was known as the "Big Trader" among the Indians and he at once sent for the rescuer, thanked him most earnestly and inquired as to how he could reward him. Pointing to a huge pile of trade blankets the Indian replied "One blanket." Such was the gratitude of the father that the Indian not only received one blanket, but as many as he could carry and other articles dear to the heart of a savage were also heaped upon him.

The second marriage of ex-Governor Boggs was solemnized in 1823 and united him with Panthea G. Boone, daughter of Jesse Boone and granddaughter of the famous old Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone. A new home was established at Harmony, Mo., on the Neosho, a branch of the Osage river, at which point Mr. Boggs was engaged in trading with the Indians for furs and pelts. The first child of the second marriage was born at Harmony, Thomas Oliver Boggs, a comrade of Kit Carson on the plains and for more than forty years a resident of Las Animas, Colo., and engaged as a trader among the Indians as an agent of the great Bent's organization of furriers. From the post at Harmony the family removed to Six Mile Settlement in Jackson county, Mo., where in October, 1826, occurred the birth of the second son, William M. Boggs, also a plainsman and later captain of the emigrant train to California. From Six Mile Settlement the family removed to Independence, where Mr. Boggs engaged in the mercantile business. All of the children of his second marriage were born in Jackson county with the exception of a son, George W., whose birthplace was Jefferson City.

The personal qualities of Mr. Boggs were so attractive, his intellect so profound and his interest in the state so great that naturally he rose to influence. After serving as representative, senator and lieutenant-governor he was honored with the office of governor. After the burning of the old state house he was engaged to visit the east and purchase supplies for the completion of the new capitol, a splendid structure for those times, begun about 1837 and finished in 1840, constructed of white freestone, with six granite columns in front, thirty feet between cap and base, six feet in diameter, and placed in a circle at the main entrance, over which on a stone slab appear the names of Governor Boggs and the other state officers. His service as governor was filled with anxiety and trouble, but he persisted in independent appointments despite of enmity aroused. He was no weakling, to be controlled by party machinery. Dissensions arose with leading statesmen who regarded themselves as supreme in power, but no criticism could turn him from a course he believed to be right. His frontier friends and backwoods associates were treated with a hospitality gracious and cordial; the poor were welcomed to his home with as much tact and kindness as the rich received. Many a man was indebted to him for a start that in after years led him to fortune and success. His greatest trouble as governor was with the Mormons, who had formerly lived near Independence, Mo., but after hostilities that threatened the shedding of blood had been exiled, retreating to Nauvoo on the Mississippi river in Illinois. The later troubles of this sect in Illinois are a matter of history and only terminated with the shooting of Joe Smith in the Hancock county jail in Carthage and with the exile of the Mormons to the then desert of Utah. Meanwhile the activity of Governor Boggs in causing their removal from Missouri had embittered Smith and he had prophesied that the Governor would die of violence within twelve months. Shortly after that prophecy Orin

Porter Rockwell had attempted to assassinate the Governor, who by the merest chance escaped death. Two balls lodged in the left side of his brain, one lodged in the fleshy part of his neck and one passed through the hollow of the neck and came out at the roof of the mouth. The attempted murder prostrated him for a year, but did not prevent his election to the senate and his splendid service in behalf of his district in that body.

On completion of his service as senator ex-Governor Boggs settled on a farm near Independence, thence went into that town and later purchased a farm in Cass county, but the death of his eldest daughter, Martha, at that place caused him to become dissatisfied and he returned to Independence. Meanwhile a number of his friends had investigated the country west of the Rocky mountains and had given favorable accounts of natural resources and climate, but doubted the advisability of families attempting to cross through the unexplored intervening country. Captain Rickman, who had been west as far as Yerba Buena (now San Francisco) advocated the idea of a trans-continental railroad and he and the Governor would converse for hours over the feasibility of such an enterprise. As early as 1842 the Governor wrote an article on the subject addressed to Shadwick Penn, then the editor of the St. Louis Republic. The article described an overland route for the railroad via Santa Fe (much the line later taken by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe) with the exception that his starting point was to be Independence, Mo., and his terminus, San Diego, Cal. His estimate of the cost of construction was based on such cost in Pennsylvania and was remarkably near the true cost of the later undertaking. The original article on the subject is still preserved and is in the possession of the Sonoma Pioneer Society.

Against the advice of many timid and conservative counselors the Governor determined to migrate to California. His eldest sons, Angus and Henry Carroll, who were married and living on farms in Jackson county, did not care to accompany him, although the latter followed in 1850. The eldest child of the second marriage had gone to Bent's ford and so it was the fourth son, William M., who had charge of the expedition which left Independence May 10, 1846. Just before starting William M. Boggs married Sonora Hicklin, daughter of John Hicklin, who in early life had been an intimate friend of the Governor and his comrade on expeditions among the Indians. At Ash Hollow on the Nebraska river William M. Boggs was chosen captain of the party which included about one hundred families. The wisdom of the choice was proved by the success of a most dangerous trip. All of his party reached their destinations in safety with the exception of the Donner family and their immediate friends, who decided to take a cut-off against which the captain advised. Their terrible sufferings in the Sierra Nevada mountains and their subsequent fate are matters of history. Being an expert marksman Captain Boggs supplied the large expedition with buffalo-meat and other game and was therefore exceedingly popular, besides which he showed the pluck in hardships that invariably wins admiration from others.

Previous to the arrival of the Missourians in the Sacramento valley in November, 1846, they were met by Colonel Fallon of the Fremont party, who informed them that the American flag was flying in California and that recruits were being gathered for the army of Colonel Fremont. Later General Vallejo tendered the ex-Governor the use of his house on the Petaluma rancho and there the family spent the wet winter in 1846, with no society

except an occasional visit from the General. In the spring the Governor entered into merchandising in Sonoma, where Colonel Mason, the military governor of California, appointed him alcalde of the northern district, his jurisdiction to extend to Sacramento and to include Sutter's Fort, thence extending northward to the Oregon line and down the coast to the bay, including all of the country north of the bay of San Francisco. Among the duties of the alcalde was the performance of marriage ceremonies and frequently Governor Boggs rode thirty or more miles in order to officiate at weddings. He read the service at the marriage of Dr. Robert Semple, the founder of Benicia, and Miss Frances Cooper, daughter of Stephen Cooper, who erected in 1848 the first hotel at Benicia. He also united in marriage William Edgington and Nancy Grigsby, daughter of Capt. John Grigsby, of the Bear Flag party; also many other young couples of pioneer prominence. Other duties of the office of alcalde included the trying of cases and the maintenance of order, with authority to call on the military if necessary. It happened that in one case Captain Sutter had been ordered to appear before the court, but instead of responding in person he sent an Indian with gold dust amounting to about \$300, stating that gold had been discovered on the American river and his business was of such importance that he could not obey the summons. This was the first news received at Sonoma concerning that most interesting event. People at once rushed for the mines, but the Governor continued at Sonoma, took charge of gold dust for returning miners, built up a very large trade as merchant and in a few years had amassed a small fortune. In 1852 he sent two sons to Missouri to buy fine stock and in that way some splendid Durham cattle were brought into Napa county that proved most valuable in the future history of the stock industry there. His last years were passed happily on his farm in Napa valley and at death his body was interred in the Tulucay cemetery in that county, where his wife, who passed away September 23, 1880, was buried by his side. Many of the most important state papers of Governor Boggs were lost or destroyed by fire, a fact greatly deplored by the representatives of the present generation as well as by patriots interested in the preservation of early history. One of the documents still in existence, dated at Copenhagen, April 21, 1840, and signed by the Royal Society of Northern Antiquarians, informs him of his election as a member of that society, organized in furtherance of the perpetuation of pre-Columbian history of America. The letter is partly in the Danish language and is a beautiful specimen of penmanship, signed by the president as well as the secretary, and bearing the legal seal of the society. By chance this document has been preserved, while many other papers equally interesting and perhaps even more important, have passed out of existence, depriving the family of the pleasure of a complete understanding of events entering into the history of this pioneer governor and shaping his policy in public affairs. Enough, however, has been preserved to indicate his forceful intellect, splendid capacity for leadership, intelligent grasp of national issues and rare devotion to his country and his home.

CAPTAIN JOHN KAY FRASER.—There is hardly a better known resident along the shores of Clear lake, in Lake county, than Captain Fraser, who came to this region almost fifty years ago, in 1866, and has lived here almost continuously since. He is one of the forceful characters which are necessary to the successful development of a section in its early days, and he

has continued to occupy an important position in his community to the present, his high standing as a business man, influence in civic matters and personal integrity being of definite value in promoting its welfare. As a typical representative of the Highland Scotch race from which he springs, it might be expected that he would possess the qualities of physical hardiness and mental fitness which have distinguished its scions for generations. In a maternal line he is descended directly from a sister of Lovat, who fomented the last Jacobite uprising. After Lovat was beheaded his sister crossed the Atlantic to the new world, settling in Nova Scotia, and her posterity inter-married with the Frasers.

Hugh Fraser, grandfather of Captain Fraser, came to Nova Scotia from Scotland, and there his son, Hugh Smith Fraser, the Captain's father, lived and died. The latter fought in the French-English war. He married Mrs. Hannah (McKenzie) McKay, who also passed all her life in Nova Scotia, and who was a member of a family as famous in Canada as her husband's, the McKenzie river in British America, which drains the great Arctic slope, being named for her family, while the Fraser river is so called in memory of the family here under consideration. There are no names in the great northwest of more historic importance, and few of the explorers whose deeds are known have been more honored. Hugh Smith Fraser died at the age of sixty years, his wife at the age of sixty-eight. She had four children by her first husband, John George, Roderick, Carmichael and Christobal; and nine by her marriage to Mr. Fraser, viz.: Alexander, Elizabeth, Anna B., Sarah, Robert, Smith, Mary, Thomas and John Kay. Duncan Fraser, one of the governors of Halifax, was a cousin of Mr. Fraser.

John Kay Fraser was born at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, December 2, 1844, and his educational advantages were meager, as he grew up in a stony region still in its pioneer state, and the nearest school was two miles distant. Until sixteen years of age he lived on his father's farm, from that time until he was twenty serving an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter and builder on the island of Cape Breton. Then he went to New York City to follow his trade, and after remaining there one spring and one summer proceeded to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga., whence he returned to New York. Meantime he was employed as a journeyman carpenter. In the early fall of 1866 he set out from New York for California, going by the Nicaragua route and arriving at San Francisco in October of that year. Again he went to work at his trade, and his employer, William Murdock, needing a man to come up to Lake county to build a dredge on Borax lake, sent him. He arrived here in December and at once commenced the construction of a steam dredge, the first of its kind ever built in the county, and used in the dredging of Borax lake. His work on the dredge and around the borax mine lasted twenty-three months, until the borax was exhausted, after which he went to the silver mines at Hamilton, Nev. Returning to San Francisco after six months' work in the silver mines, he resumed carpentry in that city, doing general building work until he decided to come back to Lake county in 1870. For a year or so he was engaged in mining and refining sulphur at Sulphur Banks, in 1871 buying some land at Elgin Point to the improvement of which he devoted about a year. Selling it in 1872, he turned his attention more particularly to the boat business, with which he has ever since been associated. In May, 1873, he went to San Francisco to get a steam launch for Capt. R. S.

Floyd. She was first called the Hallie, after Captain Floyd's daughter, was afterward rebuilt and renamed the Hazel, and in 1913 was bought by Captain Anderson, of Lakeport, who changed her name to the Bartlett, as she is now known. All these years she has been sailing the waters of Clear lake. Captain Fraser continued in Captain Floyd's employ for a period of eighteen years, taking full charge of all his land holdings, aggregating between seven hundred and eight hundred acres, and also looking after the Bellvenue resort at Lakeport, which had a successful career under his management. About 1892 he did some gold mining in Arizona, but he retained his California property, having a home ranch of one hundred and sixty acres of which he held the ownership until he sold in 1905, the year he came to his present property, which was formerly the Blunt place. He also took up one hundred and twenty acres on University scrip, but has sold some of this land, having at present one hundred and fifty acres, lying in what is known as the Mountain District precinct (formerly the North Kelseyville precinct). The tract has a frontage of about forty rods on Clear lake, and the Captain has established a complete boatbuilding plant there, having a boathouse, a place to build and repair boats, a marine railroad for the convenient hauling in of launches to be repaired, and a well equipped machine shop. As a boatbuilder he has a reputation equaled by few. In 1874 he built the City of Lakeport for Captain Floyd, the largest steamboat ever on Clear lake and in her day the fastest boat in the world in her class, her speed being between seventeen and eighteen miles an hour. She measured seventy-four feet over all, with a nine-foot beam. The Henrietta, a gasoline launch constructed in 1906, was the first boat the Captain built at his present place. In 1907 he built the Hiesther, the fastest boat on the lake at that time, which in June, 1907, won the silver cup in a race with the Battee and the Vaslav, the latter Gopcivich's boat. Again in 1909 she won the cup, and she has had another victory since, holding the record on Clear lake yet.

In the spring of 1900 Captain Fraser went up to Alaska, returning in the fall. He was engaged in dredging at Nome, working for "Borax" Smith's brother, B. G. Smith. Though now seventy years of age, Captain Fraser is as robust and active as ever, and his success in recent years in motorboat building is conclusive evidence that he has not fallen behind the times in any degree in the business which has won him such high reputation and afforded him so much pleasure. It has always been his pride to keep in the lead in this respect as he began, for the steamboat he brought here from San Francisco for Captain Floyd was the first on the lake; he ran her for several years. His present home is beautifully situated, adjoining the fine property of Captain Behr on the west, and like that place is ideally located, being no less remarkable for grandeur of scenery than for the mild climate which is the result of its protected position on the east side of Mt. Konocti, with the hot springs of Clear lake to further modify the temperature. Captain Fraser was well adapted by nature for the hardships of pioneer life, coming of stock whose tastes led them to exploration and blazing the way for the less venturesome, and he has survived the privations and toil of the early days with constitution and health unimpaired. His upright life has earned him the thorough respect of all who know him.

In Lakeport in October, 1874, Captain Fraser married Miss Clara Lyon, sister of George A. Lyon, horticultural commissioner of Lake county, and she

died leaving five children: Lyon, who is at present serving as sheriff of Lake county; Richard Floyd, who is engaged in farming in Oregon; Lovett K., an attorney, of San Francisco; Yolland I., an electrical engineer, who resides at Lakeport; and Clara, a graduate of the University of California, 1914. The present Mrs. Fraser was in her maidenhood Miss Elizabeth Paul, a native of Rothiemay, Banffshire, Scotland (but reared in Aberdeen), who came to Victoria, British Columbia, from that country in 1904, and from Victoria to California with her brother, Dr. Ellis Paul, and sister, Jane Paul, who were the lessees of Buckingham Park, Lake county, for five years, 1905 to 1910. They were married at Buckingham Park in January, 1907. Mrs. Fraser's intelligence, hospitality and sincerity of character have won her many friends in the neighborhood of her home. In religious views Mr. and Mrs. Fraser are Presbyterians.

JOHN P. HOFFMAN.—The memorable summer of 1849 brought a motley throng of Argonauts across the plains, men young and old, high and low, of every occupation and profession, and in all of this vast army of emigrants perhaps none was more alert of perception, more capable in action or more sincere of purpose than John P. Hoffman, a stalwart young man of twenty-three years, whose savings from a small salaried position as school teacher were devoted to transportation expenses on that long and eventful journey. Born near Milton, Pa., December 5, 1825, there had been no occurrence of especial interest in his boyhood and youth, which had been passed in a quiet routine of home duties and school attendance. More fortunate than some of those early miners, he secured some returns in his mining operations and after he had engaged in placer mining at Sonora, Weaverville and Placerville until he had accumulated over \$2000 in gold, he fastened \$1500 of his precious treasure in a belt around his body and started for the east. The sailing vessel, *Trescot*, in the voyage from San Francisco to the Isthmus, was becalmed for thirteen days, so that the harbor was not reached until some time later than was usual for that voyage. However, he eventually reached his destination and invested his gold in merchandise in Chicago and Milwaukee, shipping the stock of goods to Lena, Ill. From there a few years later he moved his stock to Springville, Linn county, Iowa, where he opened a store. The business flourished to a satisfactory degree, but his mind reverted so frequently to the sights and scenes of California that he finally determined to return to the coast. Meanwhile he had married in Springville Iowa, Miss Jane B. Kirkwood, a native of Elkhart county, Ind., and a school teacher.

The family consisting of husband and wife and infant child left Iowa April 19, 1860, and arrived at Ione, Amador county, Cal., August 19 following, after a tedious and eventful trip across the plains. The first location was near Ione on a well improved farm which proved a successful undertaking. Next, removal was made to Mendocino county, where Mr. Hoffman selected Ukiah as a location especially desirable by reason of its healthful climate. Near the town he selected and purchased a tract of seven hundred and forty acres, known as the old John Hopper ranch. This property had one of the very first orchards planted in the valley and he added to the same by the planting of fruit trees of choice varieties. Much of the land was covered with brush. It was possible at that time to engage Indians to clear off the brush. The land cleared, he took up the task of cultivation and in this he was uniformly successful. For years grain formed his principal crop. The entire ranch was



J. P. Hoffman

fenced under his personal supervision and at heavy expense. Later he bought mountain land suitable for the pasturage of his herds of cattle. The management of the large ranch did not represent the limit of his activities. With characteristic energy he threw himself into many movements for the upbuilding of the community. Seeing the need of a substantial financial concern, he was one of the promoters of the Bank of Ukiah and was the first president of the institution. From that time until his death in February of 1903 he continued as a director of the bank and his high standing gave weight and solidity to the institution. In order to oversee his large business interests he moved from the ranch into Ukiah, where he bought a residence and conducted a general mercantile business. He believed thoroughly in the public schools and served acceptably as trustee of his district. The Republican party received his ballot in local and national elections. For years he was one of the largest contributors to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ukiah and that denomination had in him one of its most loyal supporters and leading local workers. He is survived by his widow, who resides on the old homestead, surrounded by members of her family and friends. She is a woman of large information and a strong character, and it was largely due to her perception, assistance and wise counsel that Mr. Hoffman met with such splendid success. It was also due to her oversight and supervision of the children's studies that they obtained their good educations, and the moral training which they received made them citizens of worth, and men and women of the highest ideals.

There were eight children in the family of the late John P. Hoffman. Of these four survive, viz.: Mrs. Emily J. Pettis, Mrs. Ella McKinley, Mrs. Nellie Sanford and John Hoffman. The first-named in 1876 became the wife of Charles E. Pettis, who was born at Somerset, Bristol county, Mass., February 12, 1854, and received a seminary education in the old Bay state, supplemented by attendance at the University of the Pacific at San Jose, Cal., in 1873. A year after his arrival in the west he came to Ukiah and since then (1874) he has been more or less identified with this section of the state. After a term of service as bookkeeper with his brother, W. H. Pettis, and a period of business association with J. P. Hoffman, he accepted the advice of friends and relinquished business for a ministerial career. After four years of theological study in the Methodist Episcopal conference, he was ordained to the ministry of the Gospel and admitted to the conference. For twenty-seven years he preached the Gospel in Marin, Amador, Santa Clara, Monterey and Mendocino counties. Eventually in 1912 he retired from the ministry and erected a house on the ranch of ninety acres at Talmage near Ukiah, where he and his wife have since given their attention to the improvement of the property and the building up of a remunerative ranch. Their sons have left the home roof to take up life's activities, the eldest, John A., having entered the law as an attorney at Fort Bragg, while Charles H. has engaged in ranching and cattle-raising in Arizona and Edward V. is clerking in San Francisco. The youngest, Ashley B., a musical genius whose talents have been developed through study in Europe, now conducts a studio in San Francisco, where he ranks among the leading pianists and composers and where his remarkable musical memory and unerring accuracy in the art have elicited the most flattering comments from the press. Alice is at home.

EUGENE McPEAK.—The history of the McPeak family in America is indicative of that strong pioneer temperament which led the march of colonization from the Atlantic seaboard by successive steps across the continent to the Pacific coast. It was Henry McPeak who transplanted the name from North Carolina to Tennessee, where he settled on a plantation in Rutherford county and married Nancy Fain, a native of Virginia. In their young married life they became pioneers of Arkansas, where he developed a tract of wild land into a productive plantation. On that ranch, situated near Osceola, a son, Eugene, was born March 4, 1837. From Arkansas the family crossed the line into Missouri during 1840 and settled on an unimproved tract of land thirty miles from the nearest school. There were two sons in the family, Eugene and Peter, the latter now a resident of Guerneville, Sonoma county, Cal. It was impossible for the boys to attend school owing to the great distance. Nor had they the advantage of education through contact with neighbors, for settlers were few and they were isolated to a degree uncommon even in that pioneer period. Fortunately, the mother was a woman of culture and had received an excellent education in an academy near Murfreesboro, Tenn., so that she was able to instruct her sons in the public-school branches as well as impress deeply upon their consciousness the necessity of honor, integrity and industry.

The father died on the home farm near New Madrid, Mo., in 1848, and in 1852 the mother came to California, where she died at Willits at the age of seventy-five years. At the time of crossing the plains with an ox-team train, Eugene McPeak, then a rugged, stalwart youth of fifteen years, was given the charge of the cattle, and he drove the herd all the way across the plains until they were sold to a trader at the sink of the Humboldt. Arriving at Placerville he found work. In 1854 he went to Plumas county and there and in Sierra county he engaged in mining with fair success until 1857, when he took up government land four miles west of Santa Rosa. With the aid of his mother he proved up on a tract, which he devoted to general farming and stock-raising. When that place was sold he bought three hundred and twenty acres in the same vicinity. The latter farm he operated until 1877, when he sold out and came to Little Lake valley, Mendocino county. Here he bought and improved a farm of two hundred and eighty acres five miles southeast of Willits. About sixty acres were put under cultivation to grain and hay, but the principal acreage was devoted to range for cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1910 he sold the farm and retired to Willits, where he owns an acre homestead on Humboldt street, with an irrigation plant for fruit and vegetables made possible by an electric motor of standard make.

At Santa Rosa, Cal., June 19, 1870, Mr. McPeak married Miss Mary J. Norris, who was born in Bloomfield, Davis county, Iowa, and came across the plains in 1859 with her parents, Charles and Martha (Harris) Norris, natives of Ohio. After successive temporary sojourns in Missouri and Iowa. Mr. Norris had decided to migrate to California and brought his family west with wagons and ox-teams as well as a drove of cattle. At the expiration of six months he landed in California and took up government land six miles from Santa Rosa, where he developed a farm and remained until his death. His widow is still a resident of Sonoma county. Of their seven children six are still living, Mrs. McPeak being the eldest of the number. For years she has been an earnest worker in the Christian Church, in the Rebekahs and in

Willits Lodge No. 314, Order of Eastern Star. Together with Mr. McPeak she has been a capable worker in the interests of education and for twenty years served on the board of education in Whitcomb district. When the high-school board was organized and the building erected, Mr. McPeak was a member of the board, and his efficient services in that capacity covered eight years. For four years he was a member of the board of trustees of Willits and during two years of the time he was honored with the chairmanship. In politics he votes with the Democratic party. He was made a Mason in Lafayette Lodge No. 126, F. & A. M., at Sebastopol, and later became a charter member of Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., besides which he has been interested in the Eastern Star. The soul of honor in all the relationships of life, he has formed heart to heart links stretching out into a circle of friendships which encompass every locality in which he has lived. Everyone speaks well of his fine qualities of character. While his life has been quiet and unmarked by stirring events, it has been none the less very useful to his community. Through high principles of honor and generosity of soul he has stood foremost among the citizens pledged to the welfare of town and county and instrumental in promoting enterprises of permanent value to both.

DAVID FRANKLIN, M. D.—From the time when, a lad of fourteen years, Dr. Franklin arrived in New York City December 1, 1870, alone and friendless, with no means of support except such as his own energy made possible, he has traveled widely and met with many thrilling experiences, the most harrowing and disastrous of which were associated with the San Francisco earthquake in 1906. A native of this country, born at Brooklyn (Old Williamsburg), N. Y., May 16, 1855, he was only two years of age when his father, John, returned to Sweden, the land of his birth, and took up mercantile enterprises at Tursby, so that the Doctor's earliest recollections cluster around the home of his ancestors. Conditions there, however, were not to his liking and at the age of fourteen he ran away from home, coming back to the land of his birth and earning a livelihood through the selling of papers. Industry and energy enabled him to pay his way through the night high school in New York City. Although fairly well educated by this course of study, he was not content until he had taken a complete medical course. As early as 1873 when eighteen years of age he matriculated in the medical department of New York University. His own efforts defrayed all the expenses of the course and in 1878 he received the degree of M. D., after having paid all expenses in connection with a thorough medical education. It was his good fortune to have among his preceptors Dr. Plummer, a surgeon of national fame.

Shortly after his arrival in San Francisco, October 22, 1879, Dr. Franklin opened an office at Sixth and Market streets. The interests of health forced him to later relinquish his practice and seek the benefits of an outdoor occupation, for which purpose he rode the range in Wyoming. The year thus spent was filled with exciting incidents, but repaid him through the restoration of his health. Next he enlisted in the United States navy as a member of the Rogers expedition in search of the crew of the Janet. The course of the long voyage took them into the Arctic ocean above Point Barrows and there they met with a serious misfortune in the burning of their ship, after which they spent the winter among the Eskimos and finally were rescued

and brought back to the United States on the revenue cutter Bear. On the return to San Francisco the Doctor resumed practice and remained in the city until after the great earthquake and fire of 1906, when he was burned out and lost all of his possessions. Forgetting his personal misfortunes, he set himself to the task of aiding the injured and worked as a surgeon in the relief camps, where he witnessed many distressing sights and was able to assist greatly in the alleviation of suffering. When there was no further need of special assistance he sought other places of professional labor, spending a time at Caspar, Mendocino county, also at Fort Bragg and Laytonville. September 15, 1913, he came to Willits and opened an office, also erected a hospital of seventeen rooms and a well-equipped operating room. The building, recently completed and newly equipped, ranks with the best of the kind north of San Francisco and will afford to people of the community the best of medical care and skilled attention in all cases of sickness or operations of a critical nature.

The present wife of Dr. Franklin, whom he married at Fort Bragg, was Miss Windla Johnson, who was born in Finland of Swedish descent. While in San Francisco he had married Miss Tina Love, who was born at Half Moon Bay and died at San Francisco, leaving an only child, Mrs. Evelyn E. Fitzpatrick, of Los Angeles. After the death of his first wife he was united with Miss Sophia Erickson, who was born in Sweden and died in Nevada. The three children of that union, Oscar G. A., Elsa Clinstene and Carl J., are living in Nevada. In politics the Doctor is a progressive Republican. In the various places of his residence he has been allied with different fraternities, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Genoa, Nev.; with Ivanhoe No. 5, K. of P., in San Francisco; with the Improved Order of Red Men at Vancouver, Wash.; with the Eagles at Eureka and the Moose at Willits, being at present physician of the last-named lodge.

JOHN S. ROSS.—A knowledge of the lumber industry acquired through years of experience enables Mr. Ross to discharge with efficiency his responsible duties as manager of the Mendocino Lumber Company. In fact, so remarkable is his grasp of the business, so alert his mind in grasping all of the intricacies connected with the work, so resourceful his judgment and so sagacious his decisions that he has gained a wide reputation in his chosen calling. The reputation as one of the most successful lumber managers on the Pacific coast has come to him through his own determined efforts and unsurpassed ability. Flattering offers to fill similar positions in the east have been made to him, but he prefers the west for his home and has resided in Mendocino county throughout so much of his life that the ties of friendship, business relations and material enterprises bind him very closely to the spot.

Of Canadian birth, born in Ottawa in 1867, John S. Ross, is the son of Rev. John S. and Jane (Ralston) Ross, born in Scotland and Canada, respectively. He was brought to California by his parents in 1870 and has been identified with Mendocino county from the age of three years up to the present time. Here he attended the public schools and laid the foundation of the broad fund of information which now gives him a reputation as one of the best-posted men of his community. One of the first positions he ever held was that of bookkeeper in the Discount Bank at Mendocino and the Bank of Mendocino. After two and one-half years as a bank clerk in December of 1886 he became connected with the lumber industry, his first work in that line being as bookkeeper with the Pudding Creek Lumber Company. Seven



John S. Ross

years were spent with the same concern and during the last three years of the time he acted as manager. Since then he has engaged as manager in charge of different lumber companies, having had charge of the L. E. White Lumber Company at Greenwood for eighteen months and the Little Valley Lumber Company for two and one-half years. Since September 1, 1902, he has held the position of manager of the Mendocino Lumber Company, where his comprehensive knowledge of the industry and his long experience have been of inestimable value to the organization.

Association with the lumber industry, which has been so important a factor in the history of Mendocino county, by no means represents the limit of the activities of Mr. Ross, who has contributed of his time and talents to enterprises connected with the material upbuilding of town and county, and has been particularly active in the founding and growth of the Mendocino Bank of Commerce, being now vice-president of the bank and a member of its board of directors. Sterling qualities of character have given him a prominent place in commercial circles and in the regard of many friends. The high principles of Masonry have enlisted his cordial support and he has been prominent for years in Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., and Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M., being Past Master and Past High Priest, and with Mrs. Ross he is a member of Ocean View Chapter No. 111, O. E. S., both being past officers in that Order. He is also a member of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T. Conscientiously faithful in every department of life, his citizenship has been of that ideal type so essential to the permanent progress of any community. Sharing with him the esteem of acquaintances is his wife, formerly Miss Lulu Willis, who is a native daughter of California and received an excellent education, being a graduate of the Santa Rosa High School and the University of Nevada at Reno. For two years she was engaged in educational work in that state. Mrs. Ross is the daughter of Rev. F. M. Willis, a native of Illinois, who rode horseback across the plains when a young man, accompanying a train in 1850. He graduated from the old Sonoma Academy and has been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Ross comprises two children, Dorothy and John S., Jr.

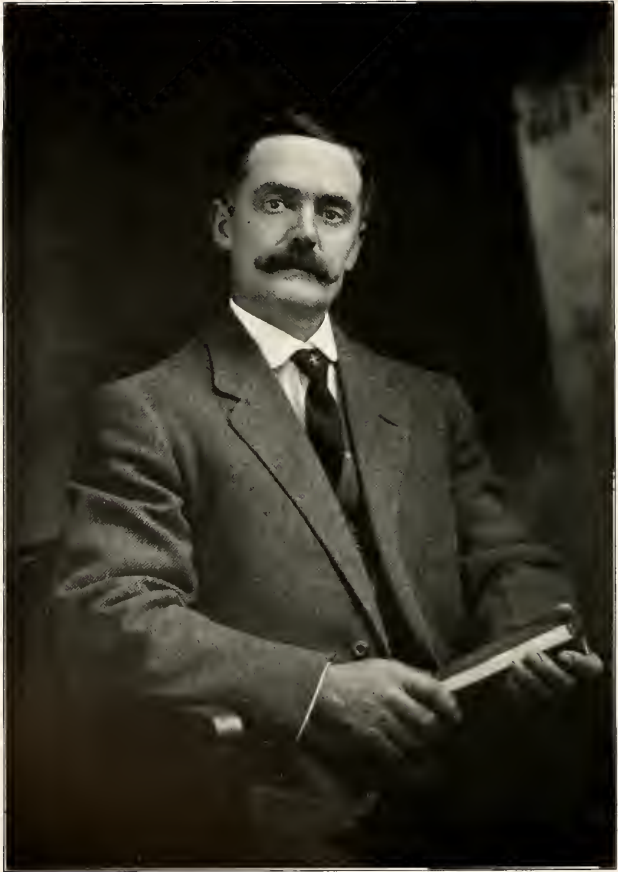
MARTIN VAN BAKER.—A long identification with the stock business in the west, especially in Nevada and Eastern Oregon, has given to Mr. Baker a thorough knowledge of this section of the country and has made him conversant with every detail of one of the leading industries for a vast region of forest range and foothills. Hardships necessarily have come into such a career. Privations were accepted as a part of the business during those long years in the open, but there was much of pleasure in the work and at times something of profit, although the remuneration was not commensurate with the labor involved. Only a few years ago he closed out his interests in the range country and shortly afterward purchased two hundred and six acres about two miles northeast of Willits, where since he has engaged in the raising of grain, hay and potatoes.

The earliest memories of Mr. Baker cluster around Northern California, though he was born in Wilson county, Iowa, near the Missouri line, in January, 1857. It was in the spring of the same year that his parents, H. W. and Elizabeth (Wilkerson) Baker, brought their five children across the plains with a

party of homeseekers. The expedition was of considerable proportions and Mr. Baker, who owned the major portion of the drove of cattle, was chosen captain of the train, which he brought through in safety. The trip was made less difficult by reason of his previous overland journey to California in 1850 and the return trip to the old home a few years afterward. Nor did these two journeys represent the limit of his knowledge of the vast region west of the Mississippi, for he had served throughout the Mexican war as a wagon master and had seen much of the frontier. In recognition of his faithful service during the war he was awarded a medal by congress and this valued keepsake is now in the possession of a grandson, Raymond Baker. During 1857 the family settled at Napa, where the father became landlord of an hotel. Three years later he removed to the Bodega valley, Sonoma county, and secured a tract of raw land for farming purposes. Twice he paid for the land, but even then lost it through later proof that it belonged to an old grant.

The year 1865 found the family in Mendocino county, where the father spent two years on a farm in Walker valley and then bought a claim in the mountains between Potter valley and Willits, about ten miles east of the latter place. On this ranch he developed mineral springs that even to this day bear the name of Baker Springs. His last days were passed in Santa Maria and he died there in 1909, while his wife also passed away at the same place. Of their twelve children eight are now living. The fifth of these, Martin Van, was eight years of age at the time of coming to Mendocino county and lived here until 1874, when he began to ride the Nevada range as a cowboy for the Riley & Hardin ranch. At the expiration of three years he was transferred to the firm's ranch in Eastern Oregon near Burns and there he made his headquarters for many years, raising horses for one-half interest in the sales. Unfortunately he refused an offer of \$14,000 for his part of the stock. At the time stock was high and he considered his share worth much more than the sum offered, but eventually he was forced to sell four hundred head for \$1,000, such had been the depreciation in the values of horses. One of his most exciting summers was that of 1878, when the Bannock Indians were on the warpath and kept the cattle and the camp on the move without much rest.

After his heavy loss in the horse business Mr. Baker was hired by Mr. Riley to take charge of a herd of twelve thousand cattle and for ten years he remained on the range until all of the drove had been sold and the business closed. Meantime he had bought from Mr. Riley the Cahto ranch in Long valley, Mendocino county, and for a time he made his headquarters on this place, but when he had sold it he went to Nevada as manager for Mr. Hardin of the Humboldt Cattle Company. When the interests of that corporation had been sold he returned to Mendocino county in 1909 and the following year bought the farm northeast of Willits which he has since operated. Throughout all of his life since attaining maturity he has voted the Democratic ticket. While living in Oregon he married Miss Alice Thornberg, of Burns, that state, a native of Kansas. They are the parents of one son, Raymond Carl, a graduate of Sweet's Business College at Santa Rosa and now engaged as bookkeeper for Fairbanks & Baechtel, Willits. While living in Oregon Mr. Baker was made a Mason in Burns Lodge, F. & A. M., and he now belongs to Willits Lodge No. 365, while both he and his wife are charter



R. J. Bryden

members of Willits Chapter No. 314, Order of the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Baker has been honored with the office of matron ever since the organization of the chapter.

ROBERT JAMES DRYDEN.—The proprietor of the Little Lake stables has been interested in the livery business at Willits since 1900, when he opened a small barn on the present site on Main street and embarked in the business that he still follows. Having very little capital, he was forced to begin upon a small scale, but it was not long before he had gained the confidence of business men and was establishing a trade that gave gratifying promise for the future. At first he kept very few horses; now he has twenty-one head of good drivers. Needing more room, he erected his present large stable, 72x120 feet, two floors, all devoted to the livery business. The equipment of vehicles is complete, well-assorted and modern. Everything pertaining to the carriages and harness is maintained in first-class condition, indicative of the careful, close oversight of the proprietor. In 1914, seeing the need of garage and automobile livery in Willits, he associated himself with Barney Schow and built a garage 62x130 feet, adjoining his stables, but facing Humboldt street. This is a two-story steel building, the first floor for automobile storage and repair shop and second floor for painting and storage. Automobiles are kept on hand for hire as well as for sale.

While giving his attention closely to the building up of a good trade and the enlargement of his business, he has not neglected the duties of good citizenship, but has found time to serve as a member of the city school board and the board of trustees of Willits, in which capacities he has labored to promote the best interests of the people.

The son of Nathaniel Dryden, a California pioneer who crossed the plains from Missouri during the summer of 1849, Robert J. Dryden was born at Georgetown, Eldorado county, this state, November 6, 1867, and passed the first fifteen years of life in his native county. During 1882 he came to Little Lake, Mendocino county, and found employment on a ranch, after which, either in the employ of others or in working for his own interests, he engaged in raising sheep and cattle in the valley. Always he was skilled in the treatment of stock and was regarded as an expert judge of horses, which he could break and manage with skill, and it was this fondness for horses that led him into establishing a livery barn at Willits. Since coming here he has been made a Mason in Willits Lodge, No. 365, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Eagles, Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. By his marriage to Lillie Longland, a native of the county and a daughter of George Longland, one of Mendocino county's most honored pioneers, he has two children, Roberta and Ernest.

HENRY EUGENE WITHERSPOON.—Each section of our United States has its own characteristics, varying from each other as widely as the causes which produce them. The nationality of the settlers, geographical location, climate, are only a few of the reasons which underlie this individuality. In California and other western states where similar soil conditions prevail the agricultural population must depend so largely upon the diversion of the waters of their lakes and streams to irrigate the fertile but dry soil that water rights and privileges have grown to be a matter of paramount importance. Out of their use and abuse has grown a recognition of the necessity for observing the rights of all—no one to profit to the detriment of others. If properly conserved, if each has his due share, the supply is more than

enough for all. In the struggle to maintain this equitable distribution of nature's gifts to his native state, Henry Eugene Witherspoon has applied his talents to mastering the laws of water rights, to such good purpose that he is a recognized authority on this vital subject. With much of the originality and native western boldness in his makeup, he has striven almost single-handed in this cause which lies nearest his heart, efficient, watchful, tireless, never despairing of accomplishing what he has set out to do—to hold the natural title of the people against intrusion until such time as wisdom shows them they may claim it without fear. Mr. Witherspoon's career in the law has been brief but brilliant. Though he has actually given all his time to practice for less than ten years, he has been acknowledged a worthy opponent by the best legal talent in Lake county, the fact that he has been ranged against such forces neither discouraging nor terrifying him nor interfering with his successful handling of highly important cases. Water and mining laws have occupied most of his attention, but he has been engaged in some famous litigation of other nature and has proved he may be trusted to defend the cause of his clients whatever the legal points may be. He is a member of the law firm of Bull & Witherspoon, his partner being Franklin P. Bull, of San Francisco, where they have offices on the sixth floor of the Pacific building. Their other office is at Lakeport, Lake county, in the Levy block.

Mr. Witherspoon's father, John Witherspoon, was a civil and mining engineer by profession, and having charge of the building of the Southern Pacific road over the Sierra Nevada mountains in Nevada county, Cal., made his home for about three years at Donner Lake, where Henry Eugene Witherspoon was born June 30, 1866. His mother, Elizabeth (Halligan) Witherspoon, was a native of Pittsburg, Pa. They had three children, all sons, two dying in infancy. When Mr. Witherspoon was a young man his father mysteriously disappeared, nothing having been heard from him since 1893. He had become much interested in mining in the southwest, in Arizona and Mexico, and it is believed he was killed by the Yaqui Indians in Mexico, in the Sierra Madre mountains. At the time Mrs. Witherspoon was living at San Jose, Cal., where she remained for several years afterward, in 1909 coming to Lakeport to join her son. She died August 30, 1910.

Mr. Witherspoon's first recollections are of Oregon, where the family lived on a farm three miles from Jacksonville from the time he was three years old until he was six. From that time until he was twelve they were at Chico, Cal., where he attended grammar school, and from there moved to Virginia City, Nev., where he graduated from high school. He then went to Arizona and followed his father's example, getting into the mining game, following copper mining at Bisbee and Ash Canyon. Coming back to California he attended the normal school at San Jose, from which institution he was graduated in 1885. For the next twenty years he was engaged at the teacher's profession. In 1884 he had begun to teach mathematics in the normal school, where he was retained in that capacity until 1886. Then he became a public school teacher, and advanced steadily in the various positions he filled, beginning in country schools, later acting as high school principal, and eventually becoming a professor of higher mathematics. After teaching at Scotts Bar, Etna and Fort Jones, in Siskiyou county, Cal., he went to Nevada, where he was engaged at Virginia City and Battle Mountain. In 1895 he came to Upper Lake, Lake county, Cal., and was principal of the grammar schools from that

year until he abandoned teaching, in 1906, for the legal profession. Meantime he had studied law, making practically all his preparation by himself, and in 1900 being admitted to the Supreme Court of California. Though he had some experience as a lawyer while engaged in educational work, he did not enter upon practice formally until June, 1906. His partnership with Mr. Bull was formed in 1910.

Within a few years Mr. Witherspoon found himself in the thick of litigation involving such large interests that the confidence of his clients was an acknowledgment of strong faith in his trustworthiness as well as ability. His splendid victory in the Green Bartlett will case—the second largest will case ever fought out in Lake county, and kept alive for a period of two years—as attorney for a contesting heir, was a triumph sufficient to make a reputation for a lawyer. Other suits, some of them among the most important conducted in the county, have been intrusted to him with equally happy results. One of his first notable achievements was the winning of the case of W. P. Mariner in the condemnation suit of the Yolo Water & Power Company against Mr. Mariner and two hundred and eight other defendants. The trial lasted about two weeks and the case was decided in favor of Mariner, who was awarded \$25,500 for his lands, a sum so large that the company would not give it. However, they abandoned their condemnation suit. This is the most famous of all the cases growing out of disputed water rights in Lake county.

At first thought there would seem to be little intimate connection between mathematics and the law, but Mr. Witherspoon has turned the mathematical bent inherited from his father and skill developed in his work as a teacher into the most practical possible use. His precision and infinite patience with details may undoubtedly be attributed to this training. Again, his genius for leaving no stone unturned, however trifling the matter may seem, and thus meeting emergencies before they arise, probably had its origin in the same source. Whatever the cause, it is a fact that he calculates his precedures to a nicety, and though he is fluent, eloquent and above all well grounded in the law, he makes as careful preparation of all his cases as if he expected to be beaten and had to do his utmost. He investigates the facts of every case as thoroughly as possible, then looks up all the statute and substantive law relating thereto before he drafts his proceedings, and his court papers are always systematically and conscientiously prepared, for he is in the habit of briefing every case exhaustively long before he draws his complaints and other pleadings. His phenomenal success in winning cases rests on a substantial foundation. His ready wit, courage and fine diction are impressive, yet he never relies on these or takes a chance on slighting little matters, which might appear unimportant on the surface to a more superficial thinker. His imagination and the comprehensive study which he gives to everything he undertakes show the earnestness and sympathetic interest of which he is capable. Resourceful, untiring and sincere, he combines ability with perseverance and insight which make him a force to be reckoned with whenever he is engaged on a case. In appearance Mr. Witherspoon is not unlike the late Colonel Ingersoll.

To illustrate the value of his training in mathematics we have some of the incontestable evidence he has used in his hard-fought cases. When he was working on the Green Bartlett will case he made a complete diagram, a

sort of chart-like arrangement showing the family history, all the facts in the case, and the citations of law applicable to every point appearing therein—a collection of facts which made a powerful argument by itself. His wonderful mastery of the figures which play so important a part in the trial of cases pertaining to water rights is astounding. He can figure out the intricate and gigantic problems dealt with by the civil engineers as well as they. His calculations on the water pressure on the proposed dam at Cache creek, the contents of the Clear lake basin at low water, at high water, etc., are beyond criticism. The litigation affecting Clear lake in Lake county, in which he has been interested, divides itself into three periods: His work as attorney for D. W. Shetler, in his attempt to utilize the waters of Clear lake for irrigation purposes; as attorney for the Yocolano Company in its opposition to the Yolo Water & Power Company; as attorney for the citizens of the county against the aggressiveness of the Yolo Water & Power Company. It may be stated that the Taxpayers' League is composed of seven hundred and fifty taxpayers and was organized primarily to prevent the granting of the permit for utilization of the waters of Clear lake by any private corporations.

With painstaking system Mr. Witherspoon has gone into every phase of this big problem and its effect on the welfare of so many of his fellow citizens. Believing he is in the right, and furthering the public good in opposing the selfishness of interests whose self-interest has provoked the censure of some of the leading men of the day (including Theodore Roosevelt), he has not spared himself in his efforts to see that the people get a square deal. Beginning at the beginning, he has made charts of Clear lake showing the high and low water marks ever since the records have been kept, and his knowledge of the levels, etc., is most exact, so that he goes into court armed with proofs of his statements which there is no gainsaying. One of his briefs on this subject has become a celebrated legal document. It has been all through Wall Street, New York, and the various courts. The history of the contention of the people of Lake county with the Yolo Water & Power Company is taken up exhaustively therein.

Mr. Witherspoon's library on the "law of the waters" is said to be the most comprehensive owned by any lawyer in the United States, if not the most complete of the kind anywhere. A unique and valuable collection, it is typical of himself. With his faculty for covering all the ground, getting so familiar with his subject that he lives it, he has not been content with modern works, but has endeavored to obtain everything on water law which has ever been published, including Babylonian, Egyptian, Roman, Mexican and Spanish customs and laws. His law publishers have a standing order for every new and valuable work on the subject issued, anywhere. Besides, his books include Pacific Reports, Lawyers' Reports Annotated, American and English Annotated Cases, American and English Encyclopedia of Law (second edition), Encyclopedia of Forms, Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, American Leading Cases and United States Supreme Court Reports. He is a member of the Lake County Bar Association and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Witherspoon has a nice country home in the West Upper Lake precinct of Lake county, a fine productive ranch containing forty acres of valley in that very fertile section. Besides, he is interested with others in twelve hundred acres of grazing land. He was married January 1, 1896, to Miss Maud Sleeper, daughter of the late D. O. Sleeper, of Upper Lake, whither he



J. H. Burke

came in the year 1855. Mrs. Witherspoon's mother, whose maiden name was Mary J. Way, also came to Lake county in pioneer times. She, too, is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Witherspoon have had three children: Floye E., who died December 3, 1906, the day she was three years old; Wanda Janet, born in 1907; and Gertrude, born in 1909. Mrs. Witherspoon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Lake and active in its work, being president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

JAMES HUSTON BURKE.—The history of the early agricultural development of Mendocino county forms in many respects a record of the lives of its pioneers. Bravely they surmounted obstacles, cheerfully they faced difficulties and efficiently they solved the problems incident to existence on the frontier. Nor is James Huston Burke less efficient or patient than his companions in the difficult task of development, for he has worked with a determination, industry and energy that could not fail to produce results. From the time of his arrival in the west, more than fifty-five years ago, he has been an efficient factor in the material upbuilding of the state. He studied the needs of the soil, planted crops adapted to the climate, pioneered in the raising of alfalfa and hops, started an orchard of different varieties of fruit, and in every respect proved a resourceful, competent tiller of the soil.

Descended from an old southern family, James Huston Burke was born in Clay county, Mo., November 15, 1834, and spent the years of boyhood in that county and Jackson county, same state. His father, Alexander Burke, was a native of McMinn county, Tenn., where he grew to manhood and married. Some years after his marriage he moved to Missouri and settled in Clay county, where he operated flat-boats on the Missouri river. April 24, 1853, the father, with the family, left the old Missouri home and started on the long journey across the plains, traveling with wagons and ox-teams. An uneventful journey was brought to an end at Sacramento during October of the same year. For a time the father held a claim on Hood's grant in Sonoma county. Upon selling the claim he began to mine at Prairie City, Sacramento county, and in that same county he engaged in dairying and stock-raising. Returning to Sonoma county, he bought a squatter's claim on Mark West creek and there engaged in raising stock. Upon coming to Mendocino county in 1864, he bought a ranch south of Ukiah, near property owned by his sons, and there he engaged in farming and sheep-raising. His last days were passed in retirement at his home in Ukiah, where his death occurred in 1897. By his marriage to Susan Shelton, a native of Tennessee, he became the father of ten children, of whom four are deceased, John William, Thomas Lee, Martha and Susan. The six still living are James H., Francis M., Andrew, Mrs. Mary Standfield, N. R. and Joseph.

The eldest of the children, James H. Burke, accompanied the family to California in 1853, and thus introduced to the hardships of western pioneering, took up the work manfully and found a livelihood as a farmer, besides which he worked in the mines. During the fall of 1857 he and his brother J. W. came to what is now Mendocino county (then a part of Sonoma), driving with them from Cloverdale four yoke of oxen. At that period roads had not been made. The trails over the mountains were seldom used and formed an uncertain mode of progress. Wild animals were numerous. Dangers abounded on every hand. The two young travelers, with their wagon and oxen, brought one thousand pounds of flour with them on that trip. On their arrival they purchased nine hundred and seventy-four acres

of the Yokayo rancho in the valley south of Ukiah, extending from Robinson creek to Burke Hill, about two miles. On the land some former squatter had put up a rude cabin. A well also had been provided and furnished an abundance of water. With that exception, the entire work of improvement fell upon them. In addition to the ordinary hardships of such a condition, they were unusually troubled by the wild animals that killed their sheep and cattle and entailed heavy losses upon them. In 1866 hops were planted on the farm for the first time and in 1872 that crop was sold for sixty cents per pound. During 1872 James H. bought the interest of his brother, but later sold a part of the property to Mr. White and later some to Messrs. Higgins and Moore, still retaining, however, about two hundred and eighty acres, on which he raises alfalfa, hay, hops and fruit. He has been twice married and is the father of two children, Green C. Burke, who manages the farm, and Mrs. Nellie Stipp, of Los Angeles.

NEIL ANKER.—When fifteen years of age, but already a man in endurance of privation and hardship, Neil Anker left the old home in Hadersleben, Schleswig (where he was born in 1843), and began to earn a livelihood as a cabin boy in the trans-Atlantic trade. For a decade or more he sailed the high seas and visited many of the leading ports of the world. Six times he rounded Cape Horn, three times he made voyages to Cuba and on more than one occasion he also visited South America. During one of the voyages to England the ship was wrecked off the coast of Land's End and the lives of the crew were saved with difficulty, the vessel itself and its contents being lost. During 1867 he passed navigation in Liverpool and became an officer on the Van Dieman, a new steel ship. To gain promotion from boy to officer while yet a young man indicates the high quality of his service. After a voyage to Australia and thence to California he left the ship at San Francisco in 1868 and went to Santa Rosa, where he was employed in the manufacture of pressed brick. The call of the sea, however, was still too strong for him to be satisfied as a landsman and during December of the same year we find him again bound for Australia, this time as a passenger on the ship Moses Taylor, to Honolulu, where he took ship for Sydney. No business opening presenting itself in Australia, he shipped with Captain Newell back to San Francisco and that voyage ended his life as a sailor.

An experience in brick-making and other occupations filled the first days of the residence of Mr. Anker at Cloverdale, Sonoma county. In 1873 he began trucking with one team. From that small beginning he built up a steady business. In 1887, two years before the railroad was built to Ukiah, he came to this place and here he has since engaged in the truck business, which in 1910 was incorporated as the N. Anker Company, with himself as president, his eldest son as treasurer and manager and the second son as secretary. An auto truck as well as eighteen head of horses are utilized to meet the demands of the business. Aside from a general truck and transfer trade, the company engages as general contractors for the leveling of land in Mendocino and Lake counties. Their interests are further diversified by identification with viticulture through the ownership of fifty acres in a vineyard together with a small orchard. The barns of the company are located on the corner of Mill and Main streets, while the warehouse stands in the heart of Ukiah on Stanley street.



M. B. Wells

While engaged in business at Cloverdale Mr. Anker established domestic ties, being married, May 6, 1877, to Miss Katie Ludvig, who was born in Eggenstund near Flensburg, Schleswig, then a part of Denmark. During girlhood Mrs. Anker came to California and settled in Cloverdale. Eight children were born of the marriage, namely: Joe C., who died at the age of twenty-one; Louis C., treasurer and manager of the N. Anker Company; Mrs. Amelia Ganter, who died at twenty-eight years; Florin E., now with the California Telephone & Light Company at Santa Rosa; Myrtle E., the wife of W. B. Dickie, of Ukiah; Neil M., who has the agency at Ukiah for the Standard Oil Company, a position which Mr. Anker himself filled for sixteen years; Katie L., wife of Oscar Olson, of Ukiah; and Gladys, who is a skilled musician and brightens the family home with her cheerful presence. In politics Mr. Anker is a Republican. Both he and his wife are members of the Ukiah Presbyterian Church and he has served on its board of trustees. When his parents were growing old he sent to the old home in Denmark for them and had them join him in California, where their last days were happily passed under the affectionate care of his wife. In the fraternities he has been connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons. While living at Cloverdale he was made a Mason in Curtis Lodge, of which he officiated as master for three years. At this writing he belongs to Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., at Ukiah, and with his wife holds membership in Kingsley Chapter No. 58, O. E. S., besides being identified with the Rebekahs. At Cloverdale he was a leading Odd Fellow and since coming to Ukiah he has been officially connected with the lodge in this city.

J. E. WELLER.—The financial interests of a large aggregation of the people resident in and near Fort Bragg are wisely conserved through the agency of the First National Bank of Fort Bragg, an institution that during the more than two decades of its existence has had a steady growth in number of depositors, amounts of deposits and confidence of the public. Business men have found the concern alive to their welfare and concerned in their prosperity. Those desirous of commercial credit or loans have been accommodated generously, when the security of the funds has not been jeopardized thereby. All in all, the organization has been governed by a directorate progressive yet cautious and accommodating yet conservative, and these principles have been carried out in the policy of the officers, particularly in the executive supervision of the president, J. E. Weller, who in 1891 came to California and settled at Fort Bragg shortly after the establishment of the bank, and entered the institution in a minor capacity, gradually advancing until he was finally promoted to his present position of authority and financial leadership.

A native of Bradford county, Pa., and a graduate of the high schools at Athens, that state, J. E. Weller has been self-supporting from the age of seventeen years and meantime has developed qualities of self-reliance and sagacious judgment of the utmost value to him in the serious undertakings of his business career. For three years he was employed in the Santa Fe office at Topeka, Kan., and in the same city he gave five years of commercial, salaried service to the firm of Stephenson & Peckham. From Kansas he came to California, where ever since he has been identified with the First National Bank of Fort Bragg and as a leading citizen and president of the local Cham-

ber of Commerce, he has been a leader in civic affairs. In this town he has fraternal connections with the Odd Fellows and Masons and his associations of that nature are increased by membership in the Santa Rosa Lodge of Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men. His family consists of his wife and daughter, Lucille, the former having been Miss Helen Stewart, of Glens Falls, N. Y.

EDWARD E. BROWN, D. D. S.—The president of the Fort Bragg Garage and Machine Company came to California with the intention of devoting his energies to the practice of the dental profession, but a later development of trouble with his eyes caused him to turn over to an assistant the care of his office and since then he has engaged in business pursuits. Like many of the men whom the possibilities of California have attracted to its commercial and professional circles, he claims Canada as his native land, and was born at Picton, Province of Ontario, but passed the years of youth mainly in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The completion of common-school studies was followed by a decision to take up the study of medicine, to which science he devoted two years of conscientious application, only to decide at the expiration of the time that the practice of the profession did not appeal to him. Thereupon, in 1892, he began to train himself for dentistry, taking up the profession as a student in Minneapolis and eventually receiving his degree from the dental department of the Central University of Kentucky at Louisville. Upon coming to California he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, from which he received the degree of D. D. S. and in 1898 opened an office at Fort Bragg, where from the first he proved himself to be conscientious, skillful and thoroughly efficient in all lines of dental work. In 1907 he took a post graduate course at Haskell Post-graduate School of Dentistry in Chicago. When it became necessary for him to relinquish at least temporarily all active association with the office, he established an assistant therein and turned his attention to business affairs.

The Fort Bragg Garage and Machine Company was incorporated February 14, 1910, and the present officers are: E. E. Brown, president; W. H. Dixon, vice-president; J. E. Weller, secretary; L. Barnard, treasurer. The company maintains a modern garage, equipped with every facility and device associated with the most recent development of the motor business. A general electrical and supply department adds to the importance of the shop and every modern electrical appliance is carried in stock, with an expert electrician in charge. The garage is the headquarters and agency for two popular cars, the Buick and Ford. In addition to maintaining a close supervision of the shop and his other interests in Mendocino county, the president of the company is serving as Mayor. He had been elected a member of the board of trustees in April of 1913, and in 1914 was elected president of the board. With his wife, who was Miss Emma E. Neff, a native of Port Huron, Mich., and formerly a teacher in the public schools of Mendocino county, he has a high social standing in the community and has a circle of friends as large as his list of acquaintances. Prominent in a number of fraternal orders, he is acting as keeper of the records and seals of the Knights of Pythias, also is past master of Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., besides being clerk of the local organization of the Woodmen of the World and a member of the Order of Eagles. Professionally he is a member of the alumni association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the California State Dental



E. A. Brown

Association. He is very much interested in good roads and everything tending to make automobiling more enjoyable and profitable. He is a member of the California State Automobile Association and the American Automobile Association.

LILBURN H. BOGGS.—Perhaps in no respect has the progress of Lake county been retarded to a greater degree than in the absence of adequate transportation facilities connecting it with the outside world of activity. As the stage line to the best of its ability grappled with the serious problem of transportation, there were not wanting men of ability and optimism to seriously consider the possibility of constructing a line for steam cars. Always, however, the expensive matter of mountain construction with attendant tunnels has deterred public-spirited men from inaugurating an enterprise. It has been left to Lilburn H. Boggs to display the tremendous energy and undaunted pluck for which several generations of the family have been noted and which found distinguished expression in the life of his grandfather, Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, a pioneer of 1846 in California and alcalde of the northern district of this state. As president of the Clear Lake Railroad Company he is now promoting the construction of a railroad from Lakeport to Hopland, there to connect with the main line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. Although the distance is not great the state railroad commission estimates the total cost of construction and equipment at about \$750,000 and already \$75,000 has been expended by the company in making the survey between the two towns named and in the grading of the road preparatory to the laying of ties. It is the ambition of the president and the other promoters of the enterprise to make it possible to celebrate the completion of the railroad at the time of the great Panama Canal Exposition in 1915, thus enabling visitors to San Francisco at that time to inspect the beautiful scenery and study the natural resources of Lake county, should they be so inclined.

When Henry Carroll and Martha Jane (Young) Boggs started from Jackson county, Mo., to join other members of the Boggs family in California, their son, Lilburn H., was only three months old, his birth having occurred February 4, 1850. During 1864 the family came to Lake county and the father organized the Farmers' Savings Bank, which still is owned and operated by others of the name. Lilburn H. Boggs was educated in public schools, McClure's Academy at Oakland and Heald's Business College in San Francisco. On the organization of the Farmers' Savings Bank in 1875 he became assistant cashier and continued as such for seven years, when he resigned to take charge of the sawmill on a tract of four thousand acres of sugar pine, yellow pine and fir, in which he also had a one-third interest. This tract is located just north of Middletown, on Boggs Mountain, and is wholly within the limits of Lake county. The manufacture of lumber was continued for about five years, and the acreage and forest are still retained. For years Mr. Boggs has been a leader in Democratic councils. As early as 1882 he was elected sheriff and thereupon accepted the office and began to devote his attention to the duties of the office. Twice he was re-elected to the office for consecutive terms and again, after an interval in which there was a Republican victory, he was returned to the office for two more terms, finally retiring in 1895. Throughout the five terms of his incumbency the office was filled with energy, fearlessness and tact, and his long retention as sheriff indicates the popularity which he gained among the people of the county.

The family residence of Mr. Boggs on a ranch of three hundred and fifty acres in Big valley is a modern, substantial structure befitting the dignity of the family name. The lady who graciously presides over the home was, prior to her marriage in 1871, Miss Sarah C. Elgin, of St. Helena, Napa county, a native of Missouri and a daughter of W. A. Elgin, a pioneer of St. Helena. There are now four living children, the eldest daughter, Lew, having died at fourteen years of age. Floyd H. is now cashier of the Farmers' Savings Bank at Lakeport, in which the youngest child, Henry Carroll, acts as assistant cashier. The elder daughter, Irene, resides on the home ranch with her parents, and the younger, Beut Y., is the wife of George Voss, a druggist of Lakeport. To the prestige of the family name Lilburn H. Boggs has added by his honorable identification with the development of Lake county and particularly by his public-spirited efforts to secure for it the advantages of a railroad.

JAMES M. KERR.—A well-known citizen of Mendocino county is the hotel proprietor at Albion, James M. Kerr, who was born near Campbellford in the province of Ontario, Canada, July 6, 1858, and was bereft of his father, William, in May of 1864. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Ellen Meikeljohn, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, April 14, 1828, and at the age of fifteen years accompanied her parents to America, in 1843, settling with them on a Canadian farm of broad acreage but scant improvements. At the age of twenty years she became the wife of William Kerr, who was born in Ireland; and his death in 1864 left her with a family of seven children and practically nothing for their support. For this reason the children were obliged to become self-supporting at an early age. The son, James M., was sent to a Canadian farmer to work for board and clothes. He was ten years of age at the time and his work consisted mainly of the chores that form so large a part of farm work. Meanwhile he was sent to school in the winter months. He continued farm work in Ontario until 1881, when he went to Saginaw, Mich., where he secured employment in a saw-mill and continued for five years. Then he began to do railroad work.

During 1886 Mr. Kerr became an apprentice in the machine shops of the Pere Marquette Railroad at Saginaw, where he gave special attention to car construction. From Saginaw he was sent to Holly, Mich., in 1891 to act as inspector of cars for the same company. Upon the transfer of station and holdings to the Grand Trunk Railroad corporation in 1896, he resigned his position and took up other lines of enterprise. With Walter J. Moore as a partner he embarked in the ice business at Saginaw. At the expiration of three years he bought the interest of his partner in the business, which he continued for a short time alone and then sold to L. C. Smith & Co. Later he entered other lines of work, but the failure of his health resulting from rheumatism caused him to seek the benefits of the California climate. A first trip to the west was made in 1903. Soon he returned to Michigan greatly benefited by the vacation and change of climate, but the rigorous winters of his home state brought on a return of his former trouble and in 1904 he came to California to settle permanently. A few months in Mendocino county benefited him greatly, and after nine months in business at Caspar he sold out and joined his brother, Robert Kerr, in conducting the South Side hotel in Albion. The death of his brother in 1910 left him the sole manager of the business, in which his mother, who came to Mendocino county in 1887 and at

first settled on Salmon creek, is also interested. Fraternally he is connected with Aerie No. 833, Fraternal Order of Eagles at Fort Bragg, and also is a member of Holly Lodge No. 134, F. & A. M., at Holly, Mich. At Peterborough, Canada, February 19, 1880, he married Miss Sarah Jane Doherty, who was born in the province of Ontario April 23, 1859, and died at Holly, Mich., February 19, 1894, leaving two daughters, Stella May, Mrs. Fred Barton, of Saginaw, and Ethel Irene, who lives with her father.

HANS ANDERSON.—There is much work of a highly responsible nature involved in the management and successful conduct of the famous Bartlett Springs resort, in Lake county, a health and summer resort which has had long continued popularity. The water, noted for its medicinal qualities and highly esteemed for table use, is bottled and shipped in large quantities, being well known all over the Pacific coast especially, and in Central America as well. The site of the resort was discovered about forty years ago by a man named Bartlett traveling in search of health, and the delightful atmospheric conditions and mineral water so benefited him that he settled there. This was the beginning of a sanitarium which has since been visited by people from all parts of California, as well as from other states. For over eighteen years Hans Anderson has been engineer at the resort, and being a skillful machinist and plumber has been very valuable in looking after much of the equipment necessary for the comfort of the guests and the important sanitary arrangements.

Mr. Anderson was born in 1868 at Chicago, Ill., where his early life was spent. He had common school advantages in his native city, and started to learn his trade there, in 1888 coming out to California and first settling in San Francisco. At that place, at Sacramento, and at Dixon, Solano county, he continued to enlarge his experience as a machinist, and over eighteen years ago he took the position of engineer at Bartlett Springs, where he has been employed continually since. The very fact that he has been retained there so long speaks well for his ability and reliable character. He has adapted himself to the increased demands of his position as the place grew and developed, the care of the machinery and plumbing being a very important part of the direction of the vast establishment which has grown up at this point. Some idea of the responsibilities of his work may be gained from the statement that there are eighteen hundred acres of land in the Bartlett Springs property; that there are in all about two hundred buildings, including the three main hotel buildings, imposing and modernly appointed structures, and a number of housekeeping cottages upon the grounds for those who prefer family life, accommodating in all about five hundred guests; and there is a large swimming tank, steam laundry, and other conveniences which come within his province. The building erected for the season of 1911 has twenty rooms with baths and toilets, winter dining rooms and kitchen, hot and cold water in each room; there are two rooming houses besides the hotel cottages, and an inclosure with fourteen tents furnished for hotel use with running water in each. As a number of families make their summer home at this place everything is done to provide for their wants, and besides stores of various kinds there is a butcher shop equipped with a complete refrigerating plant, with facilities for making over a ton of ice a day. The cement swimming tank is twenty by eighty feet in dimensions, and the mineral, tub and vapor baths must all be liberally supplied, so that it will be seen that keeping the ma-

chinery and plumbing of this large and well organized establishment requires executive ability and thorough knowledge of sanitary engineering as well as mechanical skill. It is conceded that the obliging assistants have had much to do with the satisfaction guests have expressed with the excellent service, and Mr. Anderson has done his share toward looking after the comfort and health of those who have come to seek health or pleasure in this ideal spot. His industry and honorable life have won him the respect of his employers, who appreciate his devotion to their interests. By thrift he has been able to accumulate some valuable property, having three fine income properties at Sacramento and two residence properties at Lakeport. Though quiet and unassuming, without any desire to take part in public affairs, he takes a deep interest in their efficient administration, and is public-spirited about supporting high principles and the men who stand for them; politically he believes in the doctrines of the Republican party.

In 1897 Mr. Anderson married Miss Katie Lynch, step-daughter of John Ryan, a ranchman in the East Upper Lake precinct of Lake county, by whom she was brought up. Mrs. Anderson died in the fall of 1913, and the only child born to this union is also deceased. Mr. Ryan and Mr. Anderson have been associated in various matters for a number of years. Mr. Anderson is an Odd Fellow in good standing, belonging to the lodge at Dixon, Solano county.

CHARLES WHITED.—The postmaster at Willits, who was appointed to the office May 20, 1913, by President Wilson, taking the office July 11, 1913, ranks among the leading citizens of the valley and for years has been a leading factor in local public affairs, serving as town trustee for four years and also filling the office of town clerk with recognized fidelity and intelligence for eight years. Practically all of his life has been passed in Mendocino county, for, although a native of Iowa, having been born near Burlington, he was only two years of age when in 1869 his parents, Joseph and Mary (Short) Whited, came to California and selected for a permanent location the valley where subsequent years of energetic and business-like application deservedly have given them a high standing among pioneer families. Under the careful training of the father, who was the pioneer builder in Willits and rose from day work as a carpenter to the taking of important contracts, the sons, Charles and L. R., were instructed in every detail connected with the trade, so that in their present partnership as builders they are enabled to fill contracts with the most scrupulous exactness and devotion to detail. One of their recent important contracts has been that for the completion of eight miles of state highway north of Ukiah, a large enterprise in which they had D. L. Sawyer as an associate. In addition they have been awarded contracts for the building of many concrete bridges in the county, as well as the contracts for all of the houses erected at the plant of the Irvine-Muir Lumber Company.

From the age of sixteen years Charles Whited largely has devoted his time to the building business, although also in early life he taught school for a short time, operated a threshing machine and a sawmill and engaged in ranching in the valley. After some time given to ranching he erected the Palace hotel, now the Central, on Main street and served as proprietor of the same for ten years, meanwhile rebuilding it after it had been destroyed by fire. A goodly number of the houses and business buildings in Willits stand as monuments to his efficiency as a carpenter and he is still active in this line of work. Those who once have engaged his services retain thereafter a high



Chas. Whited

opinion of his skill in the building business. By his marriage to Miss Elizabeth J. Vincent, daughter of Frank Vincent, a pioneer blacksmith of the valley, he has one son, Carl, a graduate of the Willits high school and now an assistant in the Willits postoffice.

JOHN THOMAS BOND.—Mr. Bond has a fine estate of six hundred and forty acres in Morgan valley, all the improvements on which are the result of his own ambitious efforts. The eldest son of one of the oldest settlers in this region, he was born in the valley, has passed all his life on his native soil, and has the distinction of having been one of the pupils in attendance the first day school was opened there. All the members of the family have large interests in the locality, and he is no exception. Henry Bond, his father, popularly known as "Harry" Bond, came into Lake county in the year 1857, and has been a resident of Morgan valley since 1860. A native of England, born in Somersetshire March 12, 1832, son of Thomas and Mary (Ewletts) Bond, he is now past eighty-two years of age, but active and attending to various business affairs, a typical representative of the Quaker stock from which he springs. His parents had a family of five children: Amelia, who lived and died in England, became the wife of Charles Cullen and had three children; Henry is mentioned later; Thomas was an old-time miner who came to California in pioneer days; John died in Australia; William was in Australia when last heard from. The father lived and died in Somersetshire, where he followed the business of liveryman. He passed away in 1860, at the age of seventy-nine years, his wife dying in England at the same age, in 1869.

Henry Bond passed his early life in his native land, coming alone to America when a youth of seventeen, in 1849. Sailing from Liverpool, he landed at New York City after a voyage of eight weeks and three days, and proceeded from there to Skaneateles, N. Y., where he hired out as a farm hand. He earned \$15 at his first job, and for his second, in which he remained eight months, was promised \$8 a month, but the employer proved to be "poor pay," and Mr. Bond had to sue him for settlement of the note, which he received after much trouble. His next work was for a Quaker, with whom he remained four months, and after continuing to be employed thus for about five years he made up his mind to try gold digging in California. On the 1st of April, 1854, he embarked at New York for Panama, crossed the isthmus and came up to San Francisco, where he arrived April 12th. The mines were his objective point, and he was soon engaged in placer mining on the south fork of the American river, making \$3.50 a day "rocking." After a little while, when he had acquired some experience, he took up a new claim with two partners, and during the five months they worked it they made \$5000 apiece. Until 1857 Mr. Bond continued mining, and by hard work and thrift had accumulated \$13,000 in the few years of his stay in California. But the work did not agree with him, having brought on rheumatism, and finally an accident made him decide to give it up and return to farming, though under very different conditions from those with which he had become familiar in his youth. While he was engaged in hydraulic mining a bank of earth caved in and fell on him, injuring his head and hurting him so badly in other respects that he had to be turned over to the care of two doctors. At the time he weighed one hundred and eighty pounds, and had always been well and hearty, but he has never fully recovered his physical strength.

Leaving the mines, Mr. Bond came to Lake county in 1857, first settling in Coyote valley, where he took up the tract later known as the Phelan place. Within a couple of years, however, he was dispossessed by the Ritchie Company, who claimed it by right of former grant, and in the spring of 1860 he moved into Morgan valley, where he has since made his home. His first purchase was the home tract upon which he has resided ever since, and to which he has added by other purchases made from time to time, until he now owns seven hundred acres, besides which he has given his sons John and Joseph about one hundred and sixty acres apiece. He has resided longer at the same place than any other present resident in the valley, and his industrious years have been well rewarded. Though he faced new agricultural conditions when he settled down to farming, he adapted himself readily to them, as his success testifies, for he is one of the most prosperous men in his section. Besides attending to his own affairs he has found time to do good work for the locality, his services as school trustee having covered a period of eighteen years. Since 1856 he has voted the Democratic ticket and given his influence and aid to the candidates and measures of the party.

At the time of his settlement in Lake county Mr. Bond was unmarried. In 1859, while living in Coyote valley, he married Miss Martha Capps, by whom he had three children: John Thomas, who is a farmer in Morgan valley; Willie, who died when two years, two months old; and Joseph, who is a farmer in Morgan valley. About 1870 Mr. Bond married for his second wife Miss Mary Gentry, and to them were born four children, namely: Mamie, living in Nevada, who is the wife of Charles Burr and has one child; Frank, who married Iva Smith and has five living children (they live on the home ranch); Nettie, who died when eighteen years old; and Maude, who is the wife of Charles F. Frederickson, a Morgan valley farmer, and has six children.

John Thomas Bond was born October 21, 1861, in Morgan valley, and was reared on his father's ranch there. There, too, he obtained his early education, beginning to attend public school the first day it was opened in the valley, with Mr. Knight as teacher. Later he had the advantage of one winter term's attendance at the private school in Lower Lake taught by Mrs. Delmont. The home place was the practical school where he had training for his life work, and there he acquired the systematic methods and enterprising spirit which have marked every one of his undertakings. Since he commenced life on his own account he has acquired ownership of six hundred and forty acres in his native valley, and he has put a lifetime of well-directed labor in its development, all of which has been accomplished under his direction. Here he has established a most comfortable home, and he is profitably engaged in general farm work and stock raising, keeping ordinarily thirty head of cattle, eight horses and mules and forty hogs. Mr. Bond has taken considerable pride in the advancement of his locality, most of its transformation from the primitive state having taken place in his day, and he has not only done his share by opening up his own property to cultivation, but he has been public-spirited about assisting in the promotion of its social and educational interests. His particular work has been as member of the school board and school trustee, in which latter position he served twelve years. On purely political questions he is a Democrat like his father.



Ida Lathrop Mearns M. D.

When twenty-five years old, on May 1, 1887, Mr. Bond married in Morgan valley Miss Frances Palmer, who was born at Davis, Yolo county, and whose father, Jasper V. Palmer, settled in Morgan valley in 1870, becoming one of its highly prosperous ranchmen and leaving an estate of eight hundred acres, which is a notable property. Mr. Palmer lived in Illinois when a boy and came across the plains to California with ox teams in 1854, following mining for a few years. He then returned to New York, where he was married at Savona in 1859 to Deborah M. Wing, a native of that state, returning to Illinois in 1861 for a time before again crossing the plains to California, where they resided first near Davis, then came to Lake county in 1870. Mr. Palmer died at Santa Rosa in 1907, Mrs. Palmer's death having occurred at the old home in 1897. Of their five children four survive, Mrs. Bond being the third in order of birth. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bond: Joella Rose is the wife of Hugh Cross, of Lakeport, former editor of the Lake County Bee, and has two children, Gertrude I. and Ralph H.; Henry Victor assists on the home farm; Amy Alice is married to Richard Ford, who is in the boating business at Lakeport, and has a son, John Herbert.

Mr. Bond is a member of Lower Lake Parlor No. 159, N. S. G. W., and has been active in the interests of that organization, which he has served as trustee. His wife is a member of Laguna Parlor, N. D. G. W. No residents of Morgan valley are more highly respected by their neighbors and many friends than Mr. and Mrs. Bond, who always give of their time and means to any movement for the upbuilding and advancement of the county.

LATHROP MALPAS, M. D.—One of the most startling developments of the opening era of the twentieth century has been the advance made by women in every professional and occupative activity. Particularly has the medical science shown the results of the identification of women with its advance. In the study of therapeutics, in the development of the science of *materia medica*, in the practice of the profession and even in surgical cases requiring the most exact and unerring skill, women have stood side by side with men, winning a prestige that formerly would have been regarded as impossible and achieving a success that is drawing the science out of the realm of the empirical into the region of certainty, absoluteness and positive results. It is not too much to say that Dr. Malpas has borne her share in this task of advancement and by her own pronounced progress in the profession has shown what it is within the power of women to accomplish when their faculties are trained and their mental endowments rightly developed.

The distinction of rising to prominence among the professional leaders of Northern California supplements with Dr. Malpas the honor of being a native daughter of the state (having been born at San Jose) and the further honor of being the daughter of a devoted minister of the Gospel, Rev. Levy B. Lathrop, a New Yorker by birth and a Forty-niner by choice. The recipient of exceptional educational advantages, she attended the Hollister high school and after graduating therefrom became a student in Florence College. Later she took a course of study in Miss Field's Seminary at Oakland and still later had the advantages of a commercial course in Heald's Business College at San Francisco. In 1897 she was graduated from the Cooper Medical College, after which she spent one year as an interne at the San Francisco Children's hospital and a year in similar practice at Santa Barbara. After a period of professional service in the McNutt (afterward the St. Winifred) hospital at

San Francisco, she came to Ukiah in 1902 and has since conducted a hospital at this point, making a specialty of the treatment of women's and children's diseases and of surgical operations connected with the same. Journals devoted to therapeutics receive her careful study. It is ever her aim to keep abreast with modern developments in the profession and to this end she is a student of medical literature and an interested member of the Mendocino County, California State and American Medical Association, being secretary of the County Medical Society. All civic enterprises for the improvement and up-building of Ukiah and Mendocino county receive her hearty co-operation, and she gives willingly of time and means to forward all such movements. Evidence of her popularity in the county and city of her residence appears in her selection as chairman of the Ukiah Woman's Board for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition of 1915 at San Francisco, and in her recent service as matron of Casimir Lodge No. 252, Order of the Eastern Star, as well as in her distinct success as a physician and the recognition of her skill as a surgeon.

FRED LANGERMANN.—The head of a large family, with several sturdy sons whom he desired to interest in agriculture, Mr. Langermann made no mistake when in 1910 he came to Lake county and bought a tract of sixty acres in the South Kelseyville precinct. Since that time he has been making good as a farmer and getting established in the neighborhood where, in addition to managing his own property, he recently rented a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres from a neighbor. To manage so large a tract means intelligent work and unwearied energy, but he has proved equal to every emergency and shows the same sagacity in farming that he exercised in carpentering and contracting. Indeed, he is still in the building business and in all probability, as soon as his sons have gained efficiency in agricultural enterprises, he will return to specializing in contracts, for there is every reason to believe that the future is exceptionally bright for the building trades in Lake county.

Seven miles from Hamburg in Germany Fred Langermann was born July 1, 1857, and from there in 1868 he crossed the ocean to America with his mother, brothers and sisters, settling in Minnesota, fifty-four miles north of St. Paul, where he attended schools and gained a knowledge of the English language. Early in life he became proficient in carpentering, for which indeed he seemed to possess a decided native ability. During 1890 he left Minnesota for Oregon and settled in Portland, where he found employment at his trade. Little by little he rose in the confidence of those who had building contracts to give, and his success in construction work of all kinds was exceptional. In concrete as well as in frame construction he acquired proficiency and his only reason for giving up his work in Oregon to settle on a California farm was the desire to get his sons started along efficient lines of agriculture. During 1910 he left Sheridan, Yamhill county, and came down to this state, where he selected a favorable location in Lake county. While living in Sheridan he was one of the leading Masons of the blue lodge and was also active in the work of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During his residence in Minnesota, he married Miss Filora Pemberton June 25, 1882, and they are now the parents of seven children, namely: John, who aids his father on the home farm; Henry, who is married and living in San Francisco; Clifton and Earl, both helping on the farm; Griffin, Pearl and Ralph, attending school, all bright and capable young people whose preparation for efficient

life work is the chief ambition of their parents. Mrs. Langermann was born in Henry county, Iowa, daughter of William H. and Eliza P. (Davis) Pemberton, born in Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The father was a miller and also a minister in the Baptist church. Mrs. Langermann's maternal grandfather, Griffie Davis, was born in Virginia and was an uncle of Jefferson Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Langermann are both members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

JAMES O. McSPADDEN.—Another of the real California pioneers, one who came to the state when he was but twenty-one, is James O. McSpadden, now one of the most prosperous farmers and stockmen in Mendocino county. He crossed the plains with ox teams in 1858, and has lived in the west continuously since that time, principally in California, but for a time having lived in Nevada.

Mr. McSpadden is a native of Tennessee, having been born in Calhoun, McMinn county, May 16, 1836. He is the descendant of an old Scotch family which settled in Virginia in an early day. His father was James Walker McSpadden, and was born in Virginia, removing to Tennessee when he was a young man. When the son James was yet a lad the family returned to Virginia, and he was reared on his father's farm there, attending the public schools in his district. When he was twenty-one years of age he determined to come west, and crossed the plains in a "prairie schooner" with ox teams in 1857, in company with a man named Thomas Potter, starting from Missouri. Arriving in California, he remained for a year at Napa, and in 1858 located in Mendocino county. He was employed for a number of years on various ranches in Anderson valley, and also worked in the woods and in the lumber camps and saw mills. He finally settled in Bell Valley, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising.

During the early part of his residence in the west Mr. McSpadden spent two years in Nevada, but the conditions there did not appeal to him, and at the end of that time he returned to California, and has since then made his home continuously in Mendocino county. He has been very successful in the stock business, and has purchased and improved several tracts of valuable land. He is at present owner of one of the finest properties in the valley, and is one of the oldest settlers in the county. He is highly respected as a citizen and as a friend and neighbor, and enjoys the friendship of a wide circle.

The marriage of Mr. McSpadden took place in Ukiah June 19, 1893, uniting him with Miss Maria Miller, who lived but eighteen months after her marriage. Mr. McSpadden has not remarried.

SWAN W. YOUNG.—Among the health and pleasure resorts of Lake county which have enjoyed continued favor for years, Newman Springs has become well known for its comforts and fine location, as well as for the waters whose curative qualities are sufficient to attract many. Mr. Young has been the proprietor since 1898, and with commendable enterprise has succeeded in building up a fine patronage, in spite of the fact that there are various other resorts in the region which have been much longer established. His chicken dinners are so popular as to make his place a favorite stopping point for driving parties, and his mechanical skill is often in demand for the repair of vehicles of all kinds—a very present help to those overtaken with accidents on the road. Mr. Young has a powerful physique and in his younger

days was an amateur pugilist of some note, hence the club room with athletic appliances and training quarters at his resort.

A native of Sweden, Mr. Young was born near Christianstad October 6, 1862, son of West and Kate Young. His mother died when he was only a boy, and the father remarried. There were four children by the first union: Swan W.; Nils, a bricklayer and plasterer by occupation, who resides at Galesburg, Ill.; John, a railroad man, also living at Galesburg; and a daughter that died in infancy. To the second marriage were born two children: Carrie, who is married and lives in Chicago, Ill.; and Joseph, a bricklayer, settled in British Columbia.

Ever since his mother died Swan W. Young has made his own way in the world. When a young man of nineteen years he came to America, and during his first four years in this country lived at Galesburg, Ill. Then he spent some time in Kansas and worked in Colorado, at Denver, being engaged at grading on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. Within a short time, however, he came to California, first locating at San Francisco, and in 1888 coming to Lake county, that year entering the employ of the Bartlett Springs Company. During the summer season he was engaged as stable man at the resort, in the winters returning to San Francisco, where he worked as longshoreman or at any other employment—generally heavy work—which would bring him an honest living. Because of his steadiness and reliability, and his aptitude for mechanical work, he was made head stable man, and while thus engaged became an expert horseshoer—a valuable accomplishment, most important to the safety of travelers among the mountains. There are comparatively few blacksmiths who understand the shoeing of horses as thoroughly as Mr. Young. Having worked steadily and saved his money, he concluded to try business on his own account in 1898, and accordingly bought the place, known as Newman Springs, one and a half miles northwest of Bartlett Springs, that year. It is situated in the Bartlett Springs precinct, and one of the several fine springs on his property yields a water which looks and tastes exactly like that of the celebrated Bartlett spring. The Newman or Soap Creek spring is another particularly fine one, and there is another spring strong with iron. These waters have high medicinal value, obstinate cases of eczema and other skin ailments having been known to yield readily to their continued use, and their effects on the liver and kidneys are invigorating and salutary. They are recommended highly as an antiseptic and alterative, stimulating all the secretions of the body, eliminating diseased conditions, and particularly benefiting cases of sciatic rheumatism, blood poisoning and similar maladies.

Newman Springs resort is delightfully and romantically situated among the Bartlett mountains in close proximity to the Big Horse mountain. During Mr. Young's ownership it has been improved in many respects which have increased its desirability both as a health and a pleasure resort. The Newman house having burned down, he replaced it with a substantial building, and the barns and bathhouse are also of his construction. His versatility and skill as a mechanic have stood him in good stead in all this process of development. He is able to do cement work and carpentry as well as the experienced tradesman in these lines, and combined with his capacity for much heavy work this has been a great advantage where there is so much to be done with proper help not always available. The fine bathing house he has built has a tank large enough to accommodate a score or more of bathers. Mr. Young



J M Church

keeps personal oversight of the table provisions and service, a fact which is thoroughly appreciated by those who relish good home cooking such as he places before his guests. Together with his pleasant personality the many good points of Newman Springs are drawing an increased patronage yearly. He has the faculty of making his guests feel at home, and his obliging disposition complements a familiarity with the requirements of his business which assures them that everything possible will be done for their comfort.

Mr. Young is six feet tall and weighs two hundred pounds—all solid muscle. His fists, arms and shoulders are tremendous, and though he never entered the pugilistic ring except as an amateur he had the reputation of delivering as heavy a blow as some of the famous professionals. But although he acquired great skill in the art of self-defense and boxing he did not attempt to follow it as a professional, in spite of his manifest qualifications. But his former prowess has kept him interested in such sports, and a number of pugilists have come to the springs to take the baths and train, the club-room and training quarters being fitted with punching bag, dumbbells and other appliances. Mr. Young is justly popular and respected, and in his success has the good-will of all who know him.

JOSEPH MARTIN CHURCH.—On the Canadian side of Lake Erie within fifty miles of Niagara Falls, near Brantford, Brant county, Ontario, Joseph Martin Church was born on New Year's day of 1858, the eldest son of Seth and Harriet (Harrison) Church, the former of Canadian birth and the latter of English blood. Of his immediate family there still remain in Brant county an own brother, George W., of Brantford, and a half-brother, Duncan Church, who lives on a farm ten miles west of Brantford. The original American location of the family had been in New England and Philip Church, a native of that section of country, but in young manhood a resident first at Troy, N. Y., and later at Syracuse, the same state, had been the first to establish a home in Canada, where for a long period of industrious activity he engaged in lumbering, an occupation in turn followed by Seth and Joseph Martin Church. The latter at the age of fifteen removed with other members of the family to a farm and for a year aided in the tilling of the soil. A decided bent for machinery and mechanical work led him to become an apprentice in a shop at Brantford at the age of sixteen and there he not only learned the trade of machinist, but in addition studied the principles of engineering. His wages the first year were \$4 a week, the second year \$7, the third year \$10, while the fourth, when practically a finished machinist, he received only \$12 a week, and during all of this time he paid his own board. At the end of this period of training, he began to work as machinist and engineer in Ontario and it was not until 1886, when he was twenty-eight, that he gave up work in Canada for the purpose of removing to California. During 1888 he returned to Ontario and married Miss Alpharetta Churchill of Brantford, who accompanied him to the west and presides with tactful hospitality over their comfortable home.

For the first year of California residence Mr. Church ran a stationary engine for a creamery at Bakersfield owned by the Carr and Haggin interests. Coming to Lakeport in 1887, he became engineer at the Lakeport flouring mill and after seven years in that capacity he and Jabez Banks purchased the mill, which they operated under the title of Banks & Church. After a successful period of co-operation in that business, in 1906 Mr. Church sold

his interest to Mr. Banks and embarked in general merchandising. He is now the proprietor of the largest department store in Lakeport, his establishment containing a varied assortment of dry goods, groceries, shoes, men's furnishings and other merchandise, the stock and fixtures having a conservative valuation of \$20,000. The closest attention is given to every detail connected with the store. Prompt payment of bills gives such advantages in discounts that prices are often much lower than in other establishments in town. Besides attractive prices, the store is also noteworthy by reason of convenience of arrangement, harmony of displays and completeness of appointments. Added to all else is the unvarying courtesy of the proprietor, whose genial but commanding presence inspires confidence and whose interest in the wants of patrons causes him to do all within his power to fill their orders efficiently and with promptness. Aside from his duties at his business establishment he finds leisure for the work of the local Masonic Blue Lodge, in which he is a Past Master (having been made a Mason in Hartley Lodge No. 199, F. & A. M. of Lakeport, and for the duties of steward and trustee in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Although not a politician, he keeps posted concerning public affairs and votes the Republican ticket. Versatile in abilities, with the talents that would have brought success in varied lines of endeavor, he is a splendid type of the Canadian-American citizens of California and is highly honored in Lakeport, where his devotion to the church, his interest in charities, prominence in business, combined with and inspired by a serene disposition and earnest Christian character, give him a place in the very forefront of the progressive citizenship of the place.

OSCAR E. MEDDAUGH.—The veteran druggist of Lakeport has been engaged in business at his present headquarters in the Levy block on the corner of Third and Main streets since the year 1893 as the sole proprietor and for five years prior thereto had an interest in the same concern as a member of the firm of Maxwell & Meddaugh. Although identified with the apothecary's business for perhaps thirty years altogether, Mr. Meddaugh is still in the prime of manhood, with the possibility of many years of continued service in the future. We pay homage to such men as James G. Blaine, who wrote instructively on Twenty Years in Congress; but twenty or more years in the drug business in the same place attracts little attention, although it is an accomplishment equally valuable and worthy of praise. During all of these years Mr. Meddaugh has maintained his reputation for ability and integrity. He and his wife have reared a family of four children and their highest ambition has been to give to each the best of educational advantages. But his achievements have not been limited to business integrity and domestic welfare; always he has been a positive factor for the moral good and spiritual uplift of the community. Not only is he a leading member of the Baptist Church of Lakeport, but he is also a strong temperance advocate and an active worker for the prohibition cause. At times his business has been threatened and he may have lost trade by his temperance sentiments, but he has never failed to speak out boldly against the saloon and the legalized liquor traffic. In national politics he votes with the Republican party. A man of positive convictions and purposeful character, he believes in the good and eschews the bad. In all local matters he desires to stand for the greatest good to all, for progress, truth and right. Such men furnish the best types of

the citizenship of California and are a source of uplift to their adopted communities.

In the county of Oxford near the town of Tilsonburg, Ontario, Canada, Oscar E. Meddaugh was born February 6, 1863. There he received a common-school education and there he learned the drug business with William McDonald of Tilsonburg. After considerable experience he became a registered pharmacist. During 1886 he married Mary E. Haycock, who was born and reared near Tilsonburg. Accompanied by his wife he came to California and arrived at Lakeport September 22, 1888. Immediately afterward he bought an interest in the drug business of W. A. Maxwell on Main street. At the time of the completion of the Levy block in 1891 the business was moved to the present location, where since 1893 Mr. Meddaugh has been the sole proprietor of an important concern, carrying a stock that, with the fixtures, represents a very large investment. Meanwhile he and his wife have erected a handsome residence in Lakeport and have become prominent in the representative social activities of the town, where their attractive home is known as a center of gracious hospitality. Their eldest son, E. Stuart, is a member of the class of 1914, University of California; the only daughter, I. Jean, is a junior in the same institution; the third child, G. Wallace, is a sophomore in the Lakeport Union high school; and the youngest son, Oscar E., Jr., is a pupil in the Lakeport grammar school.

WILLIAM LLOYD WALLACE.—Of the qualities that combine to give individuality to the character of Mr. Wallace a stranger is most forcibly impressed by his progressive spirit. In agriculture he has little use for antiquated methods whose only recommendation is their long usage. If a modern innovation appears to be feasible he does not hesitate to experiment with it, whether the innovation be in the line of soil cultivation or new machinery or in the care of stock. It is said that he was the first farmer in Redwood valley to install a silo. Having made a study of ensilage and the feeding of silage to cattle and milch cows during the winter months and having become convinced of the utility and economy of the project, he decided to experiment along this line and the result already has justified his faith in that modern development of stock-feeding. In irrigation matters also he has been a pioneer and promoter. Realizing that the long summer droughts form the greatest drawback to successful farming in Mendocino county he took steps to secure irrigation from the river and through his foresight in this direction he is enabled to raise crops valuable but not otherwise possible.

In the neighboring county of Humboldt, at Eureka, Mr. Wallace was born September 16, 1887, and there he attended the public schools, graduating in 1906 from the Eureka high school and then spending a year as a student in a business college. After about one year in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, he came to the Redwood valley and since then has been identified with the farming interests of Mendocino county. On July 21, 1912, he was united in marriage with Miss Rena Ford, who was born in Mendocino county March 12, 1892, the daughter of E. M. Ford, and granddaughter of William Ford, honored pioneers intimately associated with the early history of this section. With his wife Mr. Wallace holds membership in the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with Eureka Camp No. 652, B. P. O. E. On coming to this county October 11, 1909, he purchased fourteen hundred and fifty acres comprising what is known as the old English ranch

and he was the first man to file a water right on the Russian river above Calpella. Sixty-five acres, being bottom land, proved exceptionally well adapted to alfalfa, which he raised in large quantities. On that farm he made a specialty of Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs. Early in 1912 he sold the ranch to the Finnish colony and in June moved from the place to his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres, of which he is a half owner with Wesley Ford. It is highly cultivated land situated two miles north of Ukiah on the road to Willits. The largest plant on the river for irrigation in Mendocino county is to be seen on this ranch and they find it a valuable acquisition during seasons of drought. Forty acres of the land are kept in grain and forty-eight acres in hops, while twenty acres are seeded to alfalfa and three acres are in a thrifty orchard of Bartlett pears, the whole forming a valuable estate whose varied products bring in a neat income as a reward of the care and skillful management of the owners.

FRANK DUNCAN.—The entire life activities of Frank Duncan were identified with the vicinity of Hopland, where he was born at the old homestead of his father, Elijah Duncan, March 30, 1875, and where, having completed the studies of the grammar school in the village, he engaged in the butcher business with his brother, Elijah, Jr., later with James Clendenin, purchasing the livery stable previously owned by Mr. Buckman. At the expiration of eight years the livery business was sold and he thereupon devoted himself to the improvement of his farm of one hundred and forty acres at the foot of Duncan's Peak, about three-fourths of a mile south of Hopland. This tract he had acquired some years prior to his removal from town. For a number of years before his death, which occurred July 1, 1911, he devoted himself exclusively to the cultivation of the rich valley land embraced within the boundaries of the farm. While he had a vineyard of twenty acres on the ranch and found the raising of grapes a profitable adjunct of general agriculture, he was not a specialist. The list of products from his farm included grain and hay, cattle and hogs. It was his belief and the opinion also of his wife, whose intelligent co-operation greatly aided him in the expansion of their interests, that the raising of diversified products protected farmers from the financial troubles that invariably accompany the failure of a specialized line of labor; hence he divided his interests between grain, fruit and live stock, and by this means each year witnessed a gradual and profitable expansion of his interests. Fraternally he was identified with the Foresters and maintained an interest in their work.

It was, however, in his home that the hopes and happiness of Mr. Duncan most deeply centered. There his noble qualities stood out in greatest prominence. To promote the welfare of wife and child was his highest ambition. Arduous application and unwearied energy enabled him to leave them comfortably situated on the home farm, which Mrs. Duncan with the efficient help of her father, Judge James Clendenin, continues to operate with sagacious judgment. The Clendenin family is of Scotch lineage and was founded in America during the colonial era, Jock Clendenin, the great-great-grandfather of James, having crossed the ocean from Scotland and settled in Kentucky in 1773. At the beginning of the next century the family became represented in Illinois. William Simpson Clendenin, a native of Old Kaskaskia, Ill., served in the Black Hawk war in the same regiment with Abraham Lincoln. While serving in the army he was stationed for a time in Wisconsin

and there became interested in lead mining. On receiving an honorable discharge from the army he returned to Southern Wisconsin and took up mining in Grant county, where his son James was born at Potosi December 21, 1849. The discovery of gold in California attracted him from the lead mines of Wisconsin, and in 1850, leaving his family at the old home, he joined the rush to the gold fields, where for five years he engaged in mining in the Sierra Nevadas. On returning to Wisconsin he remained for eight years in various business activities and meanwhile offered his services to the Union at the time of the Civil war, but was rejected on account of age. Prevented from fighting under the stars and stripes, he brought his family to California in 1863 and settled on raw land near Ripon, San Joaquin county, where he followed farming until his death.

The journey across the plains with horse and mule teams was made by James Clendenin with his parents when he was thirteen years of age. After reaching his majority he engaged in raising grain in San Joaquin county. During 1892 he came to Mendocino county, accompanied by his family, which comprised his wife and two daughters, Elizabeth and Charlotte. The latter afterward became the wife of H. G. Grant, a hardware merchant in Cloverdale. The former was born near Stockton and June 5, 1902, at San Francisco, became the wife of Frank Duncan, their union being blessed with one daughter, Dorothy. Mrs. Laura (Seavy) Clendenin, the mother of Mrs. Duncan, was born in Washington county, Me., and was a daughter of Seth A. Seavy, who came around Cape Horn to California in 1852, and followed mining for some years. Returning to Maine, he volunteered in the Union army at the opening of the Civil war and remained in service for four years, being honorably discharged at the close of the struggle. Later he returned to California, where eventually he died in San Francisco. For many years James Clendenin served as a member of the school board and at this writing he is justice of the peace. One of his first enterprises after coming to Mendocino county was the planting of a prune orchard on the east side of the river. After disposing of the orchard he engaged in the livery business with Mr. Duncan and since the death of the latter the Judge has given much of his time to the supervision of the farm in the interests of his daughter, Mrs. Duncan.

THOMAS D. BALDERSTON.—One who has merited the recognition of the people of this county for his inflexible honor, his integrity and the sterling traits of character which have been evidenced in his every movement in business, social and public life is Thomas D. Balderston, proprietor of the Calpella Hotel. Naturally endowed with unusual qualities of mind and experienced in the ways of life by his travels and the many trades he has followed, he has acquired an inner knowledge of the world which few men possess. His first home was in Dolington, Bucks county, Pa., where he was born May 29, 1861, the son of John and Elizabeth (McMaster) Balderston, who sent him to the common schools of the district and reared him to a life of industry. When sixteen years of age he left home to go to Texas, where he worked at various trades for a short time. The spirit of wandering, the desire to see the world and a hope to find better and more lucrative employment, took him to many states in the Union until in 1885, when he came to Rocklin, Placer county, Cal., where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as brakeman. Later as conductor and then as yardmaster, he remained with the company until about 1897, when he resigned

to conduct a hotel and rooming house. He continued for about ten years in this enterprise, in which he was quite successful, but later moved to Emeryville, where he engaged in the lodging house business for several years.

When Mr. Balderston came to Mendocino county in March, 1910, he settled in Calpella, where he purchased a hotel and also a feed and fuel yard, and this is the business he follows today. Popular, genial and thoughtful in all his dealings, he enjoys a gratifying patronage which attests to his good management and sagacious judgment. He is a charter member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Rocklin, where he became a member at twenty-six years of age. Mrs. Balderston was in maidenhood Miss Grace Kuhfeld, a native of Sierra county, Cal.

ELIJAH RENSHAW POTTER.—That Mr. Potter was among the very earliest settlers of Round valley is attested in the fact that when he came to this district it contained forty residents, there being thirty-five men, three women and two children. Of that small company of pioneers, who endured the privations of frontier existence and met with courage the vicissitudes of life in a region far removed from railroads, he is perhaps the only survivor. One of the most serious obstacles which the pioneers confronted was the enmity of the Indians, who were at the time so numerous that determined co-operation on their part would have exterminated the white men. It was necessary to keep a vigilant outlook, lest in an unexpected hour the savages would surround a home for an attack. Mr. Potter knows much about the dangers in this direction, for he was only fifteen years of age when he fought his first battle with the red men, this being at Silver Creek, Eldorado county. Later he bore a part in other skirmishes, in which the victories of the settlers forced their enemies to seek other hunting grounds. He served in two different Indian wars, in 1851 and 1859, on account of which he draws a pension. Of course there were no schools in those days, but as families began to take up homesteads and children became numerous in the valley, it was necessary to provide buildings and teachers so that schools could be started, and in all of this forward work he bore a part.

Near the Tennessee river on a farm in Jackson county, Ala., Elijah Renshaw Potter was born December 1, 1835, and from there in 1843 he was taken by his parents to Springfield, Mo. The family was poor and the necessity of self-support took him from school at the age of thirteen. When gold was discovered in California and messengers brought the great news to Missouri he was fourteen, an age when many boys would hesitate about leaving home on a long journey, perhaps never to return. With customary enthusiasm and fearlessness he joined an expedition bound for the west and on his arrival began to prospect in Placer county. He vividly recalls the wild excitement prevailing at the time of the admission of California into the Union, September 9, 1850. For ten years he was employed at hydraulic mining in Shasta county and during a part of the time he met with encouraging success.

A trip of investigation to Mendocino county convinced Mr. Potter of the fertility of its soil and the value of its forests. He took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Round valley, cleared the land and began the task of cultivation, in due time proving up on the property, which he then sold. Thereupon he took up another claim a short distance from the first, and this he still owns, having much of the time devoted it to the raising of hogs and cattle. About 1908 he purchased his present home place in

Covelo, where he still engages in farming. Notwithstanding his advanced age he still follows the trade of a trapper with skill and success.

For four years he served as road overseer of Round valley, where from 1905 to 1909 he also filled the office of justice of the peace. Although he never studied law, he displayed considerable knowledge of the profession as justice and his decisions were characterized by impartiality and intelligence. Public affairs always have interested him and he devotes much of his leisure to the thoughtful consideration of national problems. In religion he upholds Baptist doctrines and has long been identified with the denomination.

Mr. Potter was married in Ukiah in 1868 to Miss Susan M. Atkinson, born in Placer county, Cal., and they have three children, viz., P. G., Melinda (Mrs. Bucknell) and Robert A., all of Covelo.

WILLIAM W. THATCHER.—The changes wrought in Mendocino county by about one-half century of progress have been witnessed and to a large degree promoted by Mr. Thatcher, a pioneer upbuilder of Hopland and vicinity. It was during 1867 that, having heard favorable reports concerning this county and further being informed of a general store offered for sale at Hopland, he came on horseback over the mountains to Ukiah and there turned southward, in due time arriving at Hopland, where in less than an hour he had purchased Conner's store. The quickness of judgment exhibited in that transaction is one of his leading characteristics, and even now, when more than four score years have laid their burden upon body and mind, he still surprises acquaintances with instantaneous decisions whose wisdom is proved by subsequent events. When once a decision is made, no later vacillation or regret mars his purposeful activities, and this attitude of mind appears in the fact that from 1867 to the present time he has continued to be the owner of the same store, although with advancing years he has turned over to his son, Evan, its general management. When he came here and for some years after his arrival the population was to some extent transient and not altogether desirable, but later the floating element sought other centers of activity and the permanent population took on its present form of thrift, energy and high principles of honor, giving to this part of the county a citizenship as desirable as it is prosperous and efficient.

From early life Mr. Thatcher was familiar with privations and inured to hardships. He was born near Springfield, Clark county, Ohio, November 8, 1831, and at the age of fourteen his father, James, having died, he took up the burden of the family maintenance and the farm management. Of course it was not possible for him to attend school with any regularity, hence he is mainly self-educated. The energy and determination of the little family made possible the buying of a small farm, and this he managed until the second marriage of his mother, after which he was free to take up the trade of a carpenter under an old acquaintance, Jimmie Johnson. The fact that an uncle, Hezekiah Thatcher, had sent back favorable reports from California led him to come to the west via the isthmus in 1854, at first joining the uncle in Yolo county, sixteen miles west of Davisville. In the following decade he earned a livelihood along various lines of enterprise. Day labor as a carpenter and the building of a ferry boat to cross the tules preceded the operation of a livery barn at Placerville. On the burning down of the stable he engaged as storekeeper at the Daily ranch, seventeen miles west of Sacramento. Next he built an inn at Whitehall on the road from Sacramento to

Virginia City, and this he conducted with fair success until the building of the railroad took him off the regular line of daily travel, after which he changed his location to Mendocino county. In 1869 he burned the brick used in the erection of a new store room and here he has since carried on a general mercantile business. In the meantime he has bought and sold a number of ranches and has seen property double and treble in value. About 1890 he erected the Thatcher hotel at Hopland, a substantial building with large rooms, high ceilings, modern equipment and excellent accommodations for the traveling public, the place being considered at the time of its erection by far the best-built hotel in the county.

In politics Mr. Thatcher has been a Republican ever since the organization of the party. Temperance principles receive his staunch support. Movements for the upbuilding of Hopland have his co-operation, and even now, although obliged by advancing years to forego a leading part in progressive projects, his support is none the less staunch and his patriotic spirit none the less genuine. By his marriage in Sacramento to Miss Sarah E. Roach, a native daughter of California, he is the father of five children now living, namely: Arthur, an attorney in Eureka; Evan, who has charge of the store at Hopland; Millie, who married John Kemp and lives in Los Angeles; Sarah and Edith, both of whom married attorneys, the former now in the Sandwich Islands and the latter a resident of California.

WILLIAM DUNCAN.—The original identification of the Duncan family with Mendocino county dates back to July of 1858, when Elijah Hall Duncan became one of the earliest settlers in the fertile valley surrounding the present site of Hopland. There was little except the soil to attract an American to this then isolated region, whose primitive inhabitants, the savage Indians, still lingered among the lonely mountains and threatened the white settlers with extinction. With the utter fearlessness that had always been one of his leading attributes of character Mr. Duncan proceeded to carry out plans for permanent settlement. By a payment of \$1,000 in cash and fifty head of cattle he was able to obtain the title to seventeen hundred acres, part of which he afterward sold at \$2.50 per acre, and that eventually, proving to be valuable for the raising of hops, became very high-priced. On that great ranch he first built a rude shack which did service until he moved to the county road, when he built a five-room log cabin. This later gave way to a modern and commodious residence erected on the hill by the county road, at the end of Duncan lane. His possessions finally embraced three ranches aggregating forty-one hundred acres, on which he engaged in raising farm products as well as horses, mules, cattle and sheep. From his home could be seen Duncan's peak, which was named in his honor. His name is also perpetuated in Duncan springs, which he discovered on his ranch and which, on an analysis of the water, was discovered to contain curative properties in highly valuable proportions.

The life of this honored pioneer began in Tennessee December 8, 1824, and closed in Mendocino county July 23, 1889, after three years of failing health. That he achieved success was due to his own inherent powers and not to any favors shown him by destiny. When only eight years of age he was deprived by death of his father and mother. The family previously had moved to Missouri and there he learned the trade of a tanner and for some years operated a plant of his own. April 15, 1856, he married Elizabeth



William Duncan

Craddock, a native of Virginia. Their bridal tour consisted of a trip across the plains to California. A wagon drawn by oxen conveyed the necessities of the long journey. In addition they had on starting one hundred and sixty head of cattle. Of these the Indians took forty head. With the balance they were able to embark in stock-raising after their arrival in Sonoma county on the 7th of September. The original location was six miles east of Healdsburg, whence in the summer of 1858 Mr. Duncan brought his family and his cattle to the mouth of Feliz creek, where he began ranching and stock-raising in Sanel valley. Always a promoter of any enterprise for the benefit of the farming interests of the district, he was the second man to set out hops, and for years had on his ranch the largest field of this crop grown in the entire county. There still stands in the valley the old hop kiln erected by him, which was one of the first of its kind here. Besides drying his own hops in the kiln he accommodated his neighbors in the same way and proved a most helpful citizen as well as a progressive farmer. His wife, who survived him, continued at the old homestead until her death April 28, 1905. Their family numbered ten children and six of these are still living, the youngest being William, who was born July 31, 1872, and who received his education in local schools and the San Francisco Business College. After the death of his father he took an active part in the management of the ranch.

Upon his marriage in 1895 to Miss Jennie A. Barker, a native of Mendocino county, Mr. Duncan rented the sheep ranch east of Hopland that belonged to the family estate. The property is still under his supervision and is owned by himself and a brother, E. J., being devoted by them to the sheep industry. The tract comprises three thousand two hundred and seventy acres and contains at this writing about fourteen hundred head of Spanish merino sheep. Mr. Duncan makes his home in Hopland, where in 1912 he bought the general mercantile store formerly owned by his brother, Samuel, and this establishment he is now managing with efficiency and success. In politics he votes with the Democratic party. Although not identified with any religious organization, he is a generous contributor to the Christian Church, to which his wife belongs, and he has also aided other movements for the uplifting of the community. In his family there are three children, Neva, Terrel LeRoy and William H. His enterprising spirit is recognized by his acquaintances, who appreciate his willingness to give of his time and influence to aid local projects of merit. In his circle of associates he is esteemed for his sterling worth.

CHARLES MARTIN BUCKNELL.—The northern coast country of California has been the home of Mr. Bucknell throughout his entire life. From his birth, which occurred October 23, 1867, the family lived in Lake county until the fall of 1879, when removal was made to Mendocino county. His schooling had commenced in his native county and was continued in Round valley, but his educational opportunities were meager, and the information he now possesses is the result of self-culture and observation rather than attendance at school. Comforts were few in his childhood home. The most diligent labor was necessary in order to provide for the family the necessities of existence; there was no thought concerning the luxuries. With willing hands and cheerful heart he took up his share of the burden and aided his stepfather in the maintenance of the family, continuing to thus assist until the time of his marriage to Miss Linnie Potter, a native of Round valley and member of an honored pioneer family.

Steady work for a number of years on ranches and the utmost economy in every expenditure put Mr. Bucknell in a position where it was possible for him to invest in land. The purchase of one hundred and fifty-nine acres in 1893 made him one of the land-owners in Round valley, where he farmed for some time with the usual share of reverses and successes. Renting the farm to a tenant in 1902, he became an employe on the Dave Johnson ranch, where he remained for seven years. On selling the home farm at that time he invested the proceeds in a livery business at Covelo, where at present he owns the only livery and stage stables in the entire valley. Besides the usual livery trade he hauls freight for stores in Covelo and owns a passenger stage and fast freight line between Covelo and Dos Rios, a distance of fourteen miles. As a business man he is energetic and efficient, keeping a close oversight of every detail connected with the stable and the stage line and managing affairs so as to secure a profit without making an undue charge for services in his line. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. Fraternally he is connected with Covelo Camp No. 635, Woodmen of the World, while in religion he is an earnest member of the Baptist Church.

GUY HASKETT.—The fourth in the family of five children that blessed the union of Samuel W. and Miranda (Barnes) Haskett, who are represented elsewhere in this volume, was Guy Haskett, who was born in Petaluma, Cal., December 19, 1859. He was reared in Ukiah, where he attended the public schools until nineteen years of age, when he began working on neighboring ranches. He married when quite young, and after marriage he was employed on the Walker Valley ranch for Mr. Angle, later buying a ranch of his own of one hundred and sixty acres in the Little Lake valley, three miles east of Willits. Here he engaged in raising hay and potatoes for about twenty years, making this ranch his home and actively superintending all affairs pertaining to it.

Mr. Haskett was married in Ukiah to Anna Angle, the daughter of Rench Angle, a native of Hancock county, Ill., having been born there in 1828. In 1831 Mr. Angle's parents moved to St. Clair county, that state, and there he received his education. When fifteen years old he started out in the world for himself, first going to Chariton county, Mo., and later to Quincy, Ill., where he was employed in chopping wood along the Mississippi river for fifty cents a cord. He then went to Warsaw, Hancock county, Ill., and while there learned of the gold strike in California. Starting for the west May 15, 1850, he first located in Placerville September 23 following, and there he remained until 1854, when he purchased a farm twelve miles from Marysville. Not finding conditions as favorable as he hoped, he moved to Mendocino county and engaged in farming in Walker valley, where he bought the home place of one thousand acres, adding to his original purchase until he had sixteen thousand acres devoted to sheep raising and general farming, and here he passed the remaining years of his life. While spending the winter of 1858-59 in the vicinity of Victoria, on Vancouver Island, he discovered the first gold found on the island, since which time more or less of the precious metal has been mined there. Mr. Angle married in June, 1859, Catherine Orender, a native of Illinois, and their daughter Anna was married to Mr. Haskett February 10, 1885.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haskett there were born seven children. They are: Amy, a graduate of the College of the Pacific at San Jose in 1913, now teach-

ing school in Mendocino county: Max, employed by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad; Ethel and Bertha, students attending the University of California; Victor and Bessie, pupils of the Willits high school, class of 1914; and Eleanore. Mrs. Haskett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, always entering into its various benevolences. Mr. Haskett is a member of the Woodmen of the World and in national politics is a Democrat. He has always achieved success in his farming enterprise, being one of the widely known stockmen in the vicinity, and is admired and respected by everyone. He is a worthy native son of California, of whom she is justly proud.

M. H. IVERSEN.—The bar of Mendocino county has a popular and promising representative in M. H. Iversen, who since being admitted to practice in the courts of California has maintained a law office in the county, being a member of the firm of Preston & Preston, of Ukiah. All of his life has been passed in this county, where he was born at Point Arena in 1883 and where he received a grammar-school education, supplemented by self-culture that has given him breadth of mental vision and depth of thought. While yet a mere lad, untrained in the wisdom of schools or of the world, his ambitions turned toward the law as the desired sphere of his future activities, but the necessity of self-support as well as a decided fitness for pedagogical work turned his attention temporarily toward school-teaching. His first term of school was taught in the McKinley district. Later he was retained as principal of the Mendocino city school. After eight years devoted to educational work, during which period all of his vacational leisure was given to the study of the law, he relinquished teaching to devote himself to his chosen profession, being admitted to the bar in 1909, and in June of that year he associated himself with the present firm, taking charge of the Fort Bragg office. Elected city attorney of Fort Bragg April 18, 1910, he filled the position with intelligence, fidelity and efficiency until January, 1914, when he resigned and moved to Ukiah, giving his attention to the firm's interests in the county seat.

Retirement from the work of teaching did not cause Mr. Iversen to lose interest in educational matters; on the other hand, his co-operation in public-school work is as active as in the days of his own service as a teacher. From July of 1909 to July of 1911 he served as a member of the county board of education, and for one year of the time he was honored with the office of president. It has been recognized by the people that he is not only interested in the free-school system, but abundantly qualified by experience, deep study of the subject and constant observation concerning advancement made in the standard of education to promote the progress of the schools of his community. Besides being one of the organizers, he is also one of the first directors of the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank and a promoter of the welfare of this growing concern. Fraternally he is connected with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and has passed all the chairs in the local camp of the latter. In addition he is past dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose and is deputy past grand president of Alder Glenn Parlor No. 200, N. S. G. W., at Fort Bragg. By his marriage to Miss Gladys McGinsey, a native of Mendocino county, he has a son and daughter, Merle and Juanita.

OLE SIMONSON.—As one of the successful ranchers in Mendocino county as well as an influential factor in many business and social enterprises, Mr. Simonson is well known throughout the length and breadth of the county, where he has made his home since 1865. Early recollections take him back in memory to the southern part of Norway, where he was born at Logndal July 12, 1838, the son of another Ole Simonson. Until he was seventeen years old he remained at home with his parents, attending school and working on the home farm as his school duties would permit, after which he began life for himself by taking a position as a school teacher. Finally, however, a desire for a broader outlook induced him to leave the homeland for the New World. In April, 1858, he sailed from Stavanger on the sailing vessel *Elisa*, which landed in Quebec with its burden of human freight about eight weeks from the time of starting. From Quebec Mr. Simonson made his way to Illinois, locating in Petersburg, Menard county, where he was fortunate in securing work as a farm hand. He continued farming in that locality until 1863, when he started to cross the plains and reached his destination about five months later. Temporary settlement was made at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, but the following spring (1864) he went to Nevada to try his luck in the mines. An experience of four months sufficed to satisfy this ambition, and at the end of this time he again went to Sonoma county and worked on farms until 1865. It was in that year that he and his brother Zacharius joined their forces and rented farming land in Little Lake valley, Mendocino county. The venture proved so successful that four years later they purchased one hundred and sixty acres from William Buck. For several years the brothers continued in business together, carrying on general farming and stock-raising, but finally the partnership was dissolved, Zacharius Simonson disposing of his interest in the property to Upp and Whitehorn and later purchasing land in the southeastern part of the valley.

Ole Simonson retained his half of the land purchased in partnership and devoted it to general farming and stock-raising. For over twenty years he has raised large quantities of potatoes. This commodity seems especially well adapted to this soil, four and five tons to the acre being an average crop, while seven tons to the acre have been grown. One season, when potatoes were scarce, he received two cents per pound for his product. In the meantime Mr. Simonson was steadily clearing his land for crops, and when this was done and he was free from debt he purchased four quarter sections of redwood timber land. In addition to this he purchased fifteen acres of fine pasture land adjoining his farm, and this ranch is now one of the best paying in the valley for its size. Since 1901 Mr. Simonson has been financially interested in the Muir & Irvine Lumber Company, manufacturers of lumber and dealers in general merchandise at Willits. Another enterprise which profited by his splendid business judgment was the Willits Hotel Company, a corporation which in 1903 erected a hotel of magnificent proportions in Willits at a cost of \$45,000. With other enterprising citizens he assisted in organizing a county agricultural society in 1879, and for three years he served as president of the association. The grounds were disposed of in 1903 and are now used by the Willits Jockey Club as a race track. Besides the numerous interests already mentioned, Mr. Simonson holds stock and is a director in the Round Valley Commercial Company. With five others he organized and incorporated the Little Lake Valley Land Company, of which he is a director.



O. Simonson

This company bought three hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Willits on the south, which has been subdivided into ten-acre tracts and nearly all are sold. He is also an incorporator of the Commercial Bank of Willits, of which his son, T. E., is a director.

On March 2, 1871, Mr. Simonson's marriage united him with Miss Martha A. Sawyers, a native of Missouri and the daughter of Thomas Sawyers, who brought his family from that state to California in 1854 and later, in 1858, moved into Little Lake valley, Mendocino county.

Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Simonson five grew to years of maturity, as follows: Ida M., Mrs. Beard, of Dos Rios; Margaret S., a teacher in the Willits school; Bergie F., Mrs. Luther Baechtel, of Willits; Thomas Edwin, who manages the home farm; and Mary M., who is also at home.

In 1879 Mr. Simonson was elected supervisor and again in 1897, and for four years he was president of the Willits town board. While he is interested in public affairs he is not an adherent of any political party, giving his vote and influence to the candidate best fitted for the office in question. Personally Mr. Simonson is a man who thinks for himself and acts upon his convictions. While he possesses a worthy ambition to make and enjoy his share of this world's goods he has never trespassed upon the domain of others in the acquisition of his possessions.

HERBERT V. KEELING.—There are few men in any field of activity in Lake county who have been more conspicuously successful than Herbert V. Keeling, attorney-at-law and president of the Lake County Title & Abstract Company. As the legal representative of many corporations, as well as individuals who have local interests, he occupies a leading position in the profession and among his fellow citizens generally. His forceful character, eminent ability and strong personality have been factors which have combined to enable him to reach the highest distinction in the twenty years of his legal career. Most of his business connections are of a professional nature, but he has not limited his energies to the realm of business, widening an already large circle of interests by his political, fraternal, church and social relations.

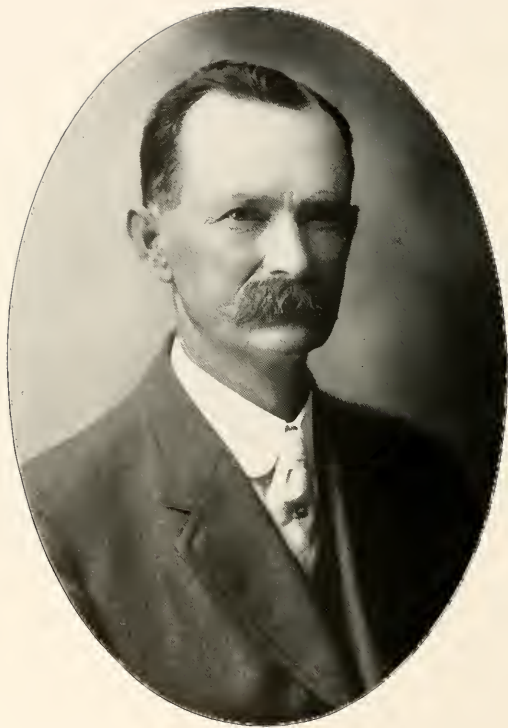
Mr. Keeling was born in England, at Edmonton, County of Middlesex, on May 21, 1867. His father, Rev. W. G. Keeling, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and his mother was Ellen Venn. Both parents are now deceased. They had a family of nine children, of whom eight still survive, four sons and four daughters. Herbert V. Keeling, fourth born of the family, is the only one living in the United States. He remained in his native land until twenty years of age, receiving an excellent education. After attending preparatory school at Brighton he entered Dover College at Kent, finishing the classical course in that institution. He was in a commercial house in London for one year, but office life of that kind did not appeal to him and he began the study of law. However, he had not yet decided upon the profession, for when he came to America, in 1887, he first tried his hand at agriculture, enrolling as an apprentice, under the farmer pupil system, for one year. This was in San Luis Obispo county, Cal. From there he moved to Santa Barbara county, where he also remained a year, by which time he realized that farming was not his vocation. In 1889 he came to Lake county, where he soon resumed his legal studies, being admitted to the bar in 1893.

since which year he has been engaged in practice. A mere statement of the associations he has formed would be sufficient indication of his standing. His services are particularly in demand as a corporation and land title lawyer, for which he seems to be specially adapted, his forethought, clear insight and absolute grasp of intricate conditions fitting him to handle large affairs in the most masterly manner. In addition to his extensive clientage he represents numerous important interests in the locality, and he is examining attorney for the Lake County Title & Abstract Company, of which he is also president. It is the oldest concern of the kind in the county, the best equipped for accurate work, and commands nine-tenths of the patronage in this section by undisputed reliability.

Mr. Keeling was made a Mason in the Lakeport Lodge in 1895, and has passed all the chairs in that body, having been master twice; he also belongs to the local chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star and has twice been honored with election as worthy patron; and is an Odd Fellow, holding membership in the Lakeport Lodge. He is secretary of the Lake County Bar Association, being sincerely interested in the promotion of the highest professional standards, and he has been prominent in local political concerns as an influential member of the Democratic party, at present serving as chairman of the county central committee. His offices are in the Levy block at Lakeport.

By his first marriage, in 1891, to Miss Mattie Hobbs, of Lakeport, Mr. Keeling has one surviving child, H. Vincent, now a youth of eighteen and a student in the University of California. The mother died in 1907. In 1911 Mr. Keeling married Miss Gertrude Wells, of San Francisco. They have no children. Mrs. Keeling has remarkable vocal talent, having a soprano voice of exceptional range and sweetness which has gained her a foremost place in musical circles, and her gracious assistance at church services and on social occasions has been thoroughly appreciated in Lakeport. Mr. Keeling, also, is a musician of unusual attainments, his natural endowments having been developed by painstaking study under the guidance of well selected teachers, and he shows the technique of a professional as a violinist. His sense of harmony and fine taste are especially notable, and his contributions on any program are always keenly enjoyed. He is a leading member of the Episcopal Church at Lakeport, which he serves as clerk, and he has been one of its main supporters in every way since the church was built in the year 1899. Whatever he enters, Mr. Keeling endeavors to maintain the best ideals and to put them into practice as far as possible, and every enterprise with which he has concerned himself has profited by this ambition to stop short of nothing but the best. The home he built, situated on the edge of Clear lake, is considered the most beautiful residence in the city of Lakeport.

PETER M. HOWARD.—At the time of the arrival of the Howard family in Mendocino county in 1858 few settlers had preceded them to this then isolated valley between the mountains and the sea. The fertility of the soil, the value of the great forests and the opportunities offered for cheap transportation of products by ocean freight did not interest those early settlers whose thoughts were fixed upon the gold mines or upon business openings in the large cities. An investigation of different localities in Northern California with a view to agricultural development had brought to Mendocino county the father, Mark William Howard, a Carolinian, and a stalwart, rugged



G. P. Rawins.

farmer, who after crossing the plains from Missouri during the summer of 1856 had settled in Calaveras county with the intention of ranching. However, he soon removed to a ranch near Geyserville, Sonoma county, and from there, in the fall of 1858, came to a great tract of raw land (a part of the Yoka Rancho) north of Ukiah, where he died in 1901 at an advanced age. His wife, Rachael Markham, also a Carolinian, died on the old home place eighteen months after the death of her husband. They had twelve children, and to each one they left a ranch. Eight of the children are still living.

The seventh in order of birth in the parental family, Peter M. Howard was born in Missouri in 1850, and therefore was about six years old at the time of the expedition across the plains with ox-teams and "prairie schooner." He became a valuable assistant to his father in the transformation of a raw, unimproved piece of property in Mendocino county two miles northeast of Ukiah into a productive ranch. With the diminishing strength of the father and his own increasing usefulness he ultimately became manager of the farm. After the death of the parent he continued to run his own ranch of about one thousand acres in Coyote valley seven miles northeast of Ukiah, where he followed farming and stock-raising. He made all of the improvements on the place and brought it to a high state of cultivation, which enabled him to sell it at a handsome profit in the spring of 1913. Being, however, a lifelong worker and a man to whom idleness is objectionable, he could not retire to leisure, but instead upon leaving the farm and settling in Ukiah he took a contract for the sprinkling of five miles of country road and this work now engages his attention. He has also purchased thirty-five acres of land adjoining Ukiah. Two children, Arthur B. and Alice C., were born of his union with Miss Nancy Hopkins, who was born near Ukiah and passed her entire life here, dying in Mendocino county.

GEORGE ROBERT REDWINE.—As a truck gardener Mr. Redwine has established a reputation throughout Mendocino county, but more particularly in Round valley where lies his small farm, the object of his skilled care and scientific management. Every foot of the twenty acres owned by him is under an intensive state of cultivation that proves profitable, although necessitating the most constant attention on his part, especially during the growing season. While successful with vegetables and melons of every kind, he has gained his highest reputation with tomatoes and watermelons. No melons in the valley are more luscious than those which come from his fields, nor are there any tomatoes raised that are larger or of finer quality than those which he sells from his garden. His pear orchard of seven acres is well kept and the farthest advanced of any in the valley. Aside from farming he takes an active part in business and public affairs and ever since coming to the valley he has been the incumbent of some local office, for two years as deputy constable, for twenty years filled the office of constable, and for eight years served as deputy sheriff, all of which positions he has filled with efficiency.

Mr. Redwine was born at Dry creek, Eldorado county, December 9, 1864, the son of Frederick Augustus and Mary (Turner) Redwine, natives of Virginia and Missouri respectively. The father crossed the plains to California in 1849 and the following year he returned for his family. For a time he engaged in the hotel business, until May 1, 1865, when he located in Round valley, being one of the first white settlers. Here he located a claim and followed farming. He served as justice of the peace for about twenty years.

and died here in 1887, his wife following him a few years later. Of their family of eleven children George Robert is sixth oldest and was brought to Mendocino county on the 1st of May, 1865, so that his earliest recollections are of the coast country. As a boy he alternated his time between school and work on a ranch. From 1883 to 1886 he was employed as a clerk in the store of Henry Marks. By working on ranches for several years and saving his earnings he was in a position to buy the twenty acres adjoining Covelo which he still owns. This land he has given over to truck gardening, a branch of farming for which the fertile soil is well adapted. Ever since he attained his majority he has been active in local politics and is a Republican. Besides serving as a notary public he has been justice of the peace since January, 1911, following in the footsteps of his father as a judge and like him his decisions have showed impartiality and a wide knowledge of the law. Fraternally he is connected with Ukiah Aerie No. 319, Order of the Eagles, and Covelo Camp No. 635, Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Redwine's marriage was solemnized in Round valley October 30, 1889, and united him with Miss Amy Belle O'Ferrell, who was born in Covelo July 30, 1869, a daughter of Peter K. and Esther (Ouyett) O'Ferrell, who were also pioneers of Round valley and became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Covelo. Mr. O'Ferrell was a Virginian and a brother of Charles P. O'Ferrell, for many years member of Congress and United States Senator from Virginia and afterwards Governor of his state. Mrs. Redwine received a fair education in local schools. Two daughters, Marie and Mildred, were born of their union. The elder is now a student in the State Normal School at San Jose and the younger is attending the Round valley high school. Any movement that promises to benefit the community receives the endorsement and practical co-operation of Mr. Redwine, who showed his loyalty to the district by buying stock in the Round Valley Telephone Company at the time of its organization and further by the purchase of shares in the Round Valley Creamery Association, a co-operative concern of promise to the farmers. A progressive spirit is apparent in his identification with the valley and in his desire to promote beneficial measures.

JOSEPH A. BRUNDIGE.—The superintendent of the celebrated Quercus ranch in Big valley, near Kelseyville, is a man of executive force, sound judgment and business sagacity, together with a knowledge of engineering and mechanism that enables him to operate steam and electrical machinery with ease, and with an understanding of men that qualifies him for their successful supervision in work with stock or land or fruit. Under his capable oversight, assisted by the artistic ability of his wife, the ranch is being transformed into one of the show-places of the county, a terrestrial paradise containing almost every fruit grown in the temperate zone, with ornamental and shade trees in graceful profusion, and with all the domestic animals, including poultry in such choice strains as Pekin and Muscovite ducks, Toulouse geese and bronze turkeys. A cordial hospitality is dispensed to all whom the reputation of the place or business affairs bring to the ranch, and visitors depart delighted with their experience at this delightful country estate.

Mr. Brundige was born in Allen county, Ind., near Fort Wayne, April 26, 1863, and is a son of the late Robert W. and Elizabeth (Ambler) Brundige, natives respectively of New York state and Indiana, and the latter deceased in 1865. The paternal grandfather was born in England of Scotch lineage,

while the maternal grandfather was a native of Scotland and served as a justice of the peace in Allen county, Ind. When three years of age Joseph A. Brundige was taken by his father to Marshall county, Ind., and there he received a public-school education. He was the youngest of four children, the others being as follows: William, now a hotel-keeper at Santa Rosa, Cal.; Samuel, a carpenter in Los Angeles; and Sarah, who married Wesley Greek, an Indiana farmer, and died at thirty years of age, leaving two children, Celia and Ray. After the death of his first wife Robert W. Brundige married again, the second union resulting in the birth of four children, namely: Clara, who married John Miller, a dry-goods merchant at Plymouth, Ind.; Edmund, employed in the Studebaker wagon works at South Bend, Ind.; Homer, a wood-turner living in Indiana; and Emma, Mrs. Harry Force, also of Indiana.

The presence of an aunt, Mrs. Catherine Alter, in Paradise valley, Lake county, brought Mr. Brundige to California in 1887 at the age of twenty-four, and for fourteen years he lived on the Alter farm, taking charge of the crops and stock. For two seasons he ran the City of Lakeport for the Bartlett Springs Company. This ninety-foot steam launch made seventeen miles per hour and was the most speedy, as well as the finest boat on Clear lake. As captain of that launch he proved his skill and efficiency. About 1905 he engaged with Mr. Gopcevic of San Francisco as manager of "Kono Tayee," the summer home of Mr. Gopcevic, on the east side of Clear lake, and as captain of the Whisper, the steam steel yacht, also of the three motorboats kept on the lake for the use of the owner of the property and his guests. After three and one-half years as manager he took a course in mechanical engineering at Heald's Business College at San Francisco, and then engaged in farming for himself in Scott's valley. However, a year later, in 1910, he returned to the employ of Mr. Gopcevic as superintendent of the Quercus ranch, which position he fills with recognized efficiency, taking charge also of "Kono Tayee." Private affairs have engaged his attention to the exclusion of public matters, in which, aside from supporting Republican principles of the progressive type and holding membership with the Masonic blue lodge at Lakeport, he has no connection. During 1903 he married Vinnie Eaton Greenlaw Lanfare, daughter of the late Capt. Robert Lanfare, a native of Connecticut, who for a year was master of vessels on the Atlantic, afterwards sailing from San Francisco on the Pacific until his death in Portland. Later his widow, who bore the maiden name of Laura Alma Ford, became the wife of Frederick Winslow Greenlaw, a shipwright, now deceased. Mrs. Greenlaw, now fifty-six years of age, is still a resident of San Francisco, which is also the home of her son, Claire Ford Lanfare. Mrs. Brundige was born at Coos Bay, Ore., but lived from three years of age in San Francisco, where she studied vocal music under Professor McKenzie and piano under Professor Robinson. The natural talent which she possesses has been developed by careful training and she is now proficient in the art of music.

Under the supervision of Mr. Brundige are five hundred and twenty acres in Big valley, one hundred and sixty acres near Highland Springs, fifty-seven acres two miles west of the large tract and four hundred acres forming the estate of Kono Tayee, the private summer home of Mr. Gopcevic, situated northeast of Clear Lake, in the midst of an environment of mountain and lake that creates an atmosphere wonderfully picturesque and attractive.

Seventy-five acres are under cultivation to wheat and barley. Twenty-five head of cattle and twenty head of horses and colts are now on the farm, beside one hundred head of goats and sheep. On the Quercus ranch the most important asset is the fruit, there being one acre in English walnuts and thirty-nine acres in bearing pears, thirty-five acres of which are in the Bartletts, while there is also a young orchard of fifteen acres in two-year-old Bartletts. During 1913 \$5,000 worth of pears were sold from the ranch, and the one hundred acres in French prunes harvested \$12,000 worth of that product. In addition to the large returns from fruit about \$700 worth of hogs were sold from the same ranch. Even in the dull season seven to twenty men are given steady employment, while in the time of fruit ripening almost one hundred pickers are kept at work until the last of the fruit has gone into the hands of the packers. To manage so many workmen is no slight task, and especially so when, as in this instance, they are mostly Indians, but the efficient superintendent with customary tact usually is able to keep all of the men happy and contented in their work.

JUDSON LIFTCHILD, M. D.—A residence of seventeen years in the county, during which time he has been in active practice, has made Dr. Judson Liftchild known to most people in this section of the country. The fact that he has held the position of county physician for eight years, despite the different political changes in the board of supervisors, speaks well for his professional and administrative ability, and would indicate the esteem in which he is held. During this time he has built up an extensive practice in Ukiah, and his activity in business, fraternal and social circles has made him a host of friends.

A native of Jersey City, N. J., Dr. Liftchild came with his family when ten years of age to Oakland, and obtained his education in the public schools of that city. For a number of years he was employed by the Southern Pacific Company as a station agent, but journalism being more congenial to his temperament, he entered the service of the San Francisco Chronicle as a reporter, and followed this profession until he entered the California Medical College, obtaining the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893. He practiced his profession for some time in Oakland, later joining the faculty of the California Medical College as assistant professor in practice and being for some time assistant editor of the California Medical Journal.

In 1897 Dr. Liftchild located in Willits, where he remained for two years until appointed government physician on the Round Valley Indian Reservation, when he removed to Covelo and resided for nine years. Besides caring for an extensive practice, he opened a drug store and purchased the Willits News, which he controlled for several years. Roads were few and far between and the streams unbridged, and there being no other physician within fifty miles the doctor led the strenuous life in pursuing his vocation. His practice frequently took him into the adjoining counties of Trinity and Humboldt, and horseback rides of fifty miles and the swimming of the different branches of the Eel river were every-day events in his life. Receiving the appointment of county physician in 1906, he opened a practice at the county seat, and has since then served continuously as superintendent of the county hospital as well as county and city health officer. He is now in his eighth year of service, having held the position for a longer period than any of his predecessors. While devoted to his profession, he has found time for civic,



Wm. H. Mills.

fraternal and social duties, being particularly interested in the development of the public library, of which he has been a trustee for several terms. He is active in fraternal circles, being a past master in the blue lodge of Masons, past grand in the Odd Fellows, a member of the Order of the Eastern Star and physician to the Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Brotherhood.

Dr. Liftchild's family consists of his wife and son Spencer, the former having been Miss Ida Lempke, daughter of Peter Lempke, an honored pioneer and for many years under-sheriff of Mendocino county. Interest in his profession led the doctor to identify himself with the different associations connected with his school of medicine, he being a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association and the Eclectic Medical Association of California and an active contributor to Eclectic medical journals. In recognition of his merit and the deep interest he has taken in the association he was selected as president of the latter organization at the last meeting of the association in San Francisco in 1913.

MRS. LUCINDA MASON MILLS.—The ex-president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Kelseyville, who is also a member of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church and one of its leaders in missionary and philanthropic enterprises as well as a potent factor in its Ladies' Aid Society, is perhaps one of the best known and most highly honored women in Lake county, where since the death of her husband, William H. Mills, a gallant soldier of the Civil war, she has superintended the large estate that was their community property, the results of their united efforts and laborious toil through many years. Born and reared in the great middle west, she possesses the strength of mind and body that was not only a family inheritance, but a heritage of the sons and daughters of the vast northwest territory. Her parents, Jacob and Amanda (Harroun) Mason, natives respectively of Crawford county, Pa., and Genesee county, N. Y., married in the Keystone state and later removed to the frontiers of Wisconsin, establishing a home in Rock county. In 1855 a removal was made to Dodge county, Minn., where the young daughter, Lucinda, formed the acquaintance of William H. Mills, a member of an old eastern family of high reputation, himself a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., born March 3, 1840. At the age of sixteen years he had accompanied his parents to Wisconsin and settled at LaCrosse. When he was eighteen the family moved to Minnesota and settled among the pioneers of Dodge county.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Mills offered his services to the Union as a private soldier. Assigned to Company M, Minnesota Heavy Artillery, he took part in the memorable engagements at Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Resaca, Atlanta, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Numerous lesser battles also found him in the front holding his place with gallant but positive footing. Nor did he ask for discharge, even when almost exhausted by forced marches and the privations of war. Some months after the close of the war he received an honorable discharge at Nashville, September 27, 1865, and then returned to Minnesota, where, May 2, 1866, he married Miss Lucinda Mason. After their marriage they continued to live in Dodge county, being for a time at Mantorville and later at Concord. In 1872 they came to California and settled in Cobb valley, Lake county, where Mr. Mills had two uncles. Removing to Big valley in October,

1873, they bought one hundred and sixty acres, which they afterward sold, then purchasing one hundred and sixty-four acres. Before the death of Mr. Mills all but sixty-nine acres had been sold, and it is on this tract that Mrs. Mills now lives. The place bears excellent improvements, and since the death of Mr. Mills, July 18, 1904, has been under the personal control of Mrs. Mills, who directs the work of cultivation with energy and intelligence. Her older son, William J., is now assisting her; the second son, Charles E., who married Lucy Mathis, is engaged in ranching at Fallon, Nev.; the older daughter, Daisy L., Mrs. Walter Grantham, died, leaving one son, Harold M.; the youngest child, Ida L., is the wife of Lyon Fraser, of Lakeport, sheriff of Lake county, and they have four children.

LYON FRASER.—The sheriff of Lake county, a son of Capt. J. K. Fraser, a pioneer of the county, was born at Lakeport, August 1, 1875, and in 1883 removed with his parents to the Floyd ranch, thence at the age of sixteen to the Holmes ranch, and when only seventeen became a member of the firm of Stone & Fraser, butchers, at Kelseyville, his partner being Sol Stone. After seven months he entered the employ of the Bartlett Springs Company and acted as engineer on the old City of Lakeport, of which steamer in a short time he was made captain. From Lake county he went to Alameda county and worked in the Tesla coal mines near Livermore, being engaged in the loading of the very first carload of coal shipped out of the mines. On his return to Lake county he was employed with threshing-machines and hay-balers, but went back to the Tesla coal mines in 1899, and from there in the spring of 1900 went to Alaska in the employ of F. M. Smith, popularly known as "Borax King" Smith. The summer was spent in working for Mr. Smith at Nome, and in the fall he returned to the States, where for two years he worked in the gold mines of Trinity county. During 1904 he worked on the lake floating wood to Sulphur Banks. Other lines of work engaged his attention afterward, and in February, 1908, having returned to Lakeport the previous year, he entered the employ of Collier Bros., building boats on Clear lake.

When Sheriff George W. Kemp was murdered, May 5, 1910, Mr. Fraser, who had been serving as under sheriff since February, 1909, was appointed sheriff by the board of supervisors in session May 7, and in the fall of 1910 he was duly elected on the Republican ticket, since which time he has devoted himself to official duties. Fraternaly he belongs to Lakeport Lodge of Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eastern Star, Native Sons of the Golden West and the Woodmen. At Portland, Ore., in September, 1905, he married Miss Ida L. Mills, and they are the parents of four children: Donald Mills, Clara Lyon, Harriet Virginia and Robert Erskine.

CHARLES WINFIELD PHILLIPS.—Few officials in Lake county have had more substantial evidence of the confidence of their fellow citizens than Charles W. Phillips, who has been retained in the position of supervisor from the Third district since first elected, in 1898, at present serving his fourth four-year term. His sound comprehension of the needs of the people in his district, together with a thorough knowledge of the business routine gained in long experience, makes him a most efficient and reliable public servant, and the appreciation and approval his work has won have been shown in the enthusiastic support he has received at the polls.

The Phillips family has been settled in Lake county since 1871, when James Phillips, father of Charles W. Phillips, came to the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on Scott's creek, in the Bachelor Valley precinct, where he spent the remainder of his life. He and his wife lived and died in the house where their son, W. S. Phillips, now resides, and the forty acres which he owns was part of their ranch. They came to California from Nebraska, but formerly resided in Iowa, where Mr. Phillips served for years as county surveyor of Wayne county. He died in Lake county August 4, 1889, when about sixty-seven years of age, his wife passing away many years previously, at the age of forty-five. They were married in Iowa. Her maiden name was Jane Shelton, and she was of English descent, being a daughter of William Shelton. Mr. and Mrs. James Phillips had a family of four children, who reached maturity: Charles Winfield, of whom we write; Schuyler Douglass, a farmer on Scott's creek, in the Bachelor Valley precinct; William Shelton, above mentioned; and Melvina, widow of Hamilton Smith, living at Woodland, Cal.

Charles Winfield Phillips was born October 12, 1850, in Polk county, Iowa, four miles below Des Moines, and passed his early life in his native state, moving thence with the family to Nebraska in the year 1864. They made a location on the Little Nemaha, living there for one year, crossing the plains in the spring of 1865, with horses and wagons. Starting May 15th, they arrived at Contra Costa about the 1st of October, and remained in Contra Costa county until 1871. In the spring of that year, after three dry seasons, the Phillips family was one of several who decided to leave that neighborhood, and as previously mentioned settled in Lake county. Charles W. Phillips was employed in various ways until his marriage, working on ranches and in sawmills, driving team, running threshing machines, headers, etc.; in fact gaining experience in most of the industrial operations characteristic of the locality. After his marriage he rented land and cultivated it, engaged in running threshing machines, and in 1884 went into the hop growing business in Upper Lake valley, planting ten acres of his own in hops and ordinarily renting ten or twelve acres besides. About 1892 he bought the ranch where he now resides, a tract of thirty acres three-quarters of a mile west of Upper Lake, and he operates it in practical business fashion, making his various undertakings profitable by careful attention to the details of his work, which he manages intelligently and systematically. His ability has been recognized by his neighbors and fellow citizens generally. A number of years ago he was elected road overseer, serving as such two years, and about six years afterward, in 1898, he was elected supervisor, for the Third district. So satisfactory were his services that he was re-elected in 1902, and again in 1906 and 1910, a statement of fact which carries enough commendation to require no comment. Six years of this time he has served as chairman of the board. During his term the controversy over the use of the waters of Clear lake has been raging, and as might be expected he has come in for criticism on a number of occasions, but he has attempted to act honestly and fairly to all concerned, doing his duty as he sees it, with the utmost regard for justice. He stands firmly for the people's interests in this cause, believing that the conservation of the waters of Clear lake for the people of the county will give the greatest benefit to the greatest number.

Mr. Phillips is a devoted church worker, one of the most prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Upper Lake, which he serves as trustee. He is a member of Upper Lake Lodge No. 241, I. O. O. F.

In 1878 Mr. Phillips married Miss Sarah Etta Smith, daughter of Wilburn Smith, an old settler of Bachelor valley, who moved there in 1870, and died in October, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have had one child, who died in infancy. Her religious connection is with the Baptist Church.

CHRIS. HANSEN.—The opportunities afforded by Mendocino county to young men of determination of character and energy of temperament find an illustration in the life of Chris. Hansen, a native of Aro, Denmark, born November 4, 1854, and since the spring of 1875 a resident of California. His father was a farmer in the fertile little island where Chris was reared and educated in the public schools, and he remained at home assisting on the farm until nearly twenty-one years of age, when he came to California. After two years at Stewart's Point he came in 1877 to Westport, Mendocino county, where he engaged in teaming until 1902. At that time he rented land and began farming, afterwards purchasing the ranch known as the Gordon ranch and at about the same time engaged in butchering in Westport. In about 1907 he located in Covelo, Round valley, where he purchased and improved a ranch; later, in 1910, removing to Ukiah and from there to Willits.

At this writing Mr. Hansen is the owner of a quarter section of grain land in Round valley and also owns a one hundred and sixty acre ranch of valley land adjoining Willits, the tract forming a rich, productive farm well adapted to grain, hay and potatoes, which he superintends and operates. In addition he owns a butcher shop at Willits and a slaughter house near the town, besides having a one-half interest in the Ukiah Meat Market. The management of the land and the meat business keeps him busily engaged the year round and just now his activities are rendered more important through the filling of a large contract to supply meat to the employes of the Utah Construction Company, engaged in construction work in the extension of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad to Eureka.

Fraternally Mr. Hansen was made a Mason in Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Willits Chapter No. 314, O. E. S. By his marriage at Westport in August, 1887, he was united with Miss Martha Branscomb, born in Green valley, Sonoma county, the daughter of B. F. Branscomb, a pioneer of California now residing in Branscomb, Mendocino county. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen have a family of nine children, namely: Ethel (now Mrs. E. S. Bray of Willits, Cal.), Carrie, Lawrence (who is married to Kate Hurt and who assists his father), Genevieve, James (deceased), Lillabel, Mildred, Chris. J., and Lucile, all natives of Mendocino county.

ANDREW SMITH.—Were inquiry to be made among the people of Lake county as to the greatest need of this section of the state some would respond "A railroad!" Others would assert the greatest need to be a larger number of men of enterprise and patriotic spirit. The railroad is now among the certainties of the not distant future, while the presence of Mr. Smith and men of like energy and ability is a most favorable omen for a growing, high-minded and desirable citizenship. The identification of Mr. Smith with local industries is varied. Not only is he proprietor of a general merchandise store at Kelseyville and a director of the Farmers' Savings Bank at Lakeport, but in addition he has a homestead of forty acres half way between Lakeport



Mr and Mrs Edwin Hanson

and Kelseyville, another ranch of equal size two and one-half miles west of Kelseyville, a third tract of thirty-five acres in the former Hudson holdings in Big valley and one hundred and sixty acres in the mountains twelve miles east and south of Kelseyville or two and one-half miles north of Siegler's Springs, thirty-five acres of the quarter section being under cultivation to fruit, fifteen acres being in pears and the remainder in apples, peaches, plums, prunes, etc. His local holdings are increased by the ownership of two residence properties in Kelseyville and two in Lakeport.

Born in New York City May 2, 1855, Andrew Smith was one year old when his father, Thomas Smith, moved to Wisconsin and settled near Madison. At nine years of age he accompanied the family from Wisconsin to Iowa and settled in Woodbury county, where he attended the public schools. When nineteen he went further west, spending one year on a ranch in Wyoming. During 1875 he prospected in the Black Hills, going next overland to Bismarck, N. D., and thence up the Missouri river to the mouth of the Yellowstone, where he hired to the government, freighting up the river from Fort Buford to Fort Keogh, near the present site of Miles City, Mont. He then engaged as a scout under General Miles, whom he accompanied on many perilous expeditions and in all the work that ended the Indian depredations in that part of Montana after the capture of the Cheyenne chief, Lamé Deer. After this he carried the mail on horseback one hundred and eighty miles from Fort Buford to Fort Keogh, Mont., the only station between being Glendive, a government station, traveling mostly at night. During all this time he had many hairbreadth escapes from the Indians. Next he located at Glendive and successfully hunted buffaloes for three years. For eight years he had lived the life of a frontiersman. Interesting as was the existence and delightful as are many of its memories (chief among these being the recollections of a warm friendship with Theodore Roosevelt, then operating a ranch at Medora, N. Dak.), he wearied of being without a home, and so returned to Iowa, where, May 12, 1883, he married Miss Mary Moody, a former schoolmate in Woodbury county. She was born near Detroit, Mich., the daughter of David and Mary (Leach) Moody, natives of Ireland and England, respectively, who settled in Michigan and later moved to Woodbury county as pioneer farmers, and there Mrs. Smith was reared and educated and taught school before her marriage. Accompanied by his young wife, Mr. Smith returned to the frontier. About 1883 he had established a cattle ranch on Beaver creek in the eastern part of Montana, near Wibaux, and there he built a cabin and began housekeeping.

A year before his marriage Mr. Smith had driven out from Iowa a fine drove of one hundred head of cattle. This herd formed the nucleus of his cattle business. In 1886 he sold the cattle and bought horses. From that time until 1906 he engaged in raising horses, but a desire to secure better educational advantages for his children and to engage in less arduous enterprises on his own part caused him to remove to California, where he is merchant, bank director and fruit-grower in Lake county. Coming here in 1905, he bought his home ranch of forty acres. The next year he returned to Wibaux, Mont., and closed out all of his ranch interests, selling his tract of twenty-four hundred acres and bringing his family to the California home. All of his children are living except the second, Harry, who was accidentally killed at the age of fourteen years on the Montana ranch. The others are as

follows: Jennie is the wife of J. W. Jones, a rancher and contractor at Wibaux, Mont.; Olive M., a graduate of the Clear Lake union high school and San Jose State Normal, and at one time a teacher in the grammar school at Lakeport, is the wife of Edgar Mason, of Upper Lake; Roscoe M., a graduate of the Clear Lake union high school and of Heald's Business College at San Jose, assists his father in the store; Ruth and Hazel are both students in the Clear Lake union high school; Herbert Arthur and Joseph Andrew are pupils in the grammar school. The ambition of the parents has been to surround the children with every possible advantage, so that they may be thoroughly prepared for life's responsibilities.

AARON BEDFORD SHAUL.—The Shaul family has been residing in Lake county for more than fifty years, throughout which period its members have been among the most respected citizens in the district, father and son being thrifty, industrious farmers and stockmen who have had a definite part in the general advancement. The late Benjamin F. Shaul, father of Aaron B. Shaul, came out to California in 1852 and passed the rest of his long life here, rearing a family which has been a credit to him and to the community, and spending his days in fruitful labor. His native state was Indiana, where he was born October 12, 1829, and lived until twenty-two years of age, being brought up on a farm. When he came to California he made the trip by way of Panama, arriving at San Francisco December 17, 1852, and he was soon engaged in gold mining in Grass valley, where he remained for almost eight years. In June, 1860, he came to Lake county and for about five years was located at Mountain Mill, on Coal creek, engaged in sawmilling. He then settled on the farm five miles southeast of Kelseyville, where he passed the remaining forty years and more of his life, acquiring the ownership of three hundred and twenty acres. His busy, useful life came to its close there in July, 1909, when he was seventy-nine years of age. For eight consecutive years he held the office of road commissioner.

On November 5, 1865, Mr. Shaul was married to Miss Georgie Ann Manning, a native of Illinois, born in 1849, who survives him, living at Lower Lake. Eight children were born to this union: George M. is a foreman at the Ione State Industrial School for Boys; Mary Annie is the wife of George Cary, a fruit grower on the Cary ranch in Lake county; Aaron Bedford is mentioned fully later; Benjamin Franklin is in partnership with his brother-in-law, George Cary, in the fruit growing business, and married Minnie Cary, sister of George; Henry Boone is teaming at Kelseyville; Samuel Jesse is engaged as teamster by the Yolo Water & Power Company and lives at Lower Lake; Ethel Ruth is the wife of Gilbert Edwards, a rancher in Big valley; Asa D. died when two and a half years old.

Aaron B. Shaul was born on the old Shaul homestead May 1, 1869, and remained there until he was thirty years old. His education was obtained in the local public school, and besides assisting with the work at home he found employment at the Sherwood sawmill on Coal creek, and did teaming and logging as opportunity offered. His father operated the Jones ranch at the head of High valley for some time, and Aaron B. Shaul, being interested with him in the renting of the place, came up here to look after it. Here he became acquainted with Julia May Wildgrube, daughter of Henry L. Wildgrube, the oldest living pioneer in this section, and they were married September 1, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Shaul make their home with Mr. Wildgrube, and Mr. Shaul

now rents and operates his father-in-law's ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in High valley, where he is successfully engaged in farming and stock raising. His prosperity is the result of intelligent industry, and he is one of the most esteemed residents of his section, in whose welfare he has taken an active interest, having given his fellow citizens highly satisfactory service as a trustee of the Sulphur Bank school district. Mr. Shaul is well known for his pleasant disposition and physical strength, which is in proportion to his splendid build, for he stands six feet, two inches and proportionately built.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaul have had six children born to them: Thelma Hilda, Benjamin Leopold, Aaron Waldo, George Wilfred, Ethel May and Alden Lloyd. They have a comfortable home and are happily situated in the home which Mrs. Shaul's father, Mr. Wildgrube, built so many years ago. In religious connection Mr. Shaul is a Methodist, belonging to the church at Lower Lake. His political support is given to the Republican party.

CHARLES M. WARD.—The distinction of being a son of a Forty-niner belongs to Mr. Ward, whose father, Thomas M. Ward, crossed the plains with ox-team and wagon as a member of a large expedition of eastern people seeking the unknown opportunities of the west. The mines held few inducements for this sturdy pioneer, whose tastes led him to look for a tract of farm land and to devote himself to agricultural pursuits. Taking up land near Sebastopol, Sonoma county, he remained there until 1851, then located near the present site of Graton, in the same county, and his remaining years were given wholly to ranching on this tract. At that old home ranch near Graton Charles M. Ward was born October 20, 1855, and there he passed the uneventful years of youth, coming thence to Mendocino county in 1876. For a time he worked as a ranch hand in the northern part of the county. Next he engaged to drive a team for Simpson & White at Cahto. For six years he continued with the same firm and in the same location, after which he drove a team for Gill & Gordon at Westport for two years. During 1884 he embarked in the livery business with George Stephenson, selecting the same coast village as his headquarters. Owing to the absence of railroads there was a large business inland and he continued as a liveryman until 1897, when he disposed of his stable at Westport.

From early life Mr. Ward has been interested in cattle and is an excellent judge of stock, in which he gained a broad experience during ten years as a rancher on the south fork of the Eel river, where he had purchased a stock ranch of nine hundred and twenty acres in 1897. This he still owns and operates. When he left the ranch he came to Ukiah in the spring of 1910, and during June of the same year he formed a partnership with Chris Hansen in the Ukiah meat market, of which he is one-half owner as well as sole manager, Mr. Hansen giving his attention to a market at Willits. The marriage of Mr. Ward united him with Miss Elizabeth Branscomb, who was born in Sonoma county, Cal., and is a daughter of B. F. Branscomb, a pioneer of Sonoma county, and now of Jackson valley in Mendocino county. Mr. and Mrs. Ward's family comprises two children, Edna L. and George E.

A representative establishment of its kind in Northern California is the Ukiah meat market on the corner of Standley and School streets. In every respect the equipment is modern and complete. One of the features of the business is the slaughter house near Ukiah, a sanitary building fitted with modern appliances for scientifically slaughtering beef cattle, sheep and hogs.

After being dressed the meats are placed in the large ice and cold storage vaults and there kept in first-class condition until required for the retail trade. Every facility is provided for the handling and sale of fresh and salt meats. Large orders are received from contractors and ranchers in the Ukiah valley as well as from the hotels and boarding-houses of the city. With each month the trade has expanded until now the business is perhaps the largest of its kind in this section. Such gratifying results may be attributed largely to the capable direction of Mr. Ward, who is familiar with every detail of the trade and is known as one of the best-posted cattlemen of the county. Besides being a keen business man he is a public-spirited citizen, with the greatest faith in the development of Ukiah and Mendocino county, willing to aid meritorious movements for the betterment of the country, and keeping closely in touch with all progressive projects that tend to the local growth and advancement.

GEORGE ARCHIBALD CAMERON.—In coming to California and settling among the pioneers of Mendocino county during 1877 Mr. Cameron found an environment radically different from that of his previous experience, for he is a Nova Scotian by birth and all of his early life had been passed on that peninsula or as a sailor on coasting vessels between Pictou and Boston. His birth occurred in Loch Broom, Pictou county, February 4, 1852, the son of Peter and Jane (Archibald) Cameron, born in Nova Scotia of Scotch parentage. The parents were farmers and reared a family of eleven children, of whom George A. is the fourth oldest. In his boyhood he attended the schools of that section of the province. At the age of fourteen he became an inmate of the home of his uncle, remaining with this relative for three years. During the three years ensuing he served an apprenticeship to the trade of shoemaker under Anderson Henderson in Pictou and in the meantime he gained considerable skill and completed the trade. At the completion of his time he went to sea and for a considerable period held positions of growing importance with vessels engaged in the freighting business along the coast. The hardships of such a life, the rigors of the northern climate and the long months of isolation and enforced idleness during the winter seasons led him to remove to California in 1877, since which time he has made Mendocino county his home. After six months in the lumber woods he went to Cuffey's Cove and opened a shoe-repair shop, in which he employed journeymen and manufactured boots and shoes for the woodsmen. For three years he followed the trade in that village, then removing from there to Navarro Ridge, where he also took up the trade of boot and shoemaker. After continuing at this business from 1879 until 1881, he gave it up to become an employe of the lumber company's mills at Navarro, a position which he filled for three years. In 1884 he purchased his present place of eight acres just south of Navarro and about four miles north of Greenwood. On the land he has built a house and shoe shop and has since made it his home, engaging at the trade of shoemaker and finding a pleasant diversion from such employment in the care of his farm, the management of a truck garden and the oversight of his thrifty berry and vegetable gardens. In addition to other work he is now serving as deputy county clerk and for eight years he held the office of justice of the peace of Cuffey's Cove township.

The Republican party is the organization of his choice. Its principles he believes to be for the welfare of the country. Progressive in spirit, he advocates all movements for the well-being of Mendocino county and is



Mrs & Mrs George A. Cameron

thoroughly devoted to the welfare of this section of the state. At the time of coming here he was single and his marriage was solemnized in Mendocino City, November 7, 1880, uniting him with Miss Margaret Wells, who was born in London, England, October 31, 1858, and came to the United States with her parents, William and Margaret (Cruchington) Wells, in August, 1869. At that time they located in Mendocino City, but they now reside in Fort Bragg. From young girlhood Mrs. Cameron resided in Mendocino City and was educated in its public schools. The five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cameron are as follows: Margaret J., Mrs. James Carmichael, of Ukiah; Lillie Belle, who is engaged in the millinery business at the home place; Georgia, who married C. F. Johnson, of Fort Bragg; William Archibald, now engaged as master mechanic for the Albion Lumber Company; and Roderick, who is engaged in teaming.

WILLIAM P. THOMAS.—William P. Thomas was born in Oxford, Ga., on July 1, 1861, a son of James R. Thomas, D. D., LL.D., and Arianna (Hudson) Thomas. His father was a prominent educator in the south before and during the Civil war and was president of Emory college, Oxford, Ga., for twelve years, including the war period, and was at the head of other educational institutions prior to his incumbency at Emory college. In 1867 Dr. Thomas removed from Georgia to California with his family, locating first at Vacaville, Solano county, where he served as president of the Pacific Methodist College for several years. In 1872 he removed to Mendocino county, where he resided until his death in 1898. He was here engaged in educational work until extreme age and infirmity compelled him to retire, and was for several years superintendent of public instruction in Mendocino county. He was a man of most exalted character and of broad culture and great learning and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him. He left surviving him besides his wife, seven children: M. A. Thomas, C. R. Thomas, Mrs. Hale McCowen, W. P. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Hudson P. Thomas, and Joseph G. Thomas.

The subject of this sketch, W. P. Thomas, came to Mendocino county with his parents in 1872 and located on a ranch in Redwood valley. Here he lived and worked until he was eighteen years of age, after which he taught school a few years, and then went east and entered Emory college (Oxford, Ga.), from which he graduated in 1886. After finishing his college course he returned to California, and in 1887 was offered the position of under-sheriff in Mendocino county, under D. H. Osborn, sheriff, which position he accepted and held for two years, resigning to complete his legal studies, which he did under the direction of Judge James A. Cooper, afterwards the presiding justice of the appellate court of California, for a number of years.

After his admission to the bar, Mr. Thomas opened an office in Ukiah, where he has ever since resided and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was for ten years a partner of Hon. J. Q. White, the present superior judge of Mendocino county, and after Judge White went on the bench, the firm of Thomas, Pemberton & Thomas was organized and engaged in practice for several years. Later, when Mr. Pemberton removed to San Francisco, the business was continued by the firm of Thomas & Thomas.

In addition to his professional work Mr. Thomas has been engaged in numerous other activities. In conjunction with H. B. Muir, R. E. Donohoe, W. W. Van Arsdale and George W. Scott, he organized and operated several

corporations, all of which are still actively engaged in business. Among these are Irvine & Muir Lumber Company, Commercial Bank of Ukiah, and the Snow Mountain Water & Power Company. Mr. Thomas was the originator and the original promoter of the last-named company, a five million dollar corporation, which is now supplying nearly all of the electric current used in Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Marin and northern Napa counties.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF UKIAH.—Since the organization of the Commercial Bank of Ukiah in December, 1903, the institution has shown a steady and substantial growth in amount of deposits and the confidence of the people. With a paid-up capital of \$50,000, a reserve fund of \$25,000, a surplus and undivided profits at the beginning of its tenth year amounting to \$13,760.22, and at the same time deposits amounting to \$318,322.80, it ranks among the strong financial concerns of northern California. The combined resources of \$407,083.08 show that the bank has been under the guidance of keen, capable and cautious managers, whose efforts have converted the house into a strong development factor in the progress of city and county. The bank is housed in a substantial block on the corner of School and Perkins streets, erected at a cost of about \$15,000, and equipped with every modern convenience, including a burglar and fire-proof vault. It is now the financial headquarters for many of the extensive operators of Mendocino county; of men who handle large industrial funds, buy and sell land, live stock, fruit, field and garden produce, hops and general merchandise. The course and management of the officers and directors have inspired confidence and furnished instructive lessons to those interested in financial affairs. A general commercial business is transacted. Drafts are issued on San Francisco and eastern and foreign cities. Deposits are solicited from manufacturing and industrial concerns, professional and business men, farmers and travelers, and indeed all who require banking facilities. The officers and directors are able men who are leaders in business enterprises, professional activities and landed development, and they have earned the confidence of the residents of this growing community. They are as follows: President, W. P. Thomas; vice-president, H. B. Muir; cashier, E. L. Cunningham; assistant cashier, J. G. Thomas. Directors: George W. Scott, H. B. Muir, P. Connolly, R. E. Donohoe, and W. P. Thomas.

WALTER B. DICKIE.—An identification with the community covering a number of years has given to Mr. Dickie considerable prominence among the people of Ukiah, where he has established offices and engaged in business as an architect, contractor and builder. The years of boyhood and youth were spent in the east and south, but since attaining his majority he has lived in the Pacific coast country, and his faith in its future is founded upon close observation and actual experience. Born at Cardington, Ohio, October 10, 1880, he accompanied members of the family to Cleveland, Tenn., at the age of seven years, his father having died previous to this time. During boyhood he developed traits of self-reliance and began to depend upon his own efforts for a livelihood. Going west to Washington at the age of twenty-one, he spent several years in Seattle, where he had the privilege of studying architecture under an uncle, a successful architect of the northern city. In addition he learned the trade of carpenter in every detail. For a year he worked at day wages, at the expiration of which time he began to take contracts on his own account. While still making Seattle his headquarters he



Anastasia Armstrong W^m Armstrong

engaged as supervising architect in the erection of ten buildings, besides which he built two houses for himself and these he later sold.

Removing from Seattle to San Francisco and entering the employ of the United Can Company, Mr. Dickie soon rose to be foreman of the press department. After the great fire of 1906 he had the contract for the erection of a number of buildings and also erected a church at San Anselmo, Marin county. The year 1908 found him opening offices at Ukiah and here he has enjoyed an increasing business in his chosen line of enterprise. In the remodeling of the Presbyterian church and Catholic convent he discharged a most difficult task with such efficiency as to win general commendation. Nor was he less successful in building a Catholic church at Hopland and a parsonage in Ukiah for the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Besides the residences of Dr. Lathrop Malpas and W. G. Poage, he has had the contract for many other houses in Ukiah, where indeed he has to his credit the erection of more than forty buildings during the comparatively brief period of his sojourn in the city. With his wife, Myrtle E. (Anker) Dickie, and their two children, Walter B., Jr., and Alice Kathleen, he has established a comfortable home in Ukiah, where the culture of the family as well as his own exceptional ability has attracted a circle of warm personal friends. A man of affairs and enterprise, he is of a progressive spirit and desires that his work shall be of a permanent character, contributing to the growth of the city and to its elevation to a justly merited place among the most important cities of Northern California.

WILLIAM JASPER ARMSTRONG.—The north half of the town of Middletown was laid out on a tract of forty acres which originally formed part of the Armstrong ranch now occupied by the widow of William Jasper Armstrong. She is one of the oldest living settlers of that vicinity, and has been a resident of Lake county since the year 1867. Her parents had settled in the county a couple of years previously. Mrs. Armstrong has a vivid recollection of the surrounding country as it appeared at the time of her arrival. There were Indians, but they were not hostile, and elk, bear, deer, coons and other game abounded, while the choicest of mountain trout and other fish were plentiful in the streams. Worm fences were the first to be built, the stakes being placed so as to form a fork on which was placed the rider rail. The stakes were invariably of marasantha wood, very crooked, all of which added to the rustic appearance of the landscape. Mrs. Armstrong's activity in various interests of value to the community, her ability as a nurse, and her helpfulness in all her relations with her neighbors and other friends, has made her generally beloved, not only in her large family circle but wherever she is known.

William Jasper Armstrong was born in Missouri, and was a youth of eighteen when he came to California with his parents in 1857. He was the son of William C. and Elizabeth (Smith) Armstrong, who settled in Yolo county, in the Cache Creek canyon. The father died in Middletown in 1884, and the mother in Cache Creek canyon in 1863. On November 10, 1864, William J. Armstrong was married in Napa City to Anastasia Gordon, and on April 12 of the following year they located in Petaluma, this state. In the fall of the same year they returned to Napa City, where Mr. Armstrong rented a ranch and engaged in agricultural work. Shortly afterward they removed to Yolo county and for about two years were engaged in ranching, in 1867 coming thence to Lake county and first locating at Guenoc. In 1870 they settled at Middle-

town, buying one hundred and forty acres in the Loconoma valley, eighty-four acres of which is still owned by Mrs. Armstrong, who continues to make her home there. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong sold the forty acres now constituting the northern part of Middletown to John Berry and Oscar Armstrong, who platted and subdivided it. C. M. Young subsequently bought Mr. Berry's interest, the real estate business being thereafter conducted by the firm of Young & Armstrong, much of the townsite being sold by them. It was surveyed in 1874 by Major Wardlow, who also surveyed Sacramento. Besides the forty acres mentioned, a small part of the Armstrong property was sold to George Fickess, an old settler of Middletown and one of the well-to-do residents of the place.

Mr. Armstrong spent all his active years clearing and improving his place, which is one of the best located ranches in the vicinity; it adjoins Middletown on the northeast. He built a comfortable frame house with a commodious fireplace, a substantial barn, set out a family orchard, and installed various conveniences from time to time, establishing a very desirable home. He was successfully engaged in the growing of grain and alfalfa, and the place is advantageously situated for dairying. Except for the office of roadmaster, he never took public position, devoting all his time to looking after his private affairs, which prospered under his thrifty management. His death occurred January 11, 1909, when he was aged sixty-nine years, seven months, four days. His religious connection was with the Presbyterian Church.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, and ten of this family still survive: Lewis O., of Middletown, who now rents his mother's land, has been twice married; by his first union he had two children, Francis M. and Clara May, both of whom are married, and each has one child; his second marriage was to Valeria Fuller, of Tonopah, Nev. William Ross, the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, died when ten and a half years old. George, a contractor and builder, residing at Camp Meeker, Sonoma county, married Hattie Meadow, of Lake county, and has one child, Eleanor. Martha E. married Henry M. Morris (now deceased) by whom she has one daughter, Velma, and for her second husband married Dr. Robert L. Cleveland, proprietor of the Cleveland Sanitarium near Ukiah. Thomas Henry died when four and a half years old. Sarah H., first married Henry Waterberry, by whom she had one child, Fannie Lovina, now wife of A. Mort Stanley, editor of the Middletown Independent, and they have one child, Melmouth; Mrs. Waterberry later became the wife of Sherman Cooley, a cement layer and ranchman. David P., a teamster living at Ukiah, married Ruby Christie, and they have three daughters, Viola May, Pearl, and Elva. Emily Phoebe is married to I. W. Mussfield, a gold miner, living at Pike City, Nev.; they have three children, Scorretta, Irma and Harriet. Stasia is the wife of Bert Wells, a blacksmith and rancher of Middletown, and has two children, Melba and Louis. John Price, engaged as overseer on the Hale ranch, a tract of four thousand acres two miles north of Middletown, married Mabel Caps and has one child, Elinor. Alfred E., a carpenter and storekeeper, of Camp Meeker, is married to Martha From. Elick Ervin, a ranchman, lives at home.

Mrs. Armstrong has made her home on the ranch at Middletown continuously since 1870, and now, surrounded by her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, is enjoying the evening of life with the love of many relatives and friends. She has been prominent in the work of the Methodist

Episcopal Church South at Middletown, having been instrumental in organizing the congregation, and she also helped to organize the Ladies' Aid Society of that church; she has been one of the most useful members of the society, which she has served as president. Having joined the Rebekahs before the formation of the lodge at Middletown, she became a charter member of that body and is now its oldest member. On political questions she is a Democrat. After her husband's death Mrs. Armstrong did not attempt to operate the ranch herself, her eldest son renting the property. Her considerable experience as a nurse, for which work her kindness of heart and sympathetic disposition admirably fit her, made her services much in demand in the community for many years, and her considerate manner and sincerity have endeared her to many whom she has comforted in times of trouble.

George Ross Gordon, Mrs. Armstrong's father, was born in the state of Ohio. The Gordons originally came to this country from Scotland. Mr. Gordon followed farming in Ohio, and also slaughtered cattle. There he married Elizabeth Finley Beard, like himself a native of Ohio, but of French descent, her great-grandfather, William Gordon, serving in the Revolutionary war. For a time George Ross Gordon lived in Monmouth, Warren county, Ill., and thence in 1860 he came overland to California, with oxen, his wife with their six children following in 1863, by way of Nicaragua, landing at San Francisco in July of that year. Mr. Gordon for a time engaged in farming in Yolo and Napa counties, in the fall of 1865 coming to Lake county and settling at Upper Lake. He became very well-to-do, acquiring the ownership of three and a quarter sections of land on the dividing ridge between Potter and Bachelor valleys, in Lake county. He opened up Bartlett Springs and kept the first hotel there. As a fruit grower, and sheep and cattle raiser, he was also very successful. Mr. Gordon died in this county June 1, 1880, when seventy-one years old, and Mrs. Gordon died in Colusa county July 1, 1902, when seventy-two years old. Of the eleven children born to them seven grew to maturity, three sons and two daughters now surviving. Mrs. Armstrong is the eldest living. She was born in Peoria county, Ill., and was educated in public schools of that state and California. She remained with her parents until her marriage.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON MATHEWS.—Chance directed the steps of Mr. Mathews, a native of New York state, to the Potter valley in 1889 and choice made him a resident of Mendocino county throughout the balance of his useful existence. A man of excellent education, a teacher by occupation, and for some years an instructor in the business college at Ukiah, he was so admirably qualified for official honors that in 1906 he was elected auditor of Mendocino county on the Republican ticket. At the expiration of the first term in 1910 he was chosen as his own successor and proved a most efficient, capable and trusted incumbent of a post of great responsibility. Meanwhile he had become prominent in local Masonry, had also passed all of the chairs in the local lodge of the Eagles and had been identified actively with the Order of Foresters, all of which organizations, as well as the general public, felt a distinct and severe loss in his passing from earth, July 4, 1912, before age had diminished his interest in life or lessened the value of his services as a citizen. He was born in Nunda, N. Y., but was reared in Virginia City, Nev., where he received his early education. Later he returned to the east and completed his schooling in Pennsylvania, subsequently teaching

in a commercial school in Bradford oil district that state. He gave this up to return west, first locating in Tacoma, Wash., and from there came to California.

The marriage of Mr. Mathews occurred in Redwood City, Cal., in 1889, uniting him with Miss Jennie J. Briggs, who was born in Potter valley, the daughter of Moses C. Briggs, who came to the state in 1849 and to Potter valley in the early '50s, and engaged in farming and stock-raising up to the time of his death. Mrs. Briggs, before her marriage Elizabeth Potter, came to California in 1845 with her parents, John and Nancy Potter, who became the first settlers of Potter valley. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Mathews being next to the oldest of the number. She and three children, Charles, Bessie and Paul, survive the husband and father. Upon the death of Mr. Mathews the county board of supervisors appointed Mrs. Mathews to fill out the unexpired term of office. Not only has she proved faithful and loyal to the trust, maintaining the splendid prestige established by Mr. Mathews in the position, but she has even added to the efficiency of the work in a representative manner and has demonstrated that the educated woman of the twentieth century is thoroughly able to cope with affairs of business as well as perform official duties in a quiet yet forceful manner that wins approval. While she has the distinction of being the first woman to hold office in Mendocino county, her excellent service will prove a recommendation that undoubtedly will cause other women to be selected for similar work. By taking an interest in public affairs, women are destined to become important factors in the history of the future in the west. In January, 1913, the three outgoing members of the board of supervisors offered a testimonial at the regular board meeting and it was passed with the concurrence of the two other gentlemen of the old board, Messrs. Fairbanks and Reynolds. The tribute was made a matter of official record and will therefore appear in the annals of the county history, so that future generations will appreciate the services of the first woman chosen to fill a county office in Mendocino county. The testimonial signed by D. H. Lawson, C. P. Smith and D. Brandon, follows: "We make particular mention of the county auditor, Mrs. J. J. Mathews, the first lady to hold office in this county, and for whose appointment we admit a share of responsibility. Our work has caused us to come in close contact with the business of her office and we have found her at all times thoroughly competent, energetic and absolutely faithful to her trust. We request this testimonial to be entered in the minutes of the board."

LE ROY WHITED.—By reason of being a native son of California and of Mendocino county Mr. Whited is thoroughly familiar with this section of the state and believes in the possibilities of Little Lake valley and Willits, for he has spent his life here and understands the soil, climate, resources and other advantages offered to permanent settlers of energy and character. The family of which he is a member belongs to the pioneer class, although not identified with the earliest American occupancy of the state. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Short) Whited, natives respectively of Illinois and Indiana, were married in the former state and in 1869 came to California, buying the first through tickets to the west that were sold in their town after the completion of the trans-continental railroad. Upon their arrival in Mendocino county they bought land in Little Lake valley near Willits and there continued in farming activities throughout their remaining years. The father



Thos. E. Boyle

was one of the thirteen children of Doc Henderson Whited and it is worthy of mention that all but one of this large family eventually settled in California, the majority coming here in early life and during the pioneer period of colonization.

Among eight children, five of whom are still living, LeRoy Whited was the fifth in order of birth. In boyhood he was a pupil in the Willits public schools. Taught at home to make himself useful in every department of agriculture, he was especially helpful to his father in the operation of a steam threshing machine which the latter owned for thirteen years. In young manhood he learned the trade of carpenter, from which he drifted into contracting. Since then he has built a large number of houses besides concrete bridges and roads, and has done subcontracting on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. The contract for seven miles of the state highway in Mendocino county was given to him and he filled the same with skill, efficiency and promptness. In the vicinity of Willits he has done a large business in contracting, furnishing plans and building, and stands in the forefront of his special line of enterprise. In politics he votes with the Republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His family comprises his only child, Geneva, and Mrs. Whited, formerly Miss Grace Taylor, a native of Minnesota and a daughter of P. H. Taylor (represented on another page of this volume). Mrs. Whited is a woman of social charm and popularity and has been an active worker in the Rebekahs and the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

THOMAS EDWARD BOYLE.—Another native of Mendocino county, and a veteran lumber man as well, is Thomas Edward Boyle, of Mendocino, at present with the Mendocino Lumber Company, as superintendent of woods, a position which he has filled with great satisfaction to the company since 1901. He is well known throughout the county, having been for the greater part of his life actively associated with the lumbering interests of this region, and being recognized wherever he is known as a man of sterling qualities and splendid character.

Mr. Boyle was born in Albion, Mendocino county, December 4, 1866, the son of Thomas Boyle, for many years a resident of Oldtown, New Brunswick, Canada, and still later a resident of Maine. The entire life of Thomas Boyle was spent in the lumber industry, and for many years he was a river driver on the St. Johns river in New Brunswick, and later on the Penobscot river in Maine. He came to California in 1863, his family joining him a year later. He located at Albion, where he began as a woodsman and afterward became foreman, and later engaged in contracting on his own account, getting out logs and ties. He died in Albion in 1878. The mother Mary A. Brien, also of New Brunswick, was the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Keaton) Brien, her father being a river driver at Oldtown, Me. In 1854 Mr. Brien came to California, making the trip on a sailing vessel around the Horn, and locating in Mendocino county, where both he and his wife resided until the time of their death. They were married in Maine. Mrs. Boyle (the mother of the present honored citizen of Mendocino) died in Mendocino City in 1912. She was the mother of eight children, Thomas Edward being the second eldest.

The childhood of Thomas E. Boyle was spent in Albion, where he received his education in public schools. From a boy he became familiar with

handling logs in the redwood under his father. When fifteen years of age he began working in the woods with lumber companies, receiving at first the meager salary of \$15 a month. So closely did he apply himself to the task in hand that in about three years he was given the task of driving oxen in the woods, and was receiving \$100 per month. He was thus employed with various companies in Mendocino county for over fifteen years. He then entered the employ of the L. E. White Lumber Company at Greenwood and was soon made foreman of the logging camp. After filling this position for about two years he gave it up to engage under John S. Ross at Cleone as woods foreman with the Little Valley Lumber Company. A year later Mr. Ross became manager of the Mendocino Lumber Company, in 1901, and following this Mr. Boyle took a contract logging for the company. This extended over four years, at the end of which time he sold his outfit to the company and accepted a position with the same employers as superintendent of the woods, which position he fills at the present time. He makes his home in Mendocino City, where he owns a comfortable residence property, and where he is interested in the shipping business.

The marriage of Mr. Boyle took place in San Francisco, December 25, 1892, uniting him with Miss Johanna Cotter, a native of Boston, Mass. She is the daughter of William and Johanna Cotter, and came to California with her parents when she was only three years of age. They located in Mendocino county, and are among the early pioneer families of this region. Both Mr. and Mrs. Boyle are well known in Mendocino, where they have many friends. Mr. Boyle is a Democrat in politics, and is a progressive and broad minded citizen. He has never been actively associated with the affairs of his political party, but in all questions which affect the welfare of his home city he is always to be found on the side of general betterment and for civic improvement.

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM BRADFORD.—The obstacles which he was obliged to meet and overcome during early life Christopher William Bradford found neither few nor small. The country home of the family on the bank of Mad river in Humboldt county, where he was born December 1, 1868, was wanting in many comforts that today would be called necessities of existence. The early death of his mother, however, proved a misfortune far beyond previous experiences of privation. He was the only child and when he was four years of age his father, William Bradford, took him to Blue Rock, Mendocino county, carrying him in front of him on the saddle from Humboldt county. Afterward the father located a government claim to one hundred and sixty acres in the Ukiah district, duly proving up on the same and receiving a government patent. Although the quarter-section was located in a very mountainous section it was suitable for a stock range and particularly for sheep-raising, which occupation the father followed until his mysterious disappearance in the isolated mountains near the cabin home. How he met his death was never known, but the fact that he was never afterward heard of proved that he met a sudden end in a lonely region remote from all possibility of succor in his last extremity.

Left an orphan at eight years of age the boyhood years of Mr. Bradford were devoid of care or affection or even a home of his own, although neighboring farmers did what they could for him, but they being poor, could not give him any educational training and he worked for board and clothes. Altogether his schooling amounted to only three terms. Lack of a thorough

training in the common branches made it difficult for him to secure employment and caused him to drift around from place to place at jobs that paid meager wages. At fourteen he began to work in an hotel at Ukiah. Later he became a helper in an hotel at Westport owned by Fred Johns. When sixteen he engaged in driving cars on the shoot at Westport. The following year he herded stock in Long valley. At the age of nineteen he found work in the lumber mills, where he remained for five years, and then was employed on a sheep ranch in Sherwood valley for William Harmon.

During the time of this employment Mr. Bradford established a home of his own. His marriage was solemnized at Santa Rosa January 24, 1895, and united him with Miss Irene F. Fowler, who was born in Sonoma county, June 4, 1870, the daughter of John H. Fowler, a pioneer of Sonoma county. Three children form their family, namely: Bessie Esther, a student in the Ukiah high school; Lloyd M. and Errol Douglas, pupils in the grammar school. For eight years prior to her marriage Mrs. Bradford engaged in teaching school, a work for which her natural talents and excellent education qualified her in a high degree. Mr. Bradford located on government land in Sherwood valley, upon which he made all of the improvements. A few years later he began raising sheep and cattle and for the purpose rented the old Tuttle ranch in the same valley, carrying on stock-raising altogether in that place for eight years. In 1903 he located in Ukiah, purchasing a residence at No. 507 State street which he has since remodeled. During the spring of 1904 he bought twenty-eight hundred acres of land near Ukiah, and the sale of six hundred acres in 1912 leaves him with a tract of twenty-two hundred, well adapted for stock-raising. Sulphur Springs ranch is located five miles west of Ukiah, and watered by Orr creek and thirty living springs. At this writing he has about one thousand head of sheep on the place, besides which he raises cattle, and through earnest devotion to the business is meeting with success. As a farmer he is capable and intelligent. In knowledge of sheep he is considered an expert and this skill enables him to prosecute the work with success. In point of political views he is a Republican, but in local elections he supports the men he considers best qualified to represent the people. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters. With his wife he holds membership in the First Presbyterian Church of Ukiah, and is a member of the board of trustees.

WILLIAM GUSTAVUS POAGE.—The father of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, Simeon C. Poage, was a native of Missouri, and in Butler, that state, he was a practicing attorney. From Missouri he brought his family to California in 1876, going to Fresno county, where he practiced his profession for six years, or until his removal to San Luis Obispo county. From there he went to Mt. Idaho, Idaho, there too following the practice of law, and while a resident of that state he served one term in the state senate. Returning to California in 1885, he located in Ukiah, here taking up the practice of law and continuing it until his death in 1894, at which time he was filling the office of city attorney. His widow, who is still a resident of Ukiah, was in maidenhood Amanda Brockman, a native of Kentucky. She became the mother of five children, of whom three are living, namely: William G.; Dr. Charles A., of Colusa; and Ethel P., Mrs. Held, of Ukiah.

William G. Poage was born near Butler, Mo., March 21, 1869, and with the exception of the first seven years of his life, which were passed in Bates

county, Mo., he has always made California his home, having been brought here by his parents and reared in Fresno county. He received public-school advantages both in California and Idaho. Subsequently he taught school for four years, meantime studying law under his father. Determining to secure the best educational opportunities his means afforded he accordingly spent two years in a course of general study in the University of California, from which institution he went to the Hastings Law College in San Francisco, where he continued the study of law for one year and was admitted to the bar January 9, 1894.

Ever since that time Mr. Poage has been connected with the professional life of Ukiah, where he has risen to prominence at the bar and in business affairs. An experience as city attorney of Ukiah proved his ability and tested his knowledge of the law. So satisfactory was his service to the people that they later elected him district attorney of Mendocino county and for four years he gave to the office the most conscientious fidelity of application. Other offices would have been tendered him had he desired to enter the stress of political affairs, but it has been his preference to concentrate his time and ability upon professional labors and business enterprises. The organization of the Ukiah creamery was perfected through his efforts and in addition he promoted the establishment of the Lake County Canning Company, of which he is now a stockholder and director, also secretary and treasurer. The company owns and operates a ranch of two hundred and eighty acres at Upper Lake, where a specialty is made of raising string beans. The product is put up in the company's cannery, and from there shipped to consumers in the different states. The cannery now has an output of thirty thousand cases per season, and each year marks an increase in the output.

Mr. Poage's marriage united him with Ella Laughlin, a native of Mendocino county and the daughter of James H. Laughlin, a pioneer of this section. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Poage: Hazel, Margaret, Cora and Frances. Mr. Poage was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. Politically he is a Democrat and has been a member of the county central committee. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the board of trustees of Ukiah public library and was selected as president of the board. Through correspondence with the Carnegie Corporation he secured the donation of \$8000 for a new library building, the citizens furnishing the site, and the fine new library now gives enjoyment to the masses and is a great credit to the city.

WILLIAM H. FORSE.—With his passing after almost sixty years of practically continuous residence in California, friends and acquaintances of William H. Forse paid tribute to one of the pioneer farmers, business men and stage-line proprietors whose unique personality made him an interesting figure in any crowd and whose fearless characteristics qualified him for an adventurous existence on the then frontier. Born at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, January 24, 1830, and reared on a farm there, his migration to the gold fields of California took place in 1851, when he was twenty-one years of age. In company with a friend, W. H. Miller, he took passage for the Isthmus of Panama, expecting to proceed at once up the Pacific ocean to San Francisco, but the young men were poor and the trip expensive. When they arrived at the isthmus they found their funds so depleted that they embraced

an opportunity to work for the Vanderbilt interests for a month and thus earned enough for the balance of the voyage.

Disembarking from the ocean vessel in the harbor of San Francisco February 25, 1852, William H. Forse soon secured a position as captain of a flatboat plying up and down the Sacramento river, freighting hay and wood. From Sacramento he next went to the mines, but an unsuccessful search for gold soon caused him to return to the Sacramento valley, where he assisted in planting the first peach trees ever set out in that region. From Sacramento he went to the Greenwood valley in Eldorado county, where he found employment as a carpenter. During the spring of 1854 he drove a stage to Marysville. Later, with a partner, A. A. Wood, he bought the Fountain livery stable at Sacramento and conducted the same for a time. A visit to the old Canadian home had its consummation, May 5, 1855, in his marriage to Miss Alice Sayles, also a native of Brantford, and who in September, 1856, accompanied him to California to establish a permanent home in this state. The first home was in the city of Sacramento. In the fall of 1857 removal was made to Yolo county for the purpose of engaging in the sheep business, but soon a return was made to Sacramento county and a ranch purchased there. Next a hotel was bought at Sheldon.

The fall of 1864 found Mr. Forse a newcomer in Mendocino county, where he found employment in the butcher shop of John Morris in Ukiah and later became proprietor of the business. Meanwhile he had bought an interest in the Cloverdale and Humboldt stage line. From early days up to the time of his retirement from all business enterprises, he maintained a close connection with stage lines, having charge of the coast line stage from Ukiah to Mendocino City, also the stage line from Pieta, Mendocino county, to all the spring resorts of Lake county. At different times he was actively connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows and Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was his privilege to witness the remarkable advancement made by the state with which he was identified from the period of American occupancy, and when he died, November 5, 1911, he passed from a scene which his own labors had helped to beautify and make habitable and from a county whose material upbuilding he had promoted by his own personal and long-continued efforts. In his family there were four children who grew up, namely: Frederick O., of Berkeley; Kathryn A., Mrs. Swasey, of Ukiah; Thomas B., also of Ukiah; and Helen M., Mrs. Samuel H. Rice, deceased.

SAMUEL H. RICE.—For many years the business interests of Ukiah had a representative in the person of Samuel H. Rice, a native of Lake county, Cal., and the son of Coleman Rice, one of the earliest American settlers of California. At different times Samuel H. made his home in various parts of the state. His education was obtained principally in the public schools of Los Angeles. After his marriage to Helen M. Forse of Mendocino county he established a home at Ukiah and for years engaged in the title and abstract business in this place, where he was counted as one of the best-posted residents concerning titles to property. More recently he has made his headquarters in San Francisco and has been employed in civil engineering. Fraternally he holds a membership in the Masons. By his wife, Helen M., now deceased, he had an only daughter, Miss Helen H. Rice, who received exceptional educational advantages and is now engaged as a teacher in the Ukiah public schools.

GUST NELSON.—So thoroughly at home is Mr. Nelson in his ranching enterprise near Fort Bragg that one would scarcely suspect that prior to undertaking this line of endeavor he had won a reputation on the sea that would have sufficed to satisfy the ambition of an average man. He was born in Olund, Sweden, September 21, 1859, but as he was left fatherless when he was only six years old he knew little chance for childish recreation that is the birthright of every child. The needs of the family were such that it was necessary for each child to become self-supporting as soon as possible, and when only ten years of age Gust started out to make his own living, his first work being as a hand on neighboring farms. Thus thoughts of gaining a livelihood when he should have been attending school occupied his mind to the exclusion of everything else, and it is therefore unnecessary to state that his education was somewhat limited. By the time he was sixteen he had made up his mind to go to sea, and when he stepped aboard a Swedish barque it was the beginning of a long and interesting career that took him to all parts of the world. After a short experience on this vessel, during which time he was engaged in the Baltic trade, he went to the East Indies, in so doing rounding the Cape of Good Hope. On this voyage he shipped as an ordinary seaman. At London Gust Nelson left the vessel and shipped from that port on an English barque to Boston, Mass., and when he reached the harbor he saw for the first time the land to which he was later to return to make his home. From Boston he sailed to New York and Philadelphia, being engaged in both the coasting and deep-water service. In the meantime he had received promotion and was serving as second mate. Leaving New York on the steamer Starbuck he next started for the Mediterranean sea, on the way passing through the Suez canal to Hong Kong and on to Yokohama, where in 1886 the vessel was loaded with tea for San Francisco. For some time Mr. Nelson had contemplated relinquishing the life of the seaman and when the vessel reached the harbor of San Francisco he left the sea for good. However, water still had some attraction for him, for we understood that he made a number of trips on the Sacramento river prior to going to Cuffey's Cove in 1887. His first year in the latter place was passed as a wharf hand and in working in the woods, after which he was engaged for five years in business in Greenwood.

Mr. Nelson's identification with Fort Bragg dates from the year 1893, and as years have passed he has had no reason to regret the choice he then made as a location for a home and a field for business endeavor. Some time after locating here he erected the Pacific Hotel on Main street, and for many years he conducted the hostelry with very satisfactory results. Subsequently he rented the hotel and ultimately, in 1905, the property was sold. In the meantime Mr. Nelson had purchased fifty-five acres of raw land two miles out on the Sherwood road, which he grubbed and cleared and brought to a high state of cultivation. The greater part of it was rich bottom land and yielded large crops of potatoes and vegetables as well as fruits. During the seven years which he operated the land he brought it to a high state of cultivation and added many improvements that enhanced its value and when he sold it at the end of that time he received a considerable advance over the original price paid for the land and felt amply repaid for the labor which he had expended upon it. With the proceeds he

invested in another ranch, this one on Pudding creek, and this also was sold to good advantage after he had added a number of improvements. Among the properties which he now owns are the old McLean property at the corner of Redwood avenue and Franklin street, which is advantageously rented as stores, and the family residence on the corner of Alder and Franklin streets.

In Greenwood, Mendocino county, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Sophia Anderson, a native of Aaland, Finland. Of this union three children were born, Mamie, Mrs. Raudio, of Fort Bragg, and Nellie and Fred, the latter a pupil in the Fort Bragg high school, class of 1915. Mr. Nelson has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of his home city, especially in those things that tended toward the betterment of schools, and for some time he served as trustee of his school district and also was at one time a member of the board of trustees of the Union high school. Also for four years he served as city trustee of Fort Bragg. In politics he is a Democrat, and fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

JOHN VAN DAMME.—Fort Bragg mourned the loss of one of her most stalwart citizens when John Van Damme was called to his reward February 23, 1902. He was descended from a family well known in Belgium and he himself was born there, at Ostend, May 22, 1832. The loss of his father by death when he was a lad of fourteen years made it necessary for him to face the stern realities of life at an earlier age than might have been his lot otherwise, but nevertheless he had obtained a fairly good education and was preparing for his future by serving an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade. The death of his father, however, changed his plans, and instead of completing his trade he went to sea, and in the course of his numerous voyages he visited all parts of the world. On one of his trips he rounded Cape Horn in the voyage to San Francisco in the '50s. His love for the sea and his longing to see the old home folks and friends induced him to make three voyages to Belgium before he was contented to remain here continuously. It was on his last visit to the old homeland that he was married, and their wedding trip was a voyage to the home which Mr. Van Damme had prepared in California.

For a while Mr. Van Damme and his wife made their home in San Francisco, where he engaged in business, and later they removed to Mendocino county. The lumber business holding forth excellent prospects at Little River he established his headquarters there and was employed in different departments of the lumber company at that place. Finally, in 1897, he removed to Fort Bragg and here made his home continuously until his death. All of his three children were born at Little River. The eldest, Josephine M., follows the teacher's profession and is now an instructor in the Fort Bragg schools. The two sons, Theodore B. and Charles F., are in business in San Francisco. Mrs. Van Damme survived her husband eleven years and two months, her death occurring May 3, 1913.

Fraternally Mr. Van Damme was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Although deeply interested in the affairs that affected the welfare of his home city, and aiding them to the extent of his ability, he never took any part officially in its affairs. During his voyages he had picked up much valuable information and having a retentive memory it was a delight to his friends to listen to the narration of his experiences.

JOHN MARTIN ADAMSON.—Coming to Lake county during the '70s, while engaged in the teacher's profession, John M. Adamson was sufficiently impressed with its climate and advantages of other kinds to settle there when he embarked in business, and he has been located at Lower Lake since 1880. His general farming and stock interests have been widening steadily since that time, and he is now one of the most extensive farmers and cattle men in the county, as owner or lessee controlling hundreds of acres, most of which he uses for pasture lands. While carrying on his own affairs he has had ample opportunity to become a reliable judge of conditions in this region, and he has therefore proved a highly competent official in the position of supervisor, of District No. 2 of Lake county, to which he was elected for his third consecutive term in 1910 and again elected at the primary in 1914. Though his business cares are heavy he has been as attentive to his public duties as he has to his personal interests, administering his office with characteristic ability and intelligence and winning popular approval to an unusual degree.

Mr. Adamson was born August 29, 1851, at Ogden, Utah, where his parents stopped over for the winter of 1851-52, while en route to California. His father, Jacob Adamson, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Jane Farley, was born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Adamson lived for several years in Iowa, where their eldest four children were born, and thence they started across the plains to California in 1851. In the spring of 1852 they finished the trip overland, first settling at Sacramento, Cal., the father engaging in dairying at or near old Sutterville. After a three years' residence there the family moved to Sonoma county. Mr. Adamson buying a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres near Petaluma from old General Vallejo. There, also, he continued stock and dairy farming. Of his children, Emma Jane is now the widow of James Roseberry, a stockman of Pope valley, Napa county; William Henderson, who lives at Oakland, Cal., is a teacher in grammar and high schools; Edward F. farms in Excelsior valley, in Lake county; Mary Elizabeth is the wife of E. M. Thomas, a banker at Visalia, Cal.; John Martin is the fifth oldest; I. Newton, who died in Santa Rosa, was a prominent painter; Charles W. resides in Watsonville; Milton died in Petaluma; Rena, Mrs. Tomlinson, resides in San Francisco.

John Martin Adamson grew up on the farm, obtaining a good preliminary education in public school near his home, and later attending the Pacific Methodist College at Santa Rosa, Cal. Following that he took a course of training for teaching at the San Jose State Normal, and for over fifteen years was an instructor, beginning his work as an educator in Mendocino county. He served as principal of the schools at Indian Creek and Yorkville, being engaged at the latter place four years. His health becoming impaired he came to Lake county in the '70s, and after teaching one term here went north to Colusa county, being engaged at Maxwell, and later having a school near Shingletown, in Shasta county. In 1879 he returned to Lake county, and the year following settled near Lower Lake, buying a stock range of three hundred and twenty acres. Mr. Adamson's home training had made him thoroughly familiar with stock and dairying. While growing up on the paternal farm he had assisted with the ranch work, milking thirty cows morning and evening, and so when he began the stock business in Lake county he had his early experience to fall back upon. He has continued it ever since, constantly increasing his operations in that line, and incidentally carrying other interests,



J. M. Adamson

in all of which he has been successful through the exercise of good judgment in his ventures. He owns a valuable tract of one hundred and fifty acres in Excelsior valley, and another comprising one hundred and twenty acres of pasture land east of Cache creek. Under lease he holds the Boat Landing or Bower ranch of two hundred and forty acres, and the adjoining place of one hundred and twenty-nine acres on Cache creek known as the Adamson ranch; the Spring Valley Water Company's extensive ranch of twelve hundred acres on Cache creek, sixty acres of which are in vineyard; in the same vicinity the Purvis ranch of one hundred and sixty acres; the Knieb ranch of two hundred and forty acres; the Scranton ranch of two hundred and twenty acres; the Clear Lake Land Company's ranch of three hundred and twenty acres (adjoining which is his one hundred and twenty acre tract before mentioned); four hundred and eighty acres in Excelsior valley called the Getz ranch, ninety acres of which are in hay and grain, the balance in pasture; and the Riley ranch of eighty acres. Mr. Adamson aims to keep about one hundred head of cattle, high-grade Durhams, besides horses and mules, and his extensive holdings give him plenty of range and proper pasturage, with facilities for growing winter feed as well. Besides his agricultural interests he has acquired considerable real estate in the town of Lower Lake, having a half interest in the brick store building known as the Palestine building, livery stable property and valuable residence property. Mr. Adamson has an enterprising nature, and is capable of handling his numerous interests in such a manner that one supplements the other to excellent advantage. His ideas are big, as his career would indicate, and he has demonstrated this in his service to his fellow citizens, who first elected him supervisor of District No. 2 in 1902. They have retained him in the office by reelection, in 1906 and 1910, which statement is sufficient in itself to indicate the nature of his work and the general satisfaction it has given. Though kept constantly busy with his business and official duties he is as energetic at sixty-three as the average man of forty-five, and enjoys his responsibilities thoroughly.

Mr. Adamson was married while teaching in Mendocino county to Miss Martha Adams, daughter of Patrick Adams, of Yorkville, that county, and they have become the parents of six children: The three eldest died in infancy; Clydia is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal and has engaged in teaching; she is now the wife of Rev. Ernest Chapman. Russell is farming with his father and lives with him at Lower Lake. Lilburn is attending Leland Stanford University. Mr. Adamson is a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ. On political issues he sides with the Democratic party.

JOSEPH L. READ.—For forty years Joseph L. Read has been one of the vital forces in the life of Middletown, Lake county, where his efficient cooperation in the progress of the community has gained him a place among its foremost citizens. He has filled the office of postmaster, which he still holds, for over a quarter of a century, and in that position and as founder and publisher of the Middletown Independent, the first newspaper of the town, he has been one of its best known and most influential residents. Mr. Read has lived in California since the early '50s, and in his younger years went through the varied experiences of pioneer times. Familiar with the history and development of this region through actual participation in its events, and thoroughly public-spirited in his attitude toward the working out of the best

interests of Lake county, he is a true Californian, and his part in the opening and advancement of his adopted state and community has been highly creditable.

The Read family is of Scotch origin and was founded in this country by three brothers who came to America from Scotland, two stopping in the east (one in New Jersey) and the other, the progenitor of the branch at present under consideration, settling in Kentucky about the same time as Daniel Boone. Samuel Read, father of Joseph L. Read, was born in Kentucky. The spirit of the pioneer was in his blood. At the time his son Joseph was born he was living in Scott county, Ky., whence he moved in 1838 to Howard county, Mo., but soon afterward went to Sullivan county, that state, where he bought land and was interested in farming until 1852. Meantime, however, he had crossed the plains with oxen in 1849, coming to California, where he engaged in mining for gold at Mariposa two years. Returning to Missouri, via Panama, he again came to California in the year 1852, and again crossed the plains with ox-teams, this time bringing his family, consisting of wife and seven children. Three other children had died in infancy. Joseph L. Read, who was fifteen years old at the time, recalls the trip very distinctly. The party was not bothered seriously by the Indians, but cholera had broken out on the trail, and there were daily deaths and graves all along the way. Many, discouraged, turned back. Samuel Read was the only one of their party to have an attack of cholera, but was saved by prompt medical attention. However, one of the sons, James A., died near the head of the Humboldt that year. Arriving at Diamond Spring, Eldorado county, Cal., all the men and boys went to work immediately in the mines, and the surviving members of the family are all residents of the state now. Samuel Read had married Elizabeth Leach, a native of Kentucky, but member of an old Maryland family; her mother was born in Baltimore, likely of German origin. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Read three died in infancy, the others being: John J., now a resident of Shasta county (he is an invalid); James A., who was twenty years old at the time of his death, on the plains, in 1852; Joseph L.; Ebenezer, who is a farmer, residing at Orland, Glenn county; Thomas, who died forty years ago, leaving four children; William E., who is a general clerk in the post office at San Francisco, where he has been employed for more than twenty years; and E. Elizabeth, wife of H. L. Burmeister, a retired farmer, living in Santa Rosa.

Joseph L. Read was born July 29, 1837, in Scott county, Ky., and in 1838 was taken to Missouri by his parents, growing up on a farm in that state. The schools there were poor in those days, so that most of his education was obtained by experience, of which he had plenty. When the family settled in California he went to work with pick and shovel, at placer mining, and did well, and he also took advantage of the pay schools in the neighborhood, attending a few weeks each winter until he was grown. He first came to Lake county in the fall of 1860, and spent the winter. Then he went back to Eldorado county, but came again to Lake county in 1861, in which year he was married to Margaret Davis, of Big Valley, near Kelseyville. They settled in Dixon, Solano county, where Mr. Read farmed until 1874, since which year he has been a resident of Middletown, which town had been started in 1872. Buying a ranch two miles northeast of the town, he operated it for four

years. In 1879 he became postmaster, holding the office until 1885, after Cleveland's election. Meanwhile, in partnership with P. B. Graham, he started the first newspaper in the town, the Independent, with which he was connected, though not continuously, for a number of years, selling his interest and buying it back. Part of the time he conducted it alone, part of the time as member of the firm of Read & Pentecost, after which he again became sole owner; later he sold out to A. O. Stanley, one of the present owners. Under the Harrison administration he was again appointed postmaster, vacated the office when Cleveland returned to the presidential chair, and was once more appointed under McKinley, sixteen years ago, having filled the position without a break in his service since. He is one of the oldest postmasters in the state. Though seventy-seven years old Mr. Read bears no evidence of his age except his gray hair and beard. His health is robust, and he is at his duties daily, looking after the business of the office personally, though his son is assistant postmaster. His contact with so many of the residents of the vicinity has given him a wide acquaintance, and his relations with his fellow citizens have always been pleasant, his intelligent and obliging service as a public official winning him a high place in their esteem. He has the confidence and respect of all who know him. Mr. Read is associated with church and fraternal work in the town, being a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was made a Mason at Vacaville Lodge but is now connected with Callayomi Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M.

Mr. and Mrs. Read have had a family of twelve children, of whom six grew to maturity: Susan L. is the wife of G. A. Fickes, of Middletown, a carpenter and builder; John G., of San Francisco, is a street car conductor; Annie, who was the wife of A. J. Lhuillier, a farmer, perished in the forest fire at Cloverdale two years ago; Thomas A. is a druggist at Middletown and is supervisor of district No. 1, Lake county; Warren E. is engaged in the state printing office at Sacramento; Ralph H. is his father's assistant in the post office and is a member of the Masons and Foresters of America.

Thomas A. Read, son of Joseph L. Read, was born January 1, 1872, at Manchester, Mendocino county, Cal. He was but two years old when his parents settled at Middletown, where he grew up and received his education, attending public school. For twelve years he was connected with the Middletown Independent, during the last four years of that period as co-proprietor with his father, having bought out the interest of Joseph Pentecost. For seven years after that he was clerk in Piner's store in Middletown, until he became manager of the store at the Great Western quick silver mine, three and a half miles from town, continuing to hold that position until the mine closed down, in September, 1909. He has since been in business for himself, having bought the drug store at Middletown, which he is conducting very successfully. Mr. Read is one of the trusted officials of his locality, being supervisor of the First district of Lake county, to which position he was elected in November, 1912. Like his father he is a staunch Republican, and he has been active in the councils of his party, having served as member of the county central committee. He is a Mason, holding membership in the lodge at Middletown, and in that connection, as well as in his business and official associations, holds the respect of all his fellows. In 1897 Mr. Read married Miss Nellie Fraser, daughter of Dr. Fraser, then of Middletown, now

residing at Point Richmond, Cal. Four children have been born to them, Lena, Lillie, Alice and Donald. The family has a comfortable home at Middletown.

ANDREW ROCCA.—Lake county has been most generously endowed in her natural resources. While her agricultural capabilities seem to be gaining the lead now, as farmers take advantage of her unrivaled climate and rich soil, her mines have for years contributed a large share to her producing capacity. It is in connection with mining especially that Andrew Rocca has had a hand in building up the fortunes of this region, and he has also been one of the most valuable factors in another field, the development of water projects in this and other parts of California. His faculty for the successful handling of large undertakings amounts to genius, as results testify. At present Mr. Rocca is principally occupied with the operation of the Helen quicksilver mine near Middletown. The Great Western, another quicksilver mine in the same locality, was under his superintendence for a period of twenty-four years, until worked out. Mr. Rocca has been mining in California practically all the time since his arrival here, early in 1854, and in that connection is one of the best known men in the state. More than that, although he has acquired wealth he has not done so at the expense of any other's fortune. All his transactions have brought wealth to the territory in which they have been conducted, his methods and dealings have been irreproachable, and as a consequence his friends are legion.

Mr. Rocca was born and brought up at Genoa, Italy, and the birthplace of Christopher Columbus is one of his early memories. When he was four years old he had an attack of typhoid fever, and his father, Bartholomew Rocca, contracted the disease supposedly from him and died, so that his son barely remembers him. The father left the family in comfortable circumstances, having had a large hotel and general merchandise store, which the mother continued for a short time after his death, being a woman of considerable education and executive ability. Then she sold the store and carried on the hotel, and she lived to the age of sixty-four years, dying in Genoa. Her maiden name was Marie Ginocchio. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew Rocca: Anna, Louisa, Catherine, one that died young, Andrew, Rosa and Joseph B.

Born October 8, 1838, Mr. Rocca left Genoa on his fifteenth birthday, October 8, 1853, bound for California with two companies, one a boy of sixteen, the other a man of thirty-one years. He never afterward saw his mother (having never gone back on a visit) or any other member of the family except his brother Joseph B. Rocca, who was the only one besides himself to come to America; Joseph B. Rocca has been a miner, has been in every one of the Pacific coast states, and is now carrying on a large ranch at Madrone, Cal., having an immense vineyard.

Andrew Rocca and his two companions journeyed by way of France to England, where they took passage for New York, landing December 18, 1853. Two days later, on the 20th, they set sail for Panama, crossed the Isthmus and embarked on the steamship Golden Gate for San Francisco. For eight days everything went well. Then, without warning, the shaft broke. The steamer Uncle Sam, passing, offered assistance, but Captain Whiting of the Golden Gate refused all aid for his vessel, which was wrecked at San Diego, being disabled and so short of water and provisions that passengers and crew alike were almost famished. The captain claimed that the ship was as good



Andrew Rogers



Mary M. Rogers.

as ever and that the water in the hold came from waves washing overboard, not from a leak. However, he set three hundred men to work to bail it out, but they bailed until exhausted without lowering it one bit. Then a diver was sent down and reported there was no bottom to the ship, which was full of sand. In spite of the effort of many of the passengers, Mr. Rocca included, to be allowed to land, the captain refused and kept them there for twenty-four hours and were then landed, and twelve hours later three hundred of them came on the towboat Goliath, Mr. Rocca one of them, and five hundred of the passengers on the Brother Jonathan, the balance as best they could, Mr. Rocca landing in San Francisco in January, 1854. He went to Bear valley, in Mariposa county, and engaged successfully in placer mining, which he followed on a large scale from 1860 to 1867, being the most extensive operator of that kind in Tuolumne county. He accumulated considerable there. In 1869 Mr. Rocca became superintendent of the Golden Rock Water Company, in Tuolumne county, of which he was also part owner and one of the organizers and financiers, and he operated it very successfully, both as a business proposition and public utility, until 1875. The water was put to many uses, and the proposition was very popular. In 1875 Mr. Rocca sold his interest and moved to San Francisco with the intention of remaining in that city, having decided to retire from active mining business. However, a few days later he called on Abraham Halsey, with whom he was well acquainted, and who was largely interested in mining. Among Mr. Halsey's properties was a two hundred acre placer in Shasta county, in which he interested Mr. Rocca, persuading him to take the management and a seventh interest in the ownership, so in June, 1876, we find him on Spring creek, two miles from Shasta, building eight miles of ditches and flumes with the aid of sixty to eighty men. The result was a flow of water of two thousand miner's inches. He then installed two six-inch hydraulic giant engines and began operations. The power was so great that in six weeks' time the debris filled the Sacramento river to such an extent that they knew it would be only a short time until they would be forced by the court to cease operations, as was the case with miners below them on the river, so they discontinued the work and the manager retired to San Francisco. However, the hydraulic system he had installed for this mining enterprise on Salt pork Ridge was considered one of the finest in California, and it was due to his supervision and enterprising spirit that the result was eminently satisfactory from an engineering and operating standpoint.

But his reputation as a miner and mine manager was established and of very real importance to the directors of the Great Western quicksilver mine, to whom his old friend Abraham Halsey proposed his election as superintendent, entirely without Mr. Rocca's solicitation or knowledge. H. M. Newhall was president of the company. The proposition met with approval, and September 12, 1876, Mr. Rocca came to Lake county to assume his new duties, which he performed so satisfactorily that he held the position for the succeeding twenty-four years, resigning when the mine was exhausted. During that period more than three million dollars worth of quicksilver was taken out.

In 1899 Mr. Rocca bought the American quicksilver mine property near Middletown, comprising forty-one acres, and he has purchased several other claims near or adjoining since, besides taking up government land. It is now known as the Helen mine, and is producing well, thirty men being employed.

in 1913 three hundred and three flasks were taken out, and rich discoveries have been made recently. The Helen mine was originally patented under that name but changed by the subsequent owners, though when Mr. Rocca purchased it he gave it the original name. It is located about seven miles above Middletown at the head of Dry creek, in the foothills of Pine mountain. Aside from the mine property of forty-one acres he owns about six hundred acres of agricultural and timber land, from which he obtains timber for his tunnels and mines. The plant is equipped with a fifty ton Scott furnace together with a retort for the reduction of the soot.

But while he has made a reputation in mining Mr. Rocca has also done big things in other fields, particularly the planning and installing of the water projects so especially valuable to agricultural interests in this state. In Lake county especially he has also been instrumental in promoting improvements along that line. In 1887 he built what is now known as the Callayomi mill on Putah creek and installed the waterpower by which it is operated. This he sold some years ago to his neighbor, the late Mr. McKinley, father of the McKinley Brothers, who now operate the flour mill and the light and power plant, conducting the business of the latter as the Callayomi & Middletown Light & Power Company.

Besides, Mr. Rocca has handled some large real estate deals. He bought a tract of four thousand acres with John C. Valentine, and after developing it in various ways, particularly as a profitable dairy proposition, sold it to Hon. Nathan W. Hall, of Los Angeles. He also improved the Thomas Bives ranch in Long valley, Lake county, which comprises four hundred and eighty acres. He still retains large interests, being the heaviest taxpayer in the county. Business success has not affected Mr. Rocca's sense of proportion or his ideas on his obligations to his fellow men. His excellent judgment has made him a wise employer, and he has always aimed to treat all his associates right, his motto being, "Meet on the level and part on the square." His employees have the same consideration, a fact which is so generally recognized that he is one of the most popular employers in this part of the state. His operations have not only opened a means of living to many, but have disclosed possibilities and realized others to such an extent that they have added largely to the general prosperity. Mr. Rocca was made a Mason in Mount Jefferson Lodge No. 107, in Garrote, now Groveland, Tuolumne county, in the year 1873, though he is now a member of Callayomi Lodge No. 282, Middletown, of which he is past master. He is also a member of St. Helena Chapter No. 63, R. A. M., Napa Commandery No. 34, K. T., the Order of the Eastern Star, and is a member of the Pioneer Masonic Association at San Francisco.

Mr. Rocca married in Elk Grove, Sacramento county, Miss Mary Ruby Thompson, a native of Eldorado county, Cal., the daughter of Bernard and Amanda (Bartholomew) Thompson. In 1898, while making a trip to Calistoga, the family had a runaway on the toll road in which they were thrown from the buggy, resulting in serious injury to all, but especially to Mrs. Rocca, who received a scalp wound. She recovered, and it was thought permanently, but in February, 1906, the sudden bursting of a blood vessel caused her death eight days later, on the 25th, at the age of forty-seven years. She was the mother of seven children: Lillian, the eldest, is the wife of C. H. Lord, who resides in Santa Clara; Beatrice M. is the wife of Warren Bates, a contractor, of Mountain View, Santa Clara county; Florence Genevieve is married to

Cecil McFarland, of Folsom, Cal., who is in the Natoma Land & Mining Company; Andrew, Jr. is a civil engineer, engaged at the Snowstorm mine, Larson, Idaho; Bernard Thompson is a student in the University of California, class of 1915, preparing for the profession of mining and civil engineering; Idalene Bartholomew lives at home; Helen Mitchell is a student in the high school at Healdsburg, class of 1915.

GEORGE YEARY.—Among the live and thriving business interests of Fort Bragg is the Union Lumber Company, of whose planing mill George Yeary is the efficient foreman. His earliest recollections are of a home in Conway, Laclede county, Mo., where he was born July 30, 1873, the son of A. J. and Susan E. (Smith) Yeary, both now making their home in Fort Bragg and natives respectively of Old Virginia and Missouri. For many years the father carried on farming in Missouri and was among those who, during the trying times of the Civil war, laid down the implements of peace and went to the front in defense of their country. When he was only nineteen years old he volunteered his services, being assigned to Company M, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, and gave valiant service to the Union cause until the term of his enlistment expired. Since 1902 he has made his home in Fort Bragg and is employed in the Union Lumber Company.

Of the five children included in the parental family George Yeary was next to the youngest. His childhood was passed on the home farm, which was convenient to good schools in Conway, and these he attended, as well as the Conway Academy. Anxious to start upon his business career, as soon as his school days were over he engaged in the produce business with an older brother under the firm name of Yeary Brothers. The business was well chosen from every standpoint and the association was mutually agreeable and remunerative, but a desire of the younger member of the firm to come west and try his fortune terminated in the sale of the business in 1901. Soon afterward George Yeary set out for California, reaching San Francisco in due time, and from there he came to Mendocino county. For one year he worked at getting out ties and making shakes on contract at Monroe, an experience which gave him a good insight into the lumber business. From Monroe he went to De Haven, this county, and found work in a sawmill as fireman, a position which he filled for one season, and then, in the fall of 1903, he came to Fort Bragg and entered the employ of the Union Lumber Company. Determined to learn the lumber business in all of its details, he accepted work in an humble capacity at first and from this worked his way up until he was given charge of a re-saw. A desire to see more of the west was the means of a change in Mr. Yeary's location and for a time he was employed in a sawmill in Rio Dell, Humboldt county. The change held more in store for him than he had anticipated, for while in Rio Dell he met the lady who was afterward to become his wife. From Rio Dell he later returned to Fort Bragg, to accept a position which had been offered him by his old employers, the Union Lumber Company. At that time he was made foreman of the door stock department, a position which he held until December, 1910, when he was promoted to be foreman of the planing mill, a position which he has since filled with efficiency.

The romance begun in Rio Dell by the meeting of George Yeary and Miss Laurel Connick was followed by their marriage in Eureka in 1911. Miss Connick was a native of Eureka, attending the high school there and the

Eureka Normal, and for several years prior to her marriage she was principal of the Rio Dell schools. Both Mr. and Mrs. Yeary are members of the Baptist church of Fort Bragg, are Republican in their political tendencies, and fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

ALEXANDER JEFFERSON.—The population of California is somewhat cosmopolitan in its nature and among the people attracted hither from every section of the world there is a considerable representation of Canadians, whose substantial qualities give them a position among the most desirable acquisitions to western citizenship. From the province of Quebec Mr. Jefferson came to California prior to the completion of the first great transcontinental system of railroad. A native of St. Andrews, Argenteuil county, born February 21, 1840, he spent the first sixteen years of his life on the home farm and then entered a country store as a clerk. During 1867 he took passage on the steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New York for Panama. From the isthmus he came to San Francisco on the steamer *Montana*, which cast anchor in the western harbor on the 20th of June of that year. After two months of farm work near Vallejo in the employ of James Hunter, he entered the employ of E. T. Farmer of that place, but in September of the same year he came to Mendocino county, where he has since been identified with various lines of enterprise. An early experience in a lumber camp was followed by employment on the ranch of A. Gordon and afterward until 1873 he engaged in driving a butcher wagon from Caspar. Meanwhile his first wife, Eleanor (Mathews) Jefferson, whom he had married February 14, 1872, passed away August 30 of the same year.

In order to renew the associations of youth and particularly to renew an early friendship of especial interest to him, Mr. Jefferson returned to Canada, where on Christmas eve of 1873 he married Miss Eliza Gibson. Accompanied by his young wife, he came back to California in the spring of 1874 and settled on a ranch near Caspar. At the end of a year he sold the land and purchased a one hundred and eighty-five acre ranch from A. Gordon, and also purchased the butcher business of his former employer. Through many and successful years he continued in farming and stock-raising and the butchering business and the buying of stock for his market. His business was not limited to local trade, but extended up and down the coast and he had contracts with lumber firms that necessitated the killing of a hundred head of beef per month, as well as many sheep and hogs. When Fort Bragg was started in 1886 he opened a butcher shop on Main street, and there he built up a large trade. Finally, in 1905, he retired from active business cares. A fine ranch of seventeen hundred and forty acres at Newport which he owns is rented to outside parties for a dairy, this being the largest individual dairy in this section of the country. The old home ranch in Caspar valley is occupied by his daughter, Annie L., her husband, Stewart Tregoning, and their three children, Mr. Tregoning being the active manager of the property. Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson now make their home on Fir street in Fort Bragg, and their second daughter, Mary E., who married John Byrnes and has two children, is a resident of San Francisco. Mr. Jefferson is optimistic concerning the future of Fort Bragg and as a proof of this reference is made to his real estate holdings. He has erected several business houses on Main street, also on Laurel street, and besides this he has built many residences in the city.



Ed Gibson

He has been a stockholder in the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank since its organization. With his wife he is a member of the Presbyterian Church and he is a member of the board of trustees.

EDWIN GIBSON.—Of old Virginian lineage, Mr. Gibson is a son of William G., and a grandson of Smith Gibson, who left the Old Dominion for West Virginia and settled upon a plantation in Lewis county, the father afterward becoming a farmer and drover in that vicinity, but spending his last days in California. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Elvira Lawrence, was born in Virginia and died in Doddridge county, W. Va., leaving five children, all now living. The fourth of these, Edwin, who is the only member of the family now in California, was born near Weston, Lewis county, W. Va., June 23, 1858, and had practically no educational advantages whatever. Misfortune came into the home and at the age of thirteen he was not only supporting himself, but assisting in the maintenance of other members of the family.

After a period of employment on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in West Virginia Mr. Gibson obtained a place with a survey corps and for eighteen months carried the chain during the surveying for a railroad built by R. T. Lowndes near the old Gibson homestead. On the completion of the survey the young assistant was put to work on the grade and when the road had been completed he was placed in charge of a section, his principal duty being to keep the strips of hardwood nailed to the 4x4 oak rails. For eight years he continued in the same work. When finally the timber had all been removed and the road ceased to be in operation, he went to Pennsylvania and engaged in a stone quarry on the Monongahela river. Returning to the old home neighborhood, he rafted and made railroad ties for two years. Meanwhile he and his brother working together had bought a small place and this was sold in 1885 when he determined to come to California. His own share resulted in a very small payment down and a note for \$400 due in three years. After coming to California he continued to help his relatives and every six months sent a widowed sister \$20, besides giving orders, when the \$400 note came due, that the money should be paid to her, realizing her need of assistance.

Stopping in Kansas for three months of inspection in Chase county and vicinity, Mr. Gibson came by stage from Cloverdale to Round valley, Mendocino county, where he arrived July 20, 1885, with only \$12 in his possession. Immediately he found work on a ranch and for a time he worked by the day. But the employment not being steady proved very unsatisfactory to him, so he hired out for a year to a stockman in Williams valley. From there he went to the Island Mountain ranch, riding the distance of twenty-five miles at night in order that he might not lose any time from work. For five years he remained on the same ranch without losing a day. Meanwhile he obtained permission to raise stock of his own on the range. The first brand used was the quarter-circle E, but later this was changed to GI combined. At the end of five years on the Island Mountain ranch he purchased forty acres one and one-half miles east of Covelo, Mendocino county, where at once he began the task of improvement. In the buying and selling of cattle and hogs he has shown sagacious judgment. Through the buying and selling of several farms in the valley he has increased his holdings and now owns two hundred and forty-five acres of tillable land in one body. One hundred and thirty

acres are in alfalfa. The ranch, which is now leased for a dairy, is watered by streams and also has an abundance of flowing water from an artesian well. A modern commodious residence forms a valuable improvement to the ranch. Other buildings have been added for the convenience of the dairy interests. Altogether the farm is one of the best-improved for its size in the entire valley. He also owns a stock range on which he runs about one hundred and fifty head of cattle and about that many hogs, besides which he owns three lots in the city of Richmond. When Mr. Gibson first engaged in stock-dealing he drove cattle through to Westport and hogs sixty miles to Ukiah. Later Willits became a trading post and finally Dos Rios, only fourteen miles away, afforded facilities for shipping to the San Francisco market. Associated with D. P. English, he is engaged in the buying and shipping of stock.

Aside from stock and ranch interests Mr. Gibson was connected with the organization of the creamery and is now a director in the company, besides being a director in the local telephone company. Education appeals to him more especially on account of his own lack of early advantages. For some time he has given service as clerk of the board of trustees of Gray's school district and a member of the board of trustees of the Round valley high school district. In Covelo he married Miss Hettie Hoxie, a native of Round valley and daughter of Ira Hoxie, one of the honored pioneers of the district. They are the parents of three children, Claude, Virginia and Luella. The family are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Gibson is staunchly Republican. After coming to Mendocino county he was made a Mason in Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., to which he still belongs, and his wife holds membership in Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S.

ALEXANDER C. McDONALD.—Prior to the discovery of gold in California and before the even greater riches of the state in other resources had been discovered, the exigencies of war brought to this part of the world a young sergeant-major in the New York regiment of Colonel Stevenson. This gallant soldier, whose services in the Mexican war are memorialized in the records of his country, was an easterner by birth and of Scotch and Dutch descent, the former lineage appearing in the family patronymic of McDonald, while the name of his maternal grandfather, Jacob DeGroot, shows the Hollander extraction. Born in New Jersey October 5, 1814, it was this grandfather who reared Alexander C. McDonald when the death of the father left him an orphan in very early life. Upon starting out in the world for himself he went to New York City, where later he acquired business interests of considerable importance. Without doubt all of his life would have been passed in the east had it not been for the outbreak of the Mexican war, which fired his patriotic devotion to country and led him to enlist in the service of his native land. When the regiment was ordered to the southwest he accompanied them in the long marches and took part with them in the trying campaigns, finally receiving an honorable discharge in San Francisco. Meanwhile he had observed conditions in the west very closely. The possibilities of the country attracted him. Its remoteness and isolation from the friends of his youth did not daunt his high courage, but on the other hand appealed to his love of adventure and his interest in the development of a frontier community.

The development of a mercantile business at Sonoma occupied the attention of the young war veteran during his first years in California. It was in

that town, April 7, 1850, that he was united in marriage with Mrs. Anna (Smith) Scott, who was born in Missouri April 1, 1833, and died in Mendocino county February 15, 1877. Eight children were born of their union. The eldest, Mary, is the wife of M. H. Peck, of Cloverdale. Mrs. Alice P. Byron, the mother of two children, also makes Cloverdale her home. George H., now of Pendleton, Ore., married Lydia Walker and they are the parents of ten children. Richard and James A. are residents of Cloverdale. Mrs. Lillian White, of Fort Bragg, is the mother of two children, and Flora, Mrs. G. T. Cooper, of Nevada, also has two children. Anna is the wife of W. H. Cooper, of Nevada, and the mother of one child. It is Mrs. White, of Fort Bragg, who furnishes these facts in regard to the life of her honored father, who from his arrival in Mendocino county during the fall of 1859 until his death, April 4, 1880, was intimately identified with business and ranching interests of the county and was widely known as the proprietor of the Mountain house, eight miles from Cloverdale on the Ukiah road, and also as the owner of the Mountain House ranch and the Creamer ranch, both devoted to the raising of cattle and sheep.

ORON BERRY PITNER.—Through all of his life Mr. Pitner has been obliged to struggle against adverse circumstances. Left fatherless when very young, he took up a man's work while yet a mere lad and helpfully aided his mother in the duties and problems which fell to her for solution. Notwithstanding his lack of advantages in boyhood and in spite of a serious accident that befell him when at his work, he has been prudent, frugal and saving and each year has found him a little more advantageously situated from a financial standpoint, although at no time has he been the recipient of a large salary nor has destiny brought him any unexpected favors in the course of his busy activities. A considerable portion of his boyhood was spent in Oregon, where he was born near Butte creek in the eastern part of Jackson county, October 29, 1875, and whence at the age of ten years he accompanied his widowed mother to California, settling at Ukiah, Mendocino county. A year later the family returned to the old home in Oregon, where he attended school for a short time and then went to work as a day laborer on a neighboring farm. Small as were his wages, they were of the utmost assistance to his mother. At an age when most boys have no duties more weighty than attendance at school he was self-supporting and was also assisting in the maintenance of the home.

Returning to Ukiah in 1895 at the age of about twenty years Mr. Pitner worked for six months on a hop ranch. August of the same year found him at Caspar and there for three years he worked as a day laborer. The two ensuing years were spent at Albion. The year 1900 found him a new employe with the L. E. White Lumber Company, his first employment being in general work around the mill. In 1902 he was promoted to be head-sawyer at the mill, a position that he filled efficiently until 1911, when a serious accident (the losing of two fingers in the machine) disabled him from further work on the saw. Recognizing his long and faithful service the company transferred him to a position as foreman, for which his familiarity with every phase of the work admirably qualifies him. Fraternally he holds membership with Mendocino City Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M. In politics he votes with the Republican party. Interested in public affairs, he favors movements for the welfare of the community. His home in Greenwood (Elk P. O.) is presided

over by Mrs. Pitner, whom he married at this village January 2, 1905, and who was formerly Miss Mabel Shibley. A lifelong resident of Mendocino county, she was born at Bridgeport April 6, 1883, and received her education in the Bridgeport schools, remaining with her parents until the time of her marriage. With her husband she has the good-will of the people of the community and the friendship of a large circle of acquaintances.

JAMES KNOX POLK SHELTON.—With the oncoming of emigrants across the plains during the early '50s, attracted by the discovery of gold that formed a star in the destiny of California, there traveled a family from Missouri with an equipment of wagon and oxen, the necessary provisions for a journey of great length, and such other articles as were demanded by the presence of a goodly number of children. Among the latter was a boy of eight and one-half years, James K. Polk Shelton, whose birth had occurred at the home farm in Andrew county, Mo., October 15, 1844, and who entered into the adventures of the trip with the eagerness of childhood, unmindful of danger and ignorant of the possibility of attacks by Indians. The memory of that tedious journey lingers vividly in his mind, nor has he forgotten the general feeling of relief when September of 1853 found them at last in Petaluma, their journey's end. The father, William, a Missourian by birth, spent several years near Petaluma, but in June of 1857 drove through to Ukiah in search of government land available for farming purposes. Securing a claim of one and one-half miles south of Ukiah, he devoted years of arduous effort to the improving of the property and the erection of needed buildings. His last years were spent in retirement at Westport, where he died at the age of eighty-four. By his marriage to Isabelle Casteel, who was born in Ohio and died in San Luis Obispo county, he had nine children, of whom seven are now living.

The second in order of birth, James K. Polk Shelton had no educational advantages other than those made possible by an attendance of three months each year at subscription schools where the method of instruction was crude and the text-books inferior. Experience has been his principal teacher, and he has been so keen of comprehension that his fund of information surpasses that of many college graduates. At the age of twenty-two he left home and began to work as a farm hand. After his marriage to Miss Amanda Babcock, a native of Sonoma county, and a daughter of Richard Babcock, a California pioneer of 1856, he rented a farm and took up general ranch pursuits in his own interests. During 1890 he removed to a rented farm in Potter valley, where for fifteen years he engaged in raising stock and grain. On coming to Little Lake township in 1905 he bought nine hundred and twenty acres known as the Rock Tree ranch, and here he engaged in raising grain, hay and potatoes, besides keeping quite a bunch of stock on the property. In November, 1913, having sold the ranch and stock, he removed to Willits and bought a home on Flower street, where he has since resided. Local enterprises interest him, for he is public-spirited and progressive. In politics he always has been staunchly Democratic of sentiment. While not a member of any religious organization he is in sympathy with their work and has contributed to the maintenance of the Baptist Church, with which his wife is identified. Of his eleven children, seven lived to mature years, namely: William Eddy, a farmer in Rock Tree valley; Mrs. Elizabeth Dickie, of Potter



G. K. Osborn, M. D.



Mrs. G. K. Osborn

valley; Eugene, a stock raiser in Rock Tree valley; Jerry, who is married and makes his home in Willits; and Leon, Agnes and Sammie, who still remain with their parents.

GEORGE KNOX OSBORN, M. D.—Whatever of success the past has brought to Dr. Osborn or whatever of prosperity the future may hold for him, such success and such prosperity undoubtedly would be the result of his own indefatigable and unceasing efforts. In his determination to acquire an education and enter the medical profession he had no one to aid him, and only his own unconquerable ambition to assist him in overcoming the obstacles which stood in his way. Every step in advance was the result of his own spirit of self-reliance. His first studies in therapeutics were conducted without assistance. With characteristic energy he secured some medical books and took up their study. Later, by working in summers he was able to pay his way through college in the winter months, and since securing his degree he has devoted himself to practice, besides which he now conducts a drug business at Covelo, his home town.

The Doctor was born at Virginia City, Nev., April 20, 1864, the sixth in a family of eight children born to Thomas W. and Julia (Schaeffer) Osborn, natives of Illinois and Iowa, respectively. Thomas W. Osborn crossed the plains with his father, J. W., in 1849, and was among the first settlers in Sacramento. Returning to Iowa he brought the family across the plains in about 1861, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death at Red Bluff. At the age of eighteen months Dr. Osborn was brought by his parents to Sonoma county, Cal., whence in 1868 removal was made to San Joaquin county and from there to Big Valley, Modoc county, in the fall of 1870. In the last-named county he attended school when he could be spared from the work on the home ranch. After a year of home study of medical books he matriculated in the California Medical College in San Francisco, during the fall of 1893, and continued there until he was graduated as an M. D. in 1895, with the highest honors. Previous work in saw-mills and on farms had developed habits of industry and self-reliance, and these qualities have assisted him in gaining professional success. After graduation he practiced at Weaverville, Trinity county, until 1902, then spent three years at Sisson, Siskiyou county, and in 1905 came to Covelo, Round valley, where he practices his profession and conducts a drug store. His practice extends into Trinity county, at times calling him into the mountains seventy miles from Covelo. Going by trail on horseback with saddlebags he ministers to the sick in the most remote places, the weather never too cold or stormy for him to respond when called. And being by nature endowed with great strength and a good constitution he is thus enabled to endure the fatigue of these activities. His interest in professional enterprises is deep and has brought him into membership with the National Eclectic Medical Association and the Eclectic Medical Association of California.

At Adin, Modoc county, December 8, 1887, Dr. Osborn married Miss Laura Augusta Sheldon, who was born at Yreka, Siskiyou county, the daughter of D. M. and Sarah M. (Eddy) Sheldon, born in Vermont and New York, respectively, pioneers of California who spent their last days in Siskiyou county. Dr. Osborn is ably assisted by his wife, who is a professional nurse and thus qualified to render him practical assistance whenever required. She is also engaged in the millinery business in Covelo, where she has a large trade.

Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Osborn, Georgie A. and Luther Leone, both deceased, and George K., Jr., attending the Covelo high school. In politics the Doctor votes with the Republican party, while fraternally he is allied with Covelo Camp No. 632, W. O. W., and is also actively identified with the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Osborn is a member and past matron of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S., also a member of the Women of Woodcraft and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being secretary of the board of trustees.

GORDON BAECHEL.—An influential representative of an honored old pioneer family of Mendocino county, Gordon Baechtel was born at the Baechtel ranch in Little Lake township April 2, 1864, and passed the years of youth at the homestead. Fair educational advantages were given him and he is a graduate, class of 1882, of the Heald's Business College in San Francisco. On the completion of his commercial course he became a book-keeper under William Heeser in the Bank of Mendocino. A year later he went to San Rafael, Marin county, and for seven years continued as a clerk in the grocery house of C. Grosjean. Returning to Willits during 1890, he formed a partnership with his father, uncle and brother under the title of the Standard Commercial Company, the members of the firm being L. S., Mart, Gordon and William H. Baechtel, who developed a large general mercantile enterprise on Main street. The entire time of the two brothers was given to the store until 1896, when it was sold to Irvine & Muir, and by them it has been continued ever since on the same site.

Although the commercial company dissolved, the three brothers continued in partnership and have since engaged in real estate, ranching and stock-raising enterprises. During the long period of their connection they have met with their share of hardships and losses, but in the main have found the raising of stock a profitable business, and their judgment of animals from the beef standpoint is said to be seldom at fault. From 1898 to 1900, when his two brothers, William H. and Luther S., were in Alaska, Gordon Baechtel engaged with M. E. Nicholson in buying, selling and trading cattle, sheep and hogs, but with the return of the brothers a ranch in Eden valley was leased for five years and stocked with cattle of good grades. At the end of three years the lease and stock were sold to William G. Henshaw, of Oakland, and the brothers have since rented to others their several ranch properties.

From 1906 to 1908 the three brothers with A. J. Fairbanks conducted a meat market in Willits under the title of the Willits Meat Company, while from 1906 to the present time Gordon Baechtel and A. J. Fairbanks have been associated in partnership in other enterprises. For two years their specialty was the shipping of pling to San Francisco, but since 1908 they have given their entire time to road building. For this purpose they keep about sixty head of mules and horses and a full equipment, including steam shovel and traction engine. Important contracts have been filled by them and in every instance with efficiency and general satisfaction. When the Utah Construction Company had entered into large contracts with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company for track work in Mendocino county they retained Messrs. Baechtel and Fairbanks to complete two contracts for two and one-half miles of heavy work. Another contract was for the building of eight miles of road, including several bridges, between Longvale and Long Valley. During 1913 seven miles were completed on the state highway from Willits to Walker

valley, and at this writing (1914) they are filling a contract for six miles of state highway in Humboldt county.

Besides his other enterprises Mr. Baechtel has been a notary public since 1888 and is a stockholder in the Bank of Willits, on whose first board of directors he served for a number of years. Educational interests have been rightly valued by him. In addition to giving efficient service as a member of the board of trustees of the Willits school district for a number of years, since 1910 he has served as a high school trustee. Active in local Republican politics, he was a member of the county central committee for some years and city trustee of Willits for five years, being chairman of the board during part of this time. While acting as trustee the sewer was completed in 1908 and papers of incorporation for the old town, embracing an area of about twelve miles square, were relinquished, the town being then incorporated in its present size and status. The residence which Mr. Baechtel erected on Wood street, Willits, is presided over by his wife, whom he married in Oakland and who was Miss Eleanor H. Roache, a native of Ireland. Three children comprised their family. Two daughters are living, namely: Lenore M., wife of Jesse L. Fairbanks, of Willits; and Elsie K., a graduate of the class of 1914, San Jose State Normal School.

SILAS BARRON FARNSWORTH.—The owner of the Sherwood creamery ranch in Mendocino county is an influential member of a pioneer California family that has been connected with the history of San Francisco since the '50s, the first of the name on the coast having been his father, the late David L. Farnsworth, a native of New Hampshire and a man of remarkably forceful characteristics. Innate individual attributes, quickened by the circumstance of association with the west during an epoch-making era, enabled him to attain an unusual degree of success. From a most humble beginning that included the work of a hired hand on a milk ranch, he rose to be the executive head of a large enterprise. The purchase of a team proved the foundation of a teaming business which, with the later admission of John Ruggles into partnership and with the incorporation of the firm of Farnsworth & Ruggles, utilized thirty-six large draft horses in one team for the hauling in one load of the heaviest freight and machinery brought to San Francisco. At the time of his death in 1899 the business had developed into the largest teaming concern in the entire city, and he was then succeeded by a man who had learned the business under him, George A. Hart, as president and general manager. Politics interested him little nor was he solicitous to identify himself with local affairs, although he yielded to the persuasions of friends and consented to serve for one term as representative from the eighth ward upon the county board of supervisors. For years he was associated with Masonry and exemplified in his life the doctrines of philanthropy and brotherhood enunciated by the order. Eight years after his demise occurred the death of his wife, Fannie (Locke) Farnsworth, who like himself claimed New Hampshire as her native commonwealth.

The family of this influential pioneer of San Francisco numbered three children, two of whom survive. The eldest, Silas Barron, was born in San Francisco February 28, 1868, and received an excellent education in the Lincoln grammar school and the commercial department of Litton Springs College. After the completion of his business course in 1889 he entered the

office of Farnsworth & Ruggles as bookkeeper and collector, continuing as such for six years, and he is still a large stockholder and a director in the concern. The necessity of superintending the Sherwood creamery ranch brought him to the Sherwood valley, Mendocino county, where he has since remained, although since 1904 he has leased the ranch and stock and has made his headquarters in Willits. The ranch lies ten miles north of town on the Humboldt county road and comprises fifteen hundred and twenty acres well adapted for the raising of hay and grain and for the pasturage of stock. Usually about one hundred and twenty-five tons of hay are cut from the meadows, and this is used for the winter feed of the dairy herd of one hundred and fifty head of milch cows. Some of the finest full-blooded and high-grade Holsteins to be found in the entire country are on his ranch, included among them being winners of first prizes at the 1913 State Fair in Sacramento. At this writing about eighty-five head are being milked. The butter sold from the ranch is purchased in the markets of Willits, Fort Bragg and Ukiah, and the perfection of quality results in the sale of all the product at the highest prices. Since leasing the ranch and the fine herd of Holsteins, Mr. Farnsworth has maintained only a general supervision of the property and has thus had leisure for the due consideration of other large and valuable interests elsewhere in the state. Aside from membership in the Eagles he has no fraternal connections, nor has he been active in politics except in the respect of casting a straight Republican ticket at general elections. Enterprises for the upbuilding of the town and county have depended upon his wise counsel and energetic participation, and in Willits there is a general recognition of his executive ability, progressive spirit and devotion to public interests.

JESSE HEYWARD.—A lifetime resident of California and from young manhood permanently identified with the lumber business in all of its departments. Mr. Heyward has witnessed the growth of the commonwealth and the development of his chosen occupation. Every phase of lumbering from logging to sawing and planing he thoroughly understands, for he has had a practical experience dating back to his youth, when he began to learn the rudiments of the industry, and extending up to the present time with his duties of a most responsible nature. Efficiency shown in previous positions of trust led to his selection in 1903 to come to Willits as manager of the planing mill and yards of the Northwestern Redwood Company, a large concern that makes shipments of all grades of lumber to every part of the United States. In this post he has made good, proving a valuable man to the company as well as a distinct addition to the citizenship of the town.

The Heyward family is of old English extraction. Thomas, who was born and reared in Devonshire, left England at the age of twenty-one to establish himself in the new world, making the voyage via Quebec. For a few years he worked at farming in Illinois near Springfield and while there he married Eliza Church, a native of that state. During 1850 he and his wife crossed the plains with ox-teams and wagon. It was his intention to engage in mining, but his first experiences in that line proved so unprofitable that he was obliged to seek another source of livelihood. Thus it happened that he settled on a ranch near Bodega, Sonoma county, whence later he removed to Fort Ross in the same county, and in 1886 he established himself on a ranch near Point Arena, where he specialized in the dairy business. His wife died at Fort Ross and his demise occurred in 1907 at Santa Rosa. Their



Mrs Clara Hayward



Jennie Hayward

four sons, all living, are as follows William, of San Francisco; Frank, of Petaluma; Jesse, of Mendocino county; and Henry, of Oakland.

During the residence of the family on a ranch near Bodega, Sonoma county, Jesse Heyward was born January 21, 1867. The public schools of Bodega and Fort Ross gave him advantages in the ordinary lines of study. In 1886 he came with his father to Mendocino county and settled at Point Arena, where he began to learn the lumber business. At first he worked as a day laborer in the logging camps. Little by little he advanced as his experience made his services more valuable to the company. For a time he was employed as head sawyer in the sawmill of the Westover Company at Guerneville, Sonoma county. On returning to Mendocino county he became foreman of the yard of the Gualala Mill Company at Gualala, later holding a similar position with the Usal Redwood Company. After a period of employment at Caspar, Mendocino county, as assistant foreman with the Caspar Lumber Company, in 1903 he came to Willits, where since he has been connected with the Northwestern Redwood Company as manager of the planing mill and yards. It has not been his inclination to participate in politics, but he keeps posted concerning public affairs and votes the Republican ticket at national elections. Since coming to Willits he has been connected with the local lodge, Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Heyward, formerly Clara N. Blair, was born at Cahto, Mendocino county, and received her education in local schools. She is the daughter of William J. and Mary (Wood) Blair, who were born in Vermont and Alameda county, Cal., respectively. By the former marriage of Mr. Heyward to Mary C. Beebe, of Point Arena, he is the father of two children. The son, George, assists in the mill and yard. The daughter, Hazel, is a graduate nurse of McNutt hospital and is now the wife of P. A. Hugo, of Los Angeles.

WILLIAM CLARK DAVIDSON.—The business interests have in Mr. Davidson a capable representative and pioneer promoter, a citizen who from his original identification with Mendocino county up to the present time has never failed in optimistic devotion to his chosen community and whose success in undertakings furnishes an incentive to younger men starting out for themselves. Whether as proprietor of the hotel or as the owner of farm and stock interests, whether as the follower of a trade or a tiller of the soil, into every work he has thrown his whole energies, and the result of such industry and perseverance has been gratifying. Of Canadian family, born at Cornwall, Ontario, May 25, 1849, he possesses the thrift for which the people of his country are famous. From an early age he was trained to be self-reliant. When only fifteen he began to be self-supporting. After that he had no home except such as his own industry made possible. Hearing favorable reports concerning California, he determined to try his luck in this state. The voyage in 1868 was made via the isthmus. From San Francisco he proceeded direct to lumber mills on the Truckee river, where he found work without any delay. Next he had employment in a gold mine, from which he came to Mendocino county in 1870 and secured work as a farm hand. Later he took up the trade of a shoemaker. In this he continued for six years, during this time having a shoe store in partnership with Kemp Lancaster. Not only was he skilled in the repairing of shoes, but he had considerable ability in the making of boots and shoes, and was kept busily engaged in filling orders for people in the neighborhood.

Having disposed of his interest in the shoe business to a partner, about 1880 Mr. Davidson leased a building and opened a hotel at Point Arena. This with the able assistance of his wife, who always aided him in every way, he successfully managed for many years. After fire destroyed the building, in 1882, he immediately bought a suitable site, erected a new structure and again entered the hotel business as proprietor of the Point Arena Hotel. Of late years he has leased the property and retired from the business. Although many had attempted to carry on an hotel business at Point Arena, he was the first to be successful. Many things conspired to render such an enterprise difficult and unremunerative, but he was able to conduct the business in such a manner as to retire with a profit. At one time he was financially interested in the Manchester creamery and is now the owner of the old Campbell ranch of fourteen hundred and fifty acres, fifteen miles east of Point Arena, where he makes a specialty of stock-raising. On the organization of the Point Arena Lodge, A. O. F., in 1885, he became a charter member and ever since then he has been interested in the work of the order. His marriage was solemnized at Portland, Ore., November 5, 1879, and united him with Miss Matilda L. Burroughs, who was born in Lodi, Wis., and came to California with her parents during childhood. Mr. Davidson attributes his success in no small degree to his able wife. A high standing for morality in the community where he has lived for so many years indicates the upright character of Mr. Davidson, while his business ability is shown by the fact that without money or education to aid him, he has steadily worked his way forward to prosperity and has made good through his own unaided efforts.

ANDREW ALBERT DILLING.—The Dilling family is of Teutonic origin and its first representative in America was George Andrew Dilling, a native of Germany and a sailor during three years of his youth, but after 1863 a resident of California. Having made the long voyage from Germany to San Francisco via the Horn, he then proceeded up the coast to Mendocino county and became interested in the lumber business, then the chief industry of this section of the state. Later and until his death he engaged in farming pursuits. His widow is still living and makes her home at Fort Bragg. Their son, Andrew Albert, was born in Mendocino county at the old family homestead, October 6, 1877, and during boyhood attended the Bridgeport schools, meanwhile devoting his spare moments to work on the farm. At the age of eighteen he left home to make his own way in the world. For six months he engaged as a bark-peeeler at the tanbark camp. He then engaged in farming at Noyo and was foreman of the Union Lumber Company's ranch at Fort Bragg. While thus employed he was married. Mr. Dilling remained in the same place for six years, meanwhile proving himself to be an efficient manager and popular foreman. From that concern he transferred to the L. E. White Lumber Company as foreman of the Cliff ranch near Greenwood (Elk P. O.). During 1909 the company sent him to Point Arena as foreman in charge of the making of ties at a camp in the woods. Two years later he was returned to Elk as foreman in the tanbark camp, but at the expiration of four months he was promoted from that position to be superintendent of the L. E. White Lumber Company's large ranch at Greenwood, in which responsible capacity he has been successful. The ranch covers a large range sufficient to run their fifteen hundred head of cattle. Fraternally he is connected with Tent No. 38, Knights of the Maccabees, at Fort Bragg. On September 2,

1901, he married Miss Elva Hartley, who was born in Oregon September 30, 1885, and came with her parents to Mendocino county in 1901, settling at Fort Bragg. Mr. and Mrs. Dilling are the parents of two daughters, Mabel and Verona. The family home is one and one-half miles south of the post-office at Elk.

JOHN LIND.—The opportunities afforded by the United States and particularly by the west to young men of enterprise from other countries of the world find excellent illustration in the history of John Lind, who although he has been in the new world for very little more than a decade has risen to a position of trust and ranks among the experienced men in the lumber industry of Mendocino county. The son of Peter Lind, a farmer at Dalene, Sweden, he was born at the old home farm May 25, 1878, and passed all of his early life at the same place, being sent to the neighboring schools until he had completed the studies of the high school. Thereafter he continued at home as an assistant to his father in the tilling of the soil and care of the stock. Desiring better advantages than seemed possible in the old home neighborhood, he crossed the ocean to America during 1903 and at first sought Iowa, where he worked as a farm hand in Guthrie county.

During May of 1905 Mr. Lind arrived in Willits, Mendocino county. At once he secured work in bucking lumber as an employe of the Northwestern Redwood Company. Desiring to learn the business in all of its details, he served under the head millwright at the company's mill and was so efficient that he soon rose to hold the position himself. Meanwhile there had come a longing to see again the familiar sights of Sweden, and in December, 1910, he went back to the old home, where he spent several months among relatives and friends. The lure of the west drew him back to California, and at Willits, September 3, 1911, he was united with Miss Emma C. Svedberg, a native of Dalene, Sweden, and like himself a devoted member of the Lutheran Church. During 1912 he moved to Willits as an assistant of Mr. McClelland in the Northwestern Redwood Company's planing mill, and on the retirement of the superintendent he was promoted to be planer-mill boss, a responsible position which he now fills with recognized efficiency.

JAMES PULLEN.—A representative of an honored old pioneer family of Mendocino county, Mr. Pullen has been identified with the west ever since, at the age of about eighteen, he arrived on Little river, where his father bought a tract of raw land and put up a crude but substantial cabin for the family. It was on the 4th of July, 1864, that they arrived in this country, making the trip via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, thence in a small sailer to Petaluma, where they took a Concord stage to Little River. The former home of the family had been in Maine, where he was born in China, Kennebec county, August 22, 1846, and where he had attended school during about six years of boyhood. For some time before coming west he had earned a livelihood by work on farms in Maine. After his arrival in the west he secured a position with the Little River Lumber Company, and for ten years held an important place in the engine-room of the sawmill on Little river, where in 1865 his father, Charles Pullen, a millwright, had erected the first mill ever constructed on that stream. Removing to Salmon creek in 1874, James Pullen, with others, bought the Salmon creek sawmill, located eight miles up the creek, and this he successfully managed until 1900. The company did business as the Salmon Creek Lumber Company, of which he was made

president as well as manager. The product was hauled by rail to Whitesboro and there loaded on schooners, the cargoes being sent principally to San Francisco and San Pedro. The mill was equipped with a double circular saw with a capacity of thirty thousand a day. When all of the available timber was cut he sold the mill. In 1900 he spent a season in Nome, Alaska, but not finding the country to his liking he returned to Mendocino county and located in Greenwood, where he lives, retired, looking after his varied interests. In the twenty-six years he conducted the Salmon Creek mill he manufactured lumber from two thousand acres of large redwood timber.

The marriage of Mr. Pullen occurred July 31, 1884, uniting him with Miss Eivira Randlett, who at the time was making her home with an aunt and an uncle at Oakland, Alameda county. A member of a pioneer family of California, Mrs. Pullen was born in Placer county, this state, January 31, 1854, and in 1862 was brought to Mendocino county by her parents. Here she attended the common schools and was trained to skill and economical management in housewifely arts, becoming well qualified to manage a home of her own with thrift and intelligence. Recently Mr. and Mrs. Pullen erected a comfortable residence in the village of Greenwood and here they enjoyed the fruits of former years of labor. Their standing in the community is deservedly high.

MRS. NANCY MARIA VINCENT.—So much of her life has been passed in California that Mrs. Vincent does not retain definite and positive recollections of her native county of Atchison in Missouri. However, she vividly recalls the excitement incident to the trip across the plains during the summer of 1852, when she was six years of age. The long days on the trail, the lonely nights by the camp fire, the precautions taken to avoid attacks from the savages, the frequent proximity of the Indians and the occasional loss of stock through their depredations, these left an indelible impression upon the plastic mind of the child. The captain of the expedition was her father, William Southard, a Virginian possessing the fearlessness and tact that qualified him for the leadership of such an undertaking. Accompanying him were his children and his wife, the latter, Jane (Moore) Southard, also a Virginian by birth and ancestry. There were twelve children in the family, but only four of these are now living. Among the younger members of the family circle was the one who, as a child of six, saw for the first time the wide expanse of the trackless desert, the broad ranges of lofty mountains and the great stretch of uninhabited plains. Eventually arriving at the bay, she remembers the little settlement of Oak Grove occupying the present site of Oakland. On every hand were indications of the cosmopolitan nature of the population. The latest news from the gold fields was still the principal theme of conversation, although several years had elapsed since the first momentous discovery. Incoming vessels were bringing gold-seekers from every part of the world. Everything was of interest to the small child whose previous outlook had been bounded by an Iowa homestead.

After a brief sojourn in the Taylor valley, Captain Southard took his family to the Moraga valley in Contra Costa county, where he took up land and developed a farm. It was not until 1870 that he left Contra Costa county and came to Mendocino county, where both he and his wife died in Little Lake valley. At the same time came their daughter, Nancy Maria Vincent, whose marriage to Frank Vincent had been solemnized at Lafayette, Contra



Don. P. English

Costa county, in 1866. A skilled mechanic, familiar with five different trades, Mr. Vincent, who was a West Virginian by birth, engaged principally in blacksmithing and wagon-making, and after coming to Little Lake valley built a blacksmith shop on the present site of the Willits postoffice. In addition to following the trade he carried on an undertaking business with the assistance of his wife. Up to the time of his death in 1895 he served as a deacon in the Baptist Church, and his wife is now officiating as a deaconess in the same congregation. Fraternally he held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in politics he voted with the Democratic party. After his death Mrs. Vincent continued the undertaking business for eight years, when the building was destroyed by fire. Later she erected on the same site a brick structure that for many years has been utilized for the postoffice. She also owns a one hundred and sixty acre ranch four miles north of Willits, on the outlet, used for a wood ranch. Since her retirement from business she has continued to make her home on Mendocino street and finds abundant outlet for her energies in the management of her property interests and in the society of her children. One of her daughters, Mamie, died at the age of twenty-two years; the three still living, as well as the only son, continue to make their home in Willits, as follows: Dollie E., wife of Charles Whited; Mrs. Heloise McWilliams, Mrs. Nora Osborne and Charles Franklin Vincent, a newspaper man by occupation.

DANIEL PRESTON ENGLISH.—Two miles east of Covelo lies one of the finest farms of Round valley, a well-improved tract whose modern residence, substantial farm buildings, neat fences and uniform atmosphere of thrift indicate that the owner is a man of intelligence and agricultural acumen. Acquaintance with the owner, who is no less a person than Mr. English, deepens the impression created by the farm itself, for he is thoroughly posted in every department of agriculture and has ideas and opinions well worthy of consideration. Nor is his community enterprise limited to the management of his farm and the buying and selling of stock, for in addition his name appears on the directorate of the Bank of Willits, among the stockholders of the Round valley creamery, and in connection with other enterprises on which local prosperity depends. Outside of Mendocino county he likewise has interests, for he is the owner of a valuable alfalfa ranch near El Centro in the Imperial valley and the returns from that investment have been gratifying.

A member of a pioneer family of Mendocino county, where he was born on Christmas Eve of 1868, Daniel Preston English is a son of Calvin Henderson English, a Missourian by birth and an emigrant across the plains during the era of "prairie schooners" and ox-teams. Settling in Mendocino county, he became a very successful stock-raiser and general farmer and continued in the occupation until his death, which occurred in 1903. Meanwhile the son had been primarily educated at Central school district and later had attended Santa Rosa schools and Business College. For a number of years he engaged in farming with his father in Round valley, but with his marriage at the age of twenty-six, December 5, 1894, he rented two hundred and forty acres of valley land and embarked in independent farming. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maggie Long, is a native of Missouri, and their union has been blessed with two children, Norma Beulah and William Preston. After six years as a renter Mr. English bought sixty-six and a half acres for himself which he has sowed to alfalfa and used as a dairy farm. By degrees he has

risen to a position of influence among the efficient tillers of the soil. Nor has he been less capable in the raising of stock. By some he is regarded as without a superior in the valley as a judge of stock. His estimates of quality and weight are seldom found to be at fault. The greater part of his life has been passed on a farm and he is well fitted for the occupation of a farmer, yet at the same time, with a breadth of mental vision, he does not limit himself to agriculture, but takes a keen interest in all movements for the educational, moral and commercial development and advancement of the county.

FREDERICK HUGH CAMP, D. D. S.—An ambition to secure an excellent education laid for Dr. Camp the foundation of a professional success that is developing by steady progress and that is bringing him to a position among the leading dentists of Mendocino county, where since 1905 he has engaged in practice at Willits. The town of his chosen residence has profited by his professional association with its interests as well as by his fine social qualities and the loyal spirit of citizenship that causes him to encourage every movement for the local upbuilding. All of his life has been passed in the west and he is typically western in his attitude of mind, generosity of nature and energy of character. His father, A. B. Camp, now a citizen of Lents, Multnomah county, Ore., for many years engaged in ranch pursuits near Marshfield, Coos county, that state, and there the doctor was born March 4, 1874. In the same neighborhood he received his primary education. When about fourteen years of age he accompanied the family to Roseburg, Douglas county, where he completed grammar-school studies. Later he became a student in the Oregon State Normal at Drain, Douglas county, and continued the regular course there, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1896 upon his graduation.

In taking up the profession of teaching, which he followed with success for three years, it was not the intention of Dr. Camp to make it his life work, but rather as the stepping stone to other pursuits. When he had saved enough money to make possible a dental course he came to California in 1899 and matriculated in the San Francisco Dental College, where he kept up the regular course of study until his graduation in 1902. Immediately after completing his training in college he opened an office at Eureka, but in 1905 came from that city to Willits and entered upon the practice that has since grown steadily and in a manner indicative of the satisfaction given by his efficient services in a dental capacity. Politics has not interested him greatly, but he keeps posted concerning national questions and favors the progressive characteristics supplementing old Republican principles. His family comprises two sons, Frederick Hugh, Jr., and Paul, and his wife, whom he married in Drain, Ore., and who was Miss Maude De Vore, a native of Illinois and a lady of education and culture.

PETER SWENSEN.—From a very early age Mr. Swensen was dependent upon his own efforts for a livelihood. That he has become a property owner in Mendocino county and that he has built up an excellent trade in his chosen line of business, may be attributed to his own patient perseverance rather than to any extraneous assistance in securing a start in the world. As the only child of his parents, robbed by death of a mother's care when he was only two years of age, he became inured to hardships and loneliness at an age when most boys are care-free. His father, Nicholas, a native of Denmark, drifted to the new world and settled in St. Louis in 1870, after which he followed his trade of miller, dying in that city in 1888. Meanwhile the son, Peter, whose birth had occurred in Viborg, Jutland, Denmark, November 16,

1862, had been apprenticed to the trade of baker at the age of fifteen, serving his time in Hadersleben, Schleswig, Germany, and then joining his father in St. Louis during 1881. Different towns in Missouri afforded him work at his trade and later he was similarly engaged in Kansas and Colorado. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1891 and passing through Washington, he found work at Everett for some months. Thence he came to California in 1892 and worked in a bakery at San Francisco. From 1893 to 1895 he conducted a bakery in Angel's Camp, after which he spent two years in Sonora, Tuolumne county, and then went to Nevada to operate a bakery business at Carson City.

In addition to having traveled through so many states Mr. Swensen spent 1898 in Manila and gained a comprehensive knowledge of the Philippines. The trade not being profitable there, he returned to San Francisco and found employment there as well as in other California towns, including Stockton. During 1902 he came to Ukiah and bought the bakery owned by Frank Deyoe, continuing the business on School street. Having bought a lot on State street in 1905, the following year he built a substantial bakery, 50x80 feet in dimensions. This he has equipped with modern improvements, including a first-class oven. The Ukiah bakery has an output of seven hundred loaves in the dullest seasons, while in busy times it is possible to turn out fifteen hundred loaves if needed. In addition to the making of bread, Mr. Swensen bakes confections of various kinds and during the summer months manufactures ice cream in large quantities. The quality of his product is superior, which ensures its popularity with customers and gives him a substantial position among the master bakers of Northern California. Indicative of his interest in the advancement of Ukiah is his active membership in the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is allied with the Eagles. In politics he supports the Republican party. His creed in life has been the Golden Rule. In all business transactions and in all the associations of everyday affairs he has aimed to treat others honestly and fairly. In the truest sense of the word he is a self-made man, having risen by his own exertions to his present position in the business circles of Ukiah.

WRIGHT SEYMOUR.—It is not generally known that Lakeport has an infant industry which is capable of becoming one of state-wide importance. Mr. Seymour is a most versatile and companionable gentleman with true Yankee genius and enterprise, withal a mechanic and carpenter, who has specialized in house-finishing and cabinet-making, and who now devotes his attention to the manufacture of mission furniture at his Seventh street factory on the Scott's valley road. In the manufacture of his chairs, rockers, tables and other articles he utilizes native yellow pine and oak. It is safe to say that nowhere can be found a more durable or better grade of mission furniture than the product of the Lakeport factory, and it is the hope of those familiar with the enterprise that it may expand into a concern of deserved reputation and steady growth. Besides managing the factory, Mr. Seymour owns a valuable farm in Mendocino county, upon which he has a factory equipped to season, plane and saw the lumber, as well as shaping it by means of power machinery. Prior to removing to the more northerly sections of the state he was a foremost finisher of inside work in residences and stores at San Francisco, and is likewise known in other places, where his work as a contractor and builder testifies to his architectural skill.

Generations of the Seymour family have lived and labored in the United States, where the most distinguishing member was the illustrious Horatio

Seymour. The east was the early habitat of the family, and Wright Seymour, Sr., was born and reared in New York state, where he married Nancy Bishop, a native of Yates county, in the same state. The two established a home in Illinois and for years lived in Lake county, where their youngest child, whose name introduces this article, was born August 29, 1850. Besides himself there were two sons and three daughters in the family. Of the six, three are now living, the brother, Edward, being a wealthy rancher and prominent horseman at Marcia Basin in Idaho, while the sister, Charity, is the widow of Gibson Oliver, formerly a druggist at Pacheco, Cal., but later for thirty years a well-borer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, having relinquished pharmaceutical work on account of his opposition to the sale of liquors in drug stores.

When less than eleven years of age Wright Seymour started across the plains with members of the family. Although so young, he rode a pony and drove thirty head of loose horses through many weary weeks of that tedious trip. From 1861 until 1866 he lived on a ranch in Plumas county, but the inability to secure an education for the children caused his mother to return with them via Nicaragua to New York, where she made a home with relatives in Yates county. About 1870 he went from New York to Chicago, where he attended school for some time. On returning to Wayne, N. Y., he began an apprenticeship of three years to Mr. Travis, a cabinet-maker, carpenter and woodworker. After five years in the business at Wayne he returned to Chicago and engaged in building. For a time he filled a contract in Arkansas City, Kan., for the building of a row of houses, and after going back to Chicago he had building contracts with Messrs. Swift, Lindsay, Thompson and other leading men. On coming to California he traveled via the Union Pacific road. Altogether he has made five trips to the Pacific coast, and all but the first have been over the railroad. From about 1888 to 1894 he was engaged in running a stage line from Ukiah to Potter Valley and from Potter Valley over the San Hedron Mountain to Eden valley, where he also had a store at the end of his route. In San Francisco, where he established a woodworking factory, he became well known for skilled interior finishings, but the great earthquake and fire caused him a loss of \$9,000 and obliged him to relinquish his business. Thereupon he settled at his ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Mendocino county, built a shop and began to cut and plane lumber and manufacture mission furniture. For a time he engaged in contracting and building at Ogden, Utah, where some of the most substantial structures still to be seen represent his skill and efficiency.

Near Elgin, Ill., at the age of twenty-two years, Mr. Seymour married Miss Isabelle Cornish, who was born and reared in Illinois. Of that union there is a daughter, Nancy, now the wife of Peter Campbell, a conductor on the Southern Pacific, residing at Roseville, Cal. Some years after the death of his first wife Mr. Seymour was united with Miss Harriet C. Walker, of Oakland, Cal., an earnest believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a woman of beautiful Christian character, whose patience through an invalidism of years reflects a sweet, unselfish disposition, and whose devotion to husband, home and friends gives evidence of a temperament remarkably tender and graciously gentle. In religion Mr. Seymour is of the Congregational faith. The steadfastness and honor that indicate the strong, true and loyal nature have characterized his course in all the relations of life and have brought him the fullest measure of the public confidence.



J.C. Johnson

JOHN CUTHBERT JOHNSON.—The president of the Farmers' Association of Ukiah owes his prominence to patient, persevering labor and the intelligent application of modern agricultural principles to the work in hand. When he first came to Mendocino county he was entirely without means and earned a livelihood from day to day through work on ranches. At the time of his permanent location in the county he had accumulated a small amount of savings which he invested in unimproved ranch land. With that as a beginning he has worked his way steadily forward and now ranks among the capable farmers of Ukiah valley, where he now owns a well-improved farm on the east side six miles south of the county-seat. Although not one of the pioneers he has witnessed a great change in this section of the state. Cut-over lands have been transformed into cultivated farms and barren wastes are now under a high state of development, while the humble hut of the early settler has been replaced by a modern dwelling of convenience and comfort. With a deep faith in the future of this country he believes that coming years will exhibit an unparalleled growth, not only in agriculture, but also along all lines of industry.

A native of Collinsville, Madison county, Ill., born June 24, 1864, John Cuthbert Johnson attended parochial and night schools between the years of six and thirteen, and about the time of leaving school he was confirmed in the Roman Catholic Church, of which he since has been an earnest member. When only thirteen he began to be self-supporting. For two years he worked in a factory, after which he became an apprentice in a machine shop and for two years fired an engine in a coal mine. Leaving Madison county at the age of twenty-one he found employment at Rockford, Ill., from which place he came to California. After a brief sojourn in the Sacramento valley in 1888 he came to Mendocino county and for three years he worked on ranches. In 1891 he moved to Oregon, where he first worked as a farm hand and then engaged in farming for himself. The raising of sheep was his specialty while in Oregon. On disposing of his property in that state he returned to California and bought seven hundred acres in Sherwood valley, Mendocino county, where he engaged in dairying and also carried on a summer hotel. During 1904 he sold the ranch and in partnership with John Cunningham bought eighty-seven acres of improved land, twelve acres under cultivation to hops, the balance in grain. In 1906 he bought the interest of Mr. Cunningham and in 1910 added to his holdings by the purchase, in March, of seventy acres of the Higgins place and, in November, of the balance of the Higgins farm comprising four hundred acres. At this writing he owns and operates five hundred and fifty acres, of which seventy acres are in alfalfa, forty-five in hops, twelve in orchard and a portion of the balance in grain. Much of his hay and grain is fed to his dairy herd of registered Jersey stock and he is finding the dairy business a most profitable adjunct to the farm. The latest improvements are to be found on his ranch, for he is progressive in work and believes that the best is none too good, besides being often the cheapest in the end.

Mr. Johnson was married in Ukiah November 27, 1902, being united with Miss Catherine Cunningham, a native of Windsor, Sonoma county, and the daughter of Patrick Cunningham, a pioneer of California. Mrs. Johnson was reared from the age of two years in Mendocino and was educated here.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born four children: Cuthbert; Mary, who died when two years old; William and Lewis.

Mr. Johnson's attention is given to his work and he has had no leisure for politics or fraternal activities. As a farmer he stands high in the community, while as a citizen he has shown public spirit, civic pride and a sincere devotion to the advancement of the county.

HAMLIN WEBSTER HERRICK.—Ever since pioneer days in Lake county the name of Herrick has been associated with mercantile interests there, especially in the lower section. The Herrick Company is now carried on by Silas Byrd Herrick, who was deprived of his brother and partner in the business, Hamlin Webster Herrick, on the latter's untimely death on May 6, 1914. Their father, the late Hamlin Nelson Herrick, in company with Joseph Getz started the first general store in Coyote valley, and later did a general merchandise business at Lower Lake. The brothers began the business at Middletown in the year 1900, and The Herrick Company was formed in 1912. Wide-awake and ready to make the most of the opportunities at hand, they also went into other activities, and steadily gained prestige among the most reliable business men of the region.

Hamlin Nelson Herrick was a native of Kentucky, and beyond the fact that the family settled in that state in its early days little is known of the ancestry. Branches of the family are to be found all over the United States. Mr. Herrick was a "forty-niner," crossing the plains to California, and he was engaged in farming in Napa county for several years before his removal to Lake county, in 1862. He was the first merchant in the southern section, and he acquired considerable means, having valuable land holdings. At one time he owned the celebrated Nemo ranch of three hundred acres, which he sold to buy another property, three hundred and twenty acres of excellent land southeast of Lower Lake. He finally came to Middletown, where he died April 10, 1908, at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Herrick married Mary Elizabeth Akins, member of a leading family of Lower Lake, where she is now living, at the age of sixty-five years, one of the most esteemed residents of that town. She makes her home with her son, Ossian R. Herrick. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Herrick, the eldest, Clara Elizabeth, being the wife of Benjamin Hunt, of Middletown; Hamlin Webster was at the time of his death in business at Middletown; Ossian Rivere, engaged in teaming, lives with his mother at Lower Lake; Augustus Middleton rents the home ranch; Silas Byrd was formerly in partnership with his brother Hamlin; Edward Lee, a blacksmith, who has been working on the new Idra mine at San Benito, Cal., is now at Middletown, where he expects soon to open a shop.

Hamlin Webster Herrick was born January 5, 1865, in Lake county, and was brought up on the farm at Lower Lake. Being the eldest son his educational opportunities were limited, his attendance at school ending when he was twelve years old, as he was needed to help with the work at home. His aptitude and willingness brought him a man's responsibilities when he was a mere boy, but he proved capable, and the work developed his natural intelligence. Successful farming calls for the exercise of all the faculties of the mind and body. Skillful physical labor must be supplemented with a knowledge of business principles and scientific study of soil and crops. The Herrick farm was large and devoted to stock, grain and fruit, and in order to conduct it properly the young man was obliged to give much thought to every

branch of agriculture, and to develop good judgment in managing his work. There was a large orchard on the place, and for a time he sold the fruit from a wagon, peddling it through the country. This was his first experience in selling goods. He also became an expert orchardist, but after he had reached maturity he went into the teaming business more specially, owning and driving his horses, in teams of four, six or eight, as occasion required, freighting between Calistoga and Lower Lake. For twelve years he continued this business, and by industry made it profitable. About 1900 he and his brother, Silas Byrd Herrick, started the general merchandise business at Middletown which has been conducted ever since, and in 1912 The Herrick Company was formed, the firm consisting of three members, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin W. Herrick and Silas Byrd Herrick. Their patronage grew steadily from the beginning. Not only have they built up a large mercantile trade by their good methods and honorable dealing, but have also become interested in other lines which have grown to be as important as the original business. They operate a small ranch near Middletown, under lease, buy and ship wood, shipping on the cars from Calistoga, buy and sell tanbark, and have established an extensive teaming business, owning twelve horses engaged in heavy freighting; at present they are doing considerable hauling for the Yolo Water & Power Company, for the dam on Cache creek.

In 1889 Hamlin W. Herrick was married to Miss Alice Lewis, a native of Sacramento county, daughter of Daniel W. and Alice (Johnson) Lewis, born in Iowa and England, respectively. Mr. Lewis crossed the plains to California in pioneer days. To Mr. and Mrs. Herrick was born one child, Fred R., now twenty-two years old. He was engaged as bookkeeper and assistant stenographer in the state printing office at Sacramento until his father's death, since which time he has devoted his time to The Herrick Company store. On May 6, 1914, while Mr. Herrick was in the store with his brother, O. R. Herrick, he was held up about 9:30 p. m. by three desperadoes and was shot down in cold blood, being instantly killed. His brother was bound and gagged and the cash register rifled. One of the three was apprehended and is serving a life sentence, and it is hoped that the other two will also be captured. Mr. Herrick built a beautiful home at Middletown. He was a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, belonging to Parlor No. 159, at Lower Lake, and though he took no active part in public affairs he was thoroughly interested in questions affecting the general welfare and supported the Democratic party on political issues. His untimely death was a severe shock to a large circle of friends.

SILAS BYRD HERRICK.—As a member of the firm of The Herrick Company, of Middletown, Silas B. Herrick has become known as one of the hustling business men of that town, where he and his brother have been established since 1900. Born in Lake county, and brought up on a ranch, he had an experience in general farming and orcharding covering several years, during which he made a reputation as an expert in agricultural matters, and when he turned his attention to commercial interests he proved equally able, his intelligent comprehension of the demands of business making him a valuable factor in the success of the general store and the other lines which he and his brother carry on.

Mr. Herrick was born April 17, 1872, at Lower Lake, the son of Hamlin Nelson and Mary Elizabeth (Akens) Herrick, the former the pioneer merchant in the southern part of Lake county, the latter member of one of the

most prominent families of Lower Lake. The father died at Middletown April 10, 1908, at the age of seventy-two years; the mother, now sixty-five years of age, is living with her son, Ossian R. Herrick, at Lower Lake. Further mention of this family is made elsewhere in this work under the name of Hamlin Webster Herrick.

Silas Byrd Herrick was reared on the home ranch at Lower Lake, and attended grammar school in the town, where he had special advantages, being one of a class of seven who were particularly favored at that time, being given a selected high school course. From boyhood he assisted with the work at home, and his inclination for agricultural work and interest made him a ready pupil in all its branches. Although he never took a regular course at agricultural college he acquired a proficiency which few can boast, being particularly interested in orcharding, which he has mastered thoroughly, having an all-around familiarity with grafting, pruning, trimming, winemaking and the many other details of that business. Since eighteen years old he has made his own way in the world. For five years he was employed on the Wrey ranch at Lower Lake, which contained one hundred and ninety acres devoted to orchards and vineyards, besides hundreds of acres of grain, hay and range land. Then he had an opportunity to engage as clerk with the mercantile firm of J. Palstine, at Lower Lake, and in 1898 he was induced to make a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, where he was employed on the estate known as Kappa Hulu, an extensive dairy ranch, becoming general foreman on that property and continuing to hold the position for two and a quarter years. Returning home to Lower Lake in 1900, he soon afterward formed the partnership with his brother, Hamlin W. Herrick, which existed until the latter's death, doing a general mercantile business at Middletown. In 1912 The Herrick Company, consisting of Hamlin W. Herrick, Mrs. Hamlin W. Herrick and Silas Byrd Herrick, was formed. His business career, from the year 1900, has been the same as his brother's. The record which the Herricks have made as successful merchants, dealers in wood and tanbark, and teaming contractors, has been due to their untiring perseverance, competent handling of all the work they have undertaken, and intelligent direction of their various interests, and their accommodating spirit in dealing with all their patrons has had its just reward.

In the year 1907 Silas B. Herrick married Miss Cora Brooks, a native of Middletown. Like his brother he is a Democrat in political opinion. Socially he belongs to Lower Lake Parlor No. 159, Native Sons of the Golden West.

W. S. PHILLIPS.—The Phillips family has been well represented among the most creditable citizens of their section of Lake county, where they have resided since 1871, when James Phillips, father of W. S. Phillips, came to the property the latter still occupies. Mr. Phillips has sold some of his land, at present holding but forty acres, which, however, is one of the most attractive farms in the Bachelor Valley precinct. With the ambition and energy for which the family is noted, he has made notable improvements on his place, and has prospered steadily, becoming one of the substantial farmers in his locality, where his personal worth and thrifty habits are well known and appreciated. Mr. Phillips is a native of Wayne county, Iowa, from which state his parents moved to Nebraska when he was quite a young child, and later to California, making the trip with horses and wagons. They arrived in Contra Costa county in October, 1865, and lived there for several years, hav-

ing settled east of Mount Diablo, one and a half miles from the "Stone House" on the Marsh grant. In the spring of 1871, after three dry seasons, several families decided to leave that neighborhood, and among them were the Phillips and Mendenhall families, who came into Lake county together, settling in Scotts valley, in what is now the Bachelor Valley precinct, where these names have ever since been deservedly respected. Mr. and Mrs. James Phillips lived and died in the house where their son, W. S. Phillips, now resides, and the forty acres which he owns was part of their ranch. He sold his interest when their estate was probated, but later bought the land, and has since sold eighty acres.

W. S. Phillips was born April 12, 1858, and spent his boyhood in the several states where the family resided, receiving such common school advantages as the various localities afforded, and a practical knowledge of ranch life by first-hand experience. He has put much labor and care into the improvement of his land, keeping abreast of modern methods in his work, which he has carried on profitably, doing it so well that the results are a benefit to the whole vicinity. His enterprising and systematic operations have brought their own rewards to him in crops remarkable for abundance and quality.

Mrs. Phillips, whose maiden name was Armelda Catherine Harmon, is like her husband a native of Iowa, and is a cousin of Judge Judson Harmon. They have had three children: Clarence L., living in the Bachelor Valley precinct, who married Miss Delia Wilson; Melvin, who assists his father on the home farm; and Bernice, who is in her senior year at the Clear Lake Union high school.

Mr. Phillips supports the Democratic party on political issues. His brother, W. C. Phillips, is at present serving as supervisor from the Third district of Lake county. His paternal grandmother was Eliza Douglas, a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas.

WILLIAM H. STARKEY.—As a director of the Lake County Fruit Growers' Association, the Taxpayers' League of Lake County and the California Cured Fruit Exchange of San Francisco, and as a farmer and fruit grower, Mr. Starkey holds intimate association with local interests. One mile south of the Lakeport courthouse lies his well-improved farm of thirty-seven acres, all devoted to grain and hay with the exception of about seven acres in sugar prunes and peaches. Through the rental of orchards from other owners he has the control and management of sixty acres, principally in French prunes, but also to some extent improved with bearing pear and peach trees. In the county he has a reputation as one of its most successful fruit growers and progressive citizens. Not by luck or by any accidental good fortune in birth or heritage did he rise out of poverty. He was not born with a "silver spoon in his mouth," but nature gave to him something infinitely better, to-wit: A clear, analytical and systematic mind, two strong and willing hands, a heart inclined to deal justly and a disposition to do well whatever he found to do. Particularly is he gifted with the power to make exact observations, and he is furthermore endowed with a character embracing such honesty, intelligence and executive ability as to gain the confidence and co-operation of his fellowmen. It is needless to say that the meager payments he receives as a member of the Lake County Fruit Growers' Association are inadequate to compensate him for his time, but he receives benefit through the fact of being himself a large fruit grower. As a prominent member and director of the California Cured Fruit Exchange, with headquar-

ters at San Francisco, he has become familiar with fruit growers all over the state, and in recognition of his ability, interest and experience in horticulture he was appointed by the board of county supervisors as a member of the Lake County Board of Commissioners to the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

As is well known, the Taxpayers' League of Lake County is an organization formed to resist the encroachments of the Yolo Water & Power Company (said to be a branch of the great American water-power trust) in the damming up of Clear lake for power purposes and in the damming of its outlet, Cache creek, thereby raising the waters of the lake. The first object is to force the corporation to pay all damages to citizens who are injured by their appropriations of water. The second object is to seek to have the corporation pay Lake county an annual sum commensurate with the value of said water power. Third, if they fail in the first two objects, they desire to have the county overtake the franchises and holdings of the Yolo Water & Power Company, thus giving the citizens the profits from the greatest asset of the county, Clear lake, which, according to a recent article in the San Francisco Examiner, is, by the admission of one of the company's attorneys, worth \$50,000,000, truly an asset which if retained under control and utilized intelligently would make Lake one of the richest counties in the entire state.

In taking up the personal history of Mr. Starkey we find that he is of Virginian pedigree on the paternal side. His father, Peter, removed from the Old Dominion at an early age and settled in Indiana, where he met and married Paulina Magdalene Caskner, a native of Ohio. Shortly after marriage they removed to Illinois and settled on a tract of raw land in Edgar county, building there a cabin home, where, March 6, 1855, occurred the birth of their son, William H. By dint of self-denial and untiring industry the father became the owner of two fine farms in Illinois. At the opening of the Civil war he and his brothers took their families back to the old home neighborhood near Clinton, Ind., the object being to have the wives and children near relatives, while the male members of the family served in the Union army. Three brothers went to the front and gave loyal service to their country, but before the fourth, Peter, had enlisted he had his leg broken in a runaway accident, and this put an end to all his hopes of becoming a soldier under the stars and stripes. In 1868 he took his family to Missouri and settled about one hundred and fifty miles southwest of St. Louis, where he took up a homestead in a country then new and sparsely settled. Later the only brother of William H., a capable young man named Benjamin Franklin Starkey, was crushed and killed while working in a sawmill in the Ozark country. There were four sisters in the family, one of whom died in Illinois at the age of twenty-four years; the other three still live in Missouri. William H., who started out for himself at the age of seventeen, is the only member of the family to locate in the west. He first located in Bourbon county, Kans., and after three years as a farm hand in that state, during 1876 he came to California, intending to remain three years and then go back to Missouri, but he changed his plans and settled here permanently, a decision he has no cause to regret, for, while he has had many discouragements, in the main he has prospered. For a few years after coming to Lake county, in 1876, he worked for Young & Co., in a sawmill near Bartlett Springs. Later he worked for the same concern with a freight boat on Clear lake. Next he rented land and embarked in farming pursuits. For a considerable period he rented one-half section for grain and hay. During thirteen years of connection with the

baling business he pressed perhaps seven thousand tons of hay. More recently he has devoted his time principally to the fruit industry and has endeavored to secure for Lake county prices commensurate with the quality of its dried fruit. As a rule this county has been paid one-half cent less per pound for its prunes than the Santa Clara valley receives, although competent judges declare the prunes of Lake county to be the better in quality. It has been the steadfast contention of Mr. Starkey that Lake county should receive a higher price than Santa Clara county. While his efforts have been fruitful of an advance in prices, he is still far from satisfied and is solicitous to promote in every way possible the securing of first-class markets for first-class fruits, such as this county sends out to consumers. He has invented and perfected a reversible plow attachment by which the dirt can be thrown either to or from the trees and still use two horses, the first known appliance of the kind.

The marriage of Mr. Starkey was solemnized in 1881 and united him with Miss Annie L. Young, daughter of L. A. Young, his former employer and a leading citizen of Big valley. Three children blessed the union, Lila L., Clarence LeRoy and Harold C. The daughter married Harry Stnieff, of Lakeport. The older son, a jeweler at Lakeport, married Miss Grace Johnson, of the state of Washington, and they have two children, Ruth and Dixie. The younger son, who in 1913 married Miss Sophia Fees, of Lake county, is an electrical engineer of marked efficiency and at this writing is engaged as manager of the Swartz ice plant at Lakeport. The family hold membership with the Lakeport Christian Church and Mr. Starkey is one of its trustees. Nominally a Democrat, he considers men and their qualifications, principles and their application to the case in hand, rather than adherence to any given platform under all circumstances. It is against his policy to accept any political office, and the only local or general position he ever consented to fill was that of school trustee. On the organization of the Lakeport Lodge, A. O. F., he became one of its charter members, but with that exception he has not identified himself with any fraternal or social organization.

JOSIAH E. WOOLDRIDGE.—Those who were acquainted with the late John M. Wooldridge would expect to find his eldest son, the one who in earlier days shouldered much of the work and responsibilities at the old homestead, as painstakingly industrious, energetically aggressive and thoroughly capable as was the older man himself, and therefore there would be no disappointment in visiting the well-kept fruit and grain farm of this now prosperous farmer of the Big valley, nor would there be any lessening of interest in an inspection of the carefully pruned trees of pears and apples. The whole bears tribute to the care and cultivation of the owner, who is justly proud of his valuable tract of one hundred acres lying three miles south of Lakeport on the Kelseyville road and largely in grain and hay, but with twenty-two acres in Bartlett pears and three acres in apples of the Baldwin, Ben Davis and Winesap types.

The Wooldridge family comes of old colonial lineage and for years owned possessions near Lexington, Ky., where John M. Wooldridge was born May 8, 1833, and whence at the age of three years he was taken to Missouri by his parents. At that early period of colonization Missouri presented the aspect of the unsettled frontier, its lands undeveloped, its resources unknown. A home was established in Johnson county and there, more than twenty years afterward, Mr. Wooldridge married Miss Louisa Frances Cocke, one of the

county's native daughters. During 1863 he and his wife came to California and engaged in ranching near Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, until in the fall of 1878, at which time they settled in Lake county, where their eldest son, Josiah E., was educated in the public schools and Lakeport Academy. During 1883 the father bought eighty acres in Big Valley precinct, and this made the nucleus of the tract of four hundred and forty acres that he owned at the time of his death, March 6, 1913, at the age of seventy-nine years. Only a few months had he survived his wife, who passed away October 6, 1912, at the age of seventy-four years. Their sons, Josiah E., John T. and Edgar M., remain in Big valley and are prosperous farmers of the precinct, where also lives their only daughter and eldest child, Lillian F., now the wife of the well-known rancher, W. P. Hill. Through all of his active life Josiah E. Wooldrige has been a farmer. When a very small boy he was taught to work by his father, who trained him to be industrious and competent. With the help of his wife, whom he married on Christmas day of 1913, and who was Miss Lillian P. Hazelwood, a native of Lakeport, this county, he is developing a home that is a center of kindly hospitality and that will maintain a prominent place among the representative social activities of the valley. Mrs. Wooldrige is the daughter of John William and Nancy J. (Fees) Hazelwood, born in Fairfield and near Burlington, Iowa, respectively. They came to California in 1875, locating in Lake county, where they became prosperous farmers near the city of Lakeport and where, since Mr. Hazelwood's death in March, 1912, Mrs. Hazelwood continues to make her home.

GEORGE HENRY ELLS.—To mention the name of George Henry Ells is to direct the attention to an efficient promoter of the commercial and material development of Round valley, a business man well known through his association with the Round Valley Commercial Company as manager and a stockholder, also through his connection with the telephone system of Covelo as president and through his service as a director of the creamery operated in the interests of the dairymen of the valley. These three important enterprises leave him little leisure for other movements, yet they do not represent the limit of his activities, for his alert mind is ever ready to co-operate in projects of value to the community. Prior to his arrival in Mendocino county he had traveled much in the west and had earned a livelihood at any honorable occupation in which he could find employment, but it has now been many years since he first came to Mendocino county and since then he has entertained a most optimistic faith concerning the future prosperity of this section of the state.

Born in Cambria, Columbia county, Wis., George Henry Ells is the eldest of the three children born to Henry and Susan (McCall) Ells, natives of Pennsylvania and Columbia county, Wis., respectively. As early as 1853 the father came out to Minnesota, but later went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming. Bereaved by the death of his wife in 1872, he soon afterward removed to Minnesota and was with his children until 1885, when he came to California and located in Tulare county. His last days, however, were passed in Mendocino county, his death occurring in Ukiah in December of 1905. George H. Ells accompanied his parents from Wisconsin to Minnesota at eleven years of age, at which time the family settled in Steele county, later removing to Faribault county in the same state. His education was obtained in the district schools, limited to the winter months. The hardships of develop-



Geo H Ellis

ing a farm out of raw land came into his experience at a very early age. As an assistant to his father he learned to be industrious and self-reliant. When he started out to make his own way in the world at the age of twenty-three he came to California. The year 1886 found him in Tulare county, where he rented a tract of unimproved land and later bought a small farm of his own near Tulare. In connection with grain-raising he engaged in raising stock to some extent. After two and one-half years he sold the ranch, after which he worked as a farm hand for a few years. From Tulare county he went to Oregon and was there employed as a rancher. While in Jacksonville, Ore., he was married to Miss Frances Lowdon, who was born in Josephine county, that state, the daughter of Abraham Lowdon, a pioneer of Southern Oregon and a veteran of the Rogue River Indian war. Mr. and Mrs. Ells have three children, Inice (attending the Round Valley high school), Russell and Mildred. The fall of 1894 found Mr. Ells in Mendocino county, where he farmed near Ukiah and also engaged in the teaming business at the county-seat. For a short time he worked in Walker valley for Henry Muir in the lumber mill. Next he secured employment at Hopland, but soon removed to Willits and secured a position with the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company, continuing in that town for a number of years. Having proved himself a most capable and trustworthy employe, he was chosen by Mr. Muir to take charge of a general mercantile store at Covelo, in 1906, since which time he has been manager of the Round Valley Commercial Company. The development of the concern is largely due to his efficient oversight. With his family he has made his home in Covelo for some years and meanwhile has risen to a high social standing by reason of culture and fine attributes of character. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S., at Covelo. The development and enlargement of the store are due to Mr. Ells' energy and untiring industry, while the village itself also owes much to his intelligent interest in its welfare and his wise co-operation in movements for local growth and progress.

ARTHUR WELLIE GREEN.—One of the valuable farms of Lake county is owned by Arthur Wellie Green, who was born in Scott's valley July 11, 1869, and is now numbered among the leading agriculturists of this section. A stranger is attracted by the methodical care and intelligent oversight apparent in the management of the tract of two hundred and eighty acres. The buildings are kept in good repair and well painted, the gardens are productive, the stock of the best grades, and the shrubbery and fruits add to the beauty of the place, while a vineyard of eight acres has been a substantial factor in the annual income. Five acres recently have been planted to walnut trees, which it is believed are well adapted to the soil of Scott's valley. A home dairy adds to the receipts of the farm. One hundred acres have been placed under cultivation and the balance of the property is utilized for the pasturage of the horses, cattle, hogs and thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. One hundred ewes are kept on the land and the raising of lambs is a very important part of the year's work, the returns from which have been gratifying to the owner.

Three generations of the Green family have been identified with the history of Lake county, the first having been represented by Ned Green, one of the first sheriffs of Sonoma county and later a pioneer of Lake county, coming here when his son, Bennett Douglas Green, was but a boy. The latter married Anne Gessner, who was born in Germany and on coming to America settled in Philadelphia, but during 1863 came overland to California with her

uncle, William Gessner, a veteran of the Mexican war and an honored early settler of Lake county and for many years a supervisor. Bennett Douglas Green died at the age of forty and his wife passed away when fifty-four. All of their five children are deceased excepting A. W. The last-named became self-supporting at an early age, for money was scarce and the family felt the struggle for maintenance to be difficult. When fourteen he went to Colusa and entered upon an apprenticeship to the trades of blacksmithing and machinist. By the end of three years he had been thoroughly trained as a machinist and in foundry work. The skill there acquired has proved helpful to him on the farm, where there is constant need of ability to repair and regulate machinery and for the purpose he has a modern well-equipped blacksmith shop on the place. After he had been in the shop three years his great uncle, William Gessner, met with a runaway accident in which he was seriously injured and thereupon sent for the young man to take charge of the Gessner farm. In a short time the latter proved his adaptability for farm work and he has continued in the occupation up to the present time, with the exception of nine years as proprietor of the Green stables at Lakeport and six years as proprietor of what is now the Garrett hotel. During May of 1907 he disposed of his interests in Lakeport and returned to Scott's valley, where he owns the Gessner farm of one hundred and twenty acres as well as one hundred and sixty acres known as the Cherokee John claim, the whole forming a body of fertile land well worthy the scientific oversight and skilled supervision of a modern agriculturist.

The marriage of Mr. Green united him with Miss Mary Dale Byrnes, who was born near Healdsburg in Sonoma county and at the age of six years accompanied the family to Scott's valley, Lake county. Her father, John Byrnes, was born in Atchison county, Mo., and during 1872 crossed the country on the railroad to San Francisco, later settling in Scott's valley, where he still resides, now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Green. He is vigorous and hale notwithstanding his seventy-eight useful years. Besides his daughter, Mrs. Green, he has two sons, James, a barber living in Wyoming, and Alexander Campbell, a farmer of Scott's valley. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Green numbers five children, namely: Inez, Bennett W., Anna Welda, Geraldine and Gessner Craig. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Green is a member. Fraternally Mr. Green was made a Mason in Lakeport Lodge No. 199, F. & A. M. Personally he is a man of sterling characteristics and excellent capabilities, and in his life reflects the exemplary traits of his parents and his uncle, William Gessner, as well as his grandfather, ex-Sheriff Green, all of whom were honored pioneers of Lake county.

JOHN I. PACKWOOD.—A short distance east of Upper Lake lies the beautiful property of John I. Packwood, who followed his father into this region in 1907. Mr. Packwood has had a rich and varied experience. His father, Samuel T. Packwood, who has been a resident of Lake county since 1905, came here after a long career as one of the leading men of Kittitas county, Wash., with whose development he was associated prior to its formation, and after that assisted as a public servant, confident business man and, particularly, promoter of the irrigation projects which have played so important a part in the making of that county. Since coming to Lake county he has acquired many interests here, his fertile mind and active temperament scenting possibilities everywhere. His eldest son has shown himself a worthy descendant of the stock to which he belongs, and he was welcomed into Lake

county as a most desirable citizen from every point of view. In this he has come up to the expectations of his new neighbors and friends, his extensive business operations proving a distinct gain to the locality where he settled. Wide-awake, and anxious to keep his own affairs on a sound basis, he has in their efficient management made himself a positive force for good, and his high personal character has attracted the esteem and friendship of his associates in every relation of life.

Mr. Packwood was born in Newton county, Mo., sixteen miles southeast of Granby, in the year 1861. There he lived on his father's large stock farm until thirteen years old, and meantime received his early schooling in the neighborhood. But he had had practical lessons from earliest boyhood, for he was only nine years old when he was set to cultivating corn, and he learned many of the details of general farming before the family set out for the west. He drove a team across the plains when his father brought them to Washington in 1874, arriving near Ellensburg, in what afterward became Kittitas county, September 11, 1874, after a six months' journey across the plains. Mr. Packwood's ancestry is mentioned more fully in the biography of his father. The family began life in Washington with limited means, and they went through the average pioneer experience, but they were thrifty and prospered. John I. Packwood took hold and helped manfully from the time of the settlement there, but he also continued his schooling, first in public schools and finally in a private academy at Ellensburg. As his father's assistant he had unusual opportunities to become familiar with handling large business interests of various kinds, and as he displayed ability and judgment he was allowed to buy and sell stock from an early age. After his marriage he engaged in farming in Kittitas county on his own account, raising principally hay, grain and stock, and in connection he bought and sold stock extensively for the Clealum and Roslyn markets, in his home county. About 1902 he acquired the ownership of one hundred and sixty acres of coal lands near Clealum, situated in a neighborhood which is underlaid with a five-foot vein of excellent soft (steam) coal. He continued to make his home in that section until 1907, when he came down to Lake county, Cal., following his father, who had come here two years previously. John I. Packwood and his family arrived in Lake county November 15, 1907, and soon settled on the fine property he bought near Upper Lake, comprising three hundred and five acres of very valuable land, which he devotes to mixed crops. Its cultivation is carried on with the systematic and business-like methods which he has always tried to follow in his undertakings, and with results which entitle him to a place among the most progressive agriculturists of the county. Though unafraid to embark upon new enterprises, Mr. Packwood is level-headed and conservative, and may be relied upon to weigh his actions well and judge carefully before he goes into anything. Then he devotes all his energies to bringing about the success he feels should follow upon his efforts, and his opinions have come to be highly regarded in his new home. He has not been particularly active in any direct way in public affairs, or taken any part in the local government, but on national issues he supports the Democratic party.

On November 30, 1887, Mr. Packwood was married to Miss Ida Swasey, daughter of Hiram A. and Millie E. (Campbell) Swasey, both of whom are deceased. Their three children were all born in Washington, namely: Aleta, who is now the wife of Guy Allen, a farmer in the Middle Creek section of Lake county; Bessie, a graduate of the Clear Lake Union high school at

Lakeport; and John, who attends the grammar school at Upper Lake. Mrs. Packwood holds membership in the Christian Church at Lakeport. She and her husband are very deeply interested in the question of public education, encouraging all local efforts to secure the best possible advantages, and they have given their own children every opportunity to acquire thorough practical training to fit them for life.

GREENBURY HENDRICKS.—The death of his mother when he was a very small child and the removal of his father to Missouri took Greenbury Hendricks away from the commonwealth of Tennessee, where he was born December 9, 1827, nor was it ever afterward practicable for him to return to renew the friendships of childhood and to visit once more the last resting place of his mother. While yet a mere boy he earned a livelihood in the making of bricks. For years he followed that occupation, only to turn eventually to agriculture as offering a more independent means of support. At the age of twenty-six he removed to Texas. Prior thereto, on the 26th of June, 1853, in Cape Girardeau county, Mo., he had married Miss Mary A. Stephenson, who in December of the same year accompanied him to Texas. For a number of years he engaged in farming in the Lone Star state. During April of 1859 accompanied by his family, which at the time consisted of wife and two children, he crossed the plains from Texas. The trip was tedious but uneventful. September of the same year found them in Tulare county and they continued in that locality until December, 1861, when they came north to Lake county, previously selected as a home by Joseph J., a brother of Greenbury. The latter took up land in Scott's valley and notwithstanding the remoteness from markets he was able to earn a livelihood from the first. His death occurred April 22, 1876, when forty-nine years of age. Had he been spared longer undoubtedly he would have accumulated a competency, but his labors were ended ere he had provided for his family as he wished. There were seven children, namely: Lafayette, Amanda E., Lydia, William G., Joseph W., John B. and Robert E. Some years after his death the widow was again married, becoming the wife of Zeno Morrison, who passed away July 3, 1912. She is still living at Lakeport, strong and mentally active notwithstanding her eighty-two years of life. The family ranks among the earliest settlers of Lake county and its members are known for their high sense of honor, sterling worth of character and keen intelligence.

JOHN B. HENDRICKS.—The loyal devotion of Mr. Hendricks to the permanent upbuilding of Lake county is partly accounted for in the fact that he is a native son of the county and, with the exception of only about a year, has spent his entire life within its limits. The first of the name to investigate the possibilities of this section of the state was his uncle, Joseph J. Hendricks, who early in the '50s had drifted into Scott's valley in company with Judge Crawford and another friend. The second member of the family to seek a home in these parts was Greenbury, a brother of Joseph J. and father of John B., and all through the years up to the present time the name of Hendricks has been associated honorably and prominently with local history. Here occurred the birth of John B. Hendricks February 1, 1870, and here he received his education under the scholarly oversight of Professor Overholser in the old Lakeport Academy. With the exception of the year 1899, when he engaged in placer mining at Forest Hill, Placer county, he has given all of his mature life to agricultural pursuits and as a result of his wise management and



John B. Hendricks

unwearied industry he now owns twelve hundred acres of land, forty-five of which are in Scott's valley, a rich and fertile area that repays the efforts of the husbandmen with bountiful crops. His range is well irrigated by the headwaters of Scott's creek and numerous springs. He raises Durham cattle, which bear the brand of JH combined, a brand which was established by his uncle, Joseph J. Hendricks. The success demonstrated in raising some walnut trees in his yard convinced Mr. Hendricks that the soil and climate here were well adapted for raising walnuts for the market and he now has forty acres set out to the Franquette variety, which are well cared for and in a thriving condition. This is the largest acreage set out to walnuts in the county. On account of the location of the residence, which is built on the top of the hill, the place is called Point View ranch.

Mr. Hendricks' marriage in 1906 united him with Miss Alice E. Wray, a native daughter of Lake county and a popular young lady of the valley and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, to which Mr. Hendricks also belongs and in the maintenance of which he has been a liberal assistant. As a member of Lakeport Parlor No. 147, Native Sons of the Golden West, he has identified himself with movements for the welfare of his native locality and has supported measures tending to the development of this interesting region.

CYRUS WALLBRIDGE REED.—One of the old residents of Scotts valley, who has witnessed the development of that part of Lake county from primitive conditions, Cyrus W. Reed has had an active share in bringing about the prosperity now prevailing in that section, and in the clearing, improvement and cultivation of his own beautiful farm of forty acres has made practical demonstration of the possibilities open to the agriculturist there. An octogenarian, he has been in California from pioneer times, having first come to this state nearly sixty years ago and with the exception of a few years lived here continuously since, and his residence in Scotts valley dates from 1877. Long years of industry and intelligent application to his work have had their reward, and he is now able to take his ease, though he is still able-bodied and energetic, and as keenly alive to the progress of his community as ever. His honorable life, guided by the temperate habits and high morality characteristic of his New England ancestry, has gained him universal esteem. He is of Massachusetts birth, and the family is of English origin. His parents, Nathan and Elizabeth (Mills) Reed, lived and died in Massachusetts, where they were farming people, the father owning one hundred and sixty acres of land. They had a large family, ten children, of whom Nathan Grovner lived to be almost ninety years old; Emealine died when nearly seventy-five years old; Warren M. died in California at the age of forty-nine; John B. is deceased; Nathaniel, now eighty-four years of age, lives at Warren, Mass.; Cyrus Wallbridge is mentioned below; Frances E. was eighty in June, 1914; Columbus F. is seventy-six; Mary E. is seventy-five; Freeman died when sixteen years old. Their home was three miles from Warren, on what is known as Reed street, where Reuben and Waldo Reed, brothers of Nathan, also lived; the former had a family of eleven children, the latter five.

Cyrus Wallbridge Reed was born June 17, 1832, on Reed street, about three miles from Warren, Mass., and obtained a good practical education, attending public school. Then he served an apprenticeship at shoemaking in his native state, where he followed his trade for several years. In 1852 his two

brothers, N. G. and Warren, came out to California, and Cyrus W. Reed followed them to the Pacific coast in 1856, landing at San Francisco March 27th of that year. Naturally he looked to mining as the most profitable occupation, and he began that work at Mud Springs, in Eldorado county, where his brother was likewise engaged. After mining there a year he went to work for the Mammoth Quartz Company, in Plumas county, where he remained for two years. In 1861 he went to Nevada, and for some time was employed at his trade at Dayton, Lyon county, then to Yreka, Cal., where he was located until 1864, when he removed to Idaho, making the three hundred mile journey on foot, in eleven days, carrying thirty-three pounds on his back. Again he engaged in work at his trade, at Idaho City, from March 1, 1864, to the fall of 1865, when he married, and he and his wife went back to Dayton, Nev., where they had become acquainted, living there until 1868. Then they moved into the white pine country in that state, and Mr. Reed followed his trade until he was taken ill with mountain fever, lying eight weeks between life and death. Upon his recovery they came to California, and he proved up on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in Colusa county. Having been brought up on a farm he was familiar enough with agricultural work to make a success of its cultivation, and he continued to farm there, raising grain principally, until he brought his family to Lake county in 1877. He arrived in Scotts valley September 20th of that year and took a five years' lease of a farm in the valley, subsequently buying twenty acres in the same favored region from a Mr. Ingram. A little later he purchased another twenty-acre tract, adjoining the first, and though it was very heavily timbered at the time it came into his possession it has proved to be in the most productive section of the valley, which is equivalent to saying in Lake county. The growth of trees and bramble was so dense that the only way he could penetrate it in some parts was by crawling through on his hands and knees. It was a veritable jungle, and the amount of labor required to clear it could hardly be imagined by one unfamiliar with such work. Some of the trees were as much as six feet in diameter, and Mr. Reed cut down one oak tree from which he obtained thirty-seven cords of wood. While he was engaged on this part of the work he would cut a cord of wood in the forenoon and take it to Lakeport in the afternoon, and thus he spent his days in exertions which would have been impossible to any but a man of strong physique. Gradually the entire tract was brought under cultivation, and it is now one of the most fertile places in the locality, yielding abundant returns for the owner. Of recent years Mr. Reed has somewhat relinquished the more arduous duties about the place, and his sons now run it. However, with all his hard work he is active physically and mentally and enjoys good health, in spite of the fact that he has passed through more than one severe illness. In 1912 he had a severe attack of pneumonia. While working for the Mammoth Quartz Company, in Plumas county, he was nearly killed by the premature explosion of a blast of black powder while tamping it, six hundred feet under the ground, preparatory to blasting a ledge; the accident almost blinded him, and he was laid up with his injuries for a number of months. But he has suffered no permanent ill effects. He has a clear head and remarkable memory, and recalls many interesting events of the days when the west was in the making. It is rather remarkable that he has trees on his property planted by himself which are now three feet in diameter, one of them a large weeping willow which stands near the house.



C. S. Bernhard

Mr. Reed's marriage took place at Yreka, Siskiyou county, Cal., November 15, 1865, to Miss Lucinda E. Simpson, daughter of George and Martha Elizabeth Simpson. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and moved with his family to Missouri when Mrs. Reed was a girl of eight years. He died there, and the widowed mother set out for California with her family of four children, James W., John W., Mary A. and Lucinda E., making the trip overland with ox teams. But she was an invalid, and her strength gave out by the time they arrived at Dayton, Nev., so they stopped there to enable her to recuperate if possible. She died at that place six months afterward, in 1862, the same year they had started westward, and Mrs. Reed was only thirteen years old when she began to keep house for her brothers at Dayton. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed: Lavina Nevada is the wife of Burt W. Starr, a machinist, of Yuba City, Cal.; William G. died when three months old; Henry E. is now engaged in operating the home place in partnership with his brother George; Otis T. died when twenty months old; Lena E. is the wife of Mervyn Gibson, a rancher in Bachelor valley, Lake county; George Cyrus is working the home place in Scotts valley with his brother.

CLARENCE ALBERT BERNHARD.—The Ukiah Farmers Club, Incorporated, of which Mr. Bernhard is the secretary and the inception of which was due in no small degree to his enthusiastic co-operation, dates its existence from February 14, 1911, when a few farmers held a meeting for the discussion of matters of moment to them. Fifteen attended that first meeting, among them being three schoolteachers. At the meeting Mr. Mower, principal of schools, was elected temporary chairman and Mr. Bernhard secretary. Seven days later the second meeting was held and forty-one farmers attended, when J. C. Johnson and C. A. Bernhard were chosen chairman and secretary respectively. The club grew steadily in size and influence. During November of 1911 a committee was appointed to determine upon a plan of incorporating. On the 11th of December the Ukiah Farmers Club was incorporated with J. C. Johnson president and C. A. Bernhard secretary. A start was made in a rented building, but in 1913 the present property was purchased for \$10,000. From a small beginning the trade has increased steadily until now the business approximates more than \$150,000 per year, which remarkable result is due to the intelligent and tactful supervision of the leaders of the movement, among whom is the first and present secretary, Mr. Bernhard. Besides his official connection with the Club the latter owns and manages a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres seven miles west of Ukiah, where he has planted fifteen acres to apples, pears, prunes and peaches, the whole forming an orchard of excellent promise for future profits.

Born in Allegheny county, Pa., in 1872, Clarence Albert Bernhard is a son of J. C. Bernhard, for years a resident of Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Kans., and now living retired at Lawrence, that state. Primarily educated in public schools, he completed the studies of the classical course in Campbell University at Holton, Kans., from which he graduated in 1894. On coming to California he engaged for three years as teacher in the University of the Pacific at San Jose, where he was at the head of the commercial department. Next he went to Stockton as head of the business practice department in the Stockton Business College. During the two years spent in Stockton he bought the ranch in Mendocino county that he still owns. About 1899 he organized a commercial department in the Yreka high school, one of the first of its kind in the state and the forerunner of many similar successful depart-

ments in high schools. For three years he conducted the commercial classes at Yreka and then organized the commercial department in the Ukiah high school, which he conducted for eight years, resigning in July, 1912, in order to devote his entire attention to the secretaryship of the Ukiah Farmers Club. His family consists of two children, Sylvia and C. A., Jr., and his wife, who is a native of Atchison county, Kans., and bore the maiden name of Nettie Evans. In politics he votes with the Democratic party and takes a warm interest in all public movements. Fraternally he is identified with the Foresters.

JEROME MACK SLEEPER.—It is over fifty years since Jerome Mack Sleeper took up his residence in the section of Lake county where he is still living, having been a resident and voter of what is now the West Upper Lake precinct from 1863 continuously to the present. Beginning as a renter, he soon pre-empted one hundred acres, and through the various changes of buying, selling and trading gradually came into possession of the rich estate which he and his sons are now cultivating, three hundred and six acres in one body, much of which is alluvial land of unsurpassed fertility. In his own words, his swamp land "is the Nile duplicated." Here the celebrated White Creaseback bush bean, a snap string bean white in color and superb for canning purposes, flourishes at its best. It has been Mr. Sleeper's star product for many years, for he began raising these beans twenty-five years ago, when the first seed was sent out from the department of agriculture, and has had banner crops, of which he has no trouble disposing. Besides being one of the agriculturists to whom Lake county looks for the realization of her best possibilities, he is a citizen esteemed for his personal qualities above the average. He is of eastern birth, a native of Vermont, where his parents, David and Caroline Jackson (McLaughlin) Sleeper, were also born.

David Sleeper was a merchant, and for a number of years conducted a general store in the city of Buffalo, N. Y. Returning from there to his native state, he embarked in the general mercantile business at Chelsea, and he lived to be over ninety years old, his death occurring in Vermont. He had married there when well along in middle age, and his wife, who was born in Chelsea, died fifteen years ago at Upper Lake, when eighty-seven years of age. Of the four children born to them, one died when six years old; Vann is deceased; Jerome Mack is the only survivor, Carolina Estella being also deceased.

Jerome Mack Sleeper was born December 17, 1840, and grew up in his native state, enjoying very fair common school advantages and also attending the academy at Chelsea. For a time he was employed as a house painter, and indeed in his youth and early manhood he turned his hand to any kind of work which could be had, working hard with only moderate returns for his labor. He taught school, bought wool for a home firm, and used his talents in whatever enterprises the locality afforded. In the early part of the Civil war he enlisted for the Union service, but was never mustered in, his father being opposed to the idea of his entering the army. Not long afterward he came to California, making the journey by water, in 1863, on the Ariel, which on a former voyage had been captured by the Alabama, but released. Landing at San Francisco March 22, 1863, he came to Lake county, stopping at Napa on the way, and at once began farming and stock raising, renting first one hundred and twenty acres of the place he now occupies, and he has also rented other tracts in the county—considerable land all told. In 1865 he pre-empted one

hundred acres, and in the course of his deals in land has sold about one hundred acres of his purchases. The three hundred and six acres which he now owns is all in one body, and one hundred and thirty acres is swamp land which he bought. Some of the land he acquired was thickly studded with timber, oak, ash, pepperwood, etc., and he has cleared from forty to fifty acres of it, his property being in most profitable condition. His swamp land lies one hundred feet lower than Scotts valley and is overflowed every winter, the sediment left by the high waters providing all the replenishment and fertilizing it needs, and its fertility is apparently inexhaustible. It is famous for its profuse production of snap beans, and the White Creaseback variety to which he gives his attention is the best string bean raised in California for canning, white in color, and regarded as unexcelled. When the first seed was sent out by the government Mr. Sleeper experimented with this then untried crop, with such good results that for years he has cultivated beans on a large scale. Mr. Sleeper has not been too much taken up with business to attend to his duties as a citizen, and he has shown a live interest in the affairs of his locality, where he wields an appreciable influence because of his high standing. He took an active part in the agitation over the county seat, and upholds all measures which he considers conducive to the general welfare. In politics he has been associated with the Democratic party, but his ideas are somewhat socialistic in their tendency.

Mr. Sleeper married Miss Mary Evaline Sleeper, a second cousin, and seven children were born to their union: Flora Jackson, Mrs. Ganter, of Upper Lake; Ellery D., who operates the home farm; Mary Estella, Mrs. Mason, of Upper Lake; Van Buren, a farmer living about one mile west of Upper Lake; Roma, who died in infancy; Macline (called Budge), wife of Albert Mason, living with her father; and Ned M., who also lives at home. Besides Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper raised two other children, who had lost their mother. Mrs. Sleeper died October 10, 1912, at the age of fifty-six. She had taken much pleasure in helping to plan the large and commodious farmhouse which Mr. Sleeper has had finished within the last year, and had long looked forward with delight to the time when she would have an up-to-date home in which to enjoy her declining years. Her death was sincerely mourned by many besides those of the immediate family circle.

ELLERY D. SLEEPER.—Ellery D., the eldest son of Jerome Mack Sleeper was born July 29, 1877, on his father's ranch, near Upper Lake, Lake county, and was brought up there. After acquiring such education as the public schools of the locality afforded he took a six months' course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. The experience he acquired assisting his father on the home property qualified him for responsibilities from an early age, but he has widened it by working for others to some extent. For six months he was an employe on the Campbell ranch in the Suisun valley. After that he spent another year and a half on the home ranch, for one year was engaged in clerking, and also kept books for the Co-operative Association at Upper Lake. Then he returned to San Francisco, where he found employment in a planing mill and as carpenter's helper, and he was married while in that city. For some years he and his brother have taken practically all the management of their father's three hundred and six acres, which requires skillful attention, the valuable crops and stock making it necessary for them to exercise constant watchfulness to keep the estate under proper care. Besides the

string beans which they grow so successfully, they raise grain, hay, and alfalfa, and have fine pasture lands, raising cattle, horses, sheep, goats, hogs and poultry. Mr. Sleeper is an enterprising and alert business man, and anxious to conserve the best interests of his community as well as to conduct his own affairs successfully. His ability has been shown in everything he has undertaken, and he is considered a most reliable citizen, sound in his principles, practical in his ideas, and straightforward in all his dealings. Politics have interested him greatly, and he is one of the prominent members of the Democratic party in his section, being a member of the county central committee at present. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and connected with Upper Lake Lodge No. 241, of which he is a past grand. His wife belongs to the Rebekahs.

During his residence in San Francisco Mr. Sleeper was married to Miss Marie Alley, daughter of John Alley, a pioneer of Middle creek, in Lake county, who died four years ago. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper: Keith E., Lenore Effie and Charlotte. Their home is near Upper Lake village, on the Ukiah road. Mrs. Sleeper is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Lake, and belongs to the Ladies' Aid Society of that congregation.

VAN BUREN SLEEPER.—The name of Sleeper has been one of high standing ever since it was established in Lake county over a half century back, when Jerome Mack Sleeper, one of the ablest agriculturists in what is now the West Upper Lake precinct, came here and began farming and stock-raising. He is now operating a splendid estate of three hundred and six acres with the help of his sons, and is especially well known as a raiser of the White Crease-back bush beans, which have been proved most excellent for canning purposes and are consequently in great demand. A separate sketch of Jerome Mack Sleeper will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Van Buren Sleeper, second son of Jerome M. Sleeper, was born November 6, 1881, at the old Sleeper homestead, and grew to manhood there. He attended the public schools, going to grammar school at Upper Lake and later becoming a student at Sweet's business college, in Santa Rosa, for one year, graduating from that institution in 1902. For one year afterward he worked in Sonoma county, on fruit ranches, and then engaged in the butcher business at Upper Lake, conducting it successfully for four years, at the end of which period he sold out to the present proprietor, Mr. Twiggs. When he gave up butchering he became a forest ranger, and has been engaged as such for the last five years, having been assigned as guard on Bartlett mountain every summer. During the remainder of the year he and his brother devote their time to operating the father's farm of three hundred and six acres at Upper Lake. Mr. Sleeper has the substantial qualities which have come to be associated with the name, and he has never been found wanting in the responsible public service which has been found to be most valuable in the conservation of local interests and the protection of property. Like the rest of the family, he is associated with the Democratic party in politics.

In November, 1903, Mr. Sleeper was married to Miss Alma Scott, a native of the state of Pennsylvania, daughter of A. N. Scott, of Bachelor valley. To this union have been born two children, Lynda Geraldine and Leola Agile. Mrs. Sleeper is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The family home is about one mile west of Upper Lake on the Ukiah road in Lake



Charles A. Miller

county, where Mr. Sleeper built a beautiful bungalow in the year 1911. It is 28x48 feet in dimensions, painted white, has modern appointments and is comfortably fitted, being one of the attractive places in the neighborhood.

CURTIS A. MILLER.—The fact that, after having become familiar with landed conditions throughout all portions of the west and even in other countries, Mr. Miller selected Mendocino county as the base of his future activities and the center of enormous investments by the company which he represented, shows that in his judgment this is a region with great future possibilities. Travel has made him familiar with almost every part of the United States, as well as with Canada, Mexico and European countries. The occupation of a mining engineer took him into remote and isolated regions and familiarized him with conditions in many different localities, so that his judgment is based on experience and his opinion takes thereby an added touch of authority. Born in Denver, Colo., November 1, 1871, he was ten years of age when the family moved to Southern California, but later he returned to Colorado in order to pursue the mining engineering course in the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, that state. On the conclusion of the regular course of study he was sent out to aid in the filling of contracts. His work took him into Mexico, South America and Africa. Besides many important tasks as a mining engineer, he was employed in railroad contracting. On the Cuernavaca Railroad near the City of Mexico he put in the largest blast ever used in railroad construction, moving in one shot with twenty-two tons of powder seventy-six thousand cubic yards. To him also was given the construction of all the cement bridges on the Mexican Central Railroad from El Paso south for a distance of one thousand kilometers, a contract of enormous magnitude and heavy responsibilities. His last work as a mining engineer was at the celebrated Lluva de Oro mines in Mexico, owned by the Rock Island Railroad Company, in whose interests he constructed a large and expensive reduction plant.

With the year 1905 Mr. Miller became associated with a Minnesota syndicate of bankers, who bought property in all parts of Canada, United States and South America, and who now own about seven thousand acres in Mendocino county. After having traveled throughout the west and investigated all classes of unimproved property, Mr. Miller selected Mendocino county as offering the best opportunities to investors. The following are some of the holdings of his company: The celebrated Lane Springs, known as Morning Spring ranch, which comprises one thousand acres situated fourteen miles north of Ukiah in the Redwood valley; the Bonnie Hills ranch, comprising fourteen hundred and forty acres situated two miles north of Ukiah; the Sunset ranch of three thousand acres, two miles from Sherwood; and two hundred and twenty acres in the Redwood valley, two miles from Calpella, to be developed into a pear orchard. Mr. Miller has established his home in Ukiah and has opened a real estate office on North State street, it being his intention not only to handle the company properties, but also to buy and sell other realty and to act as agent for intending purchasers. While living in Minnesota he was prominent in the Star of the East Lodge No. 85, F. & A. M., at Owatonna, and Owatonna Chapter No. 13, R. A. M., and also bore a leading part in many civic movements of importance. In California he is a member of the Southern Club of San Francisco.

Mr. Miller's marriage united him with Mrs. Isabelle (Mills) Fuller, of Toronto, Canada. His political sympathies ally him with the Republican party. He is a director of the Ukiah Realty Board and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade.

ANDREW JACKSON HURT.—There are many representatives of the Hurt family resident now in Lake and Mendocino counties, and though Andrew Jackson Hurt is a man in his prime he has had a part in the development of his section of Lake county from its pioneer days, for he was born there and in his boyhood had many of the experiences typical of primitive conditions. His home place of twenty acres is near Upper Lake, and besides that property he owns an interest in twenty-two acres belonging to the Thompson estate three quarters of a mile from Upper Lake which the family leases.

William Henry Hurt, the father of Andrew Jackson Hurt, was a native of Tennessee, born ten miles from Nashville, and his marriage, to Mary J. Ogan, took place in Missouri. Thence they came overland to California in 1852, traveling with ox teams, and first made a settlement on the San Joaquin. They attempted to raise a crop of wheat, but the hot winds destroyed it, and in 1854 they changed their location to Lake county, making their home three miles from Lakeport, in what is now Scotts valley. Being among the earliest settlers in the region, Mr. Hurt had many an adventure hunting, of which he was very fond, killing many elk and deer, trapping and shooting grizzly bears, and similar sport. On one of his hunts, in company with his brother "Jack," William Schutter and his son Andrew J. Hurt (then a boy of thirteen), he had the honor of killing one of the largest grizzlies ever obtained in Lake county, an enormous animal as large as a horse, weighing eighteen hundred pounds, and fat as a huge hog. William Henry Hurt died in 1912, when about eighty-one years old, and his widow, now seventy-eight years old, lives at Covelo, in Mendocino county; she is well preserved and in excellent health. They had a family of sixteen children—one of the largest ever reared in the county: Charles Henry, a farmer, who lives at Covelo, Mendocino county; Elizabeth, who died in Colusa county, Cal.; William Irwin, a farmer, living in Redwood valley, Mendocino county; James, a blacksmith, of Covelo; Andrew Jackson; Malissa, who is married and lives in Covelo; Parthenia, also married and living in Round valley; Beauregard and Levy, both farmers and stock-raisers of Round valley; Annie, Wayne and John, who are deceased; Ada and Ida, twins, the former living near Chico, Cal., the latter in Round valley, Mendocino county; and two who died very young.

Andrew Jackson Hurt was born July 4, 1857, and was reared in Lake county, receiving common school advantages in the home locality. At Upper Lake he learned the trade of blacksmith and then went to Lakeport, where he followed it for two years in the employ of a Scotchman by the name of Ross. Returning to Upper Lake, it was there he met Miss Minnie Rose Thompson, who was born in Contra Costa county, Cal., the daughter of Judge David V. Thompson, one of the pioneers of this region. They were married October 29, 1882, and have one child, Myrtle Irene, who is now the wife of Fred Rupe, shipping clerk for the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company of Fort Bragg. D. V. Thompson was born in Tennessee and later lived in Missouri, where he taught school. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California and in Solano county he married Martha C. Powell, a native of Tennessee, who had crossed the plains with her sister. Mr. Thompson was also

one of the early settlers of Upper Lake, which he served as justice of the peace and notary public for thirty years. For some time he was also supervisor of the county. He was an honored and respected citizen, and his death, February 22, 1901, was an occasion of general mourning in the community which had benefited so materially from his citizenship. He was buried with Masonic honors. His wife died April 24, 1911. Of their four children only two are living, Bettie, Mrs. William Lewis, of Willits, and Minnie, Mrs. A. J. Hurt. The two sons are deceased, William L., who died February 14, 1894, in Oakland, and James L., who died in Coquille, Ore., March 13, 1913.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hurt made their home in Alameda, Cal., for about eleven years, he being in business there, after which for one year he was engaged in mining, helping to develop the Horseshoe mine in Trinity county, a copper proposition. For some time he was employed running a hoist for Davy at the old Guadalupe quicksilver mine, eight miles south of San Jose, and also helped John Stubbs to put in a water system on that mining property. However, most of his life has been passed in Lake county, and he bought his twenty-acre place near Upper Lake from his father-in-law, Judge Thompson. His success in cultivating his land has placed him among the capable farmers of his section, and personally he is regarded as one of its most estimable citizens. He served as constable for many years, and both as an official and public-spirited resident of Lake county has endeavored to do his duty to promote and advance her best interests. In politics he unites with the Democratic party.

CHARLES O. REYNOLDS.—One of the oldest flour mills in Lake county is the establishment now conducted by the firm of Reynolds & Akers known as the Kelseyville mill, and located four miles south of that town on the Cloverdale road. Its special product is the "Clear Lake" brand of wheat flour, unsurpassed by any other native brand and in popular demand, there being a steady market for the output. Charles O. Reynolds, the senior member of the firm, is also a member of the firm of Barnes & Reynolds, owners of the mill and mill property, which includes valuable agricultural and grazing lands, about one hundred and ninety acres in all: Mr. Reynolds is a native of Downey, Los Angeles county, Cal., born February 15, 1868, and has spent most of his life in his native state. He is of southern parentage, his father, Sebourn G. Reynolds, having been born in Mississippi, and his mother, whose maiden name was Martha Thompson, in Tennessee. She came to California with her parents in the year 1852, the family settling at Elmonte, Los Angeles county, that year. When Sebourn G. Reynolds came to this state, in 1853, he first settled in the town of Elmonte, and he lived to the end of his days in Los Angeles county, in 1868 making his home at Rivera, where he owned a tract of fifty acres. He followed farming, and cultivated orange and walnut trees, and he was a well known official of the county, having served fifteen years as deputy sheriff and one term as under-sheriff under William R. Rowland. His death occurred in 1910, when he was seventy-three years old. His wife died in Los Angeles county in 1902, at the age of sixty-six years. They were married in that county, and to their union was born a family of eleven children, all of whom survive. Flora, widow of James Hamilton, lives at Whittier; Robert, who is engaged in growing walnuts, resides at La Habra; John is farming in Mendocino county; William resides at Long Beach; Charles Oliver is mentioned below; Linnie is the wife of John L. Russell, and resides at Rivera; Rena is the wife of Frank Warner, a farmer in Perris valley.

Riverside county; Joseph, a well driller, lives at Downey; Davis is in the real estate business at Los Angeles; Ralph and George both live at Rivera.

Charles Oliver Reynolds passed the first twenty-five years of his life in his native county, receiving common school advantages and serving an apprenticeship with a tinner and plumber in the town of Downey. He spent five years learning the business, and then went into the hardware business at Whittier. In 1897 he came up to Lakeport, Lake county, where he was married, at that time running a tinning and plumbing shop in Lower Lake. In the spring of 1900 he went to Oregon and at New Pine Creek, that state, entered the employ of a Mr. Smith, in the State Line Flouring Mill. Subsequently he formed a partnership with H. Barnes and leased the mill, which they operated for five years, the firm of Barnes & Reynolds doing a successful business. They then came to Kelseyville and bought the mill south of the town on Kelsey creek, which furnishes ample power. They purchased the mill and adjoining property in 1907, and still continue to own it, but the mill is at present leased and operated by Reynolds & Akers. It is a full roller process and has a capacity of forty barrels per day. Besides the "Clear Lake" wheat flour they manufacture high-grade cornmeal. Mr. Reynolds is a well balanced business man, and possesses mechanical as well as executive ability, being able to look after his various interests personally, with a good understanding of their details. He is a substantial citizen, and occupies a respected position in the community where he has settled.

At Lakeport Mr. Reynolds married Miss Annie Stanley, and they have a family of four children: Ilma, Ralph, Florace and Jean. Mrs. Reynolds holds membership in the Christian Church at Lakeport.

SIDNEY H. MCKINLEY.—The members of the McKinley family, though noted for their lack of pretense and conservative methods, have by reason of solid worth long maintained a recognized position among the prominent residents of their section of Lake county. Sidney H. McKinley has his home in Loconoma valley, on the Lakeport road, at the Callayomi Flour Mills, which McKinley Brothers operate, the mills and electric light and power plant operated by the same waterpower having been part of the estate of his father, George E. McKinley. The latter was the first permanent settler in the valley, and his three hundred and twenty-acre ranch, also owned and operated by McKinley Brothers, is the oldest cultivated property there occupied by one family continuously from the date of settlement. The home on the ranch is also near the mill, and is occupied by the widow of George E. McKinley and three of her children, the two sons who run the farm and the youngest daughter, who supervises the household affairs. In 1909, after the death of George E. McKinley, some five years ago, his sons incorporated the interests under the name of McKinley Brothers. The capital stock is twenty-one thousand dollars, two hundred and ten shares with a par value of one hundred dollars, and the officers of the concern are: Charles McKinley, president; Sidney H. McKinley, secretary, treasurer and manager; directors, Archie, Sidney H. and Charles McKinley. The mother, Mrs. Caroline McKinley, owns half the capital stock. Sidney H. McKinley looks after the flour mills and electric light plant (operated under the name of Callayomi and Middletown Electric Light and Power Company), located on the Lakeport road about three and a half miles out from Middletown; and the farm, a tract of three hundred and twenty acres on the Middletown road, devoted to the



Sidney H. McKinley

raising of grain and stock, is looked after by Charles McKinley and his brother Archie L. There is some timber on the place. The agricultural interests are very valuable.

The Callayomi is one of the oldest mills in Lake county, having been built about fifty years ago by Madison J. Harbin for a sawmill. Mr. McKinley sold it to Berry & Davis, who ran it until the timber was all cut from the land. They then sold the water right and buildings to Jessup & Stevens, who converted it into a stone flour mill and later sold it to Heyser & Corothers, who continued to run the mill until they sold it in turn to Mr. Stoddard. In 1885 the old stone mill burned down. Andrew Rocca then acquired the property and in 1887 built the present mill, which he sold to the McKinleys the next year. The water power is obtained from the headwaters of Putah creek, at the foot of Cobb mountain, and is brought down by flume or pipe for three-quarters of a mile to the mill, whereby a "Fell" water wheel is generating forty-five horsepower, used for operating the mill and also furnishing power and lights for Middletown. The mill is picturesquely located at the foot of Cobb mountain, on Putah creek, and is one of the beautiful sites in the county.

George E. McKinley was a native of New Brunswick, born August 9, 1837. When he was five years old his parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, where they resided until 1849, then settling on a farm near by, upon which they remained until 1852. That year George E. McKinley crossed the Rocky mountains, and for four years was employed in the stock business. In 1856 he came to California, and after a few months spent in Plumas county proceeded to Lake county, arriving in December of that year. Before long he went into Napa valley, but returned in the summer of 1857 and settled on the place in Loconoma valley which has since been known as the McKinley ranch. It comprises valuable hay, grain, grazing and timber lands, which became highly developed and productive under his intelligent care. About five years before his death he bought from Andrew Rocca the flour mills now known as the Callayomi mills, which had been built in 1887 by Mr. Rocca. In January, 1907, they installed the water power and electric light plant at the mill, which furnishes light and power to Middletown.

Mr. McKinley led an earnest and useful life, and the example of his industry and unpretentious but worthy efforts was a permanent influence for good in his community. His kindly attitude toward all his fellow men, his hospitable nature and neighborliness, attracted the regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and the high standing he enjoyed was due as much to his sterling personal qualities as to the material success which rewarded his work. He was a consistent member of the Church of Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ, to whose faith his family also adhere.

On December 10, 1862, Mr. McKinley married Miss Caroline Springston, a native of Pennsylvania, who was twelve years old when she came to California with her parents. Mrs. McKinley, now seventy-one years of age, is still living at the old ranch home near the mill, with her sons Charles and Archie and daughter Frances. Though she has lost her eyesight, she retains the cheerful, considerate disposition which has won her the loving esteem of all who know her, and is happy in the affection of her family and friends. Her interest in the household is continued as far as possible. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley: Sidney H., the eldest, is mentioned below; Ella died when two years old; George A., who lives near Yountville,

Napa county, is a stockholder in the McKinley Brothers Corporation; he married Florence Evelyn Wood, of Alameda, and they have three living children, Clifford, Horace and Margaret Elizabeth. Eva, who is living at Fresno, Cal., is the wife of E. Frank Yount, a merchant, and has three children, Inesse, Frances and Dorothy. Ada is the wife of W. L. Kellum, a capitalist, of Spokane, Wash., and has two children, Carroll and Ruth. Lillie died unmarried at the age of thirty-two years. Mary is married to Darrington Christopher, of Alameda, a bookkeeper, and they have one child, Bernice. Charles, Archie L. and Frances E. live at home. The three last named were born on the ranch, where they reside with their mother, and they give her loving attention. She is one of the oldest surviving pioneers in her section of the county. Mr. McKinley died in December, 1908.

Sidney H. McKinley was born at the homestead in Loconoma valley, January 22, 1863, and obtained his education in the schools of the neighborhood. He became familiar with farming as his father's helper, and his close association with actual business from boyhood made him capable and reliable. Under his management the mill has had a steadily increasing trade, and in addition to milling the McKinley Brothers deal in flour, bran, rolled barley and mill stuffs. They supply electric light and power to Middletown from their plant, which has been very successful. Though never spectacular in his ventures or their conduct, Mr. McKinley is alert to innovations and adopts the most approved modern methods wherever it is possible to introduce them in his work. Upright in all his transactions, and attentive to every detail of his business, he has the thorough confidence of the best element in his section, and deservedly.

In 1884 Mr. McKinley was married to Miss Louisa Augusta Van Sickle, of Cobb Mountain, Lake county, and their only child, Gussie Louise, is now the wife of Lorenzo S. Peterson, of the Spring Hill farm. Mr. McKinley has a comfortable home near the mill. He is a Democrat in his political preferences. His religion is that of his parents, who united with the Church of the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ. Always interested in the cause of education, he has served as trustee of Callayomi district (where he himself went to school) for ten years. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

CARLETON ALLSOPP CURTIS.—As superintendent of the California Western Railroad and Navigation Company, operating between Fort Bragg on the coast and Willits, Cal., on the Northwestern Pacific, this young man, a civil engineer by profession, today holds one of the most important positions open in the central section of the state, and fills it with success. This little road, only forty miles in length, is being recognized as a power in the life of the country, and its service is acknowledged to be eminently satisfactory in every detail. Carleton Allsopp Curtis is a descendant of one of those pioneers who came into the wilderness of the west when the nineteenth century was young and whose children and children's children have pushed west and peopled the coast. His father, Allen Allsopp Curtis, was born in New Jersey and came to California in 1859 by way of the isthmus. For several years he followed mining here, and later in Nevada, where he married, and where his son Carleton was born. Returning to California, he started the Pacific Lumber Company in 1885, and built several saw-mills at Scotia, Humboldt county. He became president and manager of the company and engaged in the manu-

facture of lumber until 1898, when he sold his interests, and has since then been interested in redwood lands in Mendocino and Humboldt counties. He is also interested in the Glen Blair Redwood Company, with headquarters at Glen Blair, and of which he is president. Another of his interests is the Pacific Coast Redwood Company, whose affairs he largely controls. He makes his home in San Rafael, where his wife, Mary Curtis, died in 1905.

There were two children in the Curtis family of whom the younger is Carleton, born November 22, 1883, in Austin, Nev. He removed with his parents to California in 1884, when they first located at San Rafael. There were centered the scenes of his boyhood, and there he received his elementary education, first in the public schools, then at Mt. Tamalpais Military Academy, graduating in 1900. Later he entered the University of California, at Berkeley, where he remained for four years, completing a course in civil engineering and receiving the degree of C. E. Immediately after graduation he entered the service of his father's company as a surveyor, being so engaged for a year. Then he came to Fort Bragg and in 1905 became associated with the activities of the California Western Railroad and Navigation Company as a surveyor with the locating parties. He commenced his work as an instrument man, later being given charge of the preliminary survey work, and was eventually given the position of chief of a party on preliminary and location surveys. Following this his next promotion was to assistant engineer in charge of construction, and in February, 1912, he was appointed general superintendent of the line. Since then he has given his time exclusively to the management of the affairs of the road under his charge, and it is certain that he has found the position no sinecure.

The road, which is so few in the matter of miles and so large in the matter of business possibilities, is considered to be one of America's most scenic railways, passing as it does through a country of rare beauty. It is fast becoming known as "The California Scenic Line Through the Land of Opportunity," and it has opened up a marvelously rich region, as well as offering unusual opportunities for recreation and scenes of unusual charm and beauty. The superintendent is so keenly interested in his railroad that it has been said he knows every foot of the line by heart, and he certainly does know each and all of the employes, and enjoys the confidence and respect of them all.

Mr. Curtis is greatly interested in the progress of Fort Bragg and Mendocino county and never hesitates to give of his time and means as well as the influence at his command to further the development of the vast possibilities nature has bestowed on this section of the state. He is a member of Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and is a communicant of the Episcopal church at San Rafael.

In his ascent to prominence Mr. Curtis is but following in the footsteps of his father, who is acknowledged to be one of the most substantial and influential persons in his region of the state. The younger man, however, has not been dependent upon the wealth or influence of his father in the achievement of his own success, but rather has carved out for himself the position which he fills.

ELIJAH DOOLEY.—The events that have wrought history in Mendocino county since the arrival of Mr. Dooley on the 20th of October, 1865, indicate the long period of his identification with the same neighborhood. At that time the great trans-continental railroad had not been built to bring together the east and the west; telegraphy and the telephone had not added their remarkable benefits to the welfare of mankind; travel was via the old-fashioned "prairie schooner" or by steamer; the swiftest mail was carried by the pony express and all was the environment of the frontier at the dawn of civilization. As all of these improvements were progressing in the world about him, he placidly continued at his work, clearing land, plowing, sowing, harvesting, and doing the serious work of the husbandman with intelligence and thrift. On reaching this county he filed a claim to a tract bordering on the southeast corner of the Sanel rancho. Previous to this, about 1858, he had bought two hundred and thirty acres, being among the first men to purchase land from the Sanel Spanish grant. This farm, which has continued to be his home through all of these years, lies two and one-half miles east of Hopland on the main road leading to Lakeport, Lake county. As might be expected from a man of his enterprise, the acreage has been enlarged and many improvements made on the property since it came into his possession.

A short distance from Nashville in the state of Tennessee, Elijah Dooley was born January 30, 1833. In childhood he accompanied his parents to Missouri and settled in Greene county, where he attended school whenever possible. As the schools of that day were few and far between, being conducted on the subscription plan, his education is largely the result of his habits of close observation and careful reading. About 1845 the family removed to Dallas county, Mo., and there he began to earn his own livelihood, his parents being very poor and unable to assist him in any way. When a large expedition crossed the plains during the summer of 1852 he was hired to drive an ox team for Silas Rogers. October of that year found him in Santa Rosa, grateful for a safe ending to a tedious, fatiguing journey. For ten years he had employment in or near Santa Rosa, but in 1862 disposed of his interests there and went to Nevada to work as an engineer in the Silver City mines. A few years sufficed to weary him of the isolation and environment and in 1865 he settled in Mendocino county to take up agricultural activities. The land which he secured was in the original primeval condition of nature, but in the first year he was able to clear a considerable portion ready for the plow. Since then he has worked earnestly and indefatigably, so that the property is now in excellent condition. Of the entire farm of six hundred and sixty-six acres about two hundred acres are under cultivation, the remainder, owing to hills, being suitable only for stock range. An orchard of ten acres responds to his intelligent oversight with profitable crops of fruit, and there is also a vineyard of twenty acres.

Mr. Dooley was married in McDowell valley, Mendocino county, July 3, 1865, to Miss Lucy E. Moore, who was born in Davis county, Iowa, and was a young child when she crossed the plains with her parents behind ox-teams in 1852. The family were six months in reaching Nevada City, which city was Mrs. Dooley's home for about ten years, or until she came to Hopland with her mother, residing here until her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Dooley were born fifteen children, of whom all but two attained maturity: Laura, Mrs. Bailey, of San Benito; Adelaide, Mrs. Shields, who died at Hopland, leaving two children (Nellie, Mrs. Alvarez, and Bertha, both of Oakland);



Elijah Doolley
Lucy E Doolley

Warren L., who assists on the ranch; Franklin W., a merchant in Hopland; Charles W., who died when twenty years of age; Lucy Ella, Mrs. Johnson, of Lakeport; Mary Eva, residing at home; Arthur W., who died at the age of thirty; Sarah, Mrs. Hughes; Edna, Mrs. Harpe; Walter Carlton; Marvin W.; Clara E., Mrs. Allen, of Hopland; and Bertha and John, both of whom died in their first year. Mr. and Mrs. Dooley were charter members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Hopland, of which he has been a member of the board of trustees since its organization. Mr. Dooley was made a Mason in Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., but is demitted. A pioneer of the county and one of the three first families to settle in this section, he and his family have been prominent and popular throughout the community and have the prestige due to a long residence in the valley. For twenty years he served as justice of the peace in Sanel township, where he is known as a leading Democrat and intelligent citizen and man of affairs. In the upbuilding of this region he has been a positive factor and his success as a farmer indicates what is possible to men of thrift and industry in the occupation of agriculture.

IRVIN H. DREWRY.—A stopping place in high favor with automobilists who frequent the road between Willits, Mendocino county, and Eureka, in Humboldt county, is the East View hotel. It is located on the Drewry ranch in southern Humboldt county, about one and one-half miles south of Harris, on the main line of travel in that region. The hotel and ranch are owned and operated by Irvin H. Drewry and his sister, Miss Sarah E. Drewry, and though they took possession at a recent date the popularity of the resort is already widespread. These young people have undertaken considerable in their present venture, but they have made a beginning which promises well. Mr. Drewry has the principal care of the ranch, and he has already made a reputation as a stockman, cattle buyer and drover. With the Drewrys resides their maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sarah F. Williams, by whom they were reared, and who has been in California since 1852, having been brought to the state when three years old.

John P. Drewry, father of Irvin H. and Sarah E. Drewry, is a large landowner in the same vicinity, having a ranch of fifteen hundred acres lying in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, which he rents at present, however, to Ed. Smith, of Ukiah. He is now engaged as a captain of the guard at the Folsom City (Cal.) penitentiary. His first wife, whose maiden name was Mary E. Williams, died when her two children were very young. Sarah but eighteen months old, Irvin eleven days. Mr. Drewry remarried, and by his second union, to Mrs. Sarah Jane (Yeates) Hepburn, has one child, Carl Perry, now (1914) thirteen years old.

Irvin H. and Sarah E. Drewry were born in Mendocino county, and as their mother died so young they were reared by their maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Williams, on their Leggett valley ranch, situated on the south fork of the Eel river, about twenty miles due east of Rockport. They have had public school training, and have continued to hold their interests in common, working together most satisfactorily. They made their first business venture in 1910, when they began by keeping a lodging house and store in Ukiah. As it proved a success they undertook more, renting a half interest in the McKinney ranch (a tract of nine hundred and sixty acres), which they operated for two years. There they became quite extensively interested in cattle, keeping about one hundred head, as well as a hundred

hogs. It was there also that they had their first experience in the conduct of a summer resort, the Hunter's Home on that property doing well under their management. In December, 1913, they purchased the East View ranch and summer resort from Olive E. Snooks—five hundred and twenty acres of land and the hotel located on the highway as above related. After investing all their capital in this property these courageous young people still have an immediate future full of busy promise. But they are cheerful, capable workers, and have every prospect of carrying their enterprise along successfully. The hotel is a comfortable and restful resort, and its guests partake of the best ranch products, fruits, vegetables, milk, cream and eggs noted for their high quality and freshness, and cooked and served under the efficient supervision of Miss Drewry, whose culinary skill has already become known to the patrons. Her competent oversight of all the details necessary to the comfort of guests contributes much to their health as well as pleasure, and the wholesome restfulness of the place is one of its greatest attractions. The patrons are principally automobilists.

As a ranchman Irvin H. Drewry is progressing notably. He has profited well by his varied experience in the stock business, and is regarded as an exceptionally good judge of cattle and hogs, his own success being substantial evidence of his all-around knowledge in this particular line. He is a very tall man—six feet, six inches in height. His industry and good ideas on ranch management have even in the brief time he has had his present property become apparent, and his ambitions for its development along the most approved lines have already commenced to be realized. There is a good home orchard and vegetable garden on the property, providing abundant supplies for the table. Mrs. Williams retains all her interest in the welfare of her grandchildren, willingly advising and assisting in the conduct of their affairs, and they thoroughly appreciate the substantial aid she has extended to help them take advantage of their opportunities in their present enterprise. With the family an old friend, Mr. Mitchell, has made his home for many years, and he has been most solicitous in encouraging Mr. Drewry and his sister in their attempts to make a success of their work. Mr. Drewry is a Progressive in his political sympathies.

James H. Williams was a native of Kentucky, a "forty-niner," and a pioneer settler in northern Mendocino county, where he lived for almost forty-five years. His first removal westward from the state of his birth was to Missouri, whence he came out to California in 1849, making the journey across the plains with ox-teams. He mined at Placerville, and in Butte and Plumas counties. After his marriage he continued to live in Plumas county for a few years, carrying on a dairy, and in 1869 moved over to Mendocino county, where he bought the Leggett valley ranch, purchasing the rights of three different squatters to obtain the land he desired. His active disposition and nobility of character made him a most desirable citizen from every standpoint. He had the energy and ambition to improve his property and assist in the opening up of his section to civilization, and his many fine traits encouraged the proper kind of citizenship, the example he set influencing many to public-spirited efforts in behalf of the community as well as to enterprise in the management of their own affairs. His death occurred January 20, 1914, at Garberville, Humboldt county, when he was eighty-six years of age. Eight children were born to his union with Miss Sarah F. Rucker who attained maturity: Cedelia is the wife of S. F. Webber;



Jessie Mae Herricher Duncan Mae Herricher

Jehiel is a guard at the San Quentin prison; Mary E. was the wife of John P. Drewry; William was drowned when fifteen years old; John is a resident of Salida, Cal.; Annie is the wife of R. E. Roach, of Cummings, Mendocino county; James lives with his mother; Lawrence was accidentally killed, on the railroad, at Fort Bragg, when twenty-one years old.

Mrs. Sarah F. Williams, widow of James H. Williams, is a woman of forceful character and interesting personality. Her experiences in California in pioneer days were many and varied, developing a fearless, capable disposition which made her a most valuable helpmate to her husband. Her sympathetic consideration for others, fortitude and reliability have won her the affectionate esteem of her neighbors and friends everywhere, and her devotion to her family has never abated. Mrs. Williams was born in Illinois, in Hancock county, daughter of Ben and Sarah (George) Rucker, the former a native of Indiana, where they were married. Of the thirteen children born to them six died before the family removed to California, the parents and seven children crossing the plains in 1852, with ox-teams. The journey from Illinois took six months. They settled at Bidwell's Bar, in Butte county, where Mr. Rucker engaged in mining for a number of years. The mother subsequently removed to Plumas county. Mrs. Williams was but three years old when the family made the journey to California, and when sixteen she became the wife of James H. Williams.

DUNCAN MacKERRICHER.—The lineage of the MacKerricher family in America is traced back to an old Scotch Highland family inseparably associated with the early history of that section of Scotland and illustrious in the affairs that tended to make history stand out prominently in the annals of that country. The maternal grandfather of Duncan MacKerricher, Sr., was Francis McNab, who bore the distinction of being the chief of the McNab clan, in Scotland. The immigrating ancestor of the MacKerricher family was Donald MacKerricher, Sr., who upon coming to America made settlement in Quebec, and near Dalesville carried on a farm which engaged his attention throughout his remaining active years. He lived to reach the remarkable age of ninety-six years and his wife also reached a goodly age, being seventy-six years old at the time of her death. Prior to her marriage she was Jane McMartin, a native of Scotland. Of the large family of children that gathered around the fireside of this worthy couple eleven grew to mature years and reflected in their lives the qualities of thrift, industry and the high principles of honor instilled into their characters through precept and example. It was on the paternal farm near Dalesville, Quebec, that Duncan MacKerricher was born April 13, 1836. His boyhood and youth were intimately associated with that Canadian environment, but on reaching young manhood he severed his connections with it and came to the Pacific coast. He was accompanied on the journey by his wife, whom he had married in Quebec October 14, 1864, and in reality this was their wedding journey. She was formerly Miss Jessie McArthur, and was a sister of the celebrated Baptist clergyman, Dr. Robert Stuart McArthur, who preached for forty-one years in the Calvary Baptist Church in New York City. Her parents, Archibald and Margaret (Stuart) McArthur, were also natives of Scotland. The journey of Mr. and Mrs. MacKerricher was made by way of New York and the Isthmus on the Vanderbilt mail line to San Francisco, reaching that port in November, 1864, and from there they came on a schooner to Mendocino City, landing December 8, that year, the trip from San Francisco consuming

eighteen days. For two years he was employed in the Caspar mills, and while the work proved timely, it was not to his liking and as soon as he was able to do so he left his position and started to search for something more congenial. Going up the coast he finally reached old Fort Bragg, where he made application for a position with E. J. Whipple, who had charge of the Indians at Kibesillah. For two years he was engaged in starting the dairy on the ranch and in breaking in the wild cattle with the aid of Indian help. Mrs. MacKerricher was the only white woman in the vicinity at that time. Mr. MacKerricher's dairy was the first one started north of Point Arena. The undertaking was a venturesome one, for the country was sparsely settled and wild cattle and deer abounded. With the help of some good Indian boys he was enabled to break in sixty-nine cows to milk, and at the end of two years he had a very creditable dairy. He was indeed a pioneer of that section of country, and he had the distinction of running the first mowing machine ever operated north of Point Arena. In July, 1868, he located on the Laguna ranch at Cleone, having purchased the property from the government at \$1.25 per acre. The original purchase comprised six hundred and forty acres, and later he added a like amount to his holdings by private entry, the land adjoining his ranch at Cleone. As rapidly as possible he cleared the land and stocked it with cattle and hogs, also raising sufficient hay for his needs. The record of his efforts is best told in the statement that some of the best draft horses in Mendocino county were raised on his ranch. After many years of hard pioneer work he deemed it advisable to lessen his responsibilities and for this reason he at different times disposed of half of his ranch. In 1913 he sold off three hundred and twenty acres more, and he still owns three hundred acres on the lake, ideally located and forming one of the most beautiful ranches in the county. Since 1908 he has made his home in Fort Bragg, where he erected a fine residence which is still the home of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. MacKerricher became the parents of seven children, as follows: Edwin Donald, who is interested in the real-estate business in Fort Bragg; Margaret Stuart, Mrs. Lord, residing at Noyo; Miriam Jean, Mrs. Geary, of Red Bluff; Russell Arthur, of Oakland; William, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Evelyn, the wife of Prof. J. S. Cotton, of Fort Bragg; and Edith, Mrs. Tibbitts, of Berkeley. The family are adherents of the Baptist Church, and politically Mr. MacKerricher is a Republican.

ZACHARIAS SIMONSON.—The honored title of pioneer belongs to Mr. Simonson, who dates his identification with Mendocino county from the year 1865 and who made the unusual record of owning and operating the same farm for a period of thirty-five years. It was not indeed until August of 1910 that he sold the old homestead three miles southeast of Willits and retired into the village to enjoy during his declining days the comforts made possible through his long devotion to farm pursuits. While working to improve his own ranch he has given of his best to aid in the upbuilding of Mendocino county. It has been his privilege to see many changes in this community. The humble hut of the pioneer has given place to the modern dwelling of convenience and comfort. At the time of his arrival Indians still lingered in the vicinity and although their depredations had been stopped through force of arms, the most dangerous being removed elsewhere, the white settlers were not wholly without fear of renewed hostility on their part.

Out of such turbulent events order has been evolved and a high class of citizenship has been developed among the land-owners and permanent residents. Through all these years of growth he has been an interested observer of local progress and a constant contributor thereto. Although now laid aside from the heaviest of life's activities by reason of his age, he maintains the keen interest in local affairs that always characterized him and is as ready as ever to encourage projects for the public benefit or assist enterprises of value to his home town.

A son of Ole Simonson, a farmer at Hegebarstad, Logndal, Norway, Zacharias Simonson was born there March 24, 1833, and began to work on the home farm at such an early age that he practically had no educational advantages whatever. Observation and experience have made him a well-informed man. When his time became his own at the age of twenty-one he left Norway and crossed the ocean to the United States. From 1854 to 1864 he was employed in Illinois, first at Springfield and later near Petersburg on a farm. Having decided to come to California, in 1864 he made the voyage via Panama and secured employment on a farm in Marin county. The year 1865 found him in Mendocino county, where he rented a farm in Little Lake valley and in 1869 bought the ranch one-half mile north of Willits, where he remained until 1873, meanwhile engaging in the raising of grain and hay, cattle and hogs. When he sold the property in 1873 he bought the ranch of three hundred acres three miles southeast of Willits, where he carried on general farming for thirty-five years. When the Baptist Church was organized at Willits he became a charter member and both he and his wife are still active in its missionary and general benevolences. In political belief as well as in principle he is a Prohibitionist, strongly opposed to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. At the time of coming to Mendocino county he was unmarried. Domestic ties were established with his marriage at Willits, September 10, 1868, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Gibson, a native of Stockton, Cal., but after 1858 a resident of Mendocino county, where she attended the public schools in Little Lake valley. Her father, Miles Gibson, a Virginian by birth and ancestry, crossed the plains with an ox-team and wagon in 1853 and settled at Stockton, but in 1858 removed to the northern part of the state and took up land in Little Lake valley. From that time until his death he engaged in farming. Seven children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Simonson, namely: Mrs. Imma J. Henich, who died at Bremerton, Wash.; Mrs. Tilda M. Case, of Healdsburg; Ole Martin, a farmer near Willits; Annie Helen, Mrs. Learch, of Vallejo; Mrs. Lola Elizabeth Carner, of Willits; Minnie Belle, who died at nine months; and William Graves, an employe of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad at Willits.

JAMES BUCHANAN ROGERS.—The old-time sturdiness of a race of pioneers stands out pre-eminently among the attributes of this early settler in Mendocino county. A resident of Willits and vicinity since 1876, he claims Missouri as his native commonwealth and was born near St. Joseph, November 22, 1856, being a son of N. P. and Sarah J. (Baker) Rogers, natives respectively of Holt and Atchison counties, Mo. When scarcely more than a mere lad the father started out to make his own way in the world and a search for cheap lands took him to Buchanan county, of which he was among the earliest settlers. Securing a desirable tract, he began the task of clearing and cultivating

the land. For many years he labored incessantly in the work of improving the farm. As his sons became old enough to assist each in turn took up the burden of trying to advance the family prosperity. Finally, however, two of the sons decided to try their fortunes in the west. The course of their journey brought them to Mendocino county and they sent back favorable reports concerning Willits and vicinity. Determining to join them here, the father disposed of his property in Missouri and brought his family to California, where he continued to make his home in Mendocino county until his death in 1905. Meanwhile he served both as constable and deputy sheriff and for five years held a responsible position as steward at the county hospital near Ukiah. During his last years he engaged in farming near Willits and since his death his widow, now seventy-six (1914) years of age, has continued at the old homestead having still with her the two youngest children, Mollie and Robert F. The eldest son, Henry, is employed as engineer at the state hospital in Mendocino county. Mary died at seven years of age. The other sons are as follows: Hiram J., deceased; Newton Jasper; Benjamin Lee, deceased; and James Buchanan. The last-named was twenty years of age at the time of coming to California. Immediately on his arrival he secured work in the redwoods. For fifteen years he spent much of the time at such employment, meantime investing his earnings in land.

The purchase of a ranch of three hundred and forty-three acres one and one-half miles west of Willits, in partnership with his father, gave Mr. Rogers his first personal participation in the development of his own property and, while continuing his work in the woods, he found time for the management of a flock of sheep. When these were sold he engaged in raising hogs and cattle, having the land well fenced so that stock could be pastured in different fields. Some of the tract has been in hay, which is cut and fed to the stock. For years he has made a specialty of buying, feeding and selling cattle. Naturally such an enterprise has its share of risks. At times profits have been large, while there have been seasons of low markets when the stock was handled at a loss; but taken altogether he has found the cattle-fattening business fairly remunerative. On the organization of the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company he bought stock in the concern and has since been connected with the same. Since 1904 he has made his home in Willits, superintending the ranch from here and continuing to devote his attention largely to its supervision. Politically he votes with the Democratic party, but has never desired office nor been a partisan in any sense of that word. At Willits during 1901 he married Mrs. Emma J. (English) Muir, a native of Bates county, Mo., but reared and educated in Sonoma county, Cal. When she was a mere infant she lost her mother by death and shortly afterward she was brought by an uncle and family across the plains to Sonoma county, to be placed in the care of her father, who had preceded other members of the family to Blucher valley. During girlhood she became the wife of Jeremiah F. Muir, a half-brother of Henry Muir and a stockman of San Luis Obispo county at the time of their marriage, but later a rancher of Mendocino county, where he died. Personally Mr. and Mrs. Rogers possess strong traits of character. Honor and integrity they prize above worldly possessions. Considerate and thoughtful of others, just in every business transaction, they have won the friendship of the people of their community and are held in high esteem wherever known.



J. L. Cox

DABNEY LINER COX.—Very early in the colonization of Virginia the Cox family became identified with its agricultural upbuilding, later following the trend of settlement across the mountains into Kentucky and thence into Missouri. Richard and Permelia (Gooch) Cox were born in Lincoln county, Ky., the latter of Scotch descent and a representative of one of America's pioneer families. The former was the son of a soldier in the war of 1812, who went from Kentucky to the south for the purpose of defending the gulf coast and there took part under General Jackson in the memorable engagement at New Orleans. In seeking new land whereon to engage in general farming Richard Cox removed from Kentucky to Missouri and took up a claim in Montgomery county, where his seventh child, Dabney Liner, was born September 12, 1846, and where the family endured the hardships incident to the development of a farm in a new country. There were eleven children in the family circle, but only three of these are now living.

Such were the hardships of life on a Missouri farm during the middle of the nineteenth century that Dabney L. Cox had only the most meager advantages. From earliest recollections he was trained to hard work. At the age of twenty-one he was free to leave home and work for himself and for some years he found employment with farmers of the home neighborhood. Coming to California in 1873, he spent a year in Sutter county and then operated a rented farm in Yolo county for seven years. During 1882 he arrived in Mendocino county and settled near Yorkville, but the following year he removed to Little Lake valley, where he bought a stock ranch five miles west of Willits. The tract embraced nine hundred and sixty acres suitable for the range of cattle and sheep and he at once began to specialize in stockraising, which he continued for twenty-six years. At times he owned as many as six hundred head of merino sheep.

When finally he began to feel himself physically unable to cope with the heavy demands upon his energies made by the care and management of large stock and land interests, Mr. Cox in 1909 rented the ranch and moved into Willits. Three years later he sold the large tract. Meanwhile he had bought one acre on South Main street and this he has equipped with a pumping plant so that it is possible to irrigate his garden of berries, vegetables and fruit. Much of his time is given to the care of the little place and the returns are larger than would be expected, but this is due to his vigilant supervision and his care in planting only the best varieties. Those competent to judge assert that he raises some of the finest strawberries in the state. Nor has he been less careful in the kinds of vegetables planted, for he believes that nothing pays but the best. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat, but not active in public affairs. Through his marriage to Miss Julia E. Johnson, who was born, educated and married in Montgomery county, Mo., he is the father of one son, Roy Cecil, now engaged in the motorcycle business in San Francisco. Mrs. Cox is the daughter of James B. and Dorinda (Stone) Johnson, born in Norfolk, Va., and St. Charles county, Mo., respectively. The father settled in Missouri, becoming a merchant tailor in Danville, and both parents died in Montgomery county. Of their family of six sons and six daughters (of whom Mrs. Cox was the fourth youngest) there are two sons and five daughters living. On the maternal side Mrs. Cox is descended from an old English family, while on the paternal side she comes from an Old Dominion family.

WILLIAM KIMBALL DODGE.—There is an historic old homestead on Clover creek, at Upper Lake, occupied now by Will K. Dodge, whose maternal grandfather, William B. Elliott, built the first flour mill in Lake county at that location. "Uncle Billy" Elliott, as he was best known, filled an important place in the life of the community from the time of his removal to Upper Lake, where he was the third permanent settler, his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dewell, having the honor of being the first white people to make their home at that point. They have all been looked up to as people of character, whose strength, thrift and self-reliance would have made them desirable citizens anywhere and were of particular service in establishing civilized conditions in this region, and the story of their lives and work is related elsewhere in this publication, only a few of the interesting facts regarding the Elliott homestead being included in this article.

William K. Dodge, popularly known as "Will" K. Dodge, was born August 6, 1884, at San Francisco, Cal., son of Samuel K. and Elizabeth Jane (Elliott) Dodge, the father a native of the state of Maine who came to California in the early days. At the time of his son William's birth he was running Bartlett Springs, and his wife proved a very able business assistant in the conduct of that place. Their home was at Upper Lake, and Samuel K. Dodge died there July 4, 1885. Mrs. Dodge had first married Charles Perkinson, a Lake county pioneer, by whom she had two children, a son that died and a daughter, Clara Mabel (Mrs. Wilson), of Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, with whom the mother now makes her home. Of the three children born to her union with Mr. Dodge one son and one daughter are deceased, William K. being the only one to reach maturity. After Mr. Dodge's death she became the wife of Henry Wilson, who is now deceased. She was born December 15, 1841. There were no children born to the third marriage.

Following the death of his father Will K. Dodge went with his mother to the home ranch of her father, William B. Elliott, and there grew to manhood. He had a public school education, attending grammar school at Upper Lake, and has been familiar with the ordinary duties of ranching from boyhood. Most of his time has been given to his work in the government service since 1909, in the fall of which year he began working as a guard. On October 25, 1910, he took the civil service examination for the position of assistant forest ranger. On March 1, 1911, he was reappointed guard, and on May 15th of that year received his appointment as assistant ranger, serving in that capacity continuously since. He is assigned to District Number Three, California National Forest.

On March 5, 1914, Mr. Dodge settled with his family on the ranch where he grew up, and which is now owned by his mother. It was originally a homestead tract of one hundred and sixty acres. William B. Elliott settled there in November, 1854, and brought with him from Sonoma county the old millstones now lying in the yard at Mr. Dodge's home, the first stones used in a gristmill in Lake county, and built a flour mill soon after his arrival, the waters of Clover creek being diverted to supply the mill race and turn the waterwheel. The old mill has been torn down and the channel of the mill race filled up, being now the site of the family garden, and the stone buhrs are the only remaining relics of an industrial establishment once of the highest importance in the locality. Mr. Elliott was a very progressive man, possessing foresight and good judgment among his other substantial qualities, and

the house now occupied by his grandson and family, though built in 1855, is still in such good condition that it testifies to the thoroughness with which he believed in doing things. It was probably the first frame house to be erected in Lake county, certainly the best dwelling in the county at the time, and the old mill stood near by. This property lies in the northwest quarter of section six, township fifteen, range nine west, Mount Diablo meridian. The soil is of the best in the neighborhood, and though the place was allowed to run down for some years it has all the possibilities of a beautiful home and profitable farm, and Mr. Dodge is planning to develop it systematically though gradually to a most productive condition. On the banks of the creek are a number of flourishing bay trees whose beautiful shade seems like a benediction upon the descendants of the old pioneer, whose remains now repose in the cemetery located on his original homestead and whose spirit is still an inspiration to the generation which inhabits his home. The large locust near the house was planted in 1865.

In 1902 Mr. Dodge married Miss Mabel Alley, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Richardson) Alley and a granddaughter of Andrew J. Alley, one of the early settlers of Lake county. Five children have been born to this marriage, namely: Will K., Jr., Edwin Lee, Jack LeRoy, Clare Ridley and Wilda Juanita. The four sons are strong, promising boys, and it will not be many years before they will be able to give material assistance to their father in the operation of his land. Mrs. Dodge is the daughter of a pioneer and a capable helpmate for her ambitious husband, and much of the management of the ranch will necessarily be in her hands when her husband is absent during the summer months performing his duties as ranger. Tall, athletic and powerful, Mr. Dodge seems well fitted, physically and mentally, for the work he has chosen, and in which he has already made a creditable record for intelligent attention to his responsible duties.

GEORGE H. VOSS.—From the age of sixteen years, when he decided to enter the drug business, Mr. Voss has been familiar with pharmacy in all of its details and has risen to rank among the capable and efficient druggists of Lake county, where since 1904 he has been identified with the establishment formerly known as the Owl drug store and at that time owned by Mrs. Kate Craig, of Woodland. The interest of this progressive business man in Lakeport is of no desultory order, but appears in the promotion of enterprises and measures that have aided in the civic and material advancement. A substantial man of business and a member of the world's noble army of productive workers, he exemplifies the aggressive spirit that is developing the west and that eventually will bring Lake county into the position which its resources justify. In partnership with his brother-in-law, J. F. Trimble, now a ranchman at Morgan Hill, Santa Clara county, he bought the business from Mrs. Craig in 1904. At the expiration of two years the business of Voss & Trimble was acquired by the senior member, who now conducts the store under his own name and as the sole proprietor.

Born in Montreal, Canada, April 5, 1878, and educated in the schools of his native city, George H. Voss at the age of sixteen years entered the drug store of J. A. Nicoll, of Montreal, where later he was with J. E. H. Quipp, a druggist of considerable prominence. Desiring to gain a broad knowledge of the business, at the age of eighteen he matriculated in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1897 at the completion of

the regular course of study. Immediately after graduating he took the provincial examination with success and became a registered pharmacist in Canada. April of 1898 found him in California, where he became an employe in the retail pharmacy of Skinner Bros., at Eureka. During the latter part of 1899 he removed to San Jose and engaged with the drug firm of Perrin & Stephenson for two years, thence coming to Lakeport, where he since has made his home.

The marriage of Mr. Voss was solemnized in this city in October, 1910, and united him with Miss Bent Y. Boggs, a daughter of Lilburn H. Boggs and a lineal descendant of the late ex-Governor Lilburn W. Boggs of Missouri, the first alcalde of the northern district of California. Mr. and Mrs. Voss have one son, Robert Boggs Voss. The distinctively social quality of their hospitalities brings them into local leadership and makes them popular in the Eastern Star, of which they are members, as well as in all circles where culture and honorable character form the necessary qualifications for admission. Fraternally Mr. Voss is a Mason in Hartley Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 199, at Lakeport, in the philanthropies of which he has been an interested contributor. Since he became a member of the county central committee of the Republican party in 1911 he has devoted considerable attention to political affairs in Lake county and has endeavored to promote the welfare of the party in this section of the state.

MATTHEW M. SNOW.—Rounding out a half century of continuous residence in the Lower Lake precinct of Lake county, Mr. Snow may well be spoken of as an old settler, but even so long a period of citizenship in one community would not of itself be sufficient to account for his honorable position and the deference universally shown him. All that has been established upon a foundation laid by himself, the outgrowth of sterling qualities—the substantial virtues of industry and honesty which never fail of respect among those whose opinions are worth while. His unassuming life has been one of eminent usefulness, and though he has passed the threescore and ten mark he has not relinquished active participation in business affairs.

Mr. Snow's birthplace is Springfield, Greene county, Mo., to which state his parents had moved from the south several years before he was born. His father, Horace Snow, was a native of Massachusetts, and spent some years in the south before moving west. He married, in Tennessee, Mary L. Dillard, who was born in North Carolina, and about the year 1836 they went out to Missouri, where they made their home for the twenty years following. Mr. Snow was a farmer by occupation. In 1856 the Snow family, father, mother and eight children, six sons and two daughters, made the tedious trip overland from Springfield, Mo., to California. They did not undertake the journey alone, there being twenty-five people in their train, with five wagons, four drawn by oxen and one by mules. Horace Snow died at Napa in 1856, only two months after his arrival in this state. In 1864, through the influence of her son Matthew, the widow and family came to Lake county to settle permanently, and here Mrs. Snow remained until her death, which occurred at Lower Lake in the year 1888, when she was seventy-five years old. A family of fourteen children was born to her and Horace Snow: Sarah, who was accidentally killed by a falling tree when twelve years old; John D., who farmed during his active years, and whose death occurred in San Francisco in 1913; William, also a farmer, who died in Oregon; Samuel, also a farmer, who died in Lake county; Marshall, whose death occurred in 1912 in Springfield, Mo.;

Joseph, who was killed by Indians on the Humboldt while on his return to Missouri in 1862; Marion P., a miner, living in Mono county, Cal.; Matthew M., our subject; George H., retired, who lives at Napa, this state; Rebecca, who died at the age of seventeen years; Elizabeth, who was twice married (her second husband being George Freeman, a farmer) and who died in Missouri; Eliza, who married William Freeman, and died in Missouri in 1910; Lucinda, who married S. W. Lee, a teamster, and died in Lower Lake in 1870; and Mary, who married Gilbert Jacks, and died at Saint Helena, Napa county. The only survivors are Marion P., usually called Polk, Matthew M. who is familiarly known as "Dallas," and George H.

Born October 9, 1842, Matthew M. Snow was in his fourteenth year when he made the journey overland to California with the family. It was a never-to-be-forgotten experience, but his father's death so soon afterward brought responsibilities which he assumed bravely, and he entered upon the practical work of gaining his own living without delay. The year following, 1857, he made his first visit to what is now Middletown, in Lake county, and on that and subsequent trips became so well impressed with the locality that he settled here with his mother and the rest of the family in 1864, fifty years ago. Farming has been his life occupation, and what he has accomplished might best be judged from the condition of his fine ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, which is situated on the Spruce Grove road in Little High valley, five miles south of Lower Lake. He has earned this property by his own industry, and improved it highly by progressive and systematic methods of cultivation apparent even to the casual observer. Hard work, economical management and judicious expenditures for equipment, stock, etc., have been the conspicuous elements in his prosperity, which he well deserves. He makes no pretensions, but his reliable character and the substantial position he has attained require none. His home and surroundings are well kept up. Ordinarily his stock consists of twelve horses, twenty cattle, fifty hogs, and two hundred chickens.

Mr. Snow was married at Lower Lake on September 6, 1868, to Miss Annette Mathews, born in Polk county, Mo., daughter of Dr. William R. and Jane Malloy Mathews, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively, who came across the plains with their family in ox teams and wagons. In 1856 they located in Lake county in what is now known as Copsey valley. Dr. Mathews had crossed the plains in 1854 and engaged in raising horses in Lake county, but when he brought his family out, there being no schools, he removed to Yountville, Napa county, where he practiced medicine. He was elected assemblyman and served a term in the state legislature and in 1859 returned to Copsey valley. When Lake county was organized he was elected the first county clerk, serving two terms, after which he again followed farming and practiced medicine. After his death, in 1881, his widow continued to reside in Copsey valley, her decease occurring in June, 1913, at the age of ninety-four. They had nine children, of whom four are living: Mack, county coroner, residing in Lakeport; Annette, Mrs. Snow; Alice and William, both residing in Copsey valley. Mrs. Snow was educated in the public schools of her vicinity and Lakeport. Of her marriage three children were born, namely: Alice, who died when thirty-two years old, was twice married, her first husband being Albert Petit, deceased, her second, Charles Edwards, and had one child, Gladys, by her first marriage; Frank W., who married Alma Nelson of San Jose, is one of the leading business men of Middletown, Lake

county, proprietor of a thriving meat market; Lulu died when thirteen years old. Gladys Petit, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Snow, now a young lady of nineteen years, makes her home with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Snow hold membership in the Christian Church at Lower Lake. He has always devoted his attention principally to his private affairs, but he is interested in public questions and on national issues supports the Democratic ticket.

GRANVILLE A. MIDDLETON.—Though a recent arrival in Lake county, Granville A. Middleton has already been adopted among its most substantial citizens, and his success in his farming operations is adding to the reputation of this section for fertility and adaptability to the various lines of agriculture. Besides raising general crops and stock he makes a specialty of dairying, and he has won considerable renown all over this part of California as a timber cruiser, which work he has followed more or less from early manhood. The farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres which he owns in the West Upper Lake precinct, situated in the Middle Creek valley one and a half miles northwest of Upper Lake village, has tripled in value during the last eight years, partly because of the growing appreciation of the advantages of the locality and partly because of the wise manner in which he has gone about its improvement.

John and Susanna (Shinn) Middleton, Mr. Middleton's parents, came to California from Illinois over the plains, starting in 1853, wintering at Salt Lake, and reaching their destination in 1854. They settled near Timbuctoo, eighteen miles east of Marysville, living there for several years, and in the middle '60s removed to a place near Cahto, Mendocino county, where Mr. and Mrs. Middleton rounded out their days. Their home was twenty-four miles north of Willits, and there Mrs. Middleton died when seventy-five years old, the father living to be nearly eighty-one and also dying in Mendocino county. Of the family of eight children born to them, four sons and four daughters, Granville A. was the second child and eldest son.

Born December 28, 1849, in Pike county, Ill., Granville A. Middleton was but four years old when the family set out for California, yet he recollects several incidents of the trip. While his father was farming in Sierra county he attended public school there, being seventeen years old at the time the family moved to Cahto, Long valley, Mendocino county, where his early manhood was passed. As he grew up he learned farm duties and the various details of the business of agriculture, and also became a proficient timber cruiser, being engaged as such in Mendocino county for eight years, receiving eight or nine dollars a day for his work. Though farming has always been his principal business he has continued to answer demands for his services as timber cruiser, being often called upon to go to the timber country on the coast in Humboldt and Mendocino counties, and as far south as San Mateo county. Eight years ago Mr. Middleton moved from Mendocino county to Lake county. The year before settling here he bought his present property in the West Upper Lake precinct one and a half miles north of Upper Lake, having forty-five acres of alfalfa, and the balance in pasture for cattle, hogs, chickens, etc. Among his stock are thirty-five head of dairy cattle, and much of his energy has been applied to the development of his dairying operations, which have proved a desirable and highly profitable adjunct to general farming. Systematic industry, well directed, has done wonders to his land in the eight years he has been cultivating it. Such success as his acts as leaven

to the whole locality. Mr. Middleton's optimistic disposition and whole-souled manner have won him the good-will and friendship of his neighbors and fellow citizens wherever he is known.

Just south of Long Valley in Mendocino county Mr. Middleton was united in marriage February 6, 1877, with Miss Cornelia Blair, daughter of D. C. and Annie (Wilson) Blair, born in New York and Illinois, respectively. Mr. Blair came to California across the plains in 1852 and in 1856 Mrs. Blair brought the children via Panama. Mr. Blair was a stockman in Mendocino county. Mrs. Middleton was born in Sacramento county and came to Mendocino county in 1867. To Mr. and Mrs. Middleton have been born nine children: Ida is the wife of Henry Hensley, who rents a stock farm on the West Shore road near Clear Lake; they have five children. Etta is the wife of William Runk, who is employed at general work and as stockman, and also has a candy and ice cream business at Upper Lake; they have one child. Clarice is the wife of Jack Sullivan, who is in business at Lost Hills, in Kern county; Lloyd, who is engaged as a teamster and farmer at Upper Lake, married Abbie Yows, and has two children. Harry, also a farmer and teamster, residing in Middle Creek, married Miss Rose Wheeler and has one child. Mark also resides at Upper Lake. Amy is married to William Yows, a teamster, and lives in Upper Lake. Elden usually makes his home in Upper Lake. Frank resides with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Lake. His political views are in accordance with the principles of the Democratic party.

JAMES W. ANNETTE.—As a constant and consistent worker for the cause of temperance and a higher Christian standard of morals, Mr. Annette has been most helpful in the permanent welfare of Lake county. Along a different line he has been equally potent in promoting local advancement, for he is regarded as one of the most efficient horticulturists in Big valley, where his exceptional success in the growing of pears makes his name a synonym for progress among those appreciative of the value of his work. In early life Missouri was his home and there he was trained to habits of self-reliance and high religious principles. The farm where he was born February 27, 1852, stood on the line between Boone and Callaway counties, near Fulton, but it was in the latter county that much of his boyhood was passed and from there at the age of twenty-one he came to California, settling first in Tuolumne county, but after a brief sojourn removing in August, 1873, to Lake county. From 1885 to 1895 he acted as Sunday-school missionary for the Presbyterian board of publication and Sabbath-school work, a task of the greatest responsibility, but one for which his deep interest in the Presbyterian Church and his deep religious spirit admirably qualified him. From youth he had been a sincere and earnest exponent of Presbyterian doctrines and to this denomination he has given the willing service of a lifetime of activity, being now an elder of the Kelseyville congregation and one of the leading supporters of that work.

Having purchased a tract of land in Big valley in 1893, Mr. Annette decided to develop a pear farm and about 1895 planted five of the ten acres which he now has in Bartlett's, and which net him about \$300 an acre per annum. The balance of the land is in alfalfa, which is cut two or three times each summer. On the little farm there is a comfortable residence and here Mr. and Mrs. Annette delight to entertain the friends who have been attracted

by their high ideals of life and progressive spirit. Mrs. Annette prior to their marriage in 1883 was Miss Lizzie Ida Kean, a native of San Francisco, and throughout the period of the missionary work of her husband she remained on the farm, caring for the children and overseeing the property with quiet but intelligent supervision. The deepest sorrow of an otherwise ideal married life has been their bereavement through the passing of four of their children, namely: Lester Alvin, at the age of nine; Pearl, when three years old; Gladys, at fifteen; and Wyatt, at six. There survive a son and daughter. The former, James Lowell, who owns a pear orchard of twenty-seven acres adjoining the farm of his father, is now employed in Bakersfield as head miller in the Kern River mills; he married Miss Lillian Steffin, of Vallejo, and they have two children. The only living daughter, Ina Frances, is a graduate of the State Normal School at San Jose and now engages in teaching at Alameda. Through all of his life Mr. Annette has been a thoughtful reader. Witnessing the evils wrought by intoxicating liquors, he has given his allegiance to the cause of prohibition and has been a staunch worker for temperance, being one of the leaders in the movement to make Lake county "dry" in respect to saloons, and his high Christian standard of life and service has made him prominent in the valley and respected by the entire population.

MURDOCK McINTIRE.—One of the best kept ranches in that part of Lake county is the McIntire place in the Mountain precinct, owned and occupied by Murdock McIntire, to whose labors its thrifty appearance is principally due. Practically from boyhood he has been the mainspring in all the activities on the property, and his indefatigable efforts have had their reward in the development of a comfortable country home, known also to a number of people who have found it a pleasant summer resort, the McIntires having opened their home to summer patrons for the last twelve years. The members of this family have held a respected position ever since the late Charles McIntire settled in Lake county in the fall of 1865.

Charles McIntire was a native of Duplin county, N. C., born February 10, 1812, and lived in that state until 1840, during the latter part of his residence there engaging as clerk in a store. Thence he moved to Holmes county, Miss., where he farmed until he set out for California in 1849. He made the journey by an unusual route. In company with some comrades he crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, traversed that country horseback to the seaport town of Mazatlan, on the west coast, and from there proceeded by water to San Francisco, making faster time than those who came overland. Remaining about a month in San Francisco, he was soon at the mines, where he was engaged until 1851, that year settling in Napa county. Resuming farming, he acquired property and made his home there until he came to Lake county in the autumn of 1865. He had sold his interests in Napa county, and was soon in actual possession of the valuable tract now occupied by his son Murdock, six or seven miles south of Kelseyville. Having purchased the right of the former claimant, he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres and purchased another piece of the same extent with scrip, besides taking a timber claim. Here he carried on farming and stock raising to the end of his life, passing away January 1, 1887, when nearly seventy-five years old. By industry and honorable dealing he gained estimable standing among his fellow citizens, making a name which his sons have felt it an honor to uphold.



Marshall McJintire



Eva A. McJintire

On January 6, 1857, at Sacramento, Cal., Mr. McIntire married Mrs. Margaret Belle (Cook) Starr, a native of Tennessee, who came to California from Quincy, Ill., across the isthmus, in 1852. She was then a widow, with one child by her first union, Andrew C. Starr, a blacksmith and farmer, now living at Woodland, Cal. Seven children were born to her marriage with Mr. McIntire: William R., a resident of Hollister, Cal., is engaged as a butcher and chicken raiser; Murdock is on the home place; Clara is the wife of H. W. Bowman, of San Francisco; Sarah J. (Sadie) lives at Hollister; David F. is a resident of Lakeport; Anna A. is the wife of Alfred Olds, a druggist, of Goldfield, Nev.; Oscar E. died in infancy. The mother died in Lake county at the age of fifty-nine years.

Murdock McIntire, second son of Charles McIntire, grew to manhood in Lake county and had common school advantages in his early boyhood. However, he began to work when very young, having always been his father's willing helper, and relied upon because of his efficiency. The success of the home property, which now contains four hundred and five acres, owned by him, has been due, both as an agricultural proposition and summer resort, mainly to the thought and labor he has expended upon it, and its prime condition would be a recommendation for anyone. This pleasant estate, with its commodious farmhouse, barns, neat orchards, trim fences and orderly yards, is situated along the Lakeport Middletown road, and within the last twelve years Mr. and Mrs. Murdock have gained more than local reputation for the comforts and good table the summer guests have enjoyed. Throughout the season they have from twelve to twenty-five boarders, and the continued popularity of the McIntire ranch among those who appreciate wholesome surroundings and excellent food is well merited. Mr. McIntire has been steadily increasing his agricultural and stock interests, and his work and good management have combined to place his affairs on a substantial basis.

On September 17, 1891, at Middletown, Mr. McIntire was married to Miss Eva Cannon, who was born near Middletown, Lake county, and belongs to a pioneer family of the county. She has assisted him capably in all his ventures, and they are known among their neighbors for their progressive spirit and readiness to support any worthy project launched in the community. Two children have been born to them: Leslie H., who graduated from the Clear Lake Union high school, class of 1913, and is now at home helping his father, and Geneva L., attending grammar school. Mrs. McIntire was the daughter of William Gray Cannon, a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains with ox teams in pioneer days. He was married in Sonoma to Lamira S. Barry, a native of Iowa, who also crossed the plains with her parents. They were early settlers of the vicinity of Middletown, where he was a successful farmer until his death in 1904. His widow leases the place and resides in Middletown. Of their eight children, Mrs. McIntire is fourth oldest. In social connection Mr. McIntire is well known, being past president of Kelseyville Parlor, N. S. G. W., and a past grand of Lupyoma Lodge No. 173, I. O. O. F., at Kelseyville. His political support is given to the Democratic party.

DAVID F. McINTIRE, surveyor of Lake county, to which office he has been chosen four times, was born in the county April 20, 1866. After attending Kelley's Institute he became a student in Shurtleff College, located

at Upper Alton, Ill., where he took the literary course, graduating in 1888, with the degree of B. A. He then studied law with Judge Crump, of Lakeport, and was admitted to the bar in 1890, and in 1892 was elected district attorney of Lake county, serving one term. For a number of years he was in newspaper work, having been associated with Mrs. Mayfield (his mother-in-law) for thirteen years, 1894 to 1907, as owner and editor of the Clear Lake Press, of Lakeport. In that connection he attained a position of influence which was a substantial tribute to the high estimation in which his judgment and views were held by the people of Lake county. His clear insight regarding local conditions, and public-spirited support of the best measures for advancing the welfare of Lake county, gained him well deserved prestige, and his conscientious work as county surveyor has strengthened him in the confidence of his fellow citizens. At Alton, Ill., Mr. McIntire married Miss Manning Mayfield, daughter of Manning and Marcia (Crump) Mayfield, the former of whom died in Lakeport. He served in the Civil war as major of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Mrs. Mayfield, a native of Louisville, Ky., now makes her home with the McIntires. She became the mother of two children, Manning (Mrs. David F. McIntire) and Robert B., a newspaper man in New Orleans, La. Mrs. McIntire died August 18, 1908, leaving three children, as follows: Manning Mayfield, attending the University of California; Marjorie B. and Cecelia T. Mr. McIntire is a member of Hartley Lodge No. 199, F. & A. M., of Lakeport, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

LOUIS O. ARMSTRONG.—Adjoining Middletown on the northeast is a valuable ranch which formerly included forty acres on which the northern part of that town is now situated, and the Armstrongs have been associated with the improvement and progress of that part of Lake county for nearly fifty years. William Jasper Armstrong, father of Louis O. Armstrong, lived there from 1870 until his death in 1909, and his widow continues to reside upon their home place, which Louis O. Armstrong now rents and cultivates. He has other agricultural interests in the vicinity, and is also an experienced blacksmith, having had a varied career as a mechanic before he turned his attention principally to ranching.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Napa City, Cal., May 13, 1866, and was but five years old when his parents, William Jasper and Annastasia (Gordon) Armstrong, moved to what is now Middletown, where he was reared and educated, attending public school. At the age of twenty years he began to learn the trade of blacksmith, serving an apprenticeship with James Parish, the pioneer blacksmith of Lake county, who had a shop at Middletown. When twenty-one he went to Shasta county, this state, where he found work at his trade with the Shasta Lumber Company, at Bellavista, for one year. He then bought a farm in that county, which he improved considerably during the several years of his residence there, cultivating that place until 1896. Subsequently he was in the employ of the Iron Mountain Smelting Company four years, as blacksmith, at the end of that time, in February, 1900, moving to Nevada. For three years he was with the Nevada Mining Company, at Berlin, as blacksmith, passing the next year at Middletown, Cal., working for Kemp & Tocher, blacksmiths. The year following he worked at Tonopah, Nev., as blacksmith, after which he became engineer for the Nevada Mining Company at Tonopah, running a hoisting engine for three years. Returning to the Berlin mine, he remained there two years, and in 1908 he returned to Middletown and

resumed work at blacksmithing with Mr. Tocher, with whom he continued for two years. He has since given most of his time to agriculture, renting his mother's land, which comprises eighty-four acres, all but five of which is in alfalfa. Mr. Armstrong also rents a hill ranch of three hundred acres, where he pastures about twenty-five head of cattle. His work is looked after diligently and intelligently, and he is a well and favorably known citizen of Middletown, where he has a pleasant home, his mother occupying the house on the ranch. He is a worthy member of a family whose name has been honorably associated with Middletown from the days of its inception.

By his first marriage, which took place October 16, 1887, to Miss Leona Lilly, of Shasta county, Mr. Armstrong has two children: Francis M., who lives at Richmond, Cal., is a shingler by occupation; he married Ethel Petit, and they have one child. Clara May is the wife of William Hanson, a railway engineer, on the Santa Fe road, and lives at Riverbank, Cal.; they have one child. In July, 1902, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Valeria Fuller, of Austin, Nev., a native of that state, and they have had one child, Lovita. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Middletown, which his mother, Mrs. Anastasia Armstrong, was instrumental in organizing. In political matters he gives his support to the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of Friendship Lodge No. 150, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. He is also a member of the Foresters of America.

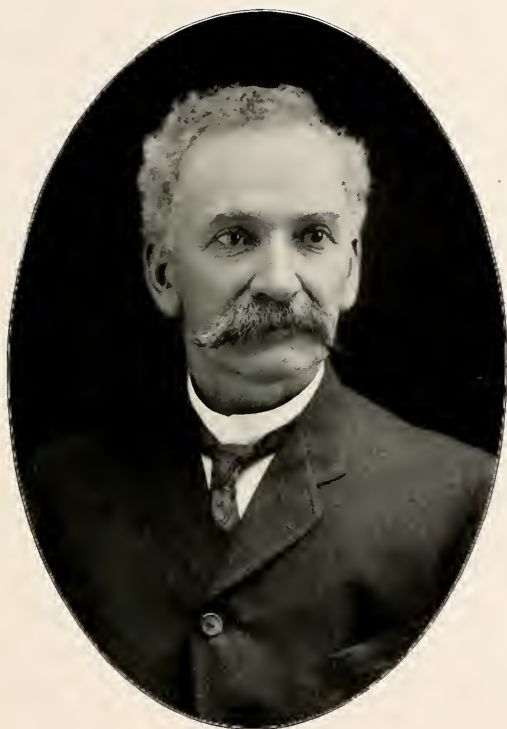
JOHN WILLIAM PICKLE.—Any summary of the names of the progressive, able and public-spirited citizens of Mendocino county who have assisted in the upbuilding and improvement of conditions generally for the common good would be incomplete should it not include the name of John William Pickle. For a number of years he has engaged in building public roads throughout the county, studying details and giving his utmost effort toward bringing about the most desirable results. His birth occurred September 23, 1863, in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, where he was sent to the public school and acquired his elementary training. In 1872 he was brought by his parents to Potter Valley, where they bought a ranch. Until seventeen he attended school at Centerville, meanwhile receiving a careful training in agriculture and general farming. At the age of twenty-five, until which time he had worked with his father on the home place, he started out for himself, engaging at farming in Potter Valley on a small scale, and as the years have passed he has acquired a deeper knowledge of the vocation and has prospered accordingly. In 1913 he removed to the place in Coyote Valley of one hundred acres which he has cleared of brush and brought to a good state of cultivation.

Mr. Pickle is a staunch Democrat in his political principles, and has served as constable of Centerville with capable judgment and foresight. For a number of years he was well known as teamster over the eighteen miles between Potter Valley and Ukiah, his genial, happy disposition winning him friends by the score along his way. He was married in Ukiah December 10, 1889, to Lulu Jackson, born in St. Louis, Mo., and a resident of Mendocino county since she was a small girl. Six children have been born to them: Robert, Etta (Mrs. Christie), Bessie, Samuel, Pearl and Frankie. A modern home on the new place attests to Mr. Pickle's prosperity and appreciation of comfort and taste as well, and modern improvements in many directions have brought his place to a state of completion that bespeaks prosperity,

thoroughness and good business judgment. A community may well be proud of such a citizen.

HENRY MALCOLM FOYE.—It was a far cry from Maine to California to which Mr. Foye responded when he was a young man of less than nineteen years, but in all the time that has since elapsed he has not known one moment of regret for the decision that he then made. Since 1869 he has been a resident of Mendocino county and much of this time has been passed in Fort Bragg, where he has become well and favorably known as a good business man and a citizen of exemplary habits. He was born in Chelsea, Me., May 28, 1851, the son of William H. and Abbie (Lord) Foye, the former born in Belgrade, Me., and the latter in York, in the same state. Although they were married in Massachusetts, they made their home continuously thereafter in Maine, and there all of their five children were born.

Next to the youngest in the parental family was Henry M. Foye, who was reared on the home farm and who was made familiar with farm life and its duties in performing his part of the chores that were assigned him. At the public schools of Chelsea he secured a good educational foundation which stood him in good stead in his after life. When he was only eighteen years old he took upon himself the responsibilities of his own welfare by starting out alone for the far west. From the port of New York he set sail for the isthmus of Panama with Mendocino city in view, and his destination was reached in August, 1869. His expenditures on the way had sadly depleted his pocketbook and when he landed on the beach and took account of his finances he had only twenty-five cents left. This being the case he was forced to walk to Little River, where he had prospects of securing work, and furthermore had to pay a tax of ten cents to cross the bridge. The three remaining nickels he has ever since kept as souvenirs and tangible reminders of his struggles of earlier days. He was successful in finding work on the river, driving logs at first, later ran a cross-cut saw for three weeks, and still later found employment in the Little River Mill, remaining there for several years. For one year thereafter he was employed in a sash and door factory in Truckee, Nev., but at the end of this time he again came to the Mendocino mill and remained a year before taking a position with the Reeves mill at Reeves canyon, sixteen miles from Ukiah. In the last mentioned mill he rose to be superintendent, and filled the position efficiently for three years. Coming back to Mendocino county he worked in the planing mill for several years and was later made foreman for L. E. White, a position which he held for nine years. With all of the experience to his credit herein enumerated it will be seen that Mr. Foye was well qualified to assume the position of foreman of the Union Lumber Company of Fort Bragg when the opportunity came to him. After filling this position with credit to himself and his employers for thirteen years and eight months he resigned and accepted the position of foreman of the Hardy Creek Lumber Company, filling the position for three years or until the plant was sold out. Since then he has lived retired, in a comfortable residence erected on lots which he cleared of timber. The original purchase consisted of seventeen acres, which some time ago he laid out into lots 50x150 feet, and these he is disposing of as rapidly as possible. Altogether he has built seven houses on the property, some of which he has sold, and the property is supplied with water from pumping plant and reservoir in the vicinity.



Henry M. Forge

In Mendocino, January 7, 1883, Mr. Foye was married to Miss Alice Wells, a native of London, England, the daughter of William and Margaret (Crutchington) Wells, who brought their family from London via Panama to Mendocino in 1869. Mrs. Wells is a lineal descendant of the Jennings family of England. Mrs. Foye received her education in Mendocino and is the mother of five children. Abbie, Mrs. Gailen L. Hill, resides in San Francisco; Eugene is a bookkeeper in San Francisco; Florence is a teacher in Noyo; Fred is fitting himself for the dental profession in San Francisco; and Arthur is at home. Mr. Foye has served on the school board of his district as trustee. Politically he is a Republican. In 1873 he was made a Mason in Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Fort Bragg.

ALONZO DEMOSTHENES SCOTT.—The Scott family is of colonial southern lineage and was established in the north by Col. John W. Scott, a native of Nashville, Tenn., and a pioneer of Illinois, where he officiated as sheriff of Cook county at a time when there were only four counties in the entire state and when Chicago was a hamlet with only eight log houses within its boundaries. The title by which he was known came through service as an officer in the Black Hawk war. For a time he was associated with Abraham Lincoln in the practice of law. Another of his most intimate co-workers was Hon. Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri, a statesman of national renown. After settling in Illinois he married a young lady from Ohio and twelve children were born of their union. The sole survivor of this once large family is Hart Benton Scott, who was born in Greene county, Ill., February 9, 1844, and attended the grammar and high schools of that part of the country. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army, in which one of his brothers had been commissioned a first sergeant. At the expiration of eight months he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. During 1864 he left Illinois for California. The expenses of the trip across the plains were made by his work as a cattle-herder. Upon his arrival in Mendocino county he took up a government claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Point Arena, put up a cabin, began to till the soil, then bought cattle and engaged in stock-raising and dairying.

The marriage of Hart Benton Scott and Belle Hoyt was solemnized May 16, 1868. Mrs. Scott was born in New York April 6, 1850, being the only child of Sylvanus and Sarah M. (Van Winkle) Hoyt, natives respectively of Vermont and Jersey City, N. J. Her parents were married in New York and remained there for some time, but about 1859 came via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco and thence to Mendocino county, where they engaged in general farming and dairying. During his last days Mr. Hoyt was retired from active work. After a long period of residence on the same farm in 1888 Hart Benton Scott sold his land and dairy and removed to Point Arena, where in 1890 he opened a general mercantile store. Meanwhile from 1886 to 1890 he had served as supervisor from the fifth district. After two years as a merchant he sold the store and resumed farming on leased land, where for five years he made a specialty of raising stock. The ten following years were given over to general mercantile pursuits. Since selling out his business he has lived in retirement, with the exception of filling at the present time the office of justice of the peace. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat. For thirty-five years he has affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows and has contributed to their charities. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith. His family consists of six children, namely: Mortimer, Fletcher, Hart Benton, Alonzo D., Ada and Zella.

Born near Manchester, Mendocino county, Cal., October 30, 1873, Alonzo D. Scott passed his early years on the home farm and attended the Manchester schools. Later he was a pupil in the Point Arena schools. At the age of eighteen he began to work as a ranch-hand. Two years later he entered the employ of the L. E. White Lumber Company as a clerk in their store at Point Arena, under the then manager, J. O. Davenport. After a short time he was transferred to the company's general mercantile store at Greenwood (or Elk), where W. F. Fuller was then in charge. During 1901 he succeeded Mr. Fuller as manager of the store, which position he has filled with the greatest efficiency up to the present time. In addition to the management of the store he acts as clerk of the board of trustees of Greenwood school district and is a contributor to the work of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. His marriage took place at Ukiah October 25, 1899, and united him with Miss Grace Smith, who was born in that California town August 23, 1874. They are the parents of two children, LaVerne Malcolm and Grace La Belle. He was made a Mason, Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., and is a member of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M., and Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T. The Republican party has a staunch supporter in Mr. Scott, who is a member of the county central committee and a leading factor in local party affairs.

HENRY MULSON.—The proprietor of the Grand hotel at Fort Bragg, who has the honor of being the oldest hotel manager in Mendocino county in point of years of actual identification with the business and who has the further distinction of having officiated as a member of the board of town trustees since the spring of 1897, is a native of Schleswig, Germany, and was born August 15, 1847, being a son of Henry T. and Margaret (Hanson) Mulson, lifelong residents of Germany and members of old Teutonic families. At the age of fourteen, having completed the grammar-school course of study, he engaged as deckhand with a brother-in-law, who was captain of the sailing vessel, Greyhound. The destination of the ship was around Cape Horn to San Francisco. Upon his arrival during July of 1861 he proceeded to Alameda county, where he found employment on a ranch and soon learned to cook. As time went by he became very skillful in the culinary art and this knowledge proved very valuable to him in later days. During the first year on the ranch he received \$10 per month and board. The next year his wages were increased to \$15 per month. At the expiration of the second year he left the ranch and shipped as a deckhand to New Zealand and Australia, having been attracted to that part of the world by the recent discovery of gold. Finding, however, that the mines were of less value than rumored and the opportunities for work meager, he returned to California and since 1867 he has made Mendocino county his home and headquarters. By his marriage in Navarro in 1874, to Miss Mary Ellen O'Brien, a native of Bangor, Me., he has two daughters, Elsie, Mrs. James Craighan, of Humboldt, and Mabel, Mrs. S. J. Andreani, of Fort Bragg. Mrs. Mulson's father, Michael O'Brien, was a veteran in the Civil war, serving in the First Maine Cavalry, Company A. After the war he came to California and soon his family joined him in Mendocino county, where he followed farming at Pine Grove on the Mendocino coast. His wife was Margaret Waters, and both ended their days there.



H. C. Johnson

A brief period of employment at Caspar was followed by removal to Mendocino City, where Mr. Mulson engaged in loading vessels with lumber. A subsequent connection with a lumber camp at Little River was followed by removal to Navarro, where he remained until 1875 and where in partnership with L. E. White he opened and conducted the Salmon Creek hotel. After ten years in the hotel business he bought two ranches, on Salmon Creek Ridge and on Albion Ridge, which he operated for five years. For the six ensuing years he managed the Greenwood hotel. Since 1895 he has lived in Fort Bragg, where he bought the hotel built by the Randolph Bros., from Marks & Leoleiser. Under its present title of the Grand Hotel he is still managing the business and has brought it into popularity with the traveling public, who appreciate the high quality of the service given and the tactful courtesy of the landlord. Besides giving close attention to the hotel he has found time to aid in the upbuilding of Fort Bragg. His long term of service as a trustee, dating back to the spring of 1897, had its culmination in 1908, when he was honored with the chairmanship of the board, a position equivalent to that of mayor. Under his period of service as member of the board and chairman thereof sewers have been built, streets graded, highways improved, a water system developed and other improvements made that put Fort Bragg on the map as one of the most progressive little cities of Northern California. In fraternal relations he is connected with the lodge and encampment of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

HANS CONRAD JOHNSON.—When the Mississippi River valley was yet a possession of France, and the inhabitants were loyal and devoted in their love and affection for their country and their flag, Louis Bonapart, advocating the sale of the vast territory to the United States while it was yet theirs to sell, declared: "The inhabitants, the people who make Louisiana, will go to bed some night good Frenchmen and awaken in the morning equally good Americans." And so it has been throughout the history of the United States, people have come to our shores from lands across the sea, loyal and sincere in the love of the Fatherland. Then they have gone to bed at night, longing again for the scenes of home, only to awaken in the morning perfectly good American citizens, with a love and loyalty to their new country even greater than that which they gave to the old. And in the second generation we have the very flower of our American manhood and womanhood, clean, strong, pure, the civilization of centuries imbued with the strength of new worlds. This is especially true of the kindred nations from Germany, and the Scandinavian Peninsula, where the blood of the Vikings still flows in their veins, and where the clean, rugged strength of the mountains and wind-swept plains is retained by their sons and daughters.

Of such as these is Hans Conrad Johnson, representing as he does the second generation from the sturdy little kingdom of Denmark, noted over the world for its thrift and clean living, for its educational standards and its love of home ties. The father of Mr. Johnson was Claus Johnson, a native of Denmark, who came to California by way of the Horn on a sailing vessel, when gold was discovered in 1849. He had been a carpenter in his native town, and had for a time followed the fortunes of the sea. It was in 1852 that he reached San Francisco after a long and perilous journey over tempestuous seas, the trip requiring many months of time for its completion. He followed mining in California until 1858 with varying success and accumulated a handsome sum by careful industry and unflinching application. The call of home

was still insistent, for there was a lassie waiting for him there, and, returning again to the Fatherland, he was married in 1859, and immediately set sail again for America. This time, however, they landed on the Atlantic coast, intending to cross the plains and settle in his beloved California. But the party of emigrants with whom he and his wife had traveled elected to locate in Waupaca county, Wis., and there Mr. Johnson and his bride also established their home. He took up land and developed a handsome farm, which he tilled until his death in 1877. Eight children came to bless the new home, and of these H. C. was the fourth eldest. He was born March 20, 1864, and was reared on the farm, receiving his early education in the public schools of the vicinity. He was but thirteen years old when his father died, and with eight little mouths to feed, it was necessary that all should do their share to aid the mother in caring for her family, and H. C. stopped school and commenced to earn his own living. He worked on the farms in the vicinity until he was sixteen, when he was apprenticed as a blacksmith. Completing the trade in Waupaca, he opened his own shop, and soon had a flourishing business. This, however, did not deter him from making further progress, and he added other departments, finally securing an expert machinist to care for that department of the work, and from him learning the machinist's trade himself.

Other members of the Johnson family were also starting out in business and, with his brother Peter, Hans C. located in Rhinelander, Wis., in 1882 and opened a blacksmith and carriage shop and also built a machine shop of which Hans C. took charge. The business flourished and necessitated the building of a new plant. Three months after it was completed it was destroyed by fire, no insurance having been placed upon it. The plant was immediately rebuilt and business resumed, but in November, 1888, the brother died and the burden of the indebtedness fell on H. C. Notwithstanding the responsibilities that thus devolved upon him he continued the business until the panic of 1893, when, with hundreds of others, he was forced to close down on account of the money stringency. After this he continued to work at his trade for a few years, or until he accumulated sufficient money to purchase a shingle mill. After remodelling the mill he started in business, but in this undertaking he also met with disaster, for the mill was burned down the first night after it had been started. Nothing daunted, however, and with a determination to follow the line of work for which he felt himself adapted, he went to Hermansville, Mich., and during the three years that he remained there he was foreman of a sawmill. By carefully saving his earnings he was able to pay off his indebtedness and loss in connection with the shingle mill. During this time also he took a mechanical engineering course through the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa.

The Far West was calling him, however, as it had called his father in the days of '49, and in 1902 H. C. Johnson came to San Francisco as draughtsman for the Eby Machinery Company and a year later he accepted the position of superintendent of the Union Lumber Company's mill at Fort Bragg, which position he still occupies. Mr. Johnson located in Fort Bragg in 1903, since which time he has given his work at the mill his entire time and attention. With him he brought his wife, who was Miss Ellen Jennings, of Portage, Wis., and to whom he was married in Rhinelander. They have two daughters, Edith and Ellen. Since making his home in Fort Bragg, Mr.

Johnson has become intimately identified with local civic and fraternal interests, and is one of the most influential citizens of his adopted city. He is a man of more than ordinary ability as a mechanical engineer, while his general business ability and close application would in themselves be a guarantee of success. He is a Republican in politics and his influence is a vital factor in local issues and he is thoroughly informed on all matters of governmental policy, both state and national. One of Mr. Johnson's pet fraternal orders is that child of the lumbermen, the Hoo Hoos, and he has done much to increase the local membership. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Congregational church, and her husband and daughters are constant attendants at this same house of worship.

JOHN ELLIOTT SHIRLEY.—The genealogy of the Shirley family is traced to Virginia, whence John Shirley, a native of Lynchburg, in early life followed the trend of emigration across the mountains into Kentucky and there in 1840 married Miss Martha C. Elliott, a native of the Blue Grass state. The wedding trip of the young couple consisted of a journey by wagon to the western part of Missouri, where they built a cabin and started a home in Lafayette county. Five children came to bless the home and the first deep sorrow came with the death of the father in 1853. Afterward the eldest daughter, Elizabeth Ann, died in Missouri at the age of seventeen. The second daughter, Lucy J., came across the plains to Colusa county, married E. C. Riggs, in an early day, and later settled in Lake county, where she died in 1908: her husband, whose first trip to the west was made in 1849, is now eighty-seven years of age and is living retired in Scott's valley. The third eldest child was John Elliott of whom we write. The second son and fourth child, James William, was one of the early graduates of the San Jose State Normal School and became a teacher in Lake county. Elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, he died during his term of service. The youngest child in the Shirley family, George T., died in Missouri at four years of age. After the death of Mr. Shirley the widow was married a second time and by that husband, George W. Tucker, she had one son, Joseph M. Tucker, now a farmer in the state of Washington.

At the time of crossing the plains in 1859 John Elliott Shirley was a youth of fourteen years, able to be of the greatest assistance in the driving of three hundred head of cattle and horses. The task was one of great difficulty and obliged him to ride muleback for the entire distance, but he proved a capable herder of stock and averted trouble on more than one occasion. After a month at Honey lake the family stopped at Princeton for a year and in the fall of 1860 became pioneers of Scott's valley, where Mr. Shirley began to work for wages as a herder of cattle. Later he was employed in a sawmill for two years. Next he turned to farming and cleared and grubbed one hundred and fifty acres, on which he made all the improvements necessary to a well-kept country home. His has been a strenuous existence. The most untiring industry has been necessary for the maintenance of his family and the education of his children. To clear a timber farm is of itself a task of great magnitude. Only a man stout of arm and dauntless of heart could attempt such an undertaking, but he carried the enterprise to a safe termination and developed a farm that is one of the best in Big valley.

The marriage of Mr. Shirley in 1867 united him with Miss Nancy E. Allen, the only child of J. E. and Elizabeth A. (Kelsey) Allen, and a woman of gentle but forceful character, whose efforts ably co-operated those of Mr.

Shirley in building up a valuable farm and educating their children. Her death in April, 1900, was a deep bereavement for the family, to whose happiness she had been devoted with self-forgetting affection. Another family sorrow came in January, 1910, with the death of the eldest son, Ethan A., on his farm at Upper Lake, when about forty-two years of age. Surviving him are one son, Claire, and the widow, formerly Miss Edith Helm, of Upper Lake. The remaining members of the Shirley family are as follows: Susan J., wife of S. P. Wilkinson, a fruit farmer in Lake county; Elizabeth Ann, widow of Henry Ingram and a resident of Sacramento; Bertha, widow of James L. Wilkinson and a resident of Sacramento; John Edgar, a miner and stationary engineer, now employed in the Coalinga oil field; Mildred J., wife of Charles H. Harris, who rents and operates the Shirley farm in Big valley; Maude, wife of B. J. Pardee, a civil engineer employed by the Associated Oil Company in the Coalinga oil field; J. Paul, a farmer in Big valley; and Myrtle, who died in infancy.

Unaided and alone, Mr. Shirley cleared the land which had a heavy growth of oak and other timber. Under his efficient labor the tract has been developed into a productive and highly improved farm, with family orchard, walnut and oak trees providing splendid shade, substantial fences, neat gates, good buildings and modern equipment. The strict orderliness about the entire farm points unmistakably to the intelligence, industry and attention of the owner. Although he had but slight educational advantages, through study and general reading Mr. Shirley has become a well-informed man. The quality of his mind and heart is such as to mark him out as a positive force if not an absolute leader among men. Of late years careful study of political economy and national conditions has made him a socialist who seeks the uplifting of mankind through economic and social justice with a zeal that would grace a Crusader of old. In religion he is liberal, a believer in the Golden Rule, a lover of humanity, a man whose heart beats with the truest impulses of kindness and helpfulness. Pioneering brought him into personal relations with nearly all of the leading men of Lake county and he has won their unqualified respect and good will. Considerate of others, helpful to the distressed, charitable to the needy, he belongs to that type of citizenship so essential to the enduring prosperity of any community and advancement of any commonwealth.

EDWIN Y. HIMMELWRIGHT.—German descent is indicated by the name of Himmelwright. Very early in the colonization of the new world some of the family established themselves in Pennsylvania and there successive generations lived and died. A nineteenth century representative married a Miss Jennings, of an old English family, and their son, Samuel, born near Trenton, became proprietor of the Redline hotel at Ardmore, Montgomery county, Pa., the only inn along the Lancaster pike and noted as a meeting place of officers during the Revolutionary period. Not far away is Malvern, Chester county, the site of one of the engagements that helped to make history in the United States. From the hotel Samuel Himmelwright moved to a farm near Bristol and there spent his last years in agricultural pursuits. By his marriage to Maria Crewe, who was born near Valley Forge of English descent and now resides at Doylestown, Pa., he had a family of six children, five of whom are now living. The youngest of the number, Edwin Yocum, was born at Ardmore, Montgomery county, Pa., April 15, 1883, and is a graduate of the E. Spencer Miller high school in Philadelphia. A love of adventure and desire to see the country have led him to many parts of the United States,



Clyde A Rippe

but of all the states California is his favorite and nowhere has he found conditions more to his liking than on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Himmelwright came to California in 1902 and since then has alternated between the coast and the east, in various places, but the last eight years have been spent mostly in Mendocino county with the Van Arsdale estate. He became a partner in the Rex Drug Company at Willits, in November, 1913, since which time he has engaged with Mr. Duncan in the manufacture of the Rex remedies and in the management of an establishment ranking among the thoroughly modern drug stores of the county.

CLYDE ALVIN RIFFE.—An atmosphere of romance lingers around the early identification of the Riffe family with the then unknown and undeveloped west. When John C. Fremont was delegated to come to the coast as "pathfinder," blazing a trail that might be followed safely by home-seekers, he was accompanied on the expedition by a gallant young Kentuckian, Winchester Riffe, a native of Frankfort, whose fearless courage well qualified him for successful contests with savages and for the perils of war. The entire west was at that time in a condition of danger owing to the enmity of the Indians and to the prosecution of the Mexican war. On the expiration of the war he returned to his native commonwealth of Kentucky, where in 1849 he was selected to serve as captain of a wagon train crossing the plains. For such work his western experience qualified him and he was fortunate in guiding his party through to the gold mines without loss. One of the members of the expedition was a young lady, Miss Lucy Maxwell, a member of a colonial family of Virginia and herself a native of that state. The culmination of the long journey occurred in the marriage of the captain to Miss Maxwell, who afterwards shared in his hardships and frontier experiences. They lived in San Francisco when it was a small town of tents or crude huts of boards. Later they settled in San Joaquin county, where their son, James Henry, was born October 14, 1853. This son married Elizabeth Annie Burdge, who was born in Iowa, July 13, 1860, and died June 6, 1908, in Round valley, Mendocino county, where the death of her husband had occurred August 3, 1903. They were the parents of six children, namely: Ethel, Mrs. Walter Hargraves, bookkeeper for the Round Valley Commercial Company; Clyde Alvin, who was born at Hanford, January 17, 1887; Lester, a rancher at Ukiah; Bertha, attending Round Valley High School, and Loretta and Lorena (twins), who reside at Covelo.

Up to the time of his removal to Mendocino county, in 1891, James Henry Riffe had been employed as a rancher. His first move toward independence occurred with his purchase of forty acres from L. D. Montague. This tract he sold in 1901, when he bought the old Dorman place of one hundred and thirty-two acres. To make such a purchase it was necessary to incur a heavy indebtedness, and about two years later he died, leaving the property heavily mortgaged. He was a capable farmer and had he not been taken at the untimely age of fifty years he undoubtedly would have risen to independence and prosperity. With his death the elder son, Clyde A., then sixteen years of age, was forced to take up the management of the place, thus being deprived of needed school advantages. On the death of the mother in 1908 the two sons bought out the interests of their sisters, and in 1913 the elder son bought the interest of his brother, after which he sold sixty acres of the property. At the present time he owns thirty-three acres, all in alfalfa, which

he hopes to make one of the most productive properties in Round valley. Meanwhile he clerks in the store of the Round Valley Commercial Company and is devoting his savings, as well as his leisure hours, to the improvement of the place, with the intention of ultimately devoting his time exclusively to his alfalfa ranch, to his dairy business and to the raising of stock. In politics he is a Republican, to which party all of his family have given allegiance. Interested in local affairs and particularly in any movement for the well-being of Round Valley, he is loyal to this section of the county, and believes that it compares favorably with any part of the state.

NATHAN GRAHAM.—The several members of the Graham family whose extensive land holdings and agricultural interests have made them so well known in the Bachelor Valley precinct are among the most respected residents of their section of Lake county, where Nathan Graham, the head of this thrifty family, settled over thirty years ago. He is of Scotch descent, though his parents, Robert and Catherine (Wilkinson) Graham, were both natives of England, the father born in Yorkshire. The Grahams have been farmers and stockmen for generations.

Robert and Catherine (Wilkinson) Graham were married in England, and had one child when they came to America. He had learned the trade of mason and followed it in his native country, but on settling in the United States engaged in farming, in Jefferson county, N. Y. About ten years after leaving England he returned on a visit, and also to get some money which he had inherited, but he took passage back to America on an ill-fated sailing vessel which encountered a severe windstorm when within sight of New York harbor and was wrecked on a sand bar, going down with all on board. She was so near the end of her voyage that she was waiting for a pilot to take her safely into port. In those days there were none of the conveniences and safeguards of modern banking, and Robert Graham had all his money on his person, so that it was lost with him. His wife was left with seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz.: John, now deceased, who was a farmer in New York state; M. W., deceased, who was a farmer and ranchman in Kansas; Robert Burns, a retired merchant, living at Peabody, Kans.; Nancy, who died unmarried; Mary E., deceased, who was married and had three children (she resided in Pinckney, N. Y.); Joseph B., deceased, a farmer, who lived near Watertown, N. Y.; and Nathan, who was but ten months old at the time of his father's death. The mother remarried, and lived to the age of seventy, dying at Limerick, Jefferson county.

Nathan Graham was born September 30, 1835, in Jefferson county, N. Y., and grew up on the home farm in that county, obtaining such education as the common schools of the time afforded. Meantime he also assisted with the work at home, where he remained until twenty-three years old, at which time he came west to California, engaging in farming in Merced county, where he was located for seven years. At the end of that period he returned east and was married in his native county to Miss Mary E. Richardson, who like himself was born there, daughter of John and Levantia (Brigham) Richardson. Her parents were natives of Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., and the father lived to the age of seventy-five years, the mother dying at sixty-eight. They had two children, Mary E. and John J., the latter still living on the Richardson farm, in the house where he was born. Tilly Richardson, Mrs. Graham's grandfather, was born in Massachusetts, was a soldier in the Revolution, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years, bright and active to the end

of his days. He married young, and had one hundred and twenty-three descendants at the time of his death.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Graham remained ten years in Jefferson county, N. Y., where he carried on farming. Selling his property he then moved with his family to Minnesota, where one of his brothers was living, but he remained there only six months, finding the climate too cold. Having another brother in Kansas, he went down to that state to investigate conditions, but concluded the windstorms there made it undesirable and took a train out from Omaha to Sacramento, Cal., where he arrived in January, 1879. After spending three weeks in that city he proceeded to Dixon in Solano county, where he made a stay of three months, meantime learning something of the attractions which Lake county offered to settlers. He was so well impressed after looking over this section, having come to Big Valley about June, 1879, that he brought his family and soon bought an eighty-acre ranch near Finley. He improved the property considerably during the three years it remained in his possession, and then sold it at an advance of \$25 per acre, moving from there to his present home, in Bachelor valley, where he purchased five hundred acres from the Farmers' Savings Bank of Lakeport, and later two hundred and sixty acres more, adjoining, from the Spring Valley Water Company. The place was in early days an old Indian rancharia owned by a tribe of Digger Indians, and it abounds in relics and evidences of Indian days. Twenty-nine years ago Mr. Graham set out a fifteen-acre prune orchard which is still bearing. Though he has cultivated his land to some extent he has given his attention principally to stock, and his success in all his undertakings justifies his faith in Lake county land and its possibilities. His motto and advice to others has been: "Get land; get land, and never let go a handful of sand." After a life of well directed industry he is still interested in the progress and development of his adopted county, and he and his wife are among its most esteemed old citizens, those who have done their share in the steady work of improvement which has been going on throughout the period of their residence here. Mr. Graham is a Socialist on public questions, a man who has the welfare of all his fellow men at heart and who has thought earnestly and deeply on matters affecting the general good.

A family of four children has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham: Willis N., who is a farmer and sheep raiser in Bachelor Valley; Clinton R., also a farmer in the valley; John J., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits in partnership with his brother Willis; and Levantia, wife of William H. Arps, a baggageman on the Southern Pacific road and residing in Oakland.

FREDERICK L. MORRISON.—More than half a century ago the late Samuel L. Morrison founded a family in Lake county which to the present has made his name honored wherever known. His three surviving sons still live here, in the Upper Lake country, have valuable land holdings, and are among the most reputable business men of the present day. The history of the family will be found in the biographical sketch of the eldest living son, George E. Morrison. The youngest son, Fred L. Morrison, occupies his father's old homestead and owns the bulk of his landed property, having eight hundred and ten acres on the east side of Clear lake, in the East Upper Lake precinct.

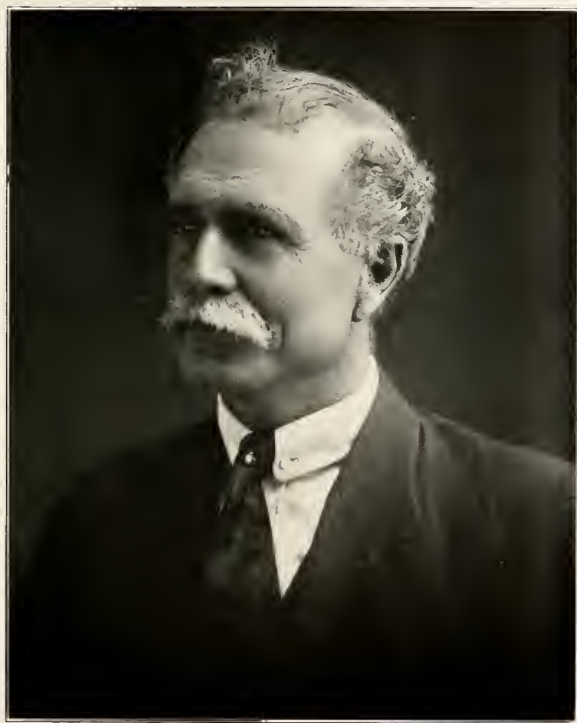
Frederick L. Morrison, youngest son of Samuel L. and Fannie L. (Carpenter) Morrison, was born on the homestead May 4, 1879, and was reared

there, attending school in the Hammond district. He has always lived on the property where he was born, having inherited eight hundred and ten acres upon his father's death, and he has proved himself a capable business man in the operation and management of this large estate. Since coming into possession of this he has also purchased a ranch of two hundred acres, at the head of Clover Creek valley, also in the East Upper Lake precinct, this being the property which his father-in-law, William B. McCabe, rents from him and occupies. As an extensive landowner and successful agriculturist Mr. Morrison naturally has an influential position in his neighborhood, but his personal qualities have as much to do with his high standing as any business connections he might have. Whole-souled, generous to a fault, genial in nature, he is a man who his fellows feel deserves their confidence, which he has never abused. He is a worthy member of a family whose name has always been considered synonymous with integrity and strength of character throughout its long association with the history and progress of Lake county. Mr. Morrison has taken no special part in public affairs except to give good movements the sympathy and support to be expected from a good citizen. On political questions he is a Republican.

In 1902 Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Annie L. McCabe, who was born at Big valley, the daughter of William B. McCabe, and they have had one child, Geraldine. The home is situated about eight miles southeast of Upper Lake.

GEORGE CRUICKSHANK.—There is a very productive and valuable piece of property adjoining the town of Kelseyville on the south known as Oakdale ranch, owned by George Cruickshank, who has settled down to farm life after an unusually varied career. A native of Scotland, he passed the first sixteen years of his life in his native country, after which he entered the British army, and at the close of his service came to the United States and became a soldier in the regular army of his adopted country, where he had a number of years' experience in touch with the stirring life of the west in the old days. Upon his marriage he left the service in order to lead a more domestic existence, and has since been principally interested in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Cruickshank was born in the Parish of Auctherlees, Aberdeenshire, January 26, 1856, the youngest of the family of seven children of William and Elizabeth (Foley) Cruickshank, both also natives of Scotland, and both now deceased. George is the only member of the family in California, and he has not seen any of the others since he left Scotland when sixteen years old. He was allowed to attend school about three or four months in the winter time until ten years old, from which age he has made his own living. After herding cattle and sheep on the stony hills of Scotland for several years he concluded to try his fortune in America, but before coming to this country, he was a soldier in the British army for five years, being twenty-one when his services ended. Then he crossed the Atlantic, and was soon a soldier in the United States army, having joined Company G, Fourth United States Cavalry, with which he was sent to the Indian territory. During the '70s he took part with the command in many fights with the Indians, who were eventually rounded up at Red Cloud, Neb., many prisoners being taken at that point. Following his five years of service in the regular army Mr. Cruickshank became a scout and guide under Generals McKenzie and Lawton, in Arizona and New Mexico. During this period he became well acquainted personally



George Bruckshank

with General Lawton. After his marriage Mr. Cruickshank gave up scouting and mined for a couple of years, after which he became interested in cattle-raising on the Cherokee strip in the Indian territory. When Oklahoma was thrown open to settlers in 1889, he was in the first rush and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres near Guthrie, proving up on that land, where he remained for seven years. Meantime his wife had become an invalid, and Mr. Cruickshank brought her to California in 1894, traveling three years in the southern part of the state in the hope of finding a beneficial atmosphere. In spite of all efforts she passed away, in Inyo county. Mr. Cruickshank subsequently went back to Southern California, where he bought a walnut ranch and lived for some time. In 1906 he came to Lake county, arriving here March 7th, and was so well pleased with the soil and climatic conditions that he invested in a pear ranch in Big valley. The next year he sold that land and bought his present property, a tract of one hundred and twenty-six acres lying to the south of Kelseyville. As a fruit grower Mr. Cruickshank has planted prunes, walnuts and pears, experimenting as he goes along, and his orchards now cover twenty-five acres. The rest of his land is devoted to mixed crops. He is a member of Live Oak Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Kelseyville, taking an earnest interest in all movements designed to improve the conditions of farms and farmers and assist them in making proper progress in their work. Personally Mr. Cruickshank has gained a place in the confidence of his neighbors which is notable. He has become one of the leading workers in the Presbyterian Church at Kelseyville, holding the offices of elder and trustee, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. His sterling moral qualities and strong influence for good, exerted in an unostentatious but effective manner, have won appreciation and respect from a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He is a Democrat on political issues.

At Silver City, N. Mex., Mr. Cruickshank became acquainted with Miss Lydia Bridges, whom he married in 1882. Her father, Franklin Bridges, a Kentuckian, was a rancher there. She died as above related, leaving three children, Claude, Nora and Ruth, the son now a rancher in Oregon. Ruth lives at home. Nora is the wife of L. H. Kane, an engineer, of Portland, Ore., and has one child, Wesley. In Southern California Mr. Cruickshank married (second) Miss Alice Fletcher, of Orange county, who at her death in June, 1911, left two children, Warren and Marguerite.

HENRY THURMAN.—A Native Son of the Golden West, having been born in Point Arena, Mendocino county, December 5, 1884, Henry Thurman is representative of the best blood of the old world transposed to the new in one generation, and is typical of the class of men who have aided so signally in the development of California, making it one of the foremost states in the Union.

His father, John Thurman, was born in Christiana, Norway; his father was a member of the Lutheran church in Norway, and for many years was a resident of Christiana. Here John Thurman received his early education, being instructed in both English and his mother tongue. When yet a lad the family removed to the United States and John continued his studies in the public and high schools of Nebraska. He was at first destined for the ministry, and pursued his studies in this line for some time. Finally, however, circumstances wrought a change of mind, and he discontinued his clerical studies and came to California, locating at Point Arena, where he purchased a farm and engaged in dairying. His ranch is one of the oldest dairy farms

in that vicinity and he had the first creamery built in that locality. The business prospered exceedingly, and Mr. Thurman continued to follow his chosen occupation until the time of his retirement, a number of years ago. He now makes his home in Santa Cruz. His wife was Mollie Hendrickson, a native of Jolland, Denmark, who came to America when she was yet a child. She died several years ago, while the family home was still at Point Arena. She was the mother of three children, of whom Henry was the second eldest.

Born on the farm near Point Arena, Henry Thurman received his early education in the local public schools of Point Arena, attending regularly until he was some fifteen years of age when the family removed to Livermore, Alameda county, where the children again attended school. The delights of participation in the larger affairs of life as they existed all about him, however, proved too strong for Mr. Thurman and he cut short his school career, on the return of the family to Mendocino county, entering the employ of a lumber company at Greenwood, where he was a band saw fitter. Even this life did not hold all the excitement that the blood of the youth craved and in 1907 he went to Nevada, eventually locating in Goldfield. Engaged in mining and prospecting, being for a time in the Wabuska country, at Yerington, the lure of the far north then claimed him and in 1909 he went to Alaska, going in by way of White Pass, to Fort Gibbon, then up the Tananah river to Fairbanks, which was his objective point. Here he opened a barber shop and met with success. He also engaged in lumbering, prospecting, and in the mining business generally, meeting with flattering success in all his ventures. The rigors of the Alaskan climate, however, did not agree with his health, and he was obliged to come out. Returning home he determined to give up the fascinating life of a rover, and make for himself a worthy place in the affairs of men. Accordingly he entered Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and on the completion of his studies there, came to Fort Bragg in the employ of the Glen Blair Redwood Company as tallyman and local salesman. His wide experience as a lumberman made him too valuable to the company to remain long in such a position, and six months later he was promoted to the office of superintendent of the Fort Bragg yards of the company. This position carries with it much responsibility, as the yards are the receiving and distributing point for all of the company mills, and the volume of business which passes daily through the hands of the superintendent is very large. Nothing but systematic accuracy could successfully dispose of it. Mr. Thurman is making a distinct success of his new work since taking it over in October, 1913. Also since coming to Fort Bragg he has made a host of warm personal friends and his position in the community is one of trust and confidence among his fellows. He is an influential member of Broderick Parlor, N. S. G. W., at Point Arena.

EUGENE PARR, who became a resident of Mendocino county in 1876, was born at Barry, Platte county, Mo., November 11, 1852, and was the elder of two sons born to Anthony and Mary J. (Vaughan) Parr, natives of Kentucky. The father, who was a blacksmith in Barry, Mo., removed to California and died in Kern county, while the mother's demise occurred in Tulare county.

Eugene Parr received his education in the public schools of Platte county, Mo. In 1875 he came to California, spending the first year at Vacaville. In 1876 he came to Hopland, where he was employed at ranching in Sanel Valley. Finding that some of the soda springs as well as the large fresh water springs

were located on school land he purchased two hundred and forty acres, about 1886, and he and his wife began the improvement and development of Duncan Springs, as it was named, the original Soda Springs being located on E. H. Duncan's place. This was the beginning of Duncan Springs as a resort and he ran both his own and that of E. H. Duncan. In this undertaking he was ably assisted by his capable wife. After six years they sold the Springs and engaged in ranching on the Russian river in Sanel Valley until, with Frank Duncan, he leased the Duncan ranch which they operated for six years. They then removed to Visalia, where Mr. Parr followed teaming and draying for a year, and in 1906 they returned to Hopland. Mrs. Parr having become owner of one hundred and four acres of the Duncan estate, they located on it and began improvements. They have sold off some, but retain sixty-five acres about three-quarters of a mile south of Hopland. On the place they have erected a new bungalow with suitable barn and the necessary improvements, while the farm is devoted to orcharding, alfalfa and grain.

Mr. Parr was first married to Frances M. Day, who died in Woodbridge, leaving a child Verna, Mrs. Leffler of Lodi. Mr. Parr was again married in San Francisco, October 23, 1883, being united with Miss Mary Ellen Duncan, who was born at Mark West, Sonoma county, but from a little child was reared in Sanel Valley, Mendocino county, being the daughter of Elijah Hall and Elizabeth (Craddock) Duncan, honored and prominent pioneers of the valley, who are represented elsewhere in this work. Her education was obtained in the local schools, residing with her parents until her marriage with Mr. Parr. They have beautified their place and it is very attractive, and they are doing much to show what can be accomplished with the rich soil and natural resources of the valley. Both are well and favorably known and they have a host of friends. Politically they are firm believers in the straight-out democratic doctrines.

E. FAVRELIERE.—A member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in France, E. Favreliere was one of those whom the great San Francisco fire touched severely, since in that disaster he lost all of his capital of \$10,000, leaving him but \$17 with which to face the future. To start anew he went to Glenn county, but as there was no opening for his trade of cook he went to work on a hay press for the entire summer, afterwards bucking sacks for two weeks. Later he became foreman at the warehouse, and in about four months had saved \$450. Many years before he had homesteaded one hundred acres adjoining Ukiah, upon which he had spent about \$11,000 on improvements, and in 1906 he located on it and purchased additional property until he owns one hundred and seventy-four acres. After 1906 he bought seven lots in Ukiah, upon which he built a laundry. Later he started the Depot restaurant which he successfully conducted, making the place the finest of its kind in the city.

Mr. Favreliere was born near Pieux, France. His ancestors had been resident there for over nine hundred years, and were wealthy landowners until the time of the revolution, when their position and lands were wrested from them. One of the paternal ancestors fought under LaFayette in the American Revolution and a few years later he was killed in the French Revolution. The subject of this sketch, born in 1866, was deprived of school advantages, and he worked on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, and when he was seventeen years old he had learned the trade of cook. When eighteen years of age he entered the French army, in which he served three

and a half years. Then, in 1890, he came to San Francisco, where he was variously employed until he was made second chef in the Palace Hotel, and later became chef in several clubs in turn. He then started in business for himself and had a restaurant at the time of the big fire. At present he is proprietor of the French-American restaurant in Ukiah. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Red Men and politically is a Democrat.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNES HASKETT.—Mendocino county's citizens would not be faithfully represented without mention being made of her educators, and the most prominent of these is Mrs. Haskett, who has been identified with her schools for fifty years. Mrs. Haskett is a native of Carthage, Hancock county, Ill., and the daughter of Dr. Thomas Langley Barnes, who was born in Burke county, N. C., in 1812, and who was a very prominent physician and surgeon in Illinois. He was a graduate of the McDowell Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and later he practiced medicine in Carthage and was one of the surgeons who performed the post-mortem examination over Joseph Smith and his brother. He was twice married, the first time to Laurenda Burbank, a native of Troy, Mo., the second time to Mary Doty. In 1854 he decided to remove to California, and procuring two old "prairie schooners" with good ox teams and a four-horse carriage he started out, first locating at Petaluma. While practicing his profession of medicine there he was elected county physician and located at Santa Rosa, but later moved to Redwood City and from there to Ukiah, Mendocino county, where he continued to practice. While still residing in Illinois he was justice of the peace and county coroner, and it was while serving his term as coroner that he performed the inquest on Joseph and Hiram Smith. He also served in the Black Hawk war. He was the son of Michael, son of Jehu, son of James, son of Brinsley Barnes, the latter of whom served in the Revolutionary war under General Marion. Dr. Barnes' mother was Elizabeth West, of North Carolina, and Mrs. Haskett's maternal grandfather was Sylvester Burbank of Vermont, a member of the historic "Green Mountain Boys." Dr. Barnes in the later years of his life served as justice of the peace in Ukiah and here he passed away at the age of eighty-nine, rounding out a life full of adventure and one full of works that speak highly of his wonderful personality and ability.

Of the union of Dr. Barnes and Laurenda Burbank there were seven children, of whom Mrs. Haskett was the eldest. She received her early education in the schools of Carthage, then entering the Ladies' Seminary of Jacksonville, Ill., where she attended until her marriage. She was married March 5, 1854, to Samuel W. Haskett, who was born in Stokes county, N. C., coming with his parents at an early age to Crawfordsville, Ind., where he attended Wabash College. Immediately after their marriage they started on their honeymoon trip to California, and were among the pioneers who braved the hardships of the plains to reach that "Land of Heart's Desire." On their arrival in 1854 they located at Petaluma, where they followed stock-raising until 1860, when they moved to Potter valley and engaged in farming and stock-raising. After selling the ranch they moved to Ukiah in 1863 and engaged in the livery and stage business, later entering the hotel business, which he successfully conducted until he sold it out in 1873. However, he continued in the stage business until his health failed and he retired. He was county assessor, tax collector, and also county coroner for a number of years.



Mr and Mrs. S. W. Haskett.

He passed away in February, 1905, leaving a vacancy in the hearts of all who knew him.

Mrs. Haskett began teaching in Potter valley, and upon coming with her husband to Ukiah in 1863, she continued the work here, and being the only teacher in the public school of this place it was her duty to do all of the work. Afterwards she continued to teach in the various districts near Ukiah until October, 1913, when she retired because of defective hearing. In March, 1914, the State Board of Education, in recognition of her long life of usefulness in educational work, granted her the teacher's pension she so well deserves, and in May, 1912, at the Teachers' Institute at Willits, the teachers of Mendocino county presented her with a beautiful silver loving cup as a token of their undying affection for her.

Mrs. Haskett is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and all its societies and is a member of Kingsley Chapter No. 58, O. E. S., of which she is past matron. In her political views she is an ardent Democrat. She has five children, as follows: Jennie, Mrs. McCann, of San Francisco; Alice, Mrs. W. L. Bransford, of Red Bluff; Laura, who is Mrs. Hart of Ukiah; Guy, of Willits, who is represented elsewhere in this work; and Delia, who is Mrs. A. M. Rawson of Los Angeles. Mrs. Haskett was very successful as an educator and possessed wonderful tact in handling the untrained mind of the child whose future was to be moulded by her hands. She has established a wonderful record as a teacher and to all her old pupils will always be the finest, most highly respected teacher they have ever known. Mendocino county is rightfully proud of so splendid an educator and mother, and above all a friend to those who know her. She can well be proud of her teacher's life diploma from the state Board of Education, and indeed it is a matter of just pride to be able to say that she has taught her county's schools for fifty years.

WILLIAM M. STANDLEY was born on the L. R. Standley ranch, Mendocino county, August 13, 1868, the son of L. R. and Sarah (Murray) Standley, both natives of Missouri. Crossing the plains in the early days to Sonoma county, they soon became early settlers of Mendocino county, where L. R. Standley engaged in farming and stock raising. Later he conducted a butcher business in Cloverdale and still later in Hopland, and then had a vegetable ranch on Ten Mill river. His last days were spent at Westport, where he died in 1906, his widow still making her home in that place.

Of their eight children William M. Standley was the fifth eldest in order of birth. He received his education in the schools of the district as well as Ukiah, during these years assisting his father, and when he began for himself he followed ranching until 1900. Determining to try mining in Alaska, in that year he made the trip to Nome and spent a season in the frozen north, then returning to Westport. For ten years he was deputy sheriff and constable, in which positions he served acceptably, always doing his duty in enforcing the law. In 1910 he was elected justice of the peace for Westport township on the Democratic ticket and took the oath of office in January, 1911. As the local justice his decisions have been fair and impartial, he having always endeavored to enforce the law in its best issues. Since 1911 he has been proprietor of the Westport Hotel, where he acts as host to the traveling public.

Mr. Standley was married at Caspar to Miss Alice Stayton, a native of California, and they have four children, as follows: Ruby, Mrs. Dyer of

Latonville; Wilda, attending the San Jose State Normal; William, a graduate of Heald's Business College, San Francisco, and now an employe of the Union Lumber Company; and Alma. Mr. Standley's uncle, J. M. Standley, served as sheriff for several terms and was a very prominent man in the county.

CHARLES ARTHUR McFAUL.—A veteran of the Civil war, Charles A. McFaul was born in Appleton, Wis., January 3, 1849. His father, Elijah, removed from Canada and became an early settler of New London Mills, Wis., where he was engaged in contracting and building. He and his wife, Margaret, spent their last days with our subject and died at Bridgeport.

Charles Arthur McFaul was educated in the schools of New London Mills, Wis. At the age of fifteen years, August 24, 1864, he volunteered and enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. After about a year he entered Eastman's Business College, Chicago, where he was graduated in 1867 and then returned to his old home and taught school for one year.

From 1868 to 1872 he taught at the Calumet and Hecla mine, Houghton county, Mich., after which he engaged in manufacturing extract from hemlock bark at Clintonville, Wis., until the fall of 1875. In that year he made preparations for removing to California, and arrived at Little River, Mendocino county, in January, 1876. He entered the employ of Coombs & Perkins and for six years was in charge of the yards and shipping. In 1882, in partnership with Charles Keen, under the firm name of McFaul & Keen, he bought the mill at Bridgeport and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Four years later, having sawed all the available timber they sold the mill and continued in general merchandise and tie business at Bridgeport. Mr. McFaul purchased a ranch of one hundred and twenty acres at Bridgeport, which he still owns but is now leasing.

In 1896 the Hardy Creek Lumber Company was organized with Mr. McFaul as manager. The wharf was built and he continued with the company until 1899, when he sold his stock and retired from the company. In that year, with his sons, he bought the present place and organized the Union Commercial Company and they built the Union landing and wharf. They engage in general contracting, getting out ties and tanbark, and they make and ship ties for the Los Angeles Railway Company and the Pacific Electric Company to Los Angeles and also operate a saw mill for them on Alviso creek. This is the shipping point not only for the above named companies in schooners to Redondo and San Pedro, but for the output from Howard creek. The wharf and landing are well equipped for loading and shipping lumber, ties and tanbark, and the business has grown to large proportions under his able management, he being assisted by his sons. They have built nearly all the roads in this vicinity and are now interested in building a road to Hollow Tree for an outlet for settlers there and in the Jackson valley country. Most of the work has been done at their own expense. They built the new grade from Union Landing to Alviso creek and so well was it built that the earthquake did not create slides. Since then other roads have been rebuilt and constructed with easier grades.

In Houghton county, Mich., Mr. McFaul married Mary E. Pound, who was born in Holland, Mich., and to them have been born five children, as follows: Wilson E. resides in Fort Bragg. Charles W. and E. J. are partners of their father. Stella, a twin sister of E. J., is the wife of E. H. Dean, of



C. M. Curly

Fort Bragg. Arthur P. is still at home. Mr. McFaul has always been interested in the cause of education and has been an active member of the board of school trustees in the district. He has resided and is now clerk of the board of trustees in the Rowena district. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Mr. McFaul has had many ups and downs and adversities, but he has overcome obstacles and been most successful. He is liberal and kind hearted, but his charities are all accomplished in an unostentatious manner, and his career is well worthy of emulation.

CHARLES MITCHELL CURLEY.—It may be said with truth that self-reliance was the leading element in the rise of Mr. Curley from comparative obscurity to the position of trust which he ultimately attained. Doubtless this quality was a native possession, but certainly it was developed by experience and by the necessity of earning his own livelihood while yet only a school boy. Starting out on his own responsibility at an age when most boys are weighted with no responsibilities heavier than those connected with the studying of lessons at school or the discharge of trivial tasks at home, he manfully met the responsibilities of existence and turned his hand to the first honest labor that presented itself. He was born near Montreal, Quebec, Canada, August 13, 1842, the son of high-minded Christian parents, whose training in precept and example was the choicest bequest inherited by their son. The circumstances of the family were such that it was not possible for Mr. Curley to plan for a very extensive education and this being the case he made much of such opportunity as fell to him in the schools of Montreal. With this grounding in the fundamentals of an education he set forth at the age of twelve to make his own way in the world, and how diligently he performed his duties and how his eagerness to reach yet a higher round on the ladder of success the record of his life well depicts.

When he was about twenty years of age Mr. Curley turned his back on the scenes of his boyhood and set out for California, crossing the plains with ox-teams. This was about 1862, when mining was attracting more or less attention in the west, and quite naturally he investigated the possibilities of making a fortune therein. For several years the fascinations of the life held him in bond, and with good reason, for it is said that he met with splendid success in his ventures. However, he gave up the life of the miner to take up a more stable calling, at this time going to Bloomfield, Sonoma county, where he began farming operations. It was about 1874 that he came to Mendocino county and near Point Arena rented a farm which he devoted particularly to the dairy business. The undertaking proved a success in every sense of the word, not only enabling him to lay by means, but also stimulated a latent ambition to become a property owner. In time he purchased a farm of cut-over redwood timber land upon which he located and at once set about making the necessary improvements. As has been intimated, it was without improvements of any kind, indeed there was not even a road leading to it, but nevertheless he determinedly set to work to clear it of timber and brush and set it to crops as rapidly as clearings were made. That he had no regrets as to his choice of a location was evidenced in the purchase of more land immediately adjoining his first purchase. Ultimately he was the owner of five hundred acres of choice land in close proximity to Point Arena, which during all these years had been the marketing place for his dairy products. Perhaps the key to his success in this line aside from his persistent energy was the

fact that he was a splendid judge of the best dairy stock. Only the best of milk cows were accepted on his ranch, until in time he was credited with having the best dairy herd on the coast.

While dairying formed the chief interest of Mr. Curley from a business standpoint it did not claim all of his attention nor blind him to his obligations to his fellowman. Realizing the need of adequate banking facilities in the young growing town he gave his influence toward a project set on foot for the organization of what is now known as the Bank of Point Arena, himself and J. C. Halliday being the moving spirits in the enterprise. His interest in the city's welfare led to his selection as one of the city trustees, and in this office he served with credit and zeal for the best interests of the town. Realizing his own loss in the matter of education he made it one of his first duties to see that every opportunity was given the youth of Point Arena to have the best advantages possible, and in this spirit he aided every educational measure promulgated, making special effort to secure the high school in Point Arena.

In San Francisco, January 29, 1889, Mr. Curley was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Shoemaker, who was born in Oskaloosa, Iowa, the daughter of Enoch Shoemaker, a native of Indiana. In that state Mr. Shoemaker married Mary Gerhart, also a native of Indiana, whence after their marriage they moved to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and followed farming throughout the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Curley was educated in the schools and college of that place. Since the death of Mr. Curley she has continued to make her home on the ranch, although she leases the place, her own time being taken up with the care of other interests. The ranch is well improved with residence and other necessary buildings, and general farming and dairying are still carried on. The only child born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Curley is Clarence Merwin, besides whom they reared from the age of five years a child of Mr. Curley's sister, Carrie Edna Stingley. The child was educated as lavishly as their own, besides which she was given a special musical education. She became the wife of W. M. McKibben, D. D. S., of Turlock. Fraternally Mr. Curley was identified with the Odd Fellows, of which he was a past officer, and he was also a member of the Encampment. Mr. Curley's death occurred on his ranch near Point Arena in February, 1912, and was a distinct loss to the community which had known him so well and favorably for over forty years. Though gone he is not forgotten, for in truth his works live after him, not only in a substantial sense, but better still, in the minds and hearts of those who came into close personal touch with him and received an uplift from his noble, manly qualities.

GEORGE A. DEVILBISS.—One of the best known of the early California pioneers is George A. Devilbiss, who came across the plains in 1865, when he was a lad of thirteen years, and who since that time has continuously made this state his home. He at present resides on his home place, a splendid seven hundred-acre ranch on Cottoneva creek, where he is engaged in farming and stockraising. During the long years of his residence in Mendocino county he has been actively associated with the affairs of the county and is known throughout the region as a man of sterling qualities, reliable and trustworthy, and in every respect a splendid type of citizen.

Mr. Devilbiss is a native of Missouri, having been born at Canton, Lewis county, August 20, 1852. His father was Andrew Devilbiss, a native of Mary-

land, who came to Missouri in an early day and engaged in farming. After the commencement of the Civil war he went to New Orleans and enlisted in the Confederate army, being assigned to the Eleventh Louisiana regiment of volunteers, with which he fought until 1864, when he was killed in a skirmish at Florence, Ala. The mother, Mary (Bevans) Devilbiss, was a native of Maryland. There were two children, Henry and George (the present honored citizen of Mendocino county) and after the close of the war the mother, accompanied by her sons and with W. J. Hildreth, of Ukiah, and J. P. Bevans, of Potter Valley, crossed the plains with mule teams, arriving in California in 1865. She located in Potter valley, and there was married to A. J. Lowell, having a family of two boys, A. J. and Walter Lowell, of Westport. In 1867 the family removed to Cottoneva creek, twelve miles north of Westport. Here she passed the remainder of her days, passing away in 1891, at the age of sixty-three.

The education of George Devilbiss was received in the public schools, first of Missouri, and later of Potter valley. Later he went to Westport and took up a timber claim east of the town, and engaged in cutting trees and tanbark and shipping them to the city. He remained here for some fifteen or eighteen years, and in the meantime, together with five other men, he started a store in Westport under the firm name of the Westport Commercial Company, of which he was the manager for several years. He also purchased more land and had six teams running a part of the time. The panic of 1894-95 found him unprepared and he failed in business as a result. He then returned to Monroe's Landing and ran the chute for Mr. Kimball, and later rented the old home place, which he purchased in 1907.

This property is the original tract included in the filings made by Mr. Lowell and his brother Henry in the early days and for other homesteads adjoining, and consists of seven hundred acres of land on Cottoneva creek and the coast, all open range, and the finest sheep range in the county. Mr. Devilbiss is extensively engaged in the raising of sheep, and has a fine flock, producing about four hundred increase a year. He is also engaged in raising cattle, and has a dairy herd of ten milch cows of graded stock. The ranch contains about five hundred acres of range land and two hundred acres of bottom or farming land, and on this latter are raised much grain and potatoes, and also may be found a fine family orchard. The old Monroe Landing chutes have been abandoned, but there is still a small saw mill on the place.

The marriage of Mr. Devilbiss took place in Westport, February 9, 1887, uniting him with Miss Ellen Roach, born in Hopland, Mendocino county, August 22, 1870. She is the daughter of Patrick Roach, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when he was seventeen years of age and was one of the early California pioneers. For a time he made his home at Santa Rosa, but later took up his residence in Westport, where he farmed for many years. He is now a resident of Westport, where he is well known and highly respected. He is retired from active business, and is past the ninety year mark.

Mr. and Mrs. Devilbiss are the parents of a family of fifteen children, all living at the present. They have all been well educated and are bright and intellectual above the average. Several of the elder members are graduates of the State Normal school at Chico, and are at present engaged in teaching. They are: Alice, now teaching at Fort Bragg; Ruth, now Mrs. Simmerly

of Redwine; Jessie, teaching at Irmulco; Henry, a blacksmith at Alder Point; Lloyd, associated in business with his father; Mary, Milton, Claude, Madge, Nora, Edith, Frank, Homer, Dorothy and Teresa. The younger members of the family are still living at home and the family circle is a very interesting one.

During his long residence in Mendocino county Mr. Devilbiss has been closely associated with the affairs of the county and is regarded as a thoroughly progressive citizen and one who is wide awake to the best interests of the community. For many years he was a member of the board of trustees in his school district, and at present Mrs. Devilbiss is a member of the trustees and is also clerk of the board. In 1880, while he was living on Ten Mile river, Mr. Devilbiss served one term as constable and made for himself an enviable record for fearlessness and efficiency. He was made the victim of one very unhappy circumstance, and was obliged to take the life of a man in self defense. This man was named Courtwright, and was known to be in league with the band of outlaws, (Billings, Braun, and Guanz, known as the Mendocino outlaws), and to harbor them at various times. Mr. Devilbiss went at one time to the Courtwright home, together with the sheriff, Doc Standley, but they found nothing that was criminal. Courtwright, however, deeply resented the visit, and from that time carried a deep grudge against the constable and on every possible occasion tried to pick a quarrel. Finally they met in a public house, and Courtwright commenced the old wrangle, finally approaching Devilbiss with evident intention to do him bodily harm. The constable was too quick for him, however, and shot him before he could fire. He was completely exonerated from any blame, it being readily proven that he had acted in self-defense.

Although he is well past sixty, Mr. Devilbiss is still in the prime of his life and conducts his large interests with his customary ability. He possesses a wide circle of friends throughout the county, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens.

JOHN GUENZA, who came to Point Arena, Mendocino county, in December, 1891, was born in Piedmont, Novara, Italy, August 16, 1871, the son of Camillo and Theresa (Mancini) Guenza. He was the fifth eldest of a family of eleven children nine of whom grew up.

John Guenza's early life was spent on the farm, and he attended the public schools until twelve years of age, when he was apprenticed at the shoemaker's trade in Piedmont for five years. Then he ran a shop of his own in his native place for two years, but on the death of his mother in 1891, he concluded to come to the Pacific coast and arrived in Point Arena, Mendocino county, in December, 1891. The father afterwards joined the children in California and died here.

On his arrival John Guenza secured employment on a dairy farm in the vicinity of Point Arena, where he continued for five years. In the meantime, through economy, he saved some money and was enabled to rent a ranch near Manchester. This he stocked with cows and continued in the dairy business for seven years, having built up a good herd. After selling his dairy herd he located at Greenwood, where he became foreman of the L. E. White dairy, but a year afterwards he resigned and located in Albion, in November, 1904, purchasing the Albion Ridge Hotel. Besides this he rented the Handy ranch and engaged in farming and dairying for nine years, when he gave it up to



Chas. F. May
Lorna E. May

devote all of his time to the hotel business, which he continued during this time. In 1905 he remodeled and rebuilt the hotel, at the same time naming it the Roma Hotel.

In Greenwood occurred the marriage of John Guenza and Mary Bianchi, also a native of Italy, and they have seven children, as follows: John, Josephine, Eugene, Emma, Charles, Philip and Ernest. Politically he is a staunch Republican and fraternally is a member of the Druids and Eagles having membership at Fort Bragg.

CAPT. CHARLES FREMONT MAY.—The second son of Lord May, who was born in England about the time of the war of the Roses, became the progenitor of the May family in America and settled in Virginia during the colonial era. The lineage is traced from him through William James May, of Virginian birth, whose wife, a Miss White, was a granddaughter of the illustrious Governor Randolph of the Old Dominion, and her mother a granddaughter of the historic Indian heroine, Pocahontas. Descended from this couple was Col. Caleb May, a native of Virginia, a strong anti-slavery man, fearless in the support of what he deemed to be right and the commander of a regiment in the Kansas-Nebraska war. One of the very earliest settlers west of Atchison in Kansas, during 1869 he moved still further from the limits of civilization and established a home in Montgomery county near the Oklahoma state line. As a member of the Kansas territorial legislature he had been active in anti-slavery legislation and had given heartily of his energies to the advancement of the territory. It was due to his efforts that, when the state was admitted to the Union, its western boundaries extended one hundred miles further to the west than had been originally designed. For his constructive efforts he is entitled to be remembered in the annals of the state of Kansas. Sixteen children were born of his marriage to Margaret Parnell, whose grandfather came from Ireland and was a relative of the great Irish agitator of that name.

The eldest of Colonel May's large family was William J., whose title of captain came through official service in the Civil war. Born at Greensboro, Henry county, Ind., and reared in Kansas, he enlisted as a private, thence was promoted to be second lieutenant, later first lieutenant, (in which position he commanded his company for two years) and finally he rose to be captain of Company F, Thirteenth Kansas Infantry. Each of the promotions came in recognition of heroic service. While acting captain he was seriously wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., where a bullet took a piece out of the bone of his left leg. Upon his recovery he was handed a captain's commission. In the army of the west he did valiant service, engaging in twenty-three pitched battles as well as numerous skirmishes. Bushwhacking, foraging and scouting also fell to his lot as a soldier. Not only did he serve from the beginning of the war to its close, but in addition he had one brother, Enoch May, and two brothers-in-law at the front through the conflict. While he was stationed with his regiment at Little Rock, Ark., he was joined by his wife and small son, Charles Fremont, and the latter at once was adopted as the company's mascot. While traveling from Kansas the mother and son heard of the assassination of President Lincoln the morning after it occurred. They were then at Memphis, Tenn. Hurrying on to the front to meet the Captain, the boy of six years was wonderfully thrilled by the sight of a battle near Little Rock, where wounded Union soldiers were carried off the field and other Union soldiers were pursuing the fleeing Confederates toward the south.

It was at Little Rock that the Captain was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service. Notwithstanding the exposure and hardships of that memorable war he is still hale and hearty, at the age of seventy-five, and is now a resident of Santa Paula, this state. During 1904 he lost his wife, Caroline (Stone) May, at the age of sixty-six years. She was a relative of Barton W. Stone, who aided in the religious reformation that culminated in the organization of the Christian Church and who in the movement co-operated with Walter Scott, Alexander Campbell and his father, Thomas Campbell, as well as other men of religious fervor and deep thought.

One of a family of two children, of whom the daughter, Nellie, died at the age of four years, Charles Fremont May accompanied his parents to the southern part of Kansas a few years after the war and there his father, who had completed an honorable service in the Kansas state legislature, engaged extensively in the raising of cattle and horses. The establishment of a home on a large ranch caused the only son to enjoy a taste of cowboy life and he became an excellent rider, able to ride standing up on his pony and to perform the other feats usually associated with skilled horsemanship. The frontier was his school. He saw much that impressed him deeply and taught him lessons of value. In those days he personally knew the Bender family, notorious murderers, whose name became a synonym for desperate deeds in the southwest. A study of his life brings out the singular fact that it divides itself into epochs each ten years in duration and each characterized by change of location and employment. During the decade from 1863 to 1873 he had his cowboy experiences, his adventures in the war and his childish problems connected with the Kansas-Nebraska troubles and the reconstruction period. Born at the family home near Monrovia, Atchison county, Kan., February 23, 1859, he had as a neighbor in those early and little remembered years Pardee Butler, the celebrated correspondent of the New York Times, the fearless champion of state's rights, the anti-slavery agitator and the prominent Christian preacher.

The decade from 1873 to 1883 was spent in the quicksilver mines of Oregon, with a brief preliminary attendance at the Coquille Academy in that state. Prior to attendance at the higher institution of learning, the principal teacher of the lad had been his mother, a woman of superior mental endowments, who had instructed him with such zeal and skill that he was easily the peer of schoolmates with excellent school records. While engaged in the mining and manufacturing of quicksilver in Douglas county, Ore., he met and married Leonora E. Todd, daughter of Rev. A. L. Todd, an own cousin of Abraham Lincoln's wife. This pioneer Christian minister of Oregon had crossed the plains with ox-teams, arriving in Oregon in 1852 and remaining there until his death at Elkhead, Douglas county, when sixty-eight years of age. Surviving him is his widow, Angeline (Tate) Todd, who at the age of eighty-two years (1914) is making her home at Cottage Grove, that state. Of her immediate family there survives a brother, William Tate, who resides in Los Angeles. The pioneer western preacher and his wife had a family of twelve children and all of these attained maturity excepting Elijah, who died at nine years. The others were named as follows: Ellen; Lovina; Cynthia; Aurelias, now in Mexico, and who served as a captain in the Cuban war under General Garcia; William, who was accidentally killed in a runaway; Levi, a physician living in the Sacramento valley; Matilda, who resides at Cottage

Grove; Leonora, Mrs. May; John Owen, who was accidentally shot at Shoestring, Ore.; Thomas, who was accidentally crushed and killed by the wheels of a loaded wagon; and Mrs. Eva Byers, of Grangeville, Ida. The only child of Captain and Mrs. May, Clara Pearl, became an accomplished artist, architect and designer, and secured a position with the United States government as designing architect on the Panama canal. She is now living near Sacramento and is the wife of Capt. Edward Brenner, a South American sea captain who resigned his commission for the purpose of coming to California.

After a decade in Coos and Douglas counties, Ore., during which period he helped develop the profitable Elkhead quicksilver mine in Shoestring valley, in 1883 Captain May, with wife and child, also accompanied by his parents, Capt. William and Caroline (Stone) May, removed to Florida and engaged in horticultural pursuits at Eustis, Lake county, with his father and ten years later to St. Petersburg, Fla. While employed as a horticulturist contractor at Eustis he discovered and introduced a new process of budding orange trees which has been very generally adopted throughout Florida. This consists in shaving off the rough outer bark, then inserting the buds in the tender inside bark and above the buds cutting (say one-half or two-thirds) into the old trunk, then bending it over so as to give light and air to the buds. The old top is left for at least one year before entirely removing it. In this way the vitality of the roots is promoted and strength is given to the buds, which grow like a water sprout. By this method it is possible to save two or three years of growth for the tree. Twenty years ago the agricultural department published the process adopted by Captain May. Through this publicity and through the columns of the Florida Agriculturist, of Jacksonville, Fla., the method became widely known and effectively used. About this time Captain May also was a frequent contributor to the columns of the paper named, as well as other horticultural journals. While the ventures of himself and father were a success taken altogether, they suffered heavy losses by the freezes of 1887 and 1896. Meanwhile in 1893 Captain May had entered the contracting and building business at St. Petersburg, Fla., as a partner of William J. McPherson under the firm title of May & McPherson. As early as 1887 he had been prevailed upon to act as immigration agent for the Orange Belt Railroad and through his efforts the millionaire, E. H. Tomlinson, became a resident of St. Petersburg, where he engaged Captain May as architectural designer and builder of the Industrial hall and Industrial annex, donated for several years to the town by Mr. Tomlinson without any charge and finally purchased by the city to be devoted to its various needs. Besides being the architect of the first public school building at St. Petersburg, Captain May engaged in building hotels, stores, fine residences, the Woods block on Main street, the palatial home of Mr. Tomlinson and the Hotel Huntington. For some years prior to 1903 he served as architect and superintendent of construction for Mr. Tomlinson.

From 1903 to 1913 Captain May engaged in the real-estate business at Lakeport, having removed to California in the year first named. Through his efforts was organized the May Land & Investment Company, still in existence. During this period he was president of the Lake County Real Estate Dealers Association. For a few years he had offices in the Levy block, but in 1906 he built the three-story structure, 50x60 feet, known as the May block, this having a concrete basement with steel front and ceilings and reinforced

concrete walls. On the first floor there are two stores. On the second O. T. Griner, D. D. S., Walter Fern, M. D., and the Yolo Water & Power Company have their offices. On the third are housekeeping apartments to let, as well as the private apartments of Captain and Mrs. May and his office, together with a beautiful conservatory lighted by a skylight, 6x16 feet, giving the appearance of tropical luxuriance to the surroundings even in midwinter. Excellent plumbing, electric lights and water piped through the building give it the modern conveniences, while convenient stairways and an elevator give access from the basement to the third story balcony porch, where may be seen a picturesque view of Clear lake to the east with Mount Konocti in the distance, the whole forming an enchanting scene never yet portrayed by the artist's brush.

During 1912-13 Captain May built his beautiful yacht, which he launched on the 1st of May, 1913, and which is now the largest craft floating on Clear lake. The vessel he name The Pocahontas, in honor of his ancestor, the Indian princess. This modern yacht is twelve feet and ten inches beam, by forty-seven feet long, with an engine of forty horse-power. Every modern convenience was considered in the construction of the pleasure boat.

At the present time Captain May and his wife are the leaders as the people's champions in the struggle for supremacy in the ownership of Clear Lake and its tributaries under the provisions of the following act: At the 1912-13 session of the California legislature a law was enacted, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation, organization and management of county water districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water rights or construction thereby of waterworks and for the acquisition of all property necessary therefor, and also to provide for the distribution and sale of water by said districts."

Captain May's extensive experience in different cities in the east has made him a firm believer in municipal ownership of public utilities, having seen the success in various cities where he has been an active worker in the municipalities' interests. Hence he is convinced that the county ownership of Clear lake would be of the greatest benefit to the people and future generations. Assisted by Mrs. May he is very active in organizing the people's forces, sending out literature explaining the advantage it would eventually prove to the county and their activity in the matter has resulted in a petition which at this writing was presented to the board of supervisors August 5, 1914, and it is to be hoped the citizens of the county will embrace the opportunity and vote to acquire this valuable asset for the county.

While still engaged in managing his lake craft and in superintending his property interests, it is the plan of the Captain to devote the decade beginning in 1913 to literary pursuits. In fact, as early as 1910 he began his association with literature by the publication of a work entitled, "The Devil's Rebellion and the Reason Why", an allegorical account of the battle between Michael with his angels and the Devil with his angels. The central theme is: "Out of the crucible of life's adverse experiences come the gems of thought which crown the brow of mortal and elevate us to a nearer relationship to the Deity." Without being denominational the book indicates a decided religious trend of thought, showing the reasons for mortal existence and the reasons for the existence of sin in the world. At present the Captain is engaged in writing a novel, "My Motor Boat Girl," introducing Lake county

scenery and incidents. At the same time he is devoting much consideration to occultism, telepathy, transcendentalism and the psychic, for which study his own varied experiences, his moral principles of life and his keen mental endowments admirably qualify him. In political views he is a radical or ultra progressive, with prohibition sympathies. Of religion he has made a deep study and he and his wife are leading members of the Church of Christ at Lakeport, in which Mrs. May is a Sunday-school teacher and to which both contribute with accustomed generosity.

The following poem from the pen of Captain May, entitled "Our Heritage", is dedicated to the memory of his illustrious ancestors:

O, where are "the scenes of my childhood,
 The loved spot which my infancy knew?"
 The orchard and meadow, the wild wood,
 Where the walnuts and hickory nuts grew?
 Yes, there was "an old oaken bucket
 That hung in the well" dark and deep.
 The animals, too, I remember,
 The horses, the cows and the sheep,
 There were all kinds of barnyard fowls,
 And a dog that was my special pet,—
 Two playful black squirrels that were Mother's,
 Well do I remember them yet.

There too was a dear little sister;
 She was Father's companion and friend,
 But the Angel of Death hovered o'er her,
 Brought her tender young life to an end.
 Nay, there was no brown-stone front mansion,
 Only broad fields of golden-eared corn,
 And only a little log cabin
 Marked the humble place where I was born.
 And so time, relentless and cruel,
 The long years that now intervene,
 "Twixt the time of my birth and the present,
 Hath removed, and no trace can be seen
 Of that cabin or well, e'en the forest
 Trees have been cut; their trunks are now rotten,
 And the faces of dear loving friends
 Are but dim, are almost forgotten.

But let us turn backward and scan
 The historic page of our nation:
 We will search for the names of our sires,
 See whether in high or low station
 They wrought ere the time of our birth;
 If they fought in defense of our land,
 The greatest republic on earth,
 That until the millennium will stand,
 When still on, back through the ages,

We delve deep in world's history,
 We find, in the annals of Holland,
 Our ancestor, an Earl named May.
 And when England's war of the Roses
 Was in progress, his youngest son, May,
 Fought under her king's royal banner,
 And received a Lordship for his pay.
 And when the new world was settled,
 Lord May's son made his home in this land,
 Where Pocahontas' granddaughter loved
 And gave our great-great-grandsire her hand.

Again, our grandsire was a colonel,
 Added lustre to our banner of fame.
 In the war for the freedom of Kansas,
 Our birthplace, which passed through the flame
 Of fire and blood in the making,
 But emerged an illustrious star,
 Sending thousands of her sons to battle
 In the subsequent, rebellious war—
 War internal, that set free the black,
 Struck the death knell of slavery for aye,
 Bade him look up, be a man and be free,
 And rejoice in the birth of his day.

Then, as through this long list of our heroes
 We look, finding name after name,
 That the world hath delighted to honor,
 Has placed high on pinnacle's fame,
 We find also the name of our father,
 Captain May of a Kansas brigade,
 Whose record is written with honor,
 In gilt letters which never can fade.

Thus we find, and our hearts are made glad,
 By this legacy out of the past,
 The illustrious names of our sires,
 On history's page that will last.
 For, though mortar and stone may crumble,
 And dust unto dust be returned,
 The life lived for God and for country,
 By the angels will never be spurned;
 And high on the banner of heaven,
 Will their names be emblazoned in gold,
 And the victories they gained while on earth,
 Will forever and ever be told.
 Then what matter, if all earthly treasures
 Vanish into the dim distant past,
 And statues of marble and granite
 Crumble to dust at the last,

And also if these, our frail bodies,
 Borrowed only for a brief space
By the Spirit (a part of our God)
Given life by the power of His grace,
Shall smoulder, decay and be lost,
In the dust of our old Mother Earth,
If we but so live that our spirits
 May go back to the God of their birth.

RUSSELL W. PRESTON, M. D.—Born in Benzonia, Mich., August 19, 1879, Mr. Preston is son of Dr. Walton Preston, a graduate of Rush Medical College in Chicago, who was engaged as a practitioner in Michigan till 1894. Then he located in San Francisco, where he has practiced medicine ever since. Russell W. received his early education in the public schools of Michigan until 1894, when he came to San Francisco with his parents. Soon afterwards he entered the Collegiate Institute at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada, where he was graduated in 1898. The next year was spent as an employe in a pharmacy in San Francisco. In 1899 he entered Cooper Medical College, completing the course in 1903, and received the degree of M. D. He then spent a year as interne in the city and county hospital, San Francisco, and then six months in Lane Hospital, after which he engaged in practice in San Francisco. During this time he was connected with Lane Hospital for three years, the German Hospital for one year, and the Polyclinic for six months. In 1910 he located in Mendocino, since which time he has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery, in which he has met with success, acquiring a successful and growing practice.

In San Francisco occurred the marriage of Dr. Preston and Miss Estelle Cook, who is a native daughter of Mendocino city, daughter of Capt. John Cook, one of the old settlers of Mendocino county and for many years captain of barkentine Portland. He was lost at sea in a wreck in 1906. Dr. Preston is a member of Phoenix Lodge No. 3, of San Francisco, of Waubeek Tribe No. 164, I. O. R. M., and the Independent Order of Foresters of Mendocino. He was made a Mason in Mendocino Lodge, No. 179, F. & A. M., and is a member of Stella Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F. In the line of his profession he is a member of the State Medical Society and Cooper Science Club of San Francisco.

SILAS WARREN COOMBS was born at the old Silas Coombs home, Little River, which he now owns and occupies. His father, Silas Coombs, was the founder of the mills, wharf and store at Little River, and was one of the leading business men of the Mendocino coast; a sketch of his life appears elsewhere in this work.

Silas W. Coombs was born March 28, 1870, and his youth was spent on the home farm, his education being obtained in the public schools. From a lad he learned ranching and in time he took charge of his father's ranch, after his death continuing to run it for his mother until 1901. He then joined Jim Pullen in Butte county and assisted him in working a mine. However, it was not to his liking so he returned and continued to operate the old farm until the death of his mother in 1906. In the settlement of the estate he became possessor of a ranch of two hundred and eighty-five acres, the old Coombs farm residence, lying on the ocean front. The ranch is beautifully located just south of Little River on the coast road, overlooking the broad Pacific.

About one hundred acres are under cultivation, the balance being grazing land, and the whole being devoted to farming and stock raising. He is a stockholder in the L. E. White Shipping Co.

At Little River occurred the marriage of Silas Warren Coombs and Mrs. Margaret (Bullard) Hurst, a native of South Carolina, who came to California with her parents. To them have been born three children: Olen Silas, Cora Constance and Margaret Elizabeth, the two last being twins. By her former marriage Mrs. Coombs had one child, Murl Hurst. Fraternaly Mr. Coombs is a member of Stella Lodge No. 213 at Mendocino, as well as the encampment of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of Pepperwood Camp, W. O. W. Politically he has always given his allegiance to and supports Republican principles.

ANTONIO STORNETTA.—While feeling keenly the limitations by which he was surrounded and rebelling somewhat because of the want of opportunity which hedged him in on the small farm in Switzerland, Antonio Stornetta was in reality laying the foundation for the enviable reputation which he now enjoys as one of the foremost dairymen on the Mendocino coast. He was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, in 1850. In this picturesque and beautiful shut-in country he toiled laboriously in making butter and cheese in which his countrymen excel, and when he came to the United States in 1874 at the age of twenty-four, strong of body and ambitious to succeed, he brought with him as fine a knowledge of general dairying as one could wish to find.

Borrowing the money for his ocean passage, Mr. Stornetta had absolutely nothing with which to begin life in the United States, yet his faith in the future was supreme, and seemed to influence good fortune in his favor. At least, after arriving in Marin county he readily found employment in a dairy, his remuneration consisting of \$15 per month. However, work was not forthcoming during the entire year and his profits were soon consumed with the necessities of life. Eventually he found a more paying dairy position, receiving for his services \$30 a month and board. This seemed large returns to the man accustomed to the struggle and stress of existence, and he minimized his expenditures, and saved wherever he could, in time accumulating a neat little nest egg. Thus encouraged he rented a dairy farm in Sonoma county for a short time, in 1886 coming to Point Arena, where he rented the farm of L. Morse. This farm he stocked with milch cows, and as business came his way he cleared a considerable portion of the land, enlarged his dairy and rented more land, until he had as many as one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred head of cattle. Ever since he has conducted one of the finest dairies anywhere on the coast.

In connection with his dairy Mr. Stornetta organized the Point Arena creamery, but in 1902 he built a creamery of his own, and has since made his own butter, operating under the name of the Garcia River Creamery. Already he has a fine trade of more than local extent, his butter and creamery goods finding their way to the town and into the country for many miles. He conducts a nine hundred acre ranch on which he has ninety cows. For two years he leased his cattle and subleased the farm and established a dairy business at Fort Bragg, having two hundred and fifty cows and being associated with Mr. Biaggi. Returning, he has since devoted his entire time to the original dairy. He owns a three hundred acre farm on Alder creek which he



A. S. Tenmetta

purchased in 1902 and now leases. Taken all in all Mr. Stornetta is to be congratulated upon his splendid success in life, for he came to a strange country in debt, with no knowledge of the language, and has forged his way to the front in spite of these obstacles.

Mr. Stornetta was married in San Francisco to Miss Giovanina Biaggi, also a native of Ticino, Switzerland, and seven children constituted their family: Ida, John, Flora, and Dewey are all at home, Eugene, Stella and Bobby are deceased.

A Republican in political sentiment, Mr. Stornetta has evinced his public spiritedness in many avenues of effort for the public welfare, fraternally as a Mason, being a member of Point Arena Lodge, F. & A. M.; Ukiah Chapter, R. A. M.; the Ukiah Commandery Knights Templar; and the Point Arena Lodge and Encampment, I. O. O. F. The Druids of Fort Bragg also number him as a member.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SHAUL.—Numbered among the live ranchers who are operating extensively in southern Lake county are the members of the firm of Cary & Shaul, George Emmett Cary and Benjamin Franklin Shaul. Mr. Shaul is one of the leading citizens of the Mountain District precinct, formerly part of the South Kelseyville precinct, and in its business and social activities has become well known in official circles as deputy assessor under Mr. Merritt, and in all the relations of life has taken his share of responsibility and performed his duties so efficiently that he has come to be regarded as a mainstay in the community. A native of Lake county and member of one of its pioneer families, he is upholding an honorable name worthily.

Mr. Shaul's father, also named Benjamin F. Shaul, came to California in 1852 from Anderson, Ind., and during the eight years following mined for gold in Grass Valley. In 1860 he came to Lake county and took up the place still known as the Shaul ranch, and in 1865 he married Miss Georgia A. Manning, who was born in Illinois and came to California with her parents in 1859, the family settling in Lake county in 1864. Eight children were born to this union, seven of whom reached maturity, namely: George M. is a farmer, at present engaged as head of the agricultural department at the Preston reform school; Annie M. is the wife of George E. Cary, who is her brother Benjamin's partner, and has three children, Wesley A., Alice E. and Inez; Aaron B. is a farmer in High valley, Lake county; Benjamin F. is mentioned later; Henry B., of North Kelseyville, is engaged in teaming; Jesse S., also a teamster, resides at Lower Lake; Ruth E. is the wife of Gilbert C. Edwards, a farmer in Big valley. The mother, now sixty-five years old, resides at Lower Lake. Mr. Shaul died July 8, 1909.

Benjamin F. Shaul, son of Benjamin F. and Georgia A. (Manning) Shaul, was born January 21, 1871, in Lake county, where he obtained his education in the public schools. Reared to farming from boyhood, he has continued to make agriculture his principal interest, and is now carrying on extensive operations in partnership with his brother-in-law, George E. Cary, the firm renting the Cary ranch of five hundred and twenty acres in the Mountain District precinct. Thirty-five acres of this property are already in orchard, cherries, apricots, peaches, pears and apples, and Cary & Shaul are planting about five hundred fruit trees yearly, steadily enlarging their interests in this direction. They also engage in general farming on this tract, and besides operate another one hundred and sixty acres adjoining, of which they are the owners.

Mr. Shaul is a man of large stature and powerful physique, capable of much exertion and blessed with executive ability which well supplements his industry. He is noted for keen judgment and common sense, and active association with his fellow men on many matters of common interest has given him an insight into human nature and experience which makes his opinions highly valued. Having served six years as deputy assessor under Mr. Merritt he has become familiar with much of the public business of the county and has had opportunities for judging the worth of many enterprises set on foot with the object of advancing the general good, being always ready to encourage those that he considers beneficial. All matters which have the interest of the county at heart have his support, which is a live factor in promoting any undertaking with which he becomes associated. He has been prominently mentioned as Republican candidate for the office of sheriff, being especially popular in the southern end of the county, where he is best known. His standing as a business man has been gained by unusual success in the management of his various interests. His efforts as a fruit grower have prospered phenomenally.

On September 22, 1895, Mr. Shaul married Miss Minnie L. Cary, sister of George E. Cary, and a family of five children has been born to them: Irene, Raymond, Benjamin C., Adele and Vera E.

In social and fraternal circles Mr. Shaul is very well known. He is a member of the Parlor of Native Sons of the Golden West at Kelseyville, and of the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Lower Lake, having passed all the chairs in the latter body. He has been one of the active workers in the organization of the Mountain Improvement Association, which has a present membership of sixty, and which has proved the most popular social enterprise ever started in the neighborhood. The association has built a commodious hall, which is a convenient gathering place for local functions of all kinds where numbers are likely to congregate, and many dances, parties, theatrical performances, concerts, etc., have been held there, and it has filled a long felt want in the life of the community, which has shown its appreciation by liberal patronage of all the functions held there. Mr. Cary, Mr. Shaul's brother-in-law, was also one of the prime movers in its formation, was a charter member, and is serving as trustee with Dr. Waldo and Roy Wilds. W. W. P. Bruton is president; LeRoy St. John, vice president; Mrs. Annie M. Cary, secretary; and George F. Hesse, treasurer. As a social center it is one of the most valuable institutions ever established in this section of Lake county.

George Emmett Cary, senior member of the firm of Cary & Shaul, extensive farmers and fruit growers, was born April 5, 1859, at Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal., son of the late Thomas Benjamin Cary. The father, a native of Toronto, Canada, went to Rochester, N. Y., when yet a boy, and learned the business of tanner. In New York he married Miss Annie E. Clarke, a native of Elmira, that state, and they emigrated to California in 1852 by way of the isthmus of Panama, spending the next thirty years and more at Petaluma, Sonoma county, where Mr. Cary became a successful ranchman. Finally he sold his property there and moved to Lake county, in the year 1885, buying the extensive Cary ranch in what is now the Mountain District precinct, the tract of five hundred and twenty acres now leased and operated by Cary & Shaul. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Benjamin Cary: Clarence Adelbert, a carpenter, lives in a suburb of Los Angeles; Flor-

ence is the wife of A. L. Anthony, a professor at Hanford, Cal.; George Emmett is more fully mentioned below; Charles Willis, a carpenter, resides in San Francisco; Adele is the wife of N. B. Allen, a conductor on the Southern Pacific railroad, and resides at Oakland; Frank, also a resident of Oakland, is foreman in the barn department of the Sunset Lumber Company; Minnie L. is the wife of Benjamin F. Shaul; Fred died in Petaluma. The mother of this family is now eighty-five years old. The father died in 1890.

George Emmett Cary was reared to manhood in Sonoma county, coming to Lake county with his parents. His interests for a number of years have been so closely associated with those of his partner, Mr. Shaul, that they are practically identical. Besides his interest in the operation of the Cary ranch and the one hundred and sixty acres which he and Mr. Shaul own jointly, he has two hundred acres of brush land in the vicinity, near the celebrated Siegler Springs resort. Mr. Cary's family has always enjoyed high standing, both for integrity in business and for admirable moral and social characteristics, and he is a typical member of this good stock. He was a charter member of Lower Lake Parlor, No. 159, Native Sons of the Golden West, and one of the first presidents of that organization, and his activity in the Mountain Improvement Association has already been referred to in this article.

Mr. Cary married Annie M. Shaul, daughter of Benjamin F. and Georgia A. (Manning) Shaul, and they have three children: Wesley A., Alice E. and Inez. The Cary and Shaul families live together on the Cary ranch, which lies off the Lower Lake road.

TRACY H. SMITH, M. D.—One among the oldest citizens of the county, connected with the medical profession, is Dr. Tracy H. Smith, whose first trip to Mendocino county was in 1878, coming to Westport when there were but four buildings in the town. He was born at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., February 25, 1851, and was left an orphan at five years. He went to live with his grandfather, Calvin Hubbard, who removed to Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, in 1856. Dr. Smith lived there on a farm and attended the public schools and Cedar Valley Seminary. In 1870 he was located in Fillmore, Minn., where he studied medicine under Dr. Calvin Robbins for two years. In 1872 he came to California and, after pursuing a medical course, was graduated from the medical department of the University of California in 1876, with the degree of M. D. Afterward he engaged in practice in Petrolia, Humboldt county, until 1878, when he made the trip southward along the coast through Westport to Mendocino city, where he practiced medicine for two and a half years. Then removing to Arizona he was there for a like period, at the end of which time he selected Westport for a location. After three years he discontinued the practice of medicine, and associated with E. H. Cameron as a partner started in the general merchandise business under the firm name of Smith & Cameron. They continued in business for six years, when they sold out and dissolved partnership. In 1899, with M. M. Bates as a partner, he purchased the mercantile stock of the estate of G. S. McPhee and engaged in general merchandising under the firm name of Smith & Bates, in the building which they purchased from the estate.

In 1911 Mr. Bates died and Dr. Smith bought out the heirs of Mr. Bates, since continuing the business alone. Aside from general merchandise he has a large stock of hardware. The Westport postoffice has been located in this store for over thirty years and for some years Dr. Smith was assistant

postmaster. Since January, 1912, he has been the postmaster of Westport. On the organization of the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank he became one of the original stockholders.

The marriage of Dr. Smith occurred in Westport, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth Standley, who was born near Hopland, Mendocino county.

FRANK SANDELIN.—Privations and hardships marked the early years of Frank Sandelin, whose father, Carl, by dint of the most arduous labor as a miller was scarcely able to provide the necessities of life for his large family and when death removed from the home the sole provider the nine children, left without means of support, were dependent upon the kindly assistance of charitable and sympathetic neighbors. The south of Finland, which had been the family home for generations, was a region lacking in wealth or resources and the struggle for a livelihood was there unusually discouraging. Frank, who was born October 13, 1866, in Wampula, Obolau, and had reached the age of nine years at the time of the death of his father, passed the years of youth on a farm in Finland, where he worked for his board and clothes, his sole privilege being that of attendance upon night schools. At the age of fifteen he began to receive small wages as a farm hand, at first only \$8 per year. Next he served as coachman for a minister for two years and then spent three years as an apprentice to the trade of tanner. Traveling as a journeyman he saw much of Sweden and Denmark and in 1890 crossed the Atlantic to the United States, where he found employment on a Massachusetts farm. In a short time he crossed the country as far as Michigan, where he worked at the trade of tanner in South Haven. The year 1891 found him in California, where he worked as a tanner in San Francisco and later in Santa Cruz, but discontinued his trade in 1893 to embark in the liquor business in the former city.

Coming to Mendocino county during 1901, Mr. Sandelin engaged in the hotel business as proprietor of the White House Hotel at Fort Bragg and during his residence there was city trustee. February 23, 1904, he leased the Palace Hotel property from Judge Mannon and immediately began rebuilding and remodeling it, building a three-story brick addition one hundred feet in length. This addition of twenty-four rooms (each with a bath), makes a total of eighty rooms. The hotel now covers a ground space 60x220 feet, and is today the largest and most modern hotel structure in the county. Mr. Sandelin has risen to prominence in Masonry, being made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M. He is a member of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., and a member of Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco. With his wife he is a member of Kingsley Chapter No. 59, O. E. S., and in addition is associated with the Woodmen of the World, Ukiah Aerie No. 319, Eagles, and Santa Rosa Lodge No. 646, B. P. O. E. At the time of coming to America he was unmarried. His union with Mary C. Granwall, a native of Finland, was solemnized at San Francisco in 1895 and they have three children living, Frank W., Lempi Mary, and Stella C. Mr. Sandelin was prominent in the incorporation of the Yokoyo Creamery Company in 1908 and has served as president since its organization. The creamery was built on State street. There Mendocino county milk is manu-



Frank Sandelin,

factured into creamery butter and this industry has become a great factor in the success of the farmer in the community. In 1912 he built a garage on his lots on State street, a fireproof brick building 50x107 feet, equipped as a modern garage in all its appointments. He also owns other real estate, including the French laundry and two residences. Since establishing his home and business headquarters in Mendocino county Mr. Sandelin has purchased a ranch of three hundred and seven acres two miles north of Ukiah. The ranch is under his personal supervision, but operated by competent men of his selection, and he has made a number of important improvements since acquiring the property. The principal products are grapes, Bartlett pears, alfalfa, hay and vegetables. Much that is raised on the farm is brought to the hotel for use. With fresh fruits and vegetables the dining-room becomes one of the most successful features of the hotel, especially as there is a competent chef in charge of the culinary department. Thoroughly familiar with all details of the hotel business, the proprietor is an efficient and popular landlord and has a host of warm personal friends among those who regularly make his place their headquarters when in Ukiah.

AMOS DENNIS.—Isolated in early life by reason of residence in a sparsely settled community and by dint of occupative necessities, Mr. Dennis had meager opportunities for schooling and the fact that he now possesses one of the best private libraries in Mendocino county indicates a resolute purpose that stopped at nothing short of the highest mental culture. A native of Maine, he was born at Palermo, Waldo county, February 13, 1841, and as soon as old enough to work he engaged in the codfish industry off Brown's Banks, a popular place for fishermen in those days. It happened, however, that the young lad, working alone at his daily tasks, saw few of the fishermen nor did it become necessary for him to seek the larger villages or inland towns. For this reason he did not hear of the war between the north and the south until after the battle of Bull Run had cast its gloomy shadow over the country. By chance he happened to learn of that great engagement and immediately he determined to enlist in the Union army. With him there was no hesitancy, no cause for delay. Giving up his little fishing business, in November, 1861, he became a member of the Third Maine Volunteer Infantry and was assigned to service at the front. Afterward he served in the Peninsular Campaign, and being wounded in the Seven Days Battle, was sent to the hospital at Washington, D. C. In August, 1862, he was honorably discharged at Washington on account of physical disability. As soon as he had recovered sufficiently to resume work he took up the life of a sailor in the merchant marine trade to South America, continuing this until 1867. The following year he started for California via the Nicaragua route and landed in San Francisco in March, 1868.

Temporary employment with a lumber concern in San Mateo county was followed by the opening of a general mercantile store by Mr. Dennis in Redwood City, who in this venture used all of the savings of previous years of hard labor and constant frugality. In addition to the management of the store he was one of the owners of a stage line and also, in conjunction with a few of the leading men of the community, built a toll-road at a cost of \$10,000. Later the road was donated to the county by its original owners. Upon selling his interests in San Mateo county in 1877 Mr. Dennis moved to Sonoma county and thence to Tehama county, where he was employed on different ranches. The year 1890 found him in Round valley, Mendocino county, where

he worked for three months. Moving back into the mountains he took up a claim of two hundred and forty acres and, although it was eighteen years before he secured a clear title to the land, he continued on the place through all of that time, improving the land and using the range for the pasturage of his stock. Retiring from the ranch in 1910 he moved to Covelo and has since engaged in the insurance business, a line of work carried on by him more or less for the past forty years. Since 1909 he also has been a notary public. August 24, 1863, he was made a Mason in Derigo Lodge 104, F. & A. M., in China, Me., and is now a member of Covelo Lodge 231, and a member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S. Although his interest in politics has never led him to desire public office, he is interested in the issues of the day and at national elections votes the Republican ticket, while in local campaigns he favors the candidates he considers most worthy to represent the people.

WALTER HARGRAVE, D. D. S.—In the county of Mendocino not far from the city of the same name the birth of Walter Hargrave occurred April 8, 1870, in a pioneer home where frugality and industry were the creed of faith as well as the essentials of a livelihood. Reared in an environment to which still clung the atmosphere of the frontier, his early years had no advantages except such as his own force of character and energy of purpose made available. The public schools of Mendocino and Ukiah enabled him to acquire the rudiments of an education and in 1890 he successfully passed the teacher's examination, after which he secured a position as teacher in the Laurel school district, where he continued for three and one-half years. During this time his education was broadened by attendance at the Stockton Business College, where he was graduated in 1893. From there he went to Anderson valley and engaged in teaching for two years. During the fall of 1898 he entered upon the duties of teacher in Round valley, where he remained for four months.

With the savings of the period of his work as teacher Mr. Hargrave took a course of three years in the dental department of the College of Physicians & Surgeons at San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1901 with a high standing for meritorious work. The years of professional study in the city had entirely exhausted his capital and had left him unable to establish himself in practice with its necessary delay in remunerative returns. In 1902 having been invited to return to Covelo as principal of schools, he accepted the position, took up its duties and has since discharged the responsibilities of the task with customary sagacity. There being no other dentist in the valley, he is often called upon to do dental work and gives to such tasks all of his hours of leisure from school duties. June 3, 1908, he married Miss Ethel Riffe, who was born at Hanford, and by whom he has one child, Vivian.

Fraternally Mr. Hargrave was made a Mason in Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Rebekahs. Always deeply interested in the cause of education, for about fifteen years he has been a member of the county board of education, being now the longest in service on the board, and taking an active part in keeping the public schools at a high standard. Progressive in all that pertains to the welfare of the community, well informed in educational matters, efficient as an instructor and wise in the handling of school work, he is entitled to credit for having aided in bringing the Mendocino county schools up to their



A. B. Churchill

present standard and for having laid the foundation for a continued progress in future years.

HEBER BYRON CHURCHILL.—Though he is still classed among the younger members of the Lake county bar there is hardly any other member of the legal profession there better known than the present city attorney of Lakeport, nor has any a more favorable record. Combining with natural ability for the practice of law a high conception of its responsibilities compatible with his personal character, and a comprehensive and steadily widening knowledge of its important branches, he has been successful in the most creditable sense. His enviable position has been attained by unwearied devotion to his work, irreproachable methods and reliability, qualities which have attracted and held clients and made him a most desirable public servant. He is a credit to his calling and to his community.

Born in the Scotts Valley precinct, Lake county, January 19, 1880, Mr. Churchill is the youngest of the three children born to Charles B. and Mary Ellen (Walker) Churchill, the former a native of Ontario, Canada, the latter from the state of Indiana, where her family resided for some time. The father came to California from Ontario in the year 1875 and settled in Scotts valley, where he spent the remainder of his life in the improvement of a twenty-acre ranch. He and his wife both died young, his death occurring in 1881 and hers when her son Heber was but an infant. Junia W., their eldest child, was brought up by his uncle, Winslow Churchill, at Hamilton, Ontario, and is now a resident of California, owning a ranch three miles north of Chico; he is married and has a family. The other two, M. H. and Heber Byron, were brought up by their aunt and uncle, Thomas and Elizabeth (Churchill) Haycock (both now deceased), who lived on a ranch in Scotts valley adjoining that of Charles B. Churchill. M. H. Churchill is now a farmer, on a large wheat ranch near Walla Walla, Wash., in Oregon.

Heber Byron Churchill grew up on his uncle's ranch in Scotts valley, and in his boyhood became thoroughly familiar with farm work, learning how to hold a plow, milk cows and make himself generally useful about the place. He attended the grammar school in the neighborhood, being the first graduate of that school and later entering the Lakeport academy, where he finished the general academic course. Continuing his studies in high school at Oakland, it was there he had his first experience in law work, in the employ of Gibson and Woolner, attorneys. However, he did not complete his preparation there, being taken sick about six weeks before graduation and returning to Lakeport for a necessary vacation. About that time Judge Crump died, and Judge Sayre was appointed to take his place on the bench, his acceptance creating a vacancy in the law firm of Sayre and Keeling, of which he was the senior member. Mr. Churchill was offered a position as assistant in the office, taking care of the abstract books, and he remained with Mr. Keeling five years. At the end of that period the death of Charles Haycock, of the firm of Bond and Haycock, of Lakeport, opened the way for a partnership with Judge Bond, and the firm of Bond and Churchill was formed in April, 1908. The association lasting until Judge Bond retired from practice, in the year 1910. The firm occupied the offices in the Levy block at Lakeport still retained by Mr. Churchill, who since the Judge's withdrawal has been in practice alone. He was admitted to the Supreme court of California upon examination in 1907. Mr. Churchill's practice has been along general lines, and he has a large

clientele, but his probate work particularly is on the increase and he has established the reputation of being a most trustworthy title attorney. Altogether, he has a name for scrupulous, conscientious attention to every case which he undertakes, which speaks well for his mental and moral qualities. His fellow citizens have availed themselves of his services for some years. Four years ago he was appointed city attorney of Lakeport, which he had served for eight years before that as city clerk. Mr. Churchill at the August primary election of 1914 ran for the nomination of district attorney of Lake county and notwithstanding strong opposition he won by a handsome majority and goes on the general ticket in the November election uncontested. Mr. Churchill has accumulated an unusually good working library, containing California State Reports, American State Reports, Current Law, and more than five hundred textbooks.

Aside from his professional activities Mr. Churchill is well known in the various fraternities, being a member of Hartley Lodge No. 199, F. & A. M., of Lakeport; he is a past grand of Lakeport Lodge No. 351, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to Oakland Parlor No. 50, N. S. G. W. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Lakeport, which he is now serving as steward and Sunday school teacher, having the young men's class, an organization whose members include some of the finest young men in this section. On political questions Mr. Churchill is a Republican.

In 1905 Mr. Churchill was married to Miss Edna Lyon, daughter of George A. Lyon, horticultural commissioner of Lake county, and member of one of the prominent families of this part of the state. They have had two children, Heber Byron, Jr., and Beatrice. The Churchills have a fine residence at Lakeport.

LELAND J. GARNER.—One of the most widely known young business men in Lake county is "Lee" J. Garner, youngest son of John Riley Garner, and already a representative member of a family whose operations as land-owners and stockmen have made them locally famous. For several generations his ancestors have had similar interests, growing and trading in horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and for three generations at least every male member of the family has been so engaged; and if the Garners are reputed to be qualified by nature for the calling of their choice it is a reasonable deduction. Lee J. Garner, besides having valuable individual interests, is a stockholder in the John R. Garner Stock Farm Corporation, the youngest member of that organization, which has the management of the extensive lands and herds members of the family hold in common.

The Garners have been in this country since before the Revolution. John Garner, the great-great-grandfather of Lee J. Garner, having come from England and settled in Virginia prior to that war, in which he fought on the colonial side. His son, also called John, was a stockman and farmer; he died of cholera in 1833. Valentine and Sarah (Edington) Garner, paternal grandparents of Lee J. Garner, were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. They were married in Missouri, and to them were born eight children: Nancy, John Riley, William, Martha, Diantha, Jane, Susan and Frances. The mother died in her thirty-sixth year, and the father married again, having seven children by his second wife. He lived to his eightieth year. By occupation he was a farmer, trader and stockman, successful in all these lines.

John Riley Garner, the father of Lee J. Garner, was born July 22, 1838, came to California when nineteen years old, and has been a resident of Lake county since 1883. For the last twelve years he has made his home at Upper Lake. His interests have increased until he is one of the most important figures in the stock business in the county, and he is the president of the John R. Garner Stock Farm Corporation, mention of whose various operations will be found in the sketches of the different members of the Garner family which appear in this work. In 1864 he married Miss Aramanta Roberts, who died May 13, 1913, the mother of twelve children, eight of whom survive.

Lee J. Garner was born October 9, 1887, in Long valley, Lake county, and was reared and educated there. He attended primary and grammar school at Upper Lake, and lived in that village for several years, moving there with his parents in January, 1901. In the fall of 1907 he engaged in the butcher business at Upper Lake, but continued his active connection with the same only one year, when he sold to devote his time to the stock business, his agricultural work now occupying his entire attention. On his own account he keeps an average of one hundred and fifty head of cattle on the range, renting all the grazing lands of Colonel Hammond and William O. Edmands. Besides he maintains his connection with the John R. Garner Stock Farm Corporation, which owns about twenty-seven hundred acres of land in Long valley and much stock, the remarkable prosperity characteristic of the family being founded upon its valuable herds. While engaged in looking after his business affairs Mr. Garner has of necessity spent much time in the saddle, where he is perfectly at home, and indeed has become somewhat noted for his horsemanship. In the course of his work he has formed a wide acquaintance which extends into every section of Lake county, and his pleasant personality and reliable character have won him friends wherever his duties have called him. His energy and alertness have gained him a place among the most dependable men in his line in spite of his youth, and he is considered a force for progress which his associates and fellow citizens generally gladly reckon with. Politically he is a Republican with Progressive tendencies.

Mr. Garner was united in marriage September 27, 1910, at Lower Lake, with Miss Catherine Timothy, a native of Lake county, born near Kelseyville, the daughter of Morgan and Mary (Walters) Timothy, natives of Wales, who became farmers in Lake county. Mr. and Mrs. Garner have had three children: Donald (who died when seventeen months old), Nadine and Kathleen.

JAMES D. MASON.—The extensive land holdings of the late Albert Mason, located on the northern fork of Cache creek, in Lake county, and in the mountains of Colusa county, have been kept intact by his heirs, and his sons are proving worthy successors to the name he bore with honor through a long and useful career. Daniel F., James D. and John Edgar Mason, three of his sons, are heavily interested in the cattle business, on the two large properties mentioned. James D. Mason has his home in the West Upper Lake precinct, two and a half miles north of Upper Lake, where he has a valuable ranch of thirty acres, every detail of whose appointments bespeaks the most intelligent and unceasing care. The capacious barns, commodious and neatly kept yards, and handsome residence with its well ordered surroundings, bear witness to the good taste as well as prosperity of the owner, who has taken pride and pleasure in beautifying the place while providing it with all the accessories of a first-class stock ranch.

Albert Mason was a native of Massachusetts and an old California pioneer, coming out to the coast with the hope which animated most of those who went through the hardships of a trip from the east—making a fortune in the mines. Arriving here in 1850 he engaged in mining in the Sierras until the year 1868, when he settled in Lake county. His success as a ranchman placed him among the foremost business men in that line in his day. His home place consisted of the one hundred and sixty acres which he owned and improved in the West Upper Lake precinct, on the west side of Clear Lake, besides which he acquired the mountain range of two thousand acres in Colusa county, now owned by his heirs. The Cache creek property comprises fifteen hundred acres. Mr. Mason was married in Nevada county, this state, to Miss Annie M. Green, a native of Nova Scotia, who came to California when six years old. She survives her husband, now making her home in Upper Lake village. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mason: Daniel F., Mary, Lucy, James D., Maude, Albert, Stephen, John Edgar, Annie, and one that died in infancy. The father of this family passed away June 6, 1909.

James D. Mason was born December 13, 1873, on the home place on the west side of Clear Lake referred to above, and was reared there until six years old, when the family moved to a ranch on Bear creek, Colusa county. His practical experience in ranch life began at an early age, and he has long been looked upon as one of the important figures among the large landowners and stock raisers in the locality, where his vigorous and aggressive business policy has created new ideas and animated interest in matters vital to the prosperity of this region. Thoroughly familiar with the details of stock raising, he is quick to recognize and adopt any changes in the business which are truly progressive, and he knows too much about it to be bothered with anything impractical. Besides operating the home place he owns, a fine tract of thirty acres, he has large interests in partnership with his brothers Daniel F. and John Edgar Mason. They own excellent stock, usually raising about one hundred and forty head of cattle annually, which they run on their two-thousand-acre range in the mountains of Colusa county. Besides this they have a fine stock ranch of fifteen hundred acres on Cache creek, in the Long Valley precinct of Lake county. In partnership with his uncle, John Green, James D. Mason is also engaged in horse raising—from twenty to thirty head annually. At his home place he has large and splendidly equipped barns for cattle, horses and hogs, yards substantially fenced and conveniently arranged, and everything kept in apple-pie order, a feature characteristic of everything in which Mr. Mason has a hand. The beautiful residence is of substantial construction, and all the arrangements about the home have been made with a sense of fitness, usefulness and beauty being combined so effectively as to produce an atmosphere of delightful comfort. There is a fine orchard for family use on this place.

In 1893 Mr. Mason was married in Lake county to Miss Kate Sleeper, daughter of D. O. Sleeper, one of the best known men of the county in the early days. Three children have been born to this union: Merle, James F. and Mary. Mrs. Mason is a woman of sterling character and qualities which have endeared her to her neighbors and friends everywhere. The Mason home adjoins that of H. E. Witherspoon, a prominent attorney at law of Lake county, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Mason.



U. N. Briggs

D. O. SLEEPER, father of Mrs. James D. Mason and Mrs. H. E. Witherspoon, was of New England birth, a native of Orange county, Vt., born November 27, 1825. He resided on a farm there until twenty-three years old, when he went out to Benton county, Iowa, and engaged in farming. In May, 1852, he started across the plains for California, arriving at Colfax October 6th of that year. For the next few years he combined mining with farming and teaming until he came to Lake county, arriving here October 28, 1857. Making a location about a mile north of what is now the village of Upper Lake, he continued to reside here until his death, which occurred September 13, 1897. Farming, stock raising and wool growing occupied his attention from the time he settled in the county, and he was so successful that he became one of its wealthiest citizens and probably the most extensive landowner in Upper Lake township, his holdings aggregating about twenty-seven hundred acres. His ability, integrity and strong character commanded universal respect, and for many years he was one of the leading residents of his part of Lake county.

In May, 1852, Mr. Sleeper married Miss Mary J. Way, a native of Indiana, who died May 14, 1899. Of the children born to them five attained maturity: Eveline became the wife of J. M. Sleeper, and is now deceased; Charles is deceased; Ed is a resident of Upper Lake; Maude, Mrs. H. E. Witherspoon, and Kate, Mrs. J. D. Mason, both reside in Upper Lake; Frank, Albert and Lee are deceased.

ULYSSES N. BRIGGS.—Since his arrival in Ukiah during 1892 Mr. Briggs has maintained a brick yard on Ford street and has manufactured brick used in the principal buildings of the city, besides taking contracts for mason work, general building and concrete walks and structures. The majority of the cement sidewalks in the town are of his construction and their substantial character indicates the care with which he fills all contracts. Among the buildings for which he held the contract and furnished the brick may be mentioned the Palace hotel, Gibson, Meyers, Swensen, Rogers, C. Hoffman and McKinley buildings, the City hall, the annex to the I. O. O. F. building and others scarcely less noteworthy or prominent. In the intervals of leisure from the almost incessant labors of brick manufacturing, cement making, contracting and construction work, he devotes himself to the supervision of his stock ranch ten miles west of Ukiah, where he is specializing in the raising of cattle.

Born near Webster City, Iowa, May 3, 1860, Ulysses N. Briggs is a son of the late Ullis and Ellen (Brown) Briggs, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New York. Although a potter by trade, after he settled in Iowa during 1853 the father engaged in general farming. During the latter part of the Civil war he entered the ranks as a volunteer and remained in the Union army until the close of the conflict between north and south. Both he and his wife died in Iowa. Of their four sons and four daughters two daughters and three sons now survive, U. N. being next to the youngest of the number. It cannot be said that he had any advantages in youth. His present standing in the business world is due almost wholly to his own energy and purposeful application to the work in hand. When but twelve years of age he began an apprenticeship to the trade of brick-making. When he became familiar with the process of manufacture he was drilled in the laying of the brick and general masonry. Next he acquired the trade of a plasterer. At the age of twenty-two years, after ten years under the same employer, he

left to take up the trade as a journeyman. In the following years he worked in every state and territory west of the Mississippi river. Thereby he acquired knowledge of the country as well as skill in his craft.

Upon coming to California in 1883 Mr. Briggs first followed his trade at Santa Roca. From there he drifted to other parts of the state, but in 1892 he established a permanent business at Ukiah, where he has erected some of the most substantial brick buildings in the town. His attention is given closely to business affairs and he has taken no part in politics, aside from casting a Republican ticket at national elections. In San Francisco he married Miss Lula B. Critchfield, a native of Sonoma county and a lady of education and culture. During the early '50s her father, Judge George W. Critchfield, attracted by the discovery of gold in California, came to the state and took up mining pursuits. Not meeting with favorable results, he turned his attention to merchandising. For a time he conducted a general store at Geyserville. At the same time he acted as railroad agent. After removing to Ukiah he embarked in mercantile pursuits in this place, where also he officiated in the capacity of justice of the peace and city recorder. Since his retirement from public affairs and business pursuits he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Briggs, through whose kind care his later years are made happy and contented in the sunset land of California, his home for almost sixty years.

GEORGE ELMER SQUIRES.—The creation of the National Forest reserve in California in the year 1907 attracted a number of men of capability and keen intelligence into the government service, and the excellent work they have done has more than justified the expenditures made in conserving the national resources in this particular field. Mr. Squires, district chief ranger of district No. 3, which comprises about a quarter of a million acres of forest and grazing lands, has been in this service since April, 1907, and has filled his present appointment since October 18, 1911. His home is at Upper Lake. Noted for his energy and sterling character, he is one of the strong, honest and faithful young men who are making good in forest conservation work, and he has shown a high-principled comprehension of the requirements of his duties which entitles him to the confidence of his superiors and of the residents of the district where he has been assigned.

Emery and Anna (Gillespie) Squires, parents of George Elmer Squires, are residents of Knights Landing, Yolo county, Cal., where Mr. Squires is engaged in the operation of a forty-acre alfalfa ranch. He was born in Ohio, and came to California with his parents in boyhood, growing to manhood at Marysville. He and his wife have had two children, Wesley and George Elmer, the former now a resident of Cordelia, Solano county, where he is in the butcher business.

George Elmer Squires was born July 15, 1885, in Glenn county, Cal., where his early life was passed. His education was begun in the public schools there, and he subsequently took a commercial course at the San Francisco Business College, San Francisco, graduating April 21, 1906. On July 21 and 22, 1907, he took the civil service examination preliminary to entering the forest service, and in November of that year was appointed assistant forest ranger. In 1910 he was made district chief ranger of Covelo district, No. 4, was transferred thence to Stony Ford, Colusa county, and from there to district No. 3, on October 18, 1911. His work here has been performed with the fidelity and public spirit which have made him recognized as a valuable

man in the service from the time he entered it. The boundary line of his district runs from Allen Springs northward, following the watershed, through to Snow mountain; thence down what is known as Copper Butte creek in a westerly direction; north up the south fork of Eel river to Bald mountain; in a westerly, southerly and westerly direction to the center of section 23, town 20 north, range 12 west; thence in a general southerly direction to near the center of section 7, town 18 north, range 11 west; thence easterly and southerly to the corner of sections 8, 9, 16 and 17, town 14 north, range 8 west; thence easterly, northerly and easterly and northerly to Allen Springs. As chief ranger Mr. Squires has this vast acreage under his supervision, and his assignment keeps him constantly busy. Prompt action and good judgment are faculties he is often called upon to exercise.

In 1910 Mr. Squires was united in marriage with Miss Edna L. Jamison, of Mendocino county, Cal., whose parents, David and Jennie (Burkhart) Jamison, both reside in Arizona at the present time. To Mr. and Mrs. Squires has been born one child, Maxine. They are esteemed residents of Upper Lake, where they have a comfortable home. Mr. Squires is a Mason in fraternal connection, belonging to Covelo Lodge, No. 231, F. & A. M.

FRED N. LORING.—It has been the favorable fortune of the Willits News to come under the ownership of a practical printer, for Mr. Loring, who is a native of Minnesota, born in 1871, has been identified with the printing business ever since a youth of only fifteen, when he entered a local office to learn the trade. Through long experience and habits of painstaking care he has acquired a thorough knowledge of the occupation in all of its details and is well qualified to stand at the head of a popular and growing country newspaper. At the age of twenty, after five years of practical experience in composing rooms in his native commonwealth, he came to California, where for several years he worked as a journeyman in different parts of the state.

The first interest acquired by Mr. Loring in a newspaper plant occurred in 1895, when he went to Lakeport and purchased one-half interest in the Lake County Bee, a popular paper that wielded considerable influence in its own locality. The experience gained on that sheet was of great benefit to him, but he found no financial profit in the undertaking. The opportunities of Mendocino county attracted him to this fertile stretch of country lying between the mountains and the ocean, and at first he settled at the inland hamlet of Covelo, where he started the Review, a small weekly paper, devoted to the news of the village and county. After three years in Covelo he removed to Willits in 1907 and purchased the News, which he consolidated with the Review, so that he is now the sole owner of the consolidation, known under the name of the Willits News. The circulation of the paper is now about one thousand and the editor maintains a job printing department, the receipts of which add to his income in a desirable degree. The printing establishment is modern in every respect and furnished with the latest equipments, so that the proprietor is in a position to turn out work promptly and satisfactorily. The paper dates its existence from September, 1903, and in 1911 absorbed the Little Lake Herald, which was started in March of 1901, the merger retaining the name of the Willits News. Fraternally Mr. Loring is a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge and secretary of the blue lodge of Masons of Willits.

PHILIP LOBREE.—Mercantile pursuits have engaged the attention of Mr. Lobree from boyhood. Chance directed him to merchandising at an age when he was too young to realize in what line his talents directed, but when he was not too young to grasp the necessity of self-support and ambitiously endeavor to earn his own livelihood. Born in San Francisco January 11, 1862, he attended school between the years of six and thirteen and then entered the mercantile business as a clerk. It was his good fortune to learn the business in a large city establishment, where modern modes were in vogue and the latest methods adopted. His own qualifications fitted him for merchandising and these native gifts, supplemented by excellent training, have enabled him to conduct a business of his own with encouraging success.

From San Francisco going to Contra Costa county, Mr. Lobree held a clerkship in a general store at Clayton for eight years. In 1886 he left Clayton and came to Point Arena, Mendocino county, where he became a clerk in the store of A. Newfield. His ability being recognized, he was promoted from the position of clerk to that of manager of the store. There he remained for thirteen years. The enterprise was made profitable under his judicious management and when finally he resigned it was for the purpose of embarking in business for himself at Point Arena. Since 1899 he has conducted a general store of his own and has held a place among the leading business men of the town. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and Odd Fellows in Point Arena and has been a generous contributor to the work of both lodges. For eight years or more he has held the office of notary public. Upon the incorporation of Point Arena (a work in which he took a leading part) he was chosen mayor and filled the office for a period of two years. Through his personal influence with Congressman Kent, representative from the district, a bill was presented before congress providing for the building of a harbor of refuge at Point Arena and the bill being duly passed, men were sent thither to investigate conditions preparatory to construction work. This will be the first harbor of refuge along the entire Pacific coast. Like all the people of Mendocino county, Mr. Lobree is a firm believer in the value of its cut-over lands and this belief he has proved by the purchase of a tract of land, which he has cleared of brush and planted to apple trees. The soil and climate of the county are well adapted to apples and his horticultural venture has every prospect of success. In movements for the upbuilding of the county he is interested, especially when they tend to aid the development of his own locality. Of genial disposition and cheerful temperament, he wins friends socially, while his fine business qualifications give him a high place among the leading men of the county.

EDWARD FRANCIS ADAMSON.—Though at present profitably engaged in the cultivation of a fine one hundred and fifty acre farm in Lake county, following the calling to which he was reared, from youth, Mr. Adamson has gained a wide reputation in his capacity of educator, for he followed the teacher's profession successfully for over thirty years. There are few men better known in this section of the state than he and his brother, Professor William H. Adamson, and their influence upon the generation which came under their discipline is shown in the hearty respect with which they are regarded among the loyal pupils who owe their mental training to the careful instruction of these conscientious school teachers.



Phil Love

Mr. Adamson is a native of the state of Iowa, born January 23, 1845, in Washington county, whence he came west with the family. They stopped to winter at Ogden, Utah, but stayed longer than they originally intended, spending three years there. Then they continued westward to California, a man by the name of Peters helping them through. Arriving at Sutterville, Sacramento county, the father, Jacob Adamson, bought a farm and made his home there for three years, removing thence to a farm five miles from Petaluma, Sonoma county, where he remained until his death, which occurred at the age of sixty-three. The mother, Nancy J. (Farley) Adamson, died in Chiles valley, Napa county, having reached the remarkable age of ninety-one years. Eleven children were born to these parents: Emma, widow of Joseph Roseberry, now residing in Chiles valley, Napa county (she is the mother of ex-Senator Roseberry, of this state); Prof. William H., of Chiles valley; Edward F., our subject; J. Martin, who is supervisor of District No. 2, Lower Lake, Lake county; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Thomas, of Visalia; Isaac N., who died when forty-five years old, leaving two children; Charles W., who lives at Watsonville; Milton, who died at the age of twenty-one; and Rena, Mrs. Jack Tomlinson, residing in San Francisco; two children who died in infancy.

Edward F. Adamson received the principal part of his literary training at the Pacific Methodist Episcopal Church at Vacaville, Cal., from which institution he was graduated, and immediately after graduation entered upon the practical work of teaching. The latter part of his college days was marked by excitement typical of the period. Lincoln's assassination occurred toward the close of his senior year, and not long afterward the college building burned down, set on fire, it has always been thought, by some overzealous proslavery student, for it belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and feeling over the war and slavery ran high even out here so far from the principal scenes of active hostilities. Mr. Adamson taught one year in the Steuben district, near Santa Rosa, in Sonoma county, and was engaged in that county twelve years in all, also teaching six years in Mendocino county, and a total of twelve to fifteen years in Lake county, where his brother before mentioned is also widely and favorably known for his professional services, having taught twelve years in the Lower Lake district. Mr. Adamson's acquaintance in the three counties where he labored so long and faithfully is naturally extensive, and it speaks well for his genial disposition that in all the years he continued teaching his popularity never waned. For some time, however, he has devoted all his energies to farming, operating a valuable tract of one hundred and fifty acres known as the "Royal Rest," which lies along the Middletown road, three miles south of Lower Lake in the Lower Lake precinct. It is particularly adapted to hay, grain and stock raising, in which line Mr. Adamson has achieved excellent results. Though he has not taken any specially active part in public affairs, he has always maintained an intelligent interest in questions of the day, with which he keeps in touch, and he is a Democrat on political matters. His religious membership is with the Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ.

In the year 1867 Mr. Adamson married Martha Jane Davis, of Vacaville, Cal., born in Solano county, the daughter of Milton Davis, a pioneer of the county. Mrs. Adamson was also educated at the Pacific Methodist College at Vacaville. To them were born three children, namely: Addie is the wife of Fred Penny, who carries on a livery stable at Middletown, and they have

one child; Ernest Frank, a resident of Los Angeles, is the inventor of a motorcycle and is engaged in an automobile factory; Marsha is married and residing in Los Angeles. In 1893 Mr. Adamson married for his second wife Miss Marie J. Trenouth, born in Santa Clara county, Cal., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Coneybear) Trenouth, natives of England, who came to California around Cape Horn in 1850.

W. W. P. BRUTON.—One of the most valuable tracts along the Lower Lake road in the Mountain District precinct (formerly part of South Kelseyville), Lake county, is the Ogden ranch, left by the late Philo Ogden, and now owned by his daughters, Mrs. W. W. P. Bruton and Miss Marie Ogden. It is managed by Mr. Bruton, who has been very successful in the care of this extensive property, which comprises one thousand and seventy acres. Mr. Bruton is also well known in the locality through his activity in promoting the Mountain Improvement Association, which has established a social center whose success has attracted wide attention and has been most creditable to the officials who have had charge of its affairs.

William Wirt Pendergast Bruton was born in Lake county August 28, 1870, son of Josiah Jackson Bruton, of Lakeport, of whose life and ancestry a full account appears in this work. W. W. P. Bruton spent his early years on the parental farm two miles south of Lakeport, and was still a boy when the family settled in the town. He received his education in the public schools and at Lakeport Academy. When only twenty years old he became deputy postmaster there, holding the position for six years. The four years following he farmed in Scotts valley, and then entered into his present line, painting and paperhanging. His good taste and skillful work have brought him a large and steady custom, and his business-like methods have made satisfied patrons wherever he has been engaged. Meantime he has also served six years as deputy sheriff, having been appointed under John P. Moore. He has also been justice of the peace at Lakeport for four years, and in every capacity has given such excellent service that he is considered a worthy representative of a name which his honored father's life has brought into such high repute in Lakeport. His active intelligence and practical attainments have won recognition for him, and he is known to almost every resident of Lake county. He is a good judge in agricultural matters, and looks after the farming and stock interests of the Ogden ranch systematically, yet with all these interests he has found time for social affairs, and he has co-operated with other influential citizens of his neighborhood in establishing the improvement association above referred to; he and his wife are leaders in its activities.

It was formed to promote social gatherings in the locality, and has proved so popular that the active membership has reached sixty already. The association has built and owns a commodious hall, where under its auspices a number of plays have been presented, concerts and other entertainments held. Town, political, social and religious meetings of all kinds have been called there, and various social functions have taken place. As it is large and centrally located it is a convenient gathering place, available for many occasions, and the idea has taken a hold on the community which even its most enthusiastic advocates did not foresee. It has been surprising to note the histrionic and musical talents which have come to light since its inception. Several of the home talent plays have been so successful as to attract wide publicity, and favorable comment from the press and general public shows how thoroughly the objects of the association are approved. The officers are: W. W. P. Bruton, presi-

dent; LeRoy St. John, vice-president; Annie M. Cary, secretary; George F. Hesse, treasurer. The trustees are George E. Cary, Dr. Waldo and Roy Wilds.

In June, 1908, Mr. Bruton married Miss Alice Ogden, daughter of Philo and Matilda (Mead) Ogden, who were married in Illinois, Mr. Ogden belonging to the family famous in the history of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden later lived in Colorado, where he improved a ranch which he sold on coming to California, in 1892. Here he purchased a ranch near Upper Lake, in Lake county, on which they lived for fourteen years, nine years ago selling it and buying the place in the Mountain District precinct previously referred to, where Mr. and Mrs. Bruton now reside. Mr. Ogden died in 1911, at the age of seventy-one years, his wife surviving him but six weeks. Her death occurred at Lakeport. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ogden, of whom three survive: Robert, who is engaged in a smelter at Durango, Colo.; Alice, Mrs. Bruton; and Marie, joint owner with Mrs. Bruton of the Ogden ranch, who resides at Coronado Beach, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruton have one child, Warren Ogden. Mrs. Bruton belongs to the Rebekahs at Lakeport. Mr. Bruton holds membership in the Christian Church there. He is a Democrat in political connection.

JACOB BLOSSER.—To see much of life in the nineteenth century and in different parts of the country was the destiny of Jacob Blosser, whose experiences from 1860 until his death in 1890 were associated with Little Lake valley and Mendocino county. Both he and his wife, who bore the name of Martha Martin, were born and reared in Fayette county, Pa., and belonged to pioneer families of the Keystone state, but, seeking larger opportunities than that region promised to them, they moved in 1837 to West Virginia and settled in the Little Kanawha valley. Ten years later they followed the westward drift of migration and became pioneers of Iowa. When they took up land in Jefferson county in 1847 the environment was that of the frontier. Neighbors were few and improvements conspicuous by their absence. Under such circumstances the discovery of gold in California found them restless, scarcely satisfied to remain, yet dreading to start on the long journey across the plains with their large family of little ones. However, they equipped with care and outfitted with ox-teams and wagons, so that the summer of 1850 brought them neither sickness nor disaster. This was all the more gratifying by reason of the fact that their youngest children were twins, seven months old.

The first stop was made at Diamond Springs and the second on the Calaveras river about fifty miles above Stockton. After a brief sojourn in the San Ramon valley, Contra Costa county, in 1852, Mr. Blosser bought a tract of raw land about two and one-half miles from French Camp, San Joaquin county. For eight years he tilled the soil of that farm, and then, disposing of the place, he drove north to Mendocino county and landed in Little Lake valley November 2, 1860. About one mile southwest of Willits he bought a claim and embarked in the raising of cattle and hogs. In addition he owned interests in lumbering. After a long identification with agriculture in the valley he passed away at the old home, as did his wife, three years after his own demise. They had been earnest Methodists, giving of their time and means with simple generosity to the cause of the church and singing the Gospel hymns with unabated fervor from youth even down to old age. It was their aim to rear their children to lives of usefulness and

Christian service. With constant but uncomplaining self-sacrifice they gave themselves to the duties of parenthood and Christian citizenship, and their passing left the community richer for their lives of integrity, better for their many acts of kindness and benefited by their pioneer steadfastness of character. From the organization of the Republican party until his death Mr. Blosser supported its principles, and as early as 1856 he attended a Republican convention in San Joaquin county, where only nine delegates were present. At that time the principles of the party were little understood or appreciated in any part of the country, but with keen foresight he discerned the value of its platform and its possibilities of service to the country. All through his life he continued to be interested in public affairs and was well posted concerning national issues. In his family there were ten children, namely: Hannah, Mrs. Tanner, who died at French Camp; Nicholas J., of Willits; Thomas, residing at Healdsburg; Samuel, now at Santa Maria; William, who is engaged in farming near Willits; Lorenzo, employed at Santa Maria; Mary, who married Abraham Copley and died at Willits; John A. and J. Tobias, twins and business partners; and Daniel J., who also makes his home in Willits.

FREDERICK WINDLINX.—It has been the good fortune of this well-known business man of Fort Bragg, who was born in Belgium in 1850, and crossed the ocean to Canada during 1871, to see much of life in different parts of America. As a result of this diversified experience he has been content to establish himself as a permanent resident of Fort Bragg, where, arriving wholly without means, he has been able by slow but sure degrees to work his way forward to a position of assured respect in the community and of business prominence in Mendocino county. While yet in his native land he had clerked in a wholesale and retail hardware store and there gained a knowledge in business most helpful to him in later endeavors. After his arrival in Canada he clerked in a general mercantile store at Montreal. Desiring to settle in the United States, he left Canada the same year and proceeded to Barbour county, Kans., where he took up a claim. At first it appeared as if success would crown his efforts, but before he had established himself financially the grasshoppers ruined his growing crops and left him without means to continue farming. His next efforts were made in New Mexico, where he spent three years as a sheep-raiser. From there he went to Texas and continued the sheep business in Donley county and later he bought a tract of raw land in Montague county, but not liking the country he soon sold his interest in the farm and came to California. From San Francisco he proceeded up the coast to Salmon creek, Mendocino county, where he found employment with the L. E. White Lumber Company. Later he entered the employ of the Caspar Lumber Company. While in the employ of the latter company he was sent to Fort Bragg and here for many years he engaged with the Union Lumber Company.

Through all the period of labor in the interests of others there lingered in the mind of Mr. Windlinx a desire to embark in business for himself and in 1903 he was in a position to carry out that long deferred plan. During that year he opened a small store in Fort Bragg. Having very limited capital, his stock of hardware was small and his assortment of plumbing appurtenances meager, but by dint of perseverance and wise business management he has made the store the leading business of its kind in the town. In the detail



F. Hindling

work connected with the business he has the energetic assistance of his two sons, Fred J. and Francis W. Besides these two sons there is one daughter, Blanche, born of his union with Miss Jessie Lindsay, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. For some years Mr. Windlinx has served as a director in the First Savings Bank of Fort Bragg. In fraternal relations he is associated with the Improved Order of Red Men. Interested in every movement for the welfare of his chosen city and community, he takes pride in the fact that, during his term of four years as trustee of the town, a splendid modern and well equipped public library was erected, a structure that forms a fine addition to the substantial architecture of Fort Bragg and that is a factor in the intellectual progress of the people.

FERNANDO W. BROBACK.—The distinction of being a native Californian and the son of a western pioneer belongs to the proprietor of the Elkhorn hotel in Ukiah. It may be said of his father, Charles W., that he was a man of superior intelligence, a Virginian by birth, descended from an honored family of the Old Dominion, but so impoverished by circumstances that from the age of nine years he was forced to make his own way in the world. Only a lad fearless of spirit, robust in body and resourceful in mind could have survived the hardships which he continuously buffeted. For the privations of poverty and the exposure of frontier existence nature had qualified him by giving him as an endowment a sound mind in a sound body, and when he came over the plains in 1856 he was ready to cope with the severest trials besetting the pathway of a miner and frontiersman. Besides working in the mines he was employed in the stock industry and in teaming. During 1860 he drove a mule-team from Sacramento to the mines and return. On the 26th of December, 1860, he married Frances Haigh, a girl of seventeen, who had crossed the plains in 1856. The young couple settled at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, where their eldest son, Fernando W., was born September 26, 1861. The younger sons and daughters were as follows: Oliver (now deceased), Walter L., Charles A., Clarence, Etta (Mrs. Roy A. Douglass), and Alice (Mrs. Bert Miller).

The family removed to Oregon in 1862 and for a time lived in Portland, then moved to The Dalles, teaming to Canyon City and Boise City, Idaho, until 1870. The trail ran through an Indian country and he took part in many a serious fight with the Snake Indians, but was fortunate and was never wounded. In 1870 he removed to eastern Oregon and engaged in the stock business for ten years. While the family was living in Goose Lake valley Lake county was organized and Mrs. Broback has the honor of naming Lakeview, the county seat. In 1880 they moved to Rogue River valley and Mr. Broback became one of the founders of Medford, Ore., which city was built on a ranch that he owned at one time. While engaged in stock raising in Lake county he became so popular among the cowboys and ranchers that they elected him to the legislature of Oregon and he served for one term with credit to himself. Frequently he met Indians in his teaming expeditions and more than once he became involved in skirmishes with those that were hostile. Indeed, his entire experience in Oregon was fraught with danger. The small financial returns by no means represented the merited results of manifold perils. In his teaming expeditions from The Dalles to Boise City he took personal risks which none but the bravest of men would face. While his adventures in Oregon were often dangerous and always interesting, they brought him little in the way of permanent advancement until he began the

stock business, in which he was successful, as well as in the sale of the town-site. From 1885 to 1888 he lived at Lakeport, Lake county. During the next two years he raised hops at Hopland, Mendocino county. In 1890 he retired from manual labor, settled in Ukiah, and there remained until his death, August 27, 1912. In every respect a self-made man, he was a type of that fearless, adventurous pioneer element that passed away with the passing of the last frontier. The mother died in Ukiah September 20, 1913.

At a very early age the eldest son in the family, Fernando W. Broback, began to assist in the maintenance of the younger children. As a cowboy he rode the range in Eastern Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Like his father, he was fearless, adventurous, fond of the frontier, skilled with animals and an expert rider. It was not until he came to Ukiah, August 8, 1889, that he turned his attention to business pursuits and relinquished ranching activities. With S. P. Curtis he founded the Ukiah Times, the first issue appearing August 8, 1889. Later he bought the interest of his partner and for four years continued the paper alone. During the period of his management the publication was popularly known as one of the most newsy, interesting and up-to-date papers in the county. After he sold the sheet and the plant he acted as superintendent of the Ukiah Water Company for five years, and since 1906 he has been the proprietor of the Elkhorn hotel in Ukiah.

CHRIST PAULSON.—Big valley is noted for its rich soil and fine horticultural possibilities, and Mr. Paulson was influenced by these advantages in selecting the tract which he is developing into a valuable fruit farm and which is improved by a commodious modern frame residence containing all the comforts possible to a rural home. Upon coming to Lake county in 1906 he bought seventy-six acres from Charles Hendricks and has since taken pride and pleasure in the development of the tract, eight acres of which are now under cultivation to Bartlett pears. The balance is utilized for general crops, of which corn is among the most important and profitable. In the active task of cultivation the owner is assisted by his eldest son, an energetic young man of about twenty years, and he is also benefited by the wise counsel and constant co-operation of his wife, a hospitable, motherly woman, whose kind heart and intelligent mind have brought her many friends, and whose devotion to her family has made their welfare her highest joy.

From nineteen years of age Mr. Paulson has made his home in America, but Norway is his native country, his birth having occurred at Lom Gudbrandsdalen, May 8, 1866. When he landed at Castle Garden in 1884 he did not understand the English language, unfamiliar with American customs and without friends to assist him in getting a start. Chance directed his steps to Amboy, Minn., where he found employment as a section hand. In 1888 he went to North Dakota and continued work as a section hand. Industry and intelligence led to his promotion to be section boss. For seven years he engaged as section foreman on various divisions of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and for five years as foreman he had the supervision of the extra construction gang, with one hundred and fifty to two hundred men under him. After twelve years as foreman he bought three sections of land in North Dakota, embarked in the cattle business, laid out on his property the town-site Beach, from which he cleared \$6,000, and five months after he had bought the land at \$2 per acre sold it for \$5. Encouraged by the successful venture, he bought three sections north of Sentinel Butte and started a cattle ranch, where he had about four hundred head of cattle at times, with perhaps fifty



Mr. & Mrs. Max Hoberg

head of horses. While he was prospered far beyond his hopes when he first came to America, he disliked to maintain a home on the frontier where educational advantages were lacking, and accordingly he disposed of his property in 1906, which year brought him to California. Since then he has owned and operated seventy-six acres in Big valley, which has so greatly increased in value that it could be sold now for twice the amount of his investment. Seven years after he first landed in America he returned to his mother country, making a visit of eight months to the home folks, and while there he was married in Christiania, October 3, 1891, to Miss Anna Gormo, a native of the same vicinity. The year after returning to Dakota they moved to Wibaux, Mont., where Mr. Paulson engaged in railroad work. They are the parents of six children, namely: Paul, who aids in the management of the home farm; Regina, a student in the State Normal School at San Jose, class of 1910; Mary, Harry and Emil, who are students in the Lakeport Union high school; and Clara, who died at the age of four months. The family are of the Lutheran faith and are deeply interested in all religious movements in their locality, besides being identified with educational work and the general development. In politics Mr. Paulson has voted the Republican ticket ever since casting his first presidential ballot, but his life has been so closely devoted to railroading and farming that he has had no leisure for participation in political affairs.

MAX G. HOBERG.—The justly famous "Hoberg Resort" in Cobb valley, Lake county, is one of the most popular vacation spots in that attractive neighborhood. Its reputation has been established upon its merits alone, and the steady increase of patronage from the time it was started, some twenty years ago, in a most unpretentious way, shows that its guests appreciate the many provisions for their comfort and entertainment. The Hobergs have been residents of Lake county since 1885, in which year they moved from their old home in Wisconsin.

Gustav Hoberg, the father of Max G. Hoberg, was a native of Westphalia, Germany, born in 1845, and passed his early life in that country. Crossing the Atlantic to America in 1860, he lived for a short time in Chicago, Ill., and after the breaking out of the Civil war enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. At the expiration of his term he re-enlisted, and served to the close of the struggle, after which he entered the regular army and for several years was engaged in the most arduous duties. His company was sent up to Sitka, Alaska, to guard United States interests after the purchase of that territory from Russia. Returning to the States, he saw frontier service in Idaho, Oregon and California, fighting Indians and meeting with all the adventures and hardships encountered by the troops in those unsettled days. When he went back to Chicago he was employed at various kinds of work, and he was married in that city in the year 1871 to Miss Mathilda Stolzenwald, like himself a native of Germany. Not long afterward they moved up to Wisconsin, settling at New Holstein, in Calumet county, where they lived for a period of twelve years, from 1873 to 1885, during which Mr. Hoberg was engaged in teaching public school. In 1885 he brought his family out to California, settling at once in Cobb valley, Lake county, where he homesteaded a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, in the improvement of which property he passed the remainder of his life. He died very suddenly, May 22, 1895, when in his prime, being only fifty years old, from a stroke of

apoplexy, while at work building a house. Mr. Hoberg had made an excellent start, his intelligent management of his interests having been rewarded with steady success and won him a place among the substantial residents of his locality. Of the family of eight children born to himself and wife, one died in infancy and one when eleven years old, both passing away while they were in Wisconsin. All the children were born at New Holstein except the youngest, Karl, whose birthplace is the Hoberg homestead in Lake county. Max G. is mentioned below. Paul is a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific road and makes his home at Oakland. Helen is the widow of William Athey and makes her home in Oakland. Arthur, of San Francisco, a machinist and automobile expert, married Minnie Martin, of that city. Oscar, also of San Francisco, an employee of the Western Meat Company, married Louise Schroeder. Karl is a clerk in the German bank at San Francisco.

Mrs. Mathilda Hoberg, who is now sixty-six years old, has proved an admirable hostess and able business woman in her management of several features which have helped to sustain the popularity of the "Hoberg resort." The family had many friends who came out from the bay cities to summer there, and it was their suggestion that the Hobergs start a resort. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Hoberg and her eldest son, Max G. Hoberg, commenced the business in a very modest way. The venture was a success from the start, and when George Kammerer, uncle of Max G. Hoberg, retired, they not only bought his interest in the small resort, but also bought his tract of three hundred and twenty acres which adjoined their property. This purchase was made about twelve years ago, and gives them four hundred and seventy acres in one body, besides which they own a tract of eighty acres a quarter of a mile to the north. Mrs. Hoberg and her son have continued their joint interest in the property and business, which they conduct under the firm name of Mrs. M. Hoberg & Son.

The development of the resort has been a notable instance of the attractions which real merit presents. From a small beginning, with no definite intention of engaging in the business to the extent they are now interested, the Hobergs found their guests increasing yearly, and additional facilities were needed to care for them properly. This they do from the time they arrive at the Hoberg station, a quaint rustic structure which gives visitors a pleasant introduction to the enjoyments of the estate itself, to which they are taken by stage. A complete establishment has grown up in response to the demand for accommodations, there being now room for about one hundred guests, and the capacity is usually taxed throughout the season, which extends from May 1st to October 1st. Six roomy houses furnish ample quarters, the dining hall will seat eighty people comfortably, and for amusement places there are tents with board platforms, and a social hall for music and dancing. Mrs. M. Hoberg and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Max G. Hoberg, oversee the cooking and table service personally, and nothing is neglected to make the meals wholesome and attractive. To insure supplies of high-class food they keep a herd of cattle and two hundred hens, have a fine apple orchard and horticultural and vegetable gardens, and aim to set before their guests the best the market affords, their table being known for its excellence. There are numerous mountain springs on the property, affording an abundant supply of pure water, and the resort lies in sight of Cobb mountain, which is sometimes snow-capped far into the summer. The swimming pool, nicely

concreted, is about ten minutes' walk from the dining hall, and is one of the features of the place which have found great favor. Groves and orchard add to its other attractions, and altogether it combines the advantages of country life with modern conveniences in a most gratifying way. The long distance telephone places it in quick communication with the outside world. About twenty-five acres of the Hoberg property is devoted to the raising of hay and grain, but the resort business leaves little time for agriculture during the summer season.

Max G. Hoberg, popularly known as "Max" to the guests he has entertained for so many seasons, at present has the management of the "Hoberg Resort" and property. He was born September 15, 1873, at New Holstein, Wis., and was a boy of twelve when he came with the family to Lake county, where he has since had his home. Though he attended school to some extent after they settled in Cobb valley, he had to commence work early, and he has led an energetic life. Much of the improvement of the home property and the growth of the resort may be attributed to his enterprising ideas and practical application of them, and his personal worth has made him well liked by all who have had dealings with him. Intelligent and attentive to every want of his guests, he has co-operated successfully with his mother in considerate care for their wants, and their appreciation has been shown in continued patronage year after year. Mr. Hoberg has taken special interest in the promotion of good educational facilities for his district, and has served over fourteen years as school director in the Cobb Valley district. Politically he is associated with the Democratic party.

In 1902 Mr. Hoberg married Miss Teresa Bleuss, who was born in Germany and came to San Francisco when a girl of twelve years. Four children have been born to them, namely: George, Paul, Frank and Mathilda.

ROBERT TOCHER.—Among the business men of Middletown who are progressing steadily and deservedly is Robert Tocher, who settled there in 1900 and has since been engaged in general blacksmithing, occupying a position of usefulness which has brought him prosperity and the unqualified respect of all his fellow citizens. From a modest start in life he has worked his way to a substantial place. Besides his business he has acquired a comfortable home property in the town, and a valuable ranch of twenty-five acres on Cobb mountain, six miles northwest, most of which he is planning to set out in fruit, improving his land gradually and systematically as opportunity offers.

Mr. Tocher is a Scotchman by birth, a native of the parish of Tyrie, in Aberdeenshire, son of William and Margaret (Barclay) Tocher, farming people. The father is deceased, and the mother continues to live at the old home in Scotland; she is now seventy-one years old. Of the twelve children born to this couple eight grew to maturity, four sons and four daughters, one of these sons being now deceased. Mrs. Lydia Ross resides in Manitoba; William, of Oakland, Cal., is in the real estate business; Mrs. Margaret Johnson lives in San Francisco; Mrs. Mary McArthur, a widow, makes her home in Oakland.

Robert Tocher was born January 28, 1873, and spent his early life in his native land, remaining there until nineteen years old. He farmed on his father's place until he decided to come to America, in 1892, sailing from Glasgow and arriving at New York in April of that year. His destination

was the Pacific coast, and he continued his journey over the Southern Pacific railroad by way of Washington and New Orleans to San Francisco, which he reached about the middle of April. Farming being the work with which he was familiar, he found employment in a hay field in Contra Costa county, and later at orchard work in Tehama county, following agricultural labor for nine months. Then he entered a blacksmith shop in San Francisco to carry out a long-contemplated plan, blacksmithing and general mechanics having been his desired occupation from boyhood. After completing his apprenticeship, during part of which period he worked for three dollars a week, he broadened his experience by serving in different shops, having worked in thirteen counties in California. On January 1, 1900, he came to Middletown, Lake county, where he has since remained. At that time G. W. Kemp was running the business Mr. Tocher now owns, and he took the young man in as partner, the association lasting for seven years, until Mr. Kemp was elected sheriff in 1907. That year Mr. Tocher bought his partner's interest, and he has since been sole proprietor of the shop, where he has equipment for doing a large variety of machine work, blacksmithing, horseshoeing, general wood work, auto repairing and farm implement repairing. He has also established quite a trade as a dealer in the John Deere agricultural machinery. In 1911 he purchased his present business property on Calistoga street and erected the new shop he now occupies, tearing down the old shop in 1912.

In 1904 Mr. Tocher built his residence in Middletown, a comfortable five-room cottage in the western addition, where he owns seven lots. In 1903 he had made a trip back to Scotland, returning to this country in 1904, and the following year his bride, like himself a native of Scotland, joined him in America. They were married at San Francisco in June, 1905, and took possession of the home he had prepared at Middletown, where they are highly esteemed by the many who know them. They have three children, Lionel, Margaret Helen and James Robert. Mrs. Tocher made a visit to Scotland in 1913-14, Mr. Tocher joining her in the summer of 1914, and after a visit of three months at the old home he returned to Middletown, anxious to resume the management of his business and take his place as a citizen in forwarding the interests of the community.

Some time ago Mr. Tocher invested in twenty-five acres of ranch land on Cobb mountain, six miles northwest of Middletown, and he expects to have twenty acres of this in fruit, at present having seven hundred trees set out, apples, pears and prunes, eighty to an acre. He also has sixty black walnut trees. The work of clearing and improving is progressing finely, and the property is increasing in value yearly.

Mr. Tocher has interested himself in the various organizations of the community and is well known in fraternal and church circles, being secretary of Friendship Lodge No. 150, I. O. O. F., at Middletown, and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is serving as a member of the board of school trustees. On national political issues he is a Republican, but he believes in supporting the best principles, no matter what party espouses them, and he is very much in favor of the Prohibition movement. His position on all moral questions is never in any doubt, and he endeavors to support such measures as will make for the general good, having the courage of his convictions in taking a stand for good government and clean homes. He has the strength of mind and high sense of honor characteristic of the race from which he



John S. Hogshead

springs, and is not afraid to express his opinions when necessary. Strong, honorable, clear-headed and reliable, he has become a public-spirited citizen of his adopted land in every sense of the term.

JOHN SAMUEL HOGSHEAD, M. D.—It was not the privilege of Dr. Hogshead to enjoy in youth any advantage except such as his own industry and ambition made possible. While destiny had not surrounded him with the means of large accomplishments, he had been endowed with the priceless heritage of good family and patriotic ancestry, and owes much to his inheritance of high principles of honor from bygone generations. Of Virginian birth, born November 2, 1862, from the age of four years until eighteen he made his home in Washington county in the Old Dominion, where he attended the public schools, and for two years was a student in Liberty Hall Academy. During the spring of 1881 he came with his mother to California and established a home at Ukiah, Mendocino county, where his first employment took him to a logging camp. When winter forced the camp to stop operations he went to the old Rowleson ranch as an employe, returning in the spring of 1882 to Ukiah, where he worked in a nursery until the fall of 1884. His excellent education enabled him to pass the teachers' examination successfully and in the winter of 1884-85 he engaged as teacher of the Bell valley school. A business course in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, concluding with his graduation in 1886, was followed by his return to Mendocino county to take up teaching in Sherwood valley. Later he taught in other districts and then became principal of the Mendocino grammar school and during this time served acceptably as a member of the county board of education. It was not until 1894 that he relinquished teaching for the study of medicine. Meanwhile, during a visit to Virginia he had married, November 11, 1890, Miss Nellie Gray, who was born in Washington county, that state, May 27, 1867. Their eldest child, Laurens Gray, was born August 12, 1891, and died March 12, 1892. The only daughter, Helen, born August 19, 1893, is now a student in the University of California. The only living son, John Samuel, Jr., was born June 30, 1902, and is now attending the Covelo schools.

A long-cherished desire, whose fruition had been delayed through the necessity of immediate employment, led Mr. Hogshead to give up teaching, in which he had been very successful, and enter the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, where he was a student from 1894 to 1896. Medical studies were continued in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, Mo., from which in 1898 he returned to California to resume teaching as a means of temporary support. Returning to St. Louis as soon as possible, he resumed his studies in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which in 1899 he received the degree of M. D. Graduation was followed by a visit back to Virginia, where he spent a year at the old home place and among the friends of his youth. Returning to California in 1900 he practiced for a short time at Laytonville, Long valley, Mendocino county. Next he engaged as surgeon in the Fort Bragg hospital. For two years, dating from 1905, he acted as superintendent of the Mendocino county hospital, resigning from that post to accept the position of physician of the Round Valley Indian reservation, where he remained for two and one-half years. Since leaving the reservation he has practiced in Round valley and has made his home in Covelo, where he takes a leading part in local affairs. In 1907, on his arrival at Covelo, he purchased the drug store from Dr. Liftchild and since has

carried on the business in connection with his practice. Since 1902 he has been a member of the Democratic county central committee of Mendocino county and has always taken a prominent part in politics. For six years he served as a director of the Round Valley high school. In religious views he and his family are of the Presbyterian faith and are earnestly devoted to the welfare of the church.

WILLIAM MORRIS.—There are few families even among those who ventured earliest to California who have had lives so crowded with events of interest as the Morris family, and a mere narration of their experiences, without any attempt at embellishment, would give a vivid picture of the trials and hazards which accompanied the beginnings of development in the west. Rev. Milton Morris, father of William Morris, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church for fifty years, and he married a daughter of Rev. N. B. Dodge, who commenced his missionary labors in the middle west, among the Osage Indians, in the early twenties of the last century. Thus to the usual adventures which fall to the lot of those who establish their homes in new settlements were added the privations and sacrifices of those who devote themselves to the uplifting of their fellows, and the records they have left may well be a source of pride and inspiration to their descendants, or indeed to any who read the story.

The Morris family is one of the "First Families" of Virginia, and Milton Morris was born at Lynchburg, that state. He was but two years old when his father died, after which the family moved to Knoxville, Tenn., where the boy was reared. From his earliest years he was trained in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church, and early became a local preacher of that denomination, receiving a license when twenty-one years old. Not long afterward he went west to labor among the Osage Indians at the Boudinot Mission in southeastern Kansas, which had been established in 1827 by Rev. N. B. Dodge, and in the year 1831 he married Sarah Dodge. They were the first white couple to be married within the boundaries of what is now the state of Kansas. Of their life and labors, something will be found in the narrative which follows, taken from an account which was written January 9, 1893, by Mrs. "Sally" Morris, then in her eighty-second year and a resident of St. Helena, Napa county, Cal. It is sufficient here to record that a family of nine children were born to them, namely: Thomas, John Milton, Sarah, Newell, Nathaniel Brown, William, Lucy, Harriet and Edward, of whom only Harriet and William survive, the former a resident of Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal.; she is the widow of Joseph Tracy.

In the winter of 1821, when Mrs. Morris was but nine years old, her father's family was one of a party consisting of ten families and five unmarried lady teachers sent out by the American Board of Foreign Missions to establish a mission among the Osage Indians, her father, Rev. N. B. Dodge, of Underhill (formerly of Barre), Vt., being chosen general superintendent. The Dodges set out in hired wagons for New York City, where they were to meet the rest of the missionaries. After a week's delay at New York on account of Mrs. Dodge's illness, they went by steamer to Philadelphia, where they set out in large crooked-bed wagons (difficult to get in and out of) for their journey across the Allegheny mountains to Pittsburgh. The roads were bad, old and young were uncomfortably cooped up together, and they were glad, upon coming to long hills, to accept the driver's invitation to get out to walk, which exercise involved none of the "seasickness" brought on by the motion and

stiffness of the tightly covered wagons. Each day's trip had to be so long as to bring the party to certain houses along the road, and one day Sally determined to walk as far as the teams went. The distance was twenty-two miles, and she was so footsore the next day that she never attempted the feat again.

In due time the party reached Pittsburgh, where two keelboats awaited them which had been built for their voyage down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, Missouri and Osage rivers. They started with two captains and twelve hired men, making good time, and stopping at the principal towns for supplies. One man fell overboard and was drowned, and at Marietta, Ohio, they buried Mrs. Samuel Newton and her infant child—the first break in the mission families, and the only serious calamity to mark the trip down the Ohio. It was different ascending the Mississippi and Missouri. Cordelles (long towing ropes) were rolled up and placed in skiffs, which went up the river the length of the rope. After it was fastened to a tree all hands would pull "for life" until the tree was reached, and the process would then be repeated. The greater part of the way long poles were used to propel the boats upstream, or all hands would get hold of the brush and pull for some island or bar. They frequently got caught on these bars, for half days at a time. While they were toiling up the Missouri in this fashion Sally fell in the water, and had gone under the third time when one of the men dived after her and caught her by the hair, and with the assistance of two other men, with skiffs, brought her apparently lifeless to the keels, where she was resuscitated by Dr. Belcher, the physician of the party. After four months of river travel they arrived as far up the Big Osage as their keelboats could go, stopping at a place called Rapidecaw, fifteen miles below where the town of Papinsville, Mo., is now located. Their mission, which they named Harmony Mission, was to be on the banks of the Big Osage one mile from what is now Papinsville, and all their goods had to be unloaded and conveyed this distance of fifteen miles in skiffs (or rowboats). The Indians were swarming on the banks and none of the party could understand a word they spoke, nor could any of the Indians understand them. Eventually they found a white man by the name of Bill Williams, living among the Indians, who was hired as interpreter, and with his assistance they were able to proceed with their arrangements for getting settled. They accomplished the task of moving up to Harmony in the month of August, 1821, and pitched their tents after seven months of travel between Vermont and their destination, near what is now Papinsville, in Bates county, Mo. Then a man was sent back to the settlement to hire men to come out to put up the necessary log cabins and help care for the sick. While they were living in the tents the little two-year-old son of Rev. Mr. Dodge died, having been sick all the way from New York. Three more of the party died before the cabins were ready, Mrs. Montgomery and child and Mr. Seely, their wagonmaker.

The houses were of logs, sixteen feet square, cabin joined to cabin in a long row. The roofs were of shakes (clapboards as they called them) weighted down with heavy logs, and the doors also were made of shakes. Each cabin had one small window. Though these little dwellings were humble they seemed very secure after the long journey in which sickness and death were added to their ordinary hardships, and the missionaries were eager to begin their work. A larger building was put up, the lower part for a schoolroom, the upper part for stores, which consisted chiefly of clothes for the Indian children, and after the latter were properly dressed they attended school in the same room as the children of the white people who had come out to help

them. Mrs. Morris learned to speak the Osage language just as well as English.

All of the mission party ate at the same table. Their "coffee" was made of parched wheat, sweetened with honey, as long as the meal lasted. At last their flour and meal gave out, and then they had two large iron kettles put up in an arch which served to boil their hominy in. It had to be boiled every day, to be sweet, and for six months they had nothing else to live on—not a morsel of bread in all that time. They used to say the mission ought to be called "Hominy" instead of Harmony. Nearly all the party became sick and helpless, suffering for want of proper food before they got relief and mills were built.

One day they heard of twin Indian babies being tied together and thrown into the bushes by the Redmen, and rescued them. The girl soon died, but the boy, whom they named Moses, lived for seven years afterward.

With all the disheartening experiences, there were some amusing incidents. Rev. Mr. Montgomery took a trip to the settlements, over one hundred miles away, and having nothing better mounted an ox, which bore him safely; on his return it was whispered that he was in pursuit of a wife, but the narrative does not say how the matter turned out. In this connection it may be related that when it was learned at the Union Mission, among the Little Osage Indians some hundred miles to the south, that there were single ladies at Harmony, the men came up from there and married all but one, taking them to their own mission and leaving Harmony quite destitute of teachers. (Some years afterward, while in charge of Boudinot Mission, Rev. Mr. Dodge returned to Vermont and brought out two more lady teachers for the latter mission, and they had been in the west only a short time when Dr. Leonard Dodge and Nathaniel Dodge, elder brothers of Mrs. Morris, married them.)

In 1827, the Indians being removed to Neosho county, in the southeastern part of Kansas, some sixty miles from Harmony, Rev. Mr. Dodge followed them and established the Boudinot Mission, near the Old Chouteau Agency on the Neosho river. His daughter Sally went with him. After their buildings were completed the fencing around the dwellings had to be made secure against the Indians, with locks on every gate, for the savages would steal at every opportunity. At the Osage Agency, seven miles away from Boudinot, lived the government blacksmith (who did work for the Indians) with his family. One Sunday morning he left his gate unlocked, and up walked twenty Osage warriors, spears in hand, saying to him, "Don't you want to die?" He replied, "No, I've lived through the cholera, and I don't want to die now." At that they ran their spears through him, and he staggered and fell into his wife's arms, expiring instantly. After she had lived two years in this dangerous region, her father preaching and her brother Newell acting as interpreter, Sally Dodge broke down in health and her father sent her back to Harmony, to her married sister's, to recuperate. Remaining there three months, in the meantime she became acquainted with a young man named Milton Morris, just out from Tennessee, and when she returned to Boudinot he accompanied her home. The next day, after Mr. Dodge had preached, he married them, the ceremony taking place in the presence of the family, two hired men and some Indians, and it is presumed they were the first white couple ever married in what is now the state of Kansas.

After their marriage the young couple remained with her father at Boudinot about six months, leaving in the spring of 1832 for Little Osage, Mo.,

where settlers were beginning to come in. They lived in that section of Missouri for nearly twenty years, during which time Mrs. Morris's brother Nathaniel was killed there by Indians, and her brother Newell wounded at the same battle, defending the settlers against an invasion of the Osages. As Mrs. Morris spoke Osage fluently she was often called upon to interpret when trouble arose between the whites and Indians. On one occasion she had to lead fifteen men to the camp of three hundred Osages to order the latter to leave the country. Another time, when her brother Dr. Dodge was in her house, a large warrior of the Osages entered, and drawing his butcher knife from the scabbard made for the Doctor. The latter took up a large fire poker and punched him out of the house, and he left for parts unknown. So they lived in continual dread for years. There was no mill to grind their corn, and flour was unknown in many sections of the country. Frequently Mr. Morris had to go forty or fifty miles to mill, leaving his wife with only two little children. Often there would be no man about the farm. They lived near the river, and when the stream was swollen travelers would halt on the opposite bank and holloa. Mrs. Morris would cross with the canoe, help swim the horses and ferry the men over. Mr. Morris being in poor health half the time, they resorted to many expedients to make a living. They would take their two children in the canoe, hunt and cut bee trees, and gather nuts. Deer and wild turkey were plentiful until the country became settled. After the settlement had been established some time, during the hard period of the forties, there was one entire year in which Mr. and Mrs. Morris saw but one silver dollar, and this, their only piece of money, she earned by making a coat. Mr. Morris was sick most of that year, and Mrs. Morris made forty coats by hand, besides pants and vests, taking her pay in corn, pork, potatoes, jeans, home-made cotton cloth, etc. One year when money was scarce they camped out on the Big Osage bottom, where Mr. Morris cut down pecan trees, and Mrs. Morris and the children gathered the nuts until they had sixty bushels, which they sent to St. Louis and sold for goods, receiving one dollar a bushel. This was all their store bill for a year, and there were then nine in the family.

Toiling thus in sickness and poverty for a period of twenty years, they moved to the state of Iowa, bargaining there for the site upon which Council Bluffs is now located. It was then known as Cainsville. But after he had made the bargain Mr. Morris became alarmed at being in the midst of the Mormons and would not move onto his purchase, there being only about seventeen Gentiles there among a population of between two thousand and three thousand Mormons. They remained two or three years in Iowa, among a population about half Mormon, and all the Gentile meetings of the settlement were held at their home, which was also the stopping place of the preachers, Mr. Morris having been in the active ministry for twelve or fifteen years. From the Otoe Indians they bought the right to move into Nebraska in 1854, and Mr. Morris was the first man to cross the Missouri river into Cass county, that state, in the year named. Here again, among the Otcas, Pawnees and other tribes, Mrs. Morris was frequently left with five or six young children while her husband and older sons hauled corn, flour, bacon and other groceries over the Missouri river from Iowa to supply what was practically a free hotel, the Morrises never charging anything for accommodations, though they often had to make beds all over the floor for travelers. For the first two years the family lived in that section all the religious exercises held in the neighborhood were conducted at their home. There also the first quarterly meeting ever

held in either Kansas or Nebraska was held (see "The Out Posts of Zion," by William H. Good). The Otoes spoke the Osage language well enough so Mrs. Morris could converse with them, and the chiefs from far and near used to come to talk with her. One morning when all the family were away except herself and her son William, then twelve or thirteen years old, and a child still younger, and the only other white person about was a neighbor boy the same age as her own, seven Pawnee warriors approached and wanted her to give them the household utensils. Mrs. Morris sat down in the doorway to prevent them entering, holding her younger child in her arms. The neighbor boy said, "Give them what they want and they will go off," but she refused to give them a thing. When they stepped back to their bows and arrows, and began to spring them as if making ready to shoot, she put down her child, took up a club and made after them. They all jumped the fence and ran from the place, going up near to what is now Plattsmouth, where they ran two white men unaccustomed to Indian ways off their claims.

At this location the family remained about two years, when Mr. Morris sold out to Mr. Cazad, the government surveyor, and in 1857, after burying their son Brown (who died at the age of sixteen years) on the farm, Mr. and Mrs. Morris set out with their belongings for California, crossing the plains with ox teams. They encountered the ordinary incidents and dangers of that trip and arrived in Trinity county in the fall of that year, for the two years following engaging in mining, hotel-keeping and farming there; they sold no intoxicants at their hotel, all the family being teetotalers. Subsequently they resided in Napa county for several years, and meantime, in 1864, the eldest son, Thomas, died at Trinity. It was after this that they went back east, again crossing the plains with ox teams, and spent some time in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, during which time the second son, John, joined them in the Delaware reserve, in Kansas, and came out with them on their return to California, in the spring of 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Morris then settled in Napa county, where they lived principally from that time, about 1879 moving to Mores Creek, that county. She made one visit east by rail. Except for the lack of disturbance by the Indians her life here was as romantic and eventful as ever. After moving to the west she made a trip overland with her husband from the bay of San Francisco to Portland, Oregon, by team, journeyed considerably over the state of Nevada, and made a trip from Napa to Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal. From childhood she had been accustomed to hard work. While at the missions she had to milk ten cows morning and evening, besides helping her mother with the housework, and she considered it an everyday matter to work from morning till night and then sit up sewing until nine or ten o'clock. Except when she was actually bedfast she never kept a servant of any kind, and during all the years she made so many coats, vests and pants she had a family of seven children to care for as well, doing all her own house work. At the time she wrote the article from which these reminiscences are taken she was doing the housework for a family of four, washing, mending and cooking, though in her eighty-second year. She never weighed more than one hundred and thirteen pounds at any time in her life. Mr. Morris died February 4, 1891, when nearly eighty-four years old. With the exception of the memorable trip out to Harmony Mission from the east, his life was fully as eventful as that of his wife. For nearly fifty years he was a minister of the gospel.

William Morris, fifth son of Rev. Milton and Sarah (Dodge) Morris, was born in Bates county, Mo., May 3, 1841, and in his youth had such experiences

as fall to the lot of few. Living on the frontier in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and western Iowa, he had more than one hair's-breadth escape from the cruelties and trickiness of the Indians, as well as the Mormons who were then very numerous in western Iowa, and he was but sixteen when he came out to the coast with his parents. For about two years they lived at Minersville, in Trinity county, in 1859 moving to near St. Helena, in Napa county, where he was engaged in farming until he returned to Minersville in the fall of 1862. There he followed mining, but when in the winter of 1862-63 Massachusetts received permission to enlist a battalion of cavalry in California he joined the organization, on February 16, 1863, becoming a member of Company E, Second Massachusetts Cavalry. The command was transported from San Francisco to Boston at once, by way of Panama, and immediately sent to the front, to the Department of Washington, being attached to the Army of the Potomac, under Colonel Lowell. It was in thirty-two engagements, the first of which was at Ashby Gap, Va., and saw such trying service, with severe losses, that recruits were constantly in demand to keep its ranks filled. Its operations were in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, keeping back Mosby's guerrillas. In August, 1863, Mr. Morris was captured, near Alexandria, Va., in sight of the dome of the capitol, by Mosby's men, was taken to Libby prison and thence over to Belle Isle, and becoming helpless after an attack of measles was carried back to the hospital at Libby. That year he was exchanged, helpless and speechless, and was moved to the hospital at Annapolis, where he improved steadily. When convalescent he received a special order to go to his regiment, which he rejoined at Poolesville, Md., in May, 1864. From that time until the close of the war he served under Sheridan, was discharged July 21, 1865, at Fairfax Court House, Virginia, and paid off at Boston, Massachusetts.

Immediately after receiving his honorable dismissal from the United States service Mr. Morris proceeded to Fremont county, Iowa, where he became a student at Tabor College, attending that institution four months. There he renewed his acquaintance with Miss Susanna Wilson, daughter of Samuel and Martha B. Wilson, of Tabor, Iowa, and they were married, continuing to live in Fremont county until their removal to western Kansas, where Mr. Morris took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which, however, he subsequently abandoned. Thence they came to California, being accompanied by Mrs. Morris's father, and in the year 1891 settled at St. Helena, Napa county, where they made their home for three years. In 1894 they settled in Scotts valley, Lake county, Mr. Morris farming there very successfully until four years ago, when they moved to Lakeport to enjoy in comfortable retirement the rewards of a busy life. He built a substantial residence at the corner of Ninth and Forbes streets, and although he was in rather frail health in his earlier life he is in excellent condition now, well preserved and attending actively to all his affairs. While living in Iowa he became interested in bees and bee culture, and the experience and knowledge he has gathered on this subject has won him considerable fame among apiarists, particularly through the numerous articles he has contributed to journals in various parts of the country. His advice on bee keeping published in the "American Bee Journal," of Chicago, Illinois; the St. Helena (California) Star, and the Falls City (Nebraska) Journal; and his popular articles to the Toledo Blade and to local papers, have made his name well and favorably known in more than one section of the country.

All his life Mr. Morris has held progressive and advanced views on the leading questions of the day. It is a fact that he was only a boy when he prayed for the day when his mother and sister might have the right to vote, and he has lived to see this dream realized and is hoping for the realization of other cherished plans for the betterment of mankind generally. Personally he has never used tobacco in any form, or ever tasted an intoxicant of any kind, and he is a firm believer in total abstinence and an advocate of Prohibition doctrines, looking forward to their ultimate triumph as his father worked for and held to his faith in abolition. Mr. Morris cast his first vote for Lincoln, his second presidential vote for Grant, and for some time he has voted with the Prohibition party. He advocates clean politics as well as right living in all the relations of life, and is ready to fight corruption wherever found. He and his wife and family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) at Lakeport, and their influence is cast with all good movements.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris: Sarah L. is the wife of LaFayette Hendricks, of Lake county, and they have a family of six children, Clarence Clifford, Emma V., Marion L., Etta Marie, Olive Irene and Elzada Louise; Martha Louise married Homer Miner and died when twenty-one years old in Rawlins county, Kansas, leaving one child, which died in infancy; Nellie S. is the wife of S. D. Abercrombie, of Lakeport, and has a family of five children, William (principal of the Middletown grammar school), Robert, Harold, Mabel and Irene; John W., a farmer in Scotts valley, married Ellen Simpson and has two children, Elbert and Eleanor; Harriet Olive, who lives at home, is engaged as a telephone operator; Marietta I. died at Redlands, California, when twenty-six years old, unmarried; Emma Rebecca, living at home, is also a telephone operator; Helen Mercedes, wife of J. W. Curdy, a carpenter, of Lakeport, has two children, James Winfred and Harriet Susanna; Violet died in infancy. Mrs. Morris, the mother of this family, is a most estimable woman, highly thought of among her neighbors.

Samuel Wilson, father of Mrs. Morris, was born in Athens county, Ohio, and there married Martha B. Martin, also a native of that county. They moved west to Iowa when their daughter Susanna (Mrs. Morris) was only nine years old, settling in Fremont county, where Mrs. Wilson died in the year 1877, at the age of sixty-four. A family of seven children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson: James H., Joseph M., Elizabeth, Josiah B., Susanna, Olive and Marietta I. After their daughter Susanna married the parents lived with her, and as previously mentioned Mr. Wilson came with Mr. and Mrs. Morris to California.

JOHN FRANCIS GARNER.—Here in Lake County are few men who have attempted agricultural pursuits on as extensive a scale as Mr. Garner, operations being carried on three-quarters of a mile south of Lower Lake. That Mr. Garner has exceptional business ability has been apparent from the outset of his business career, during which his active temperament has manifested itself in various directions, and at present he is combining numerous interests, mostly of an agricultural nature, but requiring adequate commercial knowledge and management for their complete success. Mr. Garner's mastery of the agricultural principles and details of his work is the more remarkable when it is known that he has acquired it all since he settled at his present place—only about ten years ago. The several important enterprises he has swung since would alone justify his being classed among the foremost factors



John F. Garner

in the prominence attained by Lake county as a producing region worthy of more than passing note.

John F. Garner is not the first of his family to win notice in this section for conspicuous business talent. His father, John R. Garner, now living at Upper Lake, is the head of a prosperous family, which has been well and favorably known since he established himself here in 1881, and they are the owners of the Garner Stock Farm at Arabella, in Long valley, Lake county, a very valuable property comprising two thousand acres, which they hold as a corporation, of which John F. Garner is treasurer. John R. Garner and his wife, Aramanta (Roberts) Garner, were both born in Missouri, and both came to California when young, Mr. Garner making the journey by ox teams. He was one of the first settlers in Napa valley, whence he removed to Lake county, which has since been his home. His wife died a year ago at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Garner were married in California, and they became the parents of eleven children, eight of whom survive, viz.: Thomas, who lives at Ukiah; Joseph, of Santa Rosa; John F., our subject; Louis, a resident of Arizona; Fred, living on the Garner Stock Farm, Long valley, and Lloyd, Leland and Florence (Mrs. Woodson), all of Upper Lake.

John F. Garner was born at Oakville, Napa county, on the 25th of July, 1871, and passed his early life in that region, coming with the family to Lake county in the year 1881. He was given an excellent public school education, graduating from the Arabella grammar school, and until he started out on his own account was employed in assisting with the numerous duties about the home ranch, a valuable preparation for any line of work. About 1897, some five years prior to his marriage, he started a butcher business at Lower Lake, and continued it for seven years, until he came to this large ranch about two years following his marriage. The butcher business was a profitable experience for him, growing and prospering steadily under his management, and he made a name for executive ability and good judgment which gained him the confidence of those with whom he had dealings. Though he has not since been actively engaged in this line, he still retains an interest in it, being a heavy stockholder in the corporation known as the Lake County Meat and Produce Company, and acting as one of the directors of that concern.

Mr. Garner gave up the butcher business to take charge of the five-thousand-acre ranch just south of Lower Lake, which he leases from G. E. B. Wrey, of London, well known in Lake county, of which he was formerly a resident. Ever since he undertook operations here Mr. Garner has displayed a degree of enterprise which would insure results in any field of endeavor. Through his well-directed efforts he has become one of the most extensive farmers and stockmen in the county, and his work has not only been of value to him, but has helped to elevate all local interests and give this vicinity prestige and reputation. Beginning with no special knowledge of the requirements for successful orchard and vineyard work, he has studied while he planted and gathered, has adapted the best of others' methods and invented many of his own, and he is now considered a first-class farmer, vineyardist and horticulturist. He has gone beyond the production of fruit, and has become a manufacturer of wine, in which he has established a business of extensive proportions. The apple orchard covers one hundred acres, his vineyard forty acres, and from their yield he produces twenty-four thousand gallons annually of two popular brands of wine, Zinfandel and Golden Shasta.

Eight thousand cases of apples were shipped in the year 1912, while in 1914 the yield is thirty thousand sacks, which will be dried. For the purpose a new dryer has been built, in which a process of artificial sulphuring and drying is carried on, its capacity being fifty thousand pounds of green fruit per week.

Mr. Garner's record has attracted attention and proved an incentive to a number of ambitious growers. Besides his orchard and vineyard, Mr. Garner has two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation in general farm crops, leaving forty-six hundred acres for range land. His stock usually consists of about two hundred head of cattle, one hundred hogs, forty head of horses and mules, two hundred sheep and a large flock of poultry. As above noted, Mr. Garner is treasurer of the corporation which owns and runs the Garner Stock Farm, and which was organized about eighteen years ago.

It may readily be judged that with all his private interests Mr. Garner has had little time for public concerns, and though he is deeply solicitous in such matters, whether they affect the home locality or the welfare of the nation, he confines his activity to supporting the men he considers best fitted to handle them. Office holding has no attraction for him personally. He has been a Republican in political sentiment. For some time he has held membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in whose work he has taken an active part, and he is very popular in the fraternity; with his wife he also belongs to the Rebekah degree of the order.

Mr. Garner's marriage to Miss Clara Graham took place at Lower Lake, March 30, 1902, and they have had a family of four children: Irvin, who is now ten years old; Roy, nine years old; a child which died in infancy, and Carroll, three years old. The three boys are sturdy, promising lads. Mrs. Garner's pleasant personality has won her many friends in the vicinity. She is a native of Melvern, Osage county, Kans., and was three years old when her parents, Samuel and Augusta Booth Graham, natives of Canada and Iowa, respectively, came to California some thirty years ago. Their first location was at Guerneville, but they soon came to Lake county, in 1883, farming here until their return to Santa Rosa, where they are now residing. They had a family of five children: Ireton, whose headquarters are in Santa Rosa; Clara, Mrs. John F. Garner; Hazel, Mrs. Young of Hopland; Grace, of Oakland, and Lloyd, the last named deceased.

JOHN BRIEN.—A native of New Brunswick, and descended from good old Irish stock, John Brien has been a resident of Mendocino county since 1863, his father having preceded him to California by almost twenty years and being one of the true pioneers of Mendocino county, where he lived for many years. Mr. Brien has been engaged in some phase of the lumbering business for practically his entire residence in California, and has been in the employ of several of the leading companies in the region. He is one of the oldest citizens in this section, and is highly honored and respected for his splendid qualities of heart and mind, as well as for his enterprise and industry. Recently he has retired from active participation in business life, and is living quietly at his home on Little Lake street, in Mendocino.

Mr. Brien was born in Marimachia, New Brunswick, April 10, 1844. His father, James Brien, a native of Dublin, Ireland, came to New Brunswick when a young man, and there he married Elizabeth Keaton, also a native of Ireland, born in Queens county. They resided for many years with their

family at Old Town, Me., where Mr. Brien, Sr., was a river driver. In 1854 he came to California, making the long journey by way of Cape Horn, on the sailing vessel Edward Stanley, eight months being required for the trip. He came first to Albion, Mendocino county, where he was employed as a woodsman for many years. Later he sent for his family, and together with his wife passed his last days in Mendocino, passing away at the age of seventy-six, while death found Mrs. Brien at the age of seventy years.

Of a large family of children, John Brien was the third eldest. He was reared at Old Town, Me., where he attended the public school. When he was sixteen years of age he went to work on the river as a log driver, working at this until he came to California to join his father in 1863. He left New York in April, sailing on the Ocean Queen to Panama, and crossing the Isthmus, made the trip up the coast to San Francisco on the Golden Age, where he took one of the smaller coast vessels to Mendocino. Here the young man worked in the woods, first near Albion for three years, and then with the Mendocino Lumber Company. In 1867 he was given a position in the Mendocino Lumber Company's mill as tally man, which position he held for five years. Later he became a sawyer, having charge of the large circular saws, and later was transferred to the outside work, being given a position in the logging camp. He was a log hauler with this company for thirty-three years, until he resigned his position to retire from active participation in the business world, October 13, 1913. Since that time he has been living quietly at his home, enjoying the well earned rest that many years of fruitful toil have earned him.

The marriage of Mr. Brien took place in Mendocino July 22, 1874, uniting him with Miss Mary Cooney, born in St. Peters Bay, Prince Edward Island, and who came to California in 1877. She is the daughter of James and Mary (Leahey) Cooney, natives of Ireland. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Brien were born six children, all of whom are living save two, Mary E. and Clarence. Of the others John Andrew is in the internal revenue service at San Francisco; Ellen T., now Mrs. Albert Henningsen, residing in Eureka, was a teacher in Mendocino county schools before her marriage; James Albert is teaching in the grammar school of Mendocino; and Beatrice J. is a graduate of Mendocino high school, class of 1914. The children were all graduates of the Mendocino high school, and Albert and Mrs. Ellen Henningsen also graduated from the San Jose State Normal.

Aside from the many friendships which Mr. Brien has formed during his many years of service in the lumber industry, he has a wide circle of friends in Mendocino. He is a Republican in his political views and a staunch party man, although he was never an aspirant for public office.

GEORGE GOLDEN.—The appearance of Fort Bragg at the time of the arrival of Mr. Golden in the fall of 1887 presented a startling contrast to that of the present day. On every hand the dense redwood forests extended back from the shore line toward the distant mountains and a few small houses on the water front constituted the only indication of a city in the making. There was much, however, to interest a man who had traveled widely through the west and who understood the enormous value of the timber tracts in this region. Attracted by the prospects of the new town, he chose it as the scene of his future efforts and since has been identified with various enterprises of local importance. During the first twenty-three years of his life he had lived in Michigan, having been born in Parma, Jackson county, that state. July

21, 1863. Upon coming to the west he had spent a year in Oregon in or near Portland and a year at Truckee, Nevada county, Cal., coming from the latter place to Fort Bragg in September, 1887. There he has since been identified with community development and with his wife, who was a Miss Ellen Hewitt, a native of Pennsylvania, he has a large circle of long-established and old-time friends.

Like many of the people living in Fort Bragg, Mr. Golden has had employment with the Union Lumber Company. During youth he had learned the trade of a carpenter and this made him helpful in the early upbuilding of the town. Not only did he build many cottages, but he also hauled the lumber for the erection of hotels and business blocks and maintained an active part in the early material development of his chosen town. He is a director in the First National Bank of Fort Bragg, as well as the First Bank of Savings of Fort Bragg. Always staunch in support of Democratic principles, he was elected constable on the regular party ticket and for fourteen years also served as city marshal. The fraternal orders have received his hearty co-operation. For some years he has served as a trustee of the Eagles, and is a member of Fort Bragg Lodge No. 360, I. O. O. F., of which he has been trustee, besides which he holds office as secretary of Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M. He was made a Mason in Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and has been secretary of the lodge since July 25, 1904. He is a member of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M.

DICKSON STEPHEN SHATTUCK.—The twentieth century is an age of specialization. Forever gone are the days when one mind embraced every department of a gigantic business or one pair of hands constructed every part of an intricate machine. Perhaps it was a happy accident that caused Mr. Shattuck to specialize in the dairy industry when he was yet a mere youth. Certain it is that he was guided thereby into a business for which he was well qualified by natural abilities and temperament. Liking the work, it has been somewhat easy and decidedly interesting for him to concentrate his attention upon its details. He has become familiar with every department of dairying. Few surpass him in judgment as to milch cows. An instantaneous decision that resembles instinct enables him to select the best head in any large herd. Furthermore, he understands thoroughly the best methods of the care of the milk and the manufacture of butter. Any modern convenience that aids in supplying pure milk to customers he adopts without delay and his equipment leaves nothing to be desired as to sanitation and convenience.

Not only does Mr. Shattuck claim the distinction of being a native son, but in addition he is proud of the fact that all of his life has been passed in the same section of California. The lure of the gold mines attracted his father, David O. Shattuck, across the plains from Mississippi during the summer of 1850, but after mining without success he turned his attention to viticulture and farming. The son, Dickson S., was born in Sonoma county, near old Sonoma, September 3, 1854. When he was seventeen years old he went with other members of the family to Bachelor valley, Lake county, and there he and his father established a dairy in 1888. After the death of the father Mr. Shattuck closed out the dairy interests and began to work in the mines of Shasta county. A year later he returned to Ukiah and secured employment on a ranch. During 1909 he established a milk route in Ukiah. Six months later he took into partnership his brother, James, and



Mr. & Mrs. D. O. Skattum

the two have built up a trade of such volume that at the present time they retail one hundred gallons of milk daily, besides large quantities of cream. Their headquarters are at 1126 West Perkins street. An experience of ten years as a butter-maker in Lake county gives Mr. Shattuck a thorough acquaintance with that branch of the dairy industry, but since establishing the milk route at Ukiah he has found little time to devote to the manufacture of butter, it being necessary to give the very closest attention to the care of the milk and the selling of the same. In his dairy cleanliness and sanitation have been made the cardinal virtues. The cement floor is maintained in spotless condition, the cooling vats are ideally clean, and the same may be said of every article with which the milk comes in contact, so that customers are assured of purity and cleanliness, while in addition the high quality and uniform excellence of the product creates satisfaction among the large and growing body of customers.

Mr. Shattuck's first marriage occurred in Lake, uniting him with Clara Hartford, who died in San Francisco leaving one son, William J., of Ukiah. His second marriage was solemnized in Ukiah April 30, 1890, and united him with Mrs. Laura (Saunders) Sloper, a native of Calaveras county. Her father, William Saunders, came from Pennsylvania to California when he was twenty-two years of age and became a merchant and miner. Her mother was Mary Ellen Moore, a native of Andrew county, Mo., who crossed the plains when five years old, in 1849, with her parents, and is now residing with Mrs. Shattuck. The latter was reared and educated in Mendocino county. By her first marriage she had three children, Martin A.; Inez, Mrs. Pettit; and Harold, who was accidentally killed by a playmate when he was fifteen years old. Mrs. Shattuck is identified with the Rebekahs and is a member of the Christian Church, while Mr. Shattuck is a Methodist.

CHARLES MIDDLETOWN HARGRAVE.—The task of placing under cultivation a large tract of raw land is not easy in any part of the country and Mr. Hargrave can attest to its hardships, for he spent years of his earlier life in developing a ranch of five hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land. That he has been successful in the effort is proved by even the most casual glance at his large farm situated two and one-half miles north of Mendocino in the county of that name. Stock-raising has aided him in making the tract a profitable investment. General farming also has rewarded his industry and energy. The assistance of his family, supplementing his own incessant labor and intelligent perseverance, has enabled him to bring the land to its present thrifty condition. Although he had no capital with which to start out for himself, nor did he even possess the advantage of a thorough education, he has made good through his own force of character and determination of will, and now he occupies a place among the progressive farmers of the county.

Born in Indiana October 17, 1843, Charles Middletown Hargrave was only one year old when his parents, John B. and Adeline (Woods) Hargrave, who were natives of Kentucky, removed to Texas and settled near the Red river. In a short time the family removed to the then territory of Oklahoma, leaving there in 1853 for California. The trip was made across the plains with ox-teams and wagons. Owing to constant danger from the Indians, much of the traveling was done by night, which made the journey one of unusual privation and difficulty. At the expiration of six months they arrived in Yolo

county. A location was made on Cache creek six miles from the mouth of the canyon. While living on that ranch the boy was sent to school for a short time, but in the main he is self-educated. Experience and observation have taught him much and through his own efforts he has become a well-informed man. When his parents came to Mendocino county in 1855 they settled about two miles south of Mendocino City, where he rented what is now the Kent place from Lloyd Bell. Later they moved to the Coombs place near Albion and from there to Navarro Ridge. Until 1866 he remained with them. Since then he has earned his own way in the world. Beginning with 1867 he made his home on the present ranch two and a half miles north of Mendocino, where in the long period of his occupancy he has made all of the improvements now to be seen on the property. The ranch lies for a mile along the ocean, north of Russian Gulch. At the same time he has given his influence to the general upbuilding of the community.

Mr. Hargrave was married in Mendocino City in 1867 to Miss Annie Flannigan, who was born in Ireland but who was raised in Boston, Mass. She came to California in 1866, and passed away on the home place in 1912. Eight children were born to their union: Agnes, Mrs. Thompson, of Fort Bragg; Walter, a dentist and principal of the Covelo public schools; Edwin, a teacher in the high school at Vacaville; Amy, now Mrs. Anderson, a teacher in the Mitchell district; Maude, Mrs. Agnew, of Fort Bragg; Ollie, Mrs. Chauncy Baker, of Fresno; Charles, a mining engineer, but now assisting his father on the ranch; and Rose, now Mrs. Walters, of Irmulco.

In politics Mr. Hargrave has been an active worker in the Democratic party, but no partisanship appears in his support of progressive enterprises. Patriotic citizenship and not party spirit appears in his advocacy of beneficial measures. He belongs to that fine class of pioneers whose labors have been of permanent benefit to the agricultural advancement of the county.

CAROLUS MALCOLM WALKER.—The bravery with which he has met misfortune and the determination he has exhibited in the face of obstacles entitle Mr. Walker to the respect of associates and to a high standing among the honored citizens of Mendocino county. Descended from a long line of Scotch ancestors and himself a native of the shire of Perth, born June 23, 1862, he had the advantages in youth of the local schools, but at an early age left school in order to serve an apprenticeship to the trade of wood-carver, for which he showed considerable talent. However, his desire to follow the sea was so great that at the expiration of three years devoted to apprentice work, he left Scotland to sail the high seas and for seven years he was employed on large freight steamers. From 1880 to 1885 he spent in South Africa, two years employed in Kimberly, two years in different parts of South Africa, and one year on the coast. A voyage during 1891 brought him to the United States and thence to Canada. The steamer sailed down the St. Lawrence river to the great lakes, where, instead of returning to Great Britain, he remained to take up work on the lake steamers. In 1892 he proceeded to California and found employment in the construction of a dam on the Tuolumne river. This proved a most unfortunate task, for in the course of his duties he met with a serious accident and lost one limb. It was some time before he recovered from the effects of the injury. As soon as able to get around once more, he went to San Francisco and devoted himself to learning the business of photography. The decision to learn such work was influenced



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by the fact that it was no longer possible for him to engage in active manual work of any kind.

Having completed the study of photography Mr. Walker opened a studio at Greenwood, Mendocino county, in 1895, and here he has since remained, not only doing the local work in the line of photography, but in addition for eight years filling the office of justice of the peace at Cuffey's Cove township, having been elected to the office in 1906 and re-elected in 1910, also serving as notary public. On March 25, 1904, he successfully passed an examination in optometry before the state board of examiners and was licensed to practice, but in the main he has devoted his attention to photography. Politically he votes with the Republican party. Mr. Walker is an example of what can be accomplished by application and perseverance, and has accomplished success in his chosen calling in spite of handicaps that may arise. He has an enviable record in his profession as well as for his services as magistrate, allowing only fairness to rule all of his acts and decisions. All in all his is a record that young men would do well to emulate.

JOHN DANIEL BROWER.—A brief vacation period spent in Mendocino county during 1871 while he was yet a student in school convinced Mr. Brower that there were opportunities here for the development of profitable stock interests. Later travel through other parts of the state convinced him that this section is difficult to surpass from the standpoint of stock-raising. The climatic conditions keep large herds and flocks in health. The products of the soil are such as to favor the stock business. With sagacious investment in stock and prudent oversight in their care, a satisfactory return on the investment may be predicted, and such has been the experience of Mr. Brower, whose holdings in the Potter valley are utilized principally for stock. A man of decidedly progressive spirit, he was one of the very first in his locality to successfully obtain water by gravity for irrigation; this feat was accomplished through the building of a dam across the stream and when water had been secured he placed forty acres of his farm under cultivation to alfalfa, since which time he has embarked in dairying on a small scale. His father, also John Daniel Brower, born in Paterson, N. J., was a carpenter by trade. In 1849 he was one of the two hundred and five that bought the sailer Robert Bound and brought her around Cape Horn with a cargo for San Francisco. The party left New York in January of 1849, and reached San Francisco in the following August. Mr. Brower was among the first of those who settled in Alameda, locating there in 1851. He married Mrs. Charity (Bennett) Wilcox, a native of England.

Alameda is the native California home of Mr. Brower and November 2, 1854, the date of his birth. Fair educational advantages were given to him, for besides the public schools he attended the Alameda Academy and later the Doyen Academy, while at the age of eighteen he took a course at Heald's Business College. The commercial course was completed in 1873 and the same year he became manager of the farm of his father in Potter Valley, Mendocino county, where he specialized with sheep. Soon he began to build up a flock of his own, but in 1882 he sold his stock to his father and moved to Santa Rosa. During the next year he traveled in various parts of the state, looking for a satisfactory location. In the end he decided that Mendocino county offered advantages equal to those of other localities. Returning in 1883, he purchased land adjacent to the property of his father. The former owner, Mr. Maze, had commenced to improve the two hundred

acres, but the greater part of the improvements have been made by the present owner, who through the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock has made the farm a profitable investment.

Besides the oversight of his farm and stock Mr. Brower served for a number of years as a director of the mercantile establishment in Potter Valley, also was a member of the board of trustees of the town of Potter Valley for four years and trustee for eight years in the Union school district. Movements for good roads and bridge-building, brought about by public subscriptions, have received his staunch support, for he recognizes that they are indispensable to community progress. In politics he is an independent Republican. He was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Casimir Lodge No. 25, O. E. S., and the Potter Valley grange. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His marriage, in Santa Rosa December 20, 1877, united him with Miss Jessie Eliza Patterson, who was born in Omro, Winnebago county, Wis., and received her education in the public schools and Ripon College. After completing her studies she devoted several years to teaching music both in Wisconsin and California. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brower, namely: John Daniel, of Pacific Grove; Jessie Irene, Mrs. R. E. Dashiell, of Scotts Valley, Lake county; Hazel Edith, who died in 1906; Stella Mary, Mrs. McGuffin, of Tucson, Ariz.; Lewis Conklin, who died in 1903; Edward Patterson; Mabel Jane; Marjorie Lael; Nina, deceased; and Josephine Dorothy. Mrs. Brower's father, L. C. Patterson, was president of the New London (Wis.) Bank. He came with his family to California and settled in Santa Rosa in 1876, establishing a mercantile business there which engaged his attention until he gave it up to establish a stock business in Eastern Oregon, where he passed away.

CHARLES MCKINLEY.—The McKinley ranch in Loconoma valley, northwest of Middletown, has the distinction of being the oldest improved farm in Lake county occupied continually from the time of its original settlement to the present by one family. The widow and three of the children of George E. McKinley, who was the first permanent white settler in the valley, live there now. In the course of a successful life the late Mr. McKinley acquired a number of valuable interests, and his various business affairs are being continued by his sons, who have incorporated under the name of McKinley Brothers for the more convenient management of the estate. The Callayomi Flour Mills and the Callayomi & Middletown Electric Light & Power Company are among the enterprises controlled by this concern, as well as the McKinley ranch, which is on the Middletown road about three and a half miles from that town.

George E. McKinley was a native of New Brunswick, born August 9, 1837. When he was five years old his parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, where they resided until 1849, then settling on a farm near by, upon which they remained until 1852. That year George E. McKinley crossed the Rocky mountains, and for four years was employed in the stock business. In 1856 he came to California, and after a few months spent in Plumas county proceeded to Lake county, arriving in December of that year. Before long he went into Napa valley, but returned in the summer of 1857 and settled on the place in Loconoma valley which has since been known as the McKinley ranch. Its three hundred and twenty acres comprise valuable hay, grain, grazing and timber lands, which became highly developed and productive

under his intelligent care. Many years before his death he bought from Andrew Rocca the flour mills now known as the Callayomi flour mills, which had been built in 1887 by Mr. Rocca, and the McKinleys in about 1906 installed the water power and electric light plant at the mill which furnish light and power to Middletown.

Mr. McKinley led an earnest and useful life, and the example of his industry and unpretentious but worthy efforts was a permanent influence for good in his community. His kindly attitude toward all his fellow men, his hospitable nature and neighborliness, attracted the regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and the high standing he enjoyed was due as much to his sterling personal qualities as to the material success which rewarded his work. He was a consistent member of the Church of Latter Day Saints of Jesus Christ, to which faith his family also adhere.

On December 10, 1862, Mr. McKinley married Miss Caroline Springston, a native of Pennsylvania, who was twelve years old when she came to California with her parents. Mrs. McKinley, now seventy-one years of age, is still living at the old ranch home near the mill, with her sons, Charles and Archie L., and daughter, Frances. Though she has lost her eyesight, she retains the cheerful, considerate disposition which has won her the loving esteem of all who know her, and is happy in the affection of family and friends. Her interest in the household is continued as far as possible. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley: Sidney H., the eldest, is secretary, treasurer and manager of the corporation known as McKinley Brothers, and is represented elsewhere in this volume. Ella died when two years old. George A., who lives near Yountville, Napa county, is a stockholder in McKinley Brothers Corporation; he married Florence Evelyn Wood, of Alameda, and they have three living children, Clifford, Horace and Margaret Elizabeth. Eva, who is living at Fresno, Cal., is the wife of E. Frank Yount, a merchant, and their three children are Inesse, Frances and Dorothy. Ada is the wife of W. L. Kellum, a capitalist, of Spokane, Wash., and has two children, Carroll and Ruth. Lillie died unmarried at the age of thirty-two years. Mary is married to Darrington Christopher, of Alameda, a bookkeeper, and they have one child, Bernice. Charles, Archie L. and Frances E. live at home. The three last named were born on this ranch, where they reside with their mother, the sons operating the farm and the daughter having the management of the household affairs. They give their mother loving attention. She is one of the oldest surviving pioneers in her section of the county and when in a reminiscent mood it is interesting to listen to her experiences of early days, times fraught with trials and hardships, to say nothing of dangers from wild beasts that abounded in great numbers. Mr. McKinley died December 5, 1906.

William and Nancy (Todd) Springston, Mrs. McKinley's parents, were natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, and married in the latter state. Her grandfather Springston, who fought in the Revolution, was drowned soon after the close of the war. After living for a time in Michigan, near Hillsdale, the Springstons moved to Lyons, Iowa, where William Springston was employed on the railroad. In 1854 he brought his family as far west as Utah, where they remained over winter, in the spring continuing their journey to California, where they arrived in 1855. Eventually, during the fifties, they settled in Cobb valley, in Lake county, stopping on the Smith

place, and their first home there was a log house. Mr. Springston was a man of character and force, and he became an influential citizen of the Middletown precinct, where he was the first justice of the peace. He lived to be sixty-two years old, the mother to the age of sixty-nine.

Charles McKinley, third son in the family of George E. and Caroline (Springston) McKinley, has passed all his life on the homestead where he now lives with his mother and one brother and sister. He had common school advantages and unlimited practical training for his life work, he and his brothers having always taken a hand in assisting their father, whose various undertakings they are now carrying on. Soon after his death, which occurred about eight years ago, they became associated under the name of McKinley Brothers, incorporating under the laws of the state of California in order to take over the paternal interests and manage them to the best advantage. This means, besides the cultivation of the ranch, the operation of the Callayomi Flour Mills and the Callayomi & Middletown Electric Light & Power Company, and they are capitalized at \$21,000, half of the stock being owned by their mother, Mrs. Caroline McKinley. Charles is president, Sidney H. secretary, treasurer and manager, and they with Archie L. McKinley comprise the board of directors. The mill, which is situated on the Lakeport road, does a thriving business, the brothers dealing in wheat and graham flour, bran, mill stuffs, rolled barley, etc. The farm, which Charles and Archie L. McKinley manage, is devoted to grain and stock. Though a busy man, Charles McKinley has the characteristic family trait of enterprise, and interests himself in the questions of the day, finding time to enjoy reading for general information. He is unassuming and modest concerning his work, but his value is properly estimated by his fellow citizens, who regard him and his brothers as creditable successors to their honored father. Like him they are agreeable as neighbors and reliable in all their dealings. Politically they give their support to the measures advocated by the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the American Order of Foresters.

GEORGE P. PURLENKY, M. D.—The son of a California pioneer who was attracted to the west by the undeveloped resources of the state and the opportunities offered to men of humble circumstances for the earning of a livelihood with the further possibility of accumulating a competency, Dr. Purlenky has been a lifelong resident of Northern California and is a native of San Francisco, born in that city August 25, 1880. The best educational advantages afforded by the state were brought within his reach by his own determined efforts furthered by family encouragement. After he was graduated from the Lowell high school in San Francisco he matriculated in the University of California, and after two years of creditable record in the pharmaceutical department was crowned by his graduation in 1897, at the age of seventeen years, with the degree of Ph. G. Already he had decided upon his future course. In consummation of such plans he entered the medical department of the State University, where he took the full course of lectures, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1901, at the age of twenty-one. Valuable experience came to him later in the capacity of interne and house physician and surgeon in the City and County hospital at San Francisco, where he continued for sixteen months of useful professional service. Up to the great fire of April, 1906, he served as city physician and health officer



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in San Francisco, but the results of the memorable catastrophe were so serious that he sought a new location.

An opportunity to take charge of the health department of the Union Lumber Company and to act as superintendent of the company hospital at Fort Bragg led Dr. Purlenky to this city shortly after the San Francisco fire, and ever since his arrival he has superintended the lumber concern's hospital, where three graduate nurses are in attendance and every equipment is provided for the skilled supervision of all cases requiring physical or surgical treatment. The Doctor and his wife, who was Miss Alma Hink, a native of Woodland, this state, have become prominent in the society of Fort Bragg and are honored guests in those circles where superior mental endowments receive due appreciation. Besides being identified with the California State Medical Association the Doctor has numerous fraternal connections, including membership in Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M.; Mendocino Chapter, R. A. M.; the Eagles and the Moose, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Native Sons of the Golden West, for all of which he is physician.

SAMUEL E. BROOKES.—Long and prosperous identification with the agricultural history of Mendocino county has brought local influence and financial independence to Mr. Brookes, who recently brought to a close the personal cultivation of his large holdings and, leasing the acreage to tenants, retired to the enjoyment of a leisure justly merited, establishing his home in Hopland in the midst of scenes familiar to him through a long period of successful activity as a rancher. The distinction of being the son of a famous artist of the nineteenth century belongs to Mr. Brookes, who is justly proud of the career of his father, Samuel M. Brookes, a distinguished painter of still life and still well remembered by pioneers of San Francisco, where for years he maintained one of the largest studios of that city. A native of London, England, born in 1816, he had received exceptional advantages in his own land and had developed his exceptional talents in art. As early as 1833, when Chicago (then Fort Dearborn) had a population of but five hundred, he had settled in that frontier town, where he was a leader in the early movements to interest the people in art. Later he had a studio at Milwaukee, Wis., in which city his son, Samuel E., was born August 31, 1853. The family came to California in 1861 by way of Panama and chanced to be passing through Aspinwall at the time of the burning of that town, an exciting episode that left a lasting impression upon the mind of the boy of eight. For years San Francisco continued to be the home of the family. There the father died in 1892 at the age of seventy-six and there the son received a practical education, later being employed for a short time with the publishing house of Bancroft & Co. In 1871 he came to Hopland for the first time and after a period of two years at farming he returned to San Francisco, where for about two years he was in the employ of Wells Fargo & Co.

An experience of four years with business affairs in Petaluma was followed by the removal of Mr. Brookes to Hopland in 1879. No railroad had been built into the county and the old toll-road was still in operation. At Old Hopland on the east side of the river, he conducted the Hopland hotel during the period of teaming days, and later he leased the ranch on which the inn stood.

After engaging as a farmer for six years he went to Ukiah, bought a livery barn owned by Jack Morrison and for two years operated the stable. Next he went to Oakland and embarked in the confectionery business. Two

years later, returning to Hopland, he bought a portion of the old Howell ranch and from time to time he added to the original purchase until his holdings aggregated nine hundred acres, lying along the east side of the Russian river for a mile and a half. This formed a rich estate, well adapted to dairying, the growing of fruit and the pasturage of sheep. He has been extensively engaged in the dairy business, also in the raising of Spanish-Merino sheep. He early became interested in horticulture, setting out orchards of peaches, pears and prunes, and altogether has about twelve acres in orchard. He was one of the organizers of the Hopland Fruit Company, of which he has been manager since 1901. The company is engaged in drying fruit, in a packing house erected for the purpose, with the best facilities for drying. The undertaking has proved profitable to the proprietors, as well as a boon to the fruit growers, enabling them to obtain a higher price for their fruit than formerly. Mr. Brookes is vice-president and a director of the Hopland Bank. In 1911 he was one of the original incorporators of the Clear Lake Railroad Company, and is a director of the same. The company obtained the right of way for the railroad from Hopland to Lakeport, a distance of twenty-four miles, and graded about seven miles. After spending about \$80,000 the work was discontinued for the time being on account of the stringency of the money market, but it bids fair to be completed and become a reality in the near future.

In San Francisco, July 26, 1875, Mr. Brookes was united in marriage with Eva Bragg, who was born in Bangor, Me., and came to California during 1872. Four children were born of this union, but of these one alone survives, Henry. He married Stella Allenbest, who died leaving a son, Frederick, who makes his home with his grandparents. Mr. and Mrs. Brookes are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Brookes being secretary of the board, and it is largely through the efforts of himself and Elijah Dooley that the organization is kept up.

With fidelity to every duty as a citizen, as a farmer, as a neighbor and as a friend, Mr. Brookes has traveled the path of life. Financial success and honorable standing are justly merited by his sterling character, untiring industry and intelligent efforts. To an honorable family name he has added the prestige of his own sincere, purposeful and vigorous life.

RALPH CLIFTON GREENOUGH.—The supervising principal of the Fort Bragg grammar schools has the distinction of being a native son of Mendocino county and one of the most prominent members of its efficient corps of teachers, whose success in educational work gives prestige to the county and permanence to the school system. The family of which he is an honored member has had residence in California since 1877. During February of that year his father, Dixon Greenough, arrived in Mendocino county from Massachusetts, where he had followed the trade of a stone-mason at Lowell for seven years and where he had married Miss Adelaide Perkins, a native of that state. Nova Scotia was his native land, his birth having occurred in Cumberland county in 1848 and the first twenty years of his existence having been passed uneventfully in that section of the country. Upon coming to the Pacific coast he settled at Little River, Mendocino county, where his son, Ralph C., was born September 11, 1878, and where he himself was honored as a pioneer lumberman, capable rancher and loyal citizen. For a quarter of a century he was engaged with different lumber companies in mills around Little River, Big River and Albion and in time rose to foreman and later to

head sawyer, and near the latter town he also carried on ranch pursuits for five years. Since establishing a home at Fort Bragg in 1907 he has engaged in the draying business and, although now past middle age, he still displays the energy and industry characteristic of his younger years. In his family there are four children, George, Frederick, Ralph C., and Mrs. Cora Smith.

Although employed for a time in a mercantile establishment at Albion and following similar lines of work elsewhere, always the aim of R. C. Greenough was to qualify for pedagogical enterprises. From youth he directed his studies toward that end. On the completion of the course in the Mendocino high school he entered the Ukiah Normal, where he prepared for teaching. During July of 1896 he successfully passed the required examination and received a teacher's certificate from the county board of education. Since 1897 he has engaged continuously in educational work. The first four years of the period were passed as teacher in the Olive Springs district, after which he remained for three years in the Albion school district and then devoted two years to the work of principal of the Mendocino grammar school. Coming to Fort Bragg in July, 1906, he was elected principal of the grammar schools. In 1912, the schools having grown to such an extent as to necessitate such an office, a supervising principal officership was created, to which he was duly elected, and he has since devoted his time and ability to the discharge of the duties connected with that responsible post. In June, 1906, he was appointed a member of the county board of education, serving four years, the last year as president of the board. His comfortable home is presided over graciously by Mrs. Greenough, formerly Miss Kate Van Allen, who like himself claims Mendocino as her native county. One son, John Wesley, blesses their union. Aside from his responsibilities as supervising principal Mr. Greenough has other activities to engage his attention, notably his work as notary public and conveyancer, treasurer of the Fort Bragg public library board and secretary of the board of trustees of the Baptist Church, all of which responsible associations, together with others scarcely less important, mark him as a man of prominence in the community and an indispensable factor in educational, religious and general advancement.

DR. P. C. JONES.—To such an extent have the professional activities of Dr. Jones been connected with Fort Bragg and to such local prominence has he risen in dentistry that any mention of his name brings to mind his energetic personality and his professional efficiency. Although still on the sunny side of life's prime, he is not a newcomer in the arena of dental practice at Fort Bragg, where for considerably more than a decade he has devoted time and study to his chosen work in life, meanwhile building up a clientele that is not limited to the seaport town itself, but extends throughout the country districts back of the city. California is his native commonwealth and all of his life has been passed within the limits of the state, while his education was acquired in its schools. The son of B. R. Jones, an honored old California pioneer, he was born at Oakland June 27, 1876, and as a boy attended the common schools of Monterey and Stanislaus counties. A thorough common-school education laid the foundation for a professional career. From an early age it was his ambition to study dentistry. The carrying out of early formulated plans took him to the dental department of the University of California, where he had the advantages of the entire course of lectures as well as the practical experience enjoyed by students in that institution. Upon his grad-

uation in 1898 he was well prepared for successful practice, but he did not allow himself to cease studying with the close of his college work; on the other hand, he has been a constant student of the profession and has kept in touch with every development in a science that is responding to the quickening intellectual agencies of the twentieth century.

With his wife, who was Miss Elsie Bowlin, a native of Mendocino county, Dr. Jones is well known in social circles in Fort Bragg and has a host of warm personal friends among the people of the community. Although caring little for political affairs, he is a generous contributor to movements for the benefit of the town and has proved a progressive citizen in his support of beneficial measures. Fraternally he holds membership with the Santa Rosa lodge of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fort Bragg lodge of Masons.

JOHN GEORGE NEWMAN, B. S.—Though not a native born son of California, it may be said of Mr. Newman that his life was spent almost entirely in this state, he being but three years of age when brought hither by his parents in 1882. He was born near Scranton, in the adjoining county of Pike, Pa., July 24, 1879, his parents making their home there for some years. In 1882 he removed to California and settled in Humboldt county on a ranch. The son received his elementary training in the public schools in that county, in the Dyerville district, and after graduating from the grammar school remained at home and assisted his father on the home place for about six years. Anxious to complete his education, and at the same time reluctant to leave his family, he entered the high school in Arcata, which was the first high school in the county, and was graduated therefrom in 1903. From there it was but a step in his career to matriculate at the University of California, in which he took up the study of agriculture in order to acquire a practical and theoretical knowledge of that vocation. After completing the four-year course he received the degree of B. S., in 1908, when he immediately entered the employ of the government, doing investigation work on drainage and irrigation of the soil. After two years of this work, during which time he proved himself to be well informed and accurate at his business, he accepted a position as manager of the L. E. White Lumber Company ranches at Greenwood, Mendocino county, where he proved himself a successful and most efficient official. In 1912 he resigned from this position to engage at farming for himself on a tract of six hundred and two acres in Potter valley, which he had purchased. This land is all improved, being planted to grain, and the decided success which Mr. Newman has met in the short time he has owned the land is evidence of his unusual ability in the agricultural line of work. The methods which he employs are up-to-date in every respect, and he regulates in a way to get the best results with the least effort and expense. As rapidly as possible he is changing his crops to alfalfa, preparatory to engaging in the dairy business. At present he is raising and feeding hogs for the market.

Mr. Newman was married in Centerville, Mendocino county, on October 5, 1913, to Miss Hazel M. Barnett, who was born July 2, 1890, in Humboldt county. They have a daughter named Anna Madeline. In political sentiment a staunch Republican, Mr. Newman's fraternal membership is in Eel River Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M., at Fortuna; Ferndale Chapter No. 78, R. A. M.; Rohnerville Chapter No. 78, O. E. S., and the Ancient Order of



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Foresters, besides which he belongs to Potter Valley Grange. He is an enterprising young man, whose every effort is put forth to the development and betterment of local conditions. He is a helpful, willing neighbor, and is looked upon as an authority among his associates as to farming and its many details. As proof of his prosperity he is completing one of the finest homes in Potter valley, to which all the friends of the young couple will be bidden with welcome and hearty hospitality.

WILLIAM F. BOGGS.—This venerable resident of the Lower Lake precinct in Lake county, living at Spruce Grove, in Little High valley, is a comparatively recent settler in that section, yet in the brief period of his residence there his high character and industrious life have won him the respect of all his neighbors, and he is a beloved member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Lower Lake. His membership in the Methodist denomination has extended over a period of sixty-two years, and he has always been an interested and zealous worker in both church and Sunday school. Pennsylvania is Mr. Boggs' native state, and he was born August 15, 1834, in Clearfield county.

The history of the Boggs family in the United States commences with the immigration of three brothers, who came to this country from Ireland in Colonial times, before the Revolution, one settling in Pennsylvania and two in Maryland. Mr. Boggs is of the same family as L. H. Boggs, ex-governor of Missouri, who came to California in the year 1846, but the relationship is quite distant. However, the brother who settled in Pennsylvania was his ancestor. His great-grandfather, Andrew Boggs, was a trader among the Mingo Indians, and he was the first white settler in Center county, Pa. He died the year the Revolutionary war broke out, 1775.

Robert Boggs, the eldest son of Andrew Boggs, was the grandfather of William F. Boggs, and he continued the trade with the Indians established by his father until the removal of the tribe by the government to the Cornplanter reservation in New York state. He afterward became an associate judge of Center county, Pa. John H. Boggs, father of William F. Boggs, was born June 22, 1804, in Center county, Pa., and lived to the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Catharine Hoover, was born in 1803 in Center county, Pa., and they were married in that state. Of the twelve children born to their union, six still survive, the youngest now seventy years old. The mother passed away at the age of eighty-one years. John H. Boggs was a well known resident of Center county in his day, having followed the profession of school teacher and he served as prothonotary of Clarion county, Pa.

William F. Boggs received all his school advantages before he was fifteen years old. However, he had other training, having served an apprenticeship of three years and four months at the cabinetmaker's trade, at Callensburg, Pa., and he became a most proficient workman. In the fall of 1856 he was one of a party of twenty-one persons, five families, who came westward, to Lasalle, Ill., where he worked at carpentry, and he continued to make his home in that state for five years. Early in the Civil war period, August 9, 1861, he enlisted in the Union service, joining Company K, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Army of the Tennessee, and he served under Generals Sherman and Grant. He has had the privilege of conversation with both those generals at their own tents. In the engagement at Fort Donelson his regiment suffered severely, going into the battle with seven hundred and twenty men, and having only one hundred and thirty

uninjured at its close, or after six hours' fighting. His company went in with sixty-four men, of whom but six came out uninjured, seventeen being left dead on the field and forty-one wounded. Mr. Boggs had the misfortune to be among the latter, a minie ball going through his left shoulder and injuring him so badly that his life was despaired of for three months. He was taken to the hospital, but had to be sent home on furlough, a running sore developing which did not heal for three months, and he was mustered out on account of disability six months after being wounded. Under a new call for volunteers in 1864 he re-enlisted, joining Company H, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, into which he was mustered as second lieutenant. During his second period of service he was on duty along the Memphis & Charleston railroad, being thus engaged until the expiration of his term, when he not only received an honorable discharge, but also a certificate of thanks for honorable service signed by President Lincoln and Secretary of War Stanton. Mr. Boggs has had this certificate framed and it occupies an honored position in his home. He also has the blue coat pierced by the bullet which caused him so many months of suffering, and a poem he has written on the subject will interest the reader:

THE LITTLE BLUE COAT I WORE AT FORT DONELSON

I have a story to tell of a little Blue Coat,
 With bright shining buttons clear up to the throat.
 A belt around the waist and straps on the shoulders
 Which answered the purpose of canteen holders.

It had no long skirts to flap 'round in a gale,
 Or catch on the splints when we slept on a rail,
 Or drag in the mud when we waded in slop;
 Not even to sit on when we came to a stop.

It had no deep pockets to hide away a fowl,
 Not even a measly little screech owl.
 But it was warm and cosy and neat as a fiddle,
 E'en though it didn't reach quite down to the middle.

It was really handy to wear all around—
 To sleep on the bunk or roll on the ground.
 It was not much protection when out in a storm,
 And was never a burden when the weather was warm.

It was the handiest coat you ever did see—
 Whether out on the march or climbing a tree.
 I was proud of this coat if the truth I must tell,
 For I really thought it became me so well.

And when we went out on dress parade
 I held my head higher than any old maid.
 I kept it so clean looking, spick, span and new,
 For I surely was proud of the bright army blue.

But alas! for all the care of the soldier in blue,
 His clothes will grow shabby 'spite of all he can do.
 And when he goes onto the field of battle,
 'Midst the cannon's loud roar and the musketry rattle,

No bullet respects either the gray or the blue,
 But riddles your garments all thru and thru.
 Thus at Fort Donelson, on the Cumberland river,
 In the midst of a storm that caused us to shiver,

When the battle raged fierce 'mid cannons' loud roar,
 A wild Rebel bullet thru my little coat tore—
 A hole in the front, a slit in the back,
 The bullet was gone! I ne'er could get track
 Of the vile little missile that dealt such a whack
 At the Little Blue Coat I wore at Fort Donelson.

After the war Mr. Boggs was engaged for some time as deputy county clerk of Boone county, Iowa, but his health breaking down he resigned and went to farming in the hope of recovering. The change was gratifying in results, and he has continued to follow that calling ever since, by industrious application to his enterprises gaining an honorable competence. In 1900 Mr. Boggs came out to California and settled at Long Beach, where he acquired considerable property, though he has suffered a loss of nearly \$7000 through depreciation of value caused by the panic of 1907. In 1911 he came to Lake county, where he is making his home on a tract belonging to his daughter, Miss Geneva E. Boggs. It consists of one hundred and forty acres on the Spruce Grove road, three acres having been sold off since they located here, and is five miles south of Lower Lake. Miss Boggs bought this place, and her father is homesteading the one hundred and sixty acres adjoining. He has set out seven hundred almond trees and three hundred other kinds of trees, all of which are doing well.

Mr. Boggs has taken much pleasure in his connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the most interested Sunday school workers at Lower Lake, every Sunday morning finding him at the head of his class there, teaching the Scripture lesson. Undoubtedly his clean, Christian life has had much to do with his wonderful mental and physical preservation. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Post No. 181, at Long Beach, and in politics he is in hearty sympathy with the aims of the Progressive party.

Mr. Boggs was married in Iowa in the year 1865 to Miss Zilpah J. Capps, a native of Indiana, and two children were born to their union: Edwards A., now living in New York City, who married Estella DeVine; and Geneva E., who is principal of a school at Pacheco, Contra Costa county.

HANS PETER HANSEN, who came to Newport, Mendocino county, in 1888, was born in Blokhusene, Jylland, Denmark, September 9, 1865. His father was a cooper and farmer, and the son was given a good education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age, Hans Peter was apprenticed to a wood-turner, with whom he remained for three and a half years, at the end of which time he determined to go to sea. He spent his first season on a Danish vessel running to Sweden, and then took ship on board an English vessel. Afterwards he sailed from Germany and Holland to various

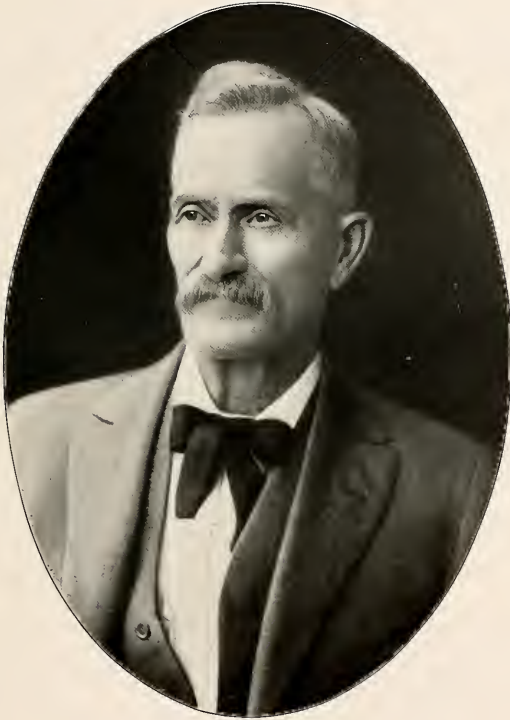
ports of the world, and in his voyages he has been around Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn. He was a sailor on the A. J. Fuller, which sailed around the Horn and landed in San Francisco in March, 1888. It was here that he left the vessel and determined to remain in California. He sailed on a coaster for one month, then left it and located in Westport in the employ of the lumber yard, loading cargoes of lumber most of the time for the Pollard Lumber Company. Since 1907 he has been in charge of the wharf and property of the company. He is also interested in and owns a considerable amount of property in Westport.

Mr. Hansen's first marriage took place in Westport, where he was united with Miss Lizzie Jones, who was born in Mendocino county. She passed away in that city, her three children all dying from diphtheria. His second marriage, also in Westport, was to Mrs. Mary (Sherwood) Elvers, born in Sherwood Valley, and daughter of the founder of the valley. They have two children: Dewey and Truman. By her first marriage Mrs. Hansen had two children: Otto Elvers, who assists Mr. Hansen in his work, and May Elvers. Fraternaly Mr. Hansen belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Ancient Order of Foresters. In religion he is a Lutheran, and in political affiliations a Republican.

WILLIAM JARDINE CLAYTON.—The owner of a fruitful estate in the Lower Lake precinct of Lake county, a mile and a half south of Lower Lake on the Middletown road, William J. Clayton has possessed and worked that property for over thirty years and has kept it up to the high standard for which it is noted by his intelligent development of its best points. Farming has been his life work and rightly, for he has proved his ability as an agriculturist and shown the proper appreciation of the worth of his calling. Now, with a handsome acreage as the substantial reward of an industrious career, he also has the respect of all his fellow citizens, being highly regarded in the community where he established his home so long ago.

Mr. Clayton's native land is Tasmania, formerly known as Van Diemen's Land, where he was born November 24, 1835. His father, Capt. George Thomas Clayton, was a native of England and reared in that country. During the greater part of his active life he was a mariner, and a successful one, becoming a sea captain, in which responsible capacity he was engaged for a number of years. In England he married Miss Elizabeth Funge, who was also born in that country, at Greenwich, in the vicinity of London. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton lived in New Zealand, and Mrs. Clayton was on a trip with her husband to Tasmania when her son William was born. In 1848 the father decided to come to California, and here he arrived in January, 1849, coming by way of China. His family followed him in 1850. Captain Clayton remained in San Francisco for a short time, but becoming a victim of the gold fever he gave up the sea to devote himself to mining, passing the remainder of his days in California. At the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1856, when he was something over sixty years of age, he was residing at Yountville, in the Napa valley. His widow survived many years, dying in San Francisco at the age of eighty-six. Their family consisted of three children. One daughter, Mrs. Harry LaMotte, now lives at Lakeport; the other daughter, Emily, died in 1850.

William J. Clayton was reared in Koraca, New Zealand, until with his mother and two sisters he joined the father in San Francisco in 1850,



W. J. Clayton

at which time he was a youth of fourteen. Though he came of good family he lived in a day when boys were not always given the best of advantages, and his case was no exception. Then when his father died the family had not much to fall back upon, and his assistance in the general support was necessary, and for a number of years he worked by the month at farming, continuing thus until he felt he could take the responsibility of renting land to cultivate on his own account. He had worked for three or four years in Solano county. Finally he was able to purchase a tract, in Napa county, one hundred and thirty acres, which he continued to improve as long as it remained in his ownership. From there he came to his present location in Lake county, in 1883, buying his property there in November of that year and settling upon the place where he has remained continuously since. He has really two farms, aggregating two hundred and seventy-five acres, and his principal crops are hay and grain, which under his efficient methods of cultivation he has found highly profitable. He has also some good stock, keeping ordinarily twenty head of cattle, four horses, fifty hogs and about one hundred chickens, all of which show the same care which characterizes everything else around the place. Mr. Clayton has the true taste for agriculture which is a necessary element of successful farming in these days of progressive ideas about the most important industry followed by mankind, and the comfortable circumstances he now enjoys have been attained entirely by devotion to his chosen work and sustained effort to keep abreast of the times. Being a great reader, he has not only followed the trend of current thought as it affects his own vocation especially, but has also kept well informed on events of public interest generally. Like many men of sound intellect who have been left to gain an education unaided, he has a reputation for common sense which makes his opinions sought and respected, and personally he is held in the highest regard by all whom he counts among his friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Clayton is a member of the Masonic fraternity, at present belonging to the lodge at Lower Lake; he formerly belonged to the lodge at Yountville, where he served as master. His political views have led him to support the men and measures of the Republican party, but beyond that he has taken no part in public matters, never seeking preferment of any kind. He is a man of thoughtful and kindly nature, and has made many friends in the course of his long life.

WARREN HERBERT PHELPS.—The Phelps family has been settled in Mendocino and Lake counties since the '60s, and Warren H. Phelps has married into the Johnson family, his wife being a daughter of the esteemed Matthew Johnson, who now makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Francis L. Mosier, on a ranch in the East Upper Lake precinct adjoining the one which Mr. and Mrs. Phelps occupy.

Warren H. Phelps was born in the year 1877 in Ukiah, Mendocino county, son of Philander Charles and Julia (Weller) Phelps. He married Lucy Ellen Johnson, who was born in the East Upper Lake precinct, daughter of Matthew and Sarah Jane (Carpenter) Johnson, and has lived there all her life. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Mina and Lena. The family live on a ten-acre ranch owned by Mrs. Phelps, and occupy a comfortable and pleasant residence, one story throughout and attractively arranged, which is a most desirable home and very much of an improvement to the property. Mr. Phelps is engaged as inspector of the electric light line from Davis to Chico,

Cal. Mrs. Phelps is an intelligent and agreeable woman, a neighbor whose worth is valued in the locality.

Philander Charles Phelps, father of Warren Herbert Phelps, is now engaged in ranching in the West Upper Lake precinct in Lake county, owning forty acres located on the Middle Creek road. He is a native of Ontario, Canada, born July 31, 1844, and his parents were also born and reared in Canada, but his grandfather Phelps was born in New York state and the grandmother in Pennsylvania. Mr. Phelps learned the trade of blacksmith from his father, and followed it in various places—at Toledo, Ohio; Terre Haute, Ind.; Dixon, Ill. Returning home he worked in Canada for a year, and in New York for a short time, before coming out to California. The trip was made by way of Panama, and he was first at Alvarado, Alameda county, later going to Ukiah, Mendocino county, where he was in business, buying a blacksmith shop and also owning a half interest in the Palace Hotel for ten years. He has now retired from his trade, devoting all his time to the cultivation of his ranch, which is located two and three-quarters miles north of the village of Upper Lake.

Mr. Phelps married Miss Julia Weller, a native of Illinois, and they have had a family of three children: Charles died unmarried, when twenty-seven years old; Warren Herbert has been previously mentioned; David, born in 1879, at Ukiah, now a farmer in the Middle Creek valley, married Alice Dearing.

J. TOBIAS BLOSSER.—No name has been more intimately identified with the agricultural enterprises in the vicinity of Willits than that of Blosser. Particularly prominent in local affairs have been Tobias Blosser and his twin brother, John, who were born in Jefferson county, Iowa, September 6, 1849, and were brought to California when less than one year old. After a decade in other parts of the state the family became pioneers of Willits during the latter part of 1860. Here the brothers attended school and aided their father on the home ranch. An opportunity to locate homesteads and pre-emption claims was improved when they attained the age of twenty-one, and for perhaps ten years all of the brothers had interests in common, but ultimately the connection was dissolved with the exception that the twins still continued their interests together. Throughout all of their mature years they have worked harmoniously and efficiently, each considering the interest of the other as though it were his own, each showing toward the other the kindly consideration and quiet but deep regard that forms the foundation of all permanent friendships. In physical appearance as in mental traits they show a marked resemblance. So much alike are they in form, features, manners and tastes that strangers find it difficult to distinguish them, and when they are able to puzzle friends their enjoyment of the situation is especially keen. Much of their time is given to their ranch of eleven hundred acres five miles southwest of Willits, where they are engaged in raising cattle and Spanish merino sheep as well as grain and hay. For thirty years or more they operated a threshing machine, caring for their own grain and that of the neighbors, but ultimately they sold the outfit when the burden of its operation began to tax their strength.

The residence of Tobias Blosser is in Willits, off the Fort Bragg road, and is presided over hospitably by Mrs. Blosser, who prior to their marriage at Long Beach, March 21, 1887, was Miss Vienna Thompson. Their family comprised two children, but one, Jesse, was taken from the home at the age



Oscar Cochard

of nineteen, leaving as the only survivor Miss Pearl Blosser, a graduate of the Willits high school. Born at Two Rock, Sonoma county, Cal., Mrs. Blosser was fifth in order of birth among nine children now living, whose parents, Jesse and Margaret (Cameron) Thompson, were natives, respectively, of Missouri and Illinois. Both Mr. Thompson and his wife were brought to California when mere children, and the latter still recalls the terrors of the trip caused by Indian attacks. After he had engaged in mining as a temporary expedient, Mr. Thompson took up ranching and made his home at Two Rock, Sonoma county, but in 1869 brought the family to Mendocino county and purchased the old Monroe ranch, about a mile west of Willits. For a considerable period he operated the farm, but eventually sold and established a home in Southern California. His death occurred at Hot Springs, Tulare county, about 1909, and since then Mrs. Thompson has made her home at Garden Grove in the southern part of the state. Both Mr. and Mrs. Blosser are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Willits, in which for many years he has played the 'cello and otherwise aided in the musical department. From boyhood he has been a lover of music. Without any opportunity for study under musicians of genius, he and other members of the family trained themselves in the art and developed Blosser's band, of which he was leader, and Blosser's orchestra, for years the leading musical organizations of this part of Mendocino county and the frequent guests of near-by cities on occasions of conventions, political gatherings and patriotic celebrations.

OSCAR COCHARD.—Each day there may be seen working in his little shop at Covelo the pioneer who made the first saddles and harness ever used in Round valley, a man who although somewhat advanced in years still exhibits a skill unsurpassed by younger generations and who, with the regularity and dependability of a Seth Thomas clock, has completed the tasks of the day by the setting of the sun. That one who served throughout the entire period of the Civil war and in five subsequent years of Indian warfare, should still be working actively at his trade, never missing a day from his accustomed place, indicates that he is the possessor of an unusually rugged frame and fine constitution. The physical strength necessary for endurance of hardships belongs to him, together with a cheerful optimism that has carried him courageously through many a tedious and undesirable task. The cheerful temperament, the spirit of endurance, the habit of thrift and economy, are his inheritance from a long line of Swiss ancestors. A native of Basel, in the little Alpine republic, born February 15, 1842, he was a son of John Cochard, a skilled landscape gardener who held a very responsible position as head gardener for the president of Switzerland, continuing in that post until the time of his death.

With a common school education and a knowledge of the trade of harnessmaker, Oscar Cochard started out at the age of seventeen to make his own way in the world. An uncle had migrated to New York City and thither he went in 1859, only to learn that he did not have the correct address of the relative, whom indeed he never afterward heard of. However, he was more fortunate about finding work. For two years he had employment as a day laborer in New York City. Shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-fourth New York Independent Battery, which he accompanied to the front and with which he served all through until the close of the war. Meanwhile he took part in

many small skirmishes besides thirty-two large engagements, including those at Bull Run, Manassas, Sharpsport, Weldon Railroad, Vicksburg, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. Throughout much of the period of service he had charge of the battery wagons. In all of the battles he was wounded only twice and on neither occasion was the injury serious enough to oblige him to leave the field of battle. For five years after the end of the Rebellion he continued in the army, serving in Company A, Ninth United States cavalry, and under General Crook fought the Snake and Piute Indians on the frontier. On receiving an honorable discharge he traveled over much of the west and finally, in 1870, drifted to Round valley, Mendocino county, where he took up the trade of saddler and harnessmaker.

A short period beginning in 1876 was given to work on the Indian reservation, after which Mr. Cochard held a government position for eight years. Next he engaged in raising hops on rented land, but a disastrous experience of two years turned him into other work. On a rented tract of ninety acres he engaged in general farming, but this did not prove as profitable as he had hoped and for that reason was discontinued. Since then he has devoted his attention to harnessmaking and repair work in leather and recently has purchased several lots in Covelo, where he has built his shop and residence, for he believes Covelo will develop into a country town of considerable importance, owing to its location in the midst of a rich and fertile valley. Mr. Cochard was married in Covelo to Mrs. Mary (Bill) Busch, who was born in Nieder Wesel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. She is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is identified with the Rebekah Lodge.

SAMUEL TATE PACKWOOD.—Of the comparatively recent comers to Lake county there is no better known resident than Samuel T. Packwood, who arrived here from Washington in 1905. As farmer and capitalist he has within a few years become one of the most important business men of the county, where he has established the reputation which might well have been predicted by those familiar with his career in his old home state. His achievements there in the matter of starting and carrying out irrigation projects were so noteworthy as to place him among those who directed her most vital enterprises and to gain him state-wide fame.

The history of the Packwood family in America dates from the period of the French and Indian war, when two brothers, from Scotland, came here as soldiers in the British army for service in that conflict. After its close they settled in Virginia, and had their share in the activities of that colony. Their descendants are numerous, and longevity, large stature, strength and self-reliance are family characteristics which have persisted in all the succeeding generations. Samuel T. Packwood's paternal great-grandfather back in Virginia held a reunion at which four hundred of the family were present. His son, Elisha Packwood, a native of Virginia, lived to be about ninety years old, dying in California, where he had eventually settled.

John Packwood, father of Samuel T. Packwood, was born in Virginia February 22, 1804, and always retained the distinguishing traits of the old-time frontiersman and planter. Gradually he pushed on westward, among the most venturesome pioneers, until he reached the Pacific coast, though he did not settle here permanently. He was married in Indiana to Abigail Tinder, a native of Kentucky, whose parents were early settlers in Indiana, and many of the Tinders were Baptist missionary preachers. Mr. and Mrs. John Packwood lived for a time in Missouri, thence coming out over-the plains to what

is now Oregon, then included in Washington territory, in the year 1845. Passing through the Willamette valley, he located on Puget sound for a few years, in 1849 bringing his family to California. Here he settled at Coloma, near where gold was originally discovered in this state while digging a mill race for a sawmill, and he established a ferry across the American river, just above Salmon Falls, in what is now Eldorado county. Later he built a toll bridge over the river, on the road between Sacramento and Hangtown (now Placerville), owning that as well as the ferry and operating both. He was also interested in ranching, both as a farmer and stockman. His wife died at Salmon Falls in 1852, when but thirty-one years old, and was buried there, and in the spring of 1853 he returned to Missouri with his family, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. At that time he had \$15,000, a fortune for those days, and he loaned out considerable money in Missouri. His death occurred in Barry county, that state, in 1879. Ten children were born to John and Abigail (Tinder) Packwood, viz.: Peggy, who is now eighty-two years old, is the widow of George Shaser, and lives on the Snohomish river, at Sultan, Wash. She had thirteen children. Orpha died in Kansas during the time of the Civil war, leaving three children. Lucinda, a resident of Texas, is the wife of Frank Proctor, a farmer, and has a large family. Melinda married Charles Galliaek, and died in August, 1913, at Olympia, Wash., leaving a large family. Mary, widow of William Packwood, lives near Los Angeles and has a family; her brother Samuel has seen her but once during a period of forty-two years. Isaac died unmarried. Samuel Tate is mentioned below. Ann died in Newton county, Mo.; she was married and left one child. Elvira married Andy Lee, who died leaving a large family; she lives near Twin Falls, Idaho. Elizabeth, living at Exeter, Barry county, Mo., is the wife of Thomas McClure, a farmer; she has one child.

Samuel Tate Packwood was born July 4, 1842, in Platte county, Mo., and was seven years old when he first came to California. He was almost eleven when the family returned to Missouri, and his education was such as the common schools of the day afforded. He was still living in his native state when the Civil war broke out, and he had the very unusual experience of serving in both the Confederate and Union armies. In 1861 he enlisted in Shelby's Brigade of General Price's army, and served until the spring of 1864, when he was captured by the Federals and taken to the government prison at Rock Island, Ill. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in Company K, Second United States Volunteers, serving with that regiment until he received an honorable discharge on November 22, 1865, and participating in the battles of Wilson Creek, Pea Ridge and many other noted engagements. At the expiration of his term he returned to Missouri, settling in Barry county and engaging in farming and kindred pursuits. In 1874 Mr. Packwood started west with his little family, wife and two children, their two wagons and two mule teams forming part of a train of forty. At Colorado Springs a daughter was born and named Colorado (she is usually called Collie) for that reason. The journey was very trying, Mr. Packwood having contracted mountain fever, with which he was ill for three weeks while they were en route, nevertheless when they arrived in Washington after a six months' trip theirs were the only ones, of the forty wagons which set out together, to pull up at West Kittitas. Mr. Packwood was practically "broke," having but fifty dollars in money, his cattle and mules and two wornout wagons. There he settled

and engaged in farming, his principal crop being hay, though he also raised some wheat. Land dealing also came to be one important branch of his business activities, and he bought and sold extensively. But it was the problem of irrigation and the various projects for handling it that eventually claimed most of his attention and brought him his greatest reputation. When the Tulane ditch was made in 1875 he worked on its construction for a dollar and a half a day, and from that time was connected with the construction of every important irrigation canal in Kittitas county up to the building of the Cascade undertaking, which cost three hundred thousand dollars. He was the principal stockholder and became president of the Cascade Canal Company, and has been financially interested in every irrigation company in the county, having been president of the Ellensburg Canal Company and of the West Side Canal Company. Most of his investments have been in such enterprises, and in his home county he was a recognized authority on the subject in all its phases, scientific and commercial, and looked to as a leader in the promotion and successful completion of irrigation projects. In other respects also he figured prominently in Kittitas county. He was instrumental in securing the legislation providing for the organization of the county, and in 1883 had his services recognized with appointment as one of the commissioners of the new county, and at the first election there was honored with the office of sheriff. In December, 1884, he resigned as county commissioner in order to assume his duties as sheriff January 1, 1885, and he served until 1889. For two terms he served as justice of the peace at West Kittitas. In 1878 he had been chosen captain of the Home Guards organized to protect the settlers from the Indians. An active factor in the development of all the resources of his county, as well as in the placing of her government affairs on a sound basis, he was heavily interested himself in valley lands, and in live stock, and had one of the most valuable ranches in the Kittitas valley, where he resided most of the time to be conveniently near certain business interests. His family, however, maintained the home at Ellensburg, where he also had various concerns.

In September, 1905, Mrs. Packwood having long been a sufferer from asthma, he removed with his family to Lakeport, Lake county, Cal., in the hope of benefiting her health, with gratifying results, her affliction having practically disappeared with the change of climate. After a brief residence in Lakeport they settled on the farm of one hundred acres, adjoining the village of Upper Lake, which Mr. Packwood purchased in 1905. He has since bought several other tracts, but has sold most of them. Mr. Packwood has acquired other interests in the vicinity, being a director in the Farmers' Savings Bank of Lakeport. Though a comparatively new resident of Lake county, he has taken his place among its most substantial citizens. The qualities which won him standing in years of successful business and public life in his old home have been well manifested at his present location. Men of his ability and vigorous mentality are acquisitions to any community, valuable for their initiative and executive qualities, and appreciated wherever their worth is known. Mr. Packwood is an Odd Fellow and a thirty-second-degree Mason. He is a Democrat in political association.

At Rocky Comfort, Mo., December 24, 1860, Mr. Packwood was married to Miss Margaret F. Holmes, who was born in the state of Mississippi and when nine years old went to Texas with her parents, Isham and Millie B.



Mr. + Mrs. J. E. David.

(Jones) Holmes, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Georgia. They moved to Missouri when Mrs. Packwood was a girl of thirteen years, and are buried in Newton county, that state. Mrs. Holmes died when fifty-seven years old, Mr. Holmes living to his seventy-third year. Their family consisted of twelve children: Mary was the wife of Robert Callahan and resided in Texas, where she died leaving five children; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of Mark Lowry and had a large family (their home was in Mississippi); William, a farmer, who died in Texas, was married and left children; Stephen, who lives near Gilmer, Texas, is a widower; Jane, deceased, was the wife of Zachariah Potts, a Confederate soldier who died while serving in the Civil war, leaving her with four or five children; James, a farmer, died in Newton county, Mo., leaving a family of six children; Elizabeth, of Upshur county, Texas, is the widow of C. C. Reynolds, a farmer, and has a very large family; Ann, who now lives with her sister, Mrs. Samuel T. Packwood, is the widow of Michael Murry, a miner, who resided at King county, Wash.; Martha and Amanda were twins, the latter, the widow of William Shannon, living in Sutton county, Texas (she has two children); Martha was the wife of Radford Tidwell and died leaving three children; Margaret Farnetta is the wife of Samuel T. Packwood; Modena, whose home is at Mount Vernon, Wash., is the wife of Edward Russell, and has a family of five children.

To Mr. and Mrs. Packwood have been born eleven children, four dying in infancy and six still surviving, viz.: John I., a farmer of Lake county, living one mile east of Upper Lake, is married to Miss Ida Swasey, and they have three children, Aleta, Bessie and John; Lizzie, who died at Ellensburg, Wash., was the wife of Martin Hollenbeck and left four children, Clyde, Samuel, Harry and Martin; Colorado (Collie) is the wife of G. H. Bradshaw, of Ellensburg, Wash., and has four children, Nettie, Elizabeth, Lucretia and Dorothy; Oliver Franklin, a farmer, living one mile east of Upper Lake, married Elizabeth Bradshaw, who is from Tennessee, and has four children, Samuel, John, Carl and George; William, who lives on his father's old farm near Ellensburg, Wash., engaged as a farmer and stockman, married Tennessee Harold, and they have two children, Delphia and Adeline; Harry and Harvey, twins, are unmarried and live at home. Mrs. Packwood is a member of the Christian Church at Lakeport.

JOHN EDWARD DOWD.—The ranching and dairying business was always ably represented in Mendocino county and prominently connected with this occupation was the late Mr. Dowd, whose sudden demise February 26, 1914, left a vacancy in the community and in the hearts of his fellow citizens that will be hard for any other to fill. He was born in Norwich, N. Y., August 1, 1870, the son of John Dowd, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, who came to America as a mere lad and located in New York state, where he engaged in farming. He brought his family to California in 1877 and located at Ferndale, here also engaging in farming and stock-raising until the time of his death in 1894. His widow, Julia (Fehan) Dowd, still resides on the home place and here the children were reared and educated. John E. Dowd was the eldest of twelve children and his early boyhood was spent on the home ranch. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in the stock-raising and dairying business for himself on a farm in Ferndale, where he successfully managed a fine dairy. He married, at Ferndale, June 18, 1900, Caroline Dickson, the daughter of Charles and Jessie B. Dickson, Charles Dickson being

a native of Truro, Nova Scotia. In 1865 he came to California, locating at Loleta, Humboldt county, where he carried on farming, and it was while living in Eureka that the daughter Caroline was born, she being the second oldest of three children. Mr. Dickson's wife died in 1902, leaving a family who deeply mourned her loss. Mrs. Dowd, after completing her schooling, obtained a teachers' certificate and engaged in teaching for two years or until she married.

Mr. Dowd purchased a ranch of four hundred acres near Ferndale and established a dairy of two hundred cows and on this property he built a fine creamery, manufacturing butter which he shipped to the San Francisco markets until 1905. In this year a serious fire broke out on the ranch, so he sold his stock and ranch and became the proprietor of the Capetown Hotel for five years. After selling this business he came to Round valley, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres one mile south of Covelo, and again established a dairy, also putting out forty acres of alfalfa. He was in the midst of planning extensive new improvements on the place when an unfortunate accident removed him from the scene of his labors. He left a wife and two children, Charles and Julia, who deeply grieve for him. He was a Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Presbyterian church. Politically he was a staunch Republican, always ready to enter into any movement for the general advancement of the community. Mrs. Dowd is a member of Augusta Chapter, O. E. S., and is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Personally Mr. Dowd was an exceptionally fine man, very far-seeing and was noted for his fine business ability. Mrs. Dowd still continues to conduct the ranch, adhering closely to the lines he had been intending to follow when so suddenly taken away.

THOMAS FOSTER ROWE.—The early experiences of this pioneer of Mendocino county were more or less adventurous and gave him a knowledge of many portions of our country, primarily of Maine, where he was born in Penobscot county February 13, 1838, and where he passed the first eighteen years of existence. From the time of leaving home he made his own way in the world without assistance in any way. Not having learned a trade, he usually found employment as an unskilled day laborer at low wages. For a time he lived in Minnesota, where he first worked in lumber yards at St. Paul. With the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak he was filled with a desire to see the west and try his luck in the mines. Accordingly he joined an expedition bound for Colorado. During the summer of 1859 he crossed the plains as far as the mines and took up several claims, but the two years of prospecting and mining brought him little good fortune. Hoping to find a more favorable opening further west he left Colorado early in 1861. The first pause in the journey was at Santa Fe, N. Mex., where six months were spent working for the United States government. On the 4th of March he left Santa Fe at about the hour of the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as president.

A journey fraught with peril and privation had its end with the arrival of the party in San Bernardino. The young man found work as a day laborer and as soon as he had saved up a small amount of money he came to the northern part of the state, arriving in the village of Mendocino on the 17th of September. It was very easy to find steady employment in the lumber camps and he remained there until 1862, when he was transferred to the mills at Albion. After five years in the same line of work he removed to Point Arena

and for two years engaged with the Garcia Lumber Company. Returning thence to Albion, he took up a claim in the woods. To earn a livelihood out of the uncleared and unimproved land proved a task of the greatest difficulty and finally the lumber company became possessors of the property. Undaunted by the unfavorable experience, in 1878 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of raw land lying in close proximity to Albion and here he has since remained, having, however, recently sold a portion of the property so that the homestead consists of one hundred acres. By his own hands the land was cleared and put under cultivation. How difficult the task was can be appreciated only by those who have undertaken similar tasks. The fine cultivation of the land bespeaks his industry and wise management. A valuable orchard yields its annual tribute to his care and oversight and berries also prove a profitable adjunct to the farm. For six years or more during the early period of his residence here he carried on a confectionery store, but ultimately it became necessary to devote his entire attention to the ranch. In politics he votes with the Republican party and is active in local matters. At Manchester, this county, August 7, 1871, he married Miss Nancy Emeline Henderson, who was born at Little Rock, Ark., January 11, 1853, and at a very early age came to California with her parents, settling in Mendocino county. They are the parents of seven children, all living, namely: Lucy A., Mrs. Carlson of Fort Bragg; Thomas Frank, with the Albion Lumber Company; Charles H., of Washington; Stephen, at home; Eva S., Mrs. Stout, of Albion; Elsie S., Mrs. Forsyth, of San Francisco, and Gus F., of Albion. The family has a high standing in the community and their pleasant home on the ridge near Albion is the scene of many gatherings of young and old.

FRANCISCO PERSICO.—The necessitous circumstances that surrounded the early years of Francisco Persico formed a stimulus to hard work and laid the foundation for successful effort. A native of the province of Genoa, Italy, he was born at Varezelligore, December 22, 1875, and from the age of six years was forced to make his own way in the world. To obtain a good education was an impossibility, but in the great school of experience he learned lessons of self-reliance and perseverance of inestimable value to his later enterprises. Shortly after his marriage to Julia Petronave, a native of the same village as himself, he entered the Italian army as a private in the First Mountain Artillery Regiment and served for three years, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his time. Immediately afterward he and his family started for California and early in 1899 arrived at Old Sonoma, where he secured work as a gardener. Fourteen months later he removed to San Rafael, Marin county, where he continued for nine months as a gardener. It was on the 26th of March, 1899, that he left Italy, and on the 15th of March, 1902, he arrived in Willits, where since he has made his home and business headquarters.

After a period of employment on construction work with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, during which time he was promoted to be foreman, Mr. Persico resigned and embarked in freighting and teaming with a four-horse team. While thus occupied he bought an interest in a liquor store with A. Figone, to whom he later sold out and about the same time he sold his teaming outfit. For two years afterward he engaged in business with Jimmie Frardy. By fire during September of 1905 he lost the house which he and his wife had struggled bravely to buy and furnish, but since then he has been prospered in other directions and now ranks among the well-to-do

men of his town. In 1908 he purchased the Italian hotel at Willits, which he conducted for three years. Having bought a lot on Main near Mendocino street, 39½x150 feet in dimensions, in the fall of 1911 he built the New Italia hotel with forty-seven guest rooms and this has since developed into a very large hotel enterprise, the success of the venture representing his wise management and comprehensive supervision. Since becoming a citizen of our country he has voted with the Republican party. At this writing he holds the office of deputy constable and deputy city marshal. Fraternally he is connected with the Druids. In his family there are four children, the eldest of whom, Louisa, is the wife of Primo Vintorelle, of San Francisco. The three sons, Charles, Leandro and Peter, are pupils in the Willits schools.

AURELIUS O. CARPENTER.—Aurelius O. Carpenter was born in Townshend, Vt., November 28, 1836, and was given educational advantages six months in the year until the age of fourteen, when he entered the office of *The Windham County Democrat*, of which his stepfather, George W. Nichols, was the proprietor. Here he mastered all the details of the newspaper business and laid the foundation of much of his life work. In 1855, when Kansas was opened for settlement, he accompanied the fourth party from the East, under the immediate charge of Governor Robinson, and in the survey of Topeka carried the chain over the future capital of Kansas. When a printing office was established in Lawrence, he had the distinction of setting the first stick of type that went to make up the first newspaper in the territory—*The Herald of Freedom*—and later assisted in the founding of another publication, *The Free State*. A final settlement of the family was made on Ottawa Creek, near Prairie City, where he with other residents were forced into taking an active part in defending the homes and lives of the pioneers against the raids of lawless bands of border ruffians. On June 2, 1856, he was seriously wounded in one of these encounters, at the battle of Black Jack, which was near his own home.

On Christmas day, 1856, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Helen McCowen, and the following year they with relatives crossed the plains in ox wagons. After a journey of four months and a half, Grass Valley, Cal., was reached and here a home was purchased, which included several acres besides mining land. Farming, mining and typesetting in the Telegraph office, furnished sufficient employment for his active disposition.

In 1859 the family moved to Potter Valley, Mendocino county, this county having but recently been set apart from Sonoma county. After assisting in the establishment of the *Mendocino Herald* (the first newspaper venture in the county) and becoming a partner in the same with E. R. Budd, the residence was changed to Ukiah. In 1865, during the Civil war, the appointment as United States assistant assessor of the revenue department came as a surprise, as it was entirely unsought. Mr. Carpenter was sworn in at Santa Rosa, April 13, 1865, on the same day word was received of the fall of Richmond. Staging to Cloverdale, he was compelled by change of time of the Ukiah stage to wait there three days for the conveyance or seek some other mode of transportation. Pioneer experiences led to the decision to go by "Walkers train," as that was the quickest way over bad roads, and easier than riding and walking by turns and carrying a rail to pry the stage out of the mud. He arrived in Ukiah with the news of the fall of Richmond, two days ahead of the mail, and assumed the duties of his office, which he continued to discharge, first as assessor and afterwards as deputy

collector, through five successive administrations and for a term of eighteen years.

Although a Republican and residing in a strongly Democratic locality, Mr. Carpenter has been appointed and elected to various places of trust, and has established a record of unswerving integrity and business ability. When the Democratic party was likely to lose its organ, The Constitutional Democrat, for want of an editor, Mr. Carpenter helped the party out of its difficulty by assuming control. At various times he had charge of the mechanical and editorial departments of the Fair Daily, a paper published in the Mechanics Institute Fair in San Francisco. As superintendent of highways and road construction (from the head of Potter Valley to near Sanel, a distance of forty miles) his executive ability and thoroughness are still in evidence, after a space of nearly half a century. In service on the board of education, as deputy county assessor, deputy county recorder, etc., Mr. Carpenter has earned the commendation of all in the discharge of his public and private duties. Multifarious business interests have been constantly in hand and sandwiched in with the legitimate calling of printer and editor. In January, 1879, he purchased The Ukiah City Press and under his control the paper was a newsy sheet and had a wide circulation. The children, May, Grace, Grant and Frank L., are talented and bear witness to a mother's earnest care and cultivation. In countless ways, the family rendered pioneer life less burdensome and monotonous to their neighbors, and were accountable for very many happy occasions.

MRS. HELEN M. CARPENTER.—Among the pioneer women of Mendocino county the name of none stands out with more prominence than that of the subject of this sketch, owing to her untiring activity in social, educational, musical and civic work, not only in the early history of the county, but on down through a space of half a century.

Mrs. Carpenter is of Scotch-Irish parentage and a native of Ohio. During her early life the family moved to Indiana, where she received a very liberal education at the Bloomingdale Quaker Academy, since which time her life has been spent on the frontier—two years in the Territory of Kansas and the remainder of the time in the wilds of California. Soon after the organization of Mendocino county a board of education was established, and at the first meeting of the board Mrs. Carpenter (the only woman present) was granted a certificate to teach. The first school taught was in Potter valley and as there was no school house, Henry Randlett gave up one room of his two-room domicile for school purposes. The munificent sum of \$40 per month was the compensation. For ten years teaching was continued in the public and private schools of Potter valley and Ukiah, and a very liberal amount of time was devoted to Sunday school classes. For some time Mrs. Carpenter was a member of the board of education, an honor which no other woman shared for many years.

The stirring time in raising a fund for the establishment of the first church in Ukiah (the Methodist Episcopal), required the united effort of all the ladies and is well worthy of mention. For eight consecutive years and during the first struggles in building and establishing the Presbyterian Church Mrs. Carpenter served as president of the church society, where full scope was given to the admirable executive ability which has marked her career and made a success of many undertakings. Later years have been given up to writing, and fraternal work in the Order of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, grand

honors having been accorded in both orders. When Cornelia Rebekah Lodge No. 205, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Ukiah, she was made the first noble grand and five years later became the president of the Rebekah Assembly of California. Through various fraternal ritualistic publications which she has issued her name is familiar in lodge circles from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The latest civic work was the fulfillment of a desire and effort of forty years previous, to establish a public library in Ukiah. With the assistance of another lady contributions amounting to \$1500 were received, with which was secured a desirable lot upon which now stands a handsome Carnegie library of 3322 volumes.

JOHN A. BLOSSER.—Throughout all that part of Mendocino county lying on every side of Willits the name of Blosser stands for high character, tireless energy and equal skill in the diversified arts of farming, stock-raising and the leading of bands and orchestras. The talents of John A. Blosser are varied. Into whatever channel of activity he turns his attention he seems to be prospered. Together with his twin brother, Tobias, who has been his partner from young manhood and who resembles him so closely that the casual observer has difficulty in distinguishing them, he has worked energetically in ranching and with equal enthusiasm in the starting of the organizations known as Blosser's band and Blosser's orchestra. The earlier of these musical companies was founded in December of 1876 and became a large factor in the success of the great gatherings and social functions of those days, while the orchestra proved equally prominent in the musical history of another decade. It was the custom of John A. Blosser to play the first violin in the orchestra, and as he found considerable difficulty in securing instruments suited to his critical taste he made two violins for his own use, one of these being a close copy of a Stradivarius and a typical pattern of the Cremona violin. Other members of the family bore a part in the band and orchestra, and his wife as accompanist proved to be as gifted with the piano as he with the violin. Musical ability characterizes the entire family and brings them friends among the devotees of that art. Scarcely less noticeable is their efficiency in the practical affairs of life and as farmers and stock-raisers operating upon an extensive scale in their home county. Very naturally therefore they possess influence that is not narrowed to their own immediate neighborhood or to their own circle of agricultural enterprises.

When Jacob Blosser decided to leave Iowa for California during the spring of 1850 his twin sons, John A. and J. Tobias, who were born in Jefferson county, Iowa, September 6, 1849, were only seven months old, and the intimate friends at the old home viewed the departure with regret, fearing that it would be impossible to reach the west with the babies. Yet the journey was made in health and comparative comfort. The family settled near French Camp, and in 1860 came to Little Lake, where the boys were sent to school in a shanty with puncheon floors and board benches. Upon attaining man's estate they took up claims five miles southwest of Willits and began to raise Spanish merino sheep. The original claims were enlarged by purchase of adjacent property, until finally they had eleven hundred acres. From five hundred to one thousand sheep were kept on the ranch, besides a drove of cattle, and the grain and hay raised in the fields were fed to the stock. Besides their other work they ran a threshing machine for more than thirty years, beginning with horse power, but later utilizing a steamer as more practicable and efficient.

The marriage of John A. Blosser was solemnized at Willits May 17, 1888, and united him with Miss Ora Morgan, who was born at Fort Bragg, Cal., received a fair education, taught school for two years and then became a student in the Kingston Conservatory of Music at San Jose. For years she was organist in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Willits, and here she has taught music practically ever since her marriage. There are two children in the family, Roy and Hazel. The daughter is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal and a teacher in the Ukiah schools. The son, educated at the University of California, is now engaged as instructor in manual training in the Santa Rosa high school. Mrs. Blosser was an only daughter and had one brother, Lauriston Morgan, former president of the Mendocino Discount Bank, and now deceased. The parents, Capt. John and Eunice (Latham) Morgan, were natives of New London, Conn., and died in Mendocino county, the latter in 1900, the former in 1895 at the age of seventy-five. During the eventful year of 1849 Captain Morgan came around Cape Horn as master of his own vessel. Later he owned three vessels in the coasting trade. Upon retiring from a sea-faring career he settled at Fort Bragg as superintendent of the Noyo mills. In 1876 he became a pioneer of Willits and bought the Little Lake flour mills, which he operated until 1893 and then retired from business affairs. For years he was identified with the Masonic Order. Mendocino county owed its agricultural association largely to his progressive and determined efforts. The fine race track was made under his leadership and the grounds were developed attractively through his labors, acting in co-operation with other men of progressive spirit and an earnest desire to expand the interests of the county.

DANIEL J. BLOSSER.—It is conceded that the majority of people have a hobby, but Mr. Blosser confesses to having two pronounced weaknesses, one for music and the other for hunting. Like all the members of the Blosser family he has a natural talent for music and without special instruction gained a thorough knowledge of the art while yet a mere lad. When the Blosser band was organized during the '70s he played ~~the~~ first B flat cornet, and later he played the same instrument in Blosser's orchestra, with other members of the family developing a musical organization that stood at the very head of its class for the locality and day. There are many pioneers who still aver that the bands of the present day cannot compare in melody with the famous old organization established and maintained by this family. While hunting calls for qualities entirely different from those associated with the art of music, he has been no less successful as a sportsman than as a musician. In the earlier days when game was more plentiful than now, he has shot as many as three panthers in one day. He has killed many bears, while the number of wild cats that fell beneath his unerring aim is so large that no record of the same was ever kept.

Music and hunting have been the diversions of a life of great activity as a farmer, stock-raiser, thresherman and land-owner. From the age of seven years Mr. Blosser has been identified with Little Lake valley and ~~the village~~ ~~of~~ Willits, but he is a native of San Joaquin county and was born near French Camp February 13, 1853. He recalls the removal of the family from that section of the state to Mendocino county and the rough, unpromising aspect of the new settlement, which had been made desolate by depredations of the Indians during the latter part of the '50s. While yet a small boy he began to assist his father, Jacob Blosser, in the improving of a ranch and the raising

of grain and stock. It was not possible for him to attend school with any regularity, although for about three months of each year he was a pupil in a rude shack with a puncheon floor and board benches and with text-books as crude as the furniture itself. Natural aptitude for reading enabled him to acquire a fair education without the aid of the schools, and he is now well posted in matters of general importance.

Four of the Blosser brothers, viz., John, Tobias, William and Daniel, took up homesteads and pre-emption claims a few miles from Willits and during young manhood worked together in building up a cattle and sheep business. By pre-emption and purchase they acquired twenty-two hundred acres in one body. When the property was finally divided in 1902, Daniel J. sold his interest to William, and since then he has devoted his attention to his real estate and loans ~~and to the work of director in the Willits Realty Company~~. Although his life is far from being an existence of leisure (for his interests are varied and demand considerable attention), his activities are far less strenuous and exacting now than in the days when he and his brothers owned as high as sixteen hundred head of sheep, a herd of cattle and a large tract of hay and grain land. The threshing of the grain was done for years with horse-power machine, but this was replaced eventually by a steam engine and separator, which the brothers continued to operate until the advent of the railroad. In Willits, where he owns property and makes his home, Mr. Blosser served for eight years as a member of the ^{board} ~~board of trustees~~ and meanwhile gave the most efficient assistance to movements for the welfare of the town. For thirty years or more he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and during much of that time he has been honored with the office of trustee. In common with others of his name he was reared to an implicit faith in the principles of the Republican party, and to these he still adheres, although being in sympathy with the policy of the Progressives during recent state and national campaigns.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GRANT.—Dangerous experiences on the frontier and on the battlefields of the Civil war filled the younger years of Mr. Grant, who now, at the age of only a little less than four score years, is enjoying life at his Hopland home across the river in Old Town. Notwithstanding his very active life and his present advanced age he is robust and hearty, a rugged constitution and stalwart frame having enabled him to endure hardships without injury and the privations of war without detriment. Born in Harrison county, Ind., November 6, 1836, he was reared in Henry county, Iowa, from the age of four years, meanwhile attending country schools and Mount Pleasant Academy. At the age of twenty, having completed a year of academy study, he started for Colorado in the spring of 1858, to join the rush to Pike's Peak, crossing the plains to Cherry creek with ox-teams. Going to Clear creek he engaged in mining in the hope of finding gold in the claims he located, but was not very successful. In the fall of 1859 he came across the mountains to Reese river, Nevada, and followed mining there until 1861. Just as soon as he learned that war had been declared between the north and south he returned to Iowa in the summer of 1861, making the journey on the back of a pony he had bought on the Reese river in Nevada.

Immediately after his arrival in Iowa at the old home, Mr. Grant offered his services to the Union as a private and was assigned to Company I, Four-



G. W. Grant

teenth Iowa Infantry, which he accompanied to the front and in all of its marches and engagements. More than once he was in peril of his life. At the battle of Shiloh he was wounded and falling into the hands of the Confederates was made a prisoner, but was released on parol from Libby Prison after nine months. He served until the close of the war and received his honorable discharge, being mustered out in November, 1865, as sergeant. On the expiration of the war he returned to Rome, Iowa, and took up farming in co-operation with his father. For one year he also served as justice of the peace in Henry county. Leaving Iowa in 1873 he came to California and, attracted to Ukiah by reason of favorable reports from eastern friends here located, he established himself in Mendocino county, where he is a popular citizen and a leading officer of Kearsarge Post No. 179, G. A. R., at Ukiah. Shortly after his arrival in the county he rented a ranch of eighty acres and engaged in raising grain and hops. Two years later he removed from that farm to the Stone ranch of two hundred and seventy-five acres, where again he specialized in grain. Three prosperous years were spent on that property. Next he removed to Hopland valley and for twelve years leased a ranch which he devoted to grain and stock-raising. Upon retiring from farm pursuits he bought a general mercantile store at Hopland and this he still owns, together with the lot upon which the building stands.

At Rome, Henry county, Iowa, Mr. Grant was married to Theresa B. Burdette, a native of that state and county, and who died in Hopland March 19, 1911. They became the parents of nine children, of whom eight grew to mature years. Warren Columbus is a farmer at Ukiah; Francis Marion died in August, 1911; George W. died at the age of twenty-two; Mary A., Mrs. Harris, died in Hopland; Jincy, Mrs. McNulty, resides in San Francisco, Horace G. in Cloverdale, Orville with his father, and James B. resides in Oakland. Through a long period of residence in the county Mr. Grant has witnessed many changes and has been a personal contributor to all tasks of development, for he believes that permanent progress is impossible without the willing co-operation of the entire population and he freely gives of his time, means and influence for the promotion of the general welfare.

HENRY B. MUIR.—The genealogical records of the Muir family indicate an identification with Scottish history through a long period of wars, revolutions and religious persecutions, and in eras of peace or of war they ever proved loyal to country and staunch in adherence to the cause of justice. With the early colonization of America the family found root in the new world, where several successive generations have been efficient contributors to national progress. Following the tide of migration toward the setting sun, one branch of the family was transplanted from Kentucky to Missouri and thence to California. The founder of the name in the far west, Presley T. Muir, was born in Kentucky in 1816 and during 1823 went to Missouri in company with other members of the family. To him belonged the distinction of helping to make the first brick ever manufactured in Kansas City. However, it was not to the brick industry, but to agriculture that he devoted his attention throughout life.

Early in the '50s, attracted by reports concerning the mining and other opportunities of the west, Mr. Muir joined an expedition that crossed the plains to California. After a brief tour of inspection he returned to Missouri, only to return to the Pacific coast in 1856 with the intention of becoming a

permanent resident. Settling in Eldorado county, he married there in 1857, engaged in mining and farming and became a man of some influence in the community. From that part of the state he removed to Solano county and remained for two years, thence came nearer to the ocean in Sonoma county, where he resumed general ranching. The fall of 1867 found him a newcomer in Mendocino county, where he leased land in the Coyote valley near Ukiah. The following year he changed his place of residence to Willits, where he secured a tract of raw land near the village and entered upon an honorable and influential association with the locality that terminated only with his death in 1887. For many years he served as a justice of the peace at Willits. Movements for the benefit of the county received his staunch support and he was regarded as one of the most public-spirited citizens of the locality. The Grange and Good Templars were organizations to which he was deeply devoted, yet he did not limit his activities to their growth; on the other hand, he was ever willing to aid any order or movement tending to the benefit of the people. His wife survived him for years, passing away in 1904. Born in Missouri, she bore the maiden name of Eliza Jane Baker and was the mother of ten children, namely: Henry B., who was born in Solano county, Cal., in 1859, and whose name introduces this article; Pressley, deceased; James L.; Mrs. Margaret E. McMacken; Austin J.; Mrs. Emma Rupe; William M.; Mrs. Iva De Camp; Mrs. Della Upp (deceased), and Lewis E.

Although his birthplace was near Placerville, Eldorado county, the earliest recollections of Henry B. Muir are associated with Sonoma county, where his father was a leading farmer of Blucher valley. From the age of eight years he has lived in Mendocino county, where his connections with business enterprises have made him a citizen of great prominence and influence. During 1879 he entered the store of Lambert & Simonson at Willits. After seven months as a clerk he was admitted to the firm. During October, 1880, the business was sold to C. A. Irvine, with whom Mr. Muir continued for a few months in order to familiarize him with the business. Early in 1881 he removed to San Luis Obispo county, but not being pleased with prospects there he returned to Willits on New Year's of 1882 and on the 1st of February formed a partnership with C. A. Irvine, the two having continued together ever since. The business of Irvine & Muir was incorporated in 1891 and in 1903 it was merged into the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company, of which Mr. Muir has been president and general manager ever since its organization. This is one of the largest institutions in the county and carries on a general mercantile and lumber business, owning a department store at Willits, one at Potter Valley and a third at Irmulco, besides owning a controlling interest in the Round Valley Commercial Company at Covelo. In addition the firm owns a large sawmill at Two Rock near Willits and another at Irmulco and their plants turn out large quantities of lumber, tan bark and split timber.

Since his advent into the commercial arena of Mendocino county Mr. Muir has organized a number of successful companies, in addition to that of the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company, admittedly one of the most flourishing institutions in this part of the state. Associated with Messrs. Sam and Martin Baechtel in 1887 he organized the H. B. Muir Company. During 1894 he formed a partnership with F. M. Mason of Ukiah, under the firm title of Mason & Muir. This concern engaged in the lumber business and in general contracting for two years, at the expiration of which period the partnership

was dissolved. During 1899 Mr. Muir promoted the organization of the Needle Rock Company, of which he was chosen the first president and has since been the only incumbent of that office. Since 1905, when he organized the Sunset Trading and Land Company, he has been president of the concern, which deals in tan bark and also engages in the buying and selling of land. In addition he was one of the incorporators of the Eel River Power and Irrigation Company, the name of which was later changed to the Snow Mountain Water and Power Company. When a movement was started looking toward the establishment of a new bank in Ukiah he interested himself in the project and when the Commercial Bank came into existence he was promptly chosen vice-president of the institution, which office he now fills, besides being a member of the board of directors. He is interested in the promotion of the Little Lake Land Company for the purpose of buying and sub-dividing Mendocino lands, in which success has been achieved to a remarkable extent; also in the Willits Telephone & Telegraph Company, which built and now owns the telephone system in Mendocino county north of Willits. This company was organized for the purpose of furnishing facilities to the citizens in northern Mendocino county at cost, as all profits above six per cent are used in extending and improving the system. Interest in the development and progress of Willits led him to accept the office of town trustee and in that capacity he proved as painstaking, resourceful and efficient as in the management of his private business affairs. In fraternal relations he has been identified with Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., Willits Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. By his marriage in 1883 to Miss Emma Hargrave, a native of Mendocino county, three children were born, but the only survivor is Ora E., wife of Max Thelen, of Berkeley, a member of the California state railroad commission.

JESSE C. DUFFIELD.—The manager of the hardware department of the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company at Willits has lived in California since 1885 and in Mendocino county since 1901. A native of Kansas, he was born at Walton, Harvey county, July 8, 1874, and is a son of W. H. and Sarah J. (Ogden) Duffield, natives of Illinois, the latter now a resident of Willits. The father, who served in an Illinois regiment during the Civil war and received serious wounds in the service of his country, afterward took up land on the frontier of Kansas and soon became engaged in general merchandising at Walton. After many years in the same town, during 1885 he brought his family to the west and settled at Arbuckle, Colusa county, where he carried on a general store. Coming to Willits in 1901, he started a mercantile store on Main street. Later he conducted a similar establishment at Ukiah, where he died in 1906. His fraternities were the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Grand Army of the Republic. Surviving him are the widow and four children, namely: Mrs. Hattie Wattenburg, of Laurel Dell, Lake county; Mrs. Myrtle Saxon, of Willits; Jesse C., of Willits; and his twin sister, Mrs. Bessie Tibbitts, of Los Angeles. The only son in the family began to assist his father in the mercantile business at a very early age and it was not until 1903 that he engaged in any occupation other than merchandising. From that year until 1907 he was employed as airbrake inspector for the Northwestern Railroad. During the fall of 1907 he became manager of the hardware department for the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company and to this responsible position he has since given his attention.

The residence erected by Mr. Duffield on North street is presided over

hospitably by his wife, formerly Miss Nettie Bahn, who was born in Rock Tree valley, Mendocino county, and is a daughter of Fred Bahn, a well-known pioneer. In childhood she attended the schools of Willits and laid the foundation there of an excellent education. In religion she is associated with the Baptist denomination. The four children in the family are William, Ernest, Veva and Lawrence. Politically a Republican, in 1911 Mr. Duffield was appointed city clerk to fill a vacancy in the office and in April of the following year he was duly elected to the position, which since he has filled with characteristic efficiency and tact. His fraternities are the Moose, Knights of the Maccabees and Knights of Pythias at Willits, in which he has been not only an active worker, but at times an officer. A man of much worth, he is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Willits and his popularity and prominence are the result of long association with interests tending to promote the local progress.

JAMES ALFRED FORD.—Persistent devotion to agricultural affairs has brought Mr. Ford into prominence among the progressive farmers of Mendocino county, where, although not a native, (for he was born in San Benito county, the date of his birth being December 25, 1856), he has made his home continuously since 1864. He is the son of William Ford, a pioneer farmer and ex-county treasurer, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. At the time of coming here with his parents James Alfred was a boy of eight years, scarcely beyond the first grade in the grammar schools, and he continued to be a pupil in local schools until he had completed the course of study outlined in the Central district. Meanwhile he had given the vacation months to farm work, so that he was well qualified to manage a ranch while yet a mere youth. As an assistant to his father he had charge of much of the manual work on the old homestead, relieving the older man of the heavier tasks and thus being an important factor in the prompt prosecution of the seasonal round of plowing, cultivating and harvesting.

Leaving the old home ranch in 1878, Mr. Ford bought sixteen hundred acres in the upper end of Redwood valley and there he engaged in sheep raising until the sale of the property in 1894. The place is still known as the Ford ranch. After an interval of work at teaming, he rented land and resumed general farming. During 1903 he bought two hundred and forty acres in the Redwood valley, about five miles north of Calpella, and here he has since engaged in hop culture and stock-raising. A portion of the property is bottom land, the balance on the bench. Being convinced that a part of the property could be utilized for hops advantageously, he planted thirty-two acres in that crop and the results justified the venture. Ninety acres are well adapted to general farm products. On the farm are to be seen a good grade of cattle and a fine drove of hogs, for he finds the raising of stock a most important adjunct to general farming.

The present Mrs. Ford was formerly Mrs. Hattie (Williams) Hayes, and was born in Anderson valley, the daughter of George Williams, a pioneer of Mendocino county. By a former marriage Mr. Ford had one child, Alfred LeRoy, who assists him on the ranch. The son married Miss Lulu Winsby and has two children, Richard Alfred and Desmond Stewart. By her marriage to Mr. Hayes Mrs. Ford has two children, Orville S. and Hudson B. Mr. Ford's progressive ideas have made him a valuable factor in the up-building of Redwood valley, where all public enterprises receive the impetus of his sustaining encouragement and wise co-operation. In politics he favors



J. A. Ford

Democratic principles, but has taken no part in public affairs, and at no time has he been a candidate for local office, although abundantly worthy of any position within the gift of his fellow-citizens.

CHARLES WILLIAM BRANSCOMB.—Having passed the greater part of his life in Sonoma and Mendocino counties Mr. Branscomb is familiar with this portion of the state and maintains a just pride in the fact that his parents were early settlers and honored farmers. During boyhood he lived on the ranch in Sonoma county, where he was born May 20, 1860. He is a son of Benjamin Franklin (who crossed the plains to California) and Jane (Taylor) Branscomb, who were married in Sonoma, where they resided until 1880. At this time they settled in Jackson valley, Mendocino county, where Mr. Branscomb owns a hotel and runs the post office called "Branscomb" after him. Of their ten children Charles William is the eldest, and though the schools of his youth were inferior to those of the present day, yet he was able to secure a good education and was qualified for the responsibilities of business. Upon reaching the age of twenty-one he left home to make his own way in the world. At first he went to Eastern Oregon and found employment in the herding of sheep. In the three years of his continuance as a herder he saved a fair proportion of his small wages. On returning to Sonoma county he became an apprentice to the trade of blacksmith with R. Spottswood & Son, with whom he continued for perhaps three years and until he had obtained a thorough knowledge of the occupation.

The first location of Mr. Branscomb in Mendocino county was at Laytonville, where he opened a blacksmith shop. The town was small and he was a stranger. For a time trade was dull and the outlook unpromising, but eventually he built up a profitable trade, which induced him to remain in the town for a period of twelve years. On selling out his interests there he turned his energies to other lines of work. From boyhood he had been interested in the stock business. With a desire to embark in the industry he rented a large range and purchased a herd of cattle, but at the end of five years, during which a succession of very severe winters had caused him heavy losses, he disposed of his stock. Coming to Covelo in 1904, he became manager of four hundred and forty acres of valley land owned by C. Hanson, with whom he continued for four years in a very responsible position. Since resigning that place he has engaged in the blacksmith trade at Covelo, where he operates a shop fitted with a complete modern equipment. His skill in the trade is well known. A customer once gained is usually retained, for the quality of the work is his most permanent advertisement.

The marriage of Mr. Branscomb was solemnized October 3, 1886, and united him with Miss Melvina Middleton, who was born in Laytonville, Mendocino county, and has been a lifelong resident of this portion of the state. Their family comprises three daughters, Etta Rachel (Mrs. Carner, of Covelo), Florence Estelle and Reta Faith. The family are identified with the Baptist Church, in which Mr. Branscomb ministers as a deacon and to which he has been as generous a contributor as his means would permit. In other worthy movements besides those of the church he has been interested, active and generous. Loyalty to his native commonwealth is one of his leading attributes and he is particularly devoted to the welfare of the two coast counties where so much of his life has been passed and where he is known as one of the capable business men of Round valley.

CHARLES A. IRVINE.—No slight precedence as a business man of Willits is held by Charles A. Irvine, member of the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company, Incorporated, and an honored pioneer of 1859 in Mendocino county. Many states of this nation and many countries across the ocean have contributed to the upbuilding of California, and not the least of these is New York, which Mr. Irvine claims as his native commonwealth, his birth having occurred in Cochecton, Sullivan county, November 5, 1834. While his parents, William and Emily (Mitchell) Irvine, were both natives of Sullivan county, the family is of English and Scotch-Irish descent, the grandfather, Charles Irvine, coming from the North of Ireland to Sullivan county, N. Y. The paternal great-grandfather, Oliver Calkin, and the maternal great-grandfather, Capt. Bezeleel Tyler, served in the Revolutionary war and fought in the Indian battle at Lockawaxen, in Sullivan county, the latter being killed while in command. William Irvine, the father of Charles A., was engaged in farming and lumbering, rafting down the Delaware, a hazardous undertaking particularly over the difficult rapids, and while he was manufacturing lumber at his saw-mill in Cochecton he always steered the raft himself. He spent his last days in Minnesota.

Charles A. Irvine had the advantages of the public schools, afterward attended the Union Academy in Damascus, Pa., where he completed the course. He learned the lumber business with his father from a boy, and in 1852, when the family moved to Madison county, N. Y., he aided his father in his merchandise business, continuing there until 1857. The era of his young manhood was witnessing the numerical upbuilding of the west and the transformation of prairie land into cultivated farms. Attracted by hope of material advance, he joined the westward march of colonization and went to Iowa in 1857, but a brief sojourn in that state did not prove satisfactory on account of ague. In 1859 he started for Pike's Peak, but met so many returning that he decided to come on to California with his comrades. In this state he has since lived, with the exception of three years, 1863-66, when on account of his health he spent a protracted period in Minnesota where his father resided.

Noyo, one of the first ports established in Mendocino county and, indeed, one of the earliest north of San Francisco, had just been opened when Mr. Irvine landed there in 1859. A lumber company had inaugurated a large business and he easily found employment as bookkeeper in their office at the mouth of the Noyo river. There he remained until he went to Minnesota. On coming back to Mendocino county in 1867 he entered the employ of Simpson & White, merchants at Cahto, as a bookkeeper, which position he filled for ten years. Meanwhile he served from 1874 to 1876 as county clerk and during that time maintained at home in Ukiah. Perceiving a favorable opening in the new town of Willits, in 1880 he came hither and here he still resides. The three decades and more of his identification with the town have been fruitful of large business enterprises and civic energy. From 1880 until 1882 he conducted a general store alone, but in the latter year he admitted to partnership Henry B. Muir. In 1887 he purchased the interest of his partner, to whom, in conjunction with Samuel S. Baechtel, he sold out in the fall of the same year. From 1889 to 1891 he engaged in the real-estate business at Ukiah, from which place he went to San Francisco to engage in the commission business. Returning to Willits in 1896, he and Henry B. Muir again became partners in mercantile enterprises. During 1901 the business was incorporated as the Irvine & Muir Company and two years later, a lumber business having



Lucia Andrews
James Andrews

been added in 1902, the title was changed to the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company, under which name one of the largest mercantile houses of the county is now conducted. Included in the company's possessions are two mills and lumber tracts in the red woods, one at Irmulco, eleven miles from Willits, and one six miles southwest of town, as well as the department store, well stocked with goods of every description, which are displayed to customers by attentive and efficient clerks. Mr. Irvine has been secretary of the company since its organization. Besides his large holdings as a member of the lumber corporation, in 1884 he acquired the Simpson ranch of nine hundred acres near Blue Rock and found pleasure in developing the same as a stock farm. In the furthering of his enterprises he has gained prestige as one of the substantial and representative men of this section of the state.

As early as 1872 Mr. Irvine became connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is still a member of Cahto Lodge, of which he is past grand. He was a charter member of San Hedron Encampment at Ukiah, organized in 1875, of which he was past chief patriarch, and is a member of the subsidiary order of Rebekahs. His fraternal associations are enlarged through membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a Republican, his first presidential vote being cast for John C. Fremont, and he has been an active member of the county committee for many years. By his marriage to Sophronia Roosa, a native of Bethel, Sullivan county, N. Y., he is the father of three children, namely: Mary Estelle, Mrs. R. L. Shimmin, of Willits; Charles Alonzo, with the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company; and Emily, who married R. E. Shimmin.

JAMES ANDREANI.—A descendant of a fine old Italian family, and for many years a well-known resident of Mendocino county, James Andreani, now of Fort Bragg, is one of the splendid pioneers of California, and a type of citizen that has been instrumental in making the state a power in the nation, and a Mecca for travelers the world over. He is a native of Italy, having been born at Buttogno in the Province of Novara, July 25, 1853. His boyhood days were passed on a farm, and his education was received in the public schools of his native district. In 1879 he came to Nevada, locating at Eureka, where for four years he engaged in the making of charcoal, meeting with fair success.

It was in April, 1883, that Mr. Andreani first came to California, and since that time he has made Mendocino county his home. He entered the employ of the L. E. White Lumber Company at Whitesboro and was engaged in making ties, posts and shingle bolts for a period of nine years. For about three years he was with the same company at Greenwood, after which he removed to Navarro, having been given a position with the Navarro Lumber Company, where he worked for two years until they discontinued business. He then made ties and posts on contract for four years in the same vicinity. In October of 1897 he located at Fort Bragg, since which time he has made this flourishing little city his home, and here he expects to remain. He bought the old Piedmont hotel on Redwood avenue and McPherson street when he first settled here and has conducted it since then. In the spring of 1914 he completed the building of the new Piedmont Hotel on Main street, which is a modern structure in every respect and a splendid addition to the city, and which was opened June 1, 1914. The building is 50x88 feet, three stories in height, and contains all the latest modern improvements in hotel construction, and in furnishings and equipment is thoroughly up-to-date in all respects.

The marriage of Mr. Andreani took place in the Province of Novara,

Italy, May 6, 1875, uniting him with Miss Lucy Fornara of that place. Mrs. Andreani has borne her husband three children, two sons and a daughter. Of these the daughter, Kate, is now Mrs. Benedetti, whose home is in Fort Bragg; of the sons, Louis is a contractor and builder, and I. J. a general merchandise broker, handling also real estate and insurance, and both are doing business in Fort Bragg.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Andreani is well known throughout the county for his splendid qualities as a citizen. He is a Republican in politics, but he has never been actively associated with the affairs of his party, although well informed and an independent thinker. He is a member of the Druids and of the Royal Arch. Before coming to California Mr. Andreani followed farming as an occupation, but other interests have claimed his attention since he came west, and have been so satisfactory from a financial standpoint that the lure of the land has passed him by. Since taking up a permanent residence in Fort Bragg, he has been interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the community, and has made for himself a permanent place in the affairs of the city.

CHARLES LYMAN HEMENWAY.—The honor of being a native son of California belongs to Mr. Hemenway, who was born in Sonoma county near Santa Rosa November 28, 1879, and is the son of Marcus L. and Loretta (Hill) Hemenway, natives of Massachusetts and Minnesota, respectively. When he was five years of age the family removed to Windsor, Sonoma county, and there he attended school for the first time. In 1887 removal was made to Mendocino county and here he was a pupil in a country school near Orr's Hot Springs, but in 1888 his parents settled in Caspar, removing thence to Mendocino city, where he completed the studies of the grammar schools. During the fall of 1896 the family moved to Round valley and here he worked for a rancher for one year, receiving in return for his work little more than his board. After a year he went over to the coast and found employment with the Caspar Lumber Company. Later he had similar work with a lumber concern in Del Norte county, but after a year he returned to Round Valley and settled at Covelo, where ever since he has made his home. Prior to that time he had been somewhat of a rover, not content to remain in any one place permanently or to follow the same occupation, but after coming to Covelo and taking up blacksmithing he liked the location and the work and has since expressed no desire for a change.

As an apprentice in the shop of O. Person for two years at \$10 per month, Mr. Hemenway gained his first knowledge of blacksmithing. From the first he displayed an aptitude for the trade and in the allied industry of repairing and kindred mechanical work he was particularly successful. Since purchasing the business from his former employer in 1901 he has managed it with intelligence and sagacity. During 1903 he bought the lot on which the shop is now located. In addition he owns eighty acres of land three miles east of town which he has placed under cultivation and improved with fences and buildings, twenty acres being in alfalfa. An important adjunct of the shop is the machine and automobile repair department, where work is done that calls for expertness and skill. As a mechanic he has few superiors in this section of the state, while his knowledge of automobiles, beginning with the time that he built and put together a two-cylinder machine of his own (the first ever seen in the valley), enables him to repair cars of every kind. For several years he has owned and operated an automobile stage line between

Covelo and Dos Rios. Possessing considerable skill in invention, he has patented a four-wheel drive and a four-wheel steer for automobiles which he has demonstrated a success with a working model and has patented a quickly adjustable monkey wrench that adjusts without a screw. It is the consensus of opinion that the latter is a most perfect piece of mechanism, and for it he has refused an offer of thousands of dollars. He has also invented and patented a wire stretcher which can be operated by one man, which is also a big success. While his time has been given closely to his blacksmith and repair shop and the development of his patents, he has kept posted concerning public affairs and has been stanch in his allegiance to the Republican party. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His marriage October 10, 1901, united him with Miss Lillian May Williamson, a native of California born in Round valley, the daughter of Lindley and Mary J. (Light-foot) Williamson, one of the honored and influential pioneer families of Mendocino county. Their family consists of two children, Venus and Emerald.

LOUIS H. CARY.—Protected on the east by the mountains and fronting on the east shore of beautiful Clear Lake, the extensive Cary ranch of thirteen hundred acres is ideally situated and abundantly endowed with natural advantages, whether from a practical or an artistic standpoint. The present owner bought this large property in 1911 and settled on it the same year, and from the reputation he had made previously as a producer of prime fruits there is every reason to believe that it will soon be one of the famous places in this region so promising to the horticulturist. For twenty years he was engaged in fruit growing in Placer county, this state, where for years he occupied a foremost position among the most progressive men in that industry, which he helped to develop not only in respect to the raising of its products, but also in the solution of the various commercial problems which play so large a part in the complete success of the orchardist's efforts. Though he has passed most of his life in California, Mr. Cary is a native of Wisconsin, born at Fond du Lac August 31, 1865.

Dr. Luther Harvey Cary, his father, was for years one of the prominent figures in political circles in California, having come to the Pacific coast in the year 1868, after a long and honorable service on the Union side during the Civil war. A member of an eastern family of excellent lineage, he had settled at Fond du Lac in 1847 and built the first frame house at that place, where he practiced as a physician and surgeon until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Entering the army as examining physician, he became one of the head surgeons for the Wisconsin and Illinois troops, gave notable service in the field throughout the war, and became a warm personal friend of General Grant, for whom he always retained the highest admiration. In 1868 he came out to California, and settling at Oakland became collector of internal revenue on the Pacific coast. Many public honors were shown him, and he displayed a conscientious regard for the wishes of those who gave evidence of their confidence in his ability and trustworthiness, filling every position to which he was chosen with credit. He represented Alameda county in the state legislature, and attained an influential position in the course of an active and thoroughly useful career. He practiced his profession as resident physician at San Quentin for some time. Dr. Cary was on terms of close friendship with E. H. Pardee and other notable men of his time. He lived to the age of sixty-four years, and his wife, Arvilla (Ferguson), died two years ago, at Oakland. Of their

children two grew to maturity, Florence Eugenia and Louis H., the former now the wife of Joseph Ziegenfuss, of Oakland.

Louis H. Cary was brought to California shortly after his father settled here, making the trip by way of Panama, and he passed his early years at Oakland, where his education was begun in the public school. Later he was a pupil at the Hopkins academy, and when a young man entered the United States mail service, for three years running between San Francisco and Deming, N. Mex. He had the distinction of being the youngest postal clerk in the country. His next work was way down in old Mexico, at Tehuantepec, where he was engaged with his brother-in-law, Mr. Ziegenfuss, for eleven months, getting out mahogany logs. From that time to the present Mr. Cary has been mainly occupied in agricultural pursuits. Settling in Placer county, he started the fruit business when there was not even a shipping house in that section, and he was one of the real pioneers in the industry there, developing his own interests along with the growth of the business as it is understood today. His residence there covered a period of twenty-two years, and he went through all the experimental stages of the business bravely, testing various methods of culture, marketing, etc., until he had a satisfactory system, which he found profitable as well as effective. He raised many kinds of fruit, with noteworthy results, taking first premiums for raisins and plums at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, also fairs at Oroville, Marysville, Auburn and Sacramento, at the San Francisco fair winning \$200 in cash and a gold medal. He has repeatedly taken first prizes for peaches and plums and a first prize for Adriatic figs. After selling his Placer county ranch Mr. Cary located in Piedmont, Alameda county, and in 1911 he came up to Lake county and bought the tract of thirteen hundred acres on the east shore of Clear lake to which he is now devoting his best efforts. As a location for a home it presents many attractions. The dwelling is surrounded by many fine bay trees and oaks, and Mr. Cary's motor boat, a beautiful little day cruiser named the "Arvilla C," after his mother and presented to him by her a few years ago, makes every point on Clear lake easily accessible. He makes almost daily trips to Lakeport. He has begun to improve his property systematically and scientifically, and though it is so large his work has already made considerable progress and promises to benefit the whole neighborhood, his influence alone being counted on as a stimulus to all in the vicinity. One of his experience and enterprise is a real asset to any community.

Mr. Cary was married in 1884 to Miss Bessie Llewellyn, a native of Nevada county, Cal., though most of her life up to the time of her marriage was spent at Clayton, in Contra Costa county. They have had a family of three children: Alice, who is the wife of Joseph Cutbber and lives at Seattle, Wash.; Earl J., whose sketch follows; and Louis L., who remains on the home farm.

Earl J. Cary, eldest son of Louis H. Cary, was born July 18, 1890, in Placer county, Cal., and lived there until sixteen years old, meantime gaining a common school education. After spending six months in the Hawaiian islands he matriculated at the Van Der Naillen School of Engineering, at Oakland, finishing the course at that institution in 1909, and immediately thereafter taking the position of superintendent at Jarbidge, Nev., for the Vulcan Mining Company, with whom he remained six months. At the end of that time he and his brother bought an interest in the Roundup group of mining claims at Jarbidge, which comprise nearly ninety acres, at present



Mr and Mrs B Beagly

owned by the two Cary brothers and another partner. They have been offered \$50,000 for the group, the ore from which brings from \$20 to \$100 per ton. The ledge is from two to nine feet in width, and can be traced for a distance of seven miles. Besides, Earl J. Cary has been and is engaged in ranching, formerly as his father's assistant for a time after the latter's settlement in Lake county, and now on his own account. In January, 1914, he rented the Ryan ranch of one hundred and sixty acres situated along the East Lake road, and lying on the east shore of Clear lake, not far from his father's property, and here he follows agricultural pursuits, combining his various interests very successfully. He was married October 22, 1912, to Miss Nan Greenhow, from Twin Falls, Idaho. Mr. Cary has evidently inherited the go-ahead spirit of his father, and he is looked upon as one of the promising young men in the neighborhood where he has established his home.

BARTHOLOMEW BIAGGI.—A native of the sturdy little republic of Switzerland, having been born in Giubiasco, Ticino, December 25, 1858, Bartholomew Biaggi was also one of the early California pioneers, having come to the state in 1877, and from that time until his death in 1909, continued to reside here. During practically this entire time he made his home either in Marin, Sonoma or Mendocino county, and throughout this entire section of the state he was well and favorably known. For much of this time he was engaged in farming, and his was the first creamery to be erected in this section, and at the present time it is one of the best known in the county, as well as one of the best equipped and most thoroughly modern.

The boyhood days of Mr. Biaggi were spent in his native village, where he attended the public schools until he was seventeen, in the meantime learning the blacksmith trade. When he was seventeen he determined to come to America and made the long journey alone, coming directly to California and locating in Marin county. Here he remained for two years, and later went to Bodega, Sonoma county, where he was employed on a dairy ranch for a time, meanwhile mastering the new language and also learning something of the customs of the country. In 1880 he purchased a blacksmith shop at Bodega Corners and continued in business there until 1899, meeting with much success and making many friends. At that time he disposed of his business interests there and located in Mendocino county, renting the old McMullen place on Ten Mile river, on the coast road, and engaging in the dairy business. Here again he prospered. His herds were carefully selected and graded and within a short time he built a creamery on the ranch and began the manufacture of butter. This was the first creamery to be built in this section and Mr. Biaggi looked after it himself. His butter was always of a high grade and found a ready market and commanded the highest price.

The death of Mr. Biaggi occurred August 17, 1909, as the result of an accident. His interment took place in Fort Bragg, where he had many warm friends. Aside from his business friends and acquaintances Mr. Biaggi was well known in fraternal circles. He was a Druid, a Redman and an Eagle, and possessed a wide circle of friends in each of these orders. In politics he was a Republican, and although he was never actively associated with the affairs of his party, he was well informed and an independent thinker. He was keenly interested in all the affairs of the community, and especially in educational matters. For a number of years he was a member of the board of school trustees of the district in which he lived, and was also clerk of the board.

The marriage of Mr. Biaggi occurred at Santa Rosa, June 8, 1885, uniting him with Miss Filomena Nonella, also a native of Switzerland, and born in St. Antonino, Ticino. She received her education in the public schools of her native village, and it was in 1884 that she came to America, she being the first of her immediate family to make the trip. Her uncle, Anton Stornetta, was then living at Fisk Mill, Sonoma county, and it was in Sonoma county that she resided until the time of her marriage with Mr. Biaggi. Since the death of her husband she has continued to manage the farm and dairy with the greatest of success, showing splendid ability as a business woman, and exhibiting rare judgment and wisdom in the conduct of her extensive interests. She is assisted by her son Victor, and by her son-in-law, Anton Del Torkio. They have about eighteen hundred acres in their ranch, and are engaged in raising grain, hay and potatoes, and in dairying and cattle raising. Their herd of milch cows numbers about one hundred twenty-five head of graded stock, mostly Holstein and Durham. The creamery, which is on the ranch, is equipped with the latest improved machinery, and is run by steam power.

Mrs. Biaggi is the mother of six children, five daughters and one son, all well and favorably known in Mendocino county, where much of their lives has been passed. They are Josie, Mrs. Stoddard, of Fort Bragg; Jennie, Mrs. Laffranchini, of Plumas county; Adelina, Mrs. Anton Del Torkio, her husband now being the assistant manager of the home farm; Minnie, who is aiding her mother; Clara, now attending the University of California, at Berkeley, class of 1915; and Victor, who is associated with his mother in the management of the home farm and dairy.

WYLIE ENGLISH.—The community in which Wylie English makes his home has no more progressive, public-spirited citizen than he, whose enthusiasm over public matters has incited many of his associates to take an active part in the development of industrial interests and in the installation of utilities for the general good. Most especially is he at present interested in the telephone system in the valley, which probably is the most important and essential facility for the increase in business and progression of the valley interests. It is but natural that he takes this interest, as he is a native son of Mendocino county and has spent most of his life in the valley. He was born October 15, 1869, on the old English homestead four miles north of Ukiah, where Arnold Ford now makes his home. His father was Calvin Henderson English, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains in 1850. For a time he followed mining, then becoming an early settler in Mendocino county, he acquired a ranch near Ukiah which he farmed, giving particular attention to the raising of stock and hops. He died in Ukiah in 1903. The mother was Frances Ruberts, a native of Illinois, who crossed the plains with her first husband, a Mr. Hall, and after his death became united with Mr. English. Her death occurred August 17, 1908, while on a visit to her son, Wylie, in Round Valley. Of her union with Mr. English there were born eight children, of whom Wylie was the third youngest. After attending the common schools of his neighborhood, in the Central school district, he remained at home for a period, then, in 1888, went to Oakesdale, Wash., to start for himself. The same year he returned to Covelo, not having found the northern country to his liking, and procured work on neighboring ranches, in order to save money. He then took a course at Santa Rosa Business College. On returning to Round Valley he purchased a twenty-acre tract and

took up farming for himself, and a short time later was able to purchase an additional eighteen acres, all of which he improved, planted and brought to a fine state of production. With his farming operations he combined stock-raising, in which he has been very successful.

In 1909 Mr. English traded his thirty-eight acres for a tract of seventy-nine acres which at the time was in need of improvement. With determination he set to work and in a short time had it brought to a productive state, and at present it ranks among the best ranches in the valley. For a period he rented this ranch to others, but he is now making it his home place and has just completed a modern house which is spacious and comfortable. Aside from his stockraising and farming Mr. English is engaged in dairying. Withal he is an industrious and successful farmer, whose present state of prosperity is due to his own untiring effort, a self-made man in the best sense of the term.

On April 23, 1898, Mr. English was married to Issolena Gertrude Gray, who was born in Round Valley, Mendocino county, the daughter of Andrew and Dicy A. (Begley) Gray, born in Massachusetts and California respectively. Mr. Gray was one of the early settlers of Round Valley and a successful stock raiser. Mr. and Mrs. English have five children, viz., Leila Frances, Elden Andrew, Muriel Joy, Doris Evelyn and Clinton Bradford. In politics Mr. English is a Democrat and being interested in the cause of education he is serving as a member of the board of trustees of the Gray district.

DANIEL CASS INGRAM.—Since coming to Mendocino county in 1859 at the age of twelve years Mr. Ingram has seen much of hardship, privation and discouragement, and has had his share of misfortunes, but by perseverance and energy he has overcome obstacles and now ranks among the progressive, prosperous farmers of Anderson valley. All of his life from boyhood has not been passed within the limits of this county, for at times he has engaged in farming or has had occupation in other counties, but he returned to his first California home with the firm conviction that here might be found opportunities equal to those advertised by more widely known sections of the state. In 1903 he bought ninety-four and one-half acres in Anderson valley one mile north of Boonville and here he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits, having the tract largely under cultivation to grain, with also a valuable orchard of assorted fruits. Well directed energy is enabling him to develop a productive property. At the same time he and his wife have established a hospitable home and have reared a large family to industry and moral worth.

Mr. Ingram's father, Daniel Holder Ingram, born in Virginia, was a farmer in Ohio, where he married Nancy Burgess, a native of that state. From Ohio they moved to Fulton county, Ill., where Daniel Cass was born August 25, 1847. At the age of four years he was taken to Iowa, the family taking up a claim twenty-five miles from Council Bluffs. There he attended school for a short time. In many respects the family found the location undesirable and accordingly, in 1859, they started for California, where they hoped to secure cheap land and engage in farming. Six months were spent in the journey, which was made with ox-teams and wagons. On the arrival of the family in Mendocino county they took up land in Anderson valley and the boy had an opportunity to attend the Boonville school. Much of his time, however, was given to ranch work and from an early age he has been self-supporting. At the age of twenty-three years he took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which he improved and in a few years sold at a small profit. The two following years were spent in farming near Calistoga, Napa

county. On coming back to Mendocino county he settled at Albion and engaged as a teaming contractor for the hauling of ties. After two years of that work he left Albion and came back to Boonville, where he contracted to haul tanbark from Ornbaum to Cloverdale, a large job and one which he found to be quite profitable.

An experience of two years, 1886-88, in Alameda county as a farmer not proving successful, Mr. Ingram returned to Mendocino county and rented land of his father-in-law. During three years spent on that place he secured another start in the world. Later he rented other land and again made a small profit for his time and labor. After this he moved to Cloverdale and spent seven years in hauling tanbark. With the profits of that period of strenuous labor he purchased his present property in Anderson valley and here the past decade or more has been given to intelligent labor as a farmer and stock-raiser. In politics he is a Republican, but he has had little leisure in life to devote to politics and at no time has he been a candidate for office. In Anderson valley, July 24, 1870, he married Miss Mary Ellen Clow, who was born near Copper Harbor, Mich., July 8, 1852, the daughter of Henry and Ellen (Rock) Clow, who brought their family from Michigan via Panama to California and engaged in farming at Philo, Mendocino county, and settled in Anderson valley in 1867. Of the marriage there are seven children, namely: Etta E., Mrs. B. B. Ball, of Ukiah; Charles T., a farmer adjoining the home place; Daisy B., Mrs. Smalley, living near Cloverdale; William Erwin, a farmer near Cloverdale; Eliza Bell, Mrs. J. A. Lile, of Cloverdale; Mercer Earl, also a farmer near Cloverdale; and Alva Carl, who is on the home place. Mrs. Ingram is a member of the Christian church at Boonville.

CHARLES CHRISTIAN SCHAFFER.—There is perhaps nowhere in the county of Mendocino to be found a character of deeper sympathy, braver heart and more courageous spirit, in spite of the handicap of physical disability and the many sacrifices incident to such misfortune, than is found in the exemplary life of Charles Christian Schaffer, who for the past few years, through a stroke of paralysis, has been robbed of some of his vigor and strength. Naturally of good health and inured to a life of labor in a saw mill the test of character seems to be the more rigid, but with it all he retains a sweet, even nature which has attracted to him the love of legions of friends and brought him peace in his hours of trial.

Mr. Schaffer came to Mendocino county in the year 1873. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 25, 1851, and for a short time attended the common schools in that city, but ere he had reached thirteen years he found it necessary to make his own way in the world, owing to the financial straits in which his parents found themselves. For one year he worked around the city at whatever employment was given him and the following year left the city to work on farms in the vicinity for a time. When he was about twenty-two years old he came to the decision that he could find a more remunerative field for his labors in the west and making his way to California in 1874 he located in Mendocino county, where he soon entered the employ of the Mendocino Mill Company. Three years later, in 1877, he came to Navarro to work for the H. B. Tichenor Company and after working at general work about the mill for a while he received promotion, as his ability became evident, until he became head sawyer of the mill, and this position he held for sixteen years. After this he was sawyer at the Greenwood, Albion, Mendocino and Glen Blair mills and also spent four years as sawyer at Cosmopolis.



Nellie Schaffner



Lehall Schaffner

Wash. In 1907, while sawing in the Mendocino mill, he met with an accident. A log rolled on him and broke both of his legs, which laid him up for a year before he could go back to his old place. It was about two years ago that he became disabled as heretofore stated.

Mr. Schaffer is fortunate in having a wife whose business ability is such that she can handle all of his affairs with ease and accuracy. Before her marriage, on May 6, 1886, she was Nellie Fletcher, a native of Navarro, Mendocino county, born January 10, 1866. She was educated in her native county and lived with her parents on the home place until her marriage to Mr. Schaffer, which took place in Navarro, where they are now making their home. Five children came to bless this union: Clara, Mrs. Henry Duncan, of Colusa; Charles, of Fort Bragg; Hattie, Mrs. E. P. Thurston, of Ukiah; Elsie, Mrs. Henry Nystrom, of Mendocino; and Frederick, deceased. Mrs. Schaffer is the daughter of Capt. Charles and Catherine (Tobin) Fletcher, born in Scotland and Ireland, respectively. Her father was a sailor and became master of a vessel. Sailing around Cape Horn he arrived in San Francisco in 1849. His first venture was in the mines but it proved unsatisfactory, so he gave up the project and returned to San Francisco. Again he became master of a vessel and followed the sea, on one of his trips naming Cuffey's Cove. Subsequently he sailed into Navarro harbor and gave the place its name, after which he located here. Nigger Nat, who came with him, became an historical character in these parts, and as Nigger Nat often referred to their first settlement here, it is undoubtedly true that he and Uncle Charles Fletcher were the two first white men in Navarro. This was in the '50s, and at this time Mr. Fletcher located three hundred twenty acres on the bay. Being a shipbuilder by trade, he engaged in building sailing vessels for the lumber trade. He built the first wharf here, and also had the first store and hotel. He was a large, powerful, well built man, who stood six feet six inches. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher died here. Mrs. Schaffer now owns the old place and she and her husband are preserving the first house built in Navarro, which was made of split lumber from one redwood tree. Mrs. Schaffer was educated in local schools and has always made her home here. Mr. Schaffer is a member of Lodge No. 156, W. O. W., of Mendocino city, and in politics unites stanchly with the Democratic party. Their home is a center for many happy gatherings and a hospitable welcome is given to all who enter their door. Highly respected, beloved by all and enjoying the friendship of many, Mr. Schaffer is spending the afternoon of his life in quiet rest with the assurance of having done his duty well and to the best of his ability in spite of many obstacles.

MRS. CELIA H. DEWELL.—The earliest settlers at Upper Lake, Lake county, were Benjamin and Celia H. (Elliott) Dewell, and Mrs. Dewell and Mrs. Frances G. Hudson, who resides at Lakeport, are undoubtedly the earliest California pioneers now living in the county. They share the honor with Woods Crawford, the venerable lawyer of Lakeport, who is ten days older than Mrs. Dewell. Mrs. Hudson and Mrs. Dewell came to California in the same party, a company of fifty or more which made the trip over the plains from Missouri in the spring of 1845, with Oregon as their original destination. Before arriving at the Sierra mountains, however, they met an old mountaineer by the name of Greenwood who told them that California was much the best country, and part of the company took his advice, leaving the others to con-

tinue on to Oregon. The California contingent included William Bell Elliott, his wife Elizabeth (Patton) and their family, which consisted of six sons and two daughters, and they were joined by the Griffiths, Mrs. Hudson's family, all settling in the Napa valley, at what is now Calistoga, in November, 1845. The Hudsons, into which family Frances Griffith married, were of the original party which set out from Indian Creek (about fifteen miles from Independence), Mo., and in the company also was Benjamin Dewell, whom Celia H. Elliott later married. She was ten years old at the time the family came west, and Mrs. Hudson was a girl of twelve.

Mrs. Celia H. (Elliott) Dewell was born November 4, 1835, at Greenfield, Dade county, Mo., and was just ten years old when her parents settled at Calistoga, where they remained over winter. The Mexican war troubles were then on, but news did not travel so rapidly in those days, and the first the isolated settlers knew of the disturbance was obtained through a letter which stated that the Mexican government had given orders to massacre all Americans, including women and children. Mrs. Dewell heard the letter read and interpreted by a man named Ransford, an Englishman, who afterward became captain of artillery of the famous "Bear Flag party." There were two or three cannons in the neighborhood (Mrs. Dewell remembers seeing two), and the men immediately busied themselves preparing for proper defense. Thirty-two of them, armed with guns and cannons, and with their horses and dogs, advanced on the old mission fort at Old Sonoma, which they took without firing a shot. The families who had at first settled at Calistoga then moved down to Old Sonoma and entrenched themselves by taking possession of the old Spanish garrison. Having hauled down the Spanish flag, they were puzzled as to what flag they might raise, as the territory was Mexican and they had no authority to hoist the Stars and Stripes. Someone suggested a "Bear Flag," and the idea was acted upon at once, Mrs. Elliott furnishing most of the red flannel used in making it, all but three yards which was supplied by Mrs. John Grigsby. The white cloth used was an old wagon sheet (not a woman's petticoat, as has been erroneously stated). Benjamin Dewell and Thomas Cowry, being saddlers by trade, did the sewing, and a man by the name of Todd the painting. This "Bear Flag" was then raised on the old Spanish flagstaff, and under that ensign the Americans continued to hold the fort until they could hoist the American flag. Dewell and others then organized a military company, with John Grigsby as captain, and enlisting in Fremont's company proceeded south. By the time they reached Los Angeles a treaty had been negotiated and peace was restored. The "Bear Flag party," however, had already done full duty in the southern part of the state, coming out victorious over the Mexican forces.

Before the Mexican war was concluded, and while William B. Elliott and his brave comrades were fighting as members of Fremont's company, he moved his family back to the head of Napa valley, near Calistoga, and they lived there a few years before moving over to Sonoma county, near Santa Rosa. There they kept a wayside hotel, and everybody north of the Bay that did any traveling knew "Uncle Billy" Elliott.

On May 5, 1850, at Santa Rosa, Benjamin Dewell and Celia H. Elliott were married, and a few years later the young couple moved to Lake county, reaching the spot where Mrs. Dewell's present home is located (a part of the property, though not of the original tract, was laid out in 1870 for Upper Lake village) May 24, 1854. They were the first white family to settle at

Upper Lake, and the opening up of the region progressed from that time. Their first neighbor, Lance Musick, moved in the next month, June, 1854, and in November of that year William B. Elliott followed them to the new location. A brother of Mrs. Dewell came in the spring of 1855, and in 1856 the settlement was augmented by a number of families, among them that of Jesse B. Robinson, another famous Lake county pioneer, the Spears, Helms, and George Bucknell. In 1857 there was another increase, Richard Sleeper, Thomas Way and others arriving that year. The Dewells and Elliotts were practical and thrifty, and did their part to make the new country desirable, although Mrs. Dewell says they came "expecting to stay a couple of years, but I am here yet." The young couple brought up about twenty-two head of horses and one hundred cattle with them, and they did well, Mr. Dewell developing a fine home property, ninety acres of which (with buildings) is still owned by his widow. He died in 1903, when eighty years old, and Mrs. Dewell, though in her seventy-ninth year, still enjoys good health. Though she worked faithfully to assist her husband in establishing the home, and withstood cheerfully the hardships and privations of the early days, she is able to look back upon many happy times when they were bringing up their family and helping to bring about civilized conditions in a promising but primitive region. The eleven children born to her and Mr. Dewell are mentioned in his biography.

WILLIAM BELL ELLIOTT, father of Mrs. Celia H. Dewell, was born in 1788 in Randolph county, N. C., of English and Scotch extraction. In Grayson county, Va., he married Elizabeth Patton, and they first emigrated west to Missouri, coming from that state to California in 1845, as above related. Mr. Elliott was a leading member of the "Bear Flag party," and he and two others took General Vallejo to the old settlers' fort after the old General had been taken prisoner; but he was never even handcuffed. Soon after coming to Lake county Mr. Elliott put up the first gristmill here, in 1855. He had erected the mill originally at the head of Napa valley, where he operated it for three years before moving it and setting it up in Lake county. He built a mill race, diverting the waters of Clover creek to supply it and turn the waterwheel, but the only remains of the old mill now in existence are the stone buhrs, which lie in the yard of his old home, now occupied by his grandson, Will K. Dodge. The race has been filled in and its channel is used as a garden by Mr. Dodge's family. The house which Mr. Elliott erected, in 1855 (now occupied by Mr. Dodge), was probably the first frame dwelling in Lake county, and was certainly the most substantial residence in the county at the time.

Mrs. Elliott died in October, 1869, at the age of fifty-seven years, Mr. Elliott died on the old place in Upper Lake. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom we have the following record: Churchill died in Missouri when twenty-one years old (unmarried), before the family came to California. Mary died in Missouri at the age of twelve years. Alberon was killed by the Indians at Pyramid Lake, while on his way to what were known as the White Pine mines; he married Henrietta Parker, and their two children, William and Jesse, both now deceased, grew up at Upper Lake; William left children, and some of his grandchildren now reside at Lakeport. Emsley was killed in Texas while discharging his duties as deputy sheriff, being shot while attempting to arrest a negro; he left four children, two of whom are living at McCray station, in Mendocino county, north of Cloverdale. Comodore, who died in Mexico, left five children. Emily died in infancy in

Missouri. Celia H. married Benjamin Dewell. Thomas, a farmer, living on Clover creek, in Lake county, married Ellen Dennison and has three children. William died in Texas, unmarried. Elizabeth Jane, born December 15, 1841, first married Charles Perkinson, a pioneer of Lake county, by whom she had two children, a son that died and Clara Mabel, Mrs. Wilson, with whom she is now living at Fort Bragg, Mendocino county; by her second husband, Samuel K. Dodge, she had three children, one son and one daughter dying, and William K. surviving and living on the old home place of his maternal grandfather, which his mother owns; her third marriage was to Henry Wilson, who is also deceased. James, the youngest child of William B. Elliott, died when five years old.

ISAAC CRATON BURKE.—A lesson in the value of patient industry appears in the earnest life of Mr. Burke, one of the native sons of whom Mendocino county may well be proud. At the old Burke homestead in Ukiah valley, four miles south of the city of Ukiah, he was born September 11, 1871, the son of Francis Marion Burke, a native of Jackson county, Mo., who came with his father, Alexander Burke, across the plains with ox-teams in 1849. Settlement was first made in Sonoma county, and from there the grandfather brought his family to Mendocino county in 1852. His was the first wagon brought into Ukiah valley, being an old prairie schooner which he had brought across the plains. Locating in the Ukiah valley, he and his sons became owners of a large tract of land, extending from Robinson creek to Burke Hill. The grandfather followed farming until he retired and located in Ukiah, where he died. Francis M. Burke followed farming and stock-raising in Mendocino county until he also retired, and he and his wife now make their home in Ukiah. His wife, formerly Zerelda Montgomery, was born in Missouri and crossed the plains with her father, Alexander Montgomery, in 1850.

Of the eight children born to these parents, six are living and of these Isaac C. is the third oldest. When fourteen years old he was obliged to give up attendance at school and begin to assist at home, for a heavy debt covered the home place and financial affairs had gone from bad to worse, by reason of sickness in the family. Not only did he take charge of the chores at home, but in addition he earned wages on neighboring farms and the sum thus earned aided in the maintenance of the family. Perhaps his first encouraging work was that of attendant at the state hospital from 1889 to 1903, during which time he frugally saved his wages and later he and his brother-in-law, E. F. Sholl, purchased back the old homestead, and in 1903 Mr. Burke took charge of the ranch with renewed courage. The one hundred and seventy-five acres comprising the property had been allowed to run down and the entire tract showed the need of money and energetic work. It was no small task for the young man to transform the place into a remunerative ranch and his efforts were retarded by the fact that, in an effort to raise hops, he failed to secure a selling price sufficient to cover the expenses of the crop.

After a lengthy period of alternate success and discouragement at the old homestead Mr. Burke sold the property in 1911 to Cox Bros., and then moved to Anderson valley, where he had purchased the old Hoag ranch of eight hundred and eighty-nine acres two miles north of Boonville. At the time one hundred acres had been cleared for farming purposes. The continued improvement of the place is now his chief ambition. The raising of merino sheep is his



J. E. Burke Mrs. G. L. Burke

specialty, but all departments of general farming receive due attention and horticulture also claims deserved place in the round of work, there being an orchard of ten acres in apples, peaches and prunes. The equipment on the ranch is modern, the improvements substantial and the cultivation exact. An air of thrift pervades the entire tract and a stranger is not surprised to learn that the owner of this valuable property has been a most progressive citizen, a promoter of the valley high school, and an important factor in advocating the installation of a rural telephone system in the valley. In politics he favors Democratic principles. While living near Ukiah he became a charter member of the Farmers' Association and maintained a warm interest in its activities. His marriage was solemnized in Ukiah May 28, 1903, and united him with Miss Sarah Frances Presley, who was born in Windsor, Sonoma county, the daughter of James M. Presley, a native of North Carolina and a pioneer of California, having crossed the plains in the '50s. In San Joaquin county he married Melissa Crawford, who came across the plains with her parents in 1860, and Mr. Presley and his wife now reside on their ranch on Eel river. Mrs. Burke has spent her life principally in the vicinity of Ukiah, and is the mother of two children, Mark and Esther. Mr. Burke is a member of Ukiah Lodge No. 172, I. O. O. F., and with his wife is identified with the Rebekahs. She is also a member of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH TROLL BROWER.—Lifelong residence in the west and extensive travels through practically every portion of the Pacific coast country have given to Mr. Brower valuable information in regard to this vast region, its resources and opportunities. The fact that after having passed his youth in Mendocino county he returned hither following a somewhat protracted sojourn in the state of Washington and following an investigation of other localities, indicates that he has great faith in the future of this coast country, whose development has scarcely yet begun, but whose resources are such as to encourage the most optimistic hopes of local men. Since 1904 he has filled a responsible position in connection with the Mendocino county state hospital three miles east of Ukiah, where he acts as overseer of men engaged in construction work and where now his special task is the supervision of a dam in process of construction by the state, which will furnish a sufficient water supply for the hospital grounds.

In company with other members of the family Mr. Brower came to Mendocino county at an early age from Alameda county, this state. He was born in Alameda December 10, 1864, the son of John D. Brower, who crossed the plains to California in 1850 and became a pioneer farmer and dairyman of Alameda. Joseph T. Brower began his studies in the common schools of Alameda and later was a pupil in the schools of Potter Valley. He can scarcely recall the time when some duty at home was not given him to perform. By actual experience he acquired habits of industry and self-reliance. Ample opportunity came to him for learning the stock business and he improved the chance with diligence, so that he was able, after the age of twenty, to manage the great ranch owned by his father and comprising sixty-four hundred acres of mountainous land, well adapted to the raising of sheep, horses and cattle. Subsequent to the death of his parents the estate was divided among the heirs and he sold his share, thereupon leaving the place which he had successfully superintended for twelve years.

Moving north to Washington and settling in Oakesdale, a small town on the Yakima river, not far from North Yakima, Mr. Brower embarked in the

commission and brokerage business, but as this did not fill his entire time he bought a lease from the Indians of one hundred and sixty acres of land, one-half of which he soon sold, reducing the leasehold to an eighty-acre tract. About this time he was bereaved by the death of his wife, formerly Miss Laura Jane Maze, whom he had married in Potter Valley, Mendocino county, February 14, 1884, and who passed away at North Yakima November 20, 1892. Shortly after her death he disposed of his interests in the north and spent a year in travel in various part of Washington, also in Central and Southern California. After a time he returned to Mendocino county and settled at Ukiah, since which time he has been connected with the state hospital. His fine qualities of mind have won for him the respect of associates and he has proved to be exceptionally fitted for his present arduous responsibility as overseer. Fraternally he is connected with Aerie No. 62, Fraternal Order of Eagles, at Ukiah, and also holds membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

NATHAN BARTLETT.—Prior to the agricultural upbuilding of the Mississippi valley and the discovery of gold in California there lived on a Tennessee farm a young lad, William Bartlett by name, whose thoughts often turned toward regions further west and whose judgment discerned opportunities in the newer regions not possible in the mountainous section of his home. After his marriage to Margaret Roberts, the daughter of a neighboring farmer, he and his bride traveled by wagon to Missouri, secured a claim in Bates county, built a rude cabin and began housekeeping in a sparsely settled district far from the friends of their earlier days. The years that followed were filled with hard work. It required the most arduous effort to support a growing family from soil none too fertile or productive. Always the thought of the couple turned toward the far distant shores of the Pacific, but it was more than a decade after the discovery of gold before they were in a position to consider removal to California. Then, when all plans had been made and arrangements perfected, the father fell ill and shortly afterward died on the old Missouri homestead. This was in 1864 and immediately after his death the widow, accompanied by her eleven children, joined an expedition bound for the Pacific coast by the overland route. When they arrived in Nevada an opportunity occurred to secure land, so they stayed for one year and engaged in stock-raising. At the end of the year they completed the journey to California and settled in Sonoma county, from which place in 1866 they came to Mendocino county.

Ever since the original settlement in 1866 there have been representatives of the Bartlett family in this county. The mother and sons bought the Dr. Williams claim of four hundred and eighty-five acres south of Ukiah on the east side of the river, where they put up a farm house and barns, fenced the entire tract, made other improvements and by degrees brought the land under a high state of cultivation. Already some of the pioneers had begun to experiment with hops and the Bartletts put out their first crop in 1871, after which they made a specialty of this product, finding it to be profitable and well adapted to the soil. A portion of the original Bartlett farm was sold as a site for the Mendocino state hospital. About six years after the death of the mother the property was divided among the heirs, but all disposed of their shares excepting the fourth child, Nathan, who retained one hundred and thirty acres of the original tract in his possession until his death, December 22, 1900, meanwhile cultivating the estate with intelligence, in-



MIR. AND MRS. CLEMENTE CITTONI

dustry and perseverance. A native of Bates county, Mo., born in 1841, he and a brother crossed the plains before the rest of the family came from the east, and from 1866 he resided continuously in Mendocino county, of which he was rated a successful rancher and desirable citizen. A man of sterling qualities of heart, true to the principles of Masonry and charitable in his dealings with those in need, he formed a valuable addition to the splendid pioneer element that laid the foundation of Mendocino's prosperity. His family consisted of a son, William L., and Mrs. Bartlett, who was formerly Miss Mary F. Layman, a native of Lodi, San Joaquin county, whose father, John F. Layman, was a California pioneer numbered among the earliest comers to Lodi. Mr. Layman was born in Ohio and removed to Bloomfield, Iowa, whence he crossed the plains to California with ox teams in the early '50s. Locating in San Joaquin valley he bought a farm and raised crops where the city of Lodi now stands. For some years he engaged in farming in Lake county, but later he located in Ukiah. His wife, Phoebe Dieffenbach, a native of Germany, crossed the ocean with her parents at the age of seven, locating in Iowa, where she grew to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Layman are now living in Lodi, and Mr. Layman still superintends his various ranches in San Joaquin and Merced counties. They have six children, as follows: Joseph D., chief librarian at the University of Nevada; Mary F. (Mrs. Bartlett), Edward J., Daniel and Lizzie (Mrs. McKesson), all of Ukiah; and Lulu, Mrs. Hake, of Merced. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Bartlett has remained on the ranch and has managed the property with decided capability and in such a manner as to secure excellent financial returns.

CLEMENTE CITTONI.—The growing of alfalfa successfully in Round valley has caused dairymen to turn their eyes in that direction, it having opened a new industry to that section. One among the first practical dairymen to take advantage of the locality is Clemente Cittoni, who with his partner, Lorenzo Albonico, owns and operates the largest dairy in the valley, besides which Mr. Cittoni also manages the local creamery that has become such a boon to the farmers around Covelo.

Mr. Cittoni was born in Germarsino, Italy, November 27, 1880, and there received a thorough education in the elementary branches in the local school. However, having heard such favorable reports from California he longed for an opportunity to try his fortune on the Pacific coast. In 1900 he left the home of his childhood and set out alone for the Golden West. On his arrival in Sonoma county he found employment in a dairy near Bodega, a work with which he was already familiar. There being a creamery on the ranch he then learned the art of butter making. In 1902 he proceeded to Ferndale, Humboldt county, where he continued in the same line of work until in 1908 he entered the employ of the California Central Creamery Co. at their skimming station at Loleta. He was associated with the company until September, 1912, when he came to Round valley to engage in the dairy business on his own account. Forming a partnership with Lorenzo Albonico, they rented a ranch of two hundred and forty acres just east of Covelo, sowed fields of alfalfa and stocked it with a splendid herd of milk cows and they now operate the largest dairy in the valley.

About the same time Mr. Cittoni took charge of the local creamery and was the local manager until they secured another man, as he was anxious to give all of his time to his dairy interests. Nine months later, however, he was again solicited to take the management of it and he is now giving his

time to the creamery, being the buttermaker as well as the manager. The product of the creamery is especially fine and ranks with the best butter produced in California. Too much credit can not be given to Mr. Cittoni for all he is doing to advance the farming and dairy interests of Round valley.

Fraternally Mr. Cittoni is a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. In national politics he is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. In Germarsino, Italy, he was married February 8, 1910, to Miss Madelena Matteri, and two children have been born to them, Bridget and Joseph.

MICHAEL DONOHUE.—An attractive appearance is presented by the Donohue homestead, which is said to be one of the best-improved farms in Mendocino county and which owes its remunerative condition and its aspect of thrift to the owner, Michael Donohue, a quiet, industrious, intelligent farmer, skilled in the tilling of the soil and the care of the land. Under his long ownership the tract has changed in appearance. At the time of his arrival at Greenwood during April, 1861, and the purchase of the squatter's claim of one hundred and sixty acres shortly afterward, the land was wholly unimproved, no fences had been erected, no buildings had been put there to afford accommodation for men and for stock, and the whole condition was that of the primeval forest. It required years of arduous and energetic application to clear the land, erect needed buildings, put in fences as needed, and make all the changes necessary to a modern stock farm. That the owner has been so successful may be attributed wholly to his own force of character and energy of purpose.

A member of an old Irish family, Michael Donohue was born at Fintona, county Tyrone, September 29, 1824, and was educated in the national schools and confirmed in the Roman Catholic Church. The religious training of his youth made a permanent impression upon the habits of his life. It has been his custom to attend mass regularly throughout his entire life. The most inclement weather was never taken as an excuse for absence from the church service and in his advanced years he finds mental peace and spiritual happiness through the observance of religious ordinances. On the 14th of November, 1847, he landed in New Orleans, a stranger in a strange land, unfamiliar with the customs of the country and with little money to tide him over a period of enforced idleness. Fortunately he was able to secure work promptly in a livery barn. For four years he continued in the same place. Meanwhile he became familiar with the city and the people. In the latter part of 1851 he resigned his position and started with others for California, crossing the Gulf of Mexico by boat to the Isthmus of Panama and from there sailing up the Pacific to San Francisco, where he landed during January of 1852.

An experience in taking up mining claims in Sierra county brought luck to Mr. Donohue. For ten years he gave the greater part of his attention to mining. While no great fortune came to him in that decade and while it represented a period of almost incredible hardship and suffering, it may be truly said that he there and then laid the foundation of his ultimate prosperity. The returns were satisfactory to him, but the work was so difficult and the exposure so wearing that in 1861 he began to look around for a location for permanent settlement. Attracted to Mendocino county by the climatic conditions and general surroundings, he decided to buy a claim here and it may

here be said that he has never regretted his choice of the county for a home. For more than one-half century he has lived here, meanwhile witnessing the development of its great lumber industry, the clearing of the cut-over lands, the starting of farms and stock ranches, the founding of villages and the entire course of advancement which changed the forest into a comfortable abode for progressive people of the twentieth century. At Marysville, April 14, 1858, he married Miss Catherine Donnelley, who like himself is a native of county Tyrone and an earnest member of the Catholic Church. Born February 20, 1828, she came alone to the United States in girlhood and after three months with relatives in Philadelphia proceeded to the west, settling in Marysville, this state, where she lived until her removal to Mendocino county with her husband. They are the parents of eight children, namely: Alice (Mrs. Cooney), Mary (Mrs. Buchanan), Rose (Mrs. McMaster), all of Greenwood; Lizzie (Mrs. Caughey), of Ukiah; Kate (Mrs. Dougherty), who with her husband owns and runs the ranch; Frank, John, and Kathleen, deceased.

WILLIAM J. NICHALSON.—To the substantial element of the citizenship of Northern California there was added in 1875 the Nichalson family, consisting of a number of children accompanying their parents, James W. and Margaret (Lawrence) Nichalson, the father a native of Indiana, the mother of Pennsylvania birth. Illinois had been the family home for a considerable period and in Cumberland county, that state, the birth of W. J. had occurred June 26, 1859, he being one of nine children and, with the exception of Mrs. Katie Jarvis, the sole survivor of the entire family. There had been a temporary sojourn in Missouri, but conditions in that state did not prove conducive to permanent location and accordingly the opportunities offered by California induced a removal to the west, where two years were spent in Sonoma county. August 26, 1877, they arrived in Mendocino county and the father, a blacksmith by trade, opened a shop at Inglenook. As proprietor of the Sand Hill blacksmith shop he made the acquaintance of every farmer in the entire region and such was his reputation for integrity, high sense of justice and practical wisdom that he was selected repeatedly to serve as justice of the peace in Ten Mile River township. Upon disposing of the blacksmith business he embarked in the tanbark industry and successfully engaged in peeling, grinding and hauling the bark for shipment. For thirty-eight years he was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in the local lodge he was honored for his high principles of honor and genuinely helpful spirit.

The careful training of his father gave to W. J. Nichalson in early life a thorough knowledge of blacksmithing and of the tanbark industry, as well as of agricultural pursuits. The two acquired considerable land, W. J. owning one-half section and his father three hundred acres of redwood land, but eventually the entire tract was sold and the younger man then went to Siskiyou county to take up blacksmithing. At the expiration of three years he returned to Mendocino county, where since 1904 he has conducted a blacksmith shop. Identification with the county since 1877 entitles him to the rank of pioneer. In the early days he was an unerring marksman and furnished the meat for the family through his own trusty rifle. Not only were deer plentiful in the mountains, but in the center of what is now the thriving city of Fort Bragg he has shot them while he was seated in his wagon. Often too he shot bears along the highway as well as in the more remote moun-

tains. In early days he was considered one of the most successful hunters of the region and frequently he was appealed to by parties starting on hunting expeditions, who wished to avail themselves of his practical assistance as guide. More recently game has become scarce, so that expeditions are more infrequent and less successful. Twice married, Mr. Nichalson has two sons, Pearl W. and Jesse L., by his first wife. His present wife was formerly Mrs. Mary C. Bean, daughter of B. S. Wales, a pioneer farmer in the vicinity of the coast. By her first marriage she had three children, two of whom are living, Carl B. and George.

MRS. IDA DUTCHER.—As secretary of the Lakeport Library and an interested worker in various social activities of that town Mrs. Dutcher has become recognized as one of the valuable members of a community where high standards of intellectual worth and character are the rule. She and her family have lived in Lake county ever since they came to California, in 1902, and a few years ago settled in Lakeport, where they have a fine home in the Crescent Park addition.

Mrs. Dutcher's native state is Wisconsin. She was born at Waupaca, where her parents, Heber C. and Mary Ann (Howlett) West, lived for many years, and grew up there, receiving an excellent education, which included a course at the Waupaca high school. For several years afterward she taught school, until her marriage in the year 1880 to Henry D. Dutcher, a native of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Dutcher was a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted from Milwaukee for the Union service, and as a member of the Tenth Wisconsin Battery saw more than the average share of hard fighting. Mr. and Mrs. Dutcher continued to live in Wisconsin for a number of years following their marriage, moving to California in 1902 and settling in Scotts valley, Lake county, where they bought a ranch. Here he was successfully engaged in agricultural work until 1911, in which year he sold his land and brought his family to the town of Lakeport, establishing them in an attractive residence which he bought, in the Crescent Park addition. It has all the comforts of a modernly appointed home. Mr. Dutcher's death occurred not long afterward, in July, 1912, when he was seventy-one years of age. A man of upright and estimable life, though not long a resident of the county he had established himself thoroughly as one of its desirable citizens. Three children were born to him and Mrs. Dutcher: Florence, who lives with her mother at Lakeport, is a public school teacher in Lake county; Oscar is a stock man at Grassy Lake, Alberta, Canada; Elizabeth is attending the Clear Lake high school.

Mrs. Dutcher occupies an honorable position in the social and religious circles of Lakeport, being an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in whose work she takes a deep interest, and belonging also to the Rebekahs, the Pacific Club and the Parent-Teachers' Club of Lakeport. Besides, she is a valued member of the board of trustees of the Lakeport Library, which she also serves as secretary, and in that connection particularly has won the respect of her associates as a woman of business sagacity, conscientiously devoted to her duties. Her influence is always given to movements which promise to bring practical benefits to her adopted town, and is appreciated by all who have its welfare at heart.

Heber C. West, Mrs. Dutcher's father, was born at Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., received an excellent education, and early became a teacher, following the profession of educator all his active life. When a



Mr & Mrs E. C. Howshee
& Son Jolich

young man he settled in Wisconsin, and enlisted from there for the Union service during the Civil war, joining Company A, Forty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He remained in the army until the war was over, and the hardships and exposure so affected his health that he never fully recovered, though he lived to old age. He married Mary Ann Howlett, a native of England, and they came out to California in the year 1886, first settling at Stockton and some time later moving to Middletown, Lake county, where they died. His death occurred in Scotts valley in 1904. Of the family of eight children born to them only three were married and had families: Frances, who is the wife of F. E. Canaday, of Iola, Wis.; Helen, wife of Henry Peterson, of Spring Hill Farm Resort, Middletown, Lake county, who died July 16, 1914; and Ida, widow of Henry D. Dutcher.

EDWIN CAMPBELL FOUSHEE.—One of the most highly esteemed of the early pioneers of Mendocino county, and one most sincerely mourned at the time of his death, was Edwin Campbell Foushee. He had crossed the plains in 1857, when a young man of only twenty-one years, and from then until the time of his death in 1913, made this state his home almost continuously, the only exception being a brief period spent in the mines of Nevada. During all the intervening years he was engaged in various enterprises in the state of his adoption, and made many warm friends. His splendid qualities of heart and mind endeared him to all who came to know him well, and his business integrity was almost proverbial. For more than twenty years he made his home at Fort Bragg, where he was actively associated with the affairs of the town, being a progressive and wide-awake citizen and well beloved by his fellow townsmen. Since his death his widow has continued to make Fort Bragg her home.

Mr. Foushee was a native of Missouri, born in Bolivar, Polk county, October 26, 1836. His boyhood was spent here and his education received in the public schools of his native county. When he was but twenty-one he made the long journey across the plains with ox teams and located in California. He was first employed in the redwoods, teaming and hauling for Duncan's mill, on the Russian river, Sonoma county. Later he went to Nevada and for several years was engaged in mining, but the conditions in California were more to his liking and he returned to this state, locating near Santa Rosa in 1867. Later he moved to Knight's valley, where for a time he was foreman on a large cattle ranch. In 1877 he removed to Mendocino county and located on Elk creek, where he engaged in the butcher business in partnership with Frank Herrick. Later he located at Navarro and engaged in the butcher business for himself, meeting with much success and continuing there until he came to Mendocino City, where he was for two years deputy assessor. At the close of his term of office he returned to Elk creek and entered the employ of the L. E. White Lumber Company as butcher and stock buyer, which position he filled for ten years.

It was about 1894, at the close of his long term of service with the L. E. White Lumber Company, that Mr. Foushee finally established a permanent home at Fort Bragg, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, August 2, 1913. Here he was associated with the Union Lumber Company as stock buyer for two years, and then became deputy county assessor and constable, which position he occupied until within a year of his death. He was a very influential worker in the Democratic party and was prominently known as such throughout the county.

During his long residence in Fort Bragg Mr. Foushee made many friends. His faith in the future of the town and surrounding country was unflinching, and his capital was quite naturally invested in local real estate, principally in town property, and at the time of his death he owned several houses and lots in Fort Bragg, as well as other valuable property.

The marriage of Mr. Foushee took place in Santa Rosa November 27, 1867, uniting him with Miss Mary Catherine Hall, a native of Kentucky, having been born in Byron county, August 27, 1843. In 1857 she came to California with her parents, Lowery B. and Elizabeth (Holland) Hall, both natives of Kentucky, crossing the plains with ox teams. She bore her husband two children, a son and a daughter. The latter, Harriet N., lived but seven weeks, and the son, Josiah Hasbrook, passed away at the age of thirty-two years. He was well known in Mendocino county, and especially around Greenwood and in Fort Bragg, where he was, like his father, highly esteemed as a man of sterling character and of more than ordinary worth. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foushee were for many years prominently associated with the social and religious life of their home city. Mrs. Foushee is a member of the Christian church, and is identified with its various societies.

REV. PHILEMON TOEPFER.—The superior of the Kelseyville Indian mission is a member of a German family represented among the military officers of the empire, a family that has given freely of its means and influence to the upbuilding of Teutonic possessions and that has given to the church a man of broad mental endowments and supreme consecration of soul. Not without thought and prayer did Father Toepfer turn his talents from military openings to the self-sacrificing work of the church, but the decision once made, his marked executive ability, classical learning and philosophical mind were consecrated to the cause of Catholicism, the object of his dearest hopes and proudest ambitions. That he has been able to promote the work of the church has been a source of great joy and pride to him, and in Lake county, where two decades of useful service have been passed, he is known for his zealous activities in the interests of the Indian mission and the cause of religion. His influence over the Indians is beneficial. Appreciative in large degree of his sacrifices in their behalf and his devotion to their temporal and spiritual welfare, they give to him a respect and deference mingled with a deep affection.

Born at Aix la Chappelle, Rhenish Prussia, August 20, 1866, Father Toepfer is a son of the late Heinrich and Christine (Schneider) Toepfer, the former a native of Eichsfeld, kingdom of Saxony, and the latter born in Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France. For twenty-four years the father was an officer in the German army and later he served in the Reserves for twelve years. While officiating as chancellor of the court of Elberfeld he died in 1903 at sixty years of age. In his family there were five sons and five daughters. The sons with the exception of Philemon became military men, lovers of the camp and the battlefield, but the one son became a man of peace, a soldier only in the army of the church, his battlefield a western parish, his sword the Word of God and his victory a bloodless one. From early life he felt himself called to the church. To that end his education was directed. At the age of eighteen he passed a very creditable examination for entrance to college. During 1884 he came to America and entered the St. Francis Solanus College at Quincy, Ill., where he remained a student for six years. For two years he devoted his studies exclusively to philosophy. Four years were spent in the Franciscan

School of Theology at St. Louis, where in 1895 he was ordained to the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church by Archbishop Kain of that city. After a year at St. Bernard, Platte county, Neb., he came to Lake county, Cal., as assistant to the Kelseyville Indian mission, commonly known at St. Turibius mission. For eight years he continued as assistant and then was promoted to be superior, which office he has filled efficiently since 1903. In addition to his work among the Digger Indians he serves the charges at Lakeport, Kelseyville, Lower Lake and Sulphur Banks, ministering to the religious needs of all Roman Catholic families in Lake county, besides a number of families in Napa county. Connected with the mission there are two hundred and thirty-five acres of farm land. In the care of the parishioners as well as the maintenance of the farm he is assisted by Father Severin Westhoff, while he also has the practical help of Brother Patrick Mann and Brother Francis Flynn. Plans have been perfected for erecting a church and monastery at Lakeport which will be made the center of Catholic religious activities in Lake county. The church owns over two acres of the Rumsay tract in the heart of Lakeport and the buildings will be large and of modern construction and architecture, and will be a decided ornament to the county seat. The architect is J. J. Foley of San Francisco, who will soon begin superintending the construction work.

PERCY H. MILLBERRY.—To enumerate the interests that have enlisted the zealous advocacy of Mr. Millberry since he came to Lake county during September of 1905 would be to direct the attention of the reader to many important local enterprises, but to the general public he is best known as editor and publisher of the Clear Lake Press; to students of local events he is particularly prominent through his literary work as the author of the History of Lake County; to politicians his influence comes from service on the Democratic county central committee and the Democratic state central committee as well as through the consistent Democratic policy advocated through his editorials; to public-spirited citizens his activity as secretary of the Lakeport Improvement Association, an office he has filled ever since coming to the city, and as promoter of the Chautauqua courses he is entitled to the regard of those working for the best interests of the locality; and to lovers of the drama he is interesting especially by reason of his strong histrionic ability and his participation in all private theatricals and local plays with a talent surpassing the usual limitations of the amateur.

The Millberry family comes of old English lineage. Franklin S. Millberry was born in New Brunswick and died near Fresno in 1902, after having given his active years principally to the lumbering business. His marriage to Mary Amy Ingalls, who was born in Waukegan, Ill., and died at San Francisco in 1901, united him with a pre-Revolutionary family of English origin. The father of Mrs. Millberry was Judge E. S. Ingalls, founder of the Menominee (Mich.) Herald, and for some years probate judge of the court of that county; he traced his ancestry to the same stock whence sprang Senator John J. Ingalls, of recent fame. The Millberry family comprised seven children, one of whom died in infancy. Those now living are as follows: Frederick M., an apple-grower at Brewster, Wash.; Guy S., dean of the dental department of the U. C. Affiliated Colleges of San Francisco; Percy H., who was born at Menominee, Mich., February 15, 1875; Faith I., wife of Alvin M. Hostetter, a bank clerk at Lindsay, Cal.; Amy Irene, wife of Nathaniel G. Symonds, manager of the Chicago branch of the Westinghouse Electrical

Company; and Martha Avis, now employed as a stenographer at Lindsay, this state.

The Millberry family came to California during 1876 and settled at Red Bluff, near which city the father was employed as a timber cruiser in the lumber industry, but returned thence to Michigan and resumed work at Menominee. When Percy H. was about fourteen the family moved to Ontonagon, Mich., and there he spent a year in the high school. Previous thereto he had been a student of the Menominee high school for two years. At the age of sixteen he entered the printing office of the Ontonagon Miner, where he learned the trade of printer. During 1892 he came to California, settling at Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, and working successively on the Mail and the News. Among his fellow-workers was George S. Walker, now insurance commissioner of California. During the period of his employment on the Mail he attracted the attention of Mrs. H. C. Stoddard, owner of the Mountain View Register, and she employed him to manage her paper on a salary, but at the expiration of six months he exchanged to a lease. After eighteen months with the Register he went to San Francisco in 1896 and engaged as pressman and compositor for the Levison Printing Company, later spending several months in the Wasp office. From 1898 to 1905 he was connected with the San Francisco postoffice service as a clerk, but with the exception of those seven years he has given all of his active life to journalism and the newspaper business. A service of four out of the seven years as night clerk enabled him to take special studies in law at the University of California in the class of 1904, and later for a year he studied in the San Francisco office of ex-Governor James H. Budd, but he resumed newspaper work without gaining admission to the bar and hence has never practiced the profession. In November, 1909, he married Miss Sydney Maude Dinsmore, a resident of Long valley, but at the time of their marriage a teacher in the public schools of San Mateo, Cal. They are the parents of two children, Jean Elisabeth, born in 1910, and Robert Ingalls, 1912.

Fraternally Mr. Millberry is connected with Lakeport Lodge No. 351, I. O. O. F., as past noble grand, and since the organization of Lakeport Camp, Woodmen of the World, in 1906, he has been retained in the office of clerk. In his printing office it is his ambition to have the most modern equipment and that ambition led him in 1912 to purchase and install a Mergenthaler linotype, the first standard linotype in the county. Besides the publishing of the paper jobwork is done and orders are taken for fine printing of every kind. In the capacity of editor Mr. Millberry has promoted movements for the permanent upbuilding of the city and county. A strong anti-saloon man, he gave the support of his paper to the struggle against the sale of intoxicating liquors and deserves credit for his part in making the town "dry" at the election of April, 1912, and in causing the county to vote for the same principles at the election of the following November. On first coming to Lakeport his interest in the financial control of the paper was not sufficient to guide its editorial policy. One-half of the plant was owned by Mrs. Marcia Mayfield, and he leased her interest, his partner being David F. McIntire. After two years under this management he leased the entire plant in 1907 and in September, 1913, became the sole owner, since which time the policies which he had previously inaugurated have become an inherent part of the weekly and the permanent benefits of his optimistic, capable and energetic management are in evidence. Mr. Millberry has for several

years been an ardent advocate of the single tax movement, in his editorial utterances and public addresses, and is a member of the executive committee of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation.

CHARLES W. BINGHAM.—The Forest Glen farm in South Kelseyville precinct, Lake county, situated off the road running from Lakeport to Highland Springs, is the homestead of Charles W. Bingham, who took up this tract of one hundred and sixty acres when he was twenty-one years old and has lived there ever since. All the improvements on the property have been made by him, and he has now a fine commercial orchard of twenty acres, all in bearing, at present giving his attention principally to fruit growing. He himself cleared all the land on which his orchard stands, and set out the trees, and its ideal condition is a credit to his well directed labor and intelligent management. Mr. Bingham was formerly engaged in dairy farming, until his fruit interests demanded more attention. As a prominent worker in the Republican party he is well known all over Lake county.

Mr. Bingham is of New England stock, his father, Joseph Bingham, having been a native of Lempster, N. H. In 1852, when a young man, he came to California by way of the Horn, and the remainder of his life was passed in this state, his home being at East Oakland, Alameda county, where he was a pioneer wagonmaker. He was a man of industrious habits and excellent character, respected by all who knew him. His last years were spent in Los Angeles county, and he died near Westminster, in September, 1877. In 1854 he had married, at Oakland, Cal., Miss Tabitha F. Ferguson, who was born in Pleasant Hill, La., and came to California with her parents in 1849, crossing the Isthmus. She survived her husband many years, dying in the year 1913, when nearly seventy-four years old, at Lakeport, Lake county, whither she moved about seven years ago. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bingham, namely: Mary E. is the wife of J. M. Jenne, a fruit grower, at Grand View, Wash.; Charles W. is mentioned below; George M. died in childhood; Frank J. lives at Tonsina, Alaska, where he is engaged in farming and also keeps a hotel on the Valdez & Fairbanks government road; Sarah E., the widow of Herbert Carpenter, resides at Lakeport.

In 1877 Mrs. Bingham, with all but her eldest child, came to Lake county, and settled upon the Andrews place, which she purchased. Charles W. Bingham was born February 24, 1863, at East Oakland, and had passed his early life there, and in Solano county, but his health seemed to need mountain climate. They came to Lake county, as above stated, and he has found it beneficial and satisfactory. The attachment between mother and son was unusually strong. His early education was received in common school in Solano county, and he later attended the Boys' high school at San Francisco until the junior year of the course, when the family moved to Lake county as before related. Throughout the period of his residence here he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and when twenty-one he took up his present homestead, to which he has since given the principal part of his time and attention. Twenty acres are in fruit, the balance devoted to stock and hay raising, and Mr. Bingham has made all his work profitable, being one of the prosperous agriculturists of his locality.

Mr. Bingham is heartily interested in current events, and enjoys keeping up with the thought of the day through general reading. He has a good home library, and is a thinker as well as reader, having intelligent views on the questions before the public and doing his share to promote the general

welfare. Politics have always had special interest for him, and his good work in the county has gained him considerable influence in the Republican party, on whose ticket he ran for county clerk in 1906, against Shafter Mathews, the present incumbent of the office. For a number of years Mr. Bingham has been an active member of the county central committee of his party.

FRANK EBBINGHAUSEN.—Of the various men who have come into Lake county within the last fifty years to make homes and fortunes, and in laying up wealth for themselves have also added to the value of every other man's property in the region, none has been more signally successful than Frank Ebbinghausen. Moreover, he is one of those men to whom the often misused term self-made may be rightfully applied. His immense land holdings, his extensive stock interests, his fine home with its attractive surroundings, are all the result of continued and judicious effort, a steadiness of purpose and developed business ability which have made him a citizen of note in Morgan valley, where his home and land are situated. Coming of that frugal German stock noted for its characteristics of conservativeness and cautious investments, yet progressive in the wisest manner, he is a typical member of his race, and his large operations have not only made him prosperous, but have made it possible for others to enter upon similar enterprises though with less capital to invest.

Mr. Ebbinghausen is a native of Hanover, Germany, born May 1, 1846, the son of George and Minnie Ebbinghausen, also natives of Hanover. His father was engaged in agricultural pursuits. When a boy of only eleven years he left his native land for America, in 1857, in company with his sister Minnie (who later became Mrs. Coster, of San Francisco), embarking at Bremen and landing at New York City. After one week's stay there they sailed again, this time for San Francisco, making the long journey by way of Panama. He was present when the first two dummy engines used on Market street made their initial trips, and recalls many other incidents of the old days in the city. Though but a small boy Mr. Ebbinghausen had to work for his living, but he took advantage of the night schools and also learned the trade of butcher, starting a butcher shop of his own when he was but eighteen years of age. He carried on the business for about seven years, remaining in San Francisco until his removal to Lake county, at which time he was twenty-five years old. Meantime, when a young man of twenty-four, he had married, and his wife has been of great assistance in the conduct and management of his constantly increasing interests. Mrs. Ebbinghausen is known as one of the most proficient housekeepers in Lake county, and is a noted cook.

Mr. Ebbinghausen bought his home place of six hundred and forty acres in Morgan valley in the year 1871, and he has been improving it constantly since, one hundred and fifty acres of that place being plow-land. Here he has established a beautiful country home, with every convenience required on a ranch of the size, having a commodious residence, barn for storage purposes, sheep corals and stock quarters, systematically arranged and kept in first-class order in every particular. His family orchard contains apple, pear, prune, apricot and nectarine trees, and he has a four-acre vineyard. Mr. Ebbinghausen's principal stock interests are in sheep, of which he keeps on an average from seven hundred to eight hundred head, and he raises a large number of chickens, as well as over one hundred turkeys every year.

In addition to his large home ranch Mr. Ebbinghausen has an interest in the ranch known as "The Hole," a five-hundred-acre property three miles east

of which he owns one hundred and eighty acres, the balance being held by his son Henry F. It is all in one fence, and he and his son use it jointly for grazing their stock. His time has naturally been entirely taken up with his ranching interests, and though he has assisted materially in opening up this section he has not taken any direct part in its public affairs or political activities, though he has consistently supported the Republican party.

Mr. and Mrs. Ebbinghausen were married in San Francisco, December 23, 1869. Her maiden name was Augusta Bose, and she was born in Hanover, Germany, daughter of Carl and Christiana (Bose) Bose. Her father, who was employed as foreman on a farm in Germany, died when she was but seven years old, and the widowed mother (also a native of Hanover) came to America with her two children, Augusta and Carl, when Mrs. Ebbinghausen was thirteen years old, the family sailing from Hamburg and landing at New York. After a year's residence at Wellsville, N. Y., they came out to California, settling at Vallejo, but Mrs. Ebbinghausen had been there only a year when she went to San Francisco to learn dressmaking, and in that city met her future husband. Her mother lived to the age of seventy-seven years, dying fifteen years ago. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ebbinghausen: Annie is living in Morgan valley, the wife of Joseph Bond, a farmer there. She has three children: Lloyd, who is a graduate of the Stockton high school; Alta, who graduated from school at Oakland, taught one term at Redding, Shasta county, and is now teaching the Morgan valley school; and Raymond, who is a high school student at Oakland. Henry F., represented in the next paragraph, is a prosperous farmer in the Morgan valley. Gussie is the wife of Hazen Cheney and has two children, Anita Grace and Bettie Hazel. While a resident of Lake county Mr. Cheney was supervisor from the First district. He is now farming in Eldorado county, and is preparing to make a specialty of walnut growing. Carl, a farmer in Morgan valley, married Annie Shandon and has two children, Elwood and Floyd.

Henry F. Ebbinghausen, eldest son of Frank Ebbinghausen, bids fair to rival his successful father as a ranchman and sheep grower. Born August 14, 1873, in San Francisco, he has passed his entire life in Morgan valley, and he has been familiar with agricultural work from boyhood, having been his father's ablest assistant for many years. After gaining a good common school education he went into the business on his own account, and he has acquired extensive interests, being a large land-owner already. His purchases include three hundred and twenty acres from George Stanton (from which he has sold four acres), forty acres from Getz & Company, forty acres from Fuqua, one hundred and sixty acres from C. F. Chandon and forty acres of school lands. In addition to this he owns about three hundred and ten acres of "The Hole," making about nine hundred and twenty acres in all. Besides he and his father rent in partnership the Manhattan range of about one thousand acres, which is used entirely for their horses and cattle. Henry F. Ebbinghausen buys and sells stock, and ordinarily keeps for himself eight horses. He also raises cattle, hogs and sheep, of which latter he usually has about five hundred. He and his father have many joint interests.

Personally Mr. Ebbinghausen is well known and liked in his county. He has a generous nature which wins and keeps friends, and the liberal and progressive policy which he has adopted in the conduct of his important

operations, affecting as they do a number of the residents of his section, has made him thoroughly trusted by his neighbors. He is a popular member of the Lower Lake Parlor No. 159, N. S. G. W., and his political views are those of the Republican party, in whose workings, however, he has never been actively concerned.

WILLIAM FREDERICK FULLER.—A dangerous and exciting experience marked the arrival of Mr. Fuller in the west, whither he came in 1875 at the age of about nineteen, in company with a party of friends seeking employment and permanent homes. Previous to the long journey to California he had lived in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was born November 14, 1856, and where in early life he had become familiar with the perils of the deep. However, no danger witnessed on the shores of the Atlantic equalled the peril which he experienced during a voyage from San Francisco to Point Arena. Immediately after his arrival in the west he had found employment and it was arranged that he should board a small lumber steamer, the Mary Taylor, for the destination at Point Arena, near which was the camp of his future labors. The voyage usually required only twenty-four hours, but he endured six days of storm, hardship, privation and hunger ere the destined harbor was reached by the exhausted men. The steamer was licensed to carry only ten passengers, but its owners, with a recklessness as to safety for which no excuse could be offered, had crowded sixty men into the small quarters and when the storm arose there was suffering for everyone. At Drake's bay it was necessary to land in order to secure food and water. Again at Bodega bay the same stop was found necessary. When the storm was at its highest, the passengers and crew gave themselves up for lost and therefore their joy was indescribable when a safe landing was effected after six days of terror. Many of those on board were Chinamen and the experience to Mr. Fuller was therefore not only dangerous, but also weird and peculiar.

After landing at Point Arena the young Nova Scotian went to the woods at Alder creek and engaged in peeling tanbark. From time to time he followed other occupations as necessity dictated or opportunity offered, being engaged as milker in a dairy, also butter-maker, operator of a threshing machine and an employe in a shingle mill and a camp for the making of railroad ties. Much of his time has been given to mercantile pursuits. For years he was employed in the store of John S. Kimball at Bridgeport, later for the same party at Cuffey's Cove and afterward was manager of the L. E. White Lumber Company's store at Greenwood. In addition he acted as agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company at Cuffey's Cove. Having in the meantime mastered the telegraph instrument he became telegraph operator for the express company on the Mendocino coast, continuing in this position from 1878 up to the time he settled in Fort Bragg in 1900. On going to Fort Bragg he accepted a clerkship with the Union Lumber Company and later was promoted to be manager of their store. Resigning this position in January, 1910, he then became general manager of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company at this point, a position which he has since filled with recognized efficiency. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Point Arena. He was made a Mason in Fort Bragg Lodge No. 366, F. & A. M., and is a member



A. J. Fuller

of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M., and with his wife is a member of Sapphire Chapter, O. E. S., of which he is patron.

Mr. Fuller was first married in Cuffey's Cove to Miss Florence Scott, who was born in Anderson valley and died in Point Arena, leaving three daughters, as follows: Adella, Mrs. J. T. Taylor, of Reno, Nev.; Gertrude, the wife of Elwin Boundey, of Modesto; and Alice, a teacher in the Fort Bragg schools. After the death of his first wife Mr. Fuller was married to Ruth Willis, who was born in Genoa, Cal., a daughter of Rev. F. M. Willis, a Methodist minister, and this union was blessed with one daughter, Margaret.

MOORE & BACON.—The gentlemen comprising the firm of Moore & Bacon, proprietors of the meat market at Lakeport, are both in the prime of manhood and possess a very correct knowledge of the wants of their customers, in whose interests they devote their best energies to the securing of first-class grades of beef, pork and mutton, and to the maintenance of a modern and model sanitary equipment in both the shop and the slaughter yard. The Cyclops refrigerator system in the market is unsurpassed in general arrangement and convenience as well as from the standpoint of sanitation. It is the aim of the proprietors to give every customer courteous attention, full weight, perfect quality of meat and a square deal in every respect, and so well have they succeeded in their aim that it is said no shop in California sells finer meats than can be found here. This is due not only to their care in the buying of stock, but also to the fact that they personally superintend the fattening of the cattle from October to April and thus finish off a carload or more of beeves of exceptional merit. At the same time they fatten each year from seventy-five to one hundred head of sheep and these they slaughter for sale in their market. By following this rule of personal selection and fattening of all stock, they secure for customers meats of known quality from animals invariably fat and healthy. Ample capital enables the firm to conduct their business on a cash basis and with a view to future needs, so that they are able to buy at more attractive figures and thus give the customers the advantage of rates greatly appreciated in these days of exorbitantly-priced meats.

BURT G. SAYRE.—The hardware business which Mr. Sayre purchased from George H. Foree in 1907 and which has been established for thirty years, represents an investment of about \$20,000 and occupies a central location on Main street, where a two-story building, 30x100 feet in dimensions, is stocked with a complete assortment of hardware, stoves, tinware, pumps, plumbing supplies, agricultural implements, paints and oils, glass, lime and cement, tin, copper and zinc as well as all kinds of sheet iron. Customers are surprised at the completeness of the stock and the energy expended in securing modern supplies of every assortment. A specialty is made of sanitary plumbing and the trade in that line is extensive. Orders are taken and filled for tanks of every desired material. Anything in the sheet-metal line is built to order and the proprietor is busily engaged in meeting the needs of his growing list of customers and in keeping up-to-date his stock in the business establishment, besides superintending supplies in storehouse and warehouse, and endeavoring to promptly fill orders sent in by customers.

Mr. Sayre, who has been a resident of Lakeport since eleven years of age, was born at Denison, Crawford county, Iowa, March 20, 1875, and is a son of Hon. Morton S. Sayre, judge of the superior court of Lake county and president of the Bank of Lake. His recollections of his mother, Della (Genung) Sayre, are vague and indistinct, for he was too young at her death to realize

what the loss of her affectionate care would mean to him in boyhood. He was nine when brought by his father to Middletown, Lake county, and two years later he entered the Lakeport public schools, from which he was promoted in due time to the academy. From eighteen until twenty-one he served an apprenticeship in the Union iron works at San Francisco. During the summer of 1897 he joined the great rush to the Klondike, where he traveled the length and breadth of the gold mines, only to suffer the loss of his all, so that, penniless and among strangers, he was obliged to walk eight hundred miles out on the ice, finally working his way back to San Francisco. Such a terrible experience, however, did not weaken his faith in gold mines and during the excitement at Tonopah and Goldfield he joined in the rush to Nevada, where he was more successful than in the Klondike. Upon his return to Lakeport he bought the business he now conducts with such efficiency and intelligence. In 1907 he married Miss Lela Mitchell, an earnest worker in the Lakeport Baptist Church. Fraternally he holds membership with the Odd Fellows and Masons at Lakeport. Enthusiastic in regard to the future of Lake county and with a firm faith in its adaptability for certain crops, he has started a walnut orchard of fifteen acres within the incorporated limits, selecting walnuts because he believes with Luther Burbank that the soil and climate of Lake county are admirably adapted to the successful production of the English variety of that nut.

GEORGE E. MORRISON.—Several members of the Morrison family are living within a few miles north of the village of Upper Lake, and the old Morrison homestead on the east side of Clear lake is still occupied by a son of the founder of the family in the Upper Lake region of Lake county, the late Samuel L. Morrison, who lived here for forty-six years and was one of its most esteemed pioneer settlers. The brothers George E. and William S. Morrison some years ago were engaged in steamboating on Clear lake, and have all their lives been active in the business affairs of this section, maintaining a high reputation for trustworthiness and reliability.

Samuel L. Morrison was a Scotchman by birth, and had the sterling characteristics of his race. Coming to the United States when a young man, he made the trip to California from Maine in 1854, and first went to the mines in the vicinity of Marysville, cooking for the miners. But he found his fortune in land and its cultivation. The year 1857 found him in Lake county, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres on the east shore of Clear lake which has since been known as the Morrison homestead, Mr. Morrison living there from that time until his death, which occurred in 1903, when he was seventy-seven years of age. In the course of his long and industrious life he became a large landowner, buying property in the vicinity as opportunity offered until he had acquired fourteen hundred acres in one body—all on the east side of Clear lake. He prospered at farming, and owned the steamboat Kitty Kelly, a stern-wheeler fifty-five feet long, with a nine-foot beam, which his sons ran on Clear lake, principally in the freight service. Mr. Morrison's home was in the East Upper Lake precinct, and no resident of the neighborhood was more highly respected. With the appreciation of land values as the country became settled and its possibilities apparent, he found himself a wealthy man, after a life whose chief ambition had been to rear his family in comfort and to the habits of right living necessary to make them good citizens. His name is honored wherever known.

On July 4, 1861, Mr. Morrison married Miss Fannie L. Carpenter, who was born June 7, 1844, near Troy, N. Y., one of the four children of Silas and Sabra (Eddy) Carpenter, farming people, both also natives of near Troy, N. Y. They were married in that state and their children were all born there. Thence the family removed to Jefferson county, Mo., when Mrs. Morrison was an infant, and her father dying of typhoid fever shortly afterward she has no recollection of him. She crossed the plains to California with her mother and brother and sisters in 1860, the family settling on a farm in the Upper Lake country, and her marriage to Mr. Morrison took place the following year. Her mother remarried, her second husband being a Mr. Elliott, and she died about a year after this marriage. Of the four children born to her first union, Elizabeth, the widow of Robert Henderson, died in 1911 at Los Angeles; Sarah Jane, who died in Clover Creek valley, Lake county, in 1899, was the wife of Matthew Johnson, who is a farmer; John died in Los Angeles, unmarried; Fannie L. is the widow of Samuel L. Morrison.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Morrison: Mary H., married to B. Frank Henry, a farmer of Lake county; George E. of Upper Lake; William S., living in the East Upper Lake precinct, two and a half miles north of Upper Lake; John C., who died when twenty-four years old; Elsie, deceased; Frederick L., living on the Morrison homestead place, a large landowner of his section of Lake county; and Andrew, deceased. After her husband's death Mrs. Morrison bought the property of eight acres on Middle creek in Upper Lake precinct where she now resides, having a comfortable home near her sons George and William, two and a half miles north of Upper Lake. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Lake. Beloved by her children and the scores of friends she has made during her long residence in Lake county, she has an enviable position among the most esteemed people of the community.

George E. Morrison was born on his father's homestead place on the east side of Clear lake February 15, 1864, and passed all his early life there. His father's large property gave the sons plenty of opportunity for acquiring business experience, and besides gaining a familiar knowledge of the work and management necessary in carrying on agricultural operations he engaged in another line in which the Morrisons have been well known, steamboating on Clear lake. His father owned the Kitty Kelly, as above stated, and the sons George and William ran her in partnership for a period of five years, principally in freighting to and from the quicksilver mines at Sulphur Banks. They found this venture very profitable. George E. Morrison also ran the freight steamer East Lake in this service for some time. Now, however, his attention is devoted chiefly to the management of his land, which is in two bodies, his home property of seventy-one acres lying one mile north of Upper Lake, along the Middle Creek road, and the other tract, which comprises four hundred acres, being on the east side of Clear Lake. He is extensively engaged in farming and alfalfa raising, and has made a success of agriculture as he has of his other ventures. As a man of keen judgment in financial matters his opinions are sought and respected by all who have had dealings with him. He is a typical representative of the name he bears, notably successful in business, yet never sacrificing his principles or lowering his reputation by engaging in any transaction which could reflect upon his honor or carry any suspicion of unfairness. Politically he supports the Republican party.

Mr. Morrison's marriage, which took place in 1900, was to Miss Lena Belle Male, of Lakeport, Lake county, whose advice and co-operation have aided him greatly in the conduct of all his affairs. They are highly regarded in the neighborhood, personally as well as for the high standard of citizenship they uphold. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison have two children, Fannie and James.

NICHOLAS COCKING.—Splendid old English stock has furnished to Nicholas Cocking that stability of character which has evidenced itself throughout his career, designating him a strong man among men in that he has triumphed over difficulties and won success in spite of many hardships and trying conditions. He was born in Newquay, County Cornwall, England, December 11, 1864, the son of a large landowner there, William Cocking, who reared him to a farming life and afforded him good educational advantages. After leaving the public schools he eschewed a college course to assist his father, with whom he remained until 1889. For five years subsequent to his eighteenth birthday he served in the English Volunteers in Cornwall. It was in 1889 that he decided to follow his idea of casting his fortunes in the far west, and believing that there were opportunities here that could not be found in his native country, he made his way hither to find success even beyond his expectations. In Oxford county, Ontario, he spent two and a half months, and in July, 1889, came to Yolo county, Cal., where he entered the employ of the Stephens Brothers on their farms. In April, 1891, he came to Highland Springs, Lake county, for J. D. Stephens, as foreman for him over the Highland Springs stables and ranch, continuing this position with steadfastness, honesty and such ability for six and a half years that his employers came to value him highly for his services. Resigning then, he resolved to engage in farming and stockraising on his own account, and in December, 1897, he rented the Stubbs ranch near Sulphur Bank mine, operating it with success for six years. He then purchased the old Paradise Valley ranch of twelve hundred acres on the east side of Clear lake, which he improved greatly, bringing it to a high state of cultivation. Stockraising was his principal industry, but a boom in land values occurring at this time he sold this place to R. M. Hotelling at a splendid profit. Finding the old Elledge ranch of twenty-eight hundred and eighty acres in Mendocino county for sale he purchased it, shortly after moving there, and he has followed ranching there ever since. Valuable improvements have been made, and he has purchased adjoining land until he now has thirty-five hundred acres, making in all one of the finest as well as largest stock ranches in the vicinity. The ranch is beautifully located in the mountains, nine miles from Ukiah, on the Boonville road and is well watered by streams and numerous large springs. One of these has a large flow and a part of the water from the spring is piped to the house and stockyards, as well as to a watering trough on the public highway, which happens to be the only drinking place for horses and stock between Ukiah and the summit the year round. As it is excellent mountain water it is much appreciated by the public throughout the community.

With others Mr. Cocking has built a private telephone line from the Ukiah line, and the improvements on his place include a comfortable residence, garage and spacious barns. He is raising Durham cattle, Merino sheep and Poland China hogs, and is making a specialty of raising sheep, having usually a flock of about two thousand sheep. Aiming to get a more even and moderate grade on his place he gave five and a half miles of right of way for



Nicholas Coeking

the highway through his ranch, and the result is that the road is now one of the best mountain roads in that part of the state.

Mr. Cocking was married to Miss Louise Frances Manlove, who was born in Big Valley, Lake county, the daughter of William Henry Manlove, a pioneer and first sheriff of Lake county. Another daughter of Mr. Manlove, Minnie Leona, married Frank W. Noel, in whose sketch in this volume a mention of Mr. Manlove will be found. Mr. Cocking was one of the original members of the Farmers' Club of Ukiah, and is still an active member. In religion an Episcopalian, he takes a public-spirited interest in all that pertains to his community's welfare, and politically votes the straight Democratic ticket.

CAPT. JAMES M. REID.—Prior to the outbreak of the Revolution there crossed the shores to the new world John Reid, a native of the Isle of Man and a member of an ancient family of the north of England and the south of Scotland whom the vicissitudes of fate had taken to the little island where he was born and reared. The new world with its unsettled prairies and vast opportunities appealed to his appreciation of opportunity and he reared his family in this country. Returning to Great Britain to visit the scenes of his youth, it is supposed that he was lost at sea on the return voyage to America, but the meager opportunities for tracing the happenings of that period prevented the family from learning definitely about his fate. Seth Barton Reid, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1819, was reared by his maternal grandmother, the wife of Samuel Hooper, a signer of the declaration of independence. To learn a trade was the custom of that day. At the age of about fourteen he was bound out to a millwright at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, and on the expiration of his time he devoted himself to the occupation in various sections of country. Before leaving Ohio for the newer west he married Eleanor Rogers, a native of the Buckeye state and a daughter of William Penn Rogers, whose people were among the very earliest settlers of Maryland, but who became a pioneer of Ohio and aided in founding what is now the flourishing city of Marietta. The brave spirit which led him to conquer the difficulties of the frontier became an inheritance of his daughter and led her, through the troubled era of the Rebellion, to defend herself and family with a shotgun, but could not prevent her from having to suffer great losses through the confiscation of cattle, wagons, horses, mules and, indeed, practically all of the equipment of the large southern farm. These losses occurred while the men of the family were bearing arms in the service of the Union, but no recompense was ever received for them.

It was about the year 1846 when the family removed from Ohio to Indiana, where the father built a mill at Aurora and where a daughter, Mary Lovinia (now deceased), was born. Next removal was made to Missouri, where the father again built mills at Jefferson City and St. Charles. The youngest child, Anna Eliza, was born at St. Charles; she died in 1893, leaving one son, Harold Deison, now a resident of Austin, Tex. After having built a mill at Pekin, Ill., Mr. Reid took his family back to Missouri and built a mill at Hannibal. In 1852 he became a pioneer of Texas and settled near Austin, where conditions were those of the frontier and where privations and discomfort abounded. At the time of locating near Austin the eldest child, James Madison, was eleven years of age. Under the conditions then existing it was impossible for him to attend school with any regularity, yet

he is a man of broad information and in early life proved an apt pupil in the great school of experience. His assistance to his father proved invaluable. Together they raised cattle and horses, together they quarried rock and burned lime. On one occasion he was sent to the Austin schools for three months and that proved a very helpful period in extending his knowledge of the three R's.

As captain of a boy's regiment at Austin the young Texan gained his first training in military tactics. His birth had occurred in Morgan county, Ohio, May 26, 1841, and he was therefore twenty years of age at the outbreak of the Civil war. Although he had lived from boyhood in the south, he was of northern blood and sympathies and from the first espoused the cause of the Union, not an easy matter in the heart of a strongly Confederate section. In fact, every influence was brought to bear to secure him as a captain in the southern army, but he could not consent to fight against principles he believed to be right. About fifteen young men joined with him in an effort to remain loyal to the Union, their leader being Hon. "Jack" Hamilton, ex-Governor of Texas and a former member of congress from that state. For three months they were refugees at a mountain retreat known as Bee Cave, from which they started out to find Union troops, July 2, 1862. The next night they camped at Lockhart, Tex., where they were joined by Captain Montgomery, an old Texas ranger. Traveling by night and resting by day, they came to within one hundred miles of the Rio Grande and met their first serious danger when members of a Confederate regiment demanded their passes. As Colonel Hamilton hastily replied, "American citizens do not have to carry passes," every man urged his horse to its greatest speed and this led to a running fight that only ended at the river. Fortunately the northern sympathizers found the Confederate Colonel's boat and in it the sixteen men crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, their horses swimming across under a terrific fire from the soldiers. Their escape seemed little less than a miracle. Determined to intercept them, the Confederates sent a courier to the Mexican garrison at Mier, commanded by Colonel Garcia, and reported that a band of American robbers were coming down the river. A regiment of Mexican soldiers at once intercepted the refugees. It happened that Governor Hamilton had entertained Colonel Garcia at his Austin home during his period of service as a member of congress and Garcia therefore entertained the most kindly feelings toward him, so was ready to extend not only hospitality, but also protection.

After a month of waiting and a detour of more than four hundred and forty miles to escape falling into the hands of Confederates, the refugees reached Matamoras at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and there they finally boarded a schooner that made its escape under fire of a Confederate transport. After twenty-eight days at sea they were overtaken by a United States blockade runner, and by orders of Admiral Farragut were escorted to New Orleans, whence ex-Governor Hamilton went to Washington to act as one of the southern advisers of President Lincoln. The remaining fifteen men reported to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and were assigned to the First Texas Cavalry, with Mr. Reid as first lieutenant of Company B. For nine months he was commissioned by General Butler to act on night patrol duty as night officer. Later he was in active service in numerous engagements and several expeditions, including the Banks expedition to the Rio Grande at Brownsville, where he engaged in military service for one year. Returning to New Orleans he

was sent up the Mississippi river to Morganza, La. For deeds of heroism in the battles of Newtown, Bull Bayou and Franklin he was promoted to be captain in November, 1863. Toward the close of the war he was sent by General Emery to Austin, Tex., with a number of military orders and dispatches to the mayor of Austin and the governor of Texas, the burden of which was to yield to Union authority. In the face of incredible dangers, he accomplished the trip alone, delivered the messages, hauled down the Confederate flag and hoisted the stars and stripes from the dome of the state capitol at Austin June 21, 1865, just as the troops of General Custer appeared on the hill east of the city. Having been honorably discharged at Morganza, La., November 26, 1864, he had taken up the recruiting of the Third Texas Cavalry in New Orleans and, but for the close of the war, would have been commissioned major of the new regiment.

During the course of the Banks expedition while Captain Reid of Company B was serving as officer of the day and riding up the main street of Brownsville, Tex., he accidentally met his father, at the time a refugee; for having refused to enter the Confederate service he had to flee for his life, and was even then trying to find some means of getting to the Union lines. Meanwhile the mother with her two daughters had protected the Texas home by means of firearms, but one thousand head of cattle had been stolen and other head of stock aggregating three thousand, besides which all the valuable tools and equipment for the stone and lime business had been stolen or destroyed, so the family faced the direst poverty. With customary energy, backed by youth and strength, Captain Reid set about the difficult task of making a livelihood from the ruined farm, and he succeeded even better than he could have hoped. Meanwhile John L. Haynes, the colonel of the First Texas Cavalry, had been appointed collector of the port of Texas, and he forthwith appointed Captain Reid inspector of the customs in 1869, a position the latter held for seven years. Meanwhile he acquired other interests. On one occasion he took a drove of three thousand head of cattle and one hundred and fifty head of horses to the foot of the Black Hills in Dakota. For three years he served as deputy United States marshal of the western district of Texas, after which he returned to Galveston and for sixteen years engaged in the cotton business. The great flood in that city entirely destroyed property worth \$25,000, and thus forced him to face the world anew. On account of his only son developing asthmatic troubles he came to California in 1893, first settling in Los Angeles, but in 1905 he removed to Lake county and purchased forty acres in Big valley. This he sold in 1910 and during the same year bought ten acres in the same district, which he is now improving and on which he makes a home. Since coming to this county he has been one of the leaders in the G. A. R. Post at Upper Lake, and also has been a leader in devotion to the Republican party, whose principles he has never ceased to uphold. Devotion to the Union cost the family heavily, for they lost \$35,000 worth of property during the Civil war and were never reimbursed for the amount of their losses or any part thereof, yet in spite of the heavy financial losses he has never regretted having given his time and strength and influence to the cause of the Union.

The marriage of Captain Reid took place at Burton, Tex., in 1872 and united him with Miss Anna Fisher, daughter of Rev. Orceneth Fisher, D. D., organizer of the Methodist Episcopal Church South throughout California and Oregon. The first wife of Dr. Fisher was Elizabeth, daughter of ex-

Governor Watts, of Georgia, and six children were born of their union, namely: Electa Chase, who married Judge H. H. Allen, formerly of Houston, Tex.; Mary Sophronia (now deceased), who became the wife of R. B. Wells, a prominent attorney at Gatesville, Tex.; Sarah Brittonia (now deceased), who was the wife of W. J. Brockett, formerly the editor of the Houston Telegraph; Asbury O. (now deceased), a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, whose eldest son, Sterling Fisher, is dean of the Corronal College at San Marcus, Tex.; Sterling, for twenty years county judge of Hayes county, Tex., and now deceased; and Anna Augusta, who was only nine months old when her mother died and was then taken into the home of her brother-in-law, Judge H. H. Allen, to be reared. The second marriage of Dr. Fisher united him with Miss Rebecca J. Gilliland, by whom he had three children, namely: Rebecca J., widow of R. A. Blanford, of Austin, Tex., and now chief clerk of the state pension department; Fannie (now deceased), who was the wife of Frank Noble, a lumberman at Austin; and Orceneth, an attorney in eastern Texas. Mrs. Rebecca J. Fisher, now president of the Daughters of the Republic and a woman of culture and prominence, is a survivor of the Comanche Indian massacre, in which perished her father, mother, two sisters and one brother. The only ones who escaped a dreadful fate were herself and brother, the latter severely wounded by an Indian spear, while she also received a serious wound in the head. The United States rangers reached the scene of the massacre only in time to save her and her brother, and they became wards of Texas, being reared and educated at the expense of the state, from which Mrs. Fisher still receives a pension.

Having completed her education in Madame Howland's private school for girls on Fourth avenue, New York City, Anna Augusta Fisher became instructor in music in a college at Huntsville, Tex., but resigned her position to become the bride of Captain Reid. One son blessed their union, Seth Barton Reid, whose fine mind brought him admiration in every circle and whose genial temperament won him many warm friends. In February, 1911, he succumbed to an attack of diphtheria and spinal meningitis. At the time of his death he was thirty years of age. Surviving him are two daughters, Lucile and Anna, and his widow, formerly Miss Eva N. Crutchfield, of Garvanza, Los Angeles county. Coupled with other gifts of an unusually high order he possessed a poetic strain, and one of his poems, sent to his father, Captain Reid, on Decoration day, May 30, 1907, as given below, indicates his patriotic spirit as well as his native talent in the realm of poetry:

"The time is here when our thoughts revert to the days of Sixty-one,
 When the dark, dread cloud of Civil war obscured the nation's sun,
 When brother fought brother and son fought sire,
 When the land was scourged with blood and fire,
 When to fight and win was each side's desire,
 For they both believed they were right.

"Oh, that was a conflict the like of which the world will ne'er see again,
 For it was waged by the noblest race on earth and that race's noblest men;
 But the mighty God of the universe at the end of four bitter years,
 Took pity upon His children and acknowledged a nation's tears,
 And reaching forth His mighty hand he freed the fettered slave,
 And united the nation ever to stand, the home of the free and brave.



Mr & Mrs Henry Hansen.

"Today there is no North, no South,
And the East and the West are one,
And every true man in our glorious land
From rising to setting sun
Is ready to fight as long as there is breath
For the weak and oppressed and home,
Whether it be where his fathers fought or over the ocean's foam.
And even the 'old boys' with hoary hair,
Whose ranks are getting so thin,
Brace up at the sound of the fife and drum
Or the bugle's rousing din.

"All hail to the veterans in Union blue and on Decoration day
Let every loyal heart in our land remember those over the way,
And let the blossoms be piled high and our country's banner wave
In honor of the G. A. R. and its noble veterans so brave."

HENRY HANSEN.—Honorable business methods and a thorough knowledge of the plumbing industry have enabled Mr. Hansen to reach a leading position in his line of work, not only in his home city of Ukiah, but also in the entire county, where the skilled quality of his workmanship has met and conquered the most difficult tasks. His high occupative standing becomes especially noteworthy when it is remembered that he has been a resident of Ukiah for a comparatively brief period only, for it was not until 1910 that a search for a permanent location brought him hither. A brief period of employment by the month convinced him that Ukiah has flattering business possibilities, hence in 1911 he decided to engage in a plumbing business of his own. Since then he has built up the leading business of his line in the county and has taken orders for heating plants and sheet-metal work, as well as filled contracts for plumbing and gas-fitting. Among his contracts were those for the City Hall, the Carnegie library, Victory opera house, Gibson building and the Hudson, Cunningham and J. J. Thomas residences.

Although a resident of California from his earliest recollections, Henry Hansen is of German birth and was born at Adenrade, Schleswig, January 25, 1876, being the second child and eldest son of Nis and Sophia Hansen, who were born in Schleswig and died in Napa county. The family numbered eight children and five of these are still living. The father, a hard-working man of little education and few advantages, went to the sea in boyhood and for years followed the life of a sailor, but in 1878 he brought the family to California and took up farm pursuits near San Leandro, Alameda county. Unfamiliar with the customs and language of the new country, unacquainted with agricultural affairs, he found the task of maintaining the family extremely difficult and the eldest son, Henry, at the age of eleven years, was obliged to leave school to assist in the general maintenance. After four years in a cotton mill at East Oakland he entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of plumber with an Oakland firm. Five years were devoted to acquiring a thorough knowledge of the trade and to gaining efficiency in every detail. At the expiration of the five years he entered upon work as a journeyman in Oakland, later in Napa. About 1905 he removed to Tulare county and embarked in the dairy industry near Pixley, but in 1910 disposed of his interests

in that section. He then began to look for another location for dairy pursuits, but coming to Ukiah he was induced to take up his trade once more, the result being that he speedily established himself as a reliable and efficient plumber, well qualified to fill contracts requiring the highest skill. Since coming here he has allied himself with the Chamber of Commerce and with other movements for the local upbuilding. In politics he favors Republican principles of the progressive type. While living in Oakland he married Miss Annie Schaffer, who was born in Koenigsberg, East Prussia, Germany, but has lived in California from early life. Their family comprises seven children, namely: Edward, Charles, George, Helen (deceased), Robert, Ella and Henrietta.

FRITZ F. MILLER.—The general manager of the Lake County Automobile and Transportation Company was born September 10, 1851, on the island of Langeland off the east coast of Denmark, and was the eighth in order of birth among eleven children, whose parents, Soren Hansen Miller and Annie (Peterson) Miller, were lifelong residents of Denmark, dying there at the ages of eighty-eight and seventy years respectively. Various occupations combined to enable the father to earn a livelihood for the family, he being not only a farmer and land-owner, but also a shoe manufacturer, saddler and tanner. The children were reared in the Lutheran faith and confirmed at the age of fourteen years. Immediately after Fritz F. had been confirmed he left home to earn his own way in the world, shipping as a sailor on a freighting vessel that plied the waters of the North sea between Norway and England and Scotland, besides doing business at various ports of Lapland and Russia. A later cruise took the lad to Holland, France, Portugal and Spain, as well as to South America. Three years were given to a long voyage that took him to the North African coast countries. Constantinople and other Mediterranean ports, whence he sailed through the Suez canal and on to Calcutta and Bombay. The course of the voyage took him to the port of Valparaiso in South America and around the Horn to Rio Janeiro and other Brazilian ports. An interesting episode of this long voyage took the form of an exploring and prospecting tour up the Amazon river for almost four hundred miles, during which he saw many wild animals of types rarely seen, many strange birds and trees, as well as rare plants and flowers.

A brief experience as a sailor on a German vessel was ended when the agitations leading up to the Franco-Prussian struggle necessitated the return of Mr. Miller to Hamburg and his withdrawal from the crew of the ship. Thereupon he shipped on board the Plymouth, a vessel of the American navy, and after he had arrived in Boston November 23, 1868, he was formally accepted in the United States service. Later he was transferred to the frigate Franklin, and for three years remained in the navy. Next he sailed on the steamer Providence, in the Atlantic coast service, after which for one year he was connected with the New York and Fall river service. During 1872 he came to California via Panama. Since then he has been connected with the stage business. Transportation is and always has been his hobby. As a sailor, enduring the vicissitudes incident to life on the high seas, he made a study of the business of water transportation and since he left the sea he has studied transportation by land. Not only was he a capable, efficient sailor, but he is also now one of the most successful stage line managers on the Pacific coast. After having had charge of the stage line from Marysville to Colusa for one year he and his brother, W. P. Miller, became the owners of the first stage

line from Colusa to Bartlett Springs and operated their line to connect with river boats before there was any railroad to Colusa. From 1873 to 1888 he made Colusa his home. In the year last-named he moved to Mendocino City and became interested in a stage line from that place to Casadero, also in another line to Ukiah.

The marriage of F. F. Miller and Miss Helen Smith was solemnized at Mendocino City February 29, 1892, and five children were born of the union. The deepest sorrow of their married life came to them with the loss of their eldest sons, William and Andrew, both of whom died at the age of nine years, and in the death of Margaret, their little daughter of eight months. Raymond and Myrtle are the surviving members of the family. During the summer of 1852 William Smith, a native of Boston, Mass., joined in the gold rush to California. Later he took up timber lands in Mendocino county and erected at Albion a sawmill, of which he engaged as superintendent, remaining at Albion until his death about 1891. A few years after he first crossed the plains he returned east for his wife, Margaret (McArthur) Smith, a native of Connecticut. Their daughter, Helen, was born in San Francisco and reared in Mendocino county, attending the public schools at Albion. During 1898 Mr. and Mrs. Miller removed to Lakeport, and at the same time Mr. Miller started a stage line from this place to Hopland. After he had continued the business successfully for almost a decade, in 1907 he sold out the line to the Lake County Automobile and Transportation Company, of which he is a large stockholder and since 1908 the general manager. The equipment of the company includes three White auto trucks of one and one-half tons, three seven-passenger touring cars, thirty horses and fourteen stage wagons. During the period of his residence in Mendocino county he became identified with the Mendocino City lodge of Odd Fellows. From the time of coming to the United States he has been an adherent of the Republican party and a firm believer in the wisdom of its policy. Although not identified with any religious sect, he is a believer in the uplifting influence of true religion and has contributed to various church enterprises, notably those of the Catholic Church, to which his wife belongs. Exceptional judgment and a high order of executive ability on his part have brought success to the Lake County Automobile and Transportation Company, whose lines from Pieta to Lakeport via Highland Springs and also from Hopland and Lakeport, have a gratifying patronage at almost every season of the year, but particularly during the summer months, when city dwellers are seeking the cool resorts of the mountains and lakes.

HENRY WILLIAM LITTLE.—Some one has very aptly said that the difference between a politician and a statesman is that a politician serves himself and a statesman serves his state; also everyone remembers the wise old saw of the immortal Lincoln about one's ability to fool the people; and following closely on this it may be remarked that when a man is elected to fill a prominent position within the gift of the people, and fills it so well that he is re-elected, and then continues to perform his duties so satisfactorily that he is again re-elected, and this time without an opposing candidate, all other aspirants not caring enough for certain defeat to enter the race, which was certain to be no race at all, it is reasonably safe to say that such a man is a statesman in the broadest and best sense of the word, and that he is really serving the community, else the people would by that time cease to be fooled, and his official head would be the penalty exacted. This is the tribute that

has been paid to Henry William Little, present incumbent of the office of city treasurer of Fort Bragg. Mr. Little was first elected in 1910, being the candidate presented by the Republican party. In 1912 he was re-elected with an appreciable increase in his majority, and in 1914 he was again re-elected, this time without opposition. That his record as city treasurer has been more than clean, that it has rather been a bright and shining light is quite naturally to be inferred from the confidence of his friends and neighbors, thus evidenced at the polls. Also it may be likewise affirmed that Mr. Little is personally very popular, that he is progressive, broad minded and liberal in all his views, and that the welfare of Fort Bragg is as dear to his heart as is the wife of his bosom.

California is the native heath of this able citizen, he having been born at Iowa Hill, Placer county, August 3, 1865. His father was Charles H. Little, a native of Kentucky, who crossed the plains in the early '50s, and settled in Placer county. There he married Jennie Brace, a native of Michigan, who crossed the plains to California with her parents when she was but a little girl. Mr. Little, Sr., was a contractor and builder and was well known in the early days of Placer county. He constructed the great flumes for the Iowa Hill Canal Company, and other such large undertakings. The death of his wife at Iowa Hill severed his interests with that locality, and he removed to Nevada, where he died some years later.

There were four sons born in the Little family, of whom Henry William was the second. He grew to boyhood in Iowa Hill, and was educated in the public schools of that locality. When yet a boy his indomitable energy caused him to seek employment, and he worked in the hydraulic mines for a number of years. In 1886 he left the scenes of his childhood and went to Cummings, Mendocino county, where lived an uncle, F. A. Cummings, the founder of the town which bears his name. After a brief visit he journeyed on to Westport, where another brother was engaged in teaming, and where Henry secured work as driver for the stage on the coast road. Later he fired in the old mill at Fort Bragg for more than a year, when tiring of this occupation he returned to teaming and stage driving. After some years of this roving life Mr. Little purchased a store on Franklin street, Fort Bragg, and engaged in the fruit and vegetable business for a number of years. When the gold excitement broke out in Nome, Alaska, the training of his boyhood came back to him and he joined the rush to the North. The North did not hold him for long, however, and on his return he again engaged in business, this time as a painting contractor. This enterprise has flourished under his able management, and during the past ten years he has painted and decorated all of the finest and most substantial buildings that have been erected in Fort Bragg. Prominent among these may be mentioned the Holmes residence, the Shafsky, F. C. White, and H. A. Weller residences, the Red Men's hall, Union Lumber Company store and offices, both banks, the Baptist church, and many other equally attractive structures. Mr. Little himself owns a fine residence on McPherson and First streets, where he has his shop in the rear. He handles all his own paints and supplies, and has the largest stock of painters' materials in town. Also, in addition to his regular business as a painting contractor, Mr. Little has the agency for the Overland automobiles and is making some very good sales. When one remembers that in addition to all this, this energetic man is a good husband, a kind and thoughtful neighbor, an influential member of half a dozen or more fraternal and social organizations, city



Mr. R. Nelson.



Mrs. A. M. Nelson.

treasurer and deputy county clerk, one begins to have some idea of his character and real achievement. Among the orders where Mr. Little is most active may be mentioned the Eagles, Druids, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and the Native Sons of the Golden West, Alder Glen Parlor No. 200, of which he is past president and at present holds the secretary's chair.

For many years the present city treasurer has been a member of the Fort Bragg fire department, and for the last six years has been chief of the department. During that time he has succeeded in having three hose-cart houses built in different part of the city, besides a new central department headquarters. In fact there are but few activities for progression during the past decade with which Henry William Little has not been more or less closely associated, and which have not felt the impetus of his strength and courage and will power.

Since locating in Fort Bragg Mr. Little was married to Miss Anna Ross, a native of Caspar, Mendocino county, and daughter of David Ross, an old Caspar county pioneer.

MRS. A. M. HELM.—The distinction of having conducted the first hotel in Laytonville, and then being the proprietors of the leading hostelry there for a period of thirty-five years, has been that of Mr. and Mrs. Martin V. Helm, the former of whom passed away in 1908, leaving behind him a most estimable memory among all who knew him. The lives of this splendid couple are most interesting to the reader of pioneer experiences, for the year 1870 witnessed their coming to Mendocino county, where they ever afterward made their home and helped to build up the interests of their vicinity.

Mrs. Helm was born in Corydon, Harrison county, Ind., the daughter of Charles B. and Mary (Fleshman) Dyer, both natives of Indiana, who were farmers there and spent their last days in that state. Of their eight children, Artiemecia was the eldest, and she received her educational training in the local public schools of Corydon, where she was married July 7, 1864, to Martin V. Helm. He was a native of Decatur, Ill., and after his graduation from college he was engaged in teaching for a period. He saw active service in the Civil war as a member of an Illinois regiment. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Helm followed farming in Harrison county, Ind., until 1870, when they came to Long Valley, Mendocino county, to engage in farming and stock-raising. Purchasing nine hundred acres just north of Laytonville, they remained there for a few years, then selling out and embarking in the hotel business at Laytonville, which was the first of its kind there. When the residence of Mr. Layton was burned, they purchased the property, built a new hotel, and the Laytonville hotel became a prominent place for travelers from all over the country, its excellent service, genial hosts, and favorable reputation for the many splendid details of its management, attracting many guests to its doors. Especially was it known for its fine table, Mrs. Helm herself personally superintending all the cooking, and the neatness of her table, the abundance of good food, and the sunny, pleasant manner of the hostess brought comfort to the hearts of a great many lonesome travelers. In about 1905, the hotel was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Helm rebuilt just across the street, where she had previously purchased a hundred and forty acres. This was a fine, modern house, with all conveniences essential to the comforts of their patrons, and the hotel business was successfully conducted by Mrs. Helm until in May, 1912, when she sold the entire property and retired from all activities of a business nature. In the meantime, however, she has

acquired several valuable pieces of property, including a residence and several business buildings. Besides the hotel interest, during these years, Mr. Helm conducted a stage line from Laytonville to Westport, for about four years, becoming well known throughout that locality.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Helm, Demaris, who became a Mrs. Corn, and is now deceased; and Cora, Mrs. Greenfield, of Minority, N. Mex. Mrs. Helm's business ability and unusual executive forcefulness may be recognized in that she served for nine years as postmaster of Laytonville most acceptably, and she was also agent for the overland stage line between San Francisco and Eureka for twenty years.

JOHN W. JONES.—There is a picturesque bit of country in the Bartlett Springs precinct, in the northern part of Lake county, known as Twin valleys, so called because it consists practically of two small valleys of about equal area separated by a low range. About all the good farming land in both sections is owned by John W. Jones, who has lived there since 1907. He has acquired valuable interests in agriculture and stock, and is engaged to some extent in dairying, supplying Bartlett Springs and other nearby resorts with choice milk. Mr. Jones belongs to a pioneer family of Lake county, being a son of the late John W. Jones, who came to California in young manhood, in 1856, and to Upper Lake about 1866. He was born in 1836 in Pulaski county, Mo., and died in June, 1911, on the old Jones homestead, in his seventy-sixth year. When he came to this state he first settled in Plumas county, where he engaged in teaming, also doing business as a stock buyer. Buying cattle in Lake and Mendocino counties, he would drive them over to Colusa county, and thus he became familiar with this region. In 1866 he settled in Lake county, and here engaged in ranching throughout his active years in what is now the Clover precinct, becoming one of the well-to-do men of that section. In 1867 he married Miss Mary E. McCabe, who was born in Josephine county, Mo., and is still living on the old Jones homestead. Nine children were born to this union: John W.; Edward, who died unmarried, when twenty-two years old; Franklin, who died when twenty years old; Lucinda, who died at the age of thirty-two years, unmarried; Andrew and A. Zeno, both of whom are stockmen in Burns valley, Lake county; Catherine, wife of A. A. Pluth, and living with her mother at the old Jones homestead; Aaron, who died in infancy; and Narcissa, who died when seventeen years old.

John W. Jones, Jr., was born June 20, 1869, on the old homestead in what is now the Clover precinct, and received his education in the public schools of the locality. He has always followed agricultural work, and when he commenced ranching on his own account he rented land in the Upper Lake country, in 1897, remaining there until 1907. Then he bought his present place, which lies about five miles northwest of Bartlett Springs, his first purchase being the Mrs. Clark tract of one hundred and sixty acres, to which he subsequently added three hundred and sixty acres which he bought from Mrs. Ford. On this place he has eighty head of stock cattle, and considerable poultry, and during the resort season he keeps seventeen milch cows.

Physically Mr. Jones is well fitted for his chosen calling, being tall and broad shouldered, and his industry has won him universal respect, while his optimistic disposition and dry humor have won him friendly welcome in many circles. He has kept out of active association with public affairs, his growing interests occupying all his time. His success has been creditable from every standpoint. Politically he votes with the Democratic party.

On December 15, 1897, Mr. Jones married Miss Keziah T. Williams, of Stonington, Ill. They have had two children, Lester and Thyra. Mrs. Jones's religious connection is with the Baptist Church.

NEWTON P. HOWE.—Yet another of the pioneers of California, and one whose life has been practically all passed within the confines of his adopted state, is Newton P. Howe, prominent citizen of Point Arena, and well known throughout Mendocino county as a citizen of sterling worth and of splendid character and ability.

Mr. Howe is a native of Missouri, having been born in De Kalb county, August 24, 1873. His father was also Newton P. Howe, and a native of New York state. He went to Missouri in an early day and there taught in the public schools until the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the cause of the Union and served with distinction. Later he again taught in Missouri, and in 1876 came to California, locating in Shasta county. Here he followed his profession as a teacher until 1884, when he removed to Potter valley and continued teaching in conjunction with farming until about 1909, when he retired to Berkeley, dying there in 1912. His wife, and the mother of the present honored citizen of Point Arena, was Laura Bates, a native of Illinois, and is now residing in Berkeley. Of the nine children comprising the parental family Newton P. was the fourth in order of birth.

Coming to California when he was but three years of age, Mr. Howe's earliest recollections are of this state. He received his early education in the public schools of Shasta county and of Potter valley, and afterward attended the Lakeport Academy, graduating in 1891. He was then apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, in Kelseyville, Lake county, serving for three years. He then went to Centerville, Potter valley, where he engaged in blacksmithing for two years. In 1896 he located in Point Arena, entering the employ of Halliday & Archibald, in the hardware and blacksmith business, where he remained for a year. At the end of that time he purchased the interest of Archibald, and the business became known as Halliday & Howe. It was conducted under this name until 1908, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Howe retaining the blacksmithing business and Mr. Halliday taking over the hardware interest.

The present business conducted by Mr. Howe is the oldest blacksmith shop in town, and is on the same site where the original business was started by Hugh Graves, many years ago. In 1905 the new shop was built, a structure 42x84 feet, and equipped with modern machinery for blacksmithing and repair work of all kinds. The shop also makes a specialty of the manufacture of a high grade of tools for woodmen, and of the repair of automobiles.

The business interests of Mr. Howe have not taken his entire attention, however, and some years ago he purchased one hundred sixty acres of logged-off land, two miles from town. This he has cleared and improved, eleven acres being set to apple trees. He is also interested in the Bank of Point Arena, and is one of the original stockholders of this institution. He is also a stockholder in the Point Arena Creamery Company.

The marriage of Mr. Howe took place in Point Arena, December 28, 1899, uniting him with Miss Lydia Symonds, a native of New York state, born December 2, 1871. She is the mother of one child, a daughter, Willna Lorine, born in Point Arena, January 11, 1901.

Aside from his commercial interests Mr. Howe is closely associated with the public affairs of Point Arena, and is one of the prominent citizens of the

thriving little city. He is especially interested in educational matters, and is a member of the board of trustees for the high school and was for some years a member of the local school board. He is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters and of the American Yeomen. Politically he is a Republican and a staunch party man. He is keenly interested in local politics, but has never aspired to office, being rather concerned in placing the man of his choice, or his party candidate in office.

A special work in which Mr. Howe is now deeply interested is in arranging a Mendocino county exhibit at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, at San Francisco, in 1915. He is a member of the county exhibit committee, and is devoting much time and ability to this important work. In religious belief Mr. Howe is a Methodist, being a member of the Point Arena church, of which he is trustee and steward.

ROBERT THORNTON HUTSELL.—That excellent opportunities are afforded to farmers of intelligence and thrift by the agricultural lands of Mendocino county is proved by the experience of Mr. Hutsell, a successful rancher and large land owner. A task of great difficulty presented itself to him when he first took up general farming. The land was new, its possibilities not wholly understood and the farmer had to feel every step of the way because of lack of experience. Nor was that the only drawback, for in addition labor was scarce, markets undeveloped, transportation expensive and neighbors few. The first twenty years of his life had been passed in Tennessee, where he was born near Athens, McMinn county, March 21, 1858, the son of George and Mary (McSpadden) Hutsell, born in Wythe and Washington counties, Va., respectively. The parents were married in McMinn county, Tenn., where they were farmers throughout the remainder of their lives. The fact that his grandfather, James Walker McSpadden, was a resident of Mendocino county induced Robert T. Hutsell to come to California with him on one of his trips, and thus he came to Bell valley in the fall of 1878. After working on the ranch of his grandfather for two and a half years and proving himself thoroughly reliable, he was taken into partnership by his uncle, James O. McSpadden. In this way he made a start on the road to financial independence. His early educational advantages were limited and obtained in the subscription schools of that day, consisting of short periods in the winter when he could be spared from the farm work.

After a partnership on the Bell valley ranch of about eighteen months and having familiarized himself thoroughly with the management of its twenty-four hundred acres of stock range, Mr. Hutsell married Miss Adda Lee Bonnett March 4, 1880, and then settled on the tract of one hundred and sixty acres at Boonville that still continues to be his home. Upon him devolved the task of making the land productive and the results have fully justified his labors. The home is one of which he may well be proud. Modern improvements add to the personal comfort of the family. To render easy the care of the stock the owner has built concrete bridges over gulches and arroyos, and these are not only a practical convenience, but also a factor in the attractive appearance of the ranch.

While always maintaining the same homestead Mr. Hutsell has bought many tracts and has been a large promoter of farm development. At this writing he owns about three thousand acres of land adjoining his home, purchased at different times and as opportunity was offered. Stock-raising is his



R. T. Nuttall

specialty and renders necessary the use of a large range for his flocks, making a specialty of sheep, besides raising cattle and hogs. A considerable portion of the land, however, is under cultivation and rewards the care of the owner by generous crops in season. The highest principles of integrity and industry have governed all of his enterprises. Animated not merely by a desire to provide for his own family, but by a desire to promote the entire welfare of the community, he has been ready at all times to aid movements for the upbuilding of schools and churches and for the material advancement of the people. Anderson valley, which has been his headquarters for so many years, has felt the impetus of his successful activities as a farmer, and the fact that he has maintained a winter home at the corner of Euclid avenue and Eunice street, Berkeley, has not detracted from the deep interest manifested in every project for the growth of Mendocino county.

At the old Bonnett homestead at Boonville occurred the marriage of Mr. Hutsell and Adda Lee Bonnett, the latter a native of Napa county, born October 31, 1860, but from childhood a resident of Mendocino county. Her father, Benjamin Bonnett, a native of Virginia and a pioneer of 1849 in California, became an early settler in Anderson valley. His wife, Rebecca Scott, was a native of Tennessee and both are now deceased. Born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hutsell are four children, namely: Carl Carson, who is assisting on the home ranch; Mary E., who married William A. Scott, of San Francisco; James, who married Pearl Ornburn, of Boonville; and Ruby R., the wife of Fred Rawles of Anderson valley. The family hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to whose maintenance and missionary movements Mr. Hutsell has been a constant and generous contributor. The positive convictions which he entertains in regard to the evil done by intoxicating liquors has led him to vote the Prohibition ticket for the past twenty-four years, this support being with him a matter of principle and an opportunity to give publicity to his deep-rooted opinions on the temperance question.

JOEL SHELDON COTTON, A. B.—No occupation in which one can engage can equal in usefulness and benefit to his fellow-citizens the teacher's profession, and the satisfaction which comes to one whose efforts have been conscientiously expended in this calling is enjoyed by Professor Cotton, who is principal of the Fort Bragg Union high school. In the management of educational works so important as are included in his duties as principal, he has the hearty co-operation of the board of education as well as of all of the best citizens of the city, whose highest ambition is the welfare of the schools in their jurisdiction.

The history of the Cotton family is interesting, depicting as it does a strength of character and integrity of purpose that have shone out prominently in their every undertaking. Joel S. Cotton, Sr., a native of Reeds Grove, Ill., born June 18, 1851, was the son of Alexander R. Cotton, a native of New York state, born at Beslisle August 15, 1829. His marriage on October 28, 1848, united his fortunes with those of Nancy A. Zumwalt, who was born in Hancock county, Ind., April 31, 1831, but who from the age of three years made her home near Joliet, Will county, Ill. She was the daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Smith) Zumwalt, who were born September 15, 1807, and June 12, 1811, respectively, the latter at Reeds Grove, Ill. Falling a victim to the gold fever, Jacob Zumwalt intended to set out for the eldorado across the plains in the spring of 1849, but his plans were delayed on account of the

reluctance of his wife to make the trip. Through the importunities of the children, however, the consent of the mother was finally won, and the spring of 1854 witnessed the removal of the entire family to the west, ox-teams forming the motive power. By the time the party reached the Sierras Alexander R. Cotton, who for some time had been in poor health, died as the result of a severe cold, passing away at Twin Lakes August 21, 1854. The grave was marked by the tires of wagons. It was in August of the following year that his widow became the wife of Rockwell Hunt, who was born April 23, 1820, in Windhall township, Bennington county, Vt., the son of Albinus Hunt, the latter the son of Charles Hunt, who traced the ancestry of the family back to three brothers who migrated from England about six generations back. Dennis Rockwell, or Rock, as he was familiarly called, was reared in Madison county, N. Y., and when about thirty years of age, in 1850, left New York City with California as his destination, coming by way of Panama. After reaching San Francisco he lost little time in reaching the mines, but the fact that he soon gave it up for the more dependable occupation of farming is sufficient proof that his success was negligible. It was while he was carrying on a farm on the Cosumnes river that he met and married Mrs. Cotton. By her first marriage she had two children, Albert, now a resident of Seattle, Wash., and Joel S., the father of Professor Cotton. By her marriage with Rockwell Hunt she became the mother of five children, as follows: Major C., of Seattle; Frank L., of Napa; Mark T., of Freeport, Sacramento county; and Rockwell D., who holds the chair of Economics and Sociology in the University of Southern California; and George G., superintendent of the Tampico Oil Company, at Tampico, Mexico. Rockwell Hunt passed away April 18, 1913.

Joel S. Cotton, Sr., was reared on the farm on the Cosumnes river, in Sacramento county, and was primarily educated in the schools in the vicinity of his home. Later he was privileged to attend Benicia College and in due time graduated from that institution. It was while in Benicia that he met and married Catherine D. Sheldon, who was a student in Mills College, that city, at the same time he was attending Benicia College. They were married September 1, 1872. Catherine (Sheldon) Cotton was a native daughter of California, having been born in Sacramento county. Her father, Jared Sheldon, in crossing the plains had taken the same route which was later taken by the ill-fated Donner party, but he was fortunate in coming through safely. The following spring he formed one of the party sent out to rescue the Donner victims. Mr. Sheldon became one of the very earliest settlers in the Cosumnes valley, where he obtained a grant from the Mexican government. In his efforts to build a dam in 1851 to prevent the river from overflowing his land and destroying his crops and improvements he incurred the enmity of the miners, who shot him down in cold blood. After his marriage Mr. Cotton settled down to farming on the Cosumnes river, and was still residing there when he was bereaved by the death of his wife April 16, 1875, when she was only twenty-three years of age. Besides a husband, she left two children to mourn the loss of a loving mother, Catherine, now the wife of Robert Warren, of Bridgehouse, Sacramento county, and Joel Sheldon, the subject of this sketch. Subsequently the father married again, and by this union one child was born, Pearl. While still a young man comparatively, Joel Cotton, Sr., died April 1, 1878.

Joel Sheldon Cotton was born at Cosumnes, Sacramento county, March 23, 1875, and thus was only about three years old when orphaned by the death of his father. At the time he had reached school age he was living in Placer-ville, and consequently attended grammar school in that locality, following this training by a four-year course in Napa College. Still later preparation for his chosen profession was gained through a course in Stanford University, from which institution he was graduated in 1897, with the degree of A. B. On account of his health he came to Mendocino county to take up educational work and was fortunate in securing a position at Cleone, where he continued teaching for three years. Following this experience he came to Fort Bragg, and here too met good fortune in being assigned the principalship of the grammar school, a position which he filled with exceptional ability for six years. The splendid reputation which he had won as an educator in this capacity resulted in his appointment to the principalship of the Fort Bragg Union high school, which was then held in an old hotel in the business portion of the town. With the growth of population new and better school facilities were demanded and in 1907 resulted in the fine new building now the pride and delight of teachers and pupils as well as the citizens generally. Eighty-five pupils are enrolled at this writing, 1914, and the membership is continually increasing. The curriculum comprises four complete high school courses, and graduates from this school are admitted to any department of the university. Scientific farming is taught in the school, an agricultural department having recently been added to the course, and six acres of ground adjacent to the school are given over to experimental purposes. Although Professor Cotton is a natural agriculturist, in order to fit himself to his own satisfaction for the teaching of this special course he has taken special training in the University of California. In all of the varied departments of the school work he is meeting with the splendid success which his efforts deserve, and the fact that he has the co-operation and support of the citizens lightens his problems and makes it possible for him to render unexcelled service to his patrons.

The marriage of Professor Cotton occurred in Cleone June 10, 1899, and united him with Miss Evelyn MacKerricher, the daughter of Duncan MacKerricher, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Three children were born of this marriage, John, Ruth and Norman.

GEORGE W. DUNCAN.—A man who in spite of misfortune and physical debility has surmounted obstacles and gained a competency is George W. Duncan, who was born in Boone county, Mo., March 23, 1838, the son of Nathaniel and Amelia (Garland) Duncan, farmers in Missouri. His mother dying when he was six years of age and his father when he was fifteen, George Duncan was obliged to earn his own livelihood at a tender age. His education was limited to six months of school, but being a student he became well informed in after years by reading and observation and regularly attending Sunday school. After his father's death he was apprenticed as a blacksmith for four years, and continued at the trade until the Civil war, when he joined his fortunes with the Confederacy, serving under Gen. Stirling (Pop) Price and later under General Shelby, as farrier for the brigade. After the war he continued at his trade until 1867, when he was stricken blind from paralysis of the optic nerve on account of the intense heat from the forge. He had a stake but it gradually melted away. In 1875 he came to Trinity county, Cal., where he had a brother who was in the cattle business;

in the meantime he had regained just enough of his sight to do something at the stock business. In 1879 he located in Round valley, Mendocino county, moving onto a rented farm and beginning at the bottom, as he had nothing at the time, but each year he made a success until he purchased three hundred and twenty acres, for which he paid \$3400. As in other transactions, on account of his eye sight he was taken advantage of and he lost the place. He then purchased five acres in Covelo and began gardening and has made another success. Some years later he built a hotel and ran it in connection with raising vegetables. Afterward he sold some of the land but retains one and a half acres with the business property. Twelve years ago he started in merchandising with the aid of his wife and they are now the oldest merchants in Covelo.

Mr. Duncan's able helpmate through life was Elizabeth A. Jacobs, whom he married in Boone county, Mo., January 3, 1860, and they had six children, as follows: Thomas J., who died when one year old; Florence C., Mrs. Azbill, of Buck Mountain; Fannie O., who died when eight years old; Mrs. Georgie Grist, deceased; James N., who died leaving six children; and Laura E., Mrs. Russell, of Covelo. Mr. Duncan is a strong temperance man and is an ardent worker for the cause. He is an earnest member of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. In political principles he espouses the cause of Democracy.

GEORGE P. ANDERSON.—The Mendocino County Abstract Bureau, which Mr. Anderson purchased in the spring of 1906, was established at Ukiah as early as 1885, having therefore the distinction of being the oldest abstract office in the county as well as one of the most representative institutions of its kind in Northern California. The bureau maintains a complete abstract of the records of Mendocino county and employs expert accountants and searchers of records familiar with every detail of the business of surveying and conveyancing. The *modus operandi*, the Saylor, McCraney and Durfee systems, is the most reliable known in the title and abstract world, and enables the bureau to furnish abstracts in the most approved manner showing everything of record down to the date of issue. The offices on School street, directly across from the Hall of Records, contain an equipment for the protection and simplification of the books and documents, and fireproof vaults furnish a safe place for the preservation of valuable papers and records.

The secretary of the bureau, who is likewise a member of the general mercantile firm of Holbrook & Anderson at Potter Valley, was born at Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, this state, October 30, 1884, and is a graduate of the Santa Rosa high school. From a very early age he has been familiar with the abstract business, his first knowledge concerning the same having been gained by a long experience in the offices of the Sonoma County Abstract Bureau in Santa Rosa. From that city he came to Ukiah in the spring of 1906 and purchased the abstract business of Smith, Donohoe & Co. During 1908 he admitted into partnership E. G. Busch, who has since been connected with him in the general abstract and title business. During 1907 he was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master. He is the present high priest of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and is the junior warden of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., besides which he is a member of Casimir Chapter No. 252, O. E. S. Religiously he is an active member of the First Presbyterian Church of Ukiah and is clerk of the session. For the past seven years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1909 he was the lay commissioner of the Benicia Presby-

tery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that met at Denver, Colo.

STEPHEN BYRON MARTIN.—The first call for volunteers in the Union army at the opening of the Civil war found Mr. Martin eager to respond. It is significant of the patriotic spirit of the family that not only he, but also five of his brothers, gave courageous service to their country in time of need. Previous to the Civil war he had lived principally in Illinois, where he was born near St. Mary's Mission, Edgar county, January 6, 1837, the third in order of birth in a family numbering nine children, seven sons and two daughters. The parents, Charles K. and Sarah (Basham) Martin, were natives, respectively, of Breckinridge county, Ky., and Botetourt county, Va., and became early settlers of Illinois, where both remained until death. The spirit of patriotism possessed by the sons came as an inheritance from their father, who was a brave soldier in the Black Hawk war.

Few advantages brightened for Stephen Byron Martin the drudgery of toil on the home farm in the years of his boyhood. At times he attended school in a cabin with a puncheon floor and slab benches, wholly destitute of equipment considered a necessity in schools of the present generation. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was employed in Burlington, Iowa, and when the first call came for troops he enlisted under Captain Streator in Company E, First Iowa Infantry, for three months of service. During this time he took part in the battle of Wilson creek, where General Lyons was killed. After nearly four months of active service he was mustered out at St. Louis. Returning to Edgar county, two months later he volunteered in Company K, Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and went to the front with the commission of first lieutenant. Among his principal engagements were those of Shiloh, Stone River and Chicamauga. After the last named battle he was detailed and placed in command of a guard of the First Ohio Infantry, whose officers had been captured by the enemy. Under his leadership the guard conveyed ammunition from headquarters to Chattanooga and Chickamauga. In the battle of Stone river he had been wounded in the right side by a shell and after a time he became so troubled by the injury that in 1863 he resigned on account of physical disability. For some time after leaving the army he remained in poor health, but gradually overcame the effects of the wound and regained his former rugged physical condition. The following years were spent in Missouri and Kansas, where he had various unfortunate experiences in farming and met with not a little hardship and privation.

Coming to California in 1885, Mr. Martin engaged in lumbering in Humboldt county. During 1887 he came to Mendocino county and took up timber land at Half-way House, where he remained until 1890. For ten years he operated a ranch eight miles northwest of Willits, and when he finally sold that property he retired from ranching and established his home in Willits. His marriage was solemnized in Holt county, Mo., and united him with Miss Jennie F. Minton, who was born and reared in that county, and is a woman of earnest Christian character and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her parents, John and Mary Ann (Noble) Minton, were natives, respectively, of Alabama and Pike county, Mo. The father, being taken from Alabama to Tennessee at an early age, removed from the latter state to Missouri in young manhood and settled in Franklin county on a farm, but afterward followed the same occupation in Holt county, where he

died. His widow spent her last days with Mrs. Martin in California and died at the age of ninety-one. Mr. and Mrs. Martin were the parents of four children, three of whom attained maturity, namely: Mrs. Daisy Viola Moore, of Willits; John Wesley, also a resident of this town; and Clarence Byron, who remains with his parents. In fraternal relations Mr. Martin is a demitted Mason and a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, while in politics he is a Republican of progressive tendencies.

TALIAFERRO F. HUDSON.—Practically the entire life of Mr. Hudson had been passed in the west and southwest. Not even vague and indistinct memories of the place of his birth linger in his mind. When less than one year old he was brought to California, where and in Arizona he has lived a life of action and adventure, witnessing the remarkable changes in the country, the expansion of its industries, the development of its lands and the constant increase in population. Early in life he became an expert marksman. More than once his skill as an unerring shot saved his life, for in those early days conflicts with Indians were frequent and full of peril. To consider the dangers through which he passed causes one to wonder that he escaped unscathed, but he seemed to lead a charmed life. The poisoned arrows of Fate were deflected from his path, although he fearlessly braved every danger and gained a reputation as a brave frontiersman among the Apaches of Arizona. As evidence of the dangers of that new country, he states that he saw as many as forty-four men killed on the streets of Tombstone during his seven years in town. The cattle-rustlers were almost as dangerous to meet as the Indians themselves, and frequent encounters between cowboys and cattle-stealers livened the lonely deserts of the vast southwest. Among his intimate personal friends in those days was General Lawton, the noted Indian fighter, and he was intimate with others scarcely less widely known in the west.

Accompanied by his family, comprising the wife, five sons and two daughters, Martin Hudson crossed the plains during the summer of 1848. Gold had not yet been discovered. The emigrant trail was almost deserted. The tide of travel had not set in toward the great west. During the spring of 1848 the family settled in Sonoma county, and the father bought a tract of land two and one-half miles square near what is now the village of Glen Ellen. From that time until his death he remained in the same neighborhood, meanwhile helping to make roads, build schoolhouses and churches, and open up to desirable settlement an unimproved expanse of country. A man of deep religious spirit, he erected the first house of worship used by the Baptist congregation at Santa Rosa. All of his life was given to deeds of kindness. Of himself and his own happiness he never thought, but freely gave of his time, means and influence to aid others. Five of his children are now living, a daughter, Mrs. Lydia Atterbury, and a son, Henry W., in Berkeley; John W., in Sacramento; Martin Perry, of Santa Maria; and Taliaferro Flournoy, the latter born in Lexington, Lafayette county, Mo., September 19, 1846, and reared in Sonoma county, where he attended public schools and the college at Sonoma. During youth he studied pharmacy. At the age of nineteen he started the first drug store at San Luis Obispo. On selling it he removed to San Francisco and found employment with a druggist.

Coming to Ukiah in 1870, Mr. Hudson held a position for two years under Dr. T. L. Barnes, after which he owned and operated a drug business in Cloverdale for two years, and then one in Santa Rosa for six years. From

1879 until 1908 he made his home in Arizona. From 1880 for seven years he operated a drug store at Tombstone, and then located on his ranch in the Dragoon mountains. During the famous Apache wars in the territory he was engaged in the cattle business, and his own life, as well as the safety of his stock, was in constant jeopardy. Selling his herd of cattle in 1893, he resumed the drug business. After four years at Tempe he sold out and opened a drug business at Phoenix, where for eight years he had the leading drug store of the city. At the same time he bought and sold land. At one time he owned the Black Diamond mine in Arizona, and while working on that property he had a narrow escape from being killed by savages.

Upon returning to Ukiah in 1908 Mr. Hudson bought one hundred and eighty acres three and a half miles south of the city, which he greatly improved and sold in 1910 at a handsome profit. For a time he also owned a ranch in the Redwood valley. Since selling his ranches he has lived somewhat retired from business, although he still has valuable interests in Mendocino and Lake counties, including a large interest in the Lake County Canning Company, of which he was one of the organizers and its first vice-president. He also has an interest in coal mines on the middle fork of the Eel river in Mendocino county. He was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., in 1872, and is also a Royal Arch Mason. In religion he holds membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Ukiah. His first wife was Elizabeth D., the daughter of John Ingram, of Santa Rosa. She died in Phoenix in 1903. On Christmas day of 1908 he was united in marriage in Ukiah with Miss Ida H. Govette, a native of Somersetshire, England, and a sister of Rev. Harold Govette, presiding elder in Fresno. Two sons were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Taliaferro Flournoy, Jr., and Edwin Martin.

WILLIAM VAN ALLEN.—The Van Allen family comes of old Knickerbocker stock, some of its members being among the settlers of New Amsterdam, and the mother of William Van Allen was a Miss Ackerman in maidenhood, lineal descendant of Anneka Jans. An identification with Ukiah covering the entire period since the fall of 1882 entitles Mr. Van Allen to be denominated a pioneer, while his substantial qualities as a citizen have enabled him to assist in the permanent advancement of his chosen community, not only materially as a carpenter in the erection of many buildings that still stand as monuments to his painstaking care and building skill, but also in those less visible but no less important movements that give a city its reputation for good or ill in other communities of the county and state. A native of New York and a carpenter by trade, he also acquired a thorough knowledge of surveying and did considerable work in that line in the early platting of western towns and laying out of county roads. Surveying and carpentering did not represent the limit of his activities, but in addition, until the failure of his health forced him to relinquish all business enterprises, he engaged in the buying and selling of real estate and handled realty transactions for other parties. Formerly also he was one of the leaders in the county Republican work, and not only served as a delegate to local conventions, but also to the national convention held in Chicago.

The marriage of William Van Allen united him with Miss Frances Knapp, a native of New York. They became the parents of seven children that grew up, namely: Flora, wife of J. J. Carpenter, of Fort Bragg; Fred, who was the owner of the Tulare Register at the time of his death, in Feb-

ruary of 1912; Carrie. Mrs. D. MacDonald, of Los Angeles; M. Clinton, a deputy clerk in the Los Angeles office of the state supreme court; Kate, the wife of R. C. Greenough, of Fort Bragg; William R., a resident of San Diego; and Lew K. Van Allen, M. D., a rising young physician of Ukiah, formerly connected with a drug business in this city for nine years, but who, since graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College of San Francisco in 1909, has given his attention to medical practice. He was born in Hastings, Neb., and came to California with his parents when two years of age in 1882. He attended the grammar and high schools of Ukiah, graduating from the latter in 1898, after which he took up the study of pharmacy. Later he became manager of a drug store, a position which he retained until taking up his studies in medical college.

Dr. Van Allen was married in Ukiah in 1902 to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, who was born in Tehama county, and they have two daughters, Joy and Ruth. Dr. Van Allen is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society and the American Institute of Homeopathy. Besides a gratifying private practice this popular physician serves as medical officer for the local lodges of the Odd Fellows, Foresters and Maccabees. He is a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a member of the official board and superintendent of the Sunday-school. A progressive Republican, he officiated as president of the local club at the time of the launching of the progressive movement that resulted in the election of Hiram Johnson as governor of California.

J. A. MONTGOMERY.—The population of California seems truly cosmopolitan in its nature, sometimes attracting people from the four corners of the globe. Among its people there is a considerable representation of Canadians, whose qualities make of them solid, substantial citizens, loyal to the country of their adoption. Manitoba has contributed her share of our fine men, notable among them Mr. Montgomery. Although still a young man he has become a highly respected citizen of Ukiah. He comes of English parentage, being the son of J. A. and Mary (Ruler) Montgomery, and was born near Griswold in the province of Manitoba, October 15, 1882. Receiving his early education in the provincial schools, at an early age his parents moved to the States, locating near Carrington, N. Dak., where he engaged in farming, also attending the local schools. When seventeen years of age he made his way to the coast, locating first in Livermore, where he followed farming eleven months, after which he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith in Livermore, learning the rudiments of the trade. After two and a half years at the trade he became homesick for his old home and made his first trip back to North Dakota, but the call of California was too strong, so he came back after only spending five months at home. This time he came to Carnegie, Alameda county, where he entered the brick and terra cotta works as a blacksmith, remaining in their employ three months. Coming to Mendocino county he purchased a blacksmith's shop at Sherwood, where he engaged in business, also branching out in the general contracting business, and continuing in these lines until the fall of 1911, when he located in Ukiah. Purchasing the business and good will of a Mr. Chesall, on State street, he has ably continued the business, meantime installing an electric motor and purchasing new machinery throughout. He has also installed all appliances for wood-working and has a fine triphammer. He has invented several useful mechanical devices, notably a saw set.



Mr and Mrs G Milton Miller

In Ukiah Mr. Montgomery was married to Rosalie Holzhauser, a native daughter of California. She graduated from the Ukiah Normal School and was a teacher at the time of her marriage. They have two children, James A. Jr., and Eleanor. They are both devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Montgomery is a Republican, adhering closely to his party's ideas. He is a fine business man and a thorough mechanic, highly respected for his integrity, business methods and his success in his chosen field of labor.

GEORGE MILTON MILLER.—For almost a quarter of a century a resident of Bell valley, and having during this entire time made his home on the ranch of which he is now the owner and manager, George Milton Miller is today one of the most prosperous and best known of the farmers and stock-raisers of Mendocino county. His ranch, which is located about seventeen miles northwest of Ukiah, near Boonville, comprises about twenty-four hundred acres of splendid land, and was formerly the property of James O. McSpadden, one of the best known and most highly honored of the Mendocino county pioneers. It is one of the finest places in the valley, being well located and handsomely improved.

Mr. Miller is a native of Virginia, having been born at Abingdon, November 28, 1874. He is the son of Isaac and Margaret V. (Duff) Miller, both natives of Washington county, Va. The father was a carpenter and cabinet maker, and during the Civil war he served with distinction in the Confederate army, being a member of a Virginia regiment which was under the command of General Lee. Following the war the family resided on a farm near Abingdon, Va., and there their three children were born, the present honored citizen of Bell valley being the youngest and the only son. He passed his boyhood on the farm and attended the public schools of Abingdon. When he was seventeen years of age he determined to come to California, and accordingly made the westward journey alone, arriving at Ukiah, March 22, 1891, with just \$5.75 in his pocket. He was not afraid of work, however, and the scarcity of funds gave him no serious concern, save that it spurred his ambitious determination to secure employment. With this in view he started for the coast, expecting to find work in the lumber camps, but instead he secured a position in Bell valley with his brother-in-law, James O. McSpadden, and went to work on his ranch. For nineteen years Mr. Miller continued in the employ of Mr. McSpadden, first as a farm hand, and later as manager of the large ranch, with its many interests and responsibilities. The confidence of Mr. McSpadden in the young man was unqualified and fully justified, and in 1910 the property was deeded to him and the former owner retired from active business life. Mr. Miller had been the superintendent of the ranch for the twelve years previous and so there was no change in the business methods when the change of ownership took place. He continued the former policies, raising grain and hay, and giving much attention to his stock-raising. He is making a specialty of raising sheep, having on his ranges a fine flock of some fifteen hundred head of Spanish merinos.

The property owned by Mr. Miller is one of the best improved places in the valley. It contains some twenty-four hundred acres, all of which is fenced, and it is well watered by Soda creek and Jimmie creek, the latter being so named in honor of Mr. McSpadden (James). There are also numerous fine springs on the property, several of them being splendid mineral

springs. In 1912 a handsome new residence of twelve rooms was erected. It is strictly modern in all particulars, and contains the most modern conveniences and appointments for comfort and convenience.

The marriage of Mr. Miller occurred in Ukiah, January 11, 1901, uniting him with Mrs. Emily (Ball) Wallach, a native of Anderson valley, Mendocino county, Cal. Mrs. Miller was formerly married to J. R. Wallach and to them were born twins, Ronald and Beatrice Wallach, on April 10, 1899. The children were deprived of their father by death during their early infancy, and have never known any other father than George Miller, who has been a kind and thoughtful parent. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller has been born one son, Milton McSpadden, on November 2, 1911, he being named in honor of the former owner of the ranch. Mrs. Miller is the daughter of J. D. Ball, one of the first pioneer settlers in Mendocino county.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Miller are well known to a host of friends in their community, being deservedly popular with a wide circle. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Christian church in Boonville, where the various members of the family attend worship. Since coming to California Mr. Miller has made two trips to his old home in Virginia, first at Christmas time, 1910, and again in 1913, on this latter occasion taking his family with him.

Mr. Miller is deeply interested in all the affairs of his community, and is known as a progressive and public spirited man. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never been vitally associated with the movements of his party, although he is well informed and independent in his opinions and judgments.

As an important member of the Miller household may be found their friend and benefactor, James O. McSpadden, who has made his home with the family since the marriage of Mr. Miller. Mr. McSpadden's wife was an elder sister of Mr. Miller. She died eighteen months after her marriage and Mr. McSpadden has since remained single. He is a man of sterling character and is honored and respected as one of the highest type of California pioneers. He came to California in 1857, and has been a resident of Mendocino county since 1858. His life history is given elsewhere in this volume.

WILLIAM JEFFERSON HILDRETH.—The presence in Mendocino county of this pioneer rancher and old Indian fighter forms a link between the remote past contemporaneous with early American occupancy and the present twentieth-century era with its remarkable developments and continued material progress. To be a link in the chain of western progress is neither trivial nor unimportant. Due honor belongs to Mr. Hildreth for the part he has played in the material upbuilding of his chosen community. While pursuing the quiet routine of ranch duties he was always eager to assist in local matters, gave freely of his time and influence to worthy enterprises and counted no day lost that was given to the service of his community. In an era of transition and change it is especially worthy of note that he remained on one ranch for a period of forty years and did not retire from the old homestead until advancing years rendered its responsibilities too heavy for his failing strength. Since his retirement in 1904 he has leased the land to tenants and has made his home in West Henry street, Ukiah, where he is surrounded by comforts forming a striking contrast to the privations experienced in the early period of his residence in the county.

An expedition that crossed the plains during the summer of 1850 contained among its members an energetic, capable lad of fifteen years, W. J. Hildreth, a native of Lewis county, Mo., born August 17, 1834. Upon the arrival of the party in California this youthful Argonaut tried his luck in the mines of Diamond Springs, Eldorado county, remaining there until 1855, after which he spent two years in Trinity county and one year in the mines of Shasta county. It was during the spring of 1858 that he saw Mendocino county for the first time. Its noble forests of great redwoods and firs, its brooks that came rushing down the mountain side, its towering peaks mantled with snow and its green valleys rich in the promise of crops to the tiller of the soil, all these things impressed him favorably. After six months in the beautiful Round valley (which though undeveloped was yet very attractive) he came to Ukiah in the fall of 1858. Here he met Judge Hastings, who employed him to drive to Eden valley sixteen hundred head of cattle and four hundred head of mares and colts. Upon his arrival in the valley he ran them on shares and remained to oversee the stock, which were pastured in a space sixteen miles square, between the Middle and South Eel rivers. The task was one of difficulty and even danger. Indians repeatedly killed the increase of the cattle, and their proximity forced the herder to be ever on his guard. Not a few times battles were fought by the settlers, and finally the white men in the valley organized a company, selecting as their captain Walter Jarboe. The company was authorized by the state legislature to act in defense of the settlers, and was the means of reducing the depredations of the Indians, and finally they were forced to leave the locality and stay on the reservations.

Upon his return to Ukiah in 1862 Mr. Hildreth bought two pre-emption claims of three hundred and twenty acres in the valley to the south. Soon he had the land stocked with cattle. As his herds increased, it became necessary to secure more land. Buying additional tracts from the grant and settlers from time to time, he ultimately acquired three thousand acres, but a portion of this he has since sold. The Hildreth ranch is located five miles south of Ukiah and contains about twenty-five hundred acres, extending to the Lake county line. Cattle-raising formed his principal occupation, but at one time he also engaged in the sheep industry, and at another time he specialized in dairying. About fourteen years after he left Missouri he returned to that state via Panama, and there in 1865 he married Miss Mary F. Bevans, a native of Lewis county, Mo., and the daughter of Joseph H. Bevans, a pioneer of 1849. The young people passed their honeymoon traveling by horse and mule teams back to the coast. On their arrival they took up housekeeping on the Hildreth ranch in Mendocino county and continued there for four decades, meanwhile becoming prosperous and influential and holding a high place in their community. Thirteen children were born of their union and ten of these are still living, namely: Mary G., Mrs. John C. Ruddock, of Ukiah; William R., of this county; George, of Stanislaus county; Joseph C., of San Francisco; Lewis M., of this county; Walter J., of this county; Irene, Mrs. William Bond, of Ukiah; Victor and Vincent (twins), running the ranch; and Pauline, attending the University of California hospital. Always interested in public affairs, Mr. Hildreth was prominent in local politics during his younger years and filled the offices of under sheriff, justice of the peace and county supervisor with efficiency, impartiality and intelligence.

CHARLES A. ALDRICH.—The development of the poultry industry in Mendocino county may be attributed to a few progressive men, notable among whom is C. A. Aldrich, prime mover in the organization of the Ukiah Poultry Association and president of the same until other business responsibilities compelled him to relinquish official duties. The work of the association has been in itself an education to poultrymen, who before the effort to co-operate had been the sufferers from lack of system in the industry. The custom then was to dispose of the eggs at local groceries and take the pay in merchandise, a measure apparently satisfactory to the grocer, but in reality profitable to no participant. Buying feed in small quantities at high prices and selling eggs in small quantities at low prices, the poultrymen were often discouraged. Realizing that co-operation was essential to success, Mr. Aldrich took hold of the problem primarily in his own interests and by helping himself has aided also every poultry-raiser in the association, comprising some sixty members. Through his efforts a cash market was found for the eggs in San Francisco at the very highest ruling prices and soon thousands of eggs were being shipped regularly to the city. Feed was purchased in carload lots and distributed among the members of the association. The express company was persuaded to reduce the rate nine cents per case. All of these things strengthened the industry in and around Ukiah. The workers ceased to bemoan lack of profits and instead told of their returns with gratification. The success of the enterprise was an object lesson as to the value of co-operation.

Mr. Aldrich was born in Brooklyn, Windham county, Conn., August 1, 1854, and was orphaned at a very young age by the death of his father, a goldsmith. During boyhood he made his home with his mother at Waterbury, Conn., whence in 1875 he came to California. At Oakland he found employment with the California Pottery Company, one of the pioneer concerns of its kind in the state. In the interests of that company he went to Sacramento, but the failure of his health obliged him to resign his position. During the fall of 1879 he came to Mendocino county and for three years had charge of the stage station on the line of the old coaches running between Eureka and Cloverdale. Later he remained in Long valley for two years. In 1885 he married Miss Euphrasia Angle, daughter of a pioneer cattleman of Walker valley, Mendocino county, who at one time owned twenty thousand acres of land. They are the parents of six children, all natives of Mendocino county, namely: Allan G., Winthrop, Helen E., Sabin A., Margaret and James M. About the time of his marriage Mr. Aldrich became a citizen of Ukiah, and here he since has made his home. For ten years he conducted a livery business and after 1901 he devoted considerable time to carriage and automobile painting and now has the leading business of the kind in Ukiah. Meanwhile he has been deeply interested in chicken-raising. He was the first poultryman in the county to raise thoroughbred white leghorns. Each year he has imported stock from the east, and thus has maintained the purity of the flock to such an extent that he never had a chicken off color. He was the first in Ukiah to use the trap nest. The record of each hen is kept and no eggs are sold for hatching unless the hens have a record of at least two hundred eggs per annum. Orders for eggs and pullets come to him from every part of the state, while he has shipped cocks and cockerels to breeders all over the west as well as to the Hawaiian Islands. For a number of years he sold incubators, brooders and other supplies for poultrymen, but this was

done less for profit than as a means of helpfulness to other men in the industry, and finally the pressure of other duties forced him to relinquish all such agencies. It is no small task to develop any kind of an enterprise, and Mr. Aldrich is entitled to much credit for his success in lifting the poultry business out of the rut of failure into line with the profitable industries that bring money into Mendocino county and prosperity to many citizens.

L. J. HOLZHAUSER.—The founder of the Holzhauser family in America was a gallant soldier and fearless adventurer of fate, Frederick Holzhauser, of Prussian birth, born October 14, 1825, and who became a citizen of the United States in 1846 and a member of Company A, Fourth Infantry Regiment of Volunteers in the war with Mexico. Remaining at the front and taking part in many perilous campaigns up to and including the siege and capture of Mexico, a serious wound finally was the cause of his honorable discharge and the termination of his war services. On going back to Belleville, Ill., he there married Miss Anna Janke, a young lady also of Prussian birth and parentage. Shortly afterward the discovery of gold directing general attention to California, the young couple came across the plains with an expedition of emigrants traveling with wagons and ox-teams in 1854. The first location was at Yreka, Siskiyou county. Later a claim of land was filed upon near Etna Mills, Siskiyou county, where a stock ranch was developed and where a son, L. J., was born May 1, 1865, the youngest of a family of nine children, six now living. The mother died on that farm. After having cultivated the property for many years and in addition owning the Union mills, two miles from Etna Mills, eventually the father gave up active business and farm cares in 1877 and retired to Sacramento, where he died December 27, 1907, at a very advanced age.

On the completion of the studies of the grammar schools at the age of fourteen L. J. Holzhauser went to Sacramento to find employment. During 1884 he was apprenticed to the miller's trade with Frey Bros., at Selma. Two and one-half years later he began to work in the Starr Mills at Vallejo. Next we find him at Weldon as manager of the Kernville mill, and then in the Kern river mills at Bakersfield, where he served as head miller for four and one-half years. On resigning and returning to Etna Mills he took charge of the old Union mills and replaced the stone plant with a substantial roller system, operating the mill for twelve years. After a term of service as head miller in the Farmers' Alliance mill at San Miguel, in 1902 he came to Ukiah and aided in organizing the Ukiah Milling Company, of which he since has engaged as manager. The company furnished the Isbell mill, a combination roller concern, which was improved with a new roller process and with electric power. The plant is now thoroughly modern, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour and with excellent facilities for the manufacture of graham flour, cornmeal and cereals of different kinds. For the convenience of customers a store is maintained in Ukiah on Main street, where their products are kept on sale and where also hay and grain are handled. Besides a thriving local demand there is a steady trade in the northern interior towns of Mendocino, Humboldt and Lake counties, to which shipments are made in large quantities.

The Republican party has received the staunch support of Mr. Holzhauser ever since he cast his first presidential ballot. In religion he is of the Methodist Episcopal faith and has served the church at Ukiah in the capacity of trustee. At this writing he is the presiding officer of the Ukiah Camp, Wood-

men of the World, besides being a past officer in Etna Lodge No. 184, I. O. O. F., at Etna Mills, which he represented in the Grand Lodge during the period of his active association with its work. In Traver, Tulare county, he married Miss Lydia Rose Frey, who was born in Berne, Switzerland, but has lived in California from girlhood. Their family numbers five children now living, namely: Mrs. Rosalie Montgomery, of Ukiah; Werner F., Selma C., Carl and Anita.

CLARENCE W. BROBACK.—From a very early period in the American occupancy of the west the Broback family has been identified with the material upbuilding of California and Oregon. When quite young Charles W. Broback, a Virginian by birth and ancestry, crossed the plains in 1854 as a member of a large party of emigrants allured to the coast by the prospects of the mines. Seeking a means of immediate revenue, the young men engaged in teaming from Sacramento to the mines, and later followed the same occupation between Petaluma and Santa Rosa in Sonoma county. A desire to see more of the west caused him to travel extensively through this state and Oregon, and he was so attracted by the possibilities of the latter state that he first settled in Lake county, where the settlers had several battles with the Indians and succeeded in driving them out. Later he settled in the Rogue River valley, in Jackson county, Ore., when that section of the country contained very few inhabitants. Indians still roamed at will through the forests and not infrequently he had narrow escapes in encounters with hostile savages. The thriving city of Medford now stands on the original site of his ranch with its primeval cabin of logs, its rude barn and frontier environment. At one time he owned seven hundred acres, which he devoted to general ranching and out of which he gave sites for churches and school houses, as well as a right of way to a railroad in process of construction. He also laid out the original site of Medford, which was named by his wife. Besides being identified intimately with the Rogue river valley he lived for a time in the Hood river valley, and for two terms represented The Dalles district in the Oregon legislature, where his intelligence, patriotism and broad knowledge of conditions and possibilities of the commonwealth made him a valued member.

Returning to California in 1888, accompanied by his wife, Frances (Haigh) Broback, a native of Iowa, and also accompanied by their children, Hon. Charles W. Broback located at Lakeport, Lake county, where his abilities and energy made him a prominent factor in agricultural development. About 1890 he came to Mendocino county and engaged in ranching near Hopland. Eventually he retired from agricultural activities and established a home in Ukiah, where in 1912 his earth life came to an end. In his family there are the following named sons and daughters: Fernando W., of Lakeport; Walter, of San Francisco; Charles A., of Santa Rosa; Clarence W., our subject; Mrs. R. H. Douglas, of Sacramento; and Mrs. B. H. Miller, of Ukiah. The mother died at the old home in October, 1913. When the family came to California in 1888 Clarence W., who was born in Lake View, Lake county, Ore., July 12, 1875, was a lad of thirteen years, and his schooling, begun in Oregon, was completed in Lakeport, Hopland and Ukiah, Cal. During youth he interested himself in ranching, but since May, 1900, he has been connected with the Union Lumber Company, and now acts as foreman at their wharf in Fort Bragg. He not only possesses large executive ability and sagacious judgment, but in addition he is familiar with the lumber industry in all of its

details, hence fills his responsible position with unusual efficiency. Since its organization he has been a director in the First Bank of Savings in Fort Bragg.

The family of Clarence W. Broback comprises his wife, Margaret H., and two sons, Jack W. and Charles R. Mrs. Broback is a daughter of John Cummings, an honored pioneer of Mendocino county, born near Toronto, Canada, February 18, 1840, and there trained to a knowledge of carpentering. January 3, 1869, he first arrived at Caspar, Mendocino county, where he found employment as a millwright. Returning to Canada in 1872, he soon came back to Caspar, where he resumed his old position in the sawmill and was promoted to be foreman of the mill. In subsequent years of business activity he erected several sawmills along the coast of this county, among them the first mill at Fort Bragg, of which he was foreman for several years. He is now living retired in Fort Bragg. While visiting in Canada he was there married to Miss Catherine Williams, who was born and reared in that country. Their five children, all natives of California, are as follows: John A.; Lottie M.; Margaret H.; James K., who died when nine years old; and Maude, Mrs. W. C. Balfour. Mrs. Broback received her education in the schools of Mendocino county, which has been her home throughout life and in which she and Mr. Broback have a large circle of warm personal friends.

JOHN R. BANKS.—The horticultural commissioner of Mendocino county, who has filled this responsible position continuously since 1894, ranks among the leading fruit growers of Northern California and by competent judges is declared to be without a superior in the raising of pears. It is not alone long experience that enables him to handle this fruit with discretion and success, for he is further equipped for the work through a remarkable and apparently intuitive judgment concerning soils best adapted to this variety of fruit, the most satisfactory methods of handling the trees, the wisest mode of cultivation of the ground and every detail connected with the harvesting of the crop and shipping of the product to eastern markets. The first pears ever shipped out of this county to the eastern markets were some excellent Bartletts which he purchased of a grower at \$20 per ton in 1892 and then sent to the east, where the fine quality attracted considerable attention. It should be stated, however, that the best offer the farmers had for these pears was \$6 delivered at Santa Rosa, a price so low as to prohibit the harvesting of the fruit.

John R. Banks was born in Fayette, Howard county, Mo., but from the memorable year 1849 he has been a resident of California. With his father, Aaron Banks, he started across the plains in that year, but before reaching his destination he suffered the loss of this parent, who was drowned while driving cattle across the Platte river. The rest of the way Mr. Banks came with the family of Mrs. Maupin. While still a mere boy in 1854 he planted a vineyard and a fruit orchard. He can scarcely recall the time when he first became interested in horticulture. Always it appealed to him as the most interesting of occupations. To watch the young trees start, to care for them with zeal and wise judgment, to develop better qualities of fruit, and to find the varieties best adapted to a certain soil, such work has been his "hobby" throughout life, and he has accomplished wonders in his chosen occupation, becoming a specialist at a time when the era of specialization had not dawned in California. For years he lived in Shasta county, where in the pioneer period his nearest neighbor was forty miles distant. In such an environment

he found much of hardship and privation, but such is the necessary lot of all upbuilders of a state.

From Shasta county removing to Napa county in 1873 Mr. Banks settled near St. Helena and planted one of the first vineyards in that section of the country. Fruit and grapes were his specialties on his Napa county farm. During 1888 he moved to Sonoma county and settled on a farm near Geyserville, where he remained for three years. During that time he identified himself with the Healdsburg Lodge of Odd Fellows. In 1892 he bought a small tract of land near Hopland, Mendocino county, where he developed the raw land and made a specialty of Bartlett pears. Selling the Hopland ranch in 1901 he bought one hundred and thirty-seven acres nine miles north of Ukiah, near Laughlin Station, and here he since has labored effectively, putting thirty acres of the tract under cultivation to pears, peaches, apples, prunes and walnuts. In his opinion Mendocino county surpasses any part of the world for the raising of Bartlett pears. Twice he has competed against the growers from every part of the globe, and in each instance he has received the first premium on his Bartletts. Fruit growers from this county and elsewhere consult him frequently with reference to their orchards and rely upon his advice in the care of their trees. His own remarkable success gives weight to his opinion and authority to his decisions. When he exhibited in New York, Philadelphia, Omaha and Boston, his exhibits attracted much journalistic comment and universal admiration. Besides shipping his own fruit he buys from growers and ships to the east, and during 1913 four hundred and sixty tons of Bartlett pears went east from the Ukiah valley. One car of these, shipped in the summer of that year to Boston and grown largely on his own farm, brought the highest price ever received for any pears sent from the Golden state, thus proving the statement he has always made, viz., that Mendocino county has no superior for pears.

Mr. Banks was married in St. Helena, Napa county, June 3, 1880, to Elvy Ettie Bruce, who was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, and came with her parents to St. Helena in 1873. To them have been born nine children, as follows: Daisy, the wife of J. S. Huntley; Lester J.; Lew; Harry L.; Ethel, Mrs. Olin Nuckolls; Mary, Mrs. Guy P. Joslin; Ernest; Bessie; and Lucille.

AUGUSTUS SARTORI.—Among men from the land of William Tell who have brought their inherited thrift and steadiness to the development of this part of the New World is Augustus Sartori. He was born August 18, 1867, in Giumaglio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, where he was reared on a farm and received a public school education. When past fourteen years of age, on January 1, 1882, he landed in New York City. His brother, P. G. Sartori, was a ranchman at Tomales, Marin county, Cal., and on his brother's ranch and in his dairy Augustus was employed for four years. At the end of this time he rented the ranch for two years, when he came to Mendocino county. After working three months at Manchester he rented a ranch below Point Arena, on which he kept forty dairy cows for three years. He then rented a ranch north of Point Arena for the same length of time. Following this, at Bridgeport, he operated a dairy ranch for four years, and then at Greenwood rented the Greenwood Lumber Company's ranch for two years. In the year 1900 he purchased a ranch of one hundred and forty acres on the coast road, at Cuffey's Cove, where he kept a dairy for six years, in the meantime bringing it to a high state of cultivation. Since that time he has leased the property.



Augustus Sartoris

In 1907 Augustus Sartori returned to Switzerland on a visit to his father, and remained for nine months, after which he came back to California. He spent four years in San Francisco engaged in the milk business, and then, in the fall of 1911, came to Navarro Flat, renting the ranch from the Pacific Coast Redwood Co. in partnership with Peter Nonella. On this place he engages in dairying and farming, milking forty cows, besides feeding beef cattle, also raising grain, hay and potatoes. Of the latter in 1913 he raised about forty tons, all of which was sold on the coast. He resides on the place, giving all his time to superintending it. In his political affiliations, Mr. Sartori is a Republican.

J. A. REDEMEYER.—The Vichy Springs property, owned and operated by Mr. Redemeyer, extends two miles back from Russian river along Sulphur creek and comprises fourteen hundred acres abounding in beautiful wooded scenery. Were it from the standpoint of a pleasure resort alone, it would present exceptional advantages, but these are vastly magnified by the presence of numerous springs of pronounced curative properties. Of these the most noted are the Vichy Springs, said by expert judges to possess the same properties and produce the same efficacious results as the celebrated Nauheim baths in Germany. An abundant flow of water, at all seasons of the year ninety degrees in temperature, comes from the spring twelve feet in length, five feet wide and eighteen inches deep, and accommodations are provided in the bathhouse for patients who desire to test in baths the curative value of the water. Especially have favorable results been secured in cases of rheumatism, kidney, stomach and heart trouble, although there have been many instances of benefits received by those suffering from other troubles. The fame of the water has extended throughout the entire west and its remedial qualities are appreciated by a host of persons whose favorable experience convinces them of its extraordinary value.

As the name indicates, the Redemeyer family is of Teutonic origin, but J. A. Redemeyer himself is a native son of California and a lifelong resident of Mendocino county, where he was born in Sherwood valley April 26, 1866. His father, the late A. F. Redemeyer, left Germany for America in early life and settled in St. Louis, Mo., whence he crossed the plains with oxen and wagon during the memorable summer of 1849. Returning to Missouri, he drove a herd of cattle across the plains and started in the stock business in Sonoma county. In 1857 he became a pioneer of Sherwood valley, Mendocino county, where he continued to raise stock. Although after coming to Ukiah in 1868 he engaged in the banking business until his death in January, 1904, he by no means relinquished agricultural activities, but to the last owned large tracts of land and personally superintended his farm adjacent to Ukiah. In politics he voted with the Republican party and fraternally he held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. After settling in California he met and married Miss Lydia Merritt, who was born in Illinois and during the '50s came across the plains to Sonoma county in company with her parents. Her death occurred in 1899. Of the ten children comprising the family three sons and two daughters survive, the second of these being J. A., owner of Vichy Springs. From youth he has been interested in the stock business and for perhaps eight years managed a farm owned by his father in Potter valley, where he still has extensive interests in stock-raising. On leaving that valley and returning to Ukiah he took charge of

Vichy Springs, which he has developed into a health and pleasure resort of widely extended fame.

The marriage of Mr. Redemeyer and Miss Martha Humphrey was solemnized at Winters, Yolo county, May 26, 1901, and has been blessed with two children, Evelyn and Whitney Humphrey Redemeyer. The Humphreys have pioneer California and eastern associations. The late E. A. Humphrey, of Virginian birth, formed one of that great throng of immigrants crossing the plains to the gold fields during the summer of 1850. He was then a mere lad, and from that time to his death he remained in California, where his widow, Catherine (Still) Humphrey, is still living. During their sojourn at Monticello, Napa county, a daughter, Martha, was born. Later the family settled at Winters, Yolo county, where she received a fair education and engaged in teaching prior to her marriage. From girlhood she had been an earnest member of the Christian Church. Of recent years she has been an active worker in Casimir Chapter No. 252, Order of the Eastern Star, in which she has been honored with official positions. The development of the springs and the supervision of large interests in stock have left Mr. Redemeyer little leisure for participation in public affairs, nor indeed do his tastes incline him in such directions, although he is a staunch Republican politically and always willing to discharge the duties incumbent upon public-spirited citizens. His influence is used to enhance the best interests of his native county and to promote worthy enterprises. As a representative of an honored pioneer family of the county and as a co-worker with those interested in the welfare of the people he has a merited position of esteem and regard.

JOHN SIMPSON KIMBALL.—In relating experiences of the early days in Mendocino county (and few men have at their command more interesting or thrilling tales of pioneer adventures in this section of the state), Mr. Kimball forgets the passing of over fifty years and again becomes a youth, filled with high hopes and seeking this timbered region for the purpose of finding employment in connection with the great lumber industry. The men he then met, the sturdy young fellows who worked by his side, the hardships of existence on the then frontier in a region with few homes aside from the omni-present logging camp, the coming of ships with supplies of food and their departure laden with lumber and shingles, all of these made an indelible impression upon his mind, and across the chasm of a half-century of successful activities he looks back upon those days in Mendocino county with pleasure untinged by any regret except that caused by the passing of many of the comrades of those years of toil.

The early life of Mr. Kimball was passed in Maine, where he was born in Belfast, Waldo county, June 14, 1838, a son of Charles C. Kimball, who was interested in the lumbering, mercantile and shipping business. The son had such advantages in schooling as the locality and period afforded. March 1, 1859, he left his early home to try his fortune in the California mines, and on the 23d of the same month he landed at San Francisco after an uneventful trip via Panama. For some years he mined in Eldorado county, but in the spring of 1862 he returned to his old eastern home. The west had cast its fascinating spell over him, however, and in the spring of 1863 he again came to San Francisco, this time proceeding direct to Mendocino county, where for two years he clerked in the Albion store of L. E. White & Co. During 1865 he took up mercantile pursuits at Salmon Creek and Navarro, associated with Charles Winzer. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Miss Helen

N. White, a native of New York and a sister of L. E. White, long and prominently connected with the lumber business. Five children blessed the union, Alice, Charles, Helen, Daisy and Bessie.

With the opening of the year 1870 Mr. Kimball established a business at Cuffey's Cove, where he had F. W. Welle as a partner, but in 1873 he sold out his interests and removed to Bridgeport. Three years later he returned to Cuffey's Cove and purchased his former business. Meanwhile he had become actively engaged in ship-building along the coast. At Little River, Mendocino county, he built the schooner Alice Kimball, and at Alameda he later built a steamer bearing the same name. Along the coast in Mendocino, Humboldt and Alameda counties, this state, as well as in the state of Washington, he built twenty or more vessels, mostly steamers, for ocean traffic, and he still has vast interests in the shipping and lumber lines, maintaining an office in San Francisco, from which city he exercises a close supervision over the business developed by his personal sagacity and remarkable efficiency. For more than thirty years in Mendocino county he had the reputation of finding employment for every man who appealed to him, giving them work in one of his camps or yards. Mr. Kimball was one of the pioneers at Nome. In 1899 he sent one of his steamers to Nome with a cargo of general merchandise and put up the first building there, a store in which he conducted a merchandise business, and with his vessels he carried on a freighting and passenger business. In 1899 he had two vessels in service and by 1900 he had added two more. One was the passenger ship J. S. Kimball, having a capacity of one thousand tons of freight and four hundred passengers, and making monthly trips. Besides being the pioneer merchant and shipper in Nome, Mr. Kimball was also interested in mining from the time that industry was known on Seward Peninsula, and since then mining has occupied his attention almost entirely. About 1909 he built the first dredge operating at Council, on Nelson creek, later built another dredge, on Ophir creek, and a third one on Shovel creek. Later a fourth dredge was built on Solomon river, and a fifth one is now being built to be installed and operated on Shovel creek, as well as a sixth one which will be located on Arctic creek. Mr. Kimball and his son have large holdings on Yankee creek in Ophir district, tributary of the Yukon. All of the dredging is done in partnership with the son, Charles E., who has become an experienced miner and gives his entire time to the industry. It is the consensus of opinion among miners of the region that the Kimballs, father and son, are the largest and most successful operators in the dredging business. Mr. Kimball, Sr., attributes their success to the careful mode of experting mines and also to their plans of operation. Some ten years ago Mr. Kimball bought out the Alaska Commercial Company's interests in Nome, and still owns them, the holdings constituting buildings, warehouse, store, cold storage plant, hotel and wharves. The dredging operations are conducted under the name of the Flume Dredge Company of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, of which Mr. Kimball and his son, Charles E., are the owners. In 1899 Mr. Kimball chartered the steamer Albion and under contract with the United States government he brought over several cargoes of reindeer from Siberia, landing them at Seward Peninsula. They have since increased so that there are now probably twenty thousand head in the peninsula. Charles E. Kimball has the record of driving an automobile to the most northerly point ever reached. Mr. Kimball,

Sr., usually spends a part of the summer in Alaska. Since the latter part of the '80s he has found it advantageous to maintain the city office, and for this reason, as well as for the educational advantages thereby possible for his children, he has made his home in Oakland through all of these years. He has just completed and is now occupying a comfortable residence at No. 775 Kingston avenue. Occasional visits have kept him in touch with his old friends in Mendocino and Humboldt counties, where his energy and capability, his warm heart and manly nature always have appealed to men in a manly way.

JOHN SNOW.—The early American identification of the Snow family with New England gave several generations of the name as factors in the material upbuilding of Massachusetts, but in the first half of the nineteenth century the name became transplanted into Northern Alabama through the settlement of Dr. Charles Snow upon a country estate one mile north of Tuscaloosa. This cultured gentleman, who combined a thorough knowledge of the medical profession with an intelligent oversight of a large plantation, married Miss Virginia Penn, a native of Virginia and member of an old family of that commonwealth. Their youngest child and only son, John, was born at the Alabama plantation May 24, 1844, and passed his early years uneventfully at the homestead in the suburbs of Tuscaloosa, where he gained a knowledge of cotton planting and other departments of agriculture as followed in the south. The outbreak of the Civil war when he was seventeen years of age changed the whole current of his existence. From the school, where he had been pursuing a course of study with the leisurely indifference of youth, he hastened to the southern army, enlisted in Lumsden's battery and gave to his native region an eagerness of service and strength of devotion limited only by his physical capacity. Nor did he retire from the army until the end of the struggle of four years, although he had suffered greatly from the hardships of camp and the perils of the battlefield. Broken in health, he was left at the age of twenty-one to face a future darkened by the fall of the Confederacy and the agricultural ruin of the south. Chance directed him to mercantile pursuits and throughout all of his active business life he followed such lines of enterprise.

First as a grocer and then as proprietor of a general store, Mr. Snow ultimately developed the J. Snow Hardware Company of Tuscaloosa, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds. The firm became the largest of its kind in that part of Alabama. The name of the proprietor was a synonym for honesty and fair dealing. For years it was his custom to spend his winters in Tuscaloosa and his summers six miles east of that city, on the Hurricane river, where he had an estate, Hurricane, of five hundred acres, forming a beautiful country home. About the year 1890 he disposed of his interests in the south and removed to Mendocino county, Cal., where in 1907-09 he served as justice of the peace at Willits. His removal to Ukiah, his present place of residence, was largely influenced by his purchase of the Ukiah garage of John Thornton, for the benefit of a son-in-law, George Richardson, an exceptionally skilled mechanic. Under their management the garage has become very successful, doing probably nine-tenths of the business of the entire city in its line. For many years Mr. Snow officiated as a vestryman and treasurer of the Episcopal Church in Tuscaloosa, Ala., and his devotion to that creed has never wavered throughout his long



John Snow

life. Fraternally he is a staunch advocate of the principles of Masonry, and joined the order in Tuscaloosa. He is a member of Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M. He was also made a Royal Arch Mason in Tuscaloosa, but is now a member of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and has also transferred his membership from Tuscaloosa to Ukiah Chapter No. 33, K. T. At different times he has officiated as presiding officer of lodge, chapter and commandery. All movements for the benefit of the order or for the aid of its members receive his cordial co-operation. One of his most striking characteristics is a pronounced literary taste. Few men in the county are more conversant than he with literature ancient or modern. In the days of his large business enterprises he yet found leisure to keep in touch with the world's masterpieces of thought and in later years of larger leisure his happiest hours are those spent with a favorite book. With his scholarly tastes there lingers nothing of the bookworm or the recluse, for there is always apparent in his attitude toward the world the spirit of valor that kept him in the army during four years of suffering and defeat and there is noticeable also an alertness in public questions, a familiarity with topics of the business world and an intimate knowledge of soil, trees and flowers, that mark the man of broad vision and versatile tastes.

GEORGE LINCOLN HAMER.—A long identification with the stock industry in Lake county gave to Mr. Hamer an intimate knowledge not only of that county itself, but also of the surrounding region, and he thus formed a large circle of acquaintances in Mendocino county, while also becoming familiar with the possibilities of the coast country. When eventually he closed out his cattle interests in the county of Lake he transferred his headquarters to Ukiah, and since has devoted his time and attention to the livery and feed business. Since he embarked in his present line of work in 1908 he has equipped the barn with vehicles of every description and with first-class livery horses, and is prepared to accommodate customers with up-to-date outfits. Besides a large assortment of private rigs he runs a bus from Ukiah to the state hospital. In his own line of business he is regarded as capable and efficient, and his business adds another to the list of important enterprises at the county seat.

The fact that he is a native of the state indicates that Mr. Hamer comes of a pioneer family, and inquiry reveals that his father, Solomon S., crossed the plains to California during the summer of 1849. In the early days he raised cattle on Mound street, Alameda. His son, George L., was born March 13, 1861, and the only other surviving member of the family is a daughter, Flora E., Mrs. Barker, of Alameda. When only sixteen years of age George L. left school and went to the vast unoccupied ranges of Lake county, where he secured land north of Upper Lake. The favorable opening for cattle-raising led him to adopt that business. It was in 1877 that he first embarked in the stock business in Lake county, and during 1880 his father joined him there, where the two carried on large cattle interests. The father died in 1890, and the son continued afterward alone until 1908, when he sold his stock and land holdings and established himself in the livery business at Ukiah. He is a lover of fine horse flesh and has some splendid specimens of standard horses, among them Nustine, a Wilks and Decoration W. (by Wayland W.), the latter a pacer, and both are among the finest specimens in the county. Mr. Hamer was married in Willits to Miss Ella Mosier, a native

of Nebraska. In this city he is regarded as a citizen of progressive spirit and energetic temperament, a discriminating judge of stock and an honorable business man, whose integrity and sagacity are unquestioned.

SAMUEL M. ORR.—The genealogy of the Orr family indicates a colonial participation in American affairs. As the frontier receded further toward the west with each passing decade, so was the family brought more closely in touch with western development. Of all of the name it was given to the late Samuel Orr most intimately to be identified with the westward march of progress. The vicissitudes of an interesting frontier experience took him into different states and kept him in the forefront of developing civilization. Born in Harrison county, Ky., January 7, 1817, his busy and useful existence was prolonged until near the close of the nineteenth century. It was his privilege to witness the building of railroads, the introduction of telegraph and telephone, the perfecting of electricity and gas, and the unnumbered smaller inventions that made the nineteenth century the most remarkable in the history of the world. As early as 1837 he became a pioneer of Illinois, where he settled with his parents in Champaign county. During 1840 he made another important move, this time crossing the Mississippi into Missouri and taking up land in Van Buren county. During the decade of his sojourn in that state he developed raw land, improved a farm with trees, buildings and the other necessities of progress, and made himself a valued citizen in the then frontier community. June 8, 1845, he married Miss Urith Murray, a native of Missouri, and a woman of noble character, who proved a faithful, affectionate and capable helpmate until death parted them.

The discovery of gold in California caused the attention of Samuel Orr to turn toward the vast unknown west. Attracted by the possibilities of the country, he closed out his interests in Missouri and brought his family to the mining regions during the summer of 1850. After an unsuccessful year in the mines he moved to Sonoma county and took up land. During the residence of the family at Old Sonoma in that county a son, Samuel M., was born October 26, 1856. In 1858 removal was made to Mendocino county, where land was taken up in an isolated location twelve miles north of Ukiah. For six years the family lived on that ranch and engaged in raising cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1864 a home was established in Ukiah, and in 1865 and 1867 Mr. Orr was elected treasurer of Mendocino county, where his two terms of service were characterized by efficiency and progressiveness. He was bereaved by the death of his wife April 4, 1867, and his own demise occurred April 6, 1894, in Ukiah, where he was widely known and honored for his fine qualities of mind and heart. In his family were the following named sons and daughters: James H.; Barbara J., deceased; Thomas D.; Samuel M.; Rachel E., Mrs. F. A. Wegger; John L.; Rose L., Mrs. A. P. Wegger; Mary A., Mrs. McClelland; and Murray, the latter deceased.

In inheriting the name of his father Samuel M. Orr inherited also the sterling characteristics of that honored pioneer. During early life he attended the public schools of Ukiah and aided in ranch work, but in the '80s he became interested in carpentering and later made a special study of architecture, in which he is regarded as an expert. He has drafted plans for many buildings of importance and value. In addition he has had the contract for the erection of many of these buildings. Some that he built in early days still stand in an excellent state of preservation, bearing silent testimony to the efficiency of his workmanship. The Episcopal Church of Ukiah was



J. F. Spurlock
Mrs T. F. Spurlock

erected by him, also the primary department of the Ukiah grammar school, the J. A. Gibson, Rudee, Rodgers and Swanson buildings, and the residences of Dr. A. L. Gibson, Kirk Ford, Charles Bartlett, W. W. Cunningham, C. P. Smith, William Held and William A. Ford. The plans for the block of Mrs. W. D. White were furnished by him. Schoolhouses in different parts of the county have been erected under his management and from his plans, and he also had the contract for one of the connecting buildings of the state hospital. At this writing he serves the county as superintendent of bridge construction and draws plans for bridges of wood and concrete, also superintends construction work on both classes.

Fraternally Mr. Orr was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146. F. & A. M., is a member of the Woodmen of the World and is past grand of Ukiah Lodge No. 174, I. O. O. F. During 1875 he married Miss Mary M. Mankins, daughter of Peter and Emily (Lynch) Mankins and a sister of D. M. and P. E. Mankins, Mrs. J. R. Knowles and Mrs. R. E. Donohoe. Her father, a native of Missouri, crossed the plains to California during the pioneer period and settled first in Monterey county, but in 1863 came to Mendocino county and engaged in farming north of Ukiah, where he died in 1871. For many years he had been a leading local worker in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mrs. Mankins lived to the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Orr was born in San Juan, Monterey county, but was reared and educated in Ukiah. She is a member of Kingsley Chapter No. 58, O. E. S., and Cornelia Rebekah Lodge No. 205, of which she is past noble grand, and she has been a delegate on several occasions to the Rebekah grand assembly of California. She is also an active member of the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Orr have one child, Grace, who is the wife of C. T. Lyman, of San Francisco.

THOMAS FRANKLIN SPURLOCK.—As an instance of the power of determination in the overcoming of obstacles, the life of Mr. Spurlock merits attention by reason of his early privations, his friendless, orphaned condition, and the final attainment of a fair degree of agricultural success. A lifelong resident of California, born at Leesville, Colusa county, June 1, 1869, he was orphaned at the age of thirteen and became a resident of Woodland, Yolo county. There he lived with his uncle, J. H. Harlon, until seventeen, his education being obtained in the public schools. In 1886 he came to Mendocino county and for a time hauled ties at Greenwood, thence coming to Round valley in 1889, buying three claims on the Eel river six miles below what is now known as Two Rivers. With this land as a start, he proceeded to agricultural efforts. The task was one of utmost difficulty. Without means, he yet had an abundance of energy and a robust constitution that enabled him to endure deprivations and to do the work of two men on the farm. For eight years he lived on claims and developed land, which he devoted largely to stock raising. By constant labor and many sacrifices he finally attained farming success. Meanwhile a desire to be nearer town that his children might have educational advantages led him to dispose of his stock range in the hills, and his present home place of seventy-seven acres lies in Round valley, one-quarter of a mile east of Covelo, one of the neatest farms in this fertile valley. Besides dairying he is interested in the fruit industry and has sixteen acres planted to Bartlett pears. The location is unrivalled for fruit and there is every reason to believe that his experiment with pears (he being the first in the valley to plant this fruit) will bring to him a

large measure of prosperity at no distant day. He owns one hundred and sixty acres in the hills about one and one-half miles west which is used for stock range, and also owns a half interest in the old Eldred ranch of four hundred and eighty acres about a mile southwest of Covelo, two hundred acres being valley land utilized for grain and hay, the balance for range for stock.

The supervision of his various ranches, although carried on with a devotion and skill evidenced in the thrifty appearance of his holdings, still leaves Mr. Spurlock leisure for outside interests, prominent among which is a steam threshing machine which since 1904 he has owned and operated. The separator is of modern equipment and mode of operation and the people of the valley find it a most necessary adjunct of their harvesting seasons. For the past nine years he has been breeding English shire horses and now owns Nateby Manners, a pure bred English shire sired by Lockinge Manners, which was imported to Illinois and afterwards brought to California. It is a large bay weighing nineteen hundred pounds and one of the finest specimens of horse flesh in the county. The Round valley creamery, a co-operative enterprise of great value to the community, numbers Mr. Spurlock among its directors, and in addition he owns stock in the telephone system of the valley, another enterprise originated and promoted by local men of prominence. In politics he votes the Republican ticket and in fraternal relations he is a Mason, being affiliated with Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S., of which Mrs. Spurlock is past matron. The improvements on the ranch are modern, the fields well tilled and the fences substantial, while the buildings show that convenience has been made a study. The farm-house is a model of neatness and comfort, and indicates the supervision of a capable housewife, for such indeed is Mrs. Spurlock, whose assistance has been of the utmost aid to her husband in his efforts to secure financial independence. Born at Honcut, Butte county, this state, she bore the name of Mary Ann Eldred until her marriage, November 29, 1893, to Mr. Spurlock. They are the parents of seven children, Horace E., Carl H., Zora C., Frank, Emmett, Cyril and Isabel.

WILDER START PULLEN.—It was a memorable event in the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Pullen when, having sold their ranch, they were able to purchase the old homestead on Little river where almost forty years before they had plighted their troth and taken the solemn vows of marriage. At this pioneer country home, two and one-half miles south of Mendocino City, they welcome their guests with a gracious cordiality that partakes of the hospitality characteristic of bygone days, yet so active are they in mind, so rugged of body and so progressive in spirit that they belong emphatically to the present era of advancement. While they still cling to the old farm-house with its tender memories, no touch of sentiment is allowed to delay their energetic efforts toward the improving of the place. He believes in the introduction of modern methods of cultivation and the equipping with machinery and stock adapted to present needs. Besides the management of the property Mr. Pullen still follows the trade of carpenter, a leading occupation of his younger years. His father, Charles Pullen, was likewise a carpenter and built the first mill on Little river, the family having come to California during the early '60s from New England and thereafter making a home in Mendocino county.

Born in Kennebec county, Me., June 13, 1848, and during boyhood a pupil in the schools of Augusta, that state, Wilder Start Pullen arrived in Mendocino county on the 4th of July, 1864, coming by way of the Isthmus. For a year he engaged in chopping wood in the timber. Next he was employed in the mill on Little river, after which he worked in the mill on Big river. Hearing of the gold strike in the White Pine mines he started for that district in 1869, but unfavorable reports came to him when he had gone as far as Truckee and northward, so that he decided to abandon the plan. Returning to the Eel river in Humboldt county he resumed work in the redwoods. The spring of 1870 found him back in Mendocino county, where he bought sixteen acres, a raw tract of land two and a half miles south of Little river, and began to farm on a small scale. In addition he engaged in shipping lumber down the coast from Big Gulch, having erected chutes for the purpose. His farm he improved and brought to a high state of cultivation, having also a large herd of high-grade cattle.

On February 12, 1873, Mr. Pullen married Miss Emily Etta Stevens, at the home of her father, Isaiah Stevens, on Little river. Mrs. Pullen was born in Kennebec county, Me., April 5, 1849, and arrived in California with her parents July 17, 1864, coming also via Panama. Two years afterward she began to teach in the public schools of Mendocino county and continued educational work for eight years, until the time of her marriage, being one of the most prominent teachers of that period.

The trade of a millwright, the business of shipping lumber down the coast and work as a carpenter kept Mr. Pullen busily engaged for years, but in addition he found time to interest himself in farming, stock-growing and fruit-raising. On his ranch he developed a fine orchard of assorted trees of apples, peaches and prunes. Aside from carpentering on houses and store buildings, he assisted in the construction of several dams on rivers and had charge of the building of a number of wharves. All of his work was substantial and permanent. It was not enough for him to merely complete a bridge, a wharf or a dam; he must satisfy his own mind concerning the durability and efficiency of the work. Nothing slipshod was allowed to pass uncorrected. Such was his reputation for careful, accurate work that he was selected by Henry B. Muir to direct the rebuilding and repairing of the dam at Irmulco. In the days of his active business interests he had no leisure for public affairs, nor is he now identified with politics in any way, it being his preference to devote himself to private business and farming pursuits. In all of his work he has had the able co-operation of his capable wife, who proved a worthy helpmate and industrious co-worker, lightening his burdens by cheerful assistance, lessening disappointments by her sympathy and promoting success by her judicious counsel.

HARRY LINCOLN McELROY.—It is not enough to say of Mr. McElroy that he is a leading contractor in Willits, for he has other interests so broad and so varied that he could not easily be limited to one line of enterprise. In addition to being interested in the local water company and being also founder of the Willits News, he has been a property owner and a promoter of movements for the permanent welfare of the village chosen as his home and business headquarters. Thorough information in regard to property valuations has enabled him to invest very profitably in town property as well as in country holdings, and in addition to these he was the builder and one-half owner of the Mohn & McElroy block, said to be one of the most

attractive and substantial buildings in the entire county. Not for him has the path to success been strewn with roses. Privations and hampering conditions interfered with his progress and restricted his achievements, but he pushed forward with resolute courage in itself deserving of gratifying returns.

Born in Canton, Stark county, Ohio, June 13, 1866, Mr. McElroy is the son of Capt. William and Emma (Harding) McElroy. During the Civil war the father served in an Ohio regiment, rising from private to be captain of his regiment. In January, 1876, he brought his family to California and from that time until his death he followed farming near Lakeport, Lake county. His death occurred in Lakeport, 1913, while his wife had passed away five years previously. Of the eight children born to them seven are living and of these Harry L. is the eldest. As a boy he attended the schools of Canton and it was his privilege to attend the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school there at the time when ex-President William McKinley was the superintendent. He was in his tenth year when he came to California and settled in Lakeport, in January, 1876. For some years he made it his custom to attend school in the winter season and work in the summer at any occupation that offered. During one season he drove the street sprinkler wagon in Lakeport, another season he worked in the grain fields and still another summer was devoted to work in a butcher shop. Meanwhile he had entered the Lakeport Academy and in 1886 he was graduated from that institution with a high standing. Immediately afterward he became an apprentice to the trade of carpenter, at which he served for three years under a brother-in-law, W. H. Lyons. Moving to Ukiah in 1889, he took up carpentering and mason work. Meanwhile, May 11, 1888, he had married Miss Addie May Lincoln, who was born in Boston, Mass., and by whom he had one son, Floyd Lester. After eighteen months in Ukiah he moved to Pendleton, Ore., living there thirteen months, during which time he had building contracts, but as he had taken them at prices far too low there was practically no margin of profit in them. Before moving his family to Pendleton he purchased at auction a claim to one hundred and sixty acres for \$590 and this he proved up on, but did not develop.

Returning to Ukiah with only \$11 to show for his arduous labors in Oregon, Mr. McElroy followed the trade of carpenter for a time. During September of 1892 he moved to Riverside in Southern California and for nineteen months engaged in driving a delivery wagon for butcher shop. Not satisfied with conditions and opportunities there he returned to Ukiah and took up work with F. M. Mason, a contractor and builder, for whom he continued at day wages through five years. In addition he contracted for himself during one year. Although he had bought property at Ukiah and had anticipated remaining in that town, the opportunities afforded at Willits caused him to remove to this village in 1901. Here he bought two lots and put up two store buildings, both of which, however, were destroyed by fire in the same year. For six months he engaged in the undertaking business with H. C. Mohn, to whom he later sold his share in the enterprise. On property purchased on Main street between Mendocino and Wood streets he built three stores opposite his other two stores. In one of the last stores erected he opened the first news depot in the town in 1903. Three years later he sold the business in order to devote himself to contracting and the real-estate business. In the fall of 1913, in partnership with Harry Mohn, he built the Mohn & McElroy block, on Main street between Commercial and Mendocino streets. This is a concrete fire-proof building 50x92 feet, the first floor being occupied by



Mrs. & Miss L. G. Turner.

two stores and above is a modern lodging house. Mr. McElroy also owns several residences on Main street, in fact all of his holdings are on this thoroughfare except his residence, which is located at No. 44 Mendocino street. In religion Mr. McElroy is a Methodist. Politically he is a staunch Republican, but inclines to the progressive branch of that party in its recent developments. The people of Willits have the highest confidence in his energy as a citizen, in his uprightness as a man, and in his efficiency as a building contractor.

THOMAS GEORGE TURNER.—One of the thriftily kept ranches in the Lower Lake precinct of Lake county is the property of Thomas George Turner, in Burns valley, who carries on general farming, fruit growing and stock raising on a tract of one hundred and ten acres which he has improved greatly during his residence there of almost thirty years. It lies along the shore of Clear lake, and with many natural advantages and systematic cultivation has become a beautiful place. Mr. Turner was brought up at Birmingham, England, where he was born April 21, 1847. His father, Joseph Turner, was a gun manufacturer in that country, the eldest son in the firm of Joseph Turner & Sons, whose business had been established by Joseph Turner, the head of the firm. They turned out shotguns and rifles, and manufactured many pieces for the English army.

Joseph Turner married Miss Martha Parks, who was born near Birmingham, and lived and died in England, as did also her husband. He passed away when his son Thomas was but three years old, leaving three children: Joseph, who came to America and died in Missouri; Thomas George; and Kinbury, now living near Birmingham, widow of Thomas Gilman, a wholesale grocer and druggist of that place. The mother remarried, her second husband being Benjamin Davis, by whom she had two children: John P., who is a farmer in Burns valley, Lake county; and Hannah, married and living in England.

Thomas George Turner barely remembers his father, who died when he was only about three years old. As he was not strong in his boyhood he was sent into the country to live, and grew up familiar with rural life, learning to till the soil in his native land. He attended private school near Birmingham. He came to America in 1874, and settling at Bedford, in Taylor county, Iowa, bought a farm there and worked it for five years. The climaté, however, proved too rigorous, and he sold out and came to Lake county, Cal., arriving at Lower Lake April 9, 1880. His first investment in land here was among the hills, near Kelseyville, but he sold that place after five years' ownership and then bought his present property, which he has since occupied. He has labored industriously and methodically in the work of improving it, has remodeled the house and barn, put up fences, and attended to many other details which add to its appearance and value. There is an abundance of white building sand and gravel for road purposes on his land, and he sells both in considerable quantities, the quality being so exceptional that there is considerable demand for both. Mr. Turner takes no special credit for what he has achieved in his agricultural work, but as every improved farm adds to the assets of the neighborhood he has done his share in its advancement. He has given all his attention to his work, and has declined to hold any political office, though solicited to do so by his fellow citizens. Though conservative he is thoroughly progressive, and ready to do whatever lies in

his power to further the interests of Lake county. He is a Republican in political sentiment.

While living in Iowa, on January 1, 1877, Mr. Turner married Miss Neoma Hoover, a native of that state, where her father, Benjamin B. Hoover, a Kentuckian, settled while the Black Hawk Indians were still there, his death occurring in February, 1906. Mrs. Hoover, formerly Mary Ann Hinkle, a native of Illinois, still resides in Iowa, in which state she was married. Mrs. Turner was the second in the family of eleven children. She received her education in Taylor county and taught school before her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Turner have no children. Mr. Turner was reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church, Mrs. Turner in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIS N. GRAHAM.—The brothers Willis N. and John J. Graham are large landowners and sheep raisers in the Bachelor Valley precinct of Lake county, and also hold a large acreage in the Forty Spring valley on Bartlett mountain, their operations having increased steadily during the last few years. They have four hundred acres of tillable land and to some extent are engaged in its cultivation, but the greater part of their attention is given to the sheep business, and they have prospered by hard work, enterprising methods and the exercise of good judgment in their transactions, using their heads as well as their hands in caring for the interests they have acquired. Typical representatives of the Graham family and the sturdy, intelligent Scotch stock from which they spring, they are known for their sagacity, progressive ideas and practical application of their principles to the affairs of everyday life, and are counted among the highly desirable citizens of the county in which their home and business interests lie.

A son of Nathan Graham, one of the most respected residents of Lake county, Willis N. Graham was born July 13, 1868, at Worthville, Jefferson county, N. Y., and was about ten years old when his father moved his family to Minnesota. They were there only a few months, however, coming to Lake county in 1879, and as his father's assistant Willis Graham became familiar with ranch life and the details of the various interests his father had acquired. The latter bought seven hundred and sixty acres in the county, and his son Clinton R. Graham holds a deed in escrow for fifty acres of this property, and his daughter, Bertha L. Arps, has the title to one hundred acres, the remaining six hundred and ten acres being held by Willis N. and John J. Graham. Four hundred acres of this land are adapted for agricultural purposes. Since 1904 these brothers have also homesteaded and bought six hundred acres in Forty Spring valley, on Bartlett mountain, on which they keep their cattle and sheep in the summer season, bringing their herds and flocks to Bachelor valley for the winter. They are breeding high-grade Percheron horses, Durham cattle, Poland china hogs and Ramboulette sheep. The brothers are hard workers, and have been successful in the various lines which have engaged their attention. Their principal crops are potatoes and beans, and they have a fifteen-acre prune orchard now nearly thirty years old which is still bearing. Like his father and brother, Willis N. Graham is a Socialist in sentiment.

In 1898 Mr. Graham married Miss Elsie Morrison, daughter of Samuel Morrison. She died leaving one child, Elsie, who lives with her maternal grandmother in East Upper Lake precinct. Mr. Graham's second marriage, which took place in 1900, was to Miss Sylvia Dunton, daughter of Jerome B.

and Malinda A. (Goff) Dunton, who reside at Lodi, San Joaquin county, where Mr. Dunton is a successful vineyardist. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Freda, Nathan, Ross and Dorris. Their home is on the Ukiah road, three miles west of Upper Lake.

WILLIAM D. RANTZ.—Worthy of recognition as one of those who have been identified with the agricultural upbuilding of Lake county is this honored and well-known citizen of Lakeport, formerly the owner of extensive landed interests in Scott's valley, but now largely retired from the strenuous activities of the farm. A worker in boyhood and in the early maturity of his physical powers, he is still a worker in the afternoon of existence and always exemplifies to others the gospel of work with the joy that it brings and the satisfaction aroused in the contemplation of the day's task well done. With many other manly qualities he combines business sagacity, clear mental vision, keen insight and scrupulous integrity. In regard to land values in Lake county and the feasibility of industrial projects his judgment is eagerly sought by people of his acquaintance and the end usually verifies the wisdom of his counsel.

Descended from Pennsylvania-Dutch ancestry on the paternal side, William D. Rantz was born in Wabash county, Ind., near Laketon, on Christmas day of 1841, and is a son of Daniel Rantz, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, and there married Elizabeth Kitchen, a native of England. When William D. was a child of only four years he lost his mother by death and later his father married a second time. At the age of twelve years he left Indiana with the family of his father and settled in what is now Vernon county, Wis., where he remained until seventeen years of age. Then, in company with an older brother, Addison S. Rantz, he started for California, making the trip overland with ox-teams and wagons, and arriving at Placerville, Eldorado county, on the 24th of November, 1859. During the first two years of western experience he engaged in mining, after which he operated a dairy and also raised stock for fourteen years in Eldorado county. Thence he came to Lake county in 1874, bringing with him his family, which then comprised besides his wife their three children, Flora, Stephen H. and Eva, all born in Eldorado county. Six children were born after the removal of the family to Lake county and here too a great sorrow came into the home in 1874, with the death of Flora and Eva from typhoid fever within one month of each other. The wife and mother, who bore the maiden name of Amelia T. Glines, was born in Iowa, came to California with her parents in 1860 and settled in Eldorado county, remaining there until her removal to Lake county, where she died in 1906. Of her nine children the two eldest daughters died as previously mentioned. The eldest son, Stephen H. Rantz, M. D., a graduate of the University of California, is engaged in the practice of his profession at Placerville, Eldorado county. Nellie M., the widow of George Wray, lives at Lakeport and has three children, Victor and Ruth (twins), now students in the Lakeport Union high school, and George. The fifth child, Nora A., married J. A. Waldo, a farmer living near Blue Lakes, this county; they are the parents of four children, May, Maude, Arthur and Nora. The sixth child, William Addison Rantz, D. D. S., is engaged in practice of dentistry at Placerville. The seventh member of the family circle, Maude married Curtiss Thompson, of Big valley, and has one child, Vernoy Thompson. The eighth child, Mrs. Harry Hudson, is the mother of two children, Grace and Rodney J., and lives at Alpha, province of Alberta, Canada. The youngest of the

family and the only one still with his father is Lester B., a graduate, class of 1914, Lakeport Union high school and now a student in the dental department of the University of California.

The second marriage of Mr. Rantz was solemnized in April, 1908, and united him with Mrs. Ellen A. (Hendricks) Farrier, who was born in Tarrant county, Tex., and accompanied the family of her father to Lake county in 1861, settling in Scott's valley, where she grew to womanhood, and where she was united in marriage with William Farrier, a native of Arkansas. Successively they lived in Lake and Humboldt counties and in the state of Oregon. Of that union two daughters were born, namely: Ada Grace, wife of Clyde Brewer, who is connected with the city government at Ukiah, Cal.; and Iba E., wife of Walter Faught, a farmer in Scott's valley. From 1874, when he became the owner of a farm in Scott's valley, until 1900, when he sold the property, Mr. Rantz was identified with the agricultural development of that part of Lake county, where he improved a fertile tract of four hundred acres and also utilized one hundred and sixty acres of hill land for pasture. Since leaving the farm he has occupied a comfortable residence in Lakeport and has devoted himself to looking after his various interests. After casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, he continued to be an advocate of the principles and policies of the Republican party and to vote for every Republican presidential nominee up to the time of Woodrow Wilson, when he changed his vote to favor the Democratic candidate. Both he and his wife are deeply interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Lakeport, he being a member of the board of trustees, while Mrs. Rantz holds office as vice-president of the Home Missionary Society and is further a leading worker in the Ladies' Aid Society.

HENRY HAMILTON VAN NADER.—Descended from paternal and maternal ancestors who were identified with California from the early period of American occupancy, it is natural that Henry H. Van Nader should cherish the most ardent affection for his native commonwealth and should be devoted with especial fervor to Mendocino county, his birthplace and the center of his intelligent activities during mature years. Born in Potter valley June 1, 1868, he lived at various other places during boyhood and for six years worked on the ranch of J. E. Holladay, but in 1901 acquired the title to his present property situated in the valley below Ukiah. This property, formerly the T. F. Beatty ranch, comprises one hundred and twenty-three acres of fine land, a considerable portion of which is under profitable cultivation to hops, while the balance is devoted to alfalfa and grain. The owner is one of those practical, far-seeing farmers whose presence in Mendocino county proves helpful to the general development and whose identification with agriculture benefits both himself and his community. In the county of his birth his prestige as a farmer is firmly established, while his influence as a citizen is far-reaching in behalf of progressive measures and philanthropic projects.

The Van Nader family was established in California by William P. Van Nader, a cooper by trade, whose birth occurred in Ohio in 1836 and who was a young man of twenty at the time he crossed the plains in 1856, hoping in the then unknown and undeveloped west to find opportunities greater than those offered in the east. At first he was employed to hew timber in the redwood forests near the Russian river in Sonoma county. The timber



H. H. Van Grader

was made into lumber and utilized for house-building. As early as 1858 he arrived in Potter valley, whither only a few settlers had preceded him, and here he put up a log cabin for a friend. At Pomo he built a small cabin and started the first store in the new hamlet. Later he took up a claim of five hundred acres in the valley. Besides building a saw-mill near Pomo, he built and operated one in Summit valley, but eventually sold out to the government. Going to Santa Barbara county, he built the first stable and hotel at Santa Maria, which later came into prominence owing to the discovery of oil. When he had disposed of his interests at Santa Maria he removed to San Luis Obispo and embarked in the livery business. Upon returning to Mendocino county he became wharf agent at Point Arena. Next he was employed as log foreman at the dam on the Garcia river, after which he had charge of the camp at the north fork of the same river, working in the interests of Messrs. McClure & Arthur. On coming to the valley south of Ukiah he raised hops on shares, renting twenty acres for that purpose. Later he bought land near Ukiah and developed the farm on which his remaining years were passed in busy profitable service as an agriculturist.

The marriage of William P. Van Nader united him with Susan Hughes, who was born in Missouri and was brought across the plains at the age of one year. Four children were born of the union, namely: Henry H., Lulu (Mrs. Wilson), Herbert D. and Fred C. The mother has lived in Ukiah since the death of her husband. Her parents, John C. and Jane (Washburn) Hughes, natives of Missouri, crossed the plains in 1849 during the memorable season following the discovery of gold in California. Like many of the first comers, Mr. Hughes tried his luck in the mines. However, a brief experience in Sacramento county proved so unsatisfactory that he relinquished mining and removed to Sonoma county, where he took up a claim near Sebastopol. While still in middle age, he passed from earth in 1857 and the following year the mother brought her children to the Redwood valley in Mendocino county, where for many years her sons carried on a ranch. Of the family there now survive Mrs. G. W. Brown, Mrs. Susan Van Nader and George W. Hughes. Both the Hughes and Van Nader families possessed the sterling qualities indispensable to the true pioneer and their descendants in the present generation are proving true to the heritage of honesty and integrity and are adding to the family prestige through their own capable, industrious and intelligent business efforts.

JOSIAH JACKSON BRUTON.—The venerable "Judge" Bruton, as he is familiarly known, is one of the most popular and beloved residents of Lakeport. As pastor of the Christian Church in that town for sixteen years, and justice of the peace for a period of twenty years, in both capacities he has had special opportunities to see the needs of his community and serve it well, and his faithfulness to every trust has won him the love and esteem of so wide a circle that it would be difficult to say how far his influence is felt. Though now eighty-one years of age, he is frequently called upon to officiate at marriages and funerals, and on other occasions, because of the affectionate regard in which he is held, and the cheer and comfort he has carried into many homes will make his name a household word in Lake county for many years to come. Judge Bruton has led a busy and interesting life, and he has an interesting family history. The name was formerly spelled Brewton, and the family originated in Switzerland, being Huns and closely allied to

the Donahugh tribe. From that country they were transplanted to England, where Philip Brewton, the great-grandfather of Josiah J. Bruton, was born. He came thence to America in Colonial days, settled and married in South Carolina, and had three sons, Philip, Jonas and David.

David Bruton, son of Philip, was born in South Carolina. His removal to Kentucky came about in this way: Richmond White lived in North Carolina, near the South Carolina line, and was a neighbor of the Brewtons. He had twin daughters, Mary and Grace, and when David Bruton was sixteen years old he fell in love with Mary, who was eighteen. The White family determined to move to Kentucky, and a day or two after they set out for their new home David started after them on horseback, and overtook them. When his father found he had gone he, too, set out to follow on horseback, and caught up with the party after several days' travel. At first he attempted to persuade his son to return to the parental roof, but the boy refused steadfastly and his father had to go back without him, first giving his blessing to the young couple, who were married and spent their honeymoon on the road to Kentucky. They settled in Montgomery county and became leading residents of their locality, David Bruton representing that county in the state legislature and serving as sheriff of Madison county, Ky. It was he who changed the spelling of the name to Bruton. Of the children born to him and his wife three sons and three daughters lived to rear families of their own, viz.: Enoch, Kitty, Nancy, James, David and Sallie. As his grandson Josiah remembers him, David Bruton was about six feet, two inches in height, with black hair and dark eyes, very precise in speech and deliberate in action. Many of the Brutons have been tall, spare and dark-complexioned. Mrs. Mary (White) Bruton was a small, wiry woman, with dark hair and hazel eyes. She was noted for her energetic disposition and industrious habits, and when seventy years old could knit a pair of woolen socks between sunup and sunset.

James Bruton, father of Josiah Jackson Bruton, became a very prominent citizen in Montgomery county, Ky., where he was extensively engaged in farming, owning four hundred acres of as "fine land as ever lay out of doors." He was the leader of the Whig party in that county, which like his father he represented in the state legislature. He was a man of commanding presence, six feet, one inch tall. His wife, Susan (Jackson), of Kentucky, was a daughter of Francis Flournoy Jackson, who was born in Ireland in 1760 and came to the United States in early life. When a young man he settled at Bryant's Station in Fayette county, Ky., where he met and married Sarah Grant, by whom he had five sons and five daughters: Samuel married a Miss Mason; Josiah married Miss Martin; Israel married Miss Lipscomb; James T. married Miss Tribble; William married Miss Laywell; Edith married Enoch Bruton; Susan married James Bruton; Rebecca married David Bruton; Sarah married Willis Daniel; Amanda married George Robinson. The father of this family was a counterpart of "Old Hickory" in appearance and action. He was about six feet in height, very spare in build, with light blue eyes and fair complexion. He always fought his way through. Though a great trader and successful in business, he was too generous to accumulate a fortune. He lived to the age of ninety-three years.

James Bruton lived to be fifty-five years old, his wife Susan to the age of fifty-eight. Thirteen children were born to them, three dying in infancy. The following grew to maturity: Mary Jane, Sally Ann, David, Francis,

Jesse Enoch, Josiah Jackson, William J., Martha Susan, Rebecca G. and James Grant. All but two of this family married, and two still survive, Josiah Jackson and James Grant, the latter a resident of Centralia, Missouri.

Born October 28, 1833, in Montgomery county, Ky., Josiah Jackson Bruton spent his boyhood and youth there. His education was obtained in subscription schools, where he finished a course in mathematics and the sciences, and he read the first principles of law. During the summer he would assist his father on the plantation, pursuing his studies in the winter season. In 1853 the entire family moved to Missouri, servants and all, settling near Centralia. He married there in 1858, and subsequently farmed in Missouri on his own account, owning one hundred and sixty acres of fine land, which he sold when he decided to immigrate to the Pacific coast. Foreseeing the bloody times ahead, which he felt certain would arise out of the slavery question, he preferred to take his family away from the scene of trouble, and they started across the plains in 1861 with an ox-team, Mr. and Mrs. Bruton and their one child. In September of that year they settled in San Joaquin county, Cal., moving to Lake county in 1864 and settling two miles south of Lakeport. Mr. Bruton bought a tract of one hundred and sixty acres on which they continued to reside for seventeen years, at the end of which time they moved into Lakeport, where he purchased his present home and a block of ground. His home has been in the town for thirty-two years.

In 1868 Mr. Bruton began to preach as a minister of the Christian Church. He was first set apart for the work by the church in Big valley, and he founded the church of this denomination at Lakeport, which he served as pastor for sixteen years, until he resigned, but his interest has never abated, and he has always been looked upon as the "balance wheel" of the organization. He is still acting as president of the official board, and is often called upon for ministerial services. Both as pastor and as justice of the peace he has been called upon to perform numerous marriage ceremonies, and it is said he has married more couples and preached more funeral sermons than any other man who has ever lived in Lake county. His wide acquaintance and personal popularity, because of his known integrity of character, have kept him busy performing offices for many who would be satisfied with no other clergyman when it was possible for him to be present.

After giving up his ministerial duties Mr. Bruton turned to the law, which he had begun to study during his young manhood, and he was admitted to the bar in 1887, practicing in the superior court until about ten years ago. His mental activity and tenacity of purpose are well illustrated in this, for it is rare for a man of his years to enter a new line of work and pursue it so successfully. For twenty years he has served as justice of the peace in supervisorial district No. 4, of Lake county, having been repeatedly reelected, and he has also been honored by being chosen as supervisor of that district, holding the office for parts of two terms. Politically he is a Democrat. Consistent with his own high character, he has always had the interests of the county at heart, giving his influence and encouragement to any movement which had her advancement in view.

On July 20, 1858, Mr. Bruton married Sarah Catherine McClain, daughter of David Hancock McClain, the latter a native of Howard county, Mo., where his father, Rev. David McClain, was among the earliest pioneers: he was the first Baptist preacher in Howard county. The McClains had a terrified existence there because of the Indians. They lived at McClain's fort and Cooper's

fort. David Hancock McClain married Nancy Clay, who was born at St. Charles, Mo., her father, James Clay, having settled in that state at a very early date. The family came to this country from England and was first established in Virginia, moving thence to Kentucky and later to Missouri. Mrs. Bruton has a vivid recollection of Henry Clay, who came as far west as the Missouri river on his campaign tour, and paid a visit to the McClains, Mrs. Nancy (Clay) McClain being his first cousin. To Mr. and Mrs. Bruton have been born seven children: Linnie Gore became the wife of Frank Rippey and went to live at Healdsburg, Cal., where she died when twenty-six years old; she left four children, Ida B., Floyd, Frankie and Albert. Sanford is engaged in farming and teaming and lives at Lakeport; he married Mabel Lyon, and they have two children living, Hattie (wife of Carl O. Baylis, of Lakeport), and Maybelle. Albert Clay died when six years old. Luella died when one year old. William Wirt Pendergast is living on the Ogden ranch in Mountain District precinct, Lake county; his biography appears elsewhere in this work. Josephine Boggs is the wife of Samuel Edmonds, contractor, painter, etc., at Lakeport; they have three children, Edward Earl, Carroll Kellogg and Sarah Alice. Nettie Marie is married to D. Warren Dillard, a farmer and stockman, of Lakeport.

JAMES FRAZER.—One of the oldest settlers in this section of Mendocino county is James Frazer, respected citizen of Inglenook, who came to California in 1864, and purchased his present place in 1869, taking up his permanent residence thereon in 1872. The place is located on Ten Mile river, one-half mile north of the river's mouth, and is one of the best known properties in the county. During the half century that he has made this state his home Mr. Frazer has witnessed marvelous changes in the country, and has contributed his full share toward the development and improvement of his section of the county. He has been engaged for the greater portion of this time in diversified farming, dairying and stock raising, and is not only one of the best-known and most highly respected of the pioneers of the county, but is also one of the most prosperous.

Mr. Frazer is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Monroe, Grafton county, March 22, 1843. His father was William Frazer, a native of Scotland, and his mother was Hannah (Manchester) Frazer, a native of Vermont. When James was a lad of five years his father died (1848), but the family continued to reside on the farm and he received his education in the public schools of his district. When he was scarcely twenty-one he determined to come to California, making the long journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving in San Francisco in 1864. He located in Marin county, where he worked on a dairy farm for a year and later did teaming in Santa Cruz. After a time he returned to Marin county and rented a dairy farm at Novato, where he engaged in the dairy business for himself. It was in 1869 that he made his first trip into Mendocino county, at this time purchasing his present place of three hundred acres, located on Ten Mile river. Three years later he located on this property and has since then made it his home. He immediately commenced to improve the place, erecting a house and barns, and bringing the land under cultivation. He engaged in grain raising and dairy business and is at this time especially interested in the latter occupation. He has a selected herd of twenty-five milch cows, and has a creamery on the ranch for the manufacture of a high grade of butter.



James Frazer

In addition to his dairy enterprise, Mr. Frazer for many years has also been interested in raising hogs and beef cattle, and is also engaged in butchering for the Fort Bragg markets and for the lumbering camps. He has large herds of cattle on the ranges, and is making a great success of this undertaking.

The marriage of Mr. Frazer took place on Ten Mile river, December 15, 1880, uniting him with Mrs. Elizabeth (Beal) Roberts, a native of Missouri. She died on the home farm July 22, 1905. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Frazer four children were born, two sons and two daughters, Claude, Hattie, Ernest and Edna, all of whom are well known in Mendocino county, where they were born and reared. Mr. Frazer has always been interested in educational work and has served as a member and clerk of the board of trustees of Pacific district. He has resided here for more than forty years, and is surrounded by many warm friends and admirers, who esteem him for his worth, integrity and for his many charitable and kindly deeds.

WILLIAM L. PUETT.—The earlier representatives of the Puett family in America lived in the east, but later generations, being of adventurous spirit, became identified with the development of the southern and western frontiers. Grown to young manhood in his native commonwealth of Indiana, Warren Puett then migrated to the southwest, served with bravery in the Mexican war, established himself on the plains of Texas as a cattleman and married Mary Clark, their later years being passed in Texas, where they died. One of his brothers, Alexander Puett, was a pioneer sheriff of Los Angeles county, Cal., and others of his kindred bore a part in early western history. Had he been spared to later years, in all probability he would have gained political prestige and financial success, but his death at the age of forty-two left his family with limited means and forced his children to earn their livelihood from tender years. The eldest of his four children, Sarah, was first married to Frank Nixon and after his death became the wife of George Miller; again widowed, she continues to make her home in Fort Worth, Tex. The second daughter, Josephine, widow of M. A. Spoonts, formerly an attorney of Fort Worth, is now living at Houston, Tex. The youngest daughter, Mary Jane, is the wife of S. B. Nobles, of Los Angeles. The third child and only son, William L., was born in Bell county, Tex., June 20, 1857, and by reason of an attack of measles that affected his eyesight he had little schooling. Through his work as a cowboy he became familiar with the entire frontier of Texas and with the Comanche and Apache Indians, large numbers of whom still lingered in the mountains and foothills of the southwest. As a deputy to the sheriff of Taylor county, Tex., it was his duty to assist in maintaining law and order and many an exciting and even dangerous experience fell to his lot in those early years.

While yet making his headquarters in Texas Mr. Puett was married at Lampasas, that state, in December, 1884, his bride being Miss Nettie Carson, a niece of the noted scout and pathfinder, Kit Carson. About 1888 they left Texas for California and settled in Los Angeles county, where Mr. Puett engaged in fruit-raising and kindred pursuits until 1900, the year of his removal to Lake county. He has bought and sold a number of farms in this county and now owns and occupies ten acres in Big valley, where he is developing a very valuable property with pears, apples, prunes and alfalfa. Throughout the valley he is well known and universally honored. Long advocacy of Democratic principles makes him familiar with the work of the party and

gives him prestige among its members in Lake county, who would honor him with local political offices were such his desire. Of his children the eldest, Guy V., is engaged in business in Los Angeles; Irene J. married C. O. King, an automobile agent in Sacramento; Leslie is also engaged in the automobile business in Sacramento; Winnie M. is a student in the Clear Lake Union high school; Lindsay Carson and Doris D. are pupils in the grammar school.

It is said that not only in facial features but also in mentality Mrs. Puett resembles her distinguished uncle, Kit Carson (or Christopher Carson, as named in infancy), who was born in Madison county, Ky., December 24, 1809, and died at Fort Lyon, Colorado Territory, at 4:25 p. m., May 23, 1868, attended by H. R. Tilton, M. D., assistant surgeon of the United States army. On the 27th of April prior to his death occurred the demise of his wife, Senora Josepha Jaravilla, and their youngest child, Josephine, being an infant when orphaned, was adopted into the home of Thomas Boggs and given excellent advantages. The six other children of the Carson family were as follows: William, Charles, Kit, Teresena, Rebecca and Josephine. Kit Carson had a younger brother, Lindsay Carson, a native of Howard county, Mo., and a California pioneer of 1850, coming overland from Missouri and settling in Sonoma county. There he married Mrs. Maria Louise (Gordon) Williams, a widow with an only son, John S. Williams, now of Healdsburg, Cal. The Gordon family had come from Missouri as early as 1849 and had settled in Glenn county, where the daughter married Mr. Williams. After she became the wife of Mr. Carson they settled in Sonoma county and their eldest child, Mattie, now living in Healdsburg, was the first white child born in that county. The twins, Mary Ellen and Benjamin Harrison, as well as two other children, Lucilla and Ida M., were born in Sonoma county. In 1861 the parents returned to Texas and remained there until the close of the Civil war. Meanwhile two children, Jennie Gordon and William B., were born in the Lone Star state. After their return to Lake county a daughter, Louise Antoinette, (commonly called Nettie) was born here in 1867. The youngest member of the family was a son, Lindsay, born in Lake county. When Mrs. Puett was thirteen years of age she accompanied her parents to Oregon and spent a few months at Eugene, but soon returned to California and settled in Mendocino county, where her father bought a large sheep ranch. Later the family returned to Sonoma county, but the failure of the health of Mr. Carson caused a return to Texas early in 1884 and there occurred the marriage of Miss Carson to Mr. Puett. Since then they have lived for the most part in California and for more than a decade have been identified with the horticultural advancement of Lake county, where they are developing a valuable and remunerative fruit farm.

GEORGE L. DAILY.—The strength of Socialism is due to the fact that its membership is composed largely of deep thinkers, thoughtful readers and close observers of national affairs, and to this class belongs George L. Daily, a farmer operating sixty acres near Finley, in Big valley. Since he came to Lake county in 1877 he has earned a livelihood by the tilling of the soil, and meanwhile he has devoted his leisure hours to a careful study of history, civics and economics. Intelligent research into national conditions caused him to become what may be termed an evolutionary Socialist, rather than a revolutionary Socialist. While all Socialists agree concerning the existence of great evils in the body politic, they are not agreed concerning the best methods to



A. N. Rawles

be used in correcting the evils, and Mr. Daily favors a gradual evolution that will result in the establishment of a co-operative commonwealth.

In patriotic devotion to the country and intelligent study of its conditions Mr. Daily shows the spirit of ancestors who were influential in New York and were people of culture as well as intense loyalty. He was born in Albany, N. Y., September 4, 1853, son of Amos and Margaret (Shoemaker) Daily, both natives of New York state. When George L. was three months of age his parents moved to Steuben county, N. Y., where the greater part of his boyhood years was passed on a farm near Hornellsville, and where his paternal grandfather, Walter Daily, also owned large landed interests. At the age of twenty-four years, in 1877, he came to California and settled in Lake county, where he married Mrs. Rebecca J. Goodwin, the widow of Charles Goodwin, and a daughter of Ira G. Yates, of Lake county.

ALEXANDER NATHAN RAWLES.—During the decade that followed the discovery of gold in California each summer witnessed a somewhat lessening influx of gold-seekers, but the arrival of farmers and men of business never diminished in volume. When the Rawles family came across the plains during the summer of 1857, they were fortified less by hopes of gold than by a desire to establish a permanent home among the cheap but fertile lands of the west. Joseph William Rawles, the father of our subject, was captain of the train, which after about six months travel by prairie schooner drawn by oxen, reached its end in the valley of the Sacramento. The train was just behind the ill-fated train that met with massacre in the Mountain Meadows. After wintering on Grand Island, in the spring of 1858 the family proceeded to Mendocino county. Joseph W. Rawles was born April 27, 1808, in Indiana, where he also married, being united with Synthey Ann Bilderbock, who was born in Indiana July 31, 1811, the daughter of Gabriel and Rachael Bilderbock. Mr. and Mrs. Rawles were farmers in Mills county, Iowa, when they started for California in 1857. The father passed away in Anderson valley April 15, 1881, and the mother November 5, 1877. Of their family of eight children Alexander N. was the youngest, and was born in Mills county, Iowa, June 15, 1853. Most of his life has therefore been passed in Anderson valley, his present ranch being three miles north of Boonville, in the midst of fine stock-raising country. As a boy he had scanty advantages. His early education was obtained at home under the instruction of his mother, but after a time there were enough families in the valley to make up a school district. When the first school was opened he became a pupil and continued until the age of sixteen, when he gave up his studies in order to work as a ranch hand in the neighborhood.

With his brother, Robert H., as a partner, Mr. Rawles bought six hundred and forty acres of land and began to raise hogs, sheep and cattle. From the first he met with encouraging success. To provide a stock range for the growing herds, additional land was purchased and finally the brothers owned about forty-two hundred acres. The partnership continued harmoniously and profitably until the death of the brother, since which time Mr. Rawles has managed the entire property. In the course of his long life in the valley he has seen many changes. At the time of his arrival there were no fences, no schools or churches and few farm houses. Now each farm has its fences to divide and subdivide the property into fields of desired size. There are schools with modern equipment and houses filled with the comforts that add

immeasurably to the joy of life. He makes a specialty of raising Spanish-Merino sheep, of which he has a large flock, besides which he engages in general farming and stock-raising. In politics he is of the Republican faith. Fraternaly he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Santa Rosa. Five sons were born of his marriage, namely: Fred A., who is ranching near the old home place; Wesley Mock, engaged in mining in Nevada; Max D. and Austin N., both at home; and Warren K., deceased. Mrs. Rawles, prior to her marriage at Santa Rosa August 18, 1881, was Miss Willa Mock. She was born near that city the daughter of Wesley Mock, who was born in North Carolina and who with his brother William came to California in 1849. At first Mr. Mock followed mining, but he later gave this up to take up farming near Santa Rosa, and there his death occurred. His wife, Sarah Thornton, was born in Missouri, and now, at the age of eighty-four years, is living in Oakland. Of their two children Mrs. Rawles, the youngest, was educated in the Santa Rosa schools and the Pacific Methodist College. Later she took up teaching, and in this she met with gratifying success and rose to a rank among the successful and popular teachers of Mendocino county, continuing in the work up to the time of her marriage. With her husband she holds a high place in social circles and has the regard of the people of the valley.

SOLOMON C. STONE.—The Stone family comes of southern ancestry. The first of the name in America was identified with Virginia, but later generations lived in Tennessee. James C. and Elizabeth (Carmichael) Stone were natives of White county, Tenn., and their son, Solomon C., was born in the same county October 5, 1862. During 1869 the family came to California and settled in Sonoma county, but removed during 1873 to Lake county and secured land near Kelseyville. The mother died at forty-eight and the father when seventy-seven years of age. There were seven children in the parental family, namely: John H. and Thomas B., who are fruit-growers in Sonoma county; William A., who is engaged in farming in Klamath county, Ore.; Solomon C., whose name introduces this article and whose place of residence is in Lake county; Margaret C., Mrs. Johnston, of Ontario, Cal.; Beatrice, wife of Joe Johnston, also of Ontario; and Mary L., who died at fifteen years of age.

When seven years old Solomon C. Stone came with his parents from Tennessee to California, making the eventful trip on the Union Pacific Railroad shortly after it had been completed. For a few years he attended school in Sonoma county and later was a pupil in Lake county, where after he had left school he took up general farming. At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Cora L. Arnold, daughter of Speed and Rebecca J. (Yates) Arnold, who brought their family from Missouri at the time the daughter was only seven weeks old. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have lost one child and have one daughter now living and two sons, namely: Bernice, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School and now a teacher in Los Angeles; Donald Roy, proprietor of a general store at Kelseyville; and Willard Carroll, a student in the Clear Lake Union high school at Lakeport. In connection with farming Mr. Stone ran a meat market for fifteen years (1887-1902) and after acquiring a tract of one hundred and seventy acres (twenty of which were in hops) he sold one hundred and twenty acres to the Yolo Water and Power Company. By a subsequent purchase of twenty acres he now owns seventy acres in the North Kelseyville precinct No. 2. Thirty-five acres have been put into alfalfa. One

of his specialties is the raising of thoroughbred white leghorn poultry, and he now has seven hundred hens of that splendid breed on his farm. From the time of casting his first ballot he has voted with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Kelseyville and has been through all the chairs in the lodge.

JOHN EDWARD SINGLEY.—The practical farmer and stock-raiser of the west, one in whom are combined good judgment and thrift, find representation in John Edward Singley, whose industry and intelligence have had fruition in the ownership of large tracts of land and great flocks of sheep as well as other stock. From earliest memories he has been familiar with the farm. Although reared to agriculture, he did not drift unthinkingly into the occupation, but rather it is the choice of his mind, the selection of his matured judgment. As he became a tiller of the soil through natural adaptation to the work, he has met with success to be expected in such instances. When he left the parental farm and started out for himself, he had four head of horses, but nothing more. Little by little he added to his stock. Saving and industry enabled him to purchase land. From a small acreage he enlarged his holdings until he is now ranked among the leading land owners of Mendocino county, where he resides in Bell valley, about five and a half miles from Boonville.

Table Bluff, in the neighboring county of Humboldt, is Mr. Singley's native place, and December 6, 1865, the date of his birth. He is the son of George Henry and Sarah J. (Farrier) Singley, the father born in Ohio April 14, 1827, and the mother in Arkansas in 1840. They both crossed the plains with ox-teams in the early '50s but with different trains. They were married in Humboldt county, where the father was a farmer, besides which he ran a ferry across Eel river. Afterward he retired to Ukiah, where he died April 14, 1902, and where his widow still resides. Of their five children three grew to years of maturity, John E. being the youngest. As a boy he lived on a ranch on Eel river and attended the country school in the same vicinity. In company with his parents he came to Mendocino county in October, 1881, and here he has since lived and labored. Shortly after the arrival of the family in Ukiah his father bought a sheep range of twenty-eight hundred acres in Bell valley and there the two worked together in the raising of stock and in such grain-farming as the land justified. At the age of twenty-two the young man embarked in the contracting business with no capital except such as was represented by his horses. For twelve years he devoted the summer months to hauling tanbark and such other work as the neighboring logging camps made possible for a teaming contractor. During this period he did not relinquish ranching, but spent his winters in such work, as far as the weather permitted. In 1895 he bought fourteen hundred and eighty acres of stock range in the same neighborhood, on which he placed a flock of sheep. During the fall of 1896 he contracted to build a portion of the Ukiah road from Boonville to Ukiah and this task he completed to the satisfaction of those concerned. The old home ranch of twenty-eight hundred acres he purchased from his father in 1897 and later bought another ranch of twenty-three hundred acres adjoining which extends nearly to Boonville, so that with his other holdings he now has a total of about seven thousand acres of stock range, the whole representing the results of his frugal economy and intelligent application to general farming and stock-

raising. The Singley ranches are fenced and improved with buildings, are well watered by Soda creek and Anderson creek, and with numerous springs, some mineral springs. At the old home residence is the soda spring which has splendid medicinal qualities and a pleasant taste. Mr. Singley makes a specialty of raising Spanish-Merino sheep, and has an average flock of four thousand head; also has an orchard of peaches, apples and prunes. He has always been interested in the upbuilding of his county and is always ready to give of his time and means to forward any public enterprise that has for its aim the betterment of the conditions of its citizens and community. When the railroad was surveyed into the valley from Healdsburg he willingly gave a right of way through his ranch, feeling it would be a great benefit to the valley.

FRANKLIN WAYNE DOOLEY.—The possibilities afforded by Northern California to its native sons appear in the substantial and satisfactory business achievements of Franklin Wayne Dooley, who was born near Hopland June 18, 1874, and is now the owner of a large store at this place, the whole representing the energy, perseverance, acumen and efficiency which he has thrown into commercial pursuits. The family is of well-known, sturdy pioneer stock. The life of his father, Elijah Dooley (represented elsewhere in this volume), has been associated with the welfare of Mendocino county for many years and has been a factor in community progress by reason of honorable principles and patriotic loyalty. Reared on the home farm and educated in local schools, the son of this pioneer family remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when lack of robust health caused him to travel extensively through Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, returning to California via Wyoming and Nevada, so that he not only regained his health, but also acquired an excellent knowledge of the entire west. After having been employed for two years on a ranch near Ione, Amador county, and after spending a summer in Trinity county, this state, he returned to Hopland prepared to take up life's activities with earnestness and directness of purpose.

Owing to lack of means it was necessary for Mr. Dooley to start in business very modestly and cautiously. His first place of business was scarcely more than a hole in the wall, but there was a counter with space for the display of a small stock of confectionery. There he spent the summer of 1898, but after five months in the small room he bought out the grocery business of Duncan & Carlisle and moved across the street to a corner room. After the admission of H. H. Gibson as a partner in the business the title was changed to Dooley & Gibson. A few years later the partners bought the Stevenson store in old Hopland. For a brief period the two stores were conducted in partnership, but soon by dissolution of the partnership Mr. Gibson acquired the old Hopland business, while Mr. Dooley continued general merchandising in Hopland. Meantime he had moved the store to the west side, where he purchased a corner, 80x150 feet, with a building 80x70, adequately equipped for the management of a modern business. The stock is said to be the largest in this part of the county and includes dry goods, glass and queensware, hardware, groceries, flour and feed, and a line of wagons, carriages and agricultural implements manufactured at Moline, Ill., by the International Harvester Company. In a separate part of the same building is located the Hopland postoffice, with Mrs. Dooley as the postmistress.

In San Jose, this state, Mr. Dooley married Miss Dorothea Hegeman, a native of Gilroy, Santa Clara county, and a daughter of George and Mary E. (Hooper) Hegeman, pioneers of that section of California. After the death of Mr. Hegeman the widow continued to own and operate the large stock ranch near Gilroy, but is now making her home with Mrs. Dooley in Mendocino county. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Dooley are Dorothea Hegeman, Franklin Wayne, Jr., and Marie Elizabeth. Stanchly Democratic in his political sentiments, Mr. Dooley is an active member of the county central committee and the State Democratic League. For four years he served as constable of Sanel township and for nine years filled the office of deputy sheriff, his service in that long period being in the interests of law and order and the impartial administration of justice. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Santa Rosa Lodge of Elks.

HON. WILLIAM HANEN.—Since the organization of the Bank of Point Arena in 1895 (in which undertaking he was a leading factor) Mr. Hanen has held the position of secretary, but to people outside of the little seaport town he is perhaps better known through his services as a member of the legislature, to which he was elected in November of 1900, through the measures which he assisted in having passed during his legislative term, through his local leadership in the Republican party, through his able services in the newspaper field, and lastly, but by no means the least important of all, through his efficiency as organizer of the Boys' International Sunshine Club. The club work started in 1908 with the organization at Point Arena of thirty boys into an association called the Sunshine Club. News of the work accomplished by this society spread to every part of the country and encouraged others to start similar organizations, the result being that an international union of the clubs was established through his gratuitous and interested efforts.

About a year after the birth of William Hanen, which occurred at Syracuse, N. Y., April 4, 1860, his father, Robert Hanen, enlisted in the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, serving until the expiration of his time, after which he re-enlisted, was ordered west, and died in the service of his country. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Jane Clugston, took her family of four children and removed to Australia, where she reared them in Bathurst, New South Wales, and where William was educated in the local schools. There too he served an apprenticeship of five years to the printer's trade under A. B. Rea, of the Western Independent. During 1883 the mother and three of the children (William among them) came to California and settled in Anderson valley, Mendocino county. One year later William Hanen came to Ukiah, where he worked on the Press. In 1886 he removed to Mendocino to work under Messrs. Heeser and Buckingham on the Beacon. After six years he came to Point Arena in 1892 and bought the Record, which had been started by Cartmell & Heeser. The paper contained full local and county news and was published every Friday. His ability and editorial policy soon raised the subscription list to five hundred. After coming to California he married Meta C. Collins, a native of Nebraska.

Perhaps the greatest service rendered by Mr. Hanen while representing his district in the state legislature was his successful effort to secure the passage of a labor bill by assembly and senate, providing for an hour's respite from work at noon for all employes of sawmills, shingle mills and logging

camp. The bill was signed by Gov. Henry T. Gage in 1901 and is now on the statutes of the state. In addition to serving in the assembly the Republican party have honored him in other ways and he has also given service to the county as deputy clerk and deputy tax collector. His principal fraternity is the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has served as secretary, and is a past district deputy and past grand; he is also a member of the Encampment, of which he is scribe.

CHARLES GOODWIN.—This pioneer of 1850 in California was born in Ontario county, N. Y., October 8, 1816, and at the age of eight years accompanied his parents to Michigan, settling in Detroit, where he received an excellent education. Keen of intellect and quick of comprehension, he advanced so rapidly in his studies that he was able to secure a certificate and enter the profession of teaching at the age of sixteen. For a number of years he engaged in school work. On account of failing health he was obliged to seek an occupation less sedentary and accordingly became a traveling salesman for E. & J. Wilber & Co., wholesale hardware dealers, with whom he continued for two years. In the spring of 1850 he started for California with a wagon and team of horses. The journey progressed without mishap as far as the Truckee river, when he had the misfortune to lose his horses through their being stolen by the Indians. Lacking the means for the defraying of his passage with others, he resolutely set about the task of completing the journey on foot, and weary and footsore he arrived at Nevada City, Cal., on the 10th of October, 1850, without a dollar in his pocket. There was not lack of work in the new country and he was soon making expenses. The pursuits that he followed in later years were numerous and included mining, auctioneering and teaming.

Shortly after his arrival in Lake county during the spring of 1856 Mr. Goodwin settled in Big valley and near Clear lake (near what is now Finley), he acquired about four hundred acres, where he engaged in dairying, general farming and sheep-raising. An active, stirring and progressive man, he devoted his energies to the agricultural advancement of this community, which then stood at the very outposts of civilization. March 24, 1880, he married Mrs. Rebecca J. (Yates) Arnold, daughter of Ira G. and Johanna (Shepherd) Yates, of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin made their home on the farm in Big valley, where he died in February, 1896.

EDWARD ALEXANDER GRAVIER.—At a military camp stationed less than two miles west of Covelo in Mendocino county Edward Alexander Gravier was born October 2, 1871, being a son of Edward and Anne J. (Lewis) Gravier. His father, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, France, became an early settler of Round valley, Cal. His mother, a member of an old and honorable family of Great Britain, was born in England May 16, 1852, and at five years of age accompanied her parents to the United States, settling first in Omaha, Neb., and coming from that section of country to California. Under her careful supervision her son was trained to be self-reliant and industrious. The necessity of earning a livelihood forced him out from home at a very early age. As he was fitted for little work of importance, he earned his expenses by helping on ranches. It was not until he reached the age of twenty-three that he was able to make an independent start. At that time he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in the mountains six miles west of Covelo. To earn a living out of such property stock-raising was essential and he began

to specialize in hogs and cattle. The stock did well on the range and, although he met with countless discouragements, ultimately he had developed a place that in 1911 he was able to sell at a fair profit.

It occurred to Mr. Gravier that he could dispose of his stock to advantage from time to time by opening a meat market in Covelo and this business was started in 1901, after which it developed gradually into a most important industry. In order to provide an adequate equipment he erected a building with interior fittings that made it one of the finest butcher shops in the county. Every modern improvement was supplied, including a large refrigerator and ice plant. The loss of the property by fire proved a disaster, not only to the owner, but to the people of the community who were depending upon the plant for their supply of the highest grades of meats. However, within nine days he moved another building on the property and continued the business. During 1907 Mr. Gravier bought four acres forming the nucleus of his present home place of seventeen acres and in addition he owns town property. Fraternally he is a member of Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S., besides being a member of the Woodmen of the World. In politics he votes with the Republican party. November 1, 1893, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Molissa (Hurt) Redwine, who was born at Upper Lake, Lake county, Cal., September 6, 1868, and received a public-school education. They are the parents of four children, the eldest of whom, Merwin E., is in Round valley high school. The others, Arlow, Hazel and George, are attending the local school. By her former marriage Mrs. Gravier was the mother of two children, Frances V., Mrs. Charles Lee of Humboldt county, and Amy Belle, the latter of whom died in 1906. While living in Independence school district he was a member of the board of education for several terms.

WILLIAM J. BIGGERSTAFF.—Physically, mentally and spiritually active and alive at the age of more than four score years, it may be said of the venerable William J. Biggerstaff, as it was said of the great prophet of old, "His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated." Not only has he lived a long life, but his experiences have been most varied, interesting and important. It has been his privilege to witness the entire upbuilding of the west, the development of electricity in its manifold forms, the other marvelous inventions of the age and the incredible transformation wrought by the building of railroads; his privilege, also, it was to participate in the Mexican war nearly seventy years ago and he is one of the very few survivors of that now almost forgotten struggle. Most appreciated by him is his privilege to engage, quietly and unostentatiously but effectively, in religious work for the spiritual uplifting of humanity. For more than one-fourth of a century he engaged as superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school at Lakeport, which he organized and in which he still frequently edifies his listeners by the expounding of Biblical doctrines. His wife shared with him a loving solicitude in regard to the spiritual welfare of friends and relatives and together they labored earnestly and effectively for the religious upbuilding of their community, but particularly for the permanent moral and religious training of their children, who now by their talents and diversified interests reflect the broad culture of a most excellent Christian home.

A resident of Lake county since 1874, Mr. Biggerstaff came to this county and state from Missouri, where he was born in Clay county August 21, 1830, and where he was reared on a frontier farm in Clinton county, deprived of

educational opportunities except such as were included in a brief attendance at subscription schools. The family genealogy in America extends back to one of two brothers who came from England and settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolution, after which they migrated to Kentucky. John Biggerstaff, a native of Kentucky, removed to Southern Missouri and then returned to Kentucky, later taking his family to Clay county, Mo., whence after a brief sojourn he removed to Clinton county. His first wife, Rebecca (Jackson) Biggerstaff, was born in Kentucky and died in Missouri at the age of forty. Descended from English progenitors, she was a daughter of Ezekiel Jackson, an own cousin of Gen. Andrew Jackson, president of the United States. After the death of his first wife John Biggerstaff married again; of the two children of that union one died in infancy, and the other, John J., is now a farmer in Texas. The father remained in Missouri until his death, which occurred at eighty-four years of age. Of his first marriage there were nine children, of whom the third, fourth and fifth died in infancy, and the youngest, Zerelda, at the age of eleven. The eldest, Melinda, Mrs. Eli Lainheart, died in Texas, leaving six children. The second, Amanda, Mrs. James M. Biggerstaff, died in Texas; all of her four children died young. The sixth, Alfred, a farmer, died in Missouri, leaving one child, now a resident of Texas. The eighth, Thompson Marion, a merchant of Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., died in that locality, leaving a wife, but no children. The seventh of the nine children of the first marriage was William J., who when a little less than eighteen years of age enlisted in General Price's Santa Fe battalion for the Mexican war, under Captain Graves and Lieut. William Royal as recruiting officers. From Fort Leavenworth, the place of enlistment, the regiment proceeded slowly down the plains toward Santa Fe in the latter part of May 1848. On the journey a battle was fought with Comanche Indians and the horse of Mr. Biggerstaff was shot from under him; several of the soldiers were wounded and eighteen Indians were slain. In spite of this exciting experience, the company arrived safely at Santa Fe, to which point they had acted as guard of two government trains of supplies and ammunition together with a herd of eight hundred head of beef cattle.

As one of eighty comprising the body guard of General Price the young Missourian returned to Independence, where he arrived about the last of September, 1848, and where he was honorably discharged in October, of the same year. Having been paid a small sum for his services as a soldier, he utilized the sum in paying his expenses at a private academy at Highland near Independence. At the expiration of six months he returned to his home. During 1850 he joined a large company of immigrants with fifteen wagons and with them he drove across the plains to the Carson river, where the ox-teams were traded for pack-horses. The party arrived at Hangtown August 10, 1850. For a time he engaged in placer mining. In the Coyote Diggings near Nevada City he sank a shaft sixty feet deep and with two companions formed a company, spending the summer of 1851 on the South Yuba river, where fair success was had. However, the frequent murders and constant lawlessness had made him dissatisfied with the country and he left an encouraging prospect to return via Nicaragua to Missouri. The voyage took him to Havana, thence to New Orleans and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Boonville, Mo., where navigation became dangerous by reason of ice in the stream. He arrived at home, sick and exhausted by the long trip, in January of 1852.

From 1852 until 1874 Mr. Biggerstaff lived in Missouri, much of the time at Plattsburg, where in 1852 he clerked for his board and clothes, and in 1853 was paid an extra \$250. By the end of six years he was able to become the owner of a business of his own in Plattsburg, where for a time he was one of three partners in Bradley & Co., and later became a member of the firm of Biggerstaff & Torbett. At the beginning of the Civil war he sold the business and was appointed clerk and recorder of Clinton county, which office he filled until 1864, a period of three and one-half years. Meantime his brother, Thompson Marion, died and he was appointed administrator of the estate, which included a stock of goods valued at about \$10,000. After closing out this merchandise and attending to the details connected with the estate of the brother, he moved to St. Joseph, Mo., where for seven years he engaged in the retail mercantile business. On selling out his interests in 1874 he came via the Union Pacific Railroad to California and after a brief sojourn at Sacramento brought his family to Lakeport November 18, 1874. For ten months he managed a store for the Grange. Under President Grant he was appointed postmaster at Lakeport, and filled the office for fourteen years; and after an interval during the administration of Grover Cleveland he was again appointed under Benjamin Harrison, but left the position under the second Cleveland administration. For four years he was employed in the assessor's office under S. S. Russell. As early as 1875 he was a leading factor in organizing the Farmers' Savings Bank, of which he was a member of the first directorate and for which a previous banking experience in Missouri enabled him to aid in establishing the savings department and draw up the by-laws. For some years he has owned an interest in the Bartlett estate lands comprising eighteen hundred and sixty acres.

Of the long and happy marriage which Mr. Biggerstaff was privileged to enjoy and of his talented children, mention appears in the sketch of his wife on another page. For twenty-five years he affiliated with the Masons. In politics he always has voted the Republican ticket. At the age of twenty-seven years he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South and since he came to Lakeport he has served continuously as an officer, besides which he organized the first Sunday-school in the local church and for twenty-five years acted as superintendent. Always he has labored to promote the cause of religion. At the same time he has supported generously all movements for the advancement of the county. For two years he endeavored strenuously to secure a subsidy for a railroad from Hopland to Lakeport. Largely to his efforts with those of other progressive men may be attributed the creditable union high school. Realizing the value of Clear Lake to Lake county for power and irrigation purposes, he and Judge Bond endeavored to interest the people and cause legislation to be passed allowing the county to secure control of the lake as a public utility, but his efforts at the time failed to meet with response on the part of citizens. In the light of later events relating to the securing of possession and a monopoly of the lake by the Yolo Water & Power Company for power purposes, the foresight and wisdom of Mr. Biggerstaff are now clearly seen, and had the people but encouraged him and Judge Bond, Lake county would have had an asset worth \$50,000,000 in the exclusive water right to a lake and thus would have become one of the wealthiest counties in the entire state. In many other important matters he sounded a note of warning and endeavored to enlist the interest of men in behalf of future needs of the county, where he is recognized as one of the most influ-

ential men. Although he came to the west expecting to largely retire from business, his energy was of too forceful a type to be content with a life of ease or idleness, and he has therefore mingled in many enterprises for the general welfare. While he has been a successful man as the world counts success, he has never gained success at the expense of others; on the contrary, every transaction has been controlled by principles of religion and every act has been guided by consideration for others. In life he has found his family and his church to be his greatest sources of joy and pride, and to promote their permanent welfare has been his most enduring ambition. Under his ministering care the church has grown strong and useful; so too have his children developed from immaturity into the fullness of intellectual and physical powers and into possibilities of service neither few nor unimportant.

WILLIAM E. UPTON, M. D.—As county health officer and the only practicing physician and surgeon located at Kelseyville Dr. Upton bears a very important relation to his community, and his high personal character no less than his medical skill stamps him as one of its valuable citizens. This town has been his home for the last ten years. He is a son of Dr. Hugh Upton, of Upper Lake.

The Uptons are of Scottish origin. Edward Upton, great-grandfather of Dr. William E. Upton, was a Highland Scotchman, and lived for some years in the North of Ireland, coming thence to America with his son William. The remainder of his life was passed in New York state, where he died when sixty years old, of typhoid fever. William Upton, son of Edward, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, sixteen miles from Belfast, and his wife, whose maiden name was Charity McConnell, was also born near that city. They were married in Ireland, and soon afterward came to America, first settling in New York state, where they resided for several years. From there they moved westward to Michigan, Mr. Upton becoming the owner of a valuable farm of fifty acres in Fairfield township, Lenawee county, lying between Adrian and Tecumseh, in the Raisin valley. He died on that place when his son Hugh was seven years old, after converting it into a garden spot by his industry and thrift. He and his wife lived honorably and frugally, content in the opportunity to provide a comfortable home and living for their family. Of the seventeen children born to them eleven grew to maturity, the others dying in infancy or early childhood. Edward is now living retired at Toledo, Ohio, after a prosperous business career. David, who has resided at Elk Grove, Sacramento county, Cal., since 1850, has been a farmer by occupation. Robert H., who died in November, 1912, came to California in 1860 and engaged in mining, owning a gold mine at Randsburg at the time of his death. Hugh is mentioned more particularly below. Joseph, who has followed mining, was at Weiser, Idaho, when last heard from. Rose Ann was the wife of Reuben Carpenter, of Fairfield, Mich., and died leaving three children; she and her brother David were twins. Eliza was the wife of John Gardner, a farmer of Ionia county, Mich., and left one child, Charles. Eleanor was married to James B. Webb, a farmer, of Grant City, Iowa, and died leaving two children, Adelbert and Carrie. Susan, deceased, was the wife of Edson Hagaman. Charity Matilda married Philip P. Frantz, a farmer, of Madison Center, Lenawee county, Mich., and has two children, Edwin and Arthur. Adeline is the wife of Barry Reed, of Angels Camp, Cal., and has one child, Barry.

Hugh Upton was born May 23, 1839, on his father's farm in the Raisin valley, between Adrian and Tecumseh, in Lenawee county, Mich., and was

reared there. He made the most of his educational opportunities and prepared for the medical profession, which he first practiced on his own account at Kinderhook, in Branch county, Mich., later settling in Chicago, Ill., where he continued to live for a number of years. For some time he has been a resident of Upper Lake, Cal., where he is still engaged in practice, his services being much in demand in that locality, where he has a high personal and professional reputation.

Dr. Hugh Upton married Miss Rachel Tunison, of Seneca county, N. Y., daughter of Philip P. and Annis (Hall) Tunison, member of an old New York family of Dutch stock who figured prominently in the making of history in the early days. They were ardent patriots during the Revolutionary period, there having been eight Tunisons in Captain Ten Eyck's company during the war. Mrs. Upton is one of the most esteemed residents of Upper Lake. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Upton: Annis Elsa, who died when four years old; William E., now in medical practice at Kelseyville; Jay C. and Linford H., both in business in Bristol, Ind. They have made a number of inventions and perfected valuable improvements for automobiles, and are now preparing to enter the business as manufacturers, being engaged in building and equipping a plant at Bristol, Ind. One of the features of the special touring car they are to produce is the solid rubber tires, and a number of other advantages displayed in the experimental cars built have attracted so much patronage that they already have enough orders to keep the factory in operation for a year.

William E. Upton was born November 30, 1863, at Morenci, Lenawee county, Mich. His boyhood was passed principally at Kinderhook, that state, and he attended common school there, acquiring a solid foundation for his subsequent professional studies. In his young manhood he had considerable experience nursing among his father's patients, which gave him a practical insight into his profession and doubled the value of his college work. He took his medical course at the Fort Wayne (Ind.) College of Medicine, from which he was graduated March 7, 1893. He first engaged in independent practice at Chicago, later locating at Sherwood, Branch county, Mich., and in 1900 coming to California, where he arrived February 12th. For a few years he was at Yountville and Napa, beginning practice at Kelseyville February 11, 1904. He is a member of the Napa County Medical Association. Dr. Upton has acquired a large practice in and around Kelseyville, his conscientious attention to his patients winning their confidence and friendly regard, and he has established himself so thoroughly in the good opinion of his fellow citizens generally that the county board of supervisors some four or five years ago appointed him county health officer. In that capacity he has found opportunity for many good offices to his fellow citizens, with the object of establishing hygienic and sanitary regulations in the county upon a permanent basis. Dr. Upton owns an attractive residence in Kelseyville, and eighty acres of land in the country.

At Sonoma, Cal., the Doctor married Mrs. Alice (Buckner) Luerssen, a native of Kansas, and the daughter of Capt. N. S. and Annetta (Huse) Buckner, now residents of Pacific Grove, Cal. He is a veteran of the Civil war, serving in the Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry with rank of captain, during which he was taken prisoner and incarcerated at Andersonville. His family consisted of six children. By her first marriage Mrs. Upton had one child, Ruth, who lives with her grandfather at Pacific Grove. Two children have been born to her union with Dr. Upton, Olive Violet and Delphina.

Besides his connection with the Napa County Medical Association Dr. Upton holds membership in Lupyoma Lodge No. 173, I. O. O. F., at Kelseyville. He is a Republican in political opinion, with Progressive tendencies, and always aims to keep abreast of the times, whether in lines of general thought or in his own particular work, and to give his patients the benefit of modern scientific discoveries. He has installed in his office an R. C. Bertman Company sixteen plate static X-Ray machine and high frequency reservoir, and a Victor wall plate.

ROBERT EMMET DONOHOE.—As city engineer of Ukiah, which position he has filled continuously since 1894, as a director of the Commercial Bank of Ukiah, and in former positions of great responsibility, Mr. Donohoe has been identified intimately with commercial and official affairs in Mendocino county, where he was born in 1864 and of which he has been a life resident. Having completed his studies in the grammar school of Ukiah, he began to earn his livelihood as clerk in a store. Other occupations later gave him a living. For a time he engaged as a teamster and also worked on a farm, after which he began to study surveying and civil engineering. For twelve years he engaged as deputy in the office of the county recorder and he also was a deputy under the then county assessor, S. D. Paxton. As a partner with H. B. Smith for fifteen years he has conducted a title and abstract business. For eight years he filled the office of county surveyor with recognized efficiency and during four years he was the capable and efficient sheriff. A surveyor and civil engineer of wide experience, he has done extensive work in that line throughout the northwestern part of the state.

In fraternal relations he is connected with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Maccabees and local chapter of the Eastern Star. His family comprises a daughter, Ruth A., and his wife, formerly Miss Emma Mankins, a native of Mendocino county and a daughter of Peter P. Mankins, one of the honored pioneers of this county.

JEREMIAH HENRY DONOHOE.—From the time of his location in Mendocino county in 1859 until his death January 14, 1902, Jerry H. Donohoe was closely connected with the agricultural and political life of his chosen community and wielded not a little influence in public affairs. Born in Ireland March 18, 1835, and descended from a long line of Irish ancestry, he possessed the Celtic temperament, optimism and adaptability, but this he supplemented with American enterprise, for from a child he had lived in the United States and thus had the advantages of education in our schools. Until the death of his father he remained in Jackson county, Mo., from which point he went to Mexico in 1850, and secured employment as a clerk. Capable of enduring hardships, indifferent to privations, fond of adventure and desirous of seeing the world, he enjoyed the experiences of six years in Mexico, but was finally content to return to the United States and resume association with Americans. During 1857 he was employed in Arizona at Fort Yuma and while there he secured a contract to drive a band of mules from San Diego, Cal., to Fort Vancouver in Washington Territory. The task was one of great hardship and constant privation. On its conclusion he returned to California, where he took up mining pursuits in Siskiyou county. Later he had employment at The Dalles in Oregon, whence he came back to California to take up work on a farm in the Napa valley.

An opportunity to teach school in Anderson valley caused Mr. Donohoe to settle in Mendocino county in 1859 and for six years he continued in that

occupation. After having served as deputy county assessor under J. B. McManus and J. A. Jamison, in 1871 he was elected assessor of Mendocino county and for four years he continued in the office, giving satisfaction in a position requiring tact, wise judgment and the most painstaking accuracy. Upon his removal to Ukiah in August, 1873, he became cashier of the Santa Rosa Bank and also became interested in the sheep industry in Long valley. During the latter part of his life he engaged in the stock business with J. S. Reed as a partner. For years he was one of the well-known public men of the county and service of two terms, beginning in September of 1879, as county sheriff was sufficient to prove his fearlessness, impartial administration of justice and determination to uphold the laws. At the time of coming to Mendocino county he was unmarried and here, June 25, 1861, he was united with Miss Ellen Nunn, a native of Wellsville, Tenn., of which marriage eight children were born, namely: Mrs. Alice McAbee, Robert E., Sylvester, Mrs. Margaret Dollor, Mrs. Eva Melton, Martin, Alfred and Thomas, the latter deceased. Mrs. Donohoe's death occurred in Ukiah May 4, 1914. Fraternally Mr. Donohoe was a Mason of the Royal Arch and Knights Templar degrees and also held membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A man with a retentive memory and a splendid narrator of events, he was an interesting conversationalist and when in a reminiscent mood his friends listened with much appreciation. He was very liberal and charitable, it being always a pleasure to him to help in an unostentatious manner those less fortunate than himself.

PROF. ROY GOOD.—Educational work is of leading importance to all the citizens in every community. Those who enter the profession must necessarily possess qualities of an high order, for to their hands and to their intelligence is committed the task of preparing the young for the responsibilities of life. The principal of the grammar school of Willits is a young man standing at the threshold of his career as instructor, yet already shown to be the possessor of the difficult qualifications called for in his chosen work. Clear insight into character, phenomenal energy and a capacity for this important work admirably adapt him for the profession, while a dispassionate attitude renders him successful as a disciplinarian. Outside of the schoolroom he is known to be a young man of pleasing personality and broad information, a cultured conversationalist and a keen student of life and of human nature.

Representing the third generation of the family in California, Professor Good may truly be termed of pioneer extraction. His father, Bennett, was born near Sutter's Fort, Sacramento county, in 1854, and his earliest recollections were those of the gold fields, with their throngs of miners from every part of the world. While yet very young he tried his luck at mining as his father had done before him, but in neither instance was there any encouragement in results. Later he turned his attention to stock-raising and became a cattleman in Humboldt county, whence he came to Mendocino county to take up general farming. Upon retiring from agricultural cares he established a home in Willits and there he still resides, together with his wife, who was Lillian Emery, a native of Holly, Mich. Their family comprised four sons and three daughters, and the third in order of birth, Roy, was born at Willits December 16, 1888, received a high-school education and is one of the native-born sons of whom the community is justly proud. After having taught for a number of years in the valley, in 1912 he was elected principal of the Willits grammar school, and has since filled the office with efficiency, making good in his chosen work of educator. With a sound mind, a sound body and a

calm temperament, he discharges the duties of each day impartially and with judicial tact. While giving himself closely to educational work he has found leisure for the fraternities and is actively associated with Willits Lodge No. 256, I. O. O. F., also with the Rebekahs at Willits.

HARRY HARRINGTON.—It is interesting to watch the career of a young man who by hard work and experience early acquired self-reliance and by tact and ability in a few short years has risen to an enviable position and acquired a competence. Such is the record of Harry Harrington, the superintendent of the Round Valley Land Company's ranch in Round Valley, who has demonstrated his capability as an all around ranch superintendent. He was born in Middletown, Lake county, Cal., September 8, 1881, the son of David and Mary (Cook) Harrington, natives of Kentucky and Missouri respectively. The father crossed the plains in 1849 and after mining for several years located near Middletown, Lake county, where he became a large rancher and stock man, making a specialty of raising horses, his herd at times numbering fifteen hundred head. He died in Lake county, while the mother spent her last days in Hopland.

Of their nine children Harry is the fourth eldest in order of birth. He was reared on the Lake county ranch and educated in the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, when the family removed to Healdsburg. There he was employed on ranches until he purchased a vineyard at Geyserville. Being desirous of engaging in hop culture he sold the place and soon afterwards became superintendent for the American Hop and Barley Company and was placed in charge of their ranch at Hopland. He continued in this capacity from 1906 until 1910, when he was sent to take charge of their place at Chico. Soon after going to Chico the ranches were sold to Harry Fraser and Mr. Harrington continued in the same capacity the remainder of the year, after which he returned to Hopland and had charge of both ranches until 1913, when they were sold. He then returned to the employ of the Round Valley Land Company, successors to the American Hop and Barley Company, and came to Round Valley in charge as superintendent of their eighty-three hundred acre ranch, which is devoted to raising barley, hay, cattle and hogs. Besides there are one hundred acres in apples and one hundred acres in hops. Mr. Harrington's position is well merited and he has acquired a high and influential place in Mendocino county. While at Chico he purchased a twenty-three acre orchard of peaches and prunes which is now full bearing and though he leases it he finds it a very valuable asset.

The marriage of Mr. Harrington occurred in San Francisco, where he was united with Nellie Stoschke, a native of South Dakota, who has been a worthy helpmate to her husband and shares with him in dispensing hospitalities to their large circle of acquaintances. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., Ukiah, while politically he has always favored Democratic principles.

JOHN ALROY PETTIS.—A desire to secure an excellent education laid for Mr. Pettis the foundation of the professional success which he enjoys today as an attorney of note in general in Mendocino county, but more particularly as city attorney of Fort Bragg. His earliest recollections are of a home on the old Hoffman farm near Ukiah, where he was born June 27, 1877, the son of Rev. C. E. and Emily J. (Hoffman) Pettis, of Talmage, this county, and the grandson of the late J. P. Hoffman. As has been intimated, much of the early

life of Mr. Pettis was passed on the old homestead of his grandfather. His primary education was obtained in the public schools, and his studies were continued in the University of the Pacific in San Jose, followed by a course in the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill. At this period in his career he went to Oklahoma City, Okla., where he resided for about six years, being connected with the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. While living in that city he became particularly interested in educational affairs, becoming a member of and being made secretary of the board of education.

It was while making his home in Oklahoma City that Mr. Pettis took up the study of law in earnest, and he was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma in 1906. Following this he practiced his profession for a time in that locality, after which he spent about two years in Rochester, N. Y., in an administrative capacity, and upon his return to the west he located in his native state, coming to California in 1911. The following year he came to Fort Bragg, as offering an opening for his abilities, and time has proven that he was not mistaken in his choice of a location. In the short time that has intervened he has built up a surprisingly large clientele, principally among the largest and most successful manufacturing and business men of Fort Bragg. Thoroughness in all that he undertakes may be named as the keynote of the success which has come to him. Fort Bragg is fortunate in having a man of his caliber as her attorney, and all who employ his services are not sparing of their praise of his ability. A constantly growing clientele has made it necessary for Mr. Pettis to have assistance in properly discharging the business which comes to him, and for this reason he has seen fit to take in as partner B. E. Pemberton, the firm name now being Pettis & Pemberton. Mr. Pettis is a staunch Republican, and as the candidate of this party he has been named as the future assemblyman of Mendocino county.

In Oklahoma City, Okla., Mr. Pettis was married to Miss Maude R. Baker, who was born in Clay Center, Kans. The only child of this marriage, Mabel Alice, died at the age of two years. Although Mr. Pettis is a very busy man he does not neglect the social amenities of life, nor does he overlook the more serious affairs that must enter into the experiences of every well-rounded man, and his influence for good is felt in the community in which he lives. He is a trustee of the First Baptist Church, and fraternally he holds membership in Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M., of Fort Bragg, and the Aerie of Eagles of Ukiah. Personally Mr. Pettis is modest and unassuming, conservative and quiet in manner, and in high repute with all who are privileged to know him.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, FORT BRAGG.—From the standpoint of industrial achievement and educational and commercial enterprise Fort Bragg boasts many desirable features. Perhaps none of these is more worthy of mention as a substantial acquisition to the city's list of concerns than the First National Bank, which with its subsidiary institution, the First Bank of Savings, shows a combined capital and surplus of \$95,000, with deposits aggregating \$450,000. The history of this prosperous institution dates back to a small beginning in October, 1891, when the Bank of Fort Bragg was organized as a state institution, under the laws of California, with a paid-in capital of \$26,000, and with the following officers: Calvin Stewart, president; T. L. Johnson, vice-president; H. A. Weller, cashier, all of Fort Bragg; Thomas Pollard, E. J. Dodge and James Hunter, all of San Francisco, being associated as directors in the management of the concern. A small building on the

corner of Redwood avenue and Main street was secured as the first headquarters of the new institution and it was occupied until 1904, when the new bank block was completed, one block north of the former location on Main street.

A change from a state to a national institution brought a corresponding change in the name, which since January 10, 1910, has been the First National Bank of Fort Bragg. At that time the following were chosen officers: H. A. Weller, president; W. P. Plummer, vice-president; and J. E. Weller, cashier. In January of 1912 W. P. Plummer was chosen president; J. E. Weller, vice-president; and C. R. Weller, cashier. The death of Mr. Plummer in February, 1912, caused a change in the official management, J. E. Weller being then promoted to the presidency, while L. Barnard became vice-president and C. R. Weller retained as cashier; and these still continue at the head of the institution, being aided in its management by C. F. Hunt, L. J. Scooffy and George Golden as directors. At the time of changing from a state to a national institution, the First Bank of Savings was established as an affiliating concern, with a capital of \$25,000 and the following officers: L. Barnard, president; George Golden, vice-president; J. E. Weller, cashier; C. W. Broback and F. Windlinx, directors. The policy of both institutions has been sane, conservative and sagacious. Speculations of all kinds have been frowned upon, but progressive business concerns have been aided and in this way the bank has not only had a steady growth, but in addition has built up a reputation as one of the substantial financial concerns of Mendocino county.

JOSEPH WALLACE HARRIS.—Various lines of enterprise have engaged the attention of Mr. Harris since he came to Hopland in the spring of 1889, having shortly before arrived in California from his native commonwealth of Kansas, where his birth occurred, in White Cloud, in 1870. He is the son of William M. and Sarah J. (Burke) Harris, natives of New York and Illinois respectively. The father was a cabinet maker by trade and followed it in White Cloud until his health failed. The family then removed to California, in 1888, and after traveling for a year, Mr. Harris located at Hopland, and there his death occurred some time later. The mother now makes her home in Cloverdale. Of the six children born to these parents Joseph W. was the fourth in order of birth. Without means, his sole capital consisting of an indomitable energy and a pair of willing hands backed by a keen mind, he bravely started forward in his self-assumed task of achieving independence. The years that followed were years of struggle. Naturally he was obliged first to work for wages until he had secured a start. With the savings of this period of salaried effort he embarked in the meat business and for eight years he carried on a shop, meanwhile increasing the amount of his savings by slow degrees through the exercise of wise business caution and capable management. Upon selling out the butcher business he engaged in general merchandising and for six years carried on a store at Hopland. Meanwhile he was chosen postmaster at Hopland, an office that he filled for seventeen years with the most pronounced ability and fidelity.

Business alone did not represent the limit of the energies of Mr. Harris, who in addition engaged in general farming and stock-raising and found considerable profit in the raising of cattle and sheep for the markets. Realizing that the village stood in need of a bank of considerable capital and extensive facilities for financial transactions, he influenced The Bank of Cloverdale to establish a branch bank in Hopland in 1906. In 1912 this was changed and



J. W. Harris

organized into a separate institution and incorporated as the Bank of Hopland, with a capital of \$25,000. Ever since 1906 Mr. Harris has been cashier of the bank. He is one of the principal stockholders in the institution and is largely responsible for the conservative, sound and cautious policy that has directed all of the bank loans and investments. Realizing the need of storage and warehouse facilities for the business men and farmers of the vicinity, in partnership with F. M. Grant, about 1900, he built a large warehouse 50x100 feet on a switch of the Northwestern Railroad in Hopland and he manages the warehouse with ability. His political party (the Republican) has frequently chosen him to fill positions of local trust and in 1912 elected him to represent the first supervisorial district of Mendocino county on the board of supervisors, where his sound judgment is proving helpful in large measures for the county's advancement. His family comprises two children, Gregory W. and Virginia, and his wife, formerly Miss Lulu Gregory, of Petaluma, this state.

HON. THOMAS J. WELDON.—No citizen of Mendocino county has more fully exemplified the progressive spirit of the west than has Thomas J. Weldon, member of the fortieth session of the California legislature, senior partner in the law firm of Weldon & Held of Ukiah, former owner of the Times and a present Democratic leader of the county seat town. In a life of varied experiences he has directed his energies into different channels and has proved his versatility of intelligence as well as breadth of view. Essentially one of the representative men of the county, his accomplishment has been such as to justify in the fullest measure his election, November 5, 1912, to serve the district in the councils of the state, as a member of the fortieth session of the legislature. A resident of the county since 1887, his name has since been worthily identified with forward movements and has stood exponent with loyalty, progressiveness and co-operation in professional and material advancement.

A native of Tennessee, born near Paris, Henry county, Thomas J. Weldon is a son of Dr. Andrew J. and Sarah (McSwain) Weldon, and was educated in his native commonwealth, where he later earned a livelihood in the lumber business. Appointed by the government as clerk at the Round valley Indian reservation in Mendocino county, he came to Mendocino county in 1887 and filled the position for two and one-half years. Under J. M. Standley and J. H. Smith he served for four years as under-sheriff. Meanwhile he had studied law in the office of Senator J. H. Seawell, and was admitted to the bar in 1899. Two years later the firm of Weldon & Held was established with William D. L. Held as junior partner. As previously mentioned, he was for a time the owner of the Times, a newspaper of Ukiah well-known for devotion to the welfare of the people, but recently he sold the plant to newcomers who believe in this section. As legislator his voice has been heard in earnest endeavor to effect results beneficial to his district. The interests of his constituents have been promoted with fidelity. He has a broad knowledge of the law and this has been an important factor in his work as assemblyman. In every association, whether as attorney, legislator, newspaper man or citizen, he has kept the interests of the people in view and always has been a "booster" for his adopted county. Fraternally he is a member of the Santa Rosa Lodge of Elks, the Eagles and Odd Fellows, and has filled offices in the two last-named lodges. At the time of coming west he was unmarried. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet V. Stanfield, is a native of Mendocino county and a daughter of Ashley V. and

Mary E. (Burke) Stanfield, honored pioneers here, the father of the latter also being a well-known early settler. During the opening year of the Mexican war Mr. Stanfield, who was a native of Tennessee, walked from Nashville, that state, to the city of Mexico, and gave courageous service to his country until peace had been declared with the country to the south. Meanwhile he had become interested in the undeveloped regions of the west and south and, hearing of the discovery of gold, he came to California in 1849, later identifying himself with the few white settlers of Mendocino county, his home during the latter part of his life.

ERI HUGGINS.—The Huggins family is justly proud of the distinction of belonging to fine old New England stock, and each generation has contributed something to uphold the reputation and standing of their forebears. Eri Huggins was born in West Acton, Mass., February 14, 1848, the son and namesake of another Eri Huggins, who was born in Cornish, N. H. The latter was a merchant in West Acton, where he was carrying on a successful business up to the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. Leaving his affairs in the care of others, he enlisted in the cause of the Union in 1861, becoming attached to Company A, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, and two years later, when he was only fifty-two years old, he gave up his life in the cause of his country, being mortally wounded in the battle of New Orleans in 1863. Before her marriage the mother was Miss Samantha Burbeck; she was a native of Boston, Mass., and was the descendant of a long line of New England ancestors. At the age of forty-five she was taken from the family by death, leaving three sons and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind, devoted mother. All of these children are deceased with the exception of Eri, the subject of this sketch. Following in the footsteps of their father all of the sons enlisted their services in the Civil war, rendering valiant service in the cause of their country. John C. was a member of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, known as the Iron Brigade, in which he served faithfully for three years. His death occurred in Oakland, Cal. A. Judson was attached to Company A, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry, and served throughout the entire period of the war. Although he escaped the assailing shot and shell of the enemy during all of this long and trying period, it was his fate to be the victim of an explosion soon after the war, being killed in a locomotive explosion in Bowling Green, Ky.

On the home farm at West Acton, Mass., Eri Huggins was reared and educated, attending the public schools there until he was about fourteen years old. The fact that his elder brothers had enlisted in the war set fire to his ambition to emulate their example, and he therefore left school and offered his services at the nearest recruiting station, in March, 1862. Naturally, on account of his age, his offer was rejected, but this did not in the least dampen his ardor, and in the hope of finding an opening elsewhere he went to Washington, crossing the long bridge and demanded that he be enlisted in Company B, Second Wisconsin Infantry, known as the Iron Brigade, and on April 1, 1862, his name was placed on the muster roll as a private in that company. His active service covered a period of three years and twenty-four days, and included action in nineteen battles and numerous engagements, among them second battle of Bull Run, Gainesville, Va., South Mountain, Antietam, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, as well as the Wilderness campaign. After the long siege of Petersburg activities ceased through the surrender of General Lee.

At Black and White Station, Va., he was mustered out April 24, 1865, and after receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Massachusetts but he soon removed to Wisconsin, and in Janesville found employment in an uncle's store. The experience was very beneficial and the proceeds enabled him to enter commercial college and in a measure make up for his break in his grammar school work caused by his army service. After the completion of the college course he went to Chicago, Ill., where he was employed two years as a clerk. In 1870 he went to St. Louis, where he became connected with a wholesale house as a traveling salesman. His territory covered the states of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Nebraska, Iowa and Indian Territory. His acquaintance with California began in 1883, when he came to San Francisco, and being pleased with the outlook determined to remain permanently in the west. An opening as traveling salesman with an implement house presented itself and for three years he continued in the employ of this house. It was at this time, 1886, that he came to Fort Bragg, the town at that time being little more than a hamlet. With a keen foresight Mr. Huggins saw the future possibilities of the growing town and determined to remain and not only profit financially by its business advantages, but also give a helping hand in its growth and upbuilding. For a time he was manager of the Fort Bragg Redwood Company's store, then a small concern, which has since been taken over by the Union Lumber Company, and is now a business of large proportions. He was assistant postmaster for a few months, or until he received the appointment of postmaster in 1887. In 1890 he resigned his position with the lumber company to engage in the merchandise business on his own account, his store being on the corner of Main and Laurel streets. The post office was then located in his store, besides which he was also agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company. In 1894 he gave up the position as postmaster and devoted his entire attention to his mercantile business until 1896, when he sold the business and engaged in the writing of insurance until he was once more appointed postmaster, in 1898, a position which he has filled continuously ever since. Altogether he has been in the employ of Uncle Sam as postmaster for twenty-four years.

Since coming to Fort Bragg Mr. Huggins has erected a comfortable home on Franklin street, which is presided over by his wife, whom he married in San Francisco February 28, 1889, and who was in maidenhood Miss Harriet Wilson. She was born in Ticonderoga, N. Y., the daughter of Hiram and Isabelle (Wright) Wilson, both of New York. Mr. Wilson was at one time a lumber manufacturer in the east and later was engaged in the mercantile business. Mrs. Huggins was a graduate of Ticonderoga Academy and prior to her marriage followed the teacher's profession. For a term Mr. Huggins was president of the board of trustees of the city, was president and a director of the Fort Bragg Building and Loan Association, and was one of the first school trustees of the town. He was initiated into Masonry in St. Joseph, Mo., and is a charter member of Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and is also a member of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M. He is also identified with Missionary Ridge Post No. 156, G. A. R., at Fort Bragg, of which he is post commander. In the duties of postmaster Mr. Huggins has a valued assistant in his wife, whose appointment to the office has covered a period of twelve years. She is a member of Sapphire Chapter No. 260, O. E. S., of

which she is past matron. Both Mr. and Mrs. Huggins are communicants of the Episcopal Church, and both lean to Republican principles in their political inclinations.

PERCY W. HANDY.—A lifelong resident of California, born near Georgetown, Eldorado county, June 26, 1867, and from earliest memories associated with the then frontier environment of Mendocino county, Mr. Handy is familiar with agricultural and commercial conditions in this portion of the state. Particularly has it been his privilege to study titles and records, and his intelligent grasp of every department of conveyancing enables him now to render most efficient service as a partner in the firm of Connolly & Handy, owners of the Ukiah Guarantee Abstract and Title Company. Under the present able management the business has increased. Although the partnership is recent, dating from 1912, already the firm has established a place of its own in the business life of city and county, and a continued development may be predicted for the future.

When about three years of age Percy W. Handy was brought to Mendocino county by his parents. The sketch of his father, Philo Handy, will be found elsewhere in this volume. When ready to enter school he was sent to the country school in Round valley. Later he had the privilege of attending the high school at Santa Clara, this state, and still later he was a student in the San Jose Business College. Upon returning to Mendocino county he engaged as a bookkeeper in a general store at Covelo. Coming to Ukiah in 1899 he entered into partnership with Messrs. Smith and Donohoe, under the name of Smith, Donohoe & Co., in the abstract and title business in all of its details. For six years he was identified with the business and when it was sold to Mr. Anderson he continued with the new owner for two years. During 1908 he was appointed deputy postmaster of Ukiah and for three years he held a clerical position in that office, but since 1912 he has devoted himself exclusively to the abstract business in partnership with P. Connolly. In early life he was engaged in the cattle business in the Round valley, having his brother Fred as a partner, but since coming to Ukiah he has relinquished his ranch interests. By his marriage to Miss Alice Rea, a native of Mendocino county, he has two children, Dorothy and Marion. Mrs. Handy is the daughter of Joseph N. Rea, the cashier of the Mendocino Bank of Commerce of Mendocino. Fraternaly Mr. Handy was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., is a member of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., and also of the Maccabees.

PHILO HANDY.—The veteran of the Civil war and pioneer of Mendocino county whose name introduces this article claims Ohio as his native commonwealth. Born in Lake county December 3, 1841, his early life passed uneventfully at the old Ohio homestead and nothing of especial interest individualized his history until the opening of the Civil war, when he went to the front as a private in the Union army. Being in Illinois at the time, April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and with this regiment he endured all the perils of war and the discomforts of camp life and forced marches. He was first wounded at the battle of Shiloh in 1862 and was seriously wounded in the battle of Hatchie River, Tenn., in 1863. Finally physical disability obliged him to accept an honorable discharge from the army. After he had regained his health he came to California in 1864. For a time he made his home in Eldorado county, where he engaged in the lumber business for four years, after which he engaged in fruit growing in

Santa Clara county. About 1869 he became a pioneer stock-raiser in Round valley, where in time he established a large flock of sheep.

With all of his activities Mr. Handy has found time to take a prominent part in local affairs. For a number of years he served as superintendent of the Round Valley Indian reservation. During 1887 he was elected assemblyman to the California state legislature and his service proved helpful to the district. The discovery of gold in the Klondike allured him to Alaska in 1897, after which he remained for a considerable period around or in Dawson, returning to Mendocino county in 1901. The year after his return to Ukiah he was appointed postmaster and filled the position with the greatest efficiency, for two terms, since which time he has been retained as assistant postmaster. As under-sheriff he gave the county capable service for some years, nor was he less capable and trustworthy in the capacity of deputy United States marshal. For years he has been connected actively with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masons. His family comprises five children, namely: Fred Steward, at the Mendocino State Hospital; Percy W., abstractor, of Ukiah; Ada, Mrs. Ernest Wheeler, of Porto Rico; Florence, of San Francisco; and Hazel, Mrs. Melone, of Santa Rosa.

OTTO HENNING SEAHOLM.—No better citizens can be found anywhere than those contributed by the Scandinavian peninsula, and Mendocino county has been fortunate in this regard, for a considerable number of the population here are natives of that section of Europe. Mr. Seaholm was born in Ovedskloster, Malmohuslan, Sweden, January 10, 1868, the son of William and Magdalena (Anderson) Seaholm. The father, who was superintendent of large lumber interests in his home town in Sweden, died there in 1908, and his wife is still living in Linkopingen at the age of eighty-one years. Seven children were born to these parents, and six of them are living. The fourth in order of birth in the family was Otto H., who was given good school advantages, not only attending the grammar school near his home, but also graduating from the high school in Lund. It had been his intention to prepare for the medical profession and he had made some headway in his studies along this line, but finally abandoned the idea and instead turned his attention to military affairs, altogether serving four years in the Swedish army in the Light Horse Artillery. At the end of this time he was honorably discharged as a non-commissioned officer.

Following his army experience Mr. Seaholm set out for America in 1893, landing at Ontario, Canada, where he passed one year, having secured employment as a traveling salesman. The next year he went to Chicago, Ill., there being interested in the insurance business as the representative of the New York Life Insurance Company. One year in the middle west sufficed, however, and in the year 1895 we find Mr. Seaholm in San Francisco, where for three years he was employed as bookkeeper and accountant for Schutz Park, after which he was inspector with the Equitable Gas Company for two years. He then opened a store for the sale of Welsbach lights, an undertaking that he conducted successfully for two years. Disposing of his interests in San Francisco at the end of that time he came to Fort Bragg in 1902, since which time he has been interested in the lumber business in the employ of the Union Lumber Company. First employed in the mills and later in the yards, in 1907 he became steward and was given charge of the commissary department for all of the lumber and railroad camps for the company, a position for which he has proved himself fully capable.

In San Francisco Mr. Seaholm was married to Miss Nanna Berglund, who like himself is a native of Sweden. Three children were born of this marriage, Lillian, Olga and William, and the family make their home on Brandon way, the residence having been erected by Mr. Seaholm. Since coming to this city Mr. Seaholm was made a Mason in Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., of which he served as master in 1910. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World. In the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member, he serves as an elder, and as a strong temperance advocate his voice is often heard in protest against the use and sale of intoxicating liquors. Progressive and enterprising, Mr. Seaholm is interested in everything that tends to uplift and benefit his fellow-citizens, and all respect him for his splendid example as a substantial citizen.

EUGENE W. ROSE.—A brief review of the various interests which Mr. Rose handles so successfully would be enough to prove that he has the energetic temperament from which much may be expected. More complete knowledge of the numerous branches of business in which his activity has found an outlet show that he is the kind of man who "does things," attending thoroughly to all his enterprises, which give evidence in their thriving condition of his able management and unremitting care. He is a resident of Lower Lake, and his ranch and stock interests are in that section of Lake county. The well known Palmer ranch of eight hundred acres, at the head of Morgan valley, is the principal property operated by him, though the total acreage under his care is over twice that much, including as it does his own tract of one hundred and sixty acres, his wife's ranch of two hundred acres, and a tract of six hundred and forty acres which he rents from Mr. Getz. Mrs. Rose owns a quarter interest in the Palmer ranch.

Mr. Rose is a native son, born August 8, 1864, in Napa county, where his parents settled early in the '50s. John R. Rose, his father, was born in the state of Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Franklin, was a native of Missouri, and they were married in the latter state. It was not long afterward that the young couple came overland to California to try their fortune in the land of golden promise, and they made the long trip by ox team. They made their home in Napa county, where their large family of children, three sons and six daughters, was born, and there they continued to reside until the year 1886, when they moved north into Lake county. The mother still survives, at the age of seventy-eight years, making her home in Lower Lake.

Napa county was Eugene W. Rose's home throughout his youth and early manhood, and he has been familiar with the stock business all his life, having been trained to the work from boyhood. Farming and teaming, in fact any kind of honorable occupation, also widened his early experiences, all of which he has found valuable in the various undertakings of his mature years. He moved with the family to Lake county in 1886 and has resided here continuously since, and he established his home in Lower Lake eleven years ago. His interests have expanded steadily, and he has proved himself capable of keeping them well in hand, managing the eighteen hundred acres under his supervision with skill and understanding. He is quite extensively engaged in the cattle business, keeping fifty head of stock, and for the last few years has been buying stock for the Simpson Brothers, of Calistoga, Cal., in his native county. Carrying on agricultural operations on an extensive scale, he also combines teaming with his other activities, making the different

branches of his business work together profitably and to their common advantage. Straightforward and without pretense, he is a man who wins confidence and retains it, and his dealings in all the relations of life have been such as to gain him a high place in the regard of all who have known him. He is a member of Lower Lake Parlor No. 159, N. S. G. W., and has been honored with election to the presidency of that body. Without taking any active part in politics he has maintained an interest in the success of the Democratic party, which he supports at the polls.

Mrs. Rose belongs to one of the old pioneer families of the Morgan valley, her father, Jasper V. Palmer, having settled there in 1870. At that time he had been a resident of California for a number of years. He was a native of Steuben county, New York, born September 29, 1836, and lived in Illinois before he came out to California, making the trip in 1854 in a "prairie schooner." He arrived here in October. Mr. Palmer made a trip back to his old home in Illinois in 1860, again crossing the plains. In the year 1870 he settled in Lake county, upon the beautifully located and well watered tract of eight hundred acres now widely known as a fertile and valuable property, and upon which he made many improvements during his industrious life. All of this estate is still owned by his heirs. There is a watering trough in front of the house to which the supply is piped from a never-failing spring of soft pure water near by, and this has been a favorite watering place for travelers through Morgan valley for years, being quite famous in the locality. On October 22, 1859, Mr. Palmer married Deborah Wing, like himself from New York state, and of the six children born to them Eddie and Jasper are deceased. The survivors are Carrie, Alice, Frances and Nettie. The father died in 1909, aged seventy-four; the mother December 13, 1897, at the age of sixty-four.

Mr. Rose married Nettie Palmer in Lakeport October 8, 1894, and their only child, Deborah, is now the wife of Craig Knauer, of Lower Lake, the proprietor of a garage in that town; Mr. and Mrs. Knauer have two children, Cleta and Harvey Eugene. Mrs. Rose is a member of Laguna Parlor, N. D. G. W.

BENJAMIN DEWELL.—The first settlement at what is now Upper Lake, Lake county, was made by Benjamin Dewell and his wife, and the latter still survives to tell the tale of their early struggles and triumphs. Mr. and Mrs. Dewell were the first permanent white settlers in Lake county, and they had been in California a number of years prior to their removal hither, having come from Missouri in the same train across the plains in 1845. The story of that emigration and of the experiences of the party during the subsequent troubles arising out of the Mexican war situation is related in the sketch of Mrs. Celia H. Dewell, widow of Benjamin Dewell.

The late Benjamin Dewell was born October 27, 1823, in Ohio, and moved to Indiana with his parents in 1840, residing there until he came out to California in 1845. He crossed the plains with quite a large company, which included Mr. and Mrs. William Bell Elliott and their family, one of the daughters being Celia H. Elliott, whom Mr. Dewell married a few years later. Arriving in the Napa valley in October, 1845, Mr. Dewell spent the succeeding winter near where Calistoga is now located, and in the spring of 1846 went to Sonoma. He was one of the famous "Bear Flag party" which made and raised the "Bear Flag" at Old Sonoma June 14, 1846, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elliott, furnishing part of the cloth from which the flag was

made. After that incident Mr. Dewell was one of those who joined Fremont's command, and in the fall of 1846 they were ordered to the southern part of the state. Upon their arrival at Los Angeles they found a treaty had been entered into and the war was over, Mr. Dewell returning to Sonoma. In the spring of 1847 he settled in the Guilicos valley, where he followed farming and stock raising until his removal to Lake county, in May, 1854. Meantime, on May 5, 1850, he was married at Santa Rosa to Celia H. Elliott, and they journeyed to their new home with about twenty-two head of horses and one hundred cattle. At that time they had no definite plans about making a permanent location. They made their home on a tract of one hundred and sixty acres just north of the present village of Upper Lake, and their children still own part of this property, Samuel M. Dewell having ten acres of it and his sister Lottie fifty acres, while ninety more belong to Mrs. Dewell, who resides there. On this place Benjamin Dewell passed the remainder of his long life, following farming and stock raising until his retirement. His death occurred in 1903. In 1870 a piece of the land was sold to Mr. McCray—not part of Mr. Dewell's original one hundred and sixty acres, but some which he had purchased subsequently—on which the village of Upper Lake was platted. Though he had no desire for the influence and prominence of political position, Mr. Dewell took a very active part in laying the foundations of local government on a good basis and in securing for the community all proper advantages, encouraged progressive movements of all kinds, and gave an impetus to all local affairs of importance which will continue to be felt for many years. Personally he was well liked, his quick sympathy and broad-mindedness winning the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. Though he and his wife were never church members they helped to build all the churches in Upper Lake and could be counted upon to aid all other good works.

We have the following record of the eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Dewell: Sarah and Jane died in infancy; Samuel Madison is mentioned in the following sketch; Orlena, wife of Samuel Jones, a farmer of Clover creek, Lake county, has three children, Benjamin, Celia and Ruby; Luella, twin of Orlena, is the wife of Frank McClure, a resident of Lake county, and has one child, Elmer; Elmer E., lives at home; May became the wife of Herbert Carter, a rancher near Upper Lake, on the Bartlett Springs road, and died leaving two children, Alton and Wells, both of whom reside with their grandmother, Mrs. Celia H. Dewell; Lottie, lives at home; John K., is now engaged in operating the ranch for his mother; Charles W., a carpenter and builder, residing at Kelseyville, Lake county, married Miss Grace Thompson, of Big valley, and has one child, Benjamin; and Irene, also lives at home.

SAMUEL MADISON DEWELL.—The eldest son of Benjamin Dewell, our subject was born October 19, 1857, on the old Dewell homestead place, which adjoins his present property. He grew up there, and obtained his education in the local public schools. As there was plenty of work at home he began early, plowing and driving when a mere boy, and learning the details of farming so that he was a real help to his father. When twenty years old he began to run sheep for himself on Snow mountain, and did very well, having a drove of three hundred. After four years there he sold out and went up to Washington territory, where he remained one winter, on his return making his first purchase of land, ten acres of his father's original

tract. Since then he has added to it until he now owns one hundred and ten acres, located in the West Upper Lake precinct, which he devotes to general farming, fruit growing and stock raising, combining the various branches of agriculture very profitably. For some time he was engaged in the dairy business, in which he met with notable success, but after getting his land paid for he returned to the sheep business, and he now has four hundred head of grade Shropshires. He is improving his flock steadily, and intends to get full-blooded Shropshires. Mr. Dewell has a high reputation, not only for honor in all his business relations, but also for those sterling personal qualities which have come to be considered synonymous with the name he bears. His work and worth entitle him to the highest respect. While his time has been given mainly to business, and he has taken no direct part in public affairs, his support and sympathy long went to the Republican party; he is now a Socialist in his ideas, and like his honored parents he gives his influence and aid to every beneficial movement set on foot in his community. The present Mrs. Dewell bore the maiden name of Margaret Gillespie. A native of Humboldt county, Cal., she is a woman of intelligence and fine character, a competent housekeeper, and has assisted her husband materially in the conduct of his affairs. By a former marriage to Miss Ida Richardson, Mr. Dewell has a daughter, Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Carroll Dimmick, of Oakland.

FRANK FREDERICK AULIN.—A native of California and of Mendocino county, where he has spent his entire life, Frank Frederick Aulin is today one of the splendid young business men of this county, and in Fort Bragg, where he makes his home, and where he has been known from his early childhood, he is accredited as one of the most reliable and trustworthy of men. He is descended from one of the old pioneer families of the state, and his father before him was highly esteemed and respected in Fort Bragg, where he was in business for many years.

Mr. Aulin was born at Albion, Mendocino county, May 9, 1885. His earliest recollections, however, are of Fort Bragg, where his parents removed while he was yet a babe. His father was Charles Aulin, a native of Finland, born in Raumo, where he lived until he was thirteen years of age, when he went to sea. For many years he followed the fortunes of the sailor, sailing all over the globe and visiting most of the great ports of the world. He rose in his chosen occupation, and for a time occupied the berth of second mate. After he left the sea he resided for several years in Australia, and it was in 1882 that he finally came to California. He located at Albion, where he was employed as a carpenter under James Britt in the lumber mills. In 1884 he was married to Miss Margaret M. Anundi, in San Francisco. Mrs. Aulin was a native of Vardo, Norway, and had also come to San Francisco in 1882. After their marriage they settled at Albion, and in 1886 removed to Mendocino City and engaged in the hotel business. It was in 1887 that they finally located at Fort Bragg. Here they purchased the corner of Redwood and Franklin streets and erected a hotel, which for fifteen years they conducted under the name of the Finland Hotel. It was then sold to the present proprietor and the name changed to the Pioneer Hotel, by which it is at present known. Mr. Aulin then purchased a farm on Ten Mile river and engaged in farming until his death, which occurred August 7, 1906. He was well and favorably known in his community, and was a member of the local Red Men and also of the Kale Vala Brotherhood. Mrs. Aulin, who passed away Sep-

tember 6, 1910, was the mother of four children, of whom the present citizen of Fort Bragg is the eldest. Of these the second son, Oscar Charles, died at the age of seventeen months; Benjamin died May 6, 1910, and the youngest son, Edward, has just completed a course in stock-raising and dairying at the State Agricultural College at Davis.

The boyhood days of Frank Frederick Aulin were spent at Fort Bragg, where he received his education in the public schools, graduating with honor from both the grammar grades and the high school. After completing his education he was associated with his father in the management of the home farm on Ten Mile river up to the time of the latter's death, in 1906. For a year thereafter the son continued to conduct the farm, but at that time he sold it and returned to Fort Bragg. Valuable property at the corner of Redwood and Franklin streets, a part of the original tract purchased by his father many years ago, was still in the family possession, and this he commenced to improve. He erected a handsome modern structure, 100x65 feet, and three stories in height. The ground floor consists of four stores, three of which are leased, the fourth being occupied by Mr. Aulin himself, where he conducts a prosperous cigar store and billiard hall.

The marriage of Mr. Aulin took place in Fort Bragg June 24, 1911, uniting him with Miss Adele Riukka, a native of Finland. She has borne her husband one child, a son, Donald Frederick.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Aulin are known to a wide circle of friends in Fort Bragg and vicinity, where they are popular. Mr. Aulin is a prominent member of Alden Glen Parlor No. 200, N. S. G. W., of which he is past president. He is also a member of Santana Tribe No. 60, of the Red Men, and of the Woodmen of the World.

HAROLD HALL McKINNEY.—The present age is one of scientific investigation, and particularly has this become true in the domain of agriculture, where the haphazard work of the past is being superseded by intelligent study of soil conditions and the adaptability of specific crops to local environment. Scientific researches respecting soil, climate and water have engrossed the attention of Harold H. McKinney, manager of Hazeldale farm, which in October, 1910, was purchased by Philip E. McKinney, of Salt Lake City. A native of the state of New York, Philip E. McKinney became an expert accountant in Cherryvale, Kan., where he was also in the real estate business. Later he located in Salt Lake City, where he is secretary and treasurer of the Salt Lake City Brewing Company. Becoming interested in the possibilities of Mendocino county, Cal., he became the financial head of Hazeldale farm, although he has never lived on it himself, but deposes to Harold H. McKinney the entire management of the land, the study of soil conditions and the work of experimentation conducted with a view to ascertaining the most profitable products to be raised on this and similar tracts of bench land. Apparently a task of the greatest difficulty was assumed when an endeavor was made to build up the forty-acre tract of farming land north of Ukiah, which probably for years prior to the purchase in 1910 had been producing grain hay. There had been no rotation of crops to restore elements removed from the soil by the one-crop system. The entire tendency of the cultivation of the bench land had been to rob it of all nutritive elements. Finally the people of the neighborhood decided that the land was worthless and not capable of paying taxes. Under the old system of soil management this was in a measure a well-grounded idea.

With the coming to Hazeldale farm of Harold H. McKinney, who was born at Cherryvale, Kan., February 2, 1889, accompanied his parents in childhood to Salt Lake City, Utah, and received a thorough education, graduating from the Winona College of Agriculture at Winona Lake, Ind., the scientific investigation of bench land soil began. One year was spent in experimental work on the land. A careful study of conditions was made. If there was not enough rain to mature crops without irrigation, could moisture be retained in the soil to last through the long, dry and hot summer and what system of tillage would best conserve the moisture until the season of the autumn rains? One of his first-considered problems was that of finding the crop best adapted to the soil. He found that deep-rooted crops, such as trees and vines, planted sufficiently far apart so that they could be cultivated, proved best adapted to the soil. Many of the pioneers, experimenting to find a profitable crop, had been impressed with the fine quality of the Bartlett pear, and Mr. McKinney has proved by experimentation that for worn-out, hungry soil this fruit is the most practical, besides having the added advantage of blooming late and thus escaping the spring frosts. For this reason he has planted twenty-two acres in pears. In addition he has a vineyard of four acres and five acres in peaches and Franquett walnuts. In the course of his experiments one acre was planted to shallow-rooted crops for intensive cultivation. For this purpose beets, corn and potatoes were used. There was no irrigation on any part of the farm. The orchard made the best showing, because the trees being deep rooted had access to more moisture, and being planted twenty feet apart made possible the most intense cultivation. The corn came second, beets third and potatoes fourth, and corn gave the added advantage of building up the soil rather than depleting it.

Under all conditions it has therefore been shown that fruit is the best crop for worn-out bench land. The deep roots of the trees find a new feeding ground that had never been reached before, because shallow-rooted crops were the only ones ever planted. In the particular variety of fruit nothing surpasses the Bartlett pear, which experiments from the climatic and soil standpoints have shown to be unsurpassed for the locality. By conservation of moisture and intense cultivation it has been shown that moisture can be maintained to within two inches of the surface up to the fall rainy season. When the question of the crop is decided, the next problem for the scientific investigator is that of plant food. Experiment proves that the soil is in poor physical as well as in poor plant food condition. The greatest need of the soil is organic matter. To supply this lack a good cover crop is essential, the same to be turned under to supply organic matter for plant food, also to better the physical condition of the soil. Experimenting was done by Mr. McKinney to find a good cover crop and a satisfactory method of growing the same. Under ordinary conditions rye drilled into the moist soil of the orchard during the latter part of September and plowed under in March, when it reaches from four to six feet in height, has given the best results. The moisture in the cultivated soil germinates the rye and gives it a start before winter. With the coming of the rains the green shoots spring up and there is a good growth of the rye to be turned under. This is done every year. Occasionally some commercial fertilizer is used to balance the food supply.

These have been the first experiments in the locality to prove the usefulness of bench land under new methods of soil management. Previously it was held that the bench land was useless without irrigation, but this theory

has been disproved, as experiment shows that the prime requisite of the soil is plant food. Cultivation will supply all of the water necessary. Irrigation water is not at hand. To turn the vast bench lands into profitable farms other methods than irrigation must be adopted. Cultivation must and will take the place of irrigation. All experiments made by Mr. McKinney took economy into consideration. They also considered crops that would increase the value of the land in the shortest time and bring in the greatest returns during the period of a lifetime. By these experiments it has been shown conclusively that at least three thousand acres of so-called worthless land may be turned to profit if proper methods of soil management are inaugurated. The adoption of such progressive measures in scientific agriculture will mark the turning point of this vicinity toward a higher prosperity and more permanent success.

Mr. McKinney was married in Danville, Ill., in January, 1911, being united with Miss Pansy Hiatt, who was born in Rigdon, Grant county, Ind., and who was private secretary and registrar of Winona (Ind.) College.

EDWARD PERCY SAILOR.—One of the notably successful young ranchmen in the East Upper Lake precinct of Lake county, Mr. Sailor has a valuable property adjoining Upper Lake on the southeast, and has made his home on that place since 1909. Before he turned his attention exclusively to agricultural work, he had made a reputation for solid worth as a business man, and the experience he gained as a merchant handling and dealing in various products has been of great service to him in his present occupation. Combined with sound business sense he has a capacity for continued industry which would produce results under any circumstances. Gradually he is extending his operations and turning his energies into different lines of agriculture, and he has prospects of converting his tract of one hundred and one acres into one of the most thoroughly cultivated ranches in his neighborhood. Born in Scotts valley, Lake county, on the ranch where his father, Lafayette Sailor, has lived for the last thirty-five years, he is a son of one of the leading farmers in that section. His father has prospered by intelligent and well directed labor, and he is a most respected citizen, deservedly honored in the locality where so many years of his life have been spent. He is a devout Christian, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Lakeport. Of his family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, E. P. Sailor is the second son and fourth child.

Edward P. Sailor was born May 15, 1881, and grew up on the Sailor ranch, meantime attending public school in Scotts valley. Later he entered the Lakeport academy, and then took a course at Sweet's business college, in Santa Rosa, from which school he was graduated in 1900. He soon thereafter bought the grocery store of R. E. Hendricks at Lakeport, and for three years conducted a grocery and bakery business by himself, at the end of that time selling a half interest to J. B. Levensaler, who about one year afterward bought the other half of the business, which he still conducts. Mr. Sailor then purchased the general store of Morrison & Howe, at Upper Lake, where he did a large general mercantile business for about two years, until he traded the store for his ranch just southeast of Upper Lake. He has lived there since 1909. Even in the few years he has owned and occupied the place he has been actively engaged in improving it, and in the year 1913 he planted nine acres in Bartlett pear trees. Most of the land, however, he uses for raising alfalfa, cutting three crops a year and usually putting up about two

hundred tons of hay annually, having enough to fatten seventy head of cattle for the market and to keep his young stock, cows, etc., over the winter. He has become quite extensively engaged in the raising of beef cattle, usually keeping about one hundred and twenty-five head, and he rents eight hundred acres from the Yolo Water & Power Company for pasture. His expanding interests require constant watchfulness and close management, but he has shown himself fitted for wise planning and able to put his ideas into practice, and his varied undertakings are thriving under a careful guiding hand. Personally he has a reputation for good motives and principles which makes him favorably known to all who have had dealings with him.

Mr. Sailor was married at Lakeport, in 1904, to Miss Lulu Kennedy, whose father, Romulus R. Kennedy, now ninety-four years old, is one of the oldest settlers in Lake county, having made his home here for fifty years. As the pioneer carpenter and builder in this section he aided materially in the development of Lakeport, where in his day he did most of the building. Mr. and Mrs. Sailor have one child, Edwena. They are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Upper Lake, and he is one of the devoted workers in the congregation, serving as one of the board of stewards and as trustee. His early church home was at Lakeport, where he attended Sunday school for sixteen years in boyhood and youth. Mr. Sailor is an Odd Fellow, belonging to Lodge No. 241, at Upper Lake. His political support is given to the Republican party.

HOWARD BISHOP.—Coming to California in 1885, when he was a youth of but eighteen years, Howard Bishop has since that time made his home in Mendocino county. He is at present one of the best known dairy farmers in the county, and owns and operates the largest dairy in this section of the state. His business is the fruit of his own industry and business ability, and is one of the most profitable on the coast. He owns a splendid ranch of some three hundred and sixty-five acres, and in addition leases extensive acreage adjoining, on which he is engaged in stock-raising and farming.

Mr. Bishop is a native of Nova Scotia, Canada, having been born at Kentville, Kings county, May 18, 1867. His father was Samuel Bishop, also a native of Kings county, and of English descent. His mother was Lovina (Woods) Bishop, a native of the same county, and of old New England stock. His father was a blacksmith, and was in business in Kentville for many years. There were nine children in the family, of whom the present honored citizen of Mendocino county was the third youngest. He was reared in Kentville, where he received his early education in the public schools. In 1883 he came to the United States, going to Boston, Mass., where he was in the employ of a physician for two years. In 1885 he came to California, locating in Mendocino county, where he secured employment on a dairy farm. The hours were long and the work hard, but he continued here until 1891, when he rented a ranch, stocked it with cows and engaged in the dairy business for himself. In a short time he had a herd of forty milch cows and was prospering.

At the time of the gold rush to the Klondyke Mr. Bishop went to Alaska, going in over the Chilkoot pass, to Dawson. He packed two tons of provisions over the pass to the Yukon, then whip-sawed lumber, made boats and shot the White Horse rapids. For a number of years he prospected on the various creeks, but they were already staked for miles in every direction. One hundred and twenty-five miles up the Stewart river he obtained color, but did not make any large strikes. In the fall he sold his provisions and returned to

San Francisco, over the Chilkoot pass. While on the Stewart river he and three others cut logs and rafted them down to Dawson, making two trips. The work was hard and extremely dangerous, and the men met many perils and narrow escapes from fatal accidents. But the work was profitable, and in this manner Mr. Bishop made the trip in worth while.

Beginning again in the dairy business after the Alaska trip, Mr. Bishop later went to Sonoma county, where with a partner he rented five thousand acres of land, stocked it with some nine hundred head of cattle, including two hundred head of milch cows, and for four years conducted the enterprise with most successful results. At the end of that time the partnership was dissolved, and the interests disposed of, and Mr. Bishop again returned to Mendocino county, locating on his present property near Bridgeport. This is a ranch of three hundred sixty-five acres fronting on the Pacific, which he purchased. In addition to this he leases eight hundred acres adjoining, and on this immense tract he is engaged in raising grain and hay, oats, barley, beets, carrots, peas, corn and potatoes. This variety of crop gives him green feed for his cows the year around, and adds materially to his dairy profits. His herd of milch cows numbers at present about eighty, all high-grade Jersey and Durham stock. He also raises Percheron horses and Berkshire hogs.

Since his purchase of this property Mr. Bishop has improved it very appreciably, and now has one of the finest places in the community. He has erected several large barns of strictly modern type, and has improved the residence, adding modern comforts and conveniences.

The marriage of Mr. Bishop occurred in Point Arena in April, 1891, uniting him with Miss Rose Hitchcock, a native of Point Arena. She is the daughter of Isaac Hitchcock, a native of Missouri and a pioneer of California, who crossed the plains in an early day and located in Mendocino county in 1864. Her mother was Susan (Hopper) Hitchcock, also a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have become the parents of eight children, five daughters and three sons, all of whom are well and favorably known in Mendocino county, where they were born and where they have received their education. They are: Della, Earl, Clifford, Leona, Ruby, Howard, Pearl and Hazel.

Aside from his business interests Mr. Bishop is keenly interested in the general affairs of the community. He has served as a school trustee in his district at various times, and is always interested in the cause of education. In politics he is a Republican, and while never actively engaged in the affairs of his party, he is well informed and an independent thinker. Several months ago he took the contract for the construction of the Malaposa grade, which contract had been refused by several who were afraid to undertake the work. The grade consists of only one hundred seventy rods, but is very heavy, with a high embankment. There were three slides, and it required the work of nine men for five months to complete the contract. During this time they used sixteen horses and the best of machinery at all times.

WILLIAM O. RUDDICK.—As a business man of Upper Lake and deputy sheriff of Lake county for several years Mr. Ruddick has established a wide acquaintance in his locality, and he is one of the popular citizens of his town, where he has made his home since his return from service in the Spanish-American war. He is a native of Jackson county, Ind., born July 4, 1873, and came with his parents to Ukiah, Mendocino county, Cal., in the

year 1884, the family moving to Healdsburg, this state, in 1886. There he continued to live until 1896, then coming to Middletown, Lake county, for a year. In 1897 he returned to Healdsburg. In April, 1898, when the Spanish-American war broke out, he enlisted, joining Company M, Fourteenth United States Infantry (regular army), under general order No. 40. They drilled at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, until July 14th, when they sailed for Manila, Philippine Islands, via Honolulu. Mr. Ruddick was in General Ovenshine's division, and toward the close of his service under General Lawton. He took part in six important operations: The engagement at Blockhouse No. 14, where the company lost twenty-three killed and fourteen wounded, Captain Patten, the company commander, being among those who gave up their lives; two engagements at San Pedro Macati; Sputa River; San Francisco Melbourne; and a running fight in the desert. In the latter ten thousand men started across the desert, but only seven thousand finished the journey, the other three thousand falling exhausted on the way. Mr. Ruddick fell unconscious and remained in that state three hours, but was rescued by the hospital corps. He received his honorable discharge at Manila, as quartermaster sergeant, and came home by way of Hong Kong, China, and Yokohama, Japan; at Tokio he had the opportunity of attending dress parade and saw the flower of the Japanese infantry. Arriving at San Francisco in September, 1900, he came to Upper Lake, Lake county, to visit an uncle and aunt then living here, Mr. and Mrs. William Buck, and he has resided here up to the present time.

Mr. Ruddick went to work in the Upper Lake cheese factory, and soon acquired so familiar a knowledge of the business that he ran the factory for the Upper Lake Cheese and Dairy Company for some time, eventually taking charge of it on his own account. He operated it as owner for three years, at the end of that period selling his interest. He was then appointed deputy sheriff under George Kemp, and has continued to serve his fellow citizens in that capacity since, having been reappointed under the present sheriff, Lyon Fraser. His retention in office is sufficient evidence of the satisfaction his work has given both to his superiors and to the people generally.

Besides attending to his official duties Mr. Ruddick has carried on business in Upper Lake, having a finely equipped pool and billiard hall, which he has popularized by his efficient and orderly management. He is active in local political circles, working in the interest of the Republican party. In 1905 Mr. Ruddick married Miss Lida E. Robinson, daughter of the late Jesse B. Robinson, Sr., of Lake county, a pioneer of this region and one time supervisor. The Robinsons are mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Ruddick has many friends in Upper Lake, and the home there which she and her husband own and occupy is one of the most beautiful residences in the town.

IRA ORDWAY.—With the year 1876 the Ordway family became represented in California, for at that time P. D. Ordway, a native of Vermont, came to the west in search of a suitable location and after a temporary sojourn in Santa Clara valley settled permanently in Santa Cruz county. There his son, Ira, was born in 1879, and there he received a public-school education. When fourteen years of age he began to ride the range as a cowboy in the employ of his older brothers. In a short time he became so familiar with the cattle business that he was able to buy and sell with judgment and profit. His first interests in that line of business were with his brothers, Adolph and Edward.

In order to select his stock with care and to make the best bargains possible, he frequently was called into Southern California and the San Joaquin, Sacramento, Salinas and Santa Clara valleys, as well as into different portions of the northern coast counties. Such widely extended travels gave him a thorough knowledge of the state and its resources, as well as qualifying him to judge stock with accuracy and skill. Indeed, it is said that his judgment of stock of all kinds is seldom at fault.

As early as 1898 Mr. Ordway brought cattle from the dry country into Mendocino county, where he and his brothers found pasture and water in abundance. During 1902 they shipped from Ferndale into the Sacramento valley. His brother, Adolph, is now engaged in the cattle business for himself, with headquarters at Newman, Stanislaus county, while Edward, now located at Fort Bragg, is a partner of Ira, who makes his home in Willits. The latter in 1906 entered the employ of the Noyo Land and Cattle Company at Fort Bragg, and has continued with the same concern up to the present time, although in addition he buys and sells hogs in partnership with his brother, Edward. The two brothers incorporated the Little Lake Meat Company with Edward as president and Ira as manager, and the younger brother actively superintended the market at Willits until his other affairs began to require all of his attention, since which time he has given the market only a general supervision.

The marriage of Ira Ordway was solemnized at Salinas, this state, January 22, 1906, and united him with Miss Ethel Seelye, a native of Santa Cruz county and a daughter of John Seelye, who in the early days came from Maine to the Pacific coast, settling in Santa Cruz county. Excellent educational advantages were enjoyed by Mrs. Ordway in her girlhood. From early childhood she has been a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Since receiving the franchise she has joined with her husband in giving allegiance to Republican principles of the progressive type. Their family numbers four children, Anna, Kent, Lila and Oliver. Of a pleasing personality, Mr. Ordway is popular in the Woodmen of the World and has been active in the local camp of the order. From boyhood he has given himself wholly to one line of work, and, being quick, energetic and efficient, he has gained a knowledge of the cattle and hog business probably surpassed by few men in the county.

HENRY SOLON LOVELL.—Among the emigrants that came to California during the eventful decade of the '50s there was a family from Indiana, who crossed the Isthmus of Panama in 1852 and came on to San Francisco, bringing with them a son, Henry S., whose birth had occurred in Indianapolis June 24, 1849. The parents settled in Auburn, Placer county, where the son was sent to the grammar school and for one year to the high school. As early as 1862 he came to Mendocino county for the first time, and being a skilled rider earned a livelihood by acting as vaquero in the mountains near Round valley. In the management of pack-trains he became efficient, and he was also skilled in driving teams over the dangerous mountain roads. On many of his mountain trips he has lassoed brown bear, and one time caught a grizzly bear. During 1870 he helped to move the last soldiers from Fort Bragg. While he had been working with pack-trains and on ranches a romance had entered into his own life while yet he was a mere lad. He had fallen in love with a pretty young California girl, Sarah Elizabeth Bigley, who was born in Eldorado county December 29, 1852. When he

was scarcely seventeen and she was still less than fourteen they eloped and were married at Stringtown June 18, 1866, returning to announce their union to a surprised circle of relatives and friends.

When Mr. Lovell purchased a mountain ranch and engaged in raising stock the fact that he had been efficient in the care of stock from boyhood aided him in getting a start, and his industry was also a factor in final success. During 1893 he sold his stock range in the mountains and embarked in agriculture on a smaller scale in Round valley, where besides farming he takes contracts for the building of houses and also carries on an undertaking business. A neighbor died in 1875 and he was called on to make a coffin. Though without experience in such work he was so prompt and so capable that the idea was suggested to him of engaging in the business, and this he consented to do, there being no undertaker in the valley. From young manhood he has been active in politics as a Democrat. Frequently he has been chosen to some local office, such as road overseer and deputy sheriff, and these positions he has filled with the efficiency of a man deeply interested in promoting the growth of the valley. Fraternally he is a blue lodge Mason. His family has numbered ten children, but Harry, Walter and Sylvia are deceased. The seven now living are Clara, Frank, Angela, Maude, Margaret, William and Charles.

JESSE B. ROBINSON.—Among the descendants of "forty-niners" whose names will be honored as long as California is properly grateful to the early citizens who bore their share in the events of those historic days the Robinsons, of Lake county, are well known. There was a time when Jesse B. Robinson, Sr., was known to every resident of Lake county, and to many more throughout this section of the state. His public services, his association with various local interests as a business man, his capability, all combined to make him widely known, and he was universally popular, possessing an admirable personality which attracted and held friendship wherever he went. His early life was spent in Missouri, where he was born October 24, 1824. When twenty-one years old he began to learn the trade of tanner and currier in Sainte Genevieve county, that state, and after an apprenticeship of eighteen months had so far mastered the work that he was put in charge of the establishment, spending another eighteen months so engaged.

In March, 1849, Mr. Robinson started overland for California, crossing the plains with what was called the Missouri train, and arriving at Sacramento in September of that year engaged in hotelkeeping during the fall and winter. In the spring of 1850 he went to mining along the Feather and Yuba rivers, in the vicinity of Marysville, remaining there until the fall of 1851, at that time settling at Plumas, on the Feather river, where the boats stopped. For the next two and a half years he kept hotel at that place, and from that time until his removal to Lake county, in 1857, was interested in farming and stock. When his brother-in-law, Michael Gray, was elected sheriff of Yuba county, Mr. Robinson became under-sheriff, in which capacity he became very well acquainted. While in Plumas he also ran a large wood yard. By the time he decided to move from Yuba county he had become quite extensively engaged in the cattle business, and he brought about three hundred head up the Russian river into Potter valley, pasturing them on what is now known as Cow mountain, on the west shore of Blue lake. He was the first white man to run cattle on that mountain, which became quite appropriately known

as Cow mountain because of the great number of cows he had grazing there. His cattle were there for a year. Leaving his stock with the herders he made his way through the forest to Upper Lake, and once in a while he came across a squatter. He found a man by the name of Moore camped on the tract of four hundred acres, and Mr. Robinson asked him what he would take for the claim. His answer was "\$150." The price was agreed upon, and the money paid, Mr. Robinson stipulating, however, that the squatter remain on the land to hold it down for him until he could bring his family from Yuba county, which he knew would take probably three or four months. But when the Robinsons arrived Moore had gone. The land was there, and they proceeded to make a home, in due time proving up the claim. It is now included in the government property known as the Indian Rancho, between Upper Lake and Lakeport. Mr. Robinson improved his property, and continued to follow farming and stock raising throughout his active years, being very successful in his undertakings, and associated with other interests—the various enterprises set on foot as the county was opened up and developed. He was elected supervisor and held that office for twelve years, was vice-president of the Farmers' Savings Bank of Lakeport, and never disappointed his fellow men in any position of trust.

Mr. Robinson was married in Yuba county to Miss Eliza Ellen Piggott, a native of Ireland, who was brought to America in her infancy and came around the Horn to California when a little girl. She died on the old Robinson homestead in Lake county about twenty-five years ago, when fifty-seven years old, and Mr. Robinson survived her until 1905, passing away in his eighty-second year. Six children were born to them: Mary died in infancy. Thomas Bryant is at Crockett, in Contra Costa county, engaged at the sugar refinery. Emma F. is the wife of Dr. R. G. Reynolds, the veteran physician and surgeon at Upper Lake. John L. is mentioned at length in the following sketch. Lida Eliza is the wife of William O. Ruddick, of Upper Lake. Jesse B. is also represented in this history.

JOHN L. ROBINSON was born February 21, 1861, at his father's homestead down Clear lake, on what is now the Indian Rancho, and grew up there. At the time of his mother's death he was around thirty years old and married, and for a number of years thereafter he rented the old homestead, carrying on farming and stock raising. Then for four years he was in partnership with his brother Jesse in the meat business at Upper Lake, and when they sold the market bought the livery stable, in which he held his interest for one year. Selling that in 1903, he has since been in business as a contractor and builder. Among the buildings he has put up may be mentioned the residence of his brother Jesse at Upper Lake, the Jerome Mack Sleeper and Frank Howe residences, and the Methodist Episcopal parsonage, and he worked on the home of Van Buren Sleeper; some years ago he did work on the Upper Lake schoolhouse. At present he is giving all his time to the carpenter business. Mr. Robinson owns three acres just north of Upper Lake village, where he has built a splendid house and made numerous other improvements, converting it into a home which is a credit to the neighborhood and a matter of pride to the owner.

By his first marriage, to Miss Berdenia Tallman, of Upper Lake, Mr. Robinson had one child, who died, however, when only three months old. Mrs. Robinson passed away in 1893. In 1902 he married (second) Miss

Mildred McCullough, a native of Lake county, whose parents, Robert and Margaret (McClintock) McCullough, belong to early settled families of the county. To this marriage have been born two children, John Herald and Elva Florence. Mrs. Robinson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Lake and belongs to its Ladies' Aid Society. In political sentiment Mr. Robinson is a Republican, but in voting he aims to support good principles and men of principle rather than party.

JESSE B. ROBINSON was born March 23, 1874, in Upper Lake township, Lake county, at the north end of the lake, and grew to manhood there on the home ranch. His education was obtained in the local public schools and at A. J. Maxwell's private school. Various business concerns have engaged his attention since he began on his own account. For five years he conducted a meat market at Upper Lake in partnership with his brother John, for two years following was in the livery business, and then became associated with his brother in the carpenter business under the name of Robinson Brothers, who established a reputation as reliable builders. Among the houses he has helped to construct is the Dalzell Brown residence, located down the east shore of Clear lake. He is now assistant postmaster at Upper Lake, where his wife has been postmaster continuously for the last sixteen years, having received her first appointment January 1, 1898. Mrs. Robinson has the distinction of having held office longer than any other woman in the government employ in Lake county. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have given the most thorough satisfaction in their discharge of the duties of the office, which they carry on systematically, and their long experience enables them to handle the work expeditiously, the service being irreproachable. Mr. Robinson also gives considerable time to assisting his brother, who is the leading builder at Upper Lake. Fraternally he is a prominent member of Upper Lake Lodge No. 241, I. O. O. F., which he joined when twenty-one years old, and has passed all the chairs in that body. His standing in all the associations of life justifies the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, who have given ample evidence of their respect for him.

On December 22, 1902, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Jessie H. Henderson, a native of Suisun City, Cal., daughter of the late Thomas Henderson, who carried on the hotel business at Upper Lake for several years. She received a public school education, and in her long service as postmaster at Upper Lake has proved herself a reliable, intelligent business woman, deserving of the trust the residents of the town have committed to her. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Vivian E. and Carlton Bryan. Their beautiful bungalow home at Upper Lake was erected in 1911 by Mr. Robinson, and is an ideal dwelling place as regards both comfort and appearance.

MARTIN LEE LYNCH.—Few names have been more intimately identified with the agricultural enterprises and meat market interests in the vicinity of Fort Bragg than that of Lynch, father and son giving of their best efforts to make a success of their respective callings. The genealogical records of the family indicate its southern origin, Arkansas being its special field of operation. The grandfather of our subject, Edwin B. Lynch, was a farmer in that state the greater part of his life, and there he and his wife, Catherine Smeltser in maidenhood, reared their five children. Next to the oldest of these children was Daniel Martin Lynch, who was born in Benton

county. Ark., in 1856. The surroundings of his youth were such that he enjoyed only common school advantages, but he made much of these, as he also did of opportunities that came to him in other avenues of life. Until he was about fifteen years old he gave his services to his father in caring for the home farm, but feeling the limitations by which he was surrounded in the south he ventured out on his own resources at that youthful age. Since the year 1871 he has been a resident of California, and although in the more than forty years he has made his home in the west he has had to contend with the discouragements that come to all, still he has never for an instant regretted the promptings of Fate that led him to the Golden State. The first year in the west was passed in Fresno county, where he was engaged as a farm hand, and from there he came to Mendocino county, settling in the Ukiah valley, where later he took up farming and stock-raising on his own account, and still later engaged in raising hops. In partnership with his sons he owns a fine stock ranch of eleven hundred acres on the south fork of Eel river, where cattle raising is carried on along the most advanced and approved lines.

The marriage of Daniel Martin Lynch united him with Miss Eliza Montgomery, a native of Missouri, who came to California with her parents as a child in arms during the pioneer days. Settlement was made in Mendocino county, and in Ukiah the daughter was married. Nine children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Lynch, as follows: Martin L., of Fort Bragg; Ada I., Mrs. Hagans, of Ukiah; LeRoy E., an electrician residing in Ukiah; Victorine, who died at the age of twenty-seven; Ernest G., who is superintendent of the Eel river ranch; Bertram A., of Hopland; and Wanda L., Esther L. and Daniel Lloyd, at home. Mr. Lynch takes a commendable interest in matters of an upbuilding and progressive nature in his community, and at all times may be depended upon to support them substantially with means, as well as with his personal influence.

The eldest of the nine children comprising the parental family was Martin Lee Lynch, who was born at Ukiah December 14, 1879. He was given the best educational advantages that his home town afforded, attending the public and high schools of Ukiah, a training that well fitted him for the practical duties of life. His first experience in the butcher business was in the market of C. P. Smith, of Ukiah, after which he continued his training for six years in the market of A. J. Fairbanks at Willits. Thrown out of employment on account of the damage done by the earthquake of April, 1906, he later found work in Austin Muir's market, remaining there for about two years, from there going to Santa Ana and later to Petaluma, working at his trade in both places, in the latter having charge of the C. T. Gilger market for four years. It was in January, 1913, that he resigned the position just mentioned and came to Fort Bragg to take charge of the meat market for the Noyo Land and Cattle Company, a position which he is well qualified to fill on account of his wide and varied experience.

In Willits, Cal., Martin L. Lynch was united in marriage with Miss Grace Scott, who was born in Denver, Colo., the daughter of Williard Scott, now a rancher near Willits. One child has been born of this union, Martin Alfred. Mr. Lynch is one of the enterprising and dependable residents of Fort Bragg, where he and his wife are well known socially, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias of Willits.

JOSEPH MENDENHALL.—An honored resident of Lake county for over forty years, Joseph Mendenhall is the head of a family whose members are all remarkable for strength of mind, physical vigor and natural energy, characteristics which have made them active and leading citizens wherever their lot has been cast. Though endowed with the qualities which make for worldly success, it is their sterling worth, commendable enterprise and proper sense of responsibility toward their fellow men which have won them a place among the best element in the community. The Mendenhalls are of German extraction, but have long been settled in this country. Joseph Mendenhall's parents, Samuel and Amy Lee (Stevens) Mendenhall, having been natives of North Carolina, in which state they were married. They were farming people, and for a number of years lived in Indiana, from which state they went westward to Iowa in the early '50s. The mother died there. In 1864 the family made another move, from Iowa to Idaho, where they lived for nearly five years, in 1869 coming out to California and first making a settlement in Contra Costa county. Within a couple of years, however, they changed their location to Lake county in 1871, making a permanent home here. The father died in Lake county in his eighty-ninth year. His family consisted of eleven children, and of them we mention the following: Aaron died in boyhood; Elijah, who was a farmer, died in Decatur county, Iowa, at the age of eighty-two years, survived by five children; Isaac, also a farmer, died in Kansas in 1912, aged eighty-four years, leaving seven or eight children; Annis married Simeon Harmon, who died in Iowa, after which she came to live in Lake county, and eventually moved to the state of Washington, where she died; Henley, a farmer, living at Castleton, Kans., is married and has a family; Cerelda, Mrs. Miller, died leaving no children (her husband was a farmer in Wayne county, Iowa); Joseph is mentioned later; John, a hotel-keeper, died in 1913 in Nebraska, leaving two children; Sylvia, the widow of Evan Evans, by whom she had eight children, lives in Decatur county, Iowa; Nelson, a farmer of Wayne county, Iowa, is married and has one child living; Jacob Lowell, who was born in Indiana May 12, 1849, came west with his brother Joseph's family and has always continued to live with them, having never married.

Joseph Mendenhall was born September 9, 1837, in Greene county, Ind., where he lived until a youth of fifteen. At that time he went with the family to Iowa, where he spent his young manhood, subsequently moving westward to Idaho and California, as above related. When they arrived in Lake county, in 1871, he settled along Scott creek in Scotts valley, in the Bachelor Valley precinct, homesteading a tract of eighty acres, and his father pre-empted another eighty acres, which Joseph bought from him later. The property is eight miles west of Upper Lake. Mr. Mendenhall continued to work steadily throughout his active years, and won a high place in the esteem of his neighbors for his industrious and upright life. He reared a large family to honorable manhood and womanhood, typical descendants of the respected ancestry from which they spring. Large and energetic physically, intelligent and efficient, they have been a real force for good in their section of Lake county, and have carried a beneficial influence into the various localities where they have gone to round out their lives.

Mr. Mendenhall was married in Iowa, in 1858, to Miss America Phillips, daughter of James Phillips, of that state, and their wedded life has been

singularly blessed. Companions and helpmates in the highest sense, they have been permitted to enjoy considerably more than a half century together, to see all their children settled and prospering, and happy in the love and affectionate regard of a large posterity. Mrs. Mendenhall's encouragement and sympathy were her husband's best aids in the days when they were working to found their home, and she has never failed in her duty and devotion to her family. Ten children were born to this couple, the seventh and youngest dying in childhood, of diphtheria; Adolphus is one of the most successful men in Lake county, his heaviest interest being in the canning business; Arvilla is the wife of William Harris, a carpenter, living at Cloverdale, Sonoma county, and has one child; Olive I. is married to George Meadow, a farmer in Scotts valley; Sarah Jane, wife of Miner Eaton, living in the Redwood valley, in Mendocino county, has three children; Alexander, a farmer in Siskiyou county, this state, married Miss Jennie Shepherd and has two children; Bert, who lives at home, now having charge of the paternal farm, married Miss Eleanor Kebert and has two children, Antha and Mark; Nannie is the wife of Harry Rhodes, who is in the automobile business in Arizona, where they reside, and they have three children; Maude is married to Lou Mann, of Ukiah, who is engaged at work on the state highway, and they have two children. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mendenhall have two great-great-grandchildren, Elwell Sanborn and Carroll Sanborn.

Though he has not taken any active part in the administration of public affairs in his locality, Mr. Mendenhall has shown considerable interest in such matters, and on political questions he has supported the Democratic party.

WILFRED L. BOARDMAN.—The beautiful country home of Wilfred L. Boardman in West Upper Lake precinct, Lake county, a valuable tract of forty acres, was once part of the large estate of Judge George A. Lyon. Mrs. Boardman's father, one of the old-time residents of this locality. Mr. Boardman has been engaged in agricultural pursuits here for the last few years, making a specialty of market gardening and fruit growing, and besides cultivating his home place he rents two hundred acres in the vicinity, operating on an extensive scale. His property lies on the west shore of Clear lake, five miles southwest of the town of Upper Lake, and for location as well as improvements is considered one of the most desirable tracts in that section. Though Mr. Boardman has occupied it only since 1911 he has accomplished some noteworthy improvements, working out a number of ideas which have already produced good results and promise more.

Mr. Boardman was born July 9, 1878, at Lakeport, and is the eldest son of Oscar T. Boardman, whose reputation as an educator extends all over Lake county. He has followed the profession of teacher successfully for forty years, and now, at the age of sixty-three, is thus engaged in the Hawaiian Islands, where he also has valuable property holdings. He and his wife, whose maiden name was Viola Lapham, came to California from Wisconsin, where she was born; she joined him in this state, and died at Kelseyville. She is buried at Lakeport. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Boardman: Wilfred L., George P. and Otis B., farmers, living in Washington; and Eva S., who is teaching in the Hawaiian Islands.

Wilfred L. Boardman grew up in Lake county, obtained his early education in the public schools, and then had the advantages of two years' attendance at Lakeport academy. Agriculture has always been his chosen

vocation. For a time he was in the stock business, beginning by renting a ranch in Big valley, Lake county, in the Highland Springs district, which he operated for a period of ten years. In 1909 he and his wife went to the Hawaiian Islands, where his father is established, and for two years he was engaged as foreman of a large pineapple plantation. Returning to Lake county in 1911 he bought the forty-acre tract previously mentioned, where he has since been engaged in truck farming and fruit raising, particularly profitable lines when the marketing and production can both be managed satisfactorily. He also rents two hundred acres, and he keeps two men busy besides himself attending to the general work, which involves many important details if all the advantages of close attention are to be observed. Mr. Boardman maintains a persistency of interest which is bound to make his enterprises go through, and he is thoroughly progressive about trying new methods as well as improving on old ones. Active mentally and physically, he has the bearing of self-reliance and intelligence which wins confidence wherever he goes, and he well deserves the esteem in which he is held. He is fair in all his transactions, and he has the ability to carry out his plans and the patience to mature them properly, looking ahead toward the ultimate good of his interests rather than immediate profits.

In 1906 Mr. Boardman married Miss Roberta Lyon, the youngest daughter but one of the late Judge George A. Lyon, of Lake county, and they have one child, Glenyth. Mrs. Boardman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Lake. On political questions Mr. Boardman is heartily in sympathy with the doctrines of the Progressive party.

JUDGE GEORGE A. LYON.—One of the old "forty-niners" in California, and a resident of Lake county from 1858 until his death, there were few better known residents of this region than the late Judge Lyon, a man whose intellect and strength of character gave him high standing among his fellow citizens and naturally made him prominent in the old days, when every man's services to the community were of vital importance. A native of Canada, he was born August 8, 1821, and was about ten years of age when his parents moved to the state of Pennsylvania. A year later they moved again, this time to Ohio.

George A. Lyon had exceptional educational advantages for his time. After receiving a common school training he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., when a youth of nineteen, attending that institution for two and a half years. Then he was obliged to discontinue his studies because of ill health, and he passed the next two years teaching school in Canada. Returning to Pennsylvania he became engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, following it for two years, when his venture was terminated by the destruction of the building and machinery by fire. At that time he received the appointment of deputy sheriff in Mercer county, Pa., holding that office until March, 1849, when the gold fever drew him westward. He set out across the plains with ox teams for California, and arrived at Sacramento September 1st, soon afterward commencing mining, which he followed that winter in Amador county. For some time afterward he was engaged in merchandising, opening a store at Jackson, and six months later, in partnership with two other men, starting another store, in Sacramento. The partners ran both establishments for one year, when Mr. Lyon sold his interest to the others and engaged in hotel-keeping, in Placer county, continuing the business for

six years. Removing thence to Sacramento, he lived there until September, 1858, when he came into Lake county, settling on the property five miles southwest of Upper Lake, where his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred L. Boardman, now reside, Mr. Boardman owning only a small part, however, of the Judge's holdings. He acquired the ownership of nine hundred acres, located at what is known as Black Point, between Lakeport and Upper Lake. Here he soon became well known, being elected justice of the peace in 1859 and serving three years in that office, and he was always known as "Judge" Lyon among his large circle of friends and acquaintances in this part of the county. He led an active and useful life, and is remembered as one of the substantial citizens of his time, a man who did his share to place the affairs of the community on a proper basis and maintain good government. His demise occurred at his home, June 29, 1885.

On March 18, 1846, Mr. Lyon married Miss Prudence McKean, who was born in Pennsylvania, and she left a family of eight children, namely: George A. (who is well known all over Lake county in his capacity of horticultural commissioner), Sarah E., Carlos A., Clara M., James M., Edward E., Ada A. and Mabel C. The mother died June 12, 1873. For his second wife Judge Lyon married, June 10, 1874, Mrs. Emma L. Ranard, who was born in Jo Daviess county, Ill., and who crossed the plains in 1853 with her parents. Of this marriage four children were born, as follows: Edith L., Mrs. Christie, of San Francisco; Walter S., a farmer at Upper Lake; Roberta, Mrs. Wilfred L. Boardman; and Myrtle V., Mrs. Reynolds, the two last mentioned also residents of Lake county.

GEORGE ARTHUR SMART.—Continuous identification with Little Lake valley since 1887 entitles Mr. Smart to be termed a pioneer of this fertile portion of Mendocino county, where after a long connection with agricultural interests he became a stockholder from the organization of the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company, and has been associated with the concern ever since in the capacity of superintendent of the lumber yards and planing mill. The lumber enterprise has assumed vast magnitude in this section of the state. Great forests have furnished some of the finest quality of lumber shipped along the Pacific coast. It has been the privilege of Mr. Smart to assist in the development of one of the well-known companies having to do with this business, while at the same time he has never lost his interest in agriculture as an occupation of great promise in the county and besides still owning a part of his original ranch. He has been from its organization the president and a stockholder in the Little Lake Land Company, an important combination of capital formed by local men. Foreseeing the value of the region from an horticultural standpoint, the company has bought large tracts of land, divided the same into ten-acre tracts and is now selling the acreage to settlers for intensified farming, principally orchards. He is one of the organizers and a director in the Commercial Bank of Willits.

In the early days, before railroads had been built into Iowa, David and Sarah (Glenn) Smart, who were born, reared and married in Indiana, removed by wagon to the vicinity of Des Moines and took up a tract of raw land. Later during a visit back at the old Indiana home in Glenn's valley, Marion county, near the city of Indianapolis, their son, George Arthur, was born October 29, 1857. A few years later at the opening of the Civil war the father enlisted as a private in an Iowa regiment. From the ranks he rose to be captain of his

company, and as such received an honorable discharge at the close of the war. While he was at the front his wife and three children left Iowa for Indiana to make a prolonged sojourn with relatives. An epidemic of typhoid fever occurred in the neighborhood and caused the death of Mrs. Smart and two of the children, so that George Arthur was left the sole survivor of the family to welcome his father on the latter's return from the army. Father and son went back to Iowa and settled on a farm, whence in 1886 the former removed to California; he is now living in Oakland.

Educated primarily in Iowa public schools, George Arthur Smart completed his studies in an academy at Dryden, N. Y., and then taught several terms of school in Iowa. Later he engaged in farming in Vernon county, Mo. From that state in 1887 he came to California and settled in Mendocino county, where he bought a ranch two miles from Willits in Little Lake valley. This tract he operated until 1902, when he removed into town for the purpose of engaging in the lumber business with the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company. The residence which he erected on Wood street is presided over by Mrs. Smart, who was Miss Harriet Shively, a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and a daughter of Michael and Sarah Shively, at one time farmers near Nevada, Mo., but later residents of Kenwood, Sonoma county, Cal. Two daughters were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Smart, namely: Una Glenn, who married J. J. Keller, of Willits, and has one son, Richard David; and Leta Lucile, Mrs. Noonan, of Willits, the mother of one son, Roney Arthur Noonan. Mr. and Mrs. Smart as well as their daughters are identified with the Rebekah Lodge in Willits, and he is also prominent in Little Lake Lodge No. 277, I. O. O. F., in which he is past noble, past representative and past district deputy. The local camp, Woodmen of the World, numbers him among its past officers. While yet in Iowa he was made a Mason in Delta Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M., at Dallas Center, of which his father was master at the time; since coming to Mendocino county he has been connected with Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M. The Republican party has had his ballot in local and general elections ever since he attained his majority, but at no time has he sought office or cared to accept the positions of trust that might have been tendered him, for while well-posted in public affairs his interests center in business rather than in politics.

PORTER H. TAYLOR.—The genealogy of the Taylor family indicates long identification with the upbuilding of the United States and a patriotic citizenship that both in peace and in war gave of its best to the country. With the early drift of the tide of colonization toward the Mississippi valley the family name became transplanted from New York upon Illinois soil, among the children of this pioneer family having been M. L. Taylor, who was too young to go with his father to the front at the time of the Black Hawk war and assist in subduing the hostile Indians, but showed in the Civil war the same fine patriotism that had animated the hero of Indian battles. As a member of Company A, One Hundredth Illinois Infantry, he gave to the Union a service both loyal and dependable. In one of the battles he was wounded somewhat seriously. On his return to Illinois he learned the trade of a harness-maker, and this he followed, with a later change to mercantile pursuits, in Wilmington, Will county, until his death in 1911. Surviving him and occupying the old home in Wilmington is his widow, Thurza (Tomilson) Taylor, who was born in England, but has lived in Illinois since seven

years of age. Of their seven children all but one are still living, the eldest being P. H., whose birth occurred at Wilmington, Ill., April 16, 1861, and whose education in the Wilmington schools came to a conclusion with graduation from the high school in 1879. During the ensuing five years he learned the trade of harness-maker and saddler under his father and became a master of the occupation.

After perhaps two years in Ortonville, Minn., during 1886 Mr. Taylor came to California and secured employment in a sawmill at Gualala, Mendocino county. It had been his intention to engage at his trade, but finding no opening he took up outdoor work and found it interesting and healthful, so that he continued in the same occupation for about twelve years. Meanwhile he was connected with different mills and rose from humble positions to those of responsibility. On leaving the sawmill he engaged in farming in the valley near Willits. During 1911 he bought out the harness and saddlery business of W. H. Berry on Main street and has since enlarged the stock, so that he now carries a full line of general harness and saddlery, besides manufacturing to order all kinds of heavy harness. Political affairs have not made a forcible appeal to him, but he is staunchly Republican and keeps posted concerning national issues. Fraternally he is clerk and past commander in the local camp, Woodmen of the World, besides being past grand of Willits Lodge No. 277, I. O. O. F. Before leaving Illinois he married in Joliet Miss Ellen Jones, a native of Wilmington, that state. They are the parents of four children, all residents of Willits, as follows: Ernest, employed with the Northwestern Redwood Company; Grace, who married L. R. Whited; Mabel, wife of Elmer Carner; and Irene, Mrs. Fred Whited.

PARKER L. HALL.—Diversified interests, civic, political and commercial, have had the intelligent participation of Mr. Hall, who as a resident of Mendocino county since 1868 and as a leading citizen of Willits has figured in enterprises for the permanent progress of the community. Since 1905 he has served in the capacity of city engineer and at the same time has filled the office of superintendent of streets, besides which he holds a commission as notary public and carries on also a general insurance business as a representative of old-line companies. In the capacity of engineer he has made surveys to establish grades, has surveyed for the sewage system and has laid out all the subdivisions and additions to Willits as well as the acre tracts. For ten years or more he served as justice of the peace, and his impartial, intelligent service proved satisfactory to the people of the township. Appointed postmaster at Willits under the McKinley administration, he filled the office for five years and proved thoroughly capable and efficient.

From the age of eleven years Mr. Hall has lived in California. His father, Larned M., a native of Massachusetts and a farmer by occupation, came via Nicaragua to the west in 1853 and engaged in farming near Ione, Amador county. Meanwhile his wife, Rosette (Holljster) Hall, had left Massachusetts with her only child, Parker L., and had gone to visit relatives in Rockford, Ill., pending a trip to the western coast as soon as her husband had prepared for her. While yet at Rockford in 1855 she died and the boy was given a home by an uncle in Whiteside county, Ill., but in 1861 his father returned for him and brought him to California via Panama, settling at Ione in Amador county. In 1868 both came to Little Lake valley, Mendocino county, and settled on a farm, but afterward the father sold the property and

bought a ranch near Ukiah, where in 1889 his death occurred. Parker L., who was born at Sandersfield, Mass., November 22, 1850, is a graduate of Cummings academy and taught school for a year, afterward studying surveying, which he has since followed more or less closely. For some years he engaged in carpentering and building. With the exception of a few years he has lived in Little Lake valley continuously since 1868 and is one of the leading Republicans of Willits as well as a contributor to movements for the educational and commercial welfare of the community. Fraternally he is past grand of Little Lake Lodge No. 277, I. O. O. F., and for years officiated as secretary of the same. He is also past district deputy grand master of District No. 60. In Little Lake valley he married Miss Nancy Case, who was born in Missouri and at an early age came to California with her father, James Case, a pioneer of this valley. From girlhood she has been an earnest Christian and a sincere member of the Baptist Church. Five children were born of their union, one of whom, James, died at twenty-three years of age. Those now living are as follows: George D., a farmer; Thomas H., a blacksmith; and Jesse L., a carpenter (all three sons living in Little Lake valley and being well known at Willits); and the only daughter, Tillie R., wife of H. C. Mohn, also of Willits.

JOHN R. GIBSON.—With the completion of the railroad connecting the east with the Pacific coast many families, who had been awaiting the advent of steam cars in order that they might make the trip to California with less difficulty than the overland route entailed, consummated arrangements for removal to the western coast. Among them particular interest attaches to the Gibson family of Missouri, who were passengers on one of the first through trains from the east. The family consisted of William and Elizabeth (Vancouver) Gibson, natives of Kentucky, and their children, among the latter being John R., born in Davis county, Mo., November 27, 1853. No member of the party was more deeply interested in the journey than the lad of fourteen, whose keen eyes and receptive mind grasped every detail whether important or insignificant. Thirteen days were spent on a Central Pacific train. The thirty-six emigrant cars were crowded to the limit, making such a heavy haul over the mountains that two engines were used in front, two in the center and two in the rear of the long train.

Shortly after their arrival at Petaluma, Sonoma county, in September, 1869, the Gibson family removed to a rented ranch near Healdsburg and from there went to a farm near Marysville. During October of 1871 they came to Mendocino county and took up two thousand acres south of Willits, where the father engaged in sheep-raising for a number of years. Later he spent a year in Texas and on leaving that state drove a large number of mules across the country to Oregon, thence returning to Mendocino county and joining his son, John R., in Potter valley, where he bought a ranch and remained until his death, January 15, 1913. His wife had passed away in July of 1911. Of their fifteen children eleven are now living, namely: Mrs. Eliza Foster, of Ukiah; John R.; Sarah and James, both living in Oregon; George, of Potter valley; Thomas, now living in Los Angeles; Mrs. Mollie Rush, of Ukiah; William, who makes Oregon his home; Mrs. Nannie Gray, of Washington; Charles, a resident of Potter valley; and Edward, who is living in Oregon.

After having helped his father until he was twenty-one John R. Gibson then began for himself in the world. Already he had learned to be an expert

sheep-shearer and he took up that line of work for a livelihood. As a shearer he followed the flock through Mendocino, Humboldt and Tehama counties. Owners kept him in continuous service for years. Meantime he was also interested with his father in raising sheep on the ranch near Willits, having a flock of fifteen hundred head. Finally, however, he determined to take up a claim and accordingly he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres near Hot Springs, Mendocino county. After he had proved up on the claim he sold the property and in 1882 settled in Potter valley, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of valuable land. For years he actively superintended the farm and tilled the soil, but some few years ago he rented the place, removed to Ukiah, bought six lots near the Union high school and erected a comfortable residence. To a man of his energy and industry a life of complete retirement is impossible and accordingly he put up a barn on the rear of his lots and made arrangements to engage in the teaming business in Ukiah. There is constant demand for his services in teaming and hauling and he finds the work profitable and interesting but not unduly laborious. For years he has been a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood.

Mr. Gibson was married in Oakland September 12, 1876, to Miss Mary Secrist, who was born in Fairfield, Solano county, this state, and reared in San Francisco. She was the daughter of Jacob and Adeline (Gibson) Secrist, natives of Missouri and Tennessee respectively. Mr. Secrist came as a pioneer to California, crossing the plains in an ox-team train. Mrs. Gibson, the only child of this union, received her education in the grammar schools, and also attended a girls' high school in San Francisco, and for some time she engaged in educational work. Mr. and Mrs. Gibson have four children, as follows: Mrs. Grace Reynolds of Mendocino; Charles, a resident of Fresno; Frank, of Potter valley; and Gardie, of Ukiah. Mrs. Gibson is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and Camp Elmira Townsend, Ladies' Auxiliary to the United Spanish War Veterans, of which she is a charter member.

LA FAYETTE SAILOR.—The thriftily kept ranch of La Fayette Sailor, situated in the Scotts Valley precinct in Lake county, is one of the garden spots which well illustrate the fertility of its soil and its agricultural possibilities generally, and Mr. Sailor himself is one of the substantial residents of the section who have aided its development along conservative but thoroughly progressive lines. There has been nothing spectacular about his work or its results, yet all in all he has had a career of steady success above the average and has led a life of wholesome activity which has not only brought him prosperity, but has also been helpful to his neighbors and a benefit to the whole community. His place is located on the Ukiah road in Scotts valley, at the steel bridge, three miles northwest of Lakeport, and the improvements bespeak thoughtful industry and good judgment in the outlay of time and money expended in bringing it to its present state of cultivation. Mr. Sailor has carried on general farming, fruit raising and stock growing and has done well in every line.

It is presumed the Sailor family is of English origin, but La Fayette Sailor's father died when he was little more than an infant, so that he has been able to gather little concerning his ancestors. His grandfather was born in Virginia and died in Missouri, in which state Thomas Sailor, father of La Fayette Sailor, was born. The father married Maria Rice, a native of Kentucky who moved to Missouri with her parents when she was a little girl,

and four children were born to this union: William H., who was accidentally killed in the mines in Yuba county, Cal., thirty-two years ago, and left four children; Mary Ann, living in Idaho, who is the wife of Irving Lorton, a farmer, and has a family of five children; Louisa, widow of George Johnson, living in Yuba county, Cal., who also has five children; and La Fayette, who was but two years old when his father died. The mother remarried, her second husband being John Hays, and they lived on a farm in Missouri, both dying in that state.

La Fayette Sailor was born October 18, 1843, in Montgomery county, Mo., and lived in that state until twenty years old, receiving a common school education and careful training under a Christian mother. It was in 1863 that he came to the far west, crossing the plains with mule teams and first making a location at Austin, Nev., where he engaged in prospecting for a year and a half, during which period he lost everything he owned. In fact, when he arrived in Yuba county, Cal., in 1865, his capital amounted to \$4. An opportunity presented itself in the shape of a chance to buy in a set of old diggings, which he worked with a partner for twelve years, clearing up between \$6000 and \$7000, with which he came to Lakeport in 1877, that year buying the ranch in Scotts valley which he has ever since operated. It comprises seventy acres, which he purchased from a man named Clark, and here he has had his home from that time, giving most of his time to the improvement of the place. He has fenced his land twice, all the substantial barns and other farm buildings are of his construction, and the tract is advantageously laid out for the various uses to which the soil has been put. At the time he settled here about four acres were covered with willows, brush and bramble, and there were about one hundred oak trees on the place, all of which have been cleared off, not a stump remaining on the cultivated portion now. A beautiful pear orchard now fourteen years old covers twelve and a half acres (set out in 1900), receives scientific care and is bearing abundantly; Mr. Sailor also has a family orchard and vineyard covering two acres or more, planted in apples, peaches, pears, quinces, figs, grapes and walnuts, providing bountifully for home needs; and he also raises wheat, barley, oats and alfalfa, for hay and seed. His stock usually comprises forty head of cattle, big and little, including from fifteen to twenty hogs. As a rule he feeds from thirty to forty head of beef cattle, besides stock cattle, annually, raising shorthorn Durhams, and he has excellent pasture for his cattle on a forty-acre tract which he also owns, halfway between his home place and Upper Lake. On his home ranch he also raises Rhode Island Red poultry. Altogether he aims to supply the wants of his own household generously without interfering in any way with the commercial productiveness of his property, and has managed well. Persevering and well directed labor has had its reward, and he is a man of good standing in all the other relations of life as well as in business matters. Mr. Sailor has interested himself in the various local movements designed to benefit the neighborhood, and he was specially active in the organization of the Lake County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has proved very advantageous to the farmers of the county; he is now president of this organization, and has been one of the main factors in its success. Politically Mr. Sailor holds to the principles of the Progressive party. He has been a devout church member for the last thirty-five years, uniting with the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Lakeport, with which

his family are also associated; for over twenty years he has served this congregation as trustee, being president of the board, and he is zealous in promoting the work of the Sunday school. He is also a member of the Lake County Cured Fruit Association.

Mr. Sailor has always given a full share of the credit for his success to his wife, who has helped him with encouragement and counsel in more than forty years of wedded life. On October 2, 1873, he married, in Montgomery county, Mo., Miss Emily Grace, daughter of William Grace, of that county and state, and they have reared a family of five daughters and two sons.

J. A. NELSON.—Steadfast devotion to the welfare of Mendocino county and unwavering faith in the future progress of Fort Bragg were the principal factors entering into the identification of Mr. Nelson with the real-estate business, which he now follows as the head of the J. A. Nelson Realty Company, as a partner of C. V. Starr, a native son of this county. That this portion of the state faces a future of growing prosperity and continued development is his conviction, based upon a careful study of conditions, environment and location. With this firm belief in his chosen location, it follows inevitably that he is well adapted to the real-estate business, and we find him at present handling the Gamble tract and the Sherwood villa tract in the eastern part of Fort Bragg, also Little Valley sub-division, a tract of fifty-five hundred acres, which is divided into suitable farms for homeseekers.

The son of John A. Nelson, a native of Maine, who crossed the plains during the memorable decade of the '50s, J. A. Nelson was born in Sacramento, Cal., June 22, 1864, and for a time in boyhood attended the San Francisco schools, the family having removed thither from the capital city. Later residence was established in Santa Clara and thence he went to Gilroy, where he first became connected with the railroad service. From a very humble position he gradually advanced until he was promoted to be a locomotive engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad between San Francisco and Castroville. A later run had its terminus at Paso Robles. It was only by energy, intelligence and perseverance that he had been enabled to rise to a post of responsibility to the company. Efficiency was his motto and faithfulness his leading attribute. For a time he was employed by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and his railroad service also took him into Washington and Idaho, so that he has a thorough knowledge of the great west. Eventually tiring of the hardships of railroad life, he resigned from the service and in 1892 came to Mendocino county.

For a number of years Mr. Nelson was employed in the filing of saws in a lumber mill at Greenwood. Next he secured a position in the Caspar sawmill, where he rose to be manager of the plant, filling the position for eleven years to the satisfaction of all concerned. April 18, 1906, he became a citizen of Fort Bragg, where for four years he engaged as a hardware merchant and since has carried on a real-estate business. He is well posted concerning values of property, not only in Fort Bragg, but also throughout the entire county, and his judgment is helpful to men considering investments in land. With characteristic quickness of decision he formulates opinions concerning any property put on the market and subsequent developments seldom cause any change in his sentiments, but usually confirm his original judgment. His family consists of a son, Rea, and Mrs. Nelson, formerly Miss Kate Dougherty, of Greenwood, a native of Mendocino county and the daughter of a pioneer. Numerous fraternal organizations have received the benefit of his

co-operation and intelligent allegiance. Besides being prominent in the Woodmen of the World, he is past president and past inspector in Alder Glen Parlor No. 200, N. S. G. W., at Fort Bragg. Particularly has he been interested in Masonry. He was made a Mason in Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., which had his capable assistance, and he became master of that lodge, besides being past high priest of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M., which he and C. J. Wood organized. He is also a well-known member of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T. That small ranchers might obtain a ready market and higher prices for vegetables and berries and thus make their places produce a profitable income, Mr. Nelson saw the need of a local cannery and with this end in view he began talking about the project. The result was the farmers became interested, agreed to raise vegetables and berries, and a new cannery is now being built. Another important enterprise he is greatly interested in is the building of a large modern hotel for Fort Bragg, and plans are now being formulated for the erection of a splendid structure in the business center of Fort Bragg for that purpose. When the movement was first broached concerning an exhibition of Mendocino county products at the Portola and Land shows in San Francisco in 1913 he became a promoter of the worthy cause and has since given considerable attention, thought and time to the work, both as chairman of the publicity committee and as a co-worker in all departments contributing to its success.

DAVID BRANDON.—From the age of eighteen years Mr. Brandon has made his home in California. Prior to that he made his home in Lennox county, Ontario, Canada, where he was born in the town of Napanee, December 15, 1856, the son of Matthew and Rose A. (Close) Brandon, both natives of Canada, where they carried on farming. David Brandon received a good education in the public schools of his native place. Upon coming to California in 1875 he found employment in Contra Costa county, but six months later he went to Cherokee, Butte county, where for six years he was employed in lumber camps. During the spring of 1881 he came to Mendocino county and settled at Ukiah, from which point as headquarters he entered the employ of the Mendocino Flume and Mining Company. While working for that concern he had charge of the erection of the large flume in the valley and superintended at Leonard's lake the building of trestle work one hundred and forty-nine feet above ground. The spring of 1882 found him at a logging camp near Westport on the coast, where he remained for four years. As an employe of the Noyo Lumber Company he worked at Noyo superintending the manufacture of ties, and then came to Fort Bragg, where now he has a comfortable home on Fir street. In 1889 he started to take contracts to furnish railroad ties on his own account. The entire work was under personal supervision, the selection of the timber, hewing of the trees, shaping of the logs and every detail of construction work up to the turning over of the material to the railroad company. He is still engaged in contracting to get out ties, and has contracts for seventy-five thousand ties thus far in 1914. In less than a year and a half, some years ago, he got out six hundred thousand ties.

He owned twenty-four acres on Brandon Hill which he laid out into residence lots, himself building a splendid residence as a pattern, and the addition is today the finest residence portion of the city.

It might be expected of one so enterprising in road work, so keen in understanding the needs of good highways, so aggressive in his determina-

tion to secure first-class transportation for vehicles of every kind, that his service as supervisor would be helpful to that branch of county development, and such we find to be the case with Mr. Brandon, who served as supervisor from the fourth district during four years, 1908-12. Through his efforts the roads in the district were improved, and numerous bridges built. If the difficulties under which he had to work and the limited amount of money at his disposal for road purposes are taken into consideration there is, perhaps, no feature of Mendocino county more strikingly characteristic of its mountain roads than the stretches of highway such as may be found in the portion of the county surrounding Fort Bragg. The efforts of Mr. Brandon changed the entire character of the highways and have made them an important part in the development of the county. While the coming of a railroad to this section will be most important, it is to be questioned if such an enterprise will be of greater community value than has been the careful extension of the highways. Such a worthy work entitles Mr. Brandon to be numbered among the most progressive and helpful citizens of his district and in other ways also he has promoted the community well-being. In politics he has not been active, his efforts for civic upbuilding being made as a private citizen and not as a politician. By his marriage to Mary Dougherty, a native of Mendocino county, he has one son, Leo, now employed as a teller in the Commercial Bank of Fort Bragg, in which Mr. Brandon himself is interested as vice-president and a director, having been one of its organizers.

JOHN J. MORTON.—Though born in the city of Lancaster, England, John J. Morton, the editor and proprietor of the Lake County Bee, is nevertheless of a truly American family. He is a son of Pierre Morton, who fought in the Confederate army and who was the author of the Morton Bonds. Pierre Morton was a member of the same family as the John Morton whose monument now decorates the graveyard near Philadelphia and whose name may be found attached to the Declaration of Independence.

John J. Morton first came to America when about eight years old, and returned to England at the age of thirteen. He is a graduate from Trinity College in the city of Dublin and also of the Canon Baggott classes of scientific agriculture in the same city. Taking up the study of medicine, he received a thorough foundation in that profession followed by an extensive hospital experience at Bartholomews and other clinics in London. He served two years as army surgeon under the Egyptian government in 1896-7, under the title of "Morton Bey". He was present at the battle of Omdurmann, which overthrew the Kaliliffa army, and witnessed the surrender of the French fort of Fashoda and the pulling down of the French flag there. In 1898 he returned to America and the next summer proceeded with a number of mining people to South Africa. There he was forced to remain during the siege of Ladysmith and was twice seriously wounded. He was transported back to England on the hospital ship Princess May and then returned to his home in America, in the year 1900, since which time he has been engaged mainly in literary and scientific work, though he served as medical expert in Venezuela for some six months. Returning from there to Miami, Fla., he took up the literary and development work already begun under the interest of H. M. Flagler, the builder of the East Coast Railway in Florida. He has also visited in Mexico, where he was connected with English interests.

Mr. Morton has been variously engaged in literary and newspaper work in San Francisco. In conjunction with other railroad men he published the Railroad & Steamship Directory in 1906-7, which was probably the most comprehensive directory of its kind ever published in the west. After the earthquake of 1906 and the panic of 1907 he resumed his editorial work in the south until in 1912, when he came to Lakeport. In October, 1913, he took over the Lake County Bee, the pioneer newspaper of Lake County and the paper which gave to that county the peculiar cognomen of The Valley of the Moon. On January 22, 1914, appeared the first number of the Bee under Mr. Morton's proprietorship, in which is clearly laid out the aims and policies of the paper.

Mr. Morton was married to Miss Dixie Lee Woods, the accomplished daughter of Dr. H. B. Woods, well known as an ex-Confederate soldier.

LAURISTON A. MORGAN.—Very early in the history of the American colonization of California there came to the state a gentleman from Connecticut, John A. Morgan by name, whose subsequent activities identified him with the lumbering and milling interests of Mendocino county, then in the zenith of their activity. Capt. John Morgan, as he was called, first ran a schooner on the river between San Francisco and Sacramento, making his home in the latter city. Afterwards he lived in San Francisco and ran vessels to Noyo river. On giving up the transportation business he resided for a few years at Noyo (where he was engaged as mill superintendent), then at Bear Harbor, afterwards at Mendocino, and later removed to Willits, where he purchased the flour mill which he conducted for some years. He and his wife, Eunice (Avery) Morgan, also a native of Groton, Conn., both died at Willits. The birth of their son, the late Lauriston A. Morgan, occurred in Groton, Conn., April 10, 1846, and he came to California with his mother in 1852, his education being obtained in the schools of San Francisco and Sacramento, but he availed himself of these to their utmost and became a well-informed man, qualified for identification with important affairs. During early life he became familiar with the logging camps and the hewing of the great redwood timber. In addition he learned every detail of the saw-milling industry. When seventeen years of age he came to Noyo, Mendocino county, and after coming to the city of Mendocino he was postmaster and merchant for some time. He was also superintendent of shipping for the Mendocino Lumber Company for four years, then became cashier of the Discount Bank, a position which he held until his death in 1899. The only fraternal organization of which he was a member, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, numbered him among its prominent local workers and officers for many years.

Surviving Mr. Morgan are his widow, Catherine (Denslow) Morgan, and an only son, Charles Lauriston. The latter, a skilled musician, went to the Philippines as a member of the First California regimental band and later spent five years in Washington, D. C., as a member of the Marine band. He was married to Miss Emma Lohr of Washington, and they reside in Stockton. Mrs. Morgan was a native of Rainbow, Conn., and a daughter of Charles W. Denslow, who was born at Granby, Conn., and died in Mendocino county, Cal., in 1890. As early as 1866 the family became residents of California. While living in the east Mr. Denslow had been connected with a plant for the manufacturing of machinery and on his arrival at the coast he

secured employment with the Mendocino Lumber Company. Throughout the balance of his life he continued with the same concern, filling various positions up to and including that of manager. Meanwhile he had erected and sold a number of cottages in the town. In other ways he had promoted the upbuilding of the place. Movements for the benefit of the community had received his endorsement and he was particularly interested in religious affairs, having long been an earnest member of the Presbyterian denomination and a generous contributor to church and charitable projects. The mother of Mrs. Morgan was Miss Martha Harmon, a native of Suffield, Conn., who passed away in that state. Mrs. Morgan is also an active member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Far West Rebekah Lodge.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.—Stock-raising and more recently dairying have formed the principal occupations of Mr. Williamson and by throwing into their pursuit his energies as well as sagacious supervision he has risen to a position of influence among the farmers of Mendocino county, his lifelong home and the center of his present increasing enterprises. The first representative of the Williamson family in California was Lindley Williamson, born in Pennsylvania, who crossed the plains to California at the time of the gold excitement, afterwards making several trips overland bringing cattle to the Sacramento valley. He became a pioneer of Round valley, where he was a stockman, and where he married Mary J. Lightfoot, a native of London, Canada.

As a boy William Williamson lived on the ranch at the east end of Round valley, where he was born September 4, 1873, and where he learned the details connected with the raising of hogs, cattle and horses. Carefully trained to a knowledge of stock-raising, he was well qualified to embark in the undertaking with hope of success and after the death of his father he succeeded to the management of the old homestead, comprising four hundred and fifty acres of valley land. With practical intelligence and great energy he managed the property up to the death of his mother in 1903, clearing it of a heavy indebtedness contracted in the lifetime of his father, after which the estate was divided among the four children. Since then he has owned and operated one hundred and sixty acres left to him by his mother and well adapted to the stock industry and the dairy business.

Careful study of the dairy business convinced Mr. Williamson that his land was well adapted to that purpose, and accordingly in 1912 he embarked in the industry. While only a brief period has elapsed since he bought his herd of milch cows and established the business, already the results are proving satisfactory and it is believed that continuing prosperity awaits his efforts in this direction. In order to have every facility for modern, sanitary dairying, he recently erected a large and substantial dairy barn, equipped with the latest conveniences and said to be the most complete of its kind in Round valley. After settling the estate he took a homestead in Trinity county, and purchasing some adjoining land he engaged in stock raising for five years. Though he has since sold this ranch he still has cattle running in that section, his brand being 88, which he established in 1888. Although he is still in the prime of life, already his success has been noteworthy. Thrift and industry have given him prestige among other farmers. Through unceasing labor he has risen to rank among the progressive, prosperous farmers of the valley. So closely has his attention been given to farming that, aside from voting the

Democratic ticket, he has had no leisure for politics, nor has he identified himself with any fraternity with the exception of the Masonic Order. His family consists of his son, Joseph William, and Mrs. Williamson, whom he married September 19, 1910, and who was formerly Miss Edna May Morgan. She was born near Salem, Ore., but was a resident of Round valley several years before her marriage.

JOHN J. STAHELI.—A resident of Lake county for nine years only, since 1905, John J. Staheli is a comparative newcomer, but his energetic disposition has carried him so far forward during that period that he has become known through his achievements for the county as well as for himself. Besides taking advantage of the magnificent possibilities offered in the cultivation of the land, he has gone a step beyond, carrying on the preparation of food stuffs for the market at the source of supply, and keeping the income from the operations involved in the locality, to enrich its resources further. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Staheli evolved the idea of drying fruits for the market in the vicinity where they were produced, a proceeding which operates for good in both directions, the farmer being sure of a market for his crops independent of uncertain transportation, and the business man being enabled to rely upon having first-class products accessible at the proper time. To say that Mr. Staheli carries a payroll of \$4000 monthly during the season, and that last year he did a business amounting to \$75,000, conveys some idea of the wealth he is helping to keep within the county. The headway he has made since entering this line is the more remarkable since he had no previous experience in agricultural work. However, his familiarity with the grocery trade had brought him into touch with market conditions and standards of quality which have proved as valuable as the numerous other phases of the business he has since mastered.

Mr. Staheli is a native of St. Gall, Switzerland, and his father, John Staheli, was engaged in the typical business of the place, as a manufacturer of embroideries at St. Gall, living and dying in Switzerland. He attained the age of sixty-four years. The mother, whose maiden name was Bertha Braendli, is now seventy-five years old, and in the enjoyment of fine health. She makes her home with her son John in Lake county. Of her four children three grew to maturity: John J.; Emil, a farmer, living at Corning, Cal.; and Ernest, who died in Dubuque, Iowa. The latter was married and had five children.

John J. Staheli spent the earlier years of his business career in handling embroideries and laces. Born October 25, 1863, he lived in Switzerland until eighteen years old, meanwhile serving an apprenticeship in a wholesale embroidery house at St. Gall. Later he went to Paris, France, and for twelve years continued in the same line, in the employ of American importers of laces and embroideries, for six years with Goldenburg Brothers & Company, the following six years with Van Burger & Company (both of New York City), in their buying offices in Paris. Soon after his marriage he came to America and settled in Dubuque, Iowa, where his two brothers were engaged in the retail grocery business. Buying out one of the brothers, he carried on the store in partnership with the other for twelve years. At the end of that time they sold their interests in Dubuque and came to Corning, Cal., John Staheli living there for six months. Thence, in 1905, he came to Kelseyville, Lake county, and invested in the one hundred and fifty acres just south of

that town which he has since cultivated. Over a third of his land is set out in fruit, fifteen acres in Bartlett pears, twenty acres in French prunes and twenty acres in grapes, Zinfandels. He has thirty acres in grain. In 1908 he commenced the drying of fruits, in which he has become so extensively interested that he not only uses all his own crops but those of a number of other fruit growers in the locality. Seventy-five tons of pears and probably fifty tons of prunes constitute his average yearly production of dried fruits, which he disposes of to the wholesale grocery trade. During the season he also packs and ships fresh pears and peaches, which go to the eastern markets in carload lots. Three years ago, when he did a business which ran up to \$60,000, he bought practically all the pears raised in the county, besides fifty tons of prunes, and he employed nearly one hundred people, many of them women, his payroll reaching \$4000 monthly. In addition to this were his expenses for freight and teaming. His equipment for evaporating fruit, principally pears, is up-to-date and sanitary in every particular. He has a winery to take care of the abundance of grapes he raises. All of this has meant expenditure as well as profit for Mr. Staheli. His farm has been well improved and conducted in the most systematic manner, and the expense of developing this property, with orchards, vineyards, winery and evaporating plant, has averaged \$3000 a year. Mr. Staheli's remarkable judgment and no less remarkable industry are happily combined with executive and financial ability which enables him to realize on every possibility. His old-world training and experience have proved a solid foundation for the daring and enterprise characteristic of his adopted country which he seems to have assimilated so readily, and his fellow citizens in Lake county are willing to concede that few have done as much to carry its reputation out into the business world. Personally he is respected and popular, and has entered heartily into the life of the community where he has established his home. For eight years he has served as clerk of the Rincon school district, and he is a member of the Democratic county central committee. He is one of the directors of the Lake County Telephone Company.

While engaged at Paris, France, Mr. Staheli returned to Switzerland to marry a girl from his old home, Amelia Baumann, of Zug. They have had four children: Bertha, a graduate of the San Jose State normal school, class of 1914, she completing the course in the Union high school at Lakeport and is now teaching in the home district; Marie graduated from the Union high school at Lakeport, class of 1914; John and Matilda complete the family.

LOUIS FINNE.—The careful, economical training of a humble home in Germany proved of inestimable value to Mr. Finne when, having started out to make his own way in the world, he crossed the ocean to America and began for himself among strangers, without money, and with nothing to aid him except an expert knowledge of carpentering. It had not been possible for him to secure thorough educational training, although, in common with the custom of the country, he had been sent to the local schools until fourteen years of age. Born in Bertrich, Rhenish Prussia, March 26, 1846, it was about 1860 when he left school to take up occupative work. Besides serving an apprenticeship of three years to the trade of carpenter he also devoted considerable time to assisting his father on the home farm, and it was not until 1870 that he had saved an amount sufficient to pay the expenses of the voyage to the new world. Arriving in Chicago, he found day work as a carpenter and

three months after his arrival in the United States he took the first steps toward securing naturalization papers, giving notice of his desire to become a citizen. After a year in Chicago he moved to Wisconsin and not only followed the trade of carpenter as before, but in addition bought a tract of raw land and engaged in general farming. In Chicago he married Miss Maggie Kelch, a native of Coblenz, Germany, and they are the parents of six children, as follows: William, working with his father; Mary, Mrs. Schringer, of Washington; John, also of Washington; Tillie, Mrs. Banneman, residing with her father; Martha, Mrs. Schippes, of Lake county; and Fred, who is at home.

Upon disposing of his property in Wisconsin and removing to the west, in May, 1876, Mr. Finne settled in Mendocino county, where he has since made his home one and one-half miles north of Calpella on the Willits road. By pre-emption he secured a claim to one hundred and forty-seven acres of unimproved land. The first task, that of clearing the land, entailed much hard work and would have discouraged a man of less energy than Mr. Finne, who since the completion of that arduous labor has fenced the tract, put up buildings and made improvements. As early as 1879 he planted the first grape vines. During 1881 he set out sixteen acres and by subsequent increase he now has a vineyard of fifty acres. Through all the period of his residence on the farm he has engaged in the manufacture of wine. During the first year he was obliged to buy grapes for that purpose, but since then he has had a limit of wine production in the output of his own vines. The winery is said to be the oldest in the county in continuous operation and the product has an established reputation on the coast, so that sales are made at the highest market prices. The care of the farm and the supervision of the winery leave Mr. Finne little leisure for participation in public affairs and he takes no part in politics aside from voting the Republican ticket at general elections. However, he is heartily in favor of any movement for the benefit of the community and is truly loyal to the welfare of his adopted country.

BANK OF WILLITS.—Incorporation under the laws of the state of California gave existence to the Bank of Willits, which dates the beginnings of its history from April 11, 1904, and the opening of its doors for business from the 2d of May following. The original board of directors included the following gentlemen: P. N. Lilienthal, president; W. A. S. Foster, vice-president; W. H. Baechtel, cashier; A. J. Fairbanks, Gordon Baechtel, Luther Redemeyer, J. S. Rohrbough and P. I. Lancaster. A decision was made January 20, 1912, to reduce the number of directors from seven to five. From the first the bank has made a steady growth in strength and profits. During the decade of its existence it has lost less than \$200 in bad notes, a record little short of remarkable when the large volume of its business is taken into consideration.

The headquarters of the institution continued to be in rented property on the north side of Commercial street near Main until October, 1911, when the business was moved into the new home of the bank on the southeast corner of Commercial and Main streets. The handsome building erected for a home to the bank has been provided with a very modern equipment and substantial conveniences that compare favorably with the appurtenances of a city institution, and those interested in its welfare have felt the greatest gratification at its steadfast hold upon the commercial element of the com-

munity. Since the inception of the concern various changes have been made in the personnel of the staff and the directorate now comprises the following gentlemen: W. A. S. Foster, president; J. W. Lilienthal, vice-president; W. H. Baechtel, cashier; A. J. Fairbanks and P. I. Lancaster. H. M. Burke serves as assistant cashier and Mrs. Verna Corbett is the clerk. The policy of the bank is prudent and conservative as is evidenced by the adding of profits to the surplus, thereby increasing the financial strength of the concern. The financial condition of the bank at the close of business, August 15, 1913, appears as follows:

Resources: Cash, \$29,868.29; bills receivable, \$316,193.52; bonds, stocks and warrants, \$67,790.00; furniture and fixtures, \$2,171.80; due from banks, \$47,488.25; bank premises, \$11,281.25. Total, \$474,793.11.

Liabilities: Capital (all paid in), \$50,000.00; surplus, \$30,000.00; undivided profits, \$21,845.54; dividends unpaid, \$750.00; depositors, \$372,197.57. Total, \$474,793.11.

WILLIAM FRANCIS DONNELLEY.—The first representative of the Donnelley family in the United States was Patrick, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 5, 1822, deceased in Mendocino county May 3, 1896. Throughout a long and useful existence he adhered to the faith of the Roman Catholic Church and its teachings gave him especial comfort during his last fifteen years, when a stroke of paralysis prevented him from engaging in active work of any kind. In his native land he had attended the national schools, had been confirmed in the church and had learned the trade of stone cutting. When seventeen years of age he came to Philadelphia, where he followed his trade. In 1849 he joined the gold-seekers bound for California via the Isthmus of Panama. After landing in San Francisco he proceeded to Sierra county and began to prospect and mine for gold. More successful than some of the Argonauts of that era, he came from the mines with a little gold secured from the claims he operated for a number of years. He married in Marysville, July 23, 1857, Anne Browne, a native of County West Meath, Ireland, who had come to New Orleans with her brothers and thence to California about 1855. In October, 1858, Mr. Donnelley became one of the early settlers of Mendocino county, where he bought a squatter's right in Anderson valley near the present site of Boonville. In addition he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres. His agricultural undertakings were at first upon a very small scale, but as the land responded to his efforts he enlarged his interests and finally became one of the leading land-holders of the valley. When the first attempt was made to establish a public school in the valley he heartily co-operated with the plan and became one of the founders of that most important project. Other worthy enterprises also had the benefit of his constant aid and energetic co-operation. He was indeed one of the most honored Irish-American citizens of the county and his work as a pioneer entitles him to lasting remembrance in local annals. Mrs. Donnelley, who still resides at the old home, became the mother of six children, five of whom grew up, and of these William F. is the fourth oldest.

At the old home ranch near Boonville in Anderson valley William Francis Donnelley was born March 20, 1865. The schools of the valley gave him fair advantages. Owing to the long-continued ill health of his father he became the manager of the large holdings embraced by the ranch and had charge of the estate in the interests of his mother and sister as well as himself. The

homestead embraces twelve hundred and twenty acres of land, one hundred acres of which are under cultivation and yield large returns annually. Aside from the valley tract, the balance of the property forms a vast range, suitable for the pasturage of cattle, sheep and horses. Always Mr. Donnelley has made a specialty of the stock industry. His judgment of animals is excellent. Advice concerning herds and flocks is regarded as authoritative if it comes from him. From 1909 to 1912 he served as deputy inspector of sheep for the state of California, under appointment from Charles Keene, and in that very responsible position he proved efficient and capable. In politics he has voted with the Republican party ever since casting his first ballot. Like his father, he is an earnest member of the Catholic Church. He continues to make his home with his mother, for whom he and his sister Mary Anne affectionately care in her declining years, and whom they surround with the comforts rendered possible by the intelligent early labors of their father and mother.

LESTER C. GREGORY, M. D.—The substantial qualities demanded of a successful physician and surgeon find expression in the mental endowments and forceful personality of Dr. Gregory, who in addition to practicing his profession in Fort Bragg with growing patronage has owned and managed the Pacific drug store since 1908, finding in the related duties of physician and pharmacist duties of such importance as to engross his attention and at the same time prove profitable in a gratifying degree. While he is not a native Californian (having been born at Muscatine, Iowa, March 4, 1873), he has made this commonwealth his home from the age of eight years and is a typical westerner in his warmth of devotion to adopted country, in his optimistic spirit and in his aggressive, efficient energy. When he accompanied his parents, Harvey and Almira (Bamford) Gregory, to the west in 1881, he settled with them in the city of Santa Rosa, but later went on a farm in the locality and aided in the cultivation of the land. Until his death in 1910 the father acted as secretary of the Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, in the organization of which he had been a leading promoter.

After he had received the degree of A. B. from the Pacific Methodist College of Santa Rosa, Lester C. Gregory matriculated in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco and continued a student in the institution until he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of M. D. A year was spent as interne in the Veterans' Home at Yountville, Napa county, and in June of 1896 he came to Mendocino county, establishing headquarters at Elk on the coast, where he continued until his removal to Fort Bragg in 1906. The increased opportunities offered by the larger town influenced him in his decision to come to Fort Bragg, where in addition to practicing his profession he conducts a modern, well-equipped establishment known as the Pacific drug store. By his marriage to Miss Maude Hayward, a native of Eureka, Cal., and a daughter of the late Capt. H. M. Hayward of San Francisco, he has two sons, Lester and Claude. Since the organization of the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank, in which he was a promoter, he has been a member of the board of directors. Having faith in the stability of real estate and lands in Fort Bragg and the coast country he has invested and owns valuable property in city and country. Professional matters engage his interest at all times and it is along this line that he consented to serve as deputy county health officer. For some years he has been a member of the California State and Mendocino County Medical Associations. Besides being connected with the Improved

Order of Red Men, he is active in Masonry and has been one of the influential members of Mendocino City Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., as well as of the Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M.

P. CONNOLLY.—Upon his arrival in California from the east during 1882, a tour of inspection and investigation brought Mr. Connolly to Mendocino county, and here he has since remained, identified with local development, optimistic regarding the future of the county, a contributor to its permanent growth and associated with a number of enterprises of general value to the community. The fact that he has great faith in the county and implicit confidence in the richness of its resources is in itself a testimony for this portion of the state, for long residence here and habits of close observation enable him to judge accurately as to conditions and possibilities. After his arrival in the county he was employed in the timber business at Navarro on the coast, intending to learn every detail of the lumber business and make it his life occupation. In 1888 he entered the sawmill and in a short time was promoted to the position of head sawyer in the Navarro mills. However, an accident changed all of his plans and forced him to relinquish all identification with milling and lumbering. In this emergency his friends, recognizing his ability for official work demanding exactness and accuracy, prevailed upon him to become a candidate for county recorder of Mendocino county. He was nominated in 1898 and elected by a fair majority, and at the expiration of the term was again chosen for the office, which he filled with decided ability and painstaking care, serving until January, 1907.

Mr. Connolly was one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Ukiah, of which he became the first cashier, filling the position for five years and since that time remaining on the board of directors. During 1909 he and P. W. Handy purchased from Preston & Preston the Ukiah Guarantee Abstract and Title Company, which he since has aided in conducting as a general title and abstract business, and which is recognized as one of the solid institutions of the county. By his marriage at Navarro in 1888 to Miss Mary Hurley, a daughter of Dennis Hurley, one of the pioneers of Mendocino county, he has a family of six children, namely: Thomas E., civil engineer, a graduate of the University of California; William D. and Margaret E., graduates of Ukiah high school; Robert Emmett, attending the Ukiah high school; Gertrude and John Leonard, all living in Mendocino county.

DREEME LIFE BALL.—A lifelong resident of Mendocino county, Mr. Ball has seen the gradual development of its agricultural interests, the importance of its lumbering activities and the growth of its towns, meanwhile being particularly connected with Albion on Albion river, where he is a property owner and deputy sheriff. His birth occurred in Anderson valley, this county, October 9, 1872, son of J. D. and Melissa (Kendall) Ball, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. The father came across the plains to California in 1850 and two years later settled in Anderson valley where he followed farming until his death. Dreeme Life Ball spent his first twenty years on his father's ranch in Anderson valley, where he attended the country schools. Leaving home to earn his own way in the world he went to Ukiah and found employment in a brickyard. While in that work he devoted his leisure hours to study and thus was able to secure a teacher's certificate, after which he secured a position as teacher in the Olive Spring school district. The following year he changed to the Hanson school district, where he

taught successfully from 1894 to 1897 and then relinquished teaching in order to enter upon the duties of yard foreman for the Albion Lumber Company, with whom he remained until 1903. Resigning his position during that year he engaged in ranching, his specialty being the dairy industry, in which he has met with considerable success. During 1898 he erected a building in Albion, where he is now engaged in business. He also laid out the south addition to Albion, a considerable portion of which is sold out. He is now serving as deputy sheriff, and aside from his interests in Albion he is a stockholder in the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank.

On the 4th of July, 1897, Mr. Ball married Miss Louise R. Handley, who was born at Albion, Mendocino county. She was the daughter of Thomas J. and Sophia (McGimsey) Handley, born in Jackson county, Mo., and Napa, Cal., respectively. Her grandfather, William Handley, was born in Virginia in 1836 and removed to Lafayette county, Mo., where he learned the blacksmith trade and where he married Miss Mary Ish, coming overland to Napa in 1852. In 1857 the family returned to Missouri but in 1861 they again crossed the plains to Contra Costa county. In 1863 they removed to Nevada and in 1865 again returned to California, locating on one hundred and sixty acres of land on Albion Ridge, Mendocino county. Thomas J. Handley was born in 1852 and married at Boonville in 1875. He engaged in farming on Navarro ridge and later at Albion, where he died May 20, 1908. His widow afterwards married Alf Howard and resides in Fort Bragg. Louise R. was an only child of Thomas J. Handley and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Ball now own the old Handley ranch adjoining Albion on the south. Fraternally Mr. Ball holds membership in the Order of Eagles at Fort Bragg and, while not a regular attendant upon the lodge meetings, he keeps in touch with its work and contributes to its maintenance.

ROBERT T. POLK.—The various members of the Polk family of Lake county are worthy representatives of a name which from its association with United States history alone would command respect. Planted in this country in early Colonial days, it is typical of the best in the Scotch-Irish element whose strong intellectual and moral qualities set a high standard of citizenship during the formative period of the nation. Robert T. Polk's father, T. W. Polk, was an own cousin of James Knox Polk, eleventh president of the United States, being one of the grandsons of Ezekiel Polk. We give the genealogy as it appears in the "Genealogies of the Presidents": "James K. Polk, born in Mecklenburg county, N. C., November 2, 1795, son of Samuel (1771-1827) and Jane Knox (1773-1848) Polk, grandson of Ezekiel (born about 1737) and Mary Wilson (daughter of Samuel Wilson) Polk; and great-grandson of William (1701-1769) and Mary Knox Pollock. William Pollock (the original form of the name 'Polk') was the son of Robert (died 1727) and Magdalena Tasker Pollock, who emigrated with their family from County Londonderry, Ireland, to Somerset county, Md., about 1694. William Pollock removed from Dorchester county, Md., to Hopewell township, Cumberland county, Pa., about 1738, and thence, a few years later, to Mecklenburg county, North Carolina."

Other authorities say Robert Pollock came from Ireland in 1659 or 1660 and settled in Maryland in the latter year; he changed the name to Polk. They also vary from the former account in stating that he came from Ross, County Donegal, Ireland. Col. Thomas Polk, brother of Ezekiel, was chairman of the Mecklenburg convention which adopted what is termed the Mecklenburg

Declaration of Independence, long before the legislature of Virginia instructed her delegates to the Continental Congress to vote for separation from Great Britain. He was subsequently a member of Congress and colonel of the Fourth Regiment, North Carolina militia.

Ezekiel Polk was captain of a company of rangers during the Revolution and did service in the woods and mountains protecting the frontier from invasion of the Indian allies of Great Britain. He was also an active member of the Mecklenburg convention.

T. W. Polk, grandson of Ezekiel Polk, was born in Indiana, and spent his early life in his native state. There he married Eliza La Rue, a native of Ohio, and of the six children born to them but two survive, Robert T. and Nellie, Mrs. McDougall, who resides at Hollywood, Los Angeles, Cal. The other four died when young, all unmarried. Mr. and Mrs. Polk lived at various places before deciding to come to California, in 1864, making the trip from Ohio and across the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Polk had owned slaves and considerable property, but having lost his servants through the Emancipation Proclamation had very little left when he determined to begin life over again on the Pacific coast. He first settled in Napa county, living there for twenty years, during which he prospered steadily, owning two pieces of land there, which he sold before his removal to Lake county, in 1884. At that time he was quite well-to-do, but he was getting old, and so his son Robert has had the management of the home ranch ever since the family arrived here. Mr. Polk died on his ranch about twelve years ago, surviving his wife for two or three years. Her death occurred at Lakeport, Robert T. Polk being at that time engaged in the livery business there and residing in the town.

Robert T. Polk was born December 5, 1852, in Missouri, and though only in his twelfth year when the family came to California had lived in various states, Kansas City, Mo., Arkansas, Texas and Ohio. The next year the father made a settlement in Napa county, and though but a youth of thirteen the son did a man's work from that time, being depended upon as the reliable assistant at home. He could drive a team as well as any man, and handled all the other work with the same skill, which was especially fortunate because he was the only son, and his father took pride as well as comfort in his help. Besides the common and grammar school advantages which Napa county afforded at that day he had a course at the Lincoln grammar school in San Francisco, from which he was graduated in the year 1872. Returning to the home place, he continued to work with his father, and moved with him to Lake county in 1884, settling on the fine place just east of Upper Lake, and in the East Upper Lake precinct, which he still owns and now resides upon. The father built the substantial dwelling which is on this property, and Robert T. Polk has further improved it with fine large barns. He holds two hundred and ninety-seven acres, his father having divided up the land between the mother and two children about four years before he died. Mr. Polk follows general farming, and is heavily interested in stock raising, having cattle, horses and hogs and making a specialty of the latter, raising between two and three hundred every year.

Mr. Polk's personal standing is fully equal to his good reputation as a business man of ability and strict integrity. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, belonging to Upper Lake Lodge, No. 241, of which he has been a past grand for twenty years, and which he has represented in the grand lodge at Los

Angeles and Sacramento. On political questions he is usually in sympathy with the Democratic party, but he endeavors to support such policies as he believes will work the greatest good to the greatest numbers.

While a resident of Napa county Mr. Polk was married to Miss Evangeline Hawkins, daughter of H. B. Hawkins, late of Napa county, and they had one child when they came to Lake county with Mr. Polk's parents. Three sons have been born to them: Percy W. is a druggist and in business at Upper Lake; he married Lula Clark, of Blacks Station, Yolo county, Cal., and they have two children, Helen and Percy. Robert C., who also lives at Upper Lake, owns the drug store here in partnership with his brother, and they also have a sawmill on Bartlett mountain and an apple orchard in the same vicinity; he married Gertrude Clark (no relation to his brother's wife), of Upper Lake, and they have one child, Robert. Roy H., who is employed in the automobile business, in a garage at Oakland, Cal., married Ruth Cleveland. Mrs. R. T. Polk holds membership in the Presbyterian Church. She also belongs to the Rebekahs, the woman's auxiliary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CHESTER WHITE.—One of the prospering farmers in the Scotts Valley precinct of Lake county, Mr. White is meeting with well deserved success in his work, for he has made his way unaided to the substantial position he now occupies. His own experiences have undoubtedly awakened in him the desire to make things easier for others, and he is always interested in movements which look to the bettering of existing conditions, especially those which provide opportunities for the young and prepare them for the responsibilities of life. For a number of years he was a business man at Lakeport, and since the year 1893 has lived on his present farm, where he was formerly quite extensively engaged in dairying.

Benjamin F. and Virenda (Campbell) White, parents of Chester White, had a family of seven children, three of whom died young, the others being: William, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-four years; Julia, who died in 1875, unmarried; Daniel, who died in 1906; and Chester. The father, who was a Southerner, died in 1864, when his son Chester was but five years old, and the mother had died when he was only two. He was born in 1859 in Gallatin county, Ill., and after his father's death went to live with his grandfather Campbell for one year. For a short time afterward he lived at the home of a man named Ross, then with a Mr. Smith and later with a Mr. Fowler, none of whom were related to him. When fourteen years old he left Gallatin county and went to the home of an uncle, H. W. White, a traveling man, in Hamilton county, Ill., with whom he remained a year. He was next with a man named Hamill, in Hamilton county, and when he was seventeen his brother Daniel married and settled in Hardin county, where the boy gladly made his home. Daniel White was a physician by profession, and he owned a farm of eighty acres, his brother Chester looking after its cultivation until they came out to California, in 1883. For the first month Chester White was in Colusa county, and in June found himself at Lakeport, Lake county, where his brother immediately bought an interest in a store and placed him there as a clerk. The firm was then V. Lee & Co., but Mr. Lee soon sold his share to David Williams, and the Doctor continued in partnership with him for some time, the firm of White & Williams doing a thriving general mercantile business. After five years' work as a clerk for V. Lee & Co. and

White & Williams, Chester White bought a third interest in the business, which was continued under the same name, and they had a lucrative trade, owning one of the most popular establishments in the town. Mr. White retained his connection with the store for five years, selling out in 1893 to engage in farming, which has since occupied practically all his attention. His brother was a resident of Lakeport for ten years, and died in 1906 in San Bernardino county.

Ever since his removal to Scotts valley Mr. White has lived on the farm of one hundred and twenty acres which his wife inherited from the estate of her father, L. C. Burriss. For a number of years Mr. White was a successful dairyman, but he gave up that branch of farming because it was too strenuous. He came to Lake county originally for the benefit of his health, which had not been robust, and agricultural life here has improved his physique greatly. He is able to work hard and has turned his labor to good account, now having the ranch well improved and well stocked, and devoted to general farming, though barley is his principal crop; he has a commercial orchard of nine acres, seven acres of which are planted in prunes, and a family orchard of two acres, all in excellent condition and bearing profitably. His stock comprises thirteen head, six milch cows and seven horses, and he has between forty and fifty hogs. Though he commenced life with no advantages or capital, Mr. White has advanced steadily, and his reputation for strict integrity as well as thrift makes him one of the most respected citizens of his neighborhood. Everything that makes for the common welfare has his encouragement and support, and he takes an active interest in promoting education and church work, believing both to be forces for good that should never lack support. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and votes with the Democratic party.

Mr. White was married in Lake county, in 1887, to Miss Josephine Burriss, daughter of Lewis C. Burriss, one of the first settlers in Scotts valley, who left a large estate, though he died a few years after coming to this section. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. White, Roy W. now lives at Oakland, where he is assistant county surveyor; C. Clifford, who lives at Lakeport and is engaged in teaming, married Marie Boyer; Vera V. is at present a student in the San Jose State normal, class of 1916; Louis B. is attending public school; Sarah M. died when seven months old.

WILLIAM H. KELLY.—It would be impossible to make any comprehensive mention of Mendocino county without due reference to the late William H. Kelly, who from the time of his arrival here as early as 1852 until his passing in 1895 identified himself with every movement for the upbuilding of the region. Especially is the city of Mendocino indebted to him for an intelligent contribution to its early development. Through his influence churches and schools were erected. Realizing the importance of education and religion to the highest advancement of any community, he aided such movements with a cheerful self-sacrifice that had its root in his own sturdy and progressive temperament. With a number of pioneer lumbermen he erected a small sawmill in Mendocino, later became the pioneer store-keeper in the little village, where he put up a number of dwelling-houses and a public hall. Every line of enterprise felt the impetus of his activity and intense application. The memory of his labors lingers in the community and his name is entitled to a permanent place in the local annals.

All through his life Mr. Kelly was a man of intense industry and unflinching energy. When a mere child he became self-supporting. For some time he engaged in lumbering on Prince Edward Island, where he was born in 1821 and where his father, Peter Kelly, was employed at the trade of a shipbuilder. Leaving his native island, he first found employment at Eastport, Me., whence he sailed to the Bermudas. The discovery of gold in California caused him to go to the Isthmus of Panama. At that time thousands of emigrants were crossing the isthmus on their way to the gold mines and he decided there was an opening for a merchant in the village of Panama, so he and a friend embarked in merchandising there. On the death of his partner he disposed of their interests and came to San Francisco, thence to Benicia, where he worked at shipbuilding. In company with J. B. Ford, E. C. Williams and Harry Meigs in 1852 he came to Mendocino county and assisted in building the first sawmill in the old town of Mendocino. In the beginning he took charge of the logging, until a store was found necessary, and then with Mr. Woodward he began merchandising, under the firm name of Kelly & Woodward. This was the first store in Mendocino. In the early '60s he and his partner built the first mill at Caspar, where they manufactured lumber for several years, finally selling to J. G. Jackson. During this time he continued the general merchandise business in Mendocino and after the fire built a new store on the corner of Main street and the coast road, which, in accordance with his expectation, proved a better location. He was also postmaster for some years. Mr. Kelly's holdings at that time comprised valuable timber land on Pudding creek, as well as the Comptche ranch, which was later sold to the present owners, the Openlanders. As the pioneer merchant of the place he formed a wide acquaintance throughout all this section of the country. His judgment concerning men was excellent. Frequently he trusted some of the pioneers beyond the limit of their credit, but seldom did it prove that he had been deceived in his estimate of his debtor. Many were indebted to him for their start in business, and his wholesome influence was of great value in the early progress of town and county.

In the midst of his growing prosperity Mr. Kelly did not forget his kindred in their far-distant home, but he returned thither to bring back with him his father, brothers and sisters, for whom he cared with unflinching affection and genuine interest. His father, a man of deep religious temperament, was one of the founders of and for many years served as elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Mendocino. Being a fluent speaker and well versed in the Scripture, he was able to serve as a local preacher and did much good in the early days when religious conditions had not yet been firmly established. Mr. Kelly himself contributed generously to the churches, and though he was himself a Presbyterian, his wife was an enthusiastic Baptist, and to please her he gave the lot and erected the Baptist house of worship, this being a tribute of regard to his wife as well as to the congregation itself. Mrs. Kelly was Eliza Lee Owen, daughter of Arthur L. Owen, of Prince Edward Island, and their family consisted of four children, namely: Daisy S., wife of Alexander McCallum, of Mendocino; Russell B., who died in 1886; Elise A., wife of Louis P. Drexler, of San Francisco; and Otis W., who married Annie A. Maguire and resides in San Francisco. Mrs. Kelly is in her ninetyeth year and in perfect physical health. She resides at the old home and is now the oldest settler in Mendocino. Mr. Kelly bought and sold large timber

tracts, and throughout the long period of his residence in the county he never ceased to be an important factor in the development of the lumber business. As previously indicated, however, he did not limit his labors to one industry, but remained to the end an active element in all movements for the general welfare of the county.

RICHARD BOURNS.—County Sligo, in the north of Ireland, was the native locality of Richard Bourns and 1830 the year of his birth, his parents having been Thomas and Elizabeth (Evans) Bourns, lifelong residents of the Emerald Isle. At the age of fourteen he left the national school in which he had been a pupil and took up the trade of shoemaker, serving an apprenticeship of four years. During 1848 he crossed the ocean to the United States and secured employment as a journeyman in New Jersey, later working as a shoemaker in Allegheny and Butler counties, Pa., and in Paris, Ky. On the outbreak of the Civil war he returned to Pennsylvania from Kentucky and enlisted in Company C, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which he accompanied to the front. For three years he served with his regiment at the seat of war. Upon receiving an honorable discharge in 1864 he resumed work at his trade, settling at West Elkton, Ohio, where in 1870 he married Mrs. Philanda (Mote) Hunt, daughter of Jeremiah Mote, and a widow with two sons, Albert and Hillery Hunt. Of her second marriage there were born three children, namely: Richard Thomas; Ruth A., wife of Dr. D. A. Marsan, and William L. The death of Mrs. Bourns occurred in 1901. From Barton county, Mo., where Mr. Bourns engaged in farming and stock-raising, in 1874 he brought his family to California and settled at Point Arena, where he followed the trade of shoemaker. Later he secured a tract of land near Point Arena and devoted his attention to the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock until he retired, and now makes his home at Belvedere, Marin county. Always interested in Grand Army affairs, he had the honor of being the organizer of Fredericksburg Post No. 97, G. A. R., which held its first meeting December 6, 1885, and of which he served as commander and adjutant.

RICHARD THOMAS BOURNS.—Between the harbor and the main street of Fort Bragg are located the great mills of the Union Lumber Company, which are in reality the life blood of the town and the epitome of the lumber industry in this section of the state. Not only is the concern the dominating feature of the redwood lumber industry in Mendocino county, but with its allied companies it is one of the largest factors in the redwood lumber market of the entire world. In addition to the Fort Bragg mill, where fifty million feet of lumber are cut every year, the company owns the majority stock in the Mendocino Lumber Company at Mendocino City and the Glen Blair Lumber Company, besides handling the output of the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company at the Irmulco mill, which altogether makes the concern one of the largest sellers and shippers of redwood in the world. Shipments of tanbark, shingles and railroad ties add to the enormous volume of the company business. During the busy season almost one thousand men are employed in mills and camps. It is therefore a matter of importance for a man to rise out of the ranks and advance to a post of great responsibility, which is the record of Mr. Bourns, who entered the employ of the organization in March, 1901, as timekeeper at Fort Bragg and has since passed through almost all of the departments, in addition to serving for four years as city salesman at San Francisco. For the last few years he has been engaged in

special sales work besides having charge of the grading and cutting at the different mills, and meanwhile he continues to make Fort Bragg his headquarters. On May 15, 1914, he was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Fort Bragg, and since then has been devoting his time to the duties of this position in the directing of the affairs of the bank.

From the age of two years Mr. Bourns has considered Mendocino county his home. He was born at Le Roy, Barton county, Mo., September 25, 1872, and in October, 1874, was brought to California by his parents, who settled at Point Arena. At the age of eighteen he secured a grammar-school teacher's certificate and began to teach in Mendocino county. As an instructor he was so careful, painstaking and efficient that he rose to be principal of the Point Arena school, which position he resigned in 1899 in order to become bookkeeper for the Little Valley Lumber Company at Cleone. Two years later he transferred to the Union Lumber Company and has since continued with this great organization. In 1899 he married Miss Virginia E. Rice, daughter of W. I. Rice, a pioneer of Willits. In his family there are two sons, Richard C. and Philip W. For some years he has been a director of the First Bank of Savings at Fort Bragg. Fraternally he holds membership with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Elks of Santa Rosa Lodge. Interested in public affairs and well-posted concerning national problems, he gives his support to Republican principles and has given efficient service as secretary of the county central committee of his party.

LUTHER SHELBY BAECHEL.—No name is more closely interwoven with the early development of Little Lake valley than that of Baechtel, for the two brothers, Samuel and Harry Baechtel, were the first settlers in this portion of Mendocino county, having brought in a bunch of cattle for pasturage on the wide and excellent range and finding conditions so promising that permanent settlement followed as a matter of course. Further mention of the family appears on another page in the sketch of Samuel Baechtel, father of Luther Shelby Baechtel, the latter the youngest child and born at the old homestead January 29, 1872. During his boyhood educational advantages were far inferior to those of the present day, but through attendance upon the school in the Sawyer district he laid the foundation of an education that habits of reading and close observation have made broad and liberal. He had the further advantage of a complete course of study in the Lytton Springs College, Sonoma county, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1890, at the age of eighteen years. He then entered the Willits store of the Standard Commercial Company, whose owners were members of the Baechtel family and whose interests he promoted through six years of work as office man and bookkeeper, and when the business was sold to Irvine & Muir in 1896 he devoted his time to settling the affairs of the retiring company.

Meanwhile gold had been discovered in the Klondike, and a love of adventure, as well as the hope of finding some profitable mining claim for himself, led Mr. Baechtel to Alaska in the spring of 1898. Accompanied by a brother, William, he sailed from San Francisco to Dyea and thence traveled with pack-horses over the Chilkoot Pass to the Klondike region. During the course of the tedious journey a disastrous slide occurred while he was in camp, and he took a part in recovering the bodies of the men from the snow-slide. When the Yukon river was reached a boat was constructed of lumber which they whipsawed themselves, and in this the party proceeded as far as

the mouth of the Stewart river, where he and seven other gold-seekers spent the summer in prospecting without results, going as far as three hundred miles up the Stewart river toward the Rocky mountains. The approach of winter weather forced him to go into winter camp at Dawson. In the spring he changed the scene of operations to a branch of the Hunker creek, but with little better luck than before. In the fall of 1899 he sailed down the Yukon and at St. Michaels secured passage on a steamer bound for Seattle. In 1900, with his brothers, Gordon and William, he formed the firm of Baechtel Bros., and embarked in the stock business in Eden valley, Mendocino county, where for nearly three years cattle and horses were kept on the range. In 1903 the business was sold to W. G. Henshaw. Since then Mr. Baechtel has engaged in the subdividing of lands and the sale of real estate, but also continues in ranching and raising stock with his brothers, owning one ranch in Round valley with them as partners and two ranches in Little Lake valley. In addition since January, 1904, he has had charge of the bookkeeping department of the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company. From the organization of the Bank of Willits he has been interested as a stockholder.

On a hill overlooking Willits and Little Lake valley stands the comfortable residence erected by Mr. Baechtel and presided over by his hospitable wife. May 24, 1903, he married Miss Turberg Simonson, daughter of Ole Simonson, represented on another page of this volume and widely honored as a pioneer of Mendocino county. Mrs. Baechtel was born and reared in Willits and taught school prior to her marriage. Their family numbers five children, namely: Marjorie Turberg, Richard Samuel, Harriet Luthera, Maxine and William Edwin. In politics Mr. Baechtel is a Republican of the progressive type. Devotion to civic affairs appears in his efficient service as a member of the board of trustees of the town, over which he presided as chairman during two years, and has since been equally active in other capacities. Tactful as trustee, he has endeavored to create and promote a community spirit of mutual helpfulness and to advance progressive measures which his business experience convinces him would be of advantage to the general welfare.

WILLIAM HEESER.—The life which this review depicts began in Germany August 28, 1822, and closed in California April 8, 1906. Generations of the name had lived and labored in Rhenish Prussia near the banks of the Rhine, and there, at Coblenz, was the home of his parents, Eberhard and Julia (Heusler) Heeser, people of true worth and culture, whose high ideals were imbued by the son and became a part of his own character. Private and public schools aided him in the acquisition of a liberal education, and the University of Berlin supplemented the earlier and more rudimentary advantages. Additional training equally valuable but somewhat different came to him through work in the counting house of his father, but the death of the latter and his own arrival at maturity changed his plans and caused him to broaden his views relative to future work. Seeking the United States, he went from Baltimore, Md., to Providence, Ky., and opened a general store. Three years later, in 1847, he returned to Prussia, renewed the friendships of his youth, enjoyed a visit with kindred, and on returning to America brought with him several of his relatives and friends. For a time he engaged in merchandising in Wisconsin and Illinois.

The discovery of gold in California directed the attention of the young German to the possibilities of the far west and he decided to seek an opening in this part of the country. During the spring of 1850 he left Illinois with a party of emigrants equipped with horses and wagons and landed in California August 3 of the same year. After spending some time in San Francisco, he settled in Napa county and in 1856 sold the ranch he had previously purchased there. September 11, 1857, he arrived at Mendocino, where he first kept a store, later owned and operated a farm, and for years before his death published the Mendocino Beacon. During the spring of 1858 he bought the W. H. Kelly ranch adjacent to town. For a time he had as partner in this enterprise his brother, August H., who was born in Germany August 10, 1829, but the interest owned by the brother he eventually purchased, after which he platted a part of the farm and sold it in town lots. As early as 1858 he became justice of the peace, the following year was appointed notary public, from 1864 to 1867 served as county supervisor, and from 1877 to 1880 filled the same office through election on the Democratic ticket.

The building of roads engaged the attention of Mr. Heeser in an early day. Realizing the need of good roads aside from the Indian trails (then the only means of access to the interior) he spent much time in travel and inspection of the country, thus enabling him to locate and later build the wagon road from Mendocino to Little Lake (now Willits). Afterward he constructed the road from Mendocino to Ukiah. As road overseer and United States deputy surveyor his work was of inestimable value to the county. Personally he reaped no profit from such undertakings and at times even lost money of his own in filling contracts for roads, but he considered that he received compensation in the knowledge of a service done and in the benefit to his health derived from camping for months in the timber belt. December 18, 1865, he married Miss Laura A. Nelson, a native of Bangor, Me., who passed away July 9, 1895. Their only child, August Alfred, was born February 5, 1877, and survives them, continuing his father's business.

The Bank of Mendocino, a mutual savings concern, was opened by Mr. Heeser in 1870, and the following year he organized the Mendocino Discount Bank. At first he officiated as president of both, but later he filled the office of secretary for many years. October 6, 1877, he and W. H. Meacham established the Mendocino Beacon, of which he became sole proprietor a year later and which he continued to publish up to his death. For a time he also owned papers at Point Arena, Fort Bragg, Westport and Kibesilah, but eventually all were sold excepting the plant at Mendocino. In addition to writing for his papers he was the author of a treatise, "About the Flood and the Universe," advancing a theory to harmonize science with the Biblical account of the flood. For years he was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Mendocino and the teacher of a Sunday-school class. Prior to starting for California in 1850 he was made a Mason. About 1852 he became a member of California Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., in San Francisco. During 1863 he aided in organizing Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., of which he served as master, while his Masonic affiliations were broadened through association with the Royal Arch Chapter, the Knights Templar Commandery, the Scottish Rite and the Eastern Star. His services as an editor, farmer, county officer, road builder and church man indicate that he had a high sense of the duty of citizenship, while distinctive loyalty to Mendocino county made his in-

fluence potent and benignant, and invariably prompted objective confidence on the part of associates.

STEPHEN K. BITTENBENDER.—A member of an old Pennsylvania family and himself a native of that state, born near Berwick, October 22, 1859, Stephen K. Bittenbender is the youngest child of John Bittenbender, who was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., and in youth learned the trades of blacksmith and machinist. A genius in the difficult task of tempering steel, he was engaged for years in that capacity with the firm of Bowman & Jackson, car-builders, at Berwick. Eventually resigning and removing to Knoxville, Iowa, he successfully identified himself with both the banking and the real estate business. To his youngest son he gave the educational advantages of Carthage (Ill.) College, from which he received the degree of A. B. in 1880 and that of A. M. in 1895. After his graduation with honors as valedictorian of his class he went to Nebraska as principal of the schools at Ponca.

It was during the period of his residence at Ponca that Mr. Bittenbender first became interested in the milling industry, the original experience being in flour mills, while later he became equally familiar with the lumber mills. For twelve years he had a practical and encouraging experience as manager of the Ponca flour mills, in which he bought an interest. The destruction of the mill by fire caused him a very heavy loss and wiped out the labor of more than a decade of tireless application. Forced to consider a new location, it was then that he first came to California. From 1895 to 1898 he made his home in the Santa Clara valley near Campbell, where he bought an orchard. The work of horticulture in that particular locality proved neither interesting nor profitable, so that he removed to Missouri and engaged as manager for Stough Bros., at Chicopee, having charge of the manufacture and sale of lumber for the firm. When all of their holdings had been sawed, and having negotiated for a sale of the remaining property, he engaged as manager for the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company at the same place, where he continued for three and one-half years. Meanwhile he still owned the orchard in the Santa Clara valley and on leaving Missouri he brought his family back to California, but shortly left the vicinity of San Jose for Mendocino county in 1901 and became an employe of the Northwestern Redwood Company at Willits. In 1907 he became mill superintendent for the company at Northwestern, a position he has filled ever since. For many years he had been interested in the study of law during his leisure hours, and in June, 1903, successfully passed a bar examination and was admitted to practice in all the state courts. While he has not practiced the profession, he has found a knowledge of the law most helpful to him in general business affairs.

During the period of the attendance of Mr. Bittenbender at the college in Illinois he formed the acquaintance of a popular young college student, Miss Elizabeth Stough, of Ponca, Neb. Their marriage was solemnized in Ponca a few years after they had completed their collegiate education. Their two sons, Duane and Lloyd, are both employed with the Northwestern Redwood Company. The family adheres to the Lutheran faith, both Mr. and Mrs. Bittenbender being members of families that had clung to that religion from the period of the memorable reformation by Martin Luther. In fraternal connections Mr. Bittenbender belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, besides having membership with his wife in the Order of Rebekahs at Willits.

WALTER SCOTT DUNBAR.—Very early in the colonization of America members of the Dunbar family came hither from Dumbarton, Scotland, and settled on the rockbound coast of Maine, where later generations lived and labored with sturdy fortitude of endurance. In the generation following Dunbar Joseph Dunbar, who lived to be more than eighty years of age, was Joseph C. Dunbar, a skilled carpenter well known in Lincoln county, where he had many contracts for the erection of large and permanent buildings. Not a few of these stand to the present day, memorials to his skill and honest workmanship. When seventy-two years of age he put aside the tools of his craft and entered into the rest of eternity. During young manhood he had married Mercy Ann Glidden, who was a lifelong resident of Maine, dying there at the age of sixty years. Her father, a man of remarkable strength, able to do a full day's work after he was eighty years of age, became very deaf in his later years and on one occasion, not hearing the passing engine, was struck and killed on a railroad near his home. Longevity had characterized previous generations, his father having lived to be almost one hundred and having cast his last vote for John C. Fremont for president. One of the vivid memories of the childhood of Walter Scott Dunbar is that of sitting on the knees of this aged man, his great-grandfather, who would entertain him with tales of his service in the Revolutionary war and his acquaintance with George Washington. Had it been possible to record these stories much interesting history concerning the Revolution would have been saved for future generations.

The family of Joseph C. Dunbar consisted of ten children, of whom the first-born, Joseph Roscoe, died at Baltimore in December, 1862, while serving in the army. The second, Mercy Augusta, married M. V. B. Knowlton, a ship caulker, of Belfast, Me., where she died in 1872. The third, Walter Scott, was born at Nobleboro, Lincoln county, Me., March 14, 1842, and since 1908 has lived on Sixth street, in Lakeport, Cal. Of his life and thrilling war experiences mention is made in the following paragraph. The fourth child, Harlow E., was killed in 1864 in front of Petersburg during the siege at that point. The fifth child, Lewis W., went through the entire period of the war uninjured, but afterward came out to the Pacific coast and was killed by a snowslide in Nevada. The sixth child, Bion B., of Eugene, Ore., is a carpenter by trade. Laura, who never married, died in 1879. Meaubeck M., a quartz miner and prospector, died at Aspen, Colo., about 1900. The youngest daughter, Esther, never married and remained throughout life at the old homestead in Maine. The youngest of the ten children, Owen L., now a foreman in one of the Spreckels sugar factories near Salinas, has been engaged in the sugar business for about one-quarter of a century.

Owing to the poverty of the parents and the necessity for self-support at an early age, it was impossible for Walter Scott Dunbar to attend school more than three months each year of his boyhood, yet he secured a fair rudimentary education, which later was expanded by travel, reading and observation. During the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Sixteenth Maine Infantry, assigned to the army of the Potomac. His initiation into battle occurred at Antietam, after which he fought at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, and at Chancellorsville in the spring of 1863. When the battle of Gettysburg opened on the 1st of July, 1863, the Reynolds Corps began the charge, and as a member of its second division he was in the very front of the memor-

able engagement, where he fought for three days and nights in the brunt of the storm of shot and shell. After the final charge he joined his corps in the pursuit of the opposing forces, whom he followed down into Maryland and Virginia. In all of this fighting he never received a scratch. His closest call occurred when a minie ball cut the strap of his haversack. After crossing the Rapidan river at Mine Run he went into camp there for the winter of 1863-64. During the spring of 1864 he fought throughout the entire battle of the Wilderness. On the 10th of May, at Laurel Hill, in a charge he was struck in the left side by a piece of shell, which caused an ugly wound and forced him to go to the hospital. Upon recovering he returned to his regiment just before the attack on Petersburg, having missed the engagements at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and North Anna. Winter quarters were established at Petersburg for the winter of 1864-65, and on the 5th of February they fought the battle of Hatchie's Run, where he was taken prisoner. About the middle of March he was paroled and the morning after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox he succeeded in rejoining his regiment. Ordered to Washington, he took part in the grand review June 5, 1865, and was then honorably discharged, although he did not receive his final pay until after his return to Maine.

On the morning of the 4th of July, 1865, Mr. Dunbar left his native place in Maine and started out for Colorado, making the trip principally by wagon and landing at Denver on the 1st of September. For thirty-five or more years he engaged in placer mining in the west, meanwhile buying property at Canon City, Colo., where he lived for a number of years. His marriage in 1895 united him with Miss Edith L. Tawney, of Esbon, Kan., by whom he is the father of one child, Thelma L., now a student (1914) in the Lakeport union high school. From 1902 until 1908 the family lived in Washington near the city of Olympia, but in the latter year they came to Lakeport, where Mr. Dunbar bought two lots on the corner of Sixth and Mansanito streets and erected the little cottage that makes a comfortable home for the family. Since coming here he has identified himself with the Grand Army of the Republic at Upper Lake. In politics he always has been stanch in his support of the Republican party. While not connected with any denomination, he is in sympathy with religious work, and his wife and daughter hold membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lakeport.

SULLIVAN S. RUSSELL.—Prior to the opening of the Revolutionary war by many years the Russell family came from France to America and settled in Maine, near the Atlantic coast. James Russell, the son of a Revolutionary officer and patriot, was born at Farmington, Franklin county, Me., and married Cordelia Gordon, a native of Phillips, the same county, and a descendant of German ancestry of colonial pedigree. Among the eleven children forming their family was Sullivan S., who was born in Maine August 5, 1837, and became self-supporting at a very early age. Schools were so few in that day and the poverty of the family so imperatively made necessary the early labor of each child that he attended school only eighteen months altogether. In spite of this handicap he has become a man of broad information. In acquiring knowledge he has been helped by his native wit and quick comprehension. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Absalom Parkman, a blacksmith, at Solon, Me., under whom he spent three years of diligent application to the mastery of the trade. On the expiration of his term as an ap-

prentice he started for the then unknown and undeveloped regions of Minnesota, into which no railroad had yet been built. It was possible for him to ride on the train as far as Dubuque, Iowa, and there he boarded a steamboat to travel on the Mississippi as far as Stillwater. When the vessel reached Lake Pepin it was discovered that navigation was impossible by reason of ice, so the passengers disembarked from the boat and walked thirty miles around the lake, a most unpleasant undertaking in the chill and dampness of the early spring.

The introduction to Stillwater had by the young blacksmith from Maine was no more encouraging than his experiences in the journey thither. Arriving there in the latter part of March, he spent his first night on a carpenter's tool chest with six inches of water on the floor. The following day he began to work in a blacksmith shop, where he remained until October, 1858. Resigning the position at that time, he returned east to New York and took passage on a boat that sailed via Havana to the Isthmus of Panama. From that place he sailed on another vessel to San Francisco, where he landed with \$5 in his possession. However, to a young man possessed of health and industry, lack of capital is not a formidable affair, and with characteristic resolution of purpose he quickly found employment. His first task was that of shoeing mustang stage horses for the Fowler Bros.' stage line running from Sacramento to Red Bluff. Next he spent a month in a blacksmith shop at Tehama, after which he worked for D. C. Huntoon on the Cottonwood for a year. Meanwhile, a new bridge having been built across that creek and the course of travel having been changed thereby, he went to a location near Bell's bridge and built a small cabin for a shop. Until October of 1862 he followed his trade at that point. From 1862 until 1886 he engaged at the trade of blacksmith at Laporte, Plumas county. Shortly after New Year's of 1886 he brought his family to Lakeport, where he bought out D. C. Nicoll, the old carriage manufacturer, wagon-maker and blacksmith. Working quietly but industriously at the forge, he made a fair livelihood and rose to a position among the efficient blacksmiths of Lake county. For eight years beginning in 1894 he served as county assessor and meantime discontinued business, but afterward built a shop and resumed blacksmithing, eventually to sell out to Mr. Fraser and retire from active work at the trade.

Since casting his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, Mr. Russell has continued to uphold the principles of the Republican party by his ballot. Upon the organization in 1862 of the Laporte Guard, Company E, he was commissioned first lieutenant. At the election of the following year he was promoted to be captain and continued as such for the next six successive years, until the company was finally mustered out of the state militia after seven years of service. Fraternally he is past grand and past chief patriarch in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Although not allied with denominational work, he is in sympathy with the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, with which his wife is connected.

The marriage of Mr. Russell and Miss Roxanna Carrie McMath was solemnized March 26, 1863. Eleven children were born of the union and seven of these attained mature years. The eldest, Frank B., a traveling salesman with headquarters at Sacramento, married Emma Stanley and has three children, Mabel, Calvin and Stanley. The second, Grace E., married J. A. Keithly, a teamster and owner of a pear orchard in Big valley, and they have

five children, Glenn, Blanche, Sarah and Seth (twins) and Audrey. The third, May, married H. L. Tressel, an attendant at the Napa asylum, and they have one son, Clarence. The fourth, Ralph S., who remains with his parents, follows the trade of a blacksmith. The fifth, Archie M., married Mrs. Millicent (Kemp) Moran, of Oakland, is an undertaker at Lakeport, and is represented elsewhere in this volume. The sixth, Bessie, is the wife of Jack Hanson, a teamster and farmer at Fairfield, Solano county. The youngest, Jessie I., is the wife of A. Beelard, a prosperous rancher at Vacaville, and they have one son, Russell.

As early as 1857 Archie and Elizabeth (Kimmel) McMath, the parents of Mrs. Russell, came to California, accompanied by their three youngest children, Archie, Robert and Ella (twins). A family home was established first at Marysville, Yuba county. One of their elder children, George, had already married and established a home in Washtenaw county, Mich., but early in the '60s brought his family to California and remained in the west until his death. The two eldest children, Henry and Cyrus McMath, had preceded their parents to California, crossing the plains shortly after the discovery of gold. Henry is now deceased, and Cyrus, still living, is a resident of Willows. Two daughters had married before the parents left Michigan. Susan, the wife of Sumner Perry, then lived at Ypsilanti, Mich., but now resides at Berlin, Wis. Elsie, now deceased, was the wife of Everett Frazer, of Marquette, Mich., where she was living at the time of the removal of the parents to California. There were two remaining daughters in the family, Elizabeth (generally called Libbie), then sixteen years of age, and Roxana Carrie, then only ten. For the convenience of travel and realizing the uncertainties about establishing a new home in California, these two daughters were left behind in Washtenaw county, Mich., with their grandparents, Henry and Susan Kimmel, a well-to-do farming couple living near Ypsilanti. During August of 1858 the girls started to travel alone to California for the purpose of joining their parents. By stage to Adrian, Mich., and thence by railroad, they reached New York City in due time, only to find, when they inquired the price of their passage that they were short of money for the tickets. At first it seemed as if the younger girl must be sent back to the grandparents in Michigan, but they finally decided to travel second-class, instead of first-class as originally planned, which left them just enough for the steamship tickets. They sailed on the old "Moses Taylor," which took them via Havana to Panama. Thence they sailed on another vessel to San Francisco, where kind-hearted fellow-passengers paid their fares to Sacramento, and in that city their father awaited them. Thus happily ended a memorable journey. Five years later the smaller girl, grown to young womanhood, became the wife of Mr. Russell. The older daughter, Elizabeth, was married to D. A. McConnell and moved to Colorado, her present home being at Doyleville, Gunnison county.

ARCHIE M. RUSSELL.—Facing in childhood a future that ill health had made to appear gloomy indeed, Mr. Russell has surmounted obstacles and discouragements that would have daunted a heart of less heroic mould, and now, restored to strength, follows the undertaking business in Lakeport with characteristic efficiency, evincing a courtesy, unflinching tact and rare good judgment so indispensable to satisfactory continuance in a work calling for high qualities of intelligence. In the prosecution of his work he has had the

efficient co-operation of his wife, an experienced embalmer and a woman of splendid business qualifications, who in young womanhood was thrown upon her own resources for the support of herself and of the three children by her first marriage. Bravely she took up the burden and courageously she met every need. It is probable that she has had an experience in undertaking as extensive and practical as that of any woman in California. Combined with her wide experience are broad sympathies and an attractive personality, so that it is natural that she should have a strong hold upon the confidence and esteem of acquaintances. The undertaking establishment on Main street is so arranged that funerals may be conducted from the parlors, without interfering with the work of the operating room or with the prosecution of the business in the office. Careful attention has been given to every detail by the proprietors, and their rapid rise in the confidence of the people, since they purchased the Pedrazzini business in 1913, has been well merited by their experience and efficiency.

Born in Plumas county, Cal., September 20, 1879, Archie M. Russell is a son of Sullivan S. Russell, a native of Maine and a pioneer of California. After having followed the trade of blacksmith in Plumas county for a long period, he came to Lake county during the fall of 1884 and bought out a blacksmith and carriage business at Lakeport. After years of the closest attention to his shop he sold the business and is now living retired in Lakeport, at the age of seventy-seven years. By his marriage to Roxanna C. McMath, who was born in Michigan and is ten years his junior, he became the father of seven children, who attained maturity, named as follows: Frank, a traveling salesman, with headquarters at Sacramento; Grace, wife of J. A. Keithly, a teamster living at Kelseyville; May, wife of H. L. Tressel, of Napa; Ralph, a blacksmith following his trade at Lakeport; Archie M., of Lakeport; Bessie, wife of J. Hanson, a teamster at Fairfield, Solano county; and Jessie, who married A. L. Beelard and lives on a farm at Vacaville. When the family came to Lake county Archie M. Russell was only five years of age. He was taken ill with cerebro spinal-meningitis and for more than a year was unable to walk. Life was despaired of, and even when there seemed hope of life, it appeared that he would be permanently crippled, but he has been fortunate in regaining his strength and in being able to engage in business pursuits unhampered by ill health. After a scientific course in the Lakeport Academy he took a business course in 1907 at the Heald's Business College of Oakland, where later he engaged with the firm of Waterhouse & Lester. While living in that city he was honored with the office of district deputy grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in recognition of his efficient services he was presented by the order with a case of seventy-two pieces of silverware.

In Santa Rosa, October 5, 1911, Mr. Russell was united in marriage with Mrs. Millicent (Kemp) Moran, who was born near Bennett, Lancaster county, Nebr., and is an own sister of George W. Kemp, former sheriff of Lake county, who was shot in 1909 by two Indians whom he was endeavoring to arrest in the discharge of his duties as sheriff. At the age of sixteen years Mrs. Russell began to learn the undertaking business and for nine years she engaged in the business under the leading undertakers of Oakland, meanwhile gaining an experience most valuable to her in later independent work. While living in Oakland she was officially prominent in Rebekah Lodge No.

16, but since coming to Lakeport it has been necessary for her to devote herself exclusively to the business and to relinquish in large degree social and fraternal activities. Her eldest child, Francis R. Moran, an undertaker living at Calistoga, Napa county, married Louise Azelida and has one son, Russell M.; the second child, Clarence Moran, is employed at Oakland; and the youngest child and only daughter, Mona Moran, is the wife of Thomas Menary.

LAURANCE CLAY HOPPER.—Various states of the middle west were made the home of the Hopper family at different times, but they were identified especially with Kentucky, and James B., son of John L., a Kentuckian who served in the Civil war, was born at Bowling Green, that state, where during young manhood he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. A desire to see something of other sections of the country and a hope of bettering his condition led him to Missouri and to Adams county, Ill., later to Colorado, where he located with his family near Empire on Clear creek. Eventually he returned to Missouri and settled in Linn county, where he at first engaged in the insurance business and afterward became a traveling salesman. Through his marriage to Louisa Foster, who was born in Iowa and died in Missouri, there were three children, the eldest of whom, Laurance Clay, was born near Clayton, Adams county, Ill., November 21, 1876. At the age of fourteen years he became a cowboy on the plains of Kansas and Colorado, engaging to ride the range for a cattleman of Victoria, near Fort Hayes. During the year as cowboy he had many exciting and even dangerous experiences and enjoyed to the utmost the outdoor existence with its element of peril. A return to the routine of farming in Missouri proved tame and uninteresting, so that he was ready to embrace an opportunity to learn the business of an aeronaut with Uncle Tom Baldwin, at Quincy, Ill., where he made his first flight in June, 1893. Afterward he made descensions with parachute from gas and hot-air balloons. His travels took him to every part of the United States and gave him a thorough knowledge of conditions, so that he is exceptionally well informed in regard to the country. Being a skilled and efficient aeronaut, he went through some dangerous adventures unscathed and in his three or four falls received no serious injuries. At the time of the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he was in Virginia and volunteered his services to the cause, becoming a member of Company C, Third Virginia U. S. V. Regiment. He served with the regiment until mustered out at the close of the war, when he returned to the balloon business.

For some years after ceasing to make air flights Mr. Hopper engaged in the street carnival business, and in that capacity visited many sections of the middle states and the south. During 1901 he came to California and found employment at Oakland in the office of the surveyor of Alameda county, where he remained until the earthquake, April 18, 1906. The falling of the Sherman and Clay building on Broadway and Thirteenth streets crushed in the St. Charles hotel, where, he was sleeping. Seriously injured and with difficulty dragged from the ruins, it was three months before he had recovered sufficiently to resume work at any occupation. He then entered the store of Smith Bros., stationers, with whom he continued for a year and afterward returned to surveying. From Oakland he came to Willits to superintend the construction of the sewer system in the employ of the Vincent Construction

Company, and later he filled the same position with the same concern at Newman. On the completion of the contract he returned to Willits and engaged in cement and sewer contracting. December 12, 1910, he entered the employ of the Willits Water & Power Company as resident manager and superintendent of the water department, which position he is filling with characteristic efficiency. In politics he votes with the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World. The unique and attractive bungalow which he erected on South Main street is presided over by his wife, who was Miss Amelia F. Vega, a native of Tuolumne county, this state, and at the time of their marriage a resident of Fruitvale, Alameda county.

HENRY DAVID HECKENDORF.—It was not until about twelve years ago that there was a blacksmith business established on the Willits road between Ukiah and Calpella, as no one had thought of The Forks as a good location. It originated in the mind of Henry D. Heckendorf that it was a good opening, and the result of his success demonstrates the fact that his judgment was not wrong, for he has a large trade reaching over a wide scope of country.

Henry D. Heckendorf was born in Farmersburg, Clayton county, Iowa, February 25, 1875, the son of Louis Heckendorf, who was born in Wisconsin. The latter's parents came from Germany and were seventeen weeks crossing the Atlantic ocean on a sailer. During this time provisions ran short and the passengers were put on very short rations during the latter part of the voyage.

Louis Heckendorf was a blacksmith in Clayton county, Iowa, where he married Minnie Englehardt, who was born in Germany and came with her parents to Iowa when she was seven years of age. In 1889 they brought their family to California and located at Calpella, Mendocino county, where the father purchased a blacksmith shop, which he ran for many years. However, he also purchased land in the Coyote valley, which with the aid of his children he cleared and set to vineyard, and of late years he devotes all of his time to viticulture.

Of the nine children born to his parents Henry D. Heckendorf is the second oldest. His first schooling was obtained in Iowa, where he remained until he was thirteen years of age, when he experienced the interesting trip to California. Arriving in Cloverdale, the family came in an old Concord coach to Mendocino county, and it was here that Henry D. completed his education in the public schools. While a boy in Iowa he learned the blacksmith trade, finishing it under his father at Calpella, and in the meantime also helping to clear his father's farm. When twenty-two years of age he started for himself and worked at his trade in Lakeport, then about a year at Needle Rock on the coast and about the same length of time during the building of the railroad from Ukiah to Willits. He then put into execution the idea of opening a blacksmith shop at The Forks, three miles north of Ukiah. Leasing a half acre of ground he built a shop and soon had a successful business. Six years later, not being able to secure a satisfactory lease, he purchased eight acres opposite the Central school house, two and one-half miles north of Ukiah, and moved his shop on the place, also building his residence on the tract. He gives all of his attention to blacksmithing and horseshoeing and has a large and satisfactory business. His pleasing personality has brought to him a wide circle of friends.

The marriage of Mr. Heckendorf occurred in Ukiah, uniting him with Miss Ida Brown, who was born in Illinois, and they have one child living named Louella.

WELLS W. WEST.—But faint and vague recollections linger in the mind of Mr. West concerning the place in Erie county, Pa., where he was born September 3, 1836. Perhaps the most distinct of these memories is that of a raft built by his father out of sawed lumber. More vividly he recalls incidents of the voyage down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers as well as the aspect of the great steamer on which they sailed up the Mississippi river to the Illinois landing in Pike county, where they disembarked. The parents were Josiah and Mary J. (Hayes) West, the latter a distant relative of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. The father, a native of New Hampshire and a carpenter by trade, followed general farming as well as work at his trade. His wife died in Pike county, and from there in 1852 he came to California by water, settling in Amador county, where he died at the age of fifty-four years. Eight children formed the family, namely: Almira J., Jeanette, Amorette, Corydon M., William Wirt, Wells W., Henry H. and Helena. The sole survivor of the eight, excepting Wells W., is Henry H., a farmer in Sacramento county.

The seventeenth anniversary of his birth Wells W. West celebrated on the plains en route to California, where he arrived during the fall of 1853, and where for several years he engaged in mining. An experience of three years as a vaquero in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys gave him a thorough knowledge of that part of the state, besides developing his skill as a "broncho buster." In those days he was one of the swiftest riders in the cowboy contingent, and nothing gave him greater happiness than a long ride with a fine horse. When the war broke out he began to make plans to enlist in the Union service, and during 1862 he was accepted as a member of the California One Hundred at San Francisco. The members of this troop sailed for the east via the isthmus and after arriving in New York became a part of Company A, Second Massachusetts Cavalry, their captain being the gallant J. Sewell Reed, who fell in battle in 1864 at Dranesville, Va. After having been mounted and drilled in Massachusetts, Mr. West was dispatched to Baltimore by train, thence by boat to Fortress Monroe and later by boat to Yorktown, where he was stationed on picket duty. He had his baptism in blood at the skirmish near South Anna bridge in Virginia and helped to take one hundred boys in gray prisoners of the Union. On board a transport he went to Whitehouse and from there proceeded to the railroad, later engaging as a scout and on picket duty south of Washington. After South Anna bridge he took part in the following battles and skirmishes: Ashby's Gap, Dranesville, Aldie, Fort Stephens, Fort Reno, Rockville, Poolville, Summit Point, Berryville (where his horse was shot from under him), Berryville Pike, Charleston, Halltown (where they fought for four days), Opequon (where the encounter lasted for six days), Winchester, Luray, Waynesboro, Tomsbrook, Cedar Creek (where Col. C. R. Lowell fell and the regiment lost sixty men in killed and wounded), South Anna, White Oak Road, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Fiveforks, Sailors' Creek and Appomattox Courthouse. The greater part of his service was in Virginia. Being near the seat of war, he had a most active and laborious service and gained a comprehensive knowledge of the horrors

of such a contest. On the 24th of July, 1865, he was mustered out and in September he received final discharge.

After a visit in Illinois with an older sister Mr. West went to Chillicothe, Mo., and there married Miss Delilah J. Thompson, who was born in Livingston county near Chillicothe. Immediately following his marriage in 1867 he began housekeeping in that town and followed the trade of a carpenter. During 1878 he took his family to Kansas, where he worked as a carpenter for four years. April of 1882 found him in California after an absence of twenty years. After a visit to St. Helena, Napa county, in the fall of 1882 he bought ten acres in the suburbs of Lakeport, Lake county. On this he has one hundred and fifty prune and pear trees besides an excellent family garden. After coming west he joined the G. A. R. post at St. Helena and always he has maintained a warm interest in the work among the boys in blue. Religion has entered his life and deepened the spiritual element of his character. For years he has been a trustee of the Christian Church at Lakeport and recently he was ordained to the office of elder, while in the same congregation his wife is a capable assistant with the Ladies' Aid Society and the C. W. B. M., besides being a leader in the forward movements inaugurated by the W. C. T. U. of Lakeport.

When Mrs. West was a very small child her father, James Thompson, leaving his family behind in Missouri, started across the plains, but died of cholera at Fort Laramie. Later the mother, Angeline (Thaxton) Thompson, married again, but had no children by the second union. Of her first marriage there were four children, namely: Sarah Ann, Mrs. Richard Williams, who died at Chillicothe, Mo.; Delilah J.; Mercer Warren, who in boyhood enlisted in the southern army and was never heard from afterward, the belief being that he fell in battle and was buried in an unknown grave; and Thomas, now a blacksmith at Lathrop, Mo. Nine children comprised the family of Mr. and Mrs. West, namely: Maude A., Mrs. Alonzo Clark, a teacher living at Santa Cruz; Mary Blanche, who married Dr. Mallory, of Santa Rosa, Cal., and has seven children; Jessie, who died at the age of twenty-four, leaving a daughter, Jessie Lee; Lester, a boat builder at Everett, Wash.; Guy H., of Santa Rosa, who married Miss Jennie Monroe and has one child; Cora, who married Charles Benson, a farmer at Kelseyville, Lake county, and has two sons; Ray, who was born in Kansas and died at eighteen years of age. Wirt M., who was born at Lakeport and is now a carpenter at Richmond, Cal., the home of himself and wife, formerly Miss Ada McCoy; and Dwight, who died at the age of thirteen months.

JOHN HENRY CHRISTY.—Conspicuous in Mendocino county as one of the pioneers of the section, Mr. Christy has spent his years in this county to the best advantage, lending a hand in its progression and viewing with pride the great and splendid results attained by his fellow workers in the development and improvement of the surrounding country. Inured to hardship, stalwart and courageous, he stood his ground against the many vicissitudes which confronted him in the early life in California, and with it all retained a stanch heart, whose sympathy and kindness were never-failing; his hand always ready to give and his home ever open to the less fortunate and needy.

Mr. Christy was born in Beaver county, Pa., May 24, 1832, and in that county he spent the early years of his life. Circumstances did not allow him

to attend school for a long period, and when the family later removed to Ohio he worked with his father on the farm place until he was twenty-one years of age. Reports of the unusual opportunities on the coast attracted his attention at this time and he decided to make his way to California across the plains. The trip covered a hundred and thirty-five days, during which time he drove six hundred and sixty head of cattle, which band dwindled to one hundred head before reaching their destination, due principally to the hardships of the journey. In 1853 Mr. Christy arrived at Stockton, Cal., alone, a stranger in a strange land, but he immediately set to work to find employment and worked in a mine in Calaveras county for some time. During his period of service there he took up a government claim in Solano county, and this land he successfully farmed for twelve years, then selling his property. It was in 1869 that he came to Mendocino county, and he has made this county his home since, never removing from the home place which he at that time purchased. It is located in Coyote valley and at the time of purchase was unimproved land. However, it is now under cultivation, part planted to orchard of pears, apples and prunes, while the remainder is in alfalfa and grain. A portion of the place was leased for a time to a neighboring farmer, but in 1911 Mr. Christy disposed of it and divided the remainder of the land among his children, seven of whom are living of the nine born to him as follows: Jasper, David (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Cornelius, Mirtin, Martha, Lura, Ellen and Ruby. The mother of these children was in maidenhood Miss Lucy Huckins, a native of Illinois, who died in 1888.

Mr. Christy's politics are Republican, his interest in that party covering a long eventful period, and he takes pleasure in recounting the events of his earlier years and the many experiences of his youth, when despite the difficulties of pioneer life he enjoyed the exhilaration of helping in the creating of a new country and taking a potent part in that development.

GEORGE EDWARD PURCELL.—The proprietor of the only hotel in Round valley is an Iowan by birth and was born in Muscatine March 12, 1857, but at the age of six years he accompanied his parents, William and Amanda Purcell, to California. This was some years prior to the completion of the first great railroad connecting the west with the east. His first and only school experiences were gained in San Francisco, already a city of considerable note and large population. On the completion of the studies of the grammar grade he began an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter, at which he served for four years, not, however, liking the occupation sufficiently to care to continue therein. Instead of attempting to secure work at the trade he found employment in a livery barn at Petaluma, Sonoma county, and remained in the position for a number of years. Next he engaged as foreman of a dairy at Del Norte, and in that responsible post he proved himself to be an efficient and intelligent dairyman.

Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Purcell in Mendocino county in 1887 he located a claim, and one year later he sold it and located in Jackson valley and engaged in raising stock, but a year later again sold and located at Cummings, securing a quarter-section of government land, on which in due time he proved up and secured title. The tract was suited for a stock range and to that purpose it was put by him, with such success that he began to prosper in his enterprises. During 1904 he sold the stock range and moved into Covelo, where he opened the Windsor hotel. However, after he had

managed the place for perhaps a year, the building was destroyed by fire. Buying the livery barn in Covelo, he conducted the business from 1906 to 1910, and then sold out to C. M. Bucknell, the present owner. Just before disposing of the livery stable he had leased eighty acres of land adjoining and in the town of Covelo, and there being a large house on the place, well adapted to hotel purposes, he started a new hotel there, which he has since managed with efficiency. As landlord he is popular with the traveling public and those who once become guests at his comfortable inn are glad to return on later trips to the valley. He also owns valuable lots and a six acre tract in Covelo, the latter of which he intends to subdivide into city lots. Besides managing his hotel and operating the land with characteristic energy, he finds time to keep thoroughly posted in public affairs and gives his stanch support to the Republican party. Fraternally he holds membership with Covelo Camp No. 635, W. O. W. His marriage took place March 12, 1887, and united him with Miss Frances Jones, a Californian, born and reared in Del Norte, and they are the parents of a daughter, Hattie Purcell. The family have many friends in Round valley and possess the fine personal qualities that win the regard of associates.

THE UKIAH TIMES.—The history of the Ukiah Times dates back to the year 1898, when F. W. Broback launched a magazine of sixteen pages upon the journalistic sea. As is the common lot of newspapers in villages and small cities, the new publication encountered many storms. More than once it appeared that the small bark was destined to be wrecked against the rocks of financial depression or community indifference. To the surprise of many, however, it has weathered every gale and, stronger by reason of its many struggles, now rides upon the seas of popular favor. Meanwhile many changes have been made. The original job press upon which the magazine was printed has been replaced by a large press suited to the present newspaper form, while the composition is the work of a substantial linotype machine. From a position of insignificance the paper has risen to a weekly circulation of eleven hundred, with a corresponding influence in the moral, educational and business upbuilding of Ukiah.

After many changes in its ownership the Times finally was purchased by E. A. Keller and L. V. Hufft, the present owners.

HOPLAND STOCK FARM.—The Hopland Stock Farm, which was purchased by A. W. Foster in 1890 (of which R. N. Foster was the manager from 1908 until his death), ranks among the best-known ranches not only of Mendocino county, but also of Northern California. It was established as a breeding farm for trotting horses, at that time so popular, also as a dairy ranch of extensive proportions, while still later a specialty was made of beef cattle, sheep and hogs. In whatever line of the stock industry the owners embarked, always a wide reputation came to them for skill and success. Nor has this been less noticeable in the most recent undertaking connected with the ranch, viz., the establishment of a poultry department. Some there are who attribute the gratifying results to the uniformly fine soil of the ranch, others give especial credit to the climate, but a true estimate of the matter probably would, while recognizing the advantages of soil and climate, give especial praise to the sagacious, resourceful and efficient management.

In the days when Llewellyn Peck owned the ranch a trotting track was started and a specialty made of breeding and training standard-bred trotting

horses. A continuance of the same work was made during the early ownership of the farm by Mr. Foster, who, however, did not limit his enterprise to trotters, but also made a specialty of registered Percheron horses. The trotting stock most popular at the time was the Hambletonian, Wilkes and McKinley mares and Electioneer stallions. Before that period, however, Percheron mares and stallions had been sold from the farm to dealers and farmers throughout the west, and there still lingers on the place a fine Percheron stallion nearly a quarter-century old, which forms an interesting relic of the period of great activity in the horse business. There was also a decade when the dairy industry was an important feature of the ranch, and at times over one hundred cows were milked, but the enormous amount of work entailed thereby caused a change to beef cattle, hogs and sheep. Fine herds of registered shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep and Berkshire hogs may now be seen on the farm. The place also has the distinction of being the only ranch in the west where Hungarian ponies are bred and raised. From eighty to one hundred head of these famous ponies are kept on the place, and a ready market is always found for the output in various parts of the Pacific coast country.

The most interesting of all is the poultry department, established in June, 1911, and since developed into probably the largest and best-equipped poultry ranch in the world. After a number of experiments had been made with different strains of chickens it was decided that S. C. White Leghorns and White Plymouth Rocks were the most profitable, hence these are the only kinds raised and kept on the farm. The department was established both for utility and educational purposes. Only standard, pure-bred stock was introduced or kept in the yards. Such has been the care and such the attention given to the business that the results have been most gratifying. From three thousand to four thousand eggs form the average daily output. To keep sanitary the colony-rearing houses, the brooder houses, incubator houses and laying houses, to care for the grounds and feed the flocks, to oversee every department of the vast industry, to gather the eggs and ship them to the markets, it is necessary to employ a large corps of workmen skilled in the poultry industry and efficient in every particular.

The farm consists of more than two thousand acres of valley and rolling land fronting one and one-half miles on the Russian river, one mile east of Hopland, Mendocino county, on the line of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. While, as previously stated, there are various lines of farming and stock-raising carried on, including the raising of ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs, the raising of fruit and of three crops of alfalfa annually without irrigation, the poultry business is now a most important feature of the farm. The houses are built on the most modern and scientific plan, with cement floors and open fronts. Every essential to the production of first-class eggs and poultry has been provided. The laying houses, equipped with feed and litter carriers, sanitary roosting and dropping boards, which are cleaned daily, consist of two two-story buildings 24x400 feet and two one-story buildings 24x430 feet, each divided into twelve pens (unit laying houses), each house accommodating two thousand hens. The pens have ample yards, which are fenced with wire eight feet high. The system insures a daily shipment of fresh eggs. Incubator house, brooders and rearing houses, colony houses for growing surplus stock, feed and fattening houses, a complete modern mill for the

grinding and mixing of pure feed so essential to the health of chicks and laying hens, with various other buildings, constitute a complete utility plant serviceable every month in the year, economically operated and easily supervised, so that perfect health of stock can at all times be guarded and maintained. Hatching eggs are shipped to all parts of the state, the balance being sent to market. The reputation established by the industry is unsurpassed for both quality and production.

GEORGE W. UPP.—The pioneer blacksmith shop at Willits now owned and operated by George W. Upp forms one of the interesting landmarks of the village and was established in a very early day by Hiram Willits, in whose honor the village was named. As an apprentice in the old shop, then owned by Jake Dobkins, Mr. Upp learned the trade, having left the ranch at the age of eighteen in order to take up work at the trade. All of his previous life had been passed on the farm in the valley near Willits, where he was born, reared and educated, and where his people had been leading pioneers. From this place he went to Ukiah and for four years worked in the shop of Dobkins & Charlton. Upon his return to Willits he formed a partnership with Frank Vincent and embarked in blacksmithing under the firm name of Upp & Vincent. Selling his interest to Mr. Vincent November 3, 1890, he returned and purchased the old blacksmith shop established by Mr. Willits, where he had learned the trade and where for years he has been engaged continuously at the trade as the proprietor of the shop. During early manhood he married Miss Sarah C. Davidson, daughter of Allen Davidson, a pioneer stock-raiser of Mendocino county. In fraternal matters he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while Mrs. Upp is a member of the Rebekahs.

PHILIP UPP.—The identification of the Upp family with Mendocino county from June, 1858, entitles them to be classed among the very earliest settlers of the county, while to the eldest daughter of the family, Sarah A., was given the distinction of being the first white child born in Little Lake township. The head of the family, Philip Upp, was born in York county, Pa., March 21, 1827, being a son of John J. and Barbara (Lower) Upp. Upon starting out for himself he went to St. Louis, Mo., in October, 1849, and found employment at his trade of carpenter. March 23, 1856, at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pa., he married Miss Susan Hawker, a native of Pennsylvania, and their wedding journey consisted of a trip to California. Embarking on the steamer Orizaba, April 6, 1856, they had an uneventful voyage to Nicaragua, but encountered numerous troubles there by reason of the progress of the Walker filibustering expedition. Only the protection of General Walker himself and of the American consul saved them from annoyances that might have developed into dangers. As passengers on the steamer Sierra Nevada they anchored at San Francisco June 8, 1856. The following day they sailed up the river to Sacramento. Near the north fork of the American river Mr. Upp secured work as operator of a threshing machine. Next he proceeded to Sonoma county and took up land five miles from Petaluma, whence in June, 1858, he came to Mendocino county, establishing a farm home near Willits. For some years he followed different lines of work in California and Washington, but in January, 1865, he returned to Willits permanently and in June of the same year formed a partnership with Archie Whitehorn in the ranching and stock-raising business. For a number of years they owned

and operated a stock farm of nineteen hundred and twenty acres and ranked among the most extensive stockmen of the valley. In his family there were six children: Sarah A., Mrs. Davis, deceased; George W., a blacksmith in Willits; Mary F., Mrs. Shimmin, and Ida, Mrs. Smith, both of Paso Robles; Archie, who was accidentally killed by the fall of lumber in June, 1910; and Eddie, who with his wife and child, was accidentally killed by a train while crossing the N. W. P. R. tracks August 26, 1912.

JOHN W. SHOEMAKER.—Experiences during the era of Indian warfare in the west give to the history of Mr. Shoemaker a touch of romance and adventure. When he crossed the plains to Oregon in company with his mother and stepfather, James Morse (his own father having died when he was a very small child), the entire west was in the infancy of its material development. James Morse was a cousin of Morse, inventor of the telegraph. Railroads were as yet unbuilt in the west. The trail of the mountaineer and the plainsman furnished the only route of travel, while the "prairie schooner" was the sole conveyance in use by overland emigrants. Born in Grayson county, Ky., in 1840, he was a boy of twelve when the family arrived in Oregon in the fall of 1852 and at that plastic age impressions ineffaceable were made on his mind by the strange journey and the isolated environment. His the task of aiding in the cultivating of a tract of raw land in Lane county, Oregon, where without any advantages of schooling or cultured surroundings he grew to manhood, self-reliant, resolute and fearless. In 1858 the family located near Hydesville, Humboldt county, Cal., and there he resided until the war.

With characteristic loyalty the young frontiersman offered his services to the Union at the opening of the Civil war. Early in 1861 he joined the mounted scouts. Out of seven hundred and fifty volunteers he was one of thirty picked men who served as mountain rangers. His choice for such responsible work proved his reputation for fearlessness and military skill. As quartermaster of the company, he traveled with the troops through the mountains of northern California for five years and meanwhile met the Indians on many a bloody battlefield. More than once he was wounded in these skirmishes. On one occasion he was shot in the side and in another battle a bullet passed through his horse and flattened against his shin-bone. The savages were still hostile and troublesome when he received an honorable discharge and returned to other employment. He was selected as a man suitable for the difficult task of taking a drove of cattle to Idaho, but on the way the herd was stampeded by the Indians and many of them were lost. Barely escaping with his life, he finally reached Idaho nearly dead from a wound in his right leg, but was young and hardy and soon recovered. After he had engaged in mining in various parts of that state for five years he returned to California in 1873 and settled in Mendocino county.

Securing a quit-claim deed to five hundred and forty acres of mountain land situated six miles west of Ukiah on the Low Gap road, Mr. Shoemaker has made his home on the property from that year to the present. It is little short of remarkable in this era of change to find a man quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way on one homestead for over forty years of uninterrupted contentment and industry. Outside enterprises have not appealed to him. With the aid of the income from the ranch and the pension granted by the government in consideration of his services in the Civil war, he and his

family have been prosperous and have surrounded themselves with all the comforts of existence. The location of the ranch appeals to lovers of the picturesque, for it lies in the foothills more than two thousand five hundred feet above the level of the sea. One hundred and sixty acres are in redwood and tanbark, while the balance is in grazing land. The owner has planted and developed a vineyard, has given considerable care to an orchard of assorted fruits, and has also kept on the ranch cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. Draft horses of fine breeds have been raised on the ranch, where now is to be seen Allenby, a stallion of almost ideal points, and where also are kept a number of high-grade mares. During the spring of 1913 Mr. Shoemaker was bereaved by the death of his wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Mahurin, and was born in Los Angeles, being the daughter of a California pioneer. Surviving her are two children, namely: Mary E., now the wife of Harry Bassett of Santa Cruz, and William G., who is with his father on the home ranch. Politically he has always been a Republican. On the organization of Ukiah Lodge, A. O. U. W., Mr. Shoemaker became one of its active members and in his earlier years he took a leading part in its philanthropies. Throughout the long period of his residence in the county he has been a constant contributor to public-spirited projects, has aided in the development of agriculture and horticulture as important industries of the county and has been interested in every movement for the permanent benefit of the people.

SAMUEL TILDEN McABEE.—Within the limits of the fertile and peaceful Anderson valley practically the entire life of Samuel T. McAbee has been passed. Here he was born June 13, 1876, at the country home of his parents, John W. and Susan (Weaver) McAbee. The father, who was born near Indianapolis, Ind., in 1826 removed with his parents to Henry county, Mo., about 1839. He was married in Cass county, Mo., in 1852 and in the following year the young people crossed the plains to California with ox-teams, locating near Bodega, Sonoma county, where they engaged in farming until 1858. In that year they located on a claim at Yorkville, Mendocino county, but in 1871 they sold it and purchased the Boonville Hotel and ranch, which continued to be their home for nine years. In the meantime they had purchased the old Taylor ranch of ninety-seven acres and they moved on it in 1880. It was on this ranch that John W. McAbee died December 25, 1899. The widow is now making her home with her son, Samuel T.

The childhood of Samuel T. McAbee was spent in Anderson valley, where he attended school and laid the foundation of the excellent education that has made him a man of breadth of view and clearness of mental vision. Here, too, he gained his first insight into agricultural problems and developed the wise judgment and sterling character that had made his father honored throughout the community. After the death of his father he was prepared by previous training and long experience to take entire charge of the old homestead, which comprises ninety-five acres of improved land situated near Boonville. It has been a source of pleasure and profit to him to add to the improvements of the property, develop its resources and enlarge upon the returns through a series of rotations in crop cultivation. On the farm stands a modern, substantial residence, from which is dispensed a refined and generous hospitality that includes the large circle of family friends old and young.

Well adapted by nature to the pursuit of agriculture, Mr. McAbee has not confined his attention to that calling, for in 1910, realizing the need of a mer-

cantile establishment in Boonville, he opened a general store and this he conducted efficiently and profitably until he had the misfortune to lose the large stock of goods in the fire of April, 1913. His well fortified opinions in regard to matters of public import have led him to identify himself with the Democratic party, although he has had no aspiration for the honors of public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Eagles. In the Christian Church he has been an active worker, generous to aid charitable and missionary movements, and a supporter of every cause fostered by the congregation. He is a man who stands four-square to every wind that blows and has made his life count for good in his native county. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Lenora Clow, is, like himself, a native of Anderson valley and a member of one of the honored pioneer families identified with the beginnings of agriculture in this part of the county. The daughter of C. H. and Nora (Harrison) Clow, she received an excellent education in local schools and at home was wisely and well trained in the housewifely arts. Of the marriage, which was solemnized March 2, 1901, there are three children, Glenn, Claire and Marguerite. The family home one-half mile north of Boonville is a favorite place for the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. McAbee, who enjoy visiting with this worthy couple of pioneer parentage and lifelong association with the locality.

EUGENE GEORGE McCARTY.—That fair opportunities are afforded by Mendocino county to young men of earnest effort, industry and energetic temperament, the success of Eugene George McCarty in Anderson Valley proves. Born in Healdsburg, Sonoma county, May 8, 1875, he is the son of William and Mary (Maddox) McCarty. His father came to California via Panama in 1852 and after mining for several years located near Healdsburg. There he engaged in farming and hop raising until he removed to San Francisco, where he died in 1902, and where his wife still resides. Of the family of six children, five are still living, Eugene G. being the second youngest. He was primarily educated in the public schools of Healdsburg and then until he was eighteen attended a private school there. His first occupative venture was on his father's ranch, which he rented, and upon which he engaged in raising hops for three years. At the end of that period he gave it up and went to Ukiah to enter the employ of W. K. Deningham, in whose nursery he worked for two years, gaining a splendid experience. He then moved to San Francisco and for the following seven years worked for the Old Market Street railway in the capacity of conductor. His early training here prompted him to return to agricultural interests, and locating in Anderson Valley in 1902 he rented land, engaged in general farming and also sheep raising, all of which brought him good results and a high degree of success. Four years later he took advantage of an offer to sell his lease and made his way back to San Francisco to enter the livery business, but followed this only a year, again selling out all his interests. His next move was to Imperial Valley, where he farmed for a year. It was in 1909 that he finally settled permanently in Mendocino county after wide experiences in many fields and assured his mind that this was the best location for his labors. Renting seven hundred acres of stock range at Boonville he began raising Spanish Merinos for wool and mutton, and is still interested in this business, his efforts bringing success and prosperity. He makes his home in Boonville.

Mr. McCarty was married in Santa Rosa to Miss Jessie B. Burger, daughter of George Burger, a pioneer of Boonville, the city in which she was born, and enjoys the co-operation and aid of his capable wife in his every interest. They have one child, Eugenia. A hard worker, a kind friend and a jovial associate he is justly popular among all who know him.

ALLEN DAVIDSON.—Prior to his arrival in California at the age of sixteen years Allen Davidson had lived for brief periods in Illinois, Indiana and Fremont county, Iowa. A son of Joseph and Martha (Prescott) Davidson, he was born in Greene county, Ill., August 6, 1837, and during August of 1853 he landed in California from a tedious trip across the plains. Practically his first work was that of a farm hand in Sacramento county. Later he was employed on a ranch near Putah creek on the line between Yolo and Solano counties, after which he was employed on a stock farm in Colusa county. For brief periods beginning in 1857 he engaged in the stock business at Petaluma and Cloverdale. From 1862 to 1865 he mined on the Salmon river in Oregon and Idaho. Returning to California, he took up ranching near Geyserville, whence in 1871 he came to Mendocino county and settled on a ranch of two thousand acres at Blue Rock. The location was well adapted for the stock industry and he specialized in sheep. For eight years he carried the United States mail between Cahto, Mendocino county, and Hydesville, Humboldt county, but with that exception he devoted himself to general ranching until his death, which occurred August 8, 1908. By his marriage, October 19, 1865, to Mary P. Archambeau, he had five children, namely: Martha E., Mrs. L. C. Mau of Porterville; Sarah C., Mrs. George W. Upp of Willits; William A. of Laytonville; Grace M., Mrs. Ferry of San Raphael; and Laurence E. of Los Angeles. The Davidsons were among the most highly honored of the pioneer families of Mendocino county and in their own neighborhood they are influential, popular and deservedly prominent.

HERMAN MATTERN.—A native of Germany, but a resident of the United States since he was a lad of fourteen years, Herman Mattern is today one of the most enterprising and successful business men of Ukiah, and a citizen honored and respected by all who know him. He has been a resident of that city but a few short years, but in that time he has built up a splendid business and has established for himself a standing which is a credit to himself and to his adopted city. His business—he is the owner and proprietor of the City Bakery—has grown in size and scope and the standard of his products is excelled by none.

Mr. Mattern was born November 17, 1889, in Georghenthal, Germany. His father is Gustav Mattern, and is also a native of Georghenthal, where he still resides, following his trade of wagon and carriage maker. The mother, Charlotte (Hoffman) Mattern, died several years ago at the family home. She was the mother of seven children, of whom the present respected citizen of Ukiah is the third born, and the only one in America. He spent his boyhood days in his native village and received his education there, attending the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. At that time he determined to come to America and seek his fortunes where there were greater opportunities than those offered by the Fatherland. Accordingly he made the long journey alone, and joined an uncle, Herman Hoffman, the brother of his mother, who resided at Hot Springs, Ark. Here he was apprenticed to a baker, and after

completing his trade continued in the business, eventually becoming foreman in the bakery.

The lure of the far west was even then calling, however, and in 1910 Mr. Mattern went to Denver, Colo., where he remained for eight months, working at his trade. He then returned to Hot Springs, but was not content with the conditions there, desiring greater opportunities for business enterprise than were there offered, and so again he determined to come west.

It was in July, 1912, that he finally decided upon Ukiah as the most desirable location for his future business undertakings and at that time he bought out the City Bakery of Ukiah, which he has since continued to conduct. The plant has been entirely remodeled and today is one of the most thoroughly modern and up-to-date bakeries in the county. The capacity was also materially increased, and in the busy season some fourteen hundred loaves of bread are baked in a day, the average output of the plant being from seven hundred to eight hundred loaves a day. These are shipped to the various cities throughout the county, the out-of-town trade being a large factor in the business as it is now conducted, and a steadily increasing source of income. Mr. Mattern also manufactures an excellent brand of confections, which he ships over the entire state. This department of his business is also growing and at present includes practically all kinds of high grade confectionery.

The marriage of Mr. Mattern took place in Hot Springs, Ark., uniting him with Miss Helen Kron, a native of that place. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mattern are well and favorably known to a wide circle of friends in Ukiah. Mr. Mattern is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and of the Eagles, and together with the wife is an attendant at the Lutheran church.

CARL LUDVIG LARSEN.—The chief engineer for the Mendocino Lumber Company, Carl L. Larsen was born October 16, 1877, in Slosse, Lolland, Denmark, where he was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade and after completing it he learned the machinist trade. Going to Copenhagen he continued to work at the trade and also attended night school. While there he passed the examination as marine engineer. Enlisting in the Danish navy he served in the experimental department as a machinist in the navy yards until he was honorably discharged, after which he entered the employ of a large machinery house as erecting engineer. Coming to the United States he arrived at Caspar, Mendocino county, March 12, 1902, finding employment as a machinist for the Caspar Lumber Company and continuing with them until August 8, 1905. Upon resigning he accepted the position of chief engineer with the Mendocino Lumber Company, a position he has filled with ability ever since.

The marriage of Mr. Larsen took place in Boston, Mass., uniting him with Marthine Villasin Sorensen, also a native of Denmark, and they have three children, Lesley Louis, Margaret and Rudolph. Mr. Larsen is a member of Stella Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F., at Mendocino, of which he is a past grand, is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. Politically he is an ardent Republican. He is well read and posted not only in his line of work, but on general topics and is an interesting conversationalist and has many friends who admire him for his sterling worth and integrity.

WILLIAM C. HUNTER.—Without doubt one of the most successful stockmen in Lake county, and certainly one of the live factors in the promotion of this business here, is William C. Hunter, whose broad acres and magnificent home five miles north of Upper Lake, in the West Upper Lake precinct, constitute one of the most valuable estates of this section. His business qualifications include all the necessary elements of the able manager, habits of perfect system, financial acumen and a tremendous capacity for work, and the fact that his prosperity has been attained from humble beginnings makes it all the more creditable. Mr. Hunter's operations are on such a scale that they benefit the whole locality, stimulating all the activities of the neighborhood and affording employment to various people. The fact that he is a native of Lake county makes his life history the more interesting.

James S. Hunter, the father of William C. Hunter, was a pioneer school teacher in Mendocino and Lake counties. A native of New York state, he came to California in the days when her mines were the principal attraction for settlers, and for two or three years worked in mines in Placer county. He then drifted to Lake county, locating near Kelseyville, where he married and remained for several years. After living about two years at Cloverdale, Sonoma county, he removed to Mendocino county, settling at first in Anderson valley and later in the Ukiah valley, where they continued to reside for twenty-two years. His death occurred at the ranch of his son William, at Upper Lake, in 1908, when he was seventy-seven years old. Mrs. Hunter is still living, making her home at Oakland. Her maiden name was Harriet C. Hunt, and she is a native of North Carolina, where her parents died. When a little girl she came to California with her brother, Gaston Hunt, who settled at Woodland, Yolo county, this state, and became a wealthy man. She had four sisters, all of whom are now deceased, namely: Mrs. Wilson, who resided in San Francisco; Mrs. Dodson, who formerly lived at Kelseyville, but now resides at Red Bluff; Mrs. Judah, of Oakland, and Mrs. Bibb, of San Francisco. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James S. Hunter: Carrie, the widow of P. K. Faulds, of Mendocino county; William C., of whom we write; Joseph, a tinsmith and plumber, who lives at Oakland; Harry, a rancher, now residing at Oakland; James S., who lives twelve miles from Stockton; Fred W., bookkeeper in the American National Bank of San Francisco, whose home is at Oakland; Hattie, wife of George D. Cotton, yardmaster at San Jose for the Southern Pacific railway company; and Edgar, a railroad conductor, who lives at Oakland.

William C. Hunter was born March 18, 1861, near Kelseyville, and was seven years old when the family moved to Cloverdale. When he was nine they settled in Mendocino county, and he was only twelve when he commenced to work, in a drug store at Ukiah. His start was very modest, for during the first two years he received only \$8 a month, but he was reliable and steady, and he remained with W. A. Hoffman, his first employer, for twelve years. He continued to live in Ukiah and work at the drug business for two years after his marriage, and then moved over to the ranch of his father-in-law, Mr. Waite, in Gravelly valley, where he began the cattle business. It has been his principal interest ever since. After three years' experience he bought a ranch in that valley which he subsequently, in 1906, sold to the Snow Mountain Water & Power Company, at that time buying his present property. His first purchase here consisted of twenty-four hundred acres,

of the Dick O. Sleeper estate, and he has since added two hundred and eighty acres thereto—all lying at the head of the celebrated Middle Creek valley. Everything on this immense ranch is in first-class order, a detail of economy which Mr. Hunter has never overlooked in the management of his affairs. One hundred acres is in alfalfa, all the crop being fed to the stock on the place, which usually include three hundred head of cattle and four hundred hogs. Mr. Hunter's activity, mental as well as physical, and his excellent judgment respecting the various branches of his special line of business, have gained him a reputation for intelligence and reliability which makes his opinion valued among all his business associates. Moreover, he has employed his ability for the furtherance of the general good as well as for his own benefit, having been especially zealous on the question of public educational facilities for his home neighborhood. He and his neighbors have been very successful in establishing an excellent public school and building a splendid schoolhouse in the Middle Creek district. Mr. Hunter's example and influence, in view of the respect in which he is held, count for much. He has been treasurer of the school district two terms.

Mr. Hunter was married at Cloverdale, Sonoma county, to Miss Parthenia M. Waite, a resident of that place but a native of Sierra county, this state. They have had four children, all of whom have had unstinted educational advantages, and his daughters have shown musical taste and ability which has added much to their attractive home life. Alice C., now a freshman at the University of California, at Berkeley, is taking a special English and German course; Gertrude M. and Fannie S. are sophomores in the Union high school at Lakeport; William W. is attending the grammar school in that town. The handsome residence Mr. Hunter has erected upon his property is up-to-date and conveniently arranged, a worthy dwelling for the estate it adorns.

While located at Ukiah Mr. Hunter was engaged at different times as clerk in the post office and clerk in the assessor's office, and since coming to Lake county he has served one year as clerk under S. S. Russell, county assessor. However, he is not ambitious for office, but does his duty faithfully whenever he assumes such responsibility. Formerly a Republican in political connection, he is now in thorough sympathy with the Progressive party. His various associations in business and the other relations of life have made him widely acquainted in both Lake and Mendocino counties. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Upper Lake, and is a member of the board of stewards. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Hartley Lodge No. 199, of Lakeport.

ELI VICTOR JONES.—The flourishing hamlet of Potter Valley, Mendocino county, whose productive and fertile fields have been the means of bringing prosperity to many an industrious farmer, has been the environment of Eli Victor Jones since October, 1872, when he came to the county and settled on what is now the home place, ever afterward making it his permanent home. With success in his farming enterprise developed a keen interest in public affairs and there is perhaps no more active worker for the welfare of the community and the betterment of conditions in the vicinity than is Mr. Jones. Chief among his accomplishments in this direction is the resumption of mail service to the valley. The stage line carrying route to that section was discontinued for a time, but Mr. Jones immediately took steps to have it re-

installed and with the aid of others sent a petition, signed by the people of the community, to Congressman Kent, who arranged that the stage continue to deliver mail to them.

Mr. Jones is a native son of Healdsburg, Sonoma county, Cal., born February 6, 1855, the son of Wiley L. and Margaret (March) Jones, born in Robertson county, Tenn., March 2, 1814, and Logan county, Ky., April 8, 1817, respectively. They crossed the plains with ox teams in 1853 and settled in Healdsburg, Sonoma county. The splendid schools of that section afforded Eli Victor his education and he attended until he was eighteen years old, at which time his parents removed to Potter Valley and he there attended school for a short time. Then for a number of years he engaged in farming with his father, their joint labors being cut short by the death of the latter, and the place was then divided among the heirs. Later Eli Jones purchased the property from the other heirs and engaged in farming for himself. Stock-raising, general farming, hay, grain and fruit culture constitute his chief interest, he having three acres planted to apples and prunes. The latter industry has proved especially remunerative, and for the last three years the prunes have represented \$200 worth of fruit yearly. In 1912 Mr. Jones took twelve apples to the hop festival, which weighed in the aggregate fifteen pounds and were the largest and best apples at the celebration. To Mr. Jones's credit he it said that the farm is now nearly all under cultivation, in a highly productive condition, and its well-kept appearance attests to the skill of the owner and the untiring effort that has been put forth to acquire it.

As a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Patrons of Husbandry Mr. Jones is active and popular, and as a staunch Democrat takes an interested citizen's part in all political questions. He has served as school trustee of his district for sixteen years, part of the time acting as clerk. For years he was secretary of the Grange and is now master of the Grange in Potter Valley. In 1913 he was chosen delegate to the State Grange at San Jose and attended the convention with his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Elizabeth Bransford. Her birth occurred in Ray county, Mo., in 1857, and to her marriage with Mr. Jones, which took place October 22, 1876, three children have been born, Walter, Lena May and Roy. A willing helpmate, a devoted mother and a kind and loving friend she has endeared herself to all with whom she is associated.

JOSEPH LESLIE McCracken.—Shortly after his arrival in Mendocino county in 1901 Mr. McCracken leased the McClure ranch near Talmage and here he has since engaged in general farming, stock-raising and viticulture. In the meantime, however, he has purchased one hundred and twenty acres of land near Talmage and eighty acres near Ripon, San Joaquin county, the latter devoted to raising alfalfa. Seven hundred acres of the McClure ranch are in a range suitable for the pasturage of stock and two hundred acres are under cultivation, offering facilities for the raising of excellent crops of hay and grain. Especially noteworthy is the vineyard of forty-eight acres, which forms a practical addition to the income-producing department of the ranch. Poland-China hogs and a good grade of cattle are kept on the place. A specialty is made of pure-bred Percheron horses and Mr. McCracken now owns three brood mares imported from France, combined weight sixty-two hundred pounds; a colt of eighteen months, weight fourteen hundred and fifty pounds; a ten month old colt, weight eleven hundred and thirty-five

pounds; a seven month old colt, weight nine hundred and seventy-five pounds; all of which took first prizes at the Ukiah hop festival, in 1914; and two exceptionally fine imported stallions. One of these, Jun, a four year old, weight two thousand pounds, is of the best pedigreed stock that took the first prize at the Ukiah hop festival in 1913 and 1914. Mr. McCracken purchased him from Frank S. West, importer at Hamilton City. The other stallion, Juculo, another fine four year old, weighs two thousand pounds and took the first prize at the Ukiah hop festival in 1912.

A native of Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, Joseph L. McCracken has been a resident of the United States since 1871, living for a time at Victor, Iowa. During 1872 he became a pioneer of Howard county, Neb., which at the time was wild, undeveloped country, with few settlers aside from the Indians. Taking up a claim there, he devoted his attention to ranching and also served one term as county assessor. During a tour of California in 1885 he became so deeply impressed with the outlook and possibilities here that on his return to Nebraska he took steps to dispose of his holdings there and two years later he was in a position to come to the west to make his home permanently. After one year at Auburn, Placer county, he became interested in the raising of cattle and hogs at Broderick, Yolo county, where also he developed a dairy business. From Yolo county he came to Ukiah in 1901, and leased the McClure ranch near Talmage, where since he has been busily engaged in agricultural activities. On the organization of the Savings Bank of Mendocino county he became a stockholder and director and ever since he has served on the directorate and is now vice-president.

Fraternally Mr. McCracken was made a Mason in Abell Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., is a member of Ukiah Chapter No. 53, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest, and with his wife he is a member of Kingsley Chapter No. 58, O. E. S., of which Mrs. McCracken is matron and he past patron. While living in Howard county, Neb., Mr. McCracken was married to Miss Ella M. Todhunter, who was born in Warren county, Iowa, the daughter of Richard Todhunter, a farmer near Broderick, Yolo county, where his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken have seven children and twelve grandchildren, the former being as follows: Mrs. Martha Toles, of Ukiah; James R., of Ashland, Ore.; Mrs. May Lennox, also of Ashland; Frank W., of Oakland; Robert E., a rancher at Ripon; Mrs. Emma Otis, of Selma, Cal.; and Louis L., who assists his father in the care of the home ranches.

ERNEST A. GOWAN.—Among the most popular garages in Mendocino county is the one conducted by Gowan Bros. in Ukiah, of which Ernest A. Gowan is the senior member of the firm. He was born in Rock Island, Ill., in 1873, the son of George and Florence (Davis) Gowan.

The father was a native of New York state and learned the sawmill business. On coming to Illinois he became mill foreman for Weyerhaeuser in Rock Island, afterwards holding a similar position for the same company at Shell Lake, Wis. In 1886 he brought his family to Sonoma county, Cal. He operated a sawmill at Russian Landing at the mouth of the Russian river, and afterwards removed to and operated a sawmill at Rockport until he decided to engage in ranching. His first farming was in Sherwood valley, but with his wife he is now residing on his farm near Philo, Anderson valley.

Of their eight children Ernest A. Gowan is the eldest. He was a lad of thirteen years when the family came to California. His first attendance at

school was in Illinois and Wisconsin, completing his education in the schools of Mendocino county. While a boy he learned the machinist's trade and stationary engineering in the sawmills operated by his father, and he also learned locomotive engineering, hauling log trains. For some years he was employed as a machinist in the shops of the Union Lumber Company at Fort Bragg, and afterwards was with the Sanger Lumber Company at Millwood, Fresno county, where for four years he had charge of the machine shop. In 1906 he returned to Mendocino county and established a garage and machine shop in Ukiah, which was run under the firm name of Kellem & Gowan. Giving it his entire attention for three years, he then sold his interest to Mr. Percy.

Going then to Stockton, Mr. Gowan was in the employ of the Studebaker Company, as automobile machinist, for a short time, but he again returned to Ukiah, where in partnership with his brother, Frank W., he started the Gowan Bros.' Garage, on State street, in a brick building 50x107. This they have already outgrown and use to its utmost capacity. The garage is well equipped, with machine and repair shop, having vulcanizing and electric charging departments. Their fairness in business deals has brought them success and they are well and favorably known.

The present Mrs. Gowan was formerly Mrs. Rose (Wisdom) Haney, and she presides with grace over Mr. Gowan's home. By a former marriage Mr. Gowan has a daughter, Hazel, who is studying art in San Francisco. Fraternaly he is a member of the Eagles.

HIRAM BENJAMIN HAYDON.—To promote the agricultural development of Mendocino county has been the interesting and important task of Hiram Benjamin Haydon from his early years. Stock-raising and general farming have been the occupations that have brought him independence and an ability to retire from arduous labors in the enjoyment of a competency derived from the rental of his lands. That his success is merited may be understood from the statement that he was only a lad when he tried to make himself helpful on the home farm and from that to the present time he has been a capable worker, with an unusual faculty for managing stock and a keen intuition as to the best methods of tilling the soil. Born in Missouri October 16, 1854, he is the son of William J. and Elizabeth (Hamilton) Haydon. The father was born in Tennessee, but in young manhood removed to Kentucky, where he was married and where he followed his trade of blacksmith until his removal to California in 1862 or 1863. After coming to the west he followed farming, and his death occurred in Potter valley. Of the children comprising the parental family seven attained maturity and of these Hiram B. was next to the youngest, he being about seven years old when the family came to California. After a year on the Sacramento river the family moved to Napa county and from there to Potter valley in Mendocino county about 1865. There Hiram attended the country schools until he gained a thorough knowledge of the common branches.

A search for a new location brought Mr. Haydon and his father to Round valley about 1870. The location suited them. The soil was rich and conditions so encouraging that they bought land, to which they immediately removed from Potter valley. Afterward they worked together until the marriage of the son, after which he took up one hundred and sixty acres of government land situated northeast of Eden valley on the Eel river. The district was mountainous, not well suited for crops, but adapted to stock-

raising and particularly to sheep. For this reason he made a specialty of the stock business. Being an excellent judge of stock and expert in their care, he met with encouraging success and little by little added to his holdings until he had accumulated twelve hundred acres of range land. Desiring land more suited to crops, he also purchased two hundred and forty acres about two and a half miles east of Covelo, in Round valley, and this he now rents for a dairy, having sowed considerable of it to alfalfa. During 1909 he disposed of his interests on the range and moved into the village of Covelo, where he now lives retired from active work. One of his greatest pleasures is participation in hunting expeditions. Twice a year he is in the habit of going on long hunting trips in the mountains and seldom has he returned home without one or more bears and panthers as trophies of his skill with the gun. It is said, indeed, that he is without a superior in marksmanship and as a bear-hunter. Nor has he been less successful with small game, but naturally his interest centers in the animals that once roamed over the mountains in large numbers, giving way only gradually to the inroads of civilization.

The marriage of Mr. Haydon and Miss Lucretia Ann Armstrong was solemnized February 5, 1879. Seven children were born of the union, namely: William Felix, deceased; Herbert Henry, in Arizona; Artie Elizabeth, Mrs. Lovell, who died in 1914; Mary Cecile, Mrs. Betts, deceased; Benjamin Harrison, a stock-raiser on Eel river; Mabel Claire and Frederick Eugene. Mrs. Haydon was born at Red Bluffs, Tehama county, Cal., and is a member of a pioneer family of the state. As early at 1861 when she was an infant, her parents, Felix R. and Margaret J. (Light) Armstrong, settled in Covelo, Round valley, and while here her father helped to build the first lighthouse at Point Arena. Later the family moved elsewhere, but when she was seventeen years of age she returned to Mendocino county with her parents and has since made her home in this section of the country, where with her husband she has a host of warm personal friends in the circles of pioneers.

A. MANZINI & CO.—The firm of A. Manzini & Co. is composed of three young men who are making a success of the dairy business in Round Valley. Besides Antone Manzini we have Jean Albonico and Frank Feri as members of the firm, all having learned the business in its every detail, and giving all of their time and energy towards making it a profitable business.

Antone Manzini was born in Paglia, Italy, in the year 1884, and after completing the common schools came to the United States in 1900. Immediately making his way to Petaluma, Sonoma county, Cal., he found employment on a dairy ranch and followed dairying on different ranches, thus learning every department in dairying, including the manufacture of butter. After nine years in Sonoma county he removed to Loleta, Humboldt county, where he continued employment on dairy ranches and also worked a while in the Libby McNeal Creamery. In July, 1913, he came to Round Valley and in partnership with Jean Albonico and Frank Feri rented the present place of one hundred and sixty acres and stocked it with a good dairy herd. They have since engaged extensively in dairying under the firm name of A. Manzini & Co., and they are also stockholders in the Round Valley Creamery.

Jean Albonico was born in 1883 in Navadoni, Italy, where he lived until twenty-three years of age, having followed the life of a dairyman in his native country. In 1906 he came to Marin county, Cal., where he was employed on a dairy, then removing to Eureka, Humboldt county. There he was in the

employ of a lumber company for six years. In July, 1913, he came to Round Valley and became a member of the firm of A. Manzini & Co., to which he has since given all of his time and best efforts.

The third member of the firm is Frank Feri, who was born in Lombardia, Italy, where he spent his early life and received his education in the common schools. In 1906 he came to Humboldt county, where he worked in the lumber woods and for lumber companies until July, 1913, when he joined his fortunes with A. Manzini & Co. and came to Round Valley. There he is taking an active part in the business.

MARTIN MARTINAZZI.—Although a native of Italy, Martin Martinazzi has been a resident of California since his early manhood and is one of the most loyal and devoted of her adopted sons. He is a citizen of the most desirable type and by his industry and business sagacity has established one of the most flourishing enterprises in the entire county and one which contributes very largely to the prosperity and development of the county as a whole, and to the farming industry particularly. This industry is a great dairy farm and a creamery located in Ukiah, which utilizes a large amount of the product from the farms in that vicinity, and produces each month some four thousand pounds of high grade creamery butter.

Mr. Martinazzi was born in Oraso, Novara, Italy, September 16, 1864. The opportunities of the new world attracted him when he was still a boy and when a young man of twenty he came, in May, 1885, to California, where he has since made his home. He secured employment on a farm and here he learned the ways of the new country and the manner of conducting business, as well as becoming familiar with the details of farm life. On August 7, 1893, in San Francisco, he married Josephine Piffero, also a native of Novara, Italy. In 1891 he had started in the dairy business for himself at Denverton, Solano county, and met with considerable success.

It was in October, 1908, after many years of successful industry in Solano county, that Mr. Martinazzi came to his present location in the Ukiah valley. Here he leased two thousand acres of land nine miles south of Ukiah and again engaged in the dairy business. In this enterprise he has been more than ordinarily successful. His herd of milch cows is at present one of the finest in the county, numbering about two hundred graded cows. For several years he owned and operated his own creamery on the ranch, but the demands of his business grew in such a manner that a larger plant was a necessity, and some time ago he leased the Yokayo Creamery in Ukiah, where he is now engaged in the manufacture of a high grade of butter. The cream is gathered from the surrounding farms and is also received from distant points by stage and express. The equipment of the plant is thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every respect. It is operated by electricity, and a steam tester of the latest approved construction is used. The average output is over four thousand pounds per month. As would be naturally the case with one whose industry is so important a factor in the upbuilding of the prosperity of the valley, and whose faith in the future of the community is unqualified, Mr. Martinazzi has invested largely in real estate and today owns several valuable pieces of property in the vicinity of Ukiah. Among these may be mentioned a fifty-acre ranch at the Forks, three miles north of Ukiah, which is in vineyard and orchard.

The marriage of Mr. Martinazzi has been an especially happy one and his family is particularly interesting. There are nine children, all living save one, and all residing at home, and actively associated in the business enterprises of their energetic father, and all taking an interested part in the promotion of the business. They are Henrietta, Mary, Peter, Delina, Victor, Charles, Martin and Irene. Catherine, the second daughter, was accidentally killed in a runaway accident June 3, 1913, and is the only break in the family circle. The eldest son, Peter, is the manager of the Yokayo Creamery, with its many interests, and thus the father is left free to give his entire time and attention to his outside enterprises.

Peter Martinazzi is one of the rising young business men of Ukiah, and is a worthy son of his splendid father. He is a native of Denverton, Solano county, having been born there on the home farm. He received his education in the schools of the district, and the details of the dairy business were learned in his boyhood, while he attended school and assisted with the work of the farm. The success of the Yokayo Creamery is largely due to his capable management and the high standard of the product is certainly a tribute to his attention to detail and to his appreciation of the value of excellent service in all departments of his business. The farmers of the valley have the highest regard for the ability and reliability of this rising young man, as also have the business and professional men of Ukiah.

GEORGE A. WOELFFEL, M. D.—Some years prior to the outbreak of the Civil war Richard Woelffel, a native of Stalien, Germany, and a young man of recognized efficiency as an accountant, came to the United States, where he found employment at his chosen occupation. As soon as war was declared between the north and south he volunteered in the Union service and was commissioned captain in an Illinois regiment, which he accompanied to the front. With his command he bore a part in numerous thrilling adventures and closely contested engagements. Detailed in charge of the commissary department, he continued in the service until after the close of the struggle and was honorably discharged at the expiration of four years and seven months. Coming via Panama to California in 1866, he continued his work as an accountant in Sacramento and afterward in San Francisco. From the last-named city he came to Mendocino county, where for many years he engaged as superintendent of the Navarro mills and eventually resigned upon retiring from active business duties. His death occurred December 5, 1912, in San Francisco, where still lives his widow Sarah (Carson) Woelffel, a native of New Jersey. All of their five children are still living. The next to the eldest, George August, was born in Sacramento, June 27, 1868, and in 1885 graduated from the San Francisco high school. From early boyhood it had been his ambition to enter the medical profession. With that object in view he went to Iowa and matriculated in the medical department of the State University at Keokuk, from which he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of M. D. Meanwhile he had served for a number of years as an interne in St. Joseph's and Mercy hospitals in that city.

Upon returning to the west at the completion of his medical course Dr. Woelffel began to practice at Albion, Mendocino county, where he acted as surgeon for the Albion Lumber Company until the time of the great fire there. Since 1900 he has engaged in the practice of medicine at Willits, where in addition to having established an excellent private practice in the community

he engages as surgeon for the Northwestern Redwood Company and as medical director of the hospital at Northwestern. His comfortable home on Commercial street is presided over by his wife, whom he married in Ukiah and who was Miss Lucia Thompson, a native of Nova Scotia. Along the line of his profession he is connected with the California State Medical Association and the Pacific Association of Railway Surgeons. In politics he is of the Republican faith. His fraternities are numerous, including the Druids, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Maccabees, Ancient Order of Foresters, Eagles and Moose, and the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, in which he is assistant surgeon on staff. Besides being identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks in the Santa Rosa Lodge, he is active in Masonry ever since having been made a Mason in Mendocino Lodge. Of recent years he has been associated with Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., while with his wife he holds membership with Willits Chapter No. 314, O. E. S.

HALE PRATHER.—Characteristics of a high order have attracted the attention of the people of Mendocino county to Mr. Prather, who has recently received the election, at the primary, to county clerk by a majority of twenty-four hundred and eighty-one votes. He is the grandson of William Prather, a pioneer farmer and stockman of Anderson, Cal., he having crossed the plains with ox-teams in the early '50s. Following mining for a short time throughout that section he finally settled in Anderson Valley and there died. His son, John T. Prather, was born in Anderson Valley, where he was reared and followed farming until 1894, then locating eight miles west of Ukiah, where he engaged in sheep raising until his retirement from active labor. He is now living retired in Ukiah, with his wife, who before her marriage was Kate Brown, daughter of Dr. John T. Brown, who brought his family across the plains in 1849 and located in Napa county. Dr. Brown practiced his profession here for some years, in 1854 moving to Anderson Valley, and making his residence at Philo, there pursuing his professional duties until his death.

The birth of Hale Prather occurred in Anderson Valley February 27, 1890, he being the oldest of five children born to his parents. A ranch life was his during early boyhood, and the public schools of Ukiah and the Ukiah high school furnished him his educational training. Graduating in 1908, he then spent one year in graduate work, subsequently working in San Francisco for eighteen months, as a stenographer, with a wholesale wool house. He then returned to Ukiah and accepted a position under Hale McCowen, county clerk of Mendocino county, and since June, 1910, he has satisfactorily performed the duties of deputy clerk. Before the primary election of 1914 Mr. McCowen announced his decision not to be a candidate to the office for re-election. Mr. Prather accordingly announced himself as candidate, with the result of his election to the office with such a splendid majority. He will continue his deputyship until January, 1915, when he will enter the office as head. For the past two years he has also been the county purchasing agent, appointed by the board of supervisors, and his capabilities have been evidenced in the sagacious execution of the duties of that position. Alert, intelligent and high principled, he has proved himself a trustworthy and public-spirited citizen, in whom the faith of the public is well founded.

Mr. Prather owns a comfortable bungalow on State street, Ukiah, where he resides with his wife and one child. He married June 14, 1912, Miss Caroline

Beckley, a native of Cahto, this county, and daughter of Christian and Anna (Keller) Beckley, born in North Dakota and Switzerland, respectively. Mr. Beckley is a machinist and has spent many years in the lumber mills in different sections of the state as a machinist, in which capacity he has earned a wide reputation for ability. He now makes his home in Ukiah. Mrs. Prather graduated from the Ukiah high school in 1909. She is a loving mother to their one child, Margaret Ernestine, and in many instances has proved herself a valued helpmeet to her progressive husband. Fraternally a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Ukiah, Mr. Prather is a consistent Republican in political issues. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he and his wife both are devout members.

WILLIAM FRANCIS ORNBAUN.—A prominent factor in the business affairs of his community, William Francis Ornbaun has identified himself with all projects which have for their purpose the improvement and development of that country, and his services in many directions have been keenly felt by the benefactors thereby. Born in Mendocino county, near Yorkville, October 8, 1866, that county has formed the environment of much of his active life. His father, John Shipley Ornbaun, was raised in Crawfordsville, Ind., and coming to the county in 1854, was one of the first settlers in Mendocino county, in the valley which now bears his name and where he now makes his home. He owns a stock ranch of about four thousand acres and has engaged in stock-raising and general farming practically all of his active life, meeting with unusual success in spite of the hardships of pioneer life.

Attending the public school of his locality until he was fifteen, William Ornbaun then started to work for himself, finding employment in getting out tanbark and hauling it to Cloverdale until he reached the age of twenty, when a position in a slaughter house was offered him at Albion, and he remained there for two years. Returning then to his former employment, he again worked there for two years, and at the age of twenty-four opened a livery stable in Cloverdale, successfully carrying it on for some years. Later he rented a three hundred acre ranch at Yorkville which had been set out to hops, but after farming this for a time he removed to Fort Bragg and engaged in teaming and hauling for himself. Four years subsequently he returned to Ukiah and for eight years served as deputy sheriff under J. H. Smith, until the latter was killed in January, 1906. After this he accepted the responsible position of manager of the Round Valley Land Company ranch, which consisted of eighty-four hundred acres, much of which was set out to hops and grain and was very productive. For seven years he held this position with creditable results and recently resigned to take up farming for himself. At present he is operating a ranch of three hundred and twenty-nine acres, three miles southeast of Covelo, and three hundred and twenty acres fourteen miles northwest of that town, where he is engaged in raising grain, also horses, cattle and hogs. Aside from his ranching he is the proprietor of the Covelo hotel, which is the leading hostelry in Round Valley.

Mr. Ornbaun was married at Hermitage February 20, 1891, to Carrie May Ward, who was born in Echo, Mendocino county, and to them have come four children: Wildia, Mrs. Byron Hurt, of Covelo; Wanda, Percy and Farrance. Able, conscientious and naturally of an intellectual turn of mind, he has been offered offices of trust by his community and is active in local politics. He has held office as marshal of Fort Bragg. The Democratic

party numbers him among its staunch supporters and fraternally he was made a Mason in Covelo Lodge, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Covelo Chapter, O. E. S.

WALTER L. PHILLIPS was born October 12, 1872, in Lake county, where all his life has been spent. He was given common school advantages and had the benefit of excellent home training to fit him for the work and responsibilities of life, for which he has a conscientious regard. Thoroughly interested in all that concerns the welfare of the community, he has taken satisfaction in promoting the educational facilities of his district and with the help of his fellow trustees has accomplished many things which have met with general approval. He has been diligent in business and has acquired the ownership of two valuable tracts in the Bachelor Valley precinct, containing seventy-five and forty-six acres, respectively, where he is engaged in general farming and the raising of cattle and sheep. On March 20, 1906, he married Miss Ida Kleebauer and two children have been born to them, Elmer Rose and Ruby Alice. Mrs. Phillips was born in Kelseyville, but was reared principally in Oakland, where her father, Henry Kleebauer, was an upholsterer. He and his wife (formerly Lena Laulor) are deceased.

Mr. Phillips' father, Luther Rose Phillips, was born on Lake Erie, Ohio, August 2, 1835, son of James Phillips, who took his family to Iowa and made his home there for a number of years. From there he moved to Nebraska, thence to Idaho and eventually to California, in 1864. His first location in this state was at Los Angeles, but before long he came northward to Contra Costa county, where he arrived in October, 1865, making a settlement at Antioch, east of Mount Diablo. In the spring of 1871 he came to Lake county and bought a squatter's right on Scotts creek, in Scotts valley, in what is now the Bachelor Valley precinct. Luther R. Phillips had moved west with his father, and he was married in Nebraska April 16, 1864, to Mary D. Ewing, daughter of Jonathan N. Ewing, a native of Virginia, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Phillips, at the great age of ninety-three years.

Luther R. Phillips had lived in Nebraska two years before his marriage, after which he went to Boise City, Idaho, making the trip overland. He had set out with the idea of going to California, but on account of the reported drought in this state changed his plans at Salt Lake City and went up to Idaho, coming thence to southern California in the year 1864. For a time he lived at Elmonte, Los Angeles county, renting land there. Then he removed to Contra Costa county, where he resided until he came to Lake county in 1871, when he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in the Bachelor Valley precinct. He proved up on this land, farming it successfully, and spent the remainder of his days there, dying September 6, 1896. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Luther R. Phillips: Almira M. is the wife of Oliver Thompson, a rancher, of Hopland, Cal., and they have a family of five children; Anvillia is the wife of J. M. Creighton, a resident of Fresno, and has one child; X. A., who lives at Crescent City, Cal., married Miss Anna Michler, of Pomona, and has two children; Walter L. is mentioned above; Alice C. is the wife of Charles Tyson, a dairyman, of Bachelor valley, and has one child; Loretta married Orrin H. Brush, a merchant, of Cloverdale, Cal., who died October 10, 1912, and she has one child, Donald Phillips Brush.

The widow of Luther R. Phillips subsequently married Schuyler D. Phillips, a nephew of her former husband, who was born July 17, 1861, at

Des Moines, Iowa, and came to Lake county with his family in 1871. He was only a boy when his mother died. Ever since he began work on his own account he has been engaged in ranching, and prosperity has followed his steady industry, for he is now the owner of four hundred and eighty acres, two hundred and eighty of which are range land on Tule lake. He is a man of substance and high standing, and holds a worthy place in the esteem of all his fellow citizens.

The Blue Lakes school district in Lake county has a most efficient and public-spirited board of trustees, all of its members being citizens who are sincerely interested in the welfare of educational projects in their locality and its progress in general. They are working earnestly to give the best possible advantages in their district, and to make it compare favorably with any, and their efforts are appreciated by the residents of the neighborhood, whose hearty encouragement and co-operation have stimulated them to continued endeavor along up-to-date lines. Walter L. Phillips, the clerk of the board, is a popular member of a family whose name has been well and favorably known in this part of Lake county for over forty years, his father, Luther R. Phillips, having settled here in 1871.

JOHN ABRAMSON came to Navarro Ridge, Mendocino county, in August, 1885, being born near Christene, Finland, January 26, 1866. His father, Abram Abramson, was a farmer, so the son learned farming as it was done in his native country. In that day there was no public school in his vicinity, and his parents taught him reading, writing and arithmetic. Concluding that he would have greater opportunities in the United States, he determined to try his fortune in the land of the stars and stripes.

In 1884 Mr. Abramson came to Wisconsin, and after a short time at LaCrosse he went west to Carpo, Wyo., and in that place followed mining. In August, 1885, he came to Mendocino county, Cal., and found work with the Navarro Lumber Company as a woodsman for six years, then came to Fort Bragg in the employ of the Fort Bragg Lumber Company. He then worked for its successors, the Union Lumber Company, until 1901, when he discontinued, to engage in the hotel business, having rented the Pioneer Hotel on Redwood avenue. Five years later he purchased the property, which he has improved from time to time and has since continued as proprietor. He is a stockholder in the Commercial Bank of Fort Bragg.

Mr. Abramson was married in Fort Bragg to Elisa Aho, a native of Finland, and to them were born five children: Lillian, Helme, Enon, Lela and Helen. Fraternally Mr. Abramson is a member of Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M.; charter member of the Eagles, of which he was treasurer for six years; and he is also a member of the Kalevala Brotherhood and the Loyal Order of Moose.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. LAMB.—The pioneer element of Lake county is represented by Mrs. Lamb, a Kentuckian by birth and a daughter of William Kelsey, who came to Lake county during 1861 and settled in Big valley. A second cousin, Sam Kelsey, who settled in this region as early as 1846, was killed in an attack by the Indians. When only fourteen years of age Miss Kelsey became the wife of James Allen and their wedding tour included a trip via the Isthmus of Panama to California, where they established a home in the Sacramento valley. A brief sojourn at Winters was followed by removal to Lake county and the purchase of a farm in 1859, from

which time until his death in 1871 Mr. Allen devoted himself assiduously to the improvement of the property. October 20, 1873, she became the wife of John R. Lamb, who was born in Ray county, Mo., June 30, 1840, and crossed the plains in 1861, settling in Lake county, where he has since engaged in farming. Mrs. Lamb still owns one hundred and seventy acres in Big valley and personally superintends the property, but finds leisure to aid in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Kelseyville and to enjoy the meetings of the Ladies' Embroidery Club. Indeed, so skilled is she in fancy work that her design of a silk fuchsia won the first prize at the Exposition of Richardson Silk Thread held in Chicago in 1906.

The only child of Mrs. Lamb was born of her first marriage and in young girlhood became the wife of John Elliott Shirley in Big valley, Lake county. Her death in 1900 was mourned through the entire valley, for her friends were as numerous as her acquaintances. Her children exemplify in their lives the principles of truth which she inculcated in their hearts and there are numerous grandchildren now to bring happiness to the older generations. The eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Shirley died in 1910, leaving an only son, Clair. Susan J., Mrs. S. P. Wilkinson, has four children, Emmett, Horace, Glenn and Willie. Elizabeth Ann, Mrs. Henry Ingram, has two daughters, Shirley and Irene. Bertha, Mrs. James L. Wilkinson, has three children, Lloyd, Maude and Daisy. John Edgar married Zoda Gillari, and they live at Coalinga. Mildred J., wife of Charles H. Harris, has three children, Anita, Florence and Ruby. Maude, wife of B. J. Pardee, of Coalinga, has two children, Janet and Bill J. Paul is unmarried and Myrtle died at the age of two years. It is the chief joy of the aging years of Mrs. Lamb to witness the growth and promote the physical and moral welfare of her great-grandchildren, and they in turn reciprocate her affection with a devotion that is enhanced in intensity through the loss of their grandmother. The large family has the respect of associates in the community of their residence and is known for reliability, intelligence and progressive spirit.

WILLIAM S. MORRISON.—For over half a century there has been no better known family around Clear lake than the Morrisons. As land-owners, agriculturists and boatmen they have been associated with the life of that region in various useful capacities, and their reliable business methods and proper spirit in aiding public enterprises have won prestige for the name and universal respect for those who bear it. William S. Morrison is one of the five sons of the late Samuel L. Morrison, who came to Lake county in 1857, and an account of whose life will be found incorporated in the sketch of George E. Morrison.

William S. Morrison was born April 6, 1866, on the old Morrison homestead, and grew to manhood there. With farming, stock raising, the manipulation of agricultural machinery and all the other branches of ranch life known to this region he has been familiar from boyhood. In his earlier manhood he spent eleven years in steamboating on Clear lake, first as owner of the Bay City, which was fifty-one feet long and had carrying capacity for fifty-five passengers. She also took the mail and supplies to Bartlett Springs, and in fact for one entire year had the monopoly of the traffic to that point. Mr. Morrison ran the Bay City six years, and then for five years was engaged in partnership with his brother George running the Kitty Kelly, owned by their father, and which was used principally as a freighter to and from the Sulphur

Banks quicksilver mines. This business gave him an excellent start in life as well as experience with different kinds of transactions and people. He has also done well in his agricultural operations, and realized considerable from the rise in land values as property has been improved in his vicinity. He owns an excellent tract of ninety-three acres in the Middle Creek valley, sixty-four acres of plow land and twenty-nine acres of range land in the East Upper Lake precinct, about two and a half miles north of Upper Lake, along the Middle Creek road. Besides cultivating this place he carries on business as a thrasher, in which line he has the largest patronage of any in Lake county. His threshing rig is the best outfit of its kind in the county, being a J. I. Case steam thrasher, 28 by 50 inch separator, run by a steam traction engine. There is also an alfalfa seed attachment, so that he can thresh alfalfa as well as all kinds of grain. Mr. Morrison's varied experience in handling machinery has been valuable to him in this connection, helping him out in many emergencies, when he has saved time and managed to get along without outside assistance because of his own familiarity with mechanics. A hard worker, and intelligent in the management of his various interests, he has deserved to succeed and has the good will of his associates and of his fellow citizens generally. Aside from business, he has given particular attention to securing the best possible public school advantages for his home district, and has made considerable effort in the cause. The Middle Creek district has one of the best schools and one of the most attractive schoolhouses in Lake county, and much of the credit for present conditions is given to the effective co-operation of Mr. Morrison, who has served as clerk of the board of school trustees for six or seven years. Every other project which offers to promote the good of the county receives his encouragement and support, his enthusiasm and sincere desire to aid his section being shown in the most practical manner as opportunity presents itself. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Morrison has improved his home property and has a beautiful residence, and his wife and family, like himself, are well thought of in the neighborhood. He was married when twenty-two years old to Miss Emma Caldwell, a native of Sonoma county, and they have had three children: Reta, who is married to Roy York, a machinist, living at Upper Lake; Andrew, a youth of eighteen years; and Wilfred A., both living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison hold membership in the Baptist Church at Lakeport.

E. H. WELLS.—The necessity of self-support was thrust upon Mr. Wells in early life, and when scarcely more than a boy he was doing a man's work in the world, sacrificing all educational opportunities aside from those offered by the grammar schools and taking up telegraphy as a means of livelihood. Born at Winchester, Scott county, Ill., May 27, 1850, he worked along the Wabash Railroad as telegrapher in Illinois and Indiana, and also held a number of positions at Iowa stations. Devotion to his work and intelligent mastery of the business led to his promotion and for two years he held the responsible position of train dispatcher at Peoria, Ill., but overwork undermined his health and it became necessary for him to relinquish railroading and seek an entire change of climate and occupation. For this reason in 1884 he left Keokuk, Iowa, and came to Ukiah, Cal., where he has since been connected with different enterprises in Mendocino county. Temporarily engaged as a painter at Ukiah, also as clerk in the office of County Clerk S. D. Paxton and as a deputy in the office of County Assessor W. P. McFauld, later as

an employe with the Republican Press, he left Ukiah for Willits May 1, 1902, and on the 12th of June received the appointment of postmaster at Willits under the administration of President McKinley. After a service of nearly twelve years in the same office, under three presidents, when office receipts increased about 150 per cent, he resigned July 11, 1913, and since his retirement from the postmastership he has engaged in the bakery and confectionery business in this place.

The marriage of Mr. Wells united him with Miss Viola Burris, of Illinois, by whom he is the father of two daughters, namely: Mrs. Alice E. Kinsey, of Oakland, and Mrs. Lilly D. Leak, who served as assistant postmaster at Willits under her father. On the organization of the Willits Agricultural and Fair Association Mr. Wells became a charter member, and since then he has been a director in the concern. Active in Odd Fellowship, he has passed all the chairs in Ukiah Lodge No. 174, and he also has held all the offices in Ukiah Lodge No. 33, A. O. U. W. On the organization of Willits Lodge No. 19, Knights of Pythias, he became a charter member. For five years he officiated as keeper of records and seals, while at the present writing he has the responsible position of master of finance. With his wife he holds membership with the Daughters of Rebekah at Willits.

HERBERT M. JONES.—An ambitious young business man of Lower Lake is Herbert M. Jones, who has conducted the Lower Lake Stables there for the last eight years, during which time he has also taken over the undertaking business formerly run by G. W. Wayne. Before he entered this line he was engaged as a stockman and rancher, being associated in the stock business with his cousins, P. A. and A. Z. Jones, of Lower Lake. Mr. Jones was born in Scotts valley, Lake county, where the family has been located from pioneer days.

Charles W. Jones, father of Herbert M. Jones, was a native of Carroll county, Ark., born April 26, 1840. In 1857 he crossed the plains with his parents, who arrived in Stanislaus county, Cal., in October of that year. After spending one year in that section, engaged in farming, they moved to Sutter county, this state, remaining there over winter. Their next location was in Plumas county, where they resided for seven years, at the end of that time coming to Lake county and settling in Scotts valley. Charles W. Jones was a young man when he settled in Lake county, and he passed the rest of his life there, following farming very successfully. He settled upon his farm in Scotts valley in October, 1868, having a valuable tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which he improved greatly during his ownership, and he died there October 24, 1892. On October 24, 1867, he married Miss Narcissa A. McCabe, a native of Texas, who still owns and operates the old Jones ranch in Scotts valley. Of the large family born to this union five survive, viz.: Mary C., wife of William Meador, a farmer of Scotts valley; Charles W. and James H., both of whom are farmers in Scotts valley; Herbert M., of whom we write; and Ada, Mrs. O. E. Smythe, residing in Scotts valley. Thomas C., Walter M., Annie B., Lena E. and Howey M. are deceased.

Herbert M. Jones was born May 10, 1880, and was reared in Scotts valley, where he acquired his preliminary schooling. Later he attended the academy at Lakeport, and also the Atkinson business college at Sacramento, Cal., from which institution he was graduated. In partnership with his cousins, P. A. and A. Z. Jones, of Lower Lake, Mr. Jones was in the stock business

for a few years, and also in ranching from 1902 until he made a trade and acquired the livery stable eight years ago, dissolving the association with his cousins at that time. He had been very successful in his agricultural operations, and is now in command of a lucrative trade at Lower Lake, his establishment being known for the quality of the stock, in which Mr. Jones takes great pride. He has lately added an automobile livery to his business. When he first began keeping the livery he assisted G. W. Wayne, the undertaker, whose shop adjoined the stables, being in a portion of the same building, and became so well acquainted with the business that when Mr. Wayne died he purchased it from the estate. With the intelligence and capability which those who know Mr. Jones have come to expect, he has endeavored to qualify himself thoroughly for his new branch, and his services have been highly satisfactory.

With wide-awake faculties and plenty of energy Mr. Jones has proved a valuable worker in the Democratic party, and four years ago he was one of its candidates for the nomination for sheriff, being defeated, however, at the primaries. He has been elected justice of the peace for Lower Lake, and served four years in that office, in District No. 2, Township No. 2. Socially he is a popular member of Lower Lake Parlor No. 159, N. S. G. W., of which he is past president.

Mr. Jones was married in Lakeport January 8, 1907, to Miss Antoinette Geenzler, a native of Lower Lake, daughter of Charles L. Geenzler, a prominent resident of Lower Lake, proprietor of the Geenzler hotel and an extensive landowner. They have two children, Vivian and Alden. Mrs. Jones holds membership in Clear Lake Lodge of Rebekahs and of Laguna Parlor, N. D. G. W., of which she has served as past noble grand and past president.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—On a site donated by Judge S. C. Hastings and situated at a desirable location on West Perkins street, Ukiah, St. Mary's Roman Catholic edifice was erected during 1870 by Father Luciano O'Suna. Previous to the erection of the house of worship there had been no resident priest, the mission having been served from Mendocino. The first priest to visit Ukiah, Rev. B. Sheehan, was followed by Father Vincent Riera and Father Luciano O'Suna. After a house of worship had been built in 1870, the parish continued to be supplied from Mendocino until 1887, the last of the visiting priests under that administration having been Rev. P. O'Kane in 1885 and Rev. P. Clyne in 1886. The mission was taken over in 1887 by the Franciscan Fathers, called the Friars Minor, who remained in charge for five years, serving the congregation at first from Lake county and afterward from San Francisco. The first friar who celebrated mass, Father Victor Aertker, built a small house near the church, and this was utilized as a rectory. During the pastorate of his successor, Father Zephrinus Englehardt, the interior of the edifice was completed in an appropriate and attractive manner, a bell was presented by Martin Corbett, of Round valley, and Patrick Cunningham sold to the parish for a merely nominal sum sufficient land for a cemetery. Father Placidus Krekeler, the successor of Father Englehardt, declared the church out of debt. Under the administration of the last Friar Minor, Father Gregory Kuepper, the church bell tower was erected.

Upon the retirement of the Friars Minor in 1893 secular clergy were appointed to take charge of the mission. The first of these, Rev. C. O'Connor, entered upon his pastorate in 1893 and remained until 1898, meantime build-

ing a new presbytery. Rev. William O'Grady, 1898-1903, was followed by Rev. P. B. Duffy, and he in 1907 was succeeded by Rev. P. J. O'Hara. During January of 1908 the mission again came under the supervision of the Franciscan order, being committed to the care of the Friars Minor Capuchins. The first to assume charge, Father Ignatius O'Keefe, was followed by Father Edward, who during April, 1910, was succeeded by Father Aloysius Arkwright. In December of 1912 Father Sebastian Brennan came from Fort Bragg to take charge of the parish, and he has since been the rector, with Rev. Michael Smith as assistant. Father Brennan made his studies in England and was ordained in London in 1886. In the early days of his labors as priest he served as a missionary in the central west. Nine counties of southwestern Nebraska were given over to his care, and he made his trips from McCook almost entirely by teams. To superintend work scattered over so wide an expanse of country taxed his physical strength, but with self-sacrificing devotion and unwearied zeal he worked for the upbuilding of the church in that isolated frontier region of Nebraska, as well as in certain portions of Kansas and the Indian Territory, coming in 1903 to Mendocino county, where he was given charge of the coast missions. These embraced about twelve hundred square miles of territory, reached only by team, with Fort Bragg as headquarters. This he continued until 1912, when he was transferred to the Ukiah parish, which embraces all of the interior of Mendocino county, with churches at Willits and Hopland, chapels at three Indian rancherias (Hopland, Yokaia and Guidiville), besides which he visits the rancherias at Penolville, Coyote Valley and Potter Valley. Father Brennan and his assistant also visit and say mass at the Mendocino State Hospital, the poor farm and the county hospital. Father Brennan is fortunate in having an assistant of much ability, whose heart is ever in his work and who gives unsparingly of his efforts in the cause which he has chosen as his life work. It has been Father Brennan's good fortune not only to win the confidence of his own parishioners, but also to secure the deep regard of people of every creed and faith, for with his own striking devotion to religion he unites a liberality of thought and breadth of view that antagonizes none, but appeals to all.

A. B. OLSON.—The proprietor of the Olson blacksmith shop at Kelseyville is the oldest business man in the town in point of years of continuous service, and has been a resident of Lake county since 1884. Although now fairly well-to-do, with a competency which he and his wife have accumulated through the most arduous application and intelligent labor, his life has not been without its serious discouragements. Advantages of education were not possible to him in youth, and from an early age he gave himself wholly to the earning of a livelihood. As he traveled from east to west and worked in shops in different parts of the country, he found it impossible to save much out of his small earnings. When finally he had accumulated a little fund of his own he suffered a loss of more than \$4500 through fire. Undaunted, he began anew and in the course of time was again on a firm financial footing. His next disaster resulted from sickness, a serious illness in 1912 obliging him to undergo a surgical operation. Most grievous of all his bereavements and discouragements was the loss of his son, John Ernest, who died of typhoid fever when at the threshold of manhood, prepared for a life of successful activities through collegiate education and wholesome training.

Mr. Olson was born in Malmo, Sweden, May 5, 1857, and came to America in June, 1880, landing in Boston. Although a skilled blacksmith, his first work in this country was that of boilermaker. For eighteen months he engaged in that line of work at Worcester, Mass., and next engaged as blacksmith on railroad construction work in New Mexico during the building of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Afterward eighteen months were spent in the railroad shops at Albuquerque, N. M., and then he worked for six months in gold and copper mines. After a short trip to New Orleans he came to California during the spring of 1883. From San Francisco he went on to Portland, then returned to this state, arriving at Lower Lake, Lake county, in 1884. In that year he married Miss Amphelia B. Bolter, a native of Iowa. The following year they came to Kelseyville and built a shop and livery stable, which were lost in a fire in 1896. The lot was then sold and a new shop built in another location, while they built a hotel in the year 1900. Since then Mr. Olson has devoted his attention to the management of the blacksmith shop and his wife has charge of the Olson hotel. Their eldest children were twins, Elbert and Ethel, who died in infancy. John Ernest, a graduate of the Santa Rosa Business College, died at Twin Falls, Idaho, at the age of twenty years. The only one now living, Andies Cecil, a graduate of the University of Southern California and an attorney by profession, is now practicing law in Oakland, this state.

MRS. A. B. OLSON.—The life history of J. V. H. Bolter, the father of Mrs. Olson, indicates that he was identified, at different periods of his activity, with New York state, Iowa, Missouri and California. Born in Oneida county, N. Y., he was the son of R. H. and Sarah (Sturdyvant) Bolter, born in France and Dublin, Ireland, respectively. They were married in New York state, where they were in the dairy business. Afterwards they removed to Farmington, Iowa, where he located on new land, which he improved and operated. In connection he built a blacksmith and carriage shop and did the work for the farmers and travelers. In those days they made their own horseshoes and nails, and all his carriage woodwork he made himself. Both parents died in Iowa. With his parents Mr. Bolter had sought the newer regions of the middle west in young manhood and had settled at Farmington, Van Buren county, Iowa, where he followed the trades of wheelwright and blacksmith. After settling in that town he met and married Mary Jane French, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., whose grandfather, Enoch French, a wagon-maker in the capital city of Pennsylvania, had migrated to Iowa and opened the first wagon-maker's shop at Farmington. In a search for cheap land J. V. H. Bolter had acquired some property near Wheeling, Livingston county, Mo., and after the close of the Civil war he went to that section to develop the tract. He had been in California in 1850, after which he went to Peru and Central America, returning to California in 1854. Here he remained two years and then returned to Iowa. He had studied law and was admitted to the bar of Iowa in 1858, and later became a prominent attorney in Livingston county, Mo. During the Civil war he served as sheriff and treasurer of Livingston county, Mo., where he became a very influential man. During the '80s he and his wife made a visit to Kelseyville, Cal., visiting Mr. and Mrs. Olson. Mr. Bolter returned to Wheeling, Mo., and there died September 7, 1890, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife continued to make her home with their daughter, Mrs. Olson, and died in Kelseyville in 1902.

The family were of old pioneer stock and had become well acquainted with the Mormons when the members of that religious sect, exiled from their homes at Nauvoo, Ill., were crossing the country in search of a place of refuge on the deserts of Utah.

On account of ill health Miss Amphelia B. Bolter came to California, hoping to be benefited by the change of climate. From the first the benefit was apparent and soon after coming to Lake county she was fully restored to health. Her brother, Elliott J., who married Miss Addie Howe, of Kelseyville, died at Santa Cruz, this state, leaving one son, Herbert. Elbert J., a younger brother of Mrs. Olson, died at Wheeling, Mo., at seventeen years of age; and her younger sister, Mary I., was married at Wheeling, Mo., to Charles Foreman. Eventually she came west and died in Santa Cruz, leaving two children, Selma and Ora. Selma married William Fowler and lives at San Jose. Ora is also living in San Jose. Mrs. Olson has suffered deep bereavement in the loss of three children. The twins, Ethel H. and Elbert H., died in infancy, and John Ernest was taken in the flush of young manhood, the youngest son, Andies Cecil, being the only survivor, and as he has entered into business in Oakland, Mr. and Mrs. Olson are left alone in their home, but with the former engrossed in the work at the shop and Mrs. Olson managing the hotel with energy and tact, they have little leisure for grieving over the sorrows of the past. A woman of progressive spirit, Mrs. Olson has been interested in the movement for woman's suffrage from its start. In religion she is connected with the Presbyterian Church of Kelseyville. The prohibition work receives her staunch support, and she has been president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Kelseyville, filling the office with vigor and enthusiasm. About fifteen years ago, at a Fourth of July celebration, she entered for the procession an equal suffrage float drawn by four white horses, the driver in a George Washington suit and the whole float beautifully decorated in yellow and white.

ALFRED J. CHAMBERS.—Twenty-five different states in the Union have been visited by Mr. Chambers, who since May 23, 1906, has been a resident of Lake county and has built up the livery business at Lakeport with which his name is associated. His travels began when he was very young, for at the age of two years the family removed from Adams county, Ohio where he was born March 21, 1862, to Illinois, and four years later settled in Iowa. Nor was that a permanent place of abode, for when he was ten the family went further west and took up a claim in Kansas. Four years were spent in frontier farming in Ottawa county, and at the age of fourteen he left the parental home to take up the task of self-support. When sixteen he secured work in a rock quarry and learned the trade of a stone-mason, continuing at such employment until he was twenty-five. The work was laborious and the pay small, so he finally left to take up grade work with a railroad construction gang. It soon developed that he was skilled in cookery and he was then chosen camp cook. During 1889 he went to the state of Washington, and in 1890 he cooked for a construction camp at Portland, Ore., later doing similar work at Dunsmuir, Siskiyou county, Cal., for a very short time. Returning to the east, he spent several years at day labor in various states, seeing much of the country, but gaining nothing from a financial standpoint.

Arriving the second time in California during the Christmas season of 1897, Mr. Chambers took up wood-chopping at Harrison Gulch. In 1901 he took up a homestead in Humboldt county and proved up on the land but was crowded out by a large cattle company. With his outfit of horses he came into Lake county, rented a lot at Lakeport and began to deal in hay, grain, feed and wood. This was mostly sold to campers, who also paid him for taking care of their horses and wagons, so that he made a humble but practical start. Soon he was able to buy the Borden blacksmith shop, centrally located on a lot 35x432 feet. In December, 1906, he started business in a building 35x40, which has since been enlarged and added to until now he has a lot 50x432, with a building 50x210, and engages in the livery business. At this writing he has eighteen head of horses, twenty-six vehicles and one eighteen-passenger gasoline launch. The feed mill, operated in connection with the livery business, has a modern equipment of barley crusher, corn grinder, corn sheller and pump, with a six-horsepower gasoline engine of substantial quality. Recently he has started an undertaking establishment and has in charge of that business a practical embalmer and funeral director. From the first the business has had a steady growth; indeed, the development has been unusually rapid and indicates the efficient management of its owner, who now has a property valued at about \$15,000, although at the time of his arrival in Lake county his entire capital consisted of only a few horses. Frugality and industry have been at the foundation of his prosperous record as a business man, and his excellent trade may be attributed to the fact that he devotes himself assiduously to the work, paying strict attention to even the smallest details, and giving to the business a careful, intelligent and constant oversight that merits substantial returns.

GEORGE THOMAS TALLMAN.—The various health resorts in Lake county depend, for much of their popularity, upon their accessibility by road, many of them being situated in beautiful locations as yet unspoiled by the invasion of the railroad. The automobile has made it possible to reach such places without tedious and wearisome trips for those who desire to find natural beauty within easy access of their homes, and good roads are a necessary condition for the enjoyment of automobiling. The well-known resort of the Bartlett Springs Company is situated fifteen miles from Bartlett Landing, on the east side of Clear lake, or may be reached from the east by a longer trip, and the success of the resort is due in great measure to the good mountain roads by which it is approached, especially the one from the Landing, which runs over Bartlett mountain. To maintain these roads and keep them in safe condition is part of the work intrusted to George T. Tallman, who has been in the employ of the Bartlett Springs Company for the last fifteen years. He is also engaged as a teamster, being a very skillful driver—an important accomplishment, the heavy transportation of bottled water from the springs being a very lucrative branch of the business done by the company. Mr. Tallman represents a pioneer family of Lake county, settled here since about 1857. His father, Rufus Tallman, was a native of Lansing, Mich., and crossing the plains in the early days settled in Lake county, where he spent the remainder of his industrious life, a respected citizen, following teaming and other work. He served as supervisor. His wife, Mary (Moore), of Scotts valley, died in 1912, when past sixty years of age, and he died at Upper Lake when about sixty years old. They were the parents of thirteen children:

Sarah died when eight years old; Grace is the wife of Frank Norton, a carpenter of Oakland, Cal.; William, who is a teamster by occupation, resides at Williams, Cal.; Berdinia (deceased) was the wife of John Robinson, a carpenter, of Upper Lake (her only child is deceased); George Thomas is mentioned later; Fred met an accidental death on the railroad, near Sacramento, while working as a brakeman (he was twenty-two years old and unmarried); Evaline is the wife of George Twigg and resides at Oakland; Winnie is the wife of Henry Riffe, a hotelkeeper, of Upper Lake; Burt died when five years old; Walter, Harry and Cleveland reside at Upper Lake; Lilburn is a resident of Yuba City.

George Thomas Tallman was born March 23, 1870, at Upper Lake, Lake county, and grew to manhood at that place, attending public school when a boy. He did not follow any special line of work in his youth, turning his hand to anything that would bring an honest dollar, and fifteen years ago entered the employ of the Bartlett Springs Company, in whose service he has remained continually since. As foreman for that concern he has been one of the trusted employes to whom much credit is given for the prosperity of the resort, being steady and to be relied upon in anything he undertakes. Visitors coming over the Northwestern Pacific route come by train to Pieta, thence by automobile to Lakeport, whence they cross Clear lake to Bartlett Landing. From that point they continue by automobile over Bartlett mountain to the resort, a delightful drive of fifteen miles through wild and romantically beautiful scenery, made doubly enjoyable because of the excellent roadway. Those who prefer to drive around the lake go by way of Lakeport and Upper Lake to Bartlett Landing. From the east there are good average mountain and valley roads, and the maintenance of all those which come within the province of the Bartlett Springs Company is under the charge of Mr. Tallman, who has discharged his duties intelligently and capably, in his other relations with the company as well as in this particular respect. Besides, he owns a four-horse team, engaged in hauling wood, doing road work, etc. Physically he is a large, powerfully built man, well adapted for his business and able to meet its requirements. His industry and trustworthiness have earned him the respect of all his associates.

Mr. Tallman was married at Upper Lake, March 28, 1888, to Miss Melinda Porter, daughter of the late Edward Porter; her mother is now the wife of Charles Phelps, a ranchman, of Upper Lake. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Tallman: Edna is the wife of Clarence King, a farmer on Sutter Island, Sacramento county; they have one child, George. Martin Calvert is employed by the Bartlett Springs Company; he married Miss Adelia Clark, and they have a daughter, Dorothy B.

FRANK J. NORTON.—With a comfortable residence at Kelseyville that bespeaks refinement and prosperity and a fruit farm of ten acres planted to pears and prunes, Mr. Norton is establishing a reputation in business circles as a scientific and capable horticulturist and as a progressive citizen identified with the upbuilding of the community. So quiet and unassuming is he that only those thoroughly acquainted with his methods of work realize his exceptional capability and appreciate his manly qualities. In the expansion of horticulture in Lake county he is a potent factor and his experience is proving that it is possible to net as high as \$500 per acre from Bartlett pears, to which the soil of this county is well adapted. In addition to having seven of his ten

acres in this variety of pears he has planted the remaining three acres to sugar and French prunes, the whole forming a thrifty and valuable orchard. Besides taking personal care of each tree he finds time to superintend the G. W. Piner ranch of one hundred acres, so that he is one of the busiest as well as one of the most resourceful of farmers.

A native Californian, Mr. Norton was born in Amador county August 30, 1869, being a member of a pioneer western family. His father, James H. Norton, was born in Illinois and during early life removed to Missouri, where he married a young lady who was born and reared in that state. Accompanied by his wife, he came overland to California in the '50s, first residing in Amador county, and eventually settling in Yolo county, where he now has a ranch at Guinda, making a specialty of fruit growing. His wife died in Yolo county at the age of fifty-five years. Of their five children four are living. The fourth in order of birth was Frank J., who received a public school education and early learned the details of fruit growing. At Kelseyville, November 5, 1893, he married Miss Rosa M. Piner, a native daughter of Kelseyville. She is the daughter of C. A. Piner and a member of a distinguished family of Lake county, where she was reared and educated.

C. A. Piner was born in Dade county, Mo., where he married Miss Sarah Hand, a native of Tennessee. In 1849 they crossed the plains to California with ox-teams and settled in Napa county, later going to Sonoma county, near Santa Rosa, where they engaged in the dairy business. The Piner school district is named in Mr. Piner's honor. In 1861 he located at Kelseyville, where he became the owner of a ranch and followed farming and stockraising. Since his death in 1905, his widow has made her home with her two daughters, and she is now eighty-two years of age. Six of their ten children survive, of whom Mrs. Norton is the youngest.

Of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Norton there is an only child, Fred H. The family is connected with the Christian Church in Kelseyville and contributes generously to its missionary movements, as to other measures for the spiritual uplifting of mankind. In fraternal relations Mr. Norton is identified with the Woodmen of the World in his home town. Personally he is admired for the traits of character that win and retain warm friendships and that prove a forcible element in the development of any community.

LLOYD W. BROWN.—Among the enterprising young men who are making a success of the stock business we find Lloyd W. Brown, a representative of one of the pioneer families of California. His paternal grandfather, William Brown, crossed the plains to California in pioneer days, and resided in Fresno county, where his son, John F., the father of Lloyd, was born and where he became a stock raiser. In 1894 he located in Round valley, purchasing eighty acres about one and a half miles east of Covelo, where he made his headquarters. He also took up a homestead eighteen miles north of Covelo and later purchased other lands until he had a ranch of six hundred and forty acres, well watered by springs and streams. He was an exemplary man of much worth and integrity and was much loved and respected by all who knew him. His death in 1911, at the age of fifty-six, was a deep loss to the community.

Mrs. Brown, who bore the maiden name of Isabelle Copsey, was born in Lake county, Cal., the daughter of Daniel Copsey, a pioneer of Lake county, who on his retirement from the ranch spent his last days in Ukiah. She

was an active member of the Baptist church, and died in 1908, at the age of only thirty-eight. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born two children, Lloyd William, of whom we write, and Frank S., who is associated with him in the stock business.

Lloyd W. Brown received an excellent elementary education in the grammar schools. From a youth he became familiar with the stock business and soon displayed marked ability as a horseman and in the use of the riata. When his father died he took charge of the farm and stock interests and is conducting them with success, demonstrating that he is a worthy son of a worthy parent. He continues to use the brand established by his father, i. e., J. F., connected. Aside from ranching and the stock business he takes an active part in the commercial and social life of the valley. Being a reader and keeping abreast of the times he is a well informed and progressive citizen.

JOHN W. BONHAM.—Citizens like John W. Bonham, who lives on Cache creek, in Long Valley precinct, are in the intelligent improvement of their own lands contributing steadily to the progress of their section of Lake county. The successful and profitable development of one tract in a locality adds to the potential value of every other acre there, and an enterprising worker sets a pace for his neighbors which quickens all the life of the district in which he resides. Mr. Bonham is recognized as one of the energetic men of his precinct, and he is also popular personally, for he has substantial qualities of character which have commended him to all his fellow citizens. Belonging to a much respected family of French origin, which has been in California since pioneer days, he is a son of Hiram Jefferson and Martha Ann (Heard) Bonham, who are now living at Yuba City, in Sutter county, this state, the former eighty-four years old, the latter eighty-one.

Hiram Jefferson Bonham was born in the state of Missouri, and was married in Wisconsin to Martha Ann Heard, a native of Illinois. When they crossed the plains to California, in 1863, their family consisted of five children, and three more were born after their settlement in this state. After about ten years' residence in San Joaquin county they moved to Tehama county, where they made their home for a number of years. Mr. Bonham was a farmer by occupation. Of his children, Emma, Mrs. Westfall, lives at Corning, Tehama county; Harvey is a farmer at Santa Rosa; Mary J., Mrs. Rannells, is a resident of Lower Lake; Lizzie, Mrs. Hurlburt, resides at Colusa; John W. receives mention later; R. D. is now head clerk in Jago's Cash Store at Lower Lake and represented elsewhere in this work; Charles A., of Yuba City, is engaged in business as a stock dealer and almond grower; Nellie is the wife of Sarshael Smith, a miner, and lives at Elgin mine, Sulphur Creek, Colusa county.

John W. Bonham was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, and was only four or five years old when his parents brought their family out west. They lived in San Joaquin county until he was about fourteen years of age, when they removed to Tehama county, and he attended public school in both counties, receiving very fair educational advantages. His school days over, he began to follow agricultural work, having been engaged in farming and stock raising ever since he started to earn a living, and he continued to remain in Tehama county until he reached the age of twenty-five years, since when he has been a resident of Lake county. Upon coming here he settled at once at his present location on Cache creek, buying one hundred and sixty acres

and taking up another tract of the same size from the government, all of which he still retains. He has been engaged in its improvement ever since and has fifty acres under excellent cultivation, besides which he has a tract of six acres, devoted to market gardening, to which branch of his work he has been devoting special attention for the last three years. Mr. Bonham has gone about this venture systematically in order to prove or disprove its feasibility, has put in a pumping plant so as to irrigate his garden, and is experimenting faithfully in order to test the possibilities of truck farming in this section. He has a family vineyard and orchard, and is working constantly with the object of making a desirable home here as well as raising the value of his property for agricultural purposes. His progressive though conservative policy has brought him substantial rewards. The farm is in a rather mountainous district, and is also valuable for stock raising, in which Mr. Bonham has engaged to some extent.

While living in Lake county Mr. Bonham married Miss Elsie Stemple, daughter of Leonard and Rebecca (Brenard) Stemple, her mother still surviving and living near the Bonhams. Five children have been born to this marriage, namely: Clarence, Alta, Dyton, Victor and one that died in infancy.

Socially Mr. Bonham is a member of the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Corning, Cal. In matters of public policy he is a Republican, but he is not an active party man or one who mingles to any extent in public affairs.

WILL W. GRUWELL.—Two of the best improved properties in Scotts valley, in Lake county, are the tracts owned and cultivated by Will W. Gruwell and his son, Louis Earl Gruwell, the former having one hundred acres, the latter thirty acres adjoining. This land lies along the Scotts Valley road, four miles from Lakeport, and was formerly included in the holdings of Lewis C. Burriss, one of the pioneers in this section, father-in-law of Will W. Gruwell. The latter has been a resident of Scotts valley since the year 1884, and in the thirty years which have elapsed since he settled there has come to be considered one of the worthiest citizens in that section, respected for the qualities which invite confidence in business and in all the other relations of life.

The Gruwells are of French origin, and the family in this country dates back to Revolutionary days, when the first of the line here under consideration in America came to fight for the Colonial cause under LaFayette. Will W. Gruwell is a son of Melvin Gruwell and grandson of John Gruwell. His father was born in the state of Illinois, whence he came overland to California in 1851, crossing the plains with ox teams, and for about a year lived at Sonora, but thereafter had his home at San Jose, in Santa Clara county. In the latter part of his life he was engaged in the fruit business in that county. He was twice married, and by his first union had two children, one dying in infancy. The other, Ruth, is the wife of Eben Van Dyne and now lives in the Santa Clara valley. His second marriage was to Sarah Ware, a native of Missouri, from which state she came to California with her parents in 1852, a few years later marrying Mr. Gruwell in Santa Clara county. Nine children were born to them, viz.: Mattie lives at Santa Clara; Lydia is the wife of Jacob Brightenstein, a rancher, of Santa Clara; Will W. is mentioned later; Jefferson, who died when forty-five years old, was a clerk and made his home at Oakland, Cal.; Charles is in the fruit business in Santa Clara county;

Theresa, wife of H. W. VanDerpeer, a farmer, lives at Oakland; Laurence is in the fruit business in Santa Clara county; Kate is the widow of James Hemphill, who had a fruit ranch, and lives in the Santa Clara valley; Lou is the widow of Joseph Hemphill, a fruit grower, residing at San Jose. The parents died near San Jose.

Will W. Gruwell was born in Santa Clara county, near San Jose, March 23, 1860, and passed all his early life in the Santa Clara valley. His education was obtained in the public schools near home and at the Garden City commercial college in San Jose. From boyhood he has been familiar with the work of general farming, stock raising and fruit growing as carried on in this region, and he has adapted himself successfully to the many changes which have revolutionized this branch of industry during his generation, his work showing modern methods and system throughout. When he first came to Lake county, in 1882, it was as a guest at Adams Springs, and he returned to settle there in 1884, becoming a resident of Scotts valley, where he has since made his home. On December 17th of that year he married Miss Frances Burriss, daughter of Lewis C. Burriss, and they are among the most esteemed and public-spirited members of their community, both showing an interest in the general welfare which has gained them the friendship and high regard of a large circle of neighbors and other acquaintances. Mrs. Gruwell has served as one of the trustees of their school district, discharging her duties with due appreciation for their responsibilities and giving excellent satisfaction. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Lakeport and supports its work faithfully. Mrs. Gruwell was less than three years old when she came to Lake county with her parents, but she remembers some incidents of the trip made by wagon from Sonoma county, cattle and sheep as well as household goods being brought to establish the home as comfortably as possible. She received an excellent education, attending the Pleasant Grove public school, Kelley's Institute and the grammar school at Lakeport, and before her marriage taught school in Lake county for a year and a half. Mr. and Mrs. Gruwell have had one child, Louis Earl, now engaged in ranching in Scotts valley on the thirty acres adjoining his father's property. He was born August 25, 1887, obtained his early education in the home neighborhood and attended the Lowell high school in San Francisco, from which he was graduated, later becoming a student at Leland Stanford University for two and a half years. On November 18, 1912, he married Miss Sadie Zook, daughter of L. Zook, of Ontario, Cal., and they have one child. Louis E. Gruwell is a member of the I. O. O. F., and his wife belongs to the Rebekahs.

Lewis C. Burriss, who settled in Scotts valley in the year 1865, was a member of an old South Carolina family which has had many representatives of note. Governor Burriss was his uncle, and others of the name were also prominent in government circles and statesmen of ability and high reputation. Of what nationality the progenitors of the family in America were is not now known. Lewis C. Burriss was born January 15, 1820, in South Carolina, and his parents lived and died in that state, where he spent his early life. When a young man he made his way to Missouri, and in 1849, in company with others from that state, crossed the plains to California. For a few years he found work in the mines, but he soon realized that where such a

high market value was set on all the necessaries of life employment in other lines was just as profitable, and he recognized a business opportunity in the demand for cattle. In 1851 he went back to Missouri, across the plains, and the next year brought out a large drove of stock cattle, of which he disposed easily. Some time later he again went overland to Missouri, where he was married on the 11th of May, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Johnson, daughter of Richard Johnson, of Lafayette county, Mo. She was born in Tennessee, and was but seven years old when her parents brought her to Missouri. A day or two after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Burriss set out overland for California, and in the fall of 1856 arrived in the Napa valley, where they lived for about a year. Then they moved to the Sonoma valley, where they remained until their emigration to Lake county, in the year 1865. Mr. Burriss had previously visited the county, and he was one of the first to realize that Scotts valley had highly productive soil, a judgment which he never had occasion to regret. When he settled there the valley was very heavily timbered, oak trees three to six feet in diameter being common. He took up a government claim, and subsequently bought land as he prospered, acquiring four hundred and forty acres in all, though he did not live many years afterward, his death occurring September 18, 1871. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and a consistent Christian in all his relations with his fellow men. His wife survived him forty years, dying November 17, 1911, when eighty-one years old. Their family consisted of seven children: Albert died when nineteen years old; William died in boyhood; Elizabeth died when three months old; Frances was born in Sonoma county and is now the wife of Will W. Gruwell; Bryan, born in Sonoma county, now living on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres in Scotts valley, which he owns, married Mattie Mitchell, of Scotts valley, and they have four living children; Josephine is the wife of Chester White, a ranchman in Scotts valley, and has four children; Laura died in infancy.

JOEL WILSHIRE RUSHING.—Some one has very tersely said that "If home is the daughter of Heaven, a good hotel must be at least a first cousin," and it is much the same feeling that greets the traveler when he enters Hotel Windsor at Ft. Bragg, the fortunes of which were presided over by Joel Wilshire Rushing until the time of his death in 1908, and which has since been conducted by Mrs. Rushing, who was his partner and close business associate during the entire period of her husband's career as a hotel man. The life work of Mr. Rushing, however, had lain in different lines, and it was only during the closing years of his life that he engaged in the hotel business. Previous to that time he had been largely interested in the lumber business, which he knew thoroughly in every detail. But whether a hotel proprietor or a lumber dealer, Mr. Rushing was a man of sterling worth and high ideals, and wherever he engaged in business he was well liked by his fellow employes and admired and trusted by his employers and business associates.

Mr. Rushing was a native of Pinckneyville, Perry county, Ill., where he was born November 6, 1862. His father, Thomas S. Rushing, was also a native of the same state and county, and was closely associated with the history of Illinois. He was a prominent merchant, and later served for two terms as circuit clerk of Perry county. Following this he was appointed as deputy sheriff of the county, and on the expiration of this appointment was

elected as sheriff. He was married in 1861 to Miss Clara Jackson, who was a native of Mercer county, Ohio.

Although the son, Joel Rushing, was a native of Illinois, his early recollections are all of California, and his boyhood associations all center about Mendocino county, his parents removing to California in 1876, when he was still a lad. They located on Navarro Ridge, where the father engaged in farming until the time of his death in 1900. There were six children born of this union: Joel Wilshire, deceased; Fannie, now living at Ft. Bragg; John, now chief engineer of the steamer San Pedro; Mary, deceased; Kate, now Mrs. Brubeck, of Ft. Bragg; and Zoe, the youngest, who is at home with her aged mother. They reside in Ft. Bragg, which has been the scene of the family life for many years.

The early education of Mr. Rushing was received in the Navarro grammar school, after finishing which he went to San Francisco and completed a course in Heald's Business College, where he was graduated with honors. Following this he entered the employ of the L. E. White Lumber Company at Whitesboro, Cal., as a clerk. His ability soon was recognized, however, and he rose to foreman. He gave his services to this company for more than seventeen years, and for the greater part of the time served as foreman, having general supervision of much business and with many men constantly under his charge. He was married to Miss Esther Joyce, at Whitesboro, in July, 1892, his bride being a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, and born near Toronto. She was the daughter of James A. and Elizabeth (Erwin) Joyce, who resided on a large farm, which the father managed and tilled. He removed with his family to California to accept a position with the L. E. White Lumber Company, at Whitesboro, as builder of roads and bridges, and is now in charge of the Caspar Lumber Company's railroad. The mother of Mrs. Rushing died at her home in Whitesboro several years ago.

After his marriage, Mr. Rushing continued in the employ of the L. E. White Lumber Company until 1900, when he resigned and moved with his family to Cloverdale. He engaged there in clerking for a period of six months, then removing to Boonville and opening a general merchandise store. His business prospered and he remained in Boonville for two years, when failing health again forced him to make a change of scene and climate. This time he chose Albion and for two years he conducted the South Side Hotel. For a number of years Mrs. Rushing had been urging her husband to engage in the hotel business and to allow her to assume some of the burden of responsibility. Even though his health continued to fail, he steadily refused to consider such a plan until 1905, when with Mrs. Rushing, he came to Ft. Bragg and bought the lease of Hotel Windsor from Mr. Jackson. Immediately the kindly nature and the genial, pleasant manner of the new proprietors gave added cheer to the hostelry, and it grew in favor with the traveling public. Many improvements were made and every change effected added more to the general air of comfort and good cheer which prevailed. Mr. Rushing, aside from his duties as manager-proprietor of the Windsor, soon became prominently identified with local civic affairs, and was appointed deputy county assessor, serving for several years, as did his father before him. Fraternal matters also proved a magnet for his activities and he became identified with several of the prominent local orders. He was a member of the Mendocino lodge F. & A. M., of Mendocino Chapter, R. A. M., of Ukiah Commandery, K. T., and of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he was a

Democrat, but his love of the right was stronger than his party affiliation, and in local affairs he was always on the side of the best man for the place.

Following the death of her husband in 1908, Mrs. Rushing assumed the entire management of Hotel Windsor, and has since conducted it in a most satisfactory manner, both from a point of service to the public, and of financial remuneration to herself. During all the years of her married life, she was in every sense of the word an able helpmeet and companion to her husband, and was his active partner in the hotel venture. She has made additional changes in the building, adding a wing here, and doing over an interior there, until she has the largest hotel in Mendocino county, and one of the most modern in every respect. Gifted by nature with rare business ability, quickness of decision and good judgment, she is building on a sound financial basis and it is not to be wondered that she is successful. Like her husband she is a Democrat in politics, and is intelligently informed on all topics of the day, forming her own opinions from the conditions as they exist, and being in every sense of the word a thoroughly praiseworthy citizen. She is the mother of three children, two charming daughters and one son. Of these the first born, Joyce Nadine, is a graduate of the Ft. Bragg high school, class of 1914, and now attending Heald's Business College at San Francisco. The younger members of the family are Joel Thomas and Gertrude Helen. The entire family are communicants in the Methodist Episcopal church.

SETH ALEX AND ERICK SIVERT PYHALUOTO.—Natives of the sturdy little principality of Finland, and residents of California but comparatively a short time, Seth A. Pyhaluoto and his younger brother, Erick Sivert, are nevertheless today two of the most prosperous and worthy citizens of Fort Bragg, honored and respected by their fellow townsmen, and meeting with deserved success in their business undertakings. They, together with Waino Maijala, are proprietors of the Pioneer Livery Stable, the largest of its kind in Fort Bragg, and the best equipped. The brothers first engaged in the livery business in Fort Bragg in February, 1911, although for some years previous they had been employed in the lumbering business of this community. They bought out Isaac Maki at that time, and have since then continued to conduct this business, enlarging and increasing their plant and equipment until they have now a splendid line of equipages, and some of the best horses in the region.

Seth A. Pyhaluoto, the elder brother, was born in Salo county, Oulunlaani, Finland, June 19, 1880, the son of Matti and Wilhelmina (Martikkala) Pyhaluoto. The father was a farmer and the boyhood days of young Seth A. were passed on the farm. He received his education in the public schools, and when he was twenty years of age he determined to come to America, where the opportunities would be greater than in his native Finland. He came to Fort Bragg in 1900, and for a time followed the various lines of the lumbering business, first for the Glen Blair Lumber Company, and later for different companies along the coast.

It was in 1911 that Mr. Pyhaluoto first engaged, in partnership with his brother, in the livery business in Fort Bragg, where he has since made his home. He was married in Fort Bragg March 9, 1907, to Anna Annila, a native of Sweden. She died here in 1910, leaving one son, Carl Alexander.

Mr. Pyhaluoto, aside from his business enterprise and his sterling qualities as a business man, is a member of Kalevala Brotherhood, also of the Knights of Kalevala and of the Finnish Temperance Society. In politics he is

a Republican, but has not been actively associated with the movements of his party, although he is well informed and an independent thinker. He is the first president of the Mendocino County Fire Insurance Company of Fort Bragg, being one of its organizers.

Erick Sivert Pyhaluoto, like his elder brother, is a native of Salo county, Oulunlaani, Finland, having been born November 4, 1883, the son of Matti and Wilhelmina (Martikkala) Pyhaluoto. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and his education received in the public schools of his district. He remained at home with his parents until the spring of 1903, when he determined to join his brother, Seth A., in California. Accordingly, he came to Fort Bragg and engaged in the lumbering business, being with various companies, and finally with the Union Lumber Company, with which he remained until 1911, when in partnership with his brother he engaged in the livery business in Fort Bragg.

The younger Mr. Pyhaluoto is also well and favorably known in Fort Bragg, and is a member of the Kalevala Brotherhood, the Knights of Kalevala and of the Finnish Temperance Society. Like his brother, he is a Republican, but has never been actively engaged in politics, although a progressive and well informed citizen.

The Pioneer Livery Stable, of which these enterprising young men are the owners and proprietors, has been developed from a comparatively small beginning. They first purchased the interests of Isaac Maki, and in January, 1914, they took in a partner and purchased the livery business of Howard & Bell. This makes them the largest concern of the kind in Fort Bragg. They were at first known as the Pyhaluoto Brothers, but since they took in Waino Majjala as a partner in 1914 the business has been conducted under the name of the Pioneer Livery Stable. They conduct a livery and feed business, and also have a splendid auto livery in connection, thus meeting all the requirements of the traveling and pleasuring-seeking public in this line.

CHARLES PEDRETTI.—A man who has been associated with Ft. Bragg almost from the time it was started is Charles Pedretti, who was born in Sesto Calende, Milano, Italy, June 3, 1863. His father, Peter Pedretti, was a farmer and Charles from a youth was trained to work on the home place, at the same time receiving a good education in the local schools.

Determining to try his fortune in California, about which he had heard and read of good opportunities for young men, he came to San Francisco, March 20, 1887, and from there came immediately to Ft. Bragg, then a burg just starting. A few dollars formed the extent of his resources, so he immediately sought work and found employment in the woods at Westport, where he spent three years at logging and two years at tie making. He then returned to Ft. Bragg, where he was in the employ of the Union Lumber Co., having charge of the block saw in the shingle mill for several years. He next spent a year with the Glen Blair Lumber Company as a carpenter and builder. In 1904 he started the Milano Hotel, having purchased property at the corner of McPherson and Oak streets upon which he built the hotel, and has been a very successful hotel man. Aside from property interests in Bakersfield he also owns business property in East Richmond.

In 1894 Mr. Pedretti made a trip back to his old home in Italy and while there he was married to Celesta Cossia, also a native of Galasecca, Milano,

Italy. To them have been born three children: Angel, Marie and Peter. Mr. Pedretti is a Republican in politics and is a very enterprising and progressive man, always willing to help worthy enterprises. Fraternally he is an active member of the Druids, Red Men and Royal Arch.

LORENZO ALBONICO.—The dairy interests of Round valley have been greatly enhanced through the location here of several experienced dairymen, and among them is Lorenzo Albonico, who was born in Gravedona, Italy, July 25, 1884. From a boy he learned farming and dairying and received his education in the public schools of Gravedona. Under his father he learned butter and cheese making, but desiring a larger field and better opportunities than his home afforded, at the age of seventeen he determined to come to America, so in 1901 we find him in Eureka, Humboldt county, Cal. Being without means, he immediately sought employment in the line of work to which he was accustomed and found employment in a dairy. He continued to work at dairying in the vicinity of Eureka until 1907 and then followed the same work at Loleta until September, 1912, when he came to Round valley, Mendocino county, and in partnership with Clemente Cittoni rented a two hundred acre ranch and stocked it with a dairy herd, also engaging in farming. Land has been sown to alfalfa and they are raising large quantities of hay. The milk cows have been well selected and they now have the largest dairy in the valley and are demonstrating the great possibilities in the dairy industry for Round valley.

In Loleta occurred the marriage of Lorenzo Albonico and Anita Iustoni, a native of Buenos Ayres, South America. That was her home until she was fourteen years of age, when she went to Italy and afterwards came to California. They have two children: Catherine and Joseph. Mr. Albonico is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Loleta and politically he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN FREDERICK GUMMERUS.—A resident of Mendocino county since 1891 John Frederick Gummerus is a native of Nivala, Oulunlaani, Finland, born March 24, 1872. After completing his education he came to the United States in the spring of 1891 and for four months was employed on a farm at Ashtabula, Ohio. A desire to see the Pacific coast led him to come to California and in August, 1891, we find him in Albion, Mendocino county. He was employed in the saw mill for the Albion Lumber Co. and became second carriage man, but in 1895, he came to Ft. Bragg and took up the same line of work with the Union Lumber Company. His close application to duties and faithful services were rewarded by his promotion to sawyer in June, 1899, a position he has filled satisfactorily ever since. He has built a comfortable residence on Corry street, where he resides with his family.

In Whitesboro, this county, January 28, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gummerus and Lena Hendrickson, a native of Jurva, Vasalau, Finland, who had migrated to Mendocino county in 1892. To them were born six children, as follows: Hannah, Lena, Effie, John, Fred and Ainu. Fraternally Mr. Gummerus is a member of the Kalevala Brotherhood and the Knights of the Maccabees. With his wife he is a member of the Lutheran church in Ft. Bragg and both are liberal and public spirited, always ready to give of their time and means to build up the city of their adoption, as well as aiding all projects that have for their aim the betterment of the moral and social conditions of the people of the community.

MANUEL GASPAS.—The business interests of Ft. Bragg have a valuable acquisition in the person of Manuel Gaspar, a native of the Island of Pico, the Azores, born October 21, 1869. His father, Capt. Joseph Gaspar, was master of a sailing vessel plying between the islands until his demise in 1882. Up to this time Manuel had been attending public school, but after his father's death he was obliged to quit in order to earn his own living. He followed the sea and when fifteen years old came to Boston, Mass., and after making two short fishing trips he came to Sausalito, Cal., where for about four months he worked on a dairy ranch. Later with a brother, Joseph, he rented a ranch and engaged in the dairy business near Benicia, Solano county, where the brothers continued for eight years, but the business did not prove a success. Manuel then spent two years in Nevada, after which he came to San Francisco as an employe in a glue factory.

In 1895 Manuel Gaspar came to Ft. Bragg, Mendocino county, and entered the employ of the Union Lumber Co. and in time became a foreman, filling the position creditably until 1908, when he quit to engage in general merchandising on Main street, and where he still continues business. In 1913, with Joe Louis, he started the Ft. Bragg Creamery. Buying property on the corner of McPherson and Laurel streets, they built a new creamery building, the first creamery established in Ft. Bragg, and equipped it with the latest and most modern machinery and engaged in the manufacture of high class creamery butter. By means of an auto truck they gather the cream from along the coast north and south of Ft. Bragg, besides which they have the cream shipped in by rail, and they already have a large business established. Mr. Gaspar is also a stockholder in the Ft. Bragg Garage and Machine Company.

In Ft. Bragg occurred the marriage of Mr. Gaspar with Miss Louisa Mendel, who was born at Caspar, this county, and they have three children: Rose, Laurence and Edward. Fraternally Mr. Gaspar is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the I. O. O. F., U. P. C. E. and I. D. E. S. and is secretary of the two last named societies.

AMADEO DEL GROSSO.—Amadeo Del Grosso was born at Santa Croce, Province of Sandrio, Lombardia, Italy, March 10, 1871, his childhood being spent on the farm and his education obtained in the common schools. From reports of countrymen returning from California, telling of greater opportunities for young men than were possible in his native land, he determined to cast his fortunes and lot on the Pacific coast. When seventeen years of age, in 1888, he came to Salmon Creek, Mendocino county, where for a time he was employed at making ties, afterwards following the same work at Greenwood. For a while he was employed in a dairy at Point Arena, after which he was a tie contractor at Albion for six years. In 1897 he came to Cleone, where he was both a tie contractor and farmer until July, 1910, when he became proprietor of the Pacific Hotel on Main street, Ft. Bragg. Such was his success that in January, 1913, he purchased the hotel property and is still continuing the business.

In Napa, Cal., occurred the marriage of Mr. Del Grosso and Marie Del Re, also born in Santa Croce, Italy, and to them have been born five children, as follows: Victor, Helena, John, Aldo and Leo. Fraternally Mr. Del Grosso is past president of the Druids and he is also a member of the Eagles and Royal Arch. Politically he is a Republican and universally supports men of that party.

PIETRO BERRETTINI.—Near Lucca Toscano, Italy, Pietro Berrettini was born, December 26, 1879, and there he received his education in the local schools until twelve years of age. His father, Lorenzo Berrettini, had come to California and spent several years at Guerneville, Sonoma county, and having concluded to make California his home, he returned to Italy for his family and brought them to Guerneville in 1892. After attending school about three months Pietro began working around logging camps in Sonoma county. In 1899 he came to Usal, Mendocino county, and in 1901 to Ft. Bragg. In the latter place he entered the employ of the Union Lumber Company and later he worked for the Caspar Lumber Company and still later for the Pollard Lumber Company. In 1905 he purchased the Lucca Hotel on Franklin street near Oak, in Ft. Bragg, where he has successfully conducted a hotel ever since.

In Ft. Bragg occurred the marriage of Mr. Berrettini with Miss Valentina Dalpogeto, also born near Lucca, Italy, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Anachetra, Theresa, Jennie and David. Fraternaly Mr. Berrettini is a member of the Druids, Eagles and Royal Arch. He is a public spirited man and enthusiastic in the future growth of Ft. Bragg, to which he is lending his best efforts.

MRS. SARAH (STONEBRAKER) PINER.—Throughout all of her life Mrs. Piner has been a resident of California and her earliest memories are associated with the crude and cosmopolitan conditions prevailing at the mining camp of Hangtown, where she was born January 14, 1853, and whence she came with the family to Kelseyville, Lake county, in 1859. Of seven children she was the second in order of birth. The eldest, John W., died in infancy. The third, Nancy E., is the wife of Andrew Starr, of Woodland, Cal.; the fourth, Nevada Washington, is a gold miner in Idaho; William Lemuel is a cement contractor in Oregon, residing at Ashland; David B. died at fifteen years of age; and Laura Lee, Mrs. Robert E. Hunsaker, is living at Klamath Falls, Ore. The father of this family was William Stonebraker, born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1827, and married in Lincoln county, Mo., to Miss Fannie Holmes, who was born in Bullitt county, Ky., in 1826. The wedding trip of the young couple comprised an overland journey to California during the summer of 1849. Their first home was at Hangtown, whence they came to Lake county in 1859 and after ranching here for a time removed to Klamath Falls, Ore., where they died, their bodies being brought to Kelseyville for interment. At the time the family arrived in this town it had no places of business excepting a blacksmith shop and a saloon. Nor was the subsequent growth rapid and for that reason the girlhood of Mrs. Piner was associated principally with the frontier. In young womanhood she became the wife of George Washington Piner, who in 1849 came with his parents to California and settled in Napa county, thence removing to Santa Rosa, from there to Ukiah and in 1861 to Kelseyville.

At the time of the removal of the family to Big valley, Lake county, Mr. Piner was a boy of fourteen years and while attending the schools of this county he met Miss Stonebraker. The acquaintance ripened into affection and they were married April 27, 1870, after which they lived on a ranch for twenty-five years. This place consisted of about a hundred acres, nineteen of which were set out as a pear orchard, now in full bearing, and there is also a fine bearing prune orchard. In 1895 they retired from ranching and settled in Kelseyville, where Mr. Piner passed away May 5, 1907. Four of their five

children are now living, the third, Freddie, having died at three years of age. The eldest, Susie, is the wife of James Price, a rancher near Santa Rosa; the second, William Anthony, makes his home at San Leandro. The youngest son, George W., formerly a pupil of De Rezke, is now an instructor in voice culture, with studio at No. 1260-1262 California street, San Francisco. The youngest child, Daisy, is the wife of W. A. Adams, and resides at Kelseyville, ministering to the comfort of her mother and brightening the twilight years of the latter by her affectionate attentions. In religion Mrs. Piner is a member of the Christian Church and in her life exemplifies the doctrines of Christianity to which she has adhered from girlhood.

HYVARI AND KARJAMAKI.—Among the young men who are making a success as merchants in Ft. Bragg we find the firm of Hyvari and Karjamaki, who have built up a large grocery store on the corner of Redwood avenue and Harrison street. Frank I. Hyvari was born in Ylitinimes, Oulunlaani, Finland, April 18, 1889. His father, Oscar Hyvari, came to the United States and after spending some time in Minnesota and Wyoming, located in Ft. Bragg, where his family joined him in 1902. Here he has become the owner of valuable property, owning a large building on the corner of Redwood avenue and Harrison street. The son, Frank I., went to school for a time after his arrival in Ft. Bragg and then followed tie making and working in the lumber woods until the firm of Hyvari and Karjamaki started the grocery, since which time Mr. Hyvari has given his attention entirely to the business.

A. Karjamaki, the other member of the firm, was born in the village of Yliharna, Vasalau, Finland, November 1, 1888, and was educated in the schools of his native place until thirteen years of age when he came to Ft. Bragg with his mother, November 2, 1901. The mother afterwards became the wife of Oscar Hyvari. Mr. Karjamaki attended the public schools of Ft. Bragg for a while and then worked at tie making until he began clerking in a grocery store. In 1911 he formed a partnership with Frank Hyvari and together they have built up a large and growing grocery business.

Mr. Karjamaki was married in Ft. Bragg, being united with Sigrid Samuelson, who was born on Navarro Ridge, Mendocino county, and they have two children, Kasvi and Laila.

DICK SCUDAMORE.—Perhaps no farmer in Scott's valley is more influential and certainly none has been more successful than Dick Scudamore, the only surviving son of Capt. Godwin Scudamore, and a resident of Lake county from his earliest recollections, but a native of Randolph county, Ill., born on New Year's day of 1869. The uneventful but happy years of boyhood were passed on the farm that he now owns. The associations of a lifetime enhance the value of the old homestead in his eyes. Near here he first attended school and laid the foundation of a practical education. Later he was sent into Lakeport to study in the old academy of the town. As soon as he had reached his majority he took charge of the farm. At first his father planned the work and superintended the entire estate, but when the keen intelligence of the younger man came into evidence, the entire supervision of the property was given into his charge.

In addition to the home farm of one hundred acres in Scott's valley Mr. Scudamore owns three hundred and twenty acres four miles northwest

of Lakeport and also owns a stock ranch of twenty-eight hundred acres in Mendocino county, fourteen miles northeast of Ukiah, on Lakeport road. Dairying is one of his principal pursuits and his dairy of twenty fine milch cows is proving a profitable accessory to the home farm, where he raises alfalfa, grain and corn for feed. A valuable and promising part of the farm is an apple orchard of four acres. The place is kept in an excellent state of cultivation and under the personal supervision of the owner, assisted by his son, Joe, is returning excellent profits on the original investment. In 1892 Mr. Scudamore married Miss Nannie Harmon, who is well known in Lake county in social circles and in the Christian Science Church. The family consists of three children, namely: Joe, who married Sally Christie; Mary and Thomasine. Like his father Mr. Scudamore staunchly upholds Republican principles and always votes the straight party ticket in national elections.

GEORGE L. WILCOX.—A genius in his chosen life work, which is that of art. George L. Wilcox has throughout his entire career evidenced his splendid ability, his originality, delicate touch and clever finish to all his work placing him among the recognized artists of the day. He was born at Rockford, Winnebago county, Ill., March 4, 1867, the son of John Wilcox, who first saw the light of day in London, England, in 1825. The father grew to manhood in his native place and while studying the classics and theology with a view to entering the ministry he held a position in the London post-office. He had reached the age of twenty when opportunity offered to come to America, and making his way to Illinois, he was ordained a minister of the Congregational church. For fifty years he preached for that denomination in northern Illinois, then retiring from the work because of extreme old age. Like the early clergy, he preached without remuneration, and for a livelihood followed farming, in which he was successful, becoming a large land owner in Winnebago county. Soon after coming to Illinois Mr. Wilcox was married in Rockford, that state, to Margaret Weber, who was also a native of England and was born in Devonshire. A woman of rare attainments and gentle manner, she was an exemplary mother; her death occurred in December, 1912. The father now makes his home at his beautiful country place at Trask Bridge, a few miles out of Rockford.

Of the seven children of his parents George L. Wilcox was the youngest, and grew up on the farm of his father at Wempletown, where he learned the rudiments of farming and stockraising, attending the local schools for his educational training. His taste for art early asserted itself, and his interest in architecture led him to enter the office of Mr. Bradley, an architect in the city of Rockford, when he was but twelve years of age, and he studiously applied himself to the study of that art. When sixteen he commenced drawing plans and making building contracts on his own account in Rockford and vicinity. It was in the fall of 1885 that he came west to the Pacific coast, his first location being at Eugene, Ore., where he became a partner of J. A. Winters in the photography business, and continued in that relation for nine months, at that time acquiring the business for his own. On the advent of the kodak he began traveling as general agent for the Eastman Company, being one of their first demonstrators of dry plates and films, as well as all their other supplies, and his territory covered most of the United States.

In 1894 Mr. Wilcox opened a studio in Berkeley which soon became one of the leading photographic places on the coast. His studio at Sutter and Jones streets, San Francisco, was opened in 1900. Close application, natural ability and a thorough knowledge of the business won him recognition and he was soon ranged among the finest photographers not only on the coast, but throughout the country; he won medals, first awards and diplomas from exhibits in Chicago and New York City, as well as Berlin, Germany, and three of his photos were hung in the Hall of Fine Arts at Paris. Among his work may be found photographs of most of the eminent men on the Bay of San Francisco. Always eager to progress along his chosen line he applied new methods, chemicals, etc., and experimented to get the most desirable results, until he became very successful, but ill health obliged him to retire early in 1906, and he sought the country to live in the open and regain his health. After traveling some time he finally chose Mendocino county as the best place for him to settle and in a year's time he was perfectly well again, enjoying life to its fullest extent. Locating in Ukiah, he purchased a small tract of land and laid out Oak Park, sub-division to Ukiah, where he built several houses, among them a studio artistically designed, and again entered the photographic business. The love of art has caused him to become particularly interested in arts and crafts, both metal and wood, his talent finding its outlet in the many beautiful pieces which he has finished.

Mr. Wilcox married in Eugene, Ore., Miss Edith Winters, a native of that city and a most estimable lady. Fraternally he was made a Mason, in Durant Lodge No. 268, at Berkeley, and is a member of Oakland Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco. He is also past grand in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with his wife is a member of Kingsley Chapter, O. E. S.

AUGUST RANTALA was born near Raahe, in the state of Aulu, Finland, May 21, 1863, and being the son of a farmer, he learned the rudiments of agriculture as it is done in his native country. The advantages for obtaining an education were very limited and the children were taught at home, usually by their parents. However, Mr. Rantala has been studious, and by close observation and reading has become a well informed man. Aside from working on the home farm he learned carpentering, which he followed until 1888, then coming to Mendocino county. He found employment at the Navarro mills for a few years, when he engaged in the hotel business on Navarro Ridge, and for nine years ran the Navarro Ridge Hotel. The lumber company failed in business at this time, and the mills closed down. Accordingly, in 1901, he found it to his advantage to sell out his business and he then located in Fort Bragg, where he entered the employ of the Union Lumber Company. A year later he was given a place as car repairer, a position he has filled ably and well ever since.

With his wife and children Mr. Rantala resides on Corry street. Mrs. Rantala in maidenhood bore the name of Sophia Jokilehto, and was also a native of Finland. They have four children as follows: Axel, Everett, August A. and Blanche. Fraternally Mr. Rantala is a member of the Kalevala Brotherhood No. 1, at Fort Bragg, and has been its secretary for ten years. In religious views he is a Lutheran. Stanch Republican principles are his political standards.

JOHN W. COWEN, the postmaster at Inglenook, who is also engaged in farming, was born in Clearfield county, Pa., June 13, 1868. His father, Robert Cowen, came of Scotch parentage, was a farmer, and married Hannah J. Henchbarger. During the Civil war he served in the 110th Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Regiment. He spent his last days in California and died at Usal. The mother resides in Fort Bragg. Of their family twelve children grew to maturity, of whom John W. is the fifth eldest. He was educated in the public schools and was brought up on the home farm. Working for a time in the lumber woods of Pennsylvania, in December, 1895, he came to Mendocino county, Cal., entering the employ of the Usal Redwood Company and in time becoming foreman in the woods. In 1899 he began contracting, taking out tanbark in which he continued successfully until 1903, when he located in Fort Bragg and purchased the Grand livery stable, which he conducted for one year. Being elected constable of Ten Mile township, he sold the business, giving his time to the duties of his office until 1907, when he resigned to engage in farming.

In 1908 Mr. Cowen purchased and located on his present ranch of one hundred and twenty acres, on the coast road six and a half miles north of Fort Bragg, where, aside from stock-raising, he raises grain, potatoes, peas and beans. He was one of the organizers of the Fort Bragg Growers' Association, which brought about the new cannery at Fort Bragg. In 1909 he was appointed postmaster at Inglenook, the office being located in his general merchandise store. He is also serving as deputy county clerk.

The marriage of Mr. Cowen occurred in Clearfield county, Pa., where he was united with Miss Margery Orr, a native of that county. Fraternally he is a member of the Eagles and the Knights of Pythias. Interested in the cause of education he is an active member and clerk of the board of Ocean school district.

DON Z. LE VALLEY.—Among the native sons well and favorably known on the Mendocino coast is one who has had much experience in the lumber woods and sawmills, Don Z. Le Valley. He was born on the Russian river, Sonoma county, August 5, 1866, the son of David Thompson and Mary J. (Cook) Le Valley, natives of Missouri, who crossed the plains in the '50s and settled in Sonoma county, following farming until they located at Point Arena. The father, who had followed tie contracting, later was employed in Field Bros.' sawmill at Newport and still later was again engaged in tie contracting at Westport. His last days were spent in Ventura county, while the mother is now making her home at Nordhoff. Of their thirteen children Don Z. is the fifth in order of birth and from a small child has lived in Mendocino county. His education was obtained principally in the public schools of Westport. From a boy he worked in the woods and became familiar with the work of getting out bark, ties and logs. He was foreman for Chris Hansen, the De Haven Lumber Company, the California Lumber Company, McFaul lumber yard and the Duffey Lumber Company. He is now superintendent of the Cottoneva Lumber Company at Hardy Creek, having charge of the site, mill, tie camp and wharves. He is also the proprietor of the Hardy Creek Hotel, in which he and his estimable wife ably minister to the wants of the wayfarer.

The marriage of Mr. Le Valley occurred in Laytonville, uniting him with Miss Annie Longland, who was born in England, but came with her parents to

Mendocino county when a child and was reared at Willits. To them have been born six children. Fred married Myrtle Woodward of Fort Bragg, where he is in the employ of Len Barnard; Gertrude is Mrs. J. H. Fee, of Westport; Lillie, Gladys, Florence and Dorothy complete the family. Fraternally Mr. Le Valley is a member of the Woodmen of the World at Eureka, the Independent Order of Foresters at Westport and the L. O. O. M. at Fort Bragg. He is clerk of the board of trustees of the Sea View district and is much interested in establishing a high standard in the district schools. Politically he is a Democrat. He has lived the most of his life within the sound of the sea and being contented with the environment has purchased property on the coast.

ROMEO INCERTI.—Among those who are engaged in the general mercantile business in Fort Bragg is Romeo Incerti, a native of Montefiorino, in the province of Madena, Italy, born September 23, 1873, and there he was reared and educated. After completing the local schools he worked in a lumber yard until the age of twenty. Enlisting in the Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry in the Italian army he served for three years, when he was honorably discharged as a non-commissioned officer.

In 1903 Mr. Incerti came to Fort Bragg and was employed as a woodsman with the Union Lumber Company and afterward with the Glen Blair Lumber Company. On April 2, 1907, he opened a general store on the corner of Oak and Franklin streets and is doing a successful business. Aside from his interests in Fort Bragg he owns property in Richmond.

In 1897 in Italy Mr. Incerti married Miss Concetta Sasatelli, who was also born in Madena, Italy; their three children are Giuseppe, Pellegrino and Marie. Mr. Incerti is a member of the Druids, while politically he favors the principles of the Republican party. He is an enterprising man, and optimistic for the future of Fort Bragg and is always ready to aid in movements for its betterment and upbuilding.

JOHN DEVEREUX.—Among the old and honored residents of Mendocino county who has led a very useful and active life is John Devereux, who was born in County Wexford, Ireland. When fifteen years of age he went to sea on a sailer bound for Australia and for some years followed the life of a sailor between Melbourne and New Zealand. In 1868 he shipped on the Panther to San Francisco, arriving in November of 1868, when he quit deep water sailing but continued on a coaster between San Francisco and Puget Sound until 1870. It was then that he came to Point Arena and began working in the woods. It is now forty-four years since he began working in the redwoods in one way or another. At one time he was employed in the Saunders mill at Schooner Gulch, then with John S. Kimball at Greenwood until 1884, when he came to the Little Valley Lumber Company and in time became foreman for them, now having charge of the construction of and keeping up of their roads. For the last twenty-four years he has made his home at Cleone, where he owns a comfortable residence.

The marriage of Mr. Devereux occurred in San Francisco uniting him with Louisa McManus, who was born on Dry Creek, Mendocino county, her parents being pioneers of the county and their daughter Catherine was the first white child born in Mendocino county. To Mr. and Mrs. Devereux were born six children. William is a merchant in Honolulu. John J. is a marine engineer also residing in Honolulu. Clarence is a hay and grain merchant in

Concord, Cal.; Edwin is superintendent of the traction railroad in Fresno; Annie is Mrs. Burnham, of Rutherford, Cal., while Grace, the youngest, is making her home with her parents. For some years Mr. Devereux served as trustee of the Virgin Creek school district. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and encampment at Fort Bragg as well the Knights of the Maccabees.

A. W. McDONALD, a native son of Mendocino county, was born at old Whitesboro, November 20, 1880. His father, James McDonald, was born in Nova Scotia, where he married Maria Ross. They came to California in 1868, very soon afterward locating in Mendocino county, where the father was employed at lumbering until his death. The mother makes her home in Fort Bragg. Their only child, A. W. McDonald, was reared at Navarro and Mendocino City, receiving his education in the public school and the Mendocino high school. After completing the high school course he entered the Santa Rosa Business College, where he was graduated. Entering the employ of the Mendocino Lumber Company, he served in different capacities until he entered the filing room. In due time he became head filer of circular saws, filling the position at Hardy creek and in different mills in the Sierras. Again he filled the same position at Hardy creek until the mill was burned down, June 12, 1912. He then obtained his present position as head filer for the L. E. White Lumber Company's mill at Greenwood.

In Fort Bragg Mr. McDonald was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Tullis, who was born at Kibesilah, Mendocino county, and they have one child, Margaret. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Fort Bragg, to whose philanthropies he is a contributor.

FRANK MARION GOFORTH.—Among the progressive farmers and stock-raisers on the Eel river is Frank Marion Goforth, who was born in Potter valley, Mendocino county, September 8, 1876. His father, Millington P., was born in North Carolina November 29, 1827, and there resided until 1850. In that year he moved with his father to Georgia, remaining on the farm there for five years, when he came to California via Panama, arriving in San Francisco March 16, 1855. The first year was spent in mining in El Dorado county; later he mined in other sections until 1858, and passed the summer of that year in the Fraser river mines. Here is his description of the trip: "May 23, 1858, I took passage on the old Panama and after being out some two or three days the ship took fire from the cook's galley. Like the boy that stood on the burning deck, I stood on the hurricane deck and saw the flames ascend twenty feet above my head, but the fire was soon subdued and on the seventh day we arrived at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, Washington Territory. From there we went out to construct a trail across the Cascade mountains. While in these mountains the engineer, Captain Delacy, went out and failed to find a pass through to the open country beyond, which caused a delay and many of our party became disheartened and went back. I saw that something had to be done, so I persuaded a young man to go with me for company. Taking a few pounds of jerked beef we set out to search for a pass, promising to return within two days; but we were out five days before returning. The men in camp became uneasy about us and failing to find any trace of us suspected that we had been murdered by the Indians. Captain Vale came out just at the time the men were hunting for us, and supposing that we had been killed by the Indians, sent in a dispatch to that effect which was

published in the Whatcom papers and republished in the Sacramento Union and other papers until it reached my father in Georgia. But I found an easy pass and posted notices clear through to the open country. So the men gave me the credit of finding the pass which the Hudson Bay Company and Captain Delacy failed to find. Then we pressed forward to the mouth of the Thompson river, burning several bodies we found on the way that had been murdered by the Indians. We reached the Fraser river at the mouth of the Thompson in time to take part in the war between the miners and Indians, in which the latter were driven into the mountains. I remained until October 10, prospecting when, after many hardships, privations and disappointments I returned to Placer county, Cal., by way of Victoria, crossing the Gulf of Georgia in a canoe."

On his return to Placer county Mr. Goforth carried on mining until July, 1865, when he settled near Petaluma, Sonoma county, there following farming until the fall of 1870, when he came to Mendocino county and settled in the foothills of Potter valley. There he engaged in stock-raising until 1878, when he moved to Pomo, there following stock-raising and wool-growing until 1888. Then he removed to a ranch in the forks of the Eel river, and there his demise occurred in 1891. He was married October 24, 1867, to Sarah E. Edsall, born in Missouri. She is now Mrs. Cooper and resides in Two Rivers district.

Of the union of Millington P. Goforth and Sarah E. Edsall there were born six children, of whom F. M. is the third oldest. His education was received in the public schools of Potter valley and Independence district on Eel river. From a lad he learned riding the range and stock-raising, putting in his time helping to care for the ranch. In 1900 he purchased a part of his present place, later adding to it and now owns about six hundred acres on the Eel river, two miles above the forks, where he is raising hay, cattle and hogs. His brand is a "G" with a bar over it. He has also set out an orchard of pears and apples. A tulu lake on his place covering four acres has been drained by cutting a ditch twelve feet deep and three hundred feet long, leaving him a peet soil excellent for gardening. His ranch, which is named Poonkiny, Indian for "Bitterwood," is well watered by streams and springs, and has been improved with a large dwelling house and barns. For some time there was a postoffice here named Poonkiny and he was assistant postmaster until it was discontinued. In connection with his farming and stock-raising he conducts an hotel, stable and stage station. He owns forty acres of ranch land near Covelo devoted to raising alfalfa and grain.

Mr. Goforth was married in Laytonville, April 30, 1902, being united with Bertha Martindale, a native of Pine Creek, Modoc county, the daughter of Albert and Bessie (Blakesley) Martindale, natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana, respectively. Mr. Martindale was a contractor and builder in various parts of California until 1899, when he located in Mendocino county and is now a farmer at Salt Creek, on Eel river. They were the parents of five children, Mrs. Goforth being next to the youngest.

Mr. and Mrs. Goforth have four children: Frances Irma, Lola Irene, Francis Marion, Jr., and Charles Everett. Mr. Goforth was six years a member of the board of trustees of Independence school district and is now serving as a deputy county clerk. Fraternally he is a member of Covelo Camp No. 635, W. O. W., and politically is a Republican.

GEORGE W. GOFORTH.—A native son of California, Mr. Goforth was born in Potter valley, Mendocino county, September 12, 1877. The sketch of his father, M. P. Goforth, will be found in that of Francis M. Goforth's sketch in this work. George W., the second youngest of a family of six children, lived on the farm in Potter valley until 1888, when he came with his parents to the ranch at the forks of Eel river, there learning the stock business and receiving his education in the public schools. At the time of his father's death George was fifteen years of age and he continued to help his mother on the ranch until the four brothers bought the home ranch. Later three of them bought the fourth one's interest. Meantime he and his brother Frank purchased their mother's farm at Poonkiny, and later on George traded his interest in the Poonkiny ranch for Frank's interest in the old home ranch and about the same time bought out the interest of William and became sole owner of the ranch of twelve hundred and eighty acres at the forks, where he continued farming and stock-raising.

After a year G. W. Goforth rented his ranch and removed to San Bernardino, where he purchased a ten-acre orange grove, but a year later he sold out and returned with his family to his ranch. However, in April, 1912, he sold it and located in Covelo, where he purchased thirty acres adjoining the town and rents forty more adjoining this. There he engages in farming and is rapidly sowing the place to alfalfa.

The marriage of Mr. Goforth occurred at Covelo, being united with Grace L. Tanney, who was born in Round valley. Her father, Thomas Tanney, was born in Boston and came to California in the early days. About forty years ago he located in Round valley, where he was a successful stockman. In San Francisco he married Annie Lewis, born in Nebraska, the daughter of Dr. Walter Lewis, a practicing physician in the Bay cities. Mr. and Mrs. Goforth have three children, as follows: Harry, George W. and Edna Gertrude. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and is a staunch Republican.

ROBERT JOHN DARTT was born near Truro, Colchester county, Nova Scotia, November 1, 1852. His father, Job Dartt, was a farmer and he also ran a ferry across the Shubenacadie river for fourteen years. So the son, Robert John, learned farming as it is done in that vicinity and received his education in the local schools. Desiring to try his fortune on the Pacific coast, at the age of seventeen years, in 1869, he started for California. He remained in Sonoma county until March 5, 1870, when he came to Albion Ridge, Mendocino county, where he found employment at making railroad ties. Locating a claim, he engaged in making railroad ties, and as he was able, purchased land adjoining until he had three hundred and sixty acres. This he afterwards sold off at different times. For three years he carried on farming and stock-raising for the Albion Lumber Company. Then purchasing a farm near Little River, he followed farming there until June, 1908, when he purchased his present place of five hundred acres near Bridgeport, extending about a mile along the Pacific ocean. About two hundred and fifty acres is bench land devoted to raising grain, hay, corn, beets, alfalfa, carrots and potatoes. The balance furnishes grazing for his dairy herd of sixty-five cows, which he intends to increase to one hundred head of the Jersey and Ayrshire strain in the near future. His plans also include the building of four new silos which will make his one of the most modern dairies in the county. He is also raising

Berkshire and Poland China hogs and Norman horses. He is deeply interested in the Bridgeport Creamery Company, of which he is secretary and manager, as well as a member of the board of directors. To this enterprise he is giving much of his time, seeing that the manufacture is carried out under the latest methods and attending to the marketing of the product in Albion, Wendling and San Francisco. It is the consensus of opinion that the dairy industry is the most important industry in the building up and improving of the Mendocino coast, consequently he is very solicitous of the continued success of the creamery.

Mr. Dartt was first married in Albion to Anna Crawford, who was born in Illinois and who passed away on Albion Ridge leaving two children, Clara (Mrs. Cox) and Marion (Mrs. Newman), both residing in Oakland. His second marriage was at Caspar, where he was united with Sarah Mathews, born near Ottawa.

JOSHUA GRINDLE.—Long identification with the lumber business and other interests of Mendocino county have given to Mr. Grindle a wide acquaintance throughout this portion of the state, where for years he made a success of important milling and lumbering enterprises and where since he has made the Mendocino Bank of Commerce one of the financial forces of its community. The twentieth century extension of the banking facilities on a solid basis into the smaller cities of the country finds illustration in the bank of which he is president. The building occupied for banking purposes is admirably adapted for its use and stands on a prominent corner on the main street of the city, near the shores of the Pacific ocean. Capitalized at \$25,000, with a substantial surplus, the bank forms a vital and integral part of the town and ranks high among the business enterprises of the county, whose citizens, appreciating the advantages offered herein, have tendered to the institution an excellent and growing patronage.

Pride of ancestry is one of Mr. Grindle's characteristics, and his own life has contributed much to a name well and favorably known in New England. He was born at Surry, Hancock county, November 3, 1844, the son of Robert and Mercy (Varnum) Grindle, natives of Brooksville, Me. At the time of the Civil war Robert Grindle was over the age at which recruits were taken into service, nevertheless he volunteered and was accepted, serving in the Eighteenth Maine heavy artillery. This regiment was cut to pieces and he served in another regiment until the close of the war, taking part in all of the engagements of his command. After the war he followed farming in New England with the usual success. He was a man of strong personality and the courage of his convictions, and lived to the ripe age of ninety-four years. His widow is residing at Surry, Me., and though past ninety-three is still active and useful, retaining all of her faculties. Blessed indeed have been those permitted to know this remarkable woman personally. Though her life has been a busy one, it has been filled with the joy of service to others and an exemplification of those moral attributes which with so many are mere theories and not rules of daily practice.

Like many of those who were reared in Maine Mr. Grindle followed the sea throughout a considerable part of his early years. When fourteen he left school and went to sea, where he remained for a considerable period. During 1869 he came via Panama to California and ever since has made his home in Mendocino county, although his interests have not been limited to this

county, but include enterprises in other localities, particularly in San Francisco. In that city he owns valuable property and is also president of the Auto Service Company at No. 64 Golden Gate avenue. For thirty years he devoted his time to lumbering, being an employe of the Mendocino Lumber Company.

In Mendocino occurred the marriage of Mr. Grindle, uniting him with Miss Alice E. Hills, who was born in Boston, Mass., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hills, the former a pioneer rancher of Mendocino in the early '60s. Mrs. Grindle was a school teacher in Mendocino county for several years before her marriage. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Grindle, Aliston Hills, who after completing the machinist's trade in the Union Iron Works, enlisted and is now serving in the United States navy.

The Mendocino Bank of Commerce was incorporated in September of 1905 by Joshua Grindle and Fred W. Stickney, its establishment coming as a successor to Grindle & Stickney, brokers. Mr. Grindle was chosen the first president and has been the sole incumbent of the office, while John S. Ross serves as vice-president. J. N. Rea is cashier and W. B. Coombs, C. J. Wood and Fred W. Stickney directors. The report of the bank rendered August 26, 1913, showed a capital stock, paid-in, of \$25,000, with \$10,000 surplus, \$4,000 undivided profits and \$135,000 in deposits, which is an excellent showing in every respect and indicates the capability and sagacious judgment of the directors. Throughout the long period of his residence in Mendocino Mr. Grindle has been interested continuously and earnestly in the welfare of the town and has promoted its educational advancement through efficient service as school trustee. Mr. Grindle was made a Mason in Lygonia Lodge No. 40, F. & A. M., at Ellsworth, Me., in 1865-66. Afterwards he demitted and affiliated with Mendocino Lodge No. 179, was exalted to Royal Arch degrees in Santa Rosa Chapter No. 45, R. A. M., April 10, 1878, and afterwards became a charter member of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M. With his wife he is a charter member of Ocean View Chapter No. 111, O. E. S.

WARREN B. RANNELLS.—One of the live young men in the business circles of Lower Lake is Warren B. Rannells, president of the Lake County Meat & Produce Company, meat dealers and packers. He is entitled to be called a self-made man, for though he began life with less than the average advantages he has had more than ordinary success, and those who know him recognize the fact that it is due to his own efforts.

Mr. Rannells was born in San Joaquin county, Cal., October 31, 1874. His father, I. Wilson Rannells, a native of the state of Ohio, came to California when a young man, and in San Joaquin county married Miss Mary Jane Bonham. He followed agricultural pursuits, in that county and later in Tehama county, Cal., where he died in 1883, when only thirty-eight years old. Four children were born of his marriage, viz.: Warren B.; Velma, wife of Rufus T. Hanson, of Lower Lake; Hiram G., who died unmarried, when twenty-one years old; and Rolla R., of Lower Lake. The mother subsequently remarried, and by her second union had one child, M. B. Rannells, who clerks and drives team for A. M. Akins & Sons, of Lower Lake. Mrs. Rannells, now sixty years old, is making her home at Lower Lake, where all her children are settled.

Warren B. Rannells, being the eldest of the family and only eight years old when his father died, was early obliged to assume real responsibilities. His early boyhood and youth were passed in San Joaquin and Tehama coun-

ties. About 1887 the family moved from the latter county to Lake county, settling at Lower Lake, where he attended school to some extent, obtaining an ordinary grammar school training. His mother owned a small farm, but it was not sufficient to afford a good living for the whole family, and as soon as possible Warren B. Rannells began to look about for some means of increasing their income. His first independent venture was in the quartz mines in Butte county, Cal. In 1900 he took a lease of the Gem gold mine at Enterprise, that county, which he operated for one year, at a loss. Going to Merced county he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, doing carpenter work, for a year and a half. Then he engaged in stock farming in Lake county, renting a ranch on Cache creek. While thus employed he commenced butchering, on a small scale, and found the business so much to his liking that on May 15, 1906, he bought out the establishment of George Dunnigan, at Lower Lake, which he has since carried on. Mr. Rannells has been enlarging his business and its scope steadily ever since, and on February 6, 1913, he organized the corporation now known as the Lake County Meat & Produce Company, which is capitalized at twenty thousand dollars, the stock, with a par value of one dollar per share, being all held by local people. Four thousand, two hundred and sixty-five shares have been bought and paid for. The concern is incorporated under the laws of the state of California, and the principal offices, shop and slaughter house are at Lower Lake, which thus benefits directly by all the business done. The first year after the organization twenty-two thousand dollars worth of live stock was handled, and the rest of the business done is in proportion. A regular packing business is carried on, and the product is all first quality, sugar-cured, oak smoked hams and bacon, pure lard, sausages, head cheese, pickled pigs feet, green cut bones, etc. The sausage making outfit was rebuilt in 1913, and is very complete. The refrigeration is taken care of by a twelve horse-power engine (which furnishes power for the whole establishment) and a two-ton ammonia compressor, and there are three large cold storage rooms, affording ample room for refrigeration. The establishment at Lower Lake is forty feet by fifty feet in dimensions, and the slaughterhouse and yards are located half a mile north of the town, on the Burns Valley road. Three men are regularly employed. At the second annual meeting of stockholders, held at the office in Lower Lake February 11, 1914, W. B. Rannells was elected president of the concern; R. T. Hanson, vice president; J. T. LaBree, secretary; Robert F. Lemen, treasurer; and W. B. Rannells, R. T. Hanson, J. T. LaBree, J. F. Garner and Robert F. Lemen, directors. The business has prospered, mainly through the careful management and industry of Mr. Rannells, and his success in building it up has gained him an honorable place among the substantial citizens of his town, who appreciate his solid worth.

Mr. Rannells is well known in social connections, being a prominent member of Lower Lake Parlor No. 159, N. S. G. W., and of Lower Lake Lodge No. 130, I. O. O. F.; he has been through the chairs in the latter body twice, and also belongs to the Rebekahs at Lower Lake. He takes no part in politics or public affairs except to give his encouragement to worthy movements affecting the welfare of his home locality. About the time he settled on the ranch at Cache creek Mr. Rannells married Miss Frances Jackson, of Colusa county, a teacher, and they have had two children, Jackson and Edith.

Rolla R. Rannells, youngest son of I. Wilson and Mary Jane (Bonham) Rannells, was born October 1, 1883, in Tehama county, where he lived until four years old. His father died before his birth, and his mother had the sole care of her four children, whom she brought to Lake county about 1887. Rolla R. Rannells was given a good common school education, graduating from the grammar school in Cache Creek district in 1897, and began work at the age of sixteen years around the machinery at the Abbott mine, at Sulphur Creek, Colusa county. His natural inclination for such work, and his interest, helped him to become proficient, and he was allowed to run a hoisting engine and other complicated machinery at the mine, where he also had charge of the blacksmith shop, doing repair work on the machinery. Finding that there was no blacksmith shop at Lower Lake when he returned to the town, he yielded to the advice of his friends, who encouraged him to start a smithy, and in 1910 leased the Mitchell shop on Main street. In 1912 he leased the Wilson shop, on the same street. Being strong and skillful, a first-class general machinist, he has done well, and personally he is ranked among the most respected citizens of the place. In 1912 Mr. Rannells formed a business partnership with C. S. Sheridan, under the firm name of Rannells & Sheridan. Mr. Sheridan is a native of Tennessee, and came to California from Kansas nine years ago. Like Mr. Rannells, he is a thorough mechanic, blacksmith and horseshoer, and their establishment is a valuable convenience to the various concerns in the town who need their services.

In 1905 Mr. Rannells was married in Colusa county to Miss Angeline Emily Persons, daughter of T. H. Persons, of Williams, Cal., and five children have been born to this union: Norma, Helen, Gladys, Hiram and Herbert. Mr. Rannells is a member and past grand of Lower Lake Lodge No. 130, I. O. O. F., a Master Mason, and a member of Lower Lake Parlor, N. S. G. W. A few years ago, during a period of unusual lawlessness at Lower Lake, Mr. Rannells was appointed deputy sheriff, and his work in restoring order was much appreciated by his fellow citizens. Politically he is a Socialist, aiming to support all that is good and beneficial to the general welfare, prohibition, law and order appealing to him as the best means of insuring the peace and prosperity of the community. He has a progressive spirit, and liberality and fairness have characterized all his dealings with his fellow men.

Rufus T. Hanson was born August 1, 1870, at Yuba City, Cal., son of Daniel and Emma (Mordine) Hanson, and grandson of George Hanson, a well-known pioneer of Lake county. His parents came to Lake county in 1874, settling on land eleven miles northeast of Lower Lake, along the north fork of Cache creek, where Mr. Hanson improved a farm. He died in 1900, at the age of sixty-three years, and his widow is now living in retirement at San Jose. Their family consisted of nine children: William Page, who died in Long Valley when fourteen years old; Elizabeth, who died at Yuba City when eighteen months old; David Mark, now a resident of Lower Lake; Daniel Apperson, who died unmarried at the age of twenty-three years; Sidney Elizabeth, married to M. Broedell, a blacksmith and wagonmaker of San Jose; Frank Hazel, who lives in Ontario, Canada; Manzanita M., wife of F. Yeaw, superintendent of the Oasis fruit ranch at Roswell, Mexico; Alice Louise, wife of Roy Pierce, of Sacramento county; and Rufus T.

Rufus T. Hanson is the eldest of his parents' family. He has lived in Lake county since 1874, and for the last eight years has worked with Mr.

Rannells, his brother-in-law, at Lower Lake, being now one of the officers and stockholders of the Lake County Meat & Produce Company, which is doing a thriving business. He owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres in Burns valley, Lake county, planted in hay, grain and fruit, there being four hundred apple and pear trees set out, besides apricots, etc. He rents this place, giving all his time to the meat business. Mr. Hanson is a Republican in politics, and in social connection a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past grand.

In 1898 Mr. Hanson was united in marriage, at Lower Lake, with Miss Velma Rannells, a native of Tehama county, Cal., daughter of I. Wilson and Mary Jane (Bonham) Rannells. Mrs. Hanson came with her mother to Lower Lake about 1887 when nine years old, and received her education here principally, taking a course in the Lakeport Academy. In 1896 she took the teacher's examination, and has ever since been engaged in teaching in Lake county, at present having charge of the first, second, third and fourth grades in the public school at Lower Lake, with thirty-five pupils under her care. She is prominent in various local activities, being a member of the Rebekahs (which she serves as chaplain) and the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and of the Long Valley Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson have one child, Walter Rolland.

HARMAN BERKOWITZ.—Among men who, schooled by adversity, have the distinction of being called self-made, must be mentioned Harman Berkowitz. He was born in Finland in 1862 and was just a lad when his father died and he found it necessary for him to go to work. Moving to America, he came first to Ohio, and then went to Michigan, where he was employed in the iron mines. He was married at Ishpeming, Mich., to Miss Hedvig Hudala, who was also a native of Finland. In April, 1886, he came west to California, arriving first in Los Angeles and going thence to Bakersfield where he started farming, but in October of the same year he came to Fort Bragg. He there immediately entered the employ of the Union Lumber Company as a carpenter and bridge builder. He purchased property on Franklin street, and afterwards built a store, which he leased till he started in the shoe business, continuing with marked success until his death in August, 1913.

Fraternally Mr. Berkowitz was a member of the Red Men and of the Woodmen of the World, besides the Finnish Brotherhood, of which he was a charter member. He was a leading member of the Finnish Lutheran Church, a liberal contributor to the building of their house of worship, and active in all their good work. Mr. and Mrs. Berkowitz were the parents of nine children: Theodore, Arthur, Archie, Olka (now Mrs. Parnet), Franz, Dora, Edna, Niel, Philip and Alma. Since his death the family continue the business so ably established by the father.

CHARLES WILLIAM MERO.—Existence in a new country, where men deal daily, almost hourly, with the great problems of life and death, and where only the great realities ever dare to intrude, there is bound to be developed a race of men and women of a different stamp from those who are the product of a more established civilization. There may be less of superfluous culture, less of the veneer called social polish, but in its place there is certain to be found a rugged strength of character, a breadth of mind and an appreciation of real human worth that in the real issues of life far outweigh all else. And it is of such a race as this that Charles William Mero

is descended, himself a pioneer and an example of these same enduring qualities which have made the vanguard of civilization so powerful in their influence upon the nation's life and character.

The life of this pioneer of California is full of interest and the tales that he tells of the early days are like fairy tales to the child of today, born as he must needs be if he is a Californian, amidst scenes of high civilization and culture, and on whom the winds of danger and possible death from hidden perils of the wilds never blow. Mr. Mero was born in Warsaw, Hancock county, Ill., April 9, 1861. His parents crossed the plains the following year, and so the recollections of that eventful journey were not for him, save only as they were oft retold by his father. The grandparents of Mr. Mero came in an early day from France, of which country they were natives, to eastern Canada, where they settled on a farm, later removing to Montreal, where their son, Alex., father of Charles William, was born. The family name, as brought from France was spelled Mereaux, and given the French pronunciation, but the young Alex was determined to be a genuine American, and refused to be so handicapped with a name that was not easily pronounced, and when he later took up his residence in the United States and became a naturalized citizen, he simplified the name to its present spelling of Mero. Having thus identified himself with the interests of his adopted country, the young French-Canadian finally settled in Illinois, where he was married to Miss Sarah Goodrich, a native of Shenandoah Valley, Va., but of purest English descent, and established himself in business in the village of Warsaw. In 1862 he brought his family across the plains to California with an ox-team train, consuming much time on the way. The first stage of the journey was from Illinois to Virginia City, Nev., and this required five months of constant traveling to encompass. From there to San Francisco the trip was made in quicker time, and soon the family was safely settled in their new home.

This trip across the plains with his family was, however, not the first of its kind that Mr. Mero had made, and was far from being the most eventful. In the summer of 1852 he had made a similar trip, with a train of ninety wagons, he being chosen captain. In all matters of general interest it was the habit of the young captain to allow the matter to be decided by a vote of all members of the party. When they reached the point in the trail known as Lander's Cutoff, the question as to whether they should travel by way of the cutoff, which was some three days shorter than the regular road, was decided in the affirmative by a general vote. Mr. Mero, however, was a man who had learned by past experience the wisdom of following his own impressions or "presentiments," and when he became convinced by such a presentiment that it was not well for the train to go by way of the cutoff he was much troubled. He traveled with the party one day, but became constantly more strongly convinced that ill would befall them if they so continued. That night he did not sleep, and before the dawn his mind was made up. Accordingly, after the early breakfast he mounted a wagon seat and explained to the assembled company his decision, and the reason therefor, saying that he was going to turn back and take the main trail, but that all who cared to do so might continue on their way. Owing to the saving of time by taking the cutoff, most of the party continued, laughing at the man who followed anything so illusive as a "presentiment." Three days later, when the little party that

had turned back was encamped for the night, a lone horseman rode into their midst, and reported that the entire train had been massacred by the Indians, only himself escaping. This he had done by creeping unseen into the low brush, where he had lain hidden while the savages completed the horrible destruction of life and property, he being the unwilling witness to awful murders. Many years later, in 1877, when Mr. Mero was living quietly on his farm in Napa county, a stranger came to his door and asked to stay for the night. During the evening the topic turned on experiences of early days, and the stranger told the tale of the Lander's Cutoff massacre, he being the man who had escaped.

No such unhappy experiences as this, fortunately, overtook the train that held the family of the pioneer Mero, and after reaching San Francisco he established himself in business as a harness-maker and carriage trimmer, with a shop at the corner of Market and Fifth streets. His desire was always to possess a farm, and in 1870 he purchased a property in Foss Valley, Napa county, and established his family thereon, remaining in San Francisco himself for two years longer, and, with the profits of his business there, developing and improving the farm. Here he remained until in 1877 he removed to Napa City, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-four years. His wife survived him for a few years, and died at the age of seventy-two.

There were six children in the family of Alex Mero, all of whom are living, the youngest being Charles William, present resident of Fort Bragg. He passed the early years of his boyhood in San Francisco, attending the Lincoln grammar school until he was nine years old, when the family moved onto the farm in Foss Valley. Here until he was fifteen the lad was without educational advantages of any sort, and devoted his time to work on the farm. At the age of fifteen he returned to San Francisco and attended the Spring Valley grammar school until he had completed the course, after which he acted as assistant to Prof. Anderson, the principal, for fifteen months, and studied the higher branches under his direction. At that time he returned to Napa City and entered the employ of the State Hospital located there, where he remained until his marriage to Miss Kathleen Callahan, a native of Australia.

Following his marriage Mr. Mero engaged for a time in the grocery and feed business in Napa City, and later went to Washington, where he was head warden of the Washington State Hospital for the Insane at Steilacoom for two and a half years. On his return to Napa he was elected city marshal, serving for three years. In 1891 he assumed charge of the receiving ward of the Mendocino State Hospital at Ukiah, at the time of its opening, receiving the first patient to be admitted. He remained here for more than six years, but finally desiring a change, he severed his connection with the hospital, and in July, 1900, located at Fort Bragg, where he has since resided with his family. Here he started the Fort Bragg Steam Laundry, in connection with Mr. Jones, and is still in charge. They own the building and the plant is the largest of its kind in Mendocino county. Mr. Mero, however, has never confined himself to one line of business but has always been more or less interested in real estate, and especially in timber claims. He located valuable claims on Eel river, but later sold them, and has since bought and sold considerable property of a similar nature. Since coming to Fort Bragg he has been prominent in all local matters and in 1912 was elected a city trustee. As

such he has been able to serve the municipality very ably, and is particularly noted for his interest in and warm support of all progressive measures, and all plans for the betterment of the community. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mero are well known to a large circle of friends, and their position in Fort Bragg would be hard to fill. Their home has been, in days gone by, filled with the happy laughter of children, but all but one have now gone from the parent nest. These children numbered seven, all but one of whom are still living, although scattered. Florence is now Mrs. Richmond of San Francisco; Verona is now Mrs. Ed. Dixon of Folsom, while Kathleen is Mrs. George Preston and Loretta is Mrs. Howard Merritt, both with homes at Fairbanks, Alaska. The youngest daughter, Miss Elvira, still resides with her parents in Fort Bragg, and is a popular member of the younger social set.

Another point of interest for both Mr. and Mrs. Mero is the fraternal life of Fort Bragg, in which they are both prominent and popular. Mr. Mero is a member of the Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and has the honor of being the first man to be made a Master Mason in this lodge. He is a member of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 646, B. P. O. E., Fort Bragg Lodge No. 24, K. P., and of the Woodmen of the World. He was captain of the local company of the uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, while they were in existence, and was also a member of the fire department until he was elected a city trustee. While in Napa he was the assistant chief of the fire department. Mr. and Mrs. Mero are both members of the Sapphire Chapter No. 230, O. E. S., Fort Bragg.

HARRY D. LA MOTTE.—The elements of adventure and romance which glorify the hardships of pioneer life in California to readers of history as well as fiction have been very real to Harry La Motte. He has been permitted to bear more than the average share in opening up this state and the great northwest to civilization, and in his later years did equal service for the southwest. Danger and privation have been his to face and endure, but the splendor of the achievements in which he has had part would be ample compensation for bodily suffering and the hazards beyond which the explorer in any field looks to behold his object. Mr. La Motte had a heritage of fearlessness and courage from his French Huguenot ancestors. His great-grandfather, Jean Henri de la Motte, was a refugee to Holland in the days of persecution, coming thence to Maryland, in the new world. His brother, Admiral De La Motte Pecat, was the first officer ever to salute the American flag in a foreign port, saluting the Stars and Stripes flying from Paul Jones's Bonhomme Richard as she sailed into the port of Cherbourg, France. (See Life of John Paul Jones.)

Daniel La Motte, the father of Harry D., was born in Baltimore, Md., and had a long career as a cotton manufacturer, spending the last fifty years of his life in that business. His family consisted of thirteen children, of whom we have the following record: Margaretta married Alfred Du Pont, head of the Du Pont powder works at Brandywine, Del.; Ferdinand, who is deceased, was in partnership with his father in the manufacture of cotton; Mary, Mrs. Hounsfield, died in Wilmington, Del.; Eleanora was the wife of the late Edwin Gilpin, who served as chief justice of Delaware; Daniel, deceased, was also in business with his father as a cotton manufacturer; Robert S. is more fully mentioned later; Eugenia died when seventeen years old; William, who was secretary and treasurer of the Farmers' Insurance Company, of Wilmington, Del., died unmarried in the fall of 1912; Anna died unmarried; Harry D. is

specially mentioned later; Alfred V. is engaged in fish hatching at Ukiah, Cal.; Charles Eugene served in the Union army throughout the Civil war, becoming a general, and died unmarried; Francis died of scarlet fever when ten years old. Of the seven sons who reached maturity five served in the Civil war, all but Harry and Alfred, and one of the family treasures is a letter to their mother from Abraham Lincoln, in special recognition of the services her sons rendered their country. The little state of Delaware had the first men in the field when the Rebellion broke out, and it was the prompt action of Robert S. La Motte which helped to hold Delaware in the Union when the crisis came. In anticipation of the war he had organized the Bell & Everett Rangers to stand by the government if necessary. The day before the special session of the legislature called by the governor to declare Delaware out of the Union, James A. Bayard stopped at the house of Judge Gilpin and told him of the action taken by the state executive, and the Judge sent the message: "Tell the governor if he attempts it I will hang him." Robert S. La Motte lost no time assuring himself of the loyalty of his men, became colonel of the First Delaware Infantry without waiting for authority, and exerted sufficient influence to save the day and commit the state to the Union cause. He subsequently became colonel of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, the regiment General Sherman was commanding at the outbreak of the Civil war.

Harry D. La Motte was born in Delaware county, Pa., September 6, 1831, and during most of his boyhood was instructed under private tutors, the family home being out in the country. However, he attended private school in Philadelphia for a time. He was only a youth of eighteen when he came to California in 1849. After a short stay in San Francisco he was lured to the placer mining district on the Trinity river by the extravagant reports of its possibilities, and in the spring of 1850 joined his brother Robert in an expedition up the coast. Chartering the steamer *Laura Virginia*, under Capt. Douglas Ottinger and Mates Seneckson and Buhne, they loaded it with provisions and started out to find the mouth of the Trinity river, a quest made also by nineteen more vessels. Proceeding as far up as Trinidad, where they arrived April 10th, some of the party then came back southward under the leadership of Robert S. La Motte, and found the body of water since known as Humboldt bay, which name was proposed by La Motte in honor of Baron von Humboldt, for his great scientific services to the world. Meantime Harry D. La Motte continued north with a party up to Crescent City, under Capt. Numa Duperu, on the schooner *Arcadia* of the revenue service. On the trip five men were drowned by the capsizing of a boat, and after burying their companions the rest proceeded northward as far as the Klamath river, which was identified by one of their number, Captain Thayer, an old sealer. Finding no other river they retraced their way to Trinidad, and on April 15th entered Humboldt bay, where the provisions were unloaded and the party disembarked for the enterprise it had set out upon. Eureka, in that vicinity, was named by Capt. Charles Thompson, who owned the schooner *Eclipse*, out from Baltimore.

The hardy men cut a trail to the Trinity river, and Harry La Motte remained in the Humboldt bay country for two years. With three comrades he built the first house on the bay (immortalized by Joaquin Miller in "The Lost Cabin"), where elk, deer and wild ducks were plentiful in that time of primeval conditions. During his stay there he worked considerably at wood

chopping. Returning to San Francisco in 1852, he soon went up to Sonoma county and engaged in farming, between Petaluma and Bodega, on the Blucher ranch, remaining there for a period of twelve years.

In 1850 Mr. La Motte became a member of the old California Guard, the first military company in the state, and is proud of his connection with this earliest body of citizen soldiery on the Pacific coast, the names of many of whose members are perpetuated in San Francisco in her street nomenclature. Thus Post street was named after Corporal Gabriel Post; Howard street after Capt. W. D. M. Howard, who was the first captain of the guard and later the first president of the Society of California Pioneers; Bryant street after Edwin Bryant, from Louisville, Ky., a literary man, author of "What I Saw in California," who came across the plains in 1846; Brannon street after Samuel Brannon; Folsom street after Capt. L. J. Folsom; Larkin street after Thomas O. Larkin, who came to California in 1828; Bluxom street after Capt. Isaac Bluxom.

Subsequently Mr. La Motte joined the City Guard, and was a member of the vigilance committee in whose operations the City Guard had an important part. When John S. Ellis was elected sheriff of San Francisco county in 1860 (succeeding Charles Doane, who had been elected as candidate of the People's party), Harry D. La Motte was sent for and appointed deputy and he continued to serve under four successive sheriffs, Ellis, Henry L. Davis, P. J. White and James Adams, the last four years of the time as under-sheriff.

When he returned to business pursuits after his official experience, H. D. La Motte went with General Beale on the vast Tejon ranches, taking charge of the sheep department, in which capacity he had the care of ninety thousand head, on the Tejon, Castec Los Alamos and Lievre ranches. He was thus occupied until 1878. Returning to San Francisco he was engaged for some time looking after the Horace Hawes estate, and next took a position with the Southern Pacific Railway Company, in the legal department. He acted as right-of-way agent for the company, and as such secured the right-of-way for great stretches of the Southern Pacific and Mexican Central railways—from Los Angeles to San Antonio, Texas; from Saugus to Santa Barbara; from San Francisco to Santa Barbara on the coast; from Santa Rosa to Carquinez; from Los Angeles to the Soldiers' Home road. His most notable industrial achievements are compassed within these years. His wonderful executive ability and skill in construction work were highly valued, and time has proved the real worth of the feats he accomplished in carrying out what to him seemed the mere responsibilities of his position. His life during this period was as rich in adventure as ever, and many narrow escapes might be recorded in the history of those years. After leaving this service, some twenty years ago, he continued to live in San Francisco for three or four years, partially employed by the Southern Pacific Company. Some seventeen years ago he came to Lake county, making his home at Lower Lake for about three years and since at Lakeport. Since settling there he has lived practically retired, though by no means inactive. Local interests have provided interest and a field for his restless mentality, and he has given the town the benefit of his large experience and capacity for handling affairs. He was a member of the board of town trustees of Lakeport for seven years, and chairman of that body four years. He is a member of the California Pioneers' Association, one

of the celebrated figures which that organization has taken pride in enrolling.

In 1861 H. D. La Motte was married, at the Yount Adobe (the first house in Napa valley, built in 1828), to Miss Catherine Clayton, sister of William J. Clayton, of Lower Lake, and daughter of Capt. George C. Clayton, an old East India sea captain, who began his career as a mariner while serving in the British navy, and later was in the British East India service, running trading vessels from Calcutta to Liverpool. He was an officer on the transport which took Napoleon from France to St. Helena. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. La Motte: Robert Smith, who is engaged in the Crocker Bank; Eugenia, wife of William Andrew Riddell, of Alameda, Cal.; Harry C., a retired navy officer, a carriage painter by occupation, now living at Lakeport, Cal.; Emily, wife of Cullen K. Sturdyvant, of Seattle, Wash.; William, who died when two years old; and Anna, wife of George H. Neal, of Lakeport.

CHARLES RAUDIO.—Among the men who have made a success of agriculture and market gardening we find Charles Raudio, a very enterprising and useful citizen. He was born in Kokola, Sweden, December 3, 1862. Two years later his father, Anders Raudio, removed from Sweden to Vatsó, Norway, where he engaged in cod fishing, his family joining him in 1869, and he and his estimable wife still continue to make Vatsó their home. Charles Raudio was the third oldest child of a family of thirteen children and from the age of six years was brought up in Norway, where he received a good education in the local schools. From a little lad he had helped his father fishing and by the time he had completed the public school at fourteen he had also mastered sailing and fishing and at that age took charge of a boat of his own and continued in the cod-fishing industry until 1888. Reading and hearing of the larger opportunities in the United States and particularly California, induced him to come to the far west, so in the above year he made his way to San Francisco and thence came immediately to Little River, Mendocino county. On his arrival he found employment at tie making, which he followed for two years. In 1890 his wife and three children joined him, the brave woman having made the long and tedious journey alone with her little ones. In 1890 Mr. Raudio entered the employ of the Caspar Lumber Company at felling timber and as a carpenter. Thus he continued for them until 1904, when he quit their employ to engage in farming. Purchasing thirty acres on the Noyo river one and one-half miles from Fort Bragg, he located on it with his family. It is rich bottom land and splendid soil and he has met with much success raising vegetables and potatoes for the Fort Bragg market and he has also set out an orchard of fruit trees. He has installed an irrigation system by building a dam in a gulch fed by strong springs, and he has a reservoir with a capacity of thirty thousand gallons which furnishes him ample water for irrigation. The water for domestic use is obtained from a large spring near his commodious and comfortable residence.

The marriage of Mr. Raudio occurred at Vatsó, Norway, uniting him with Miss Maria Kuoppela, a native of that place and a woman of refinement and a strong character who has been an able helpmate to her husband in his acquirement of a competence. To them were born thirteen children, of whom two died in infancy. Of the others we mention the following: Sigrid H., the wife of Ed Hendricksen, died leaving four children; Hjalmar and Charles both reside in Fort Bragg; Sophia, Mrs. Albright, resides in Inglenook; the

next in order are Ida and Hilda; Fred was accidentally drowned in the Noyo at the age of eleven years; the next children are Annie and Mabel; Charlotte L. died when four years old; and Isaac completes the family. Mr. Raudio is a member of the Kalevala Brotherhood, of which he is president. The family are members of the Lutheran Church of Fort Bragg, and Mr. Raudio is a member of the board of trustees.

AUGUST GAMBERG.—In 1875 August Gamberg came to California, landing at the mouth of the Noyo river, Mendocino county, April 25 of that year. He was born in Kemi, Oulunlaani, Finland, August 24, 1850. There were no public schools in that section at the time he was a youth and he was taught by his parents to read and do sums at home. By continued reading and self-study he has become a well informed man. From a boy he learned farming as it was done in his native country, but he could see little opportunity in his surroundings and so determined to try his fortune in the land of the Stars and Stripes, of which he had heard and read much. In 1871 we find him in Minneapolis, Minn., in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. After remaining with the company for two years he removed to Calumet, Mich., being employed in the woods until 1875, when he came to the Noyo river, Mendocino county, and entered the employ of McPherson & Weatherbee at logging until Mr. McPherson died in 1878. In that year he began making ties on contract, a business he followed for many years. Meantime, in 1882, he took a preemption of one hundred and sixty acres on the Noyo river, proving up on it in due time and making ties of suitable timber until 1887, when he sold the tract. In 1896 he purchased thirty-five acres on the Noyo, two miles from Fort Bragg. Twenty-one acres of the place was rich bottom land, where for many years he raised large crops of potatoes and vegetables which he sold at a good profit. In 1903 he sold the ranch and built a residence in the same vicinity in which he resided until 1906, then moving to his present residence on the corner of Redwood and Whipple avenues, Fort Bragg, a place he had owned since 1893. Since he sold his ranch he has been working at the carpenter's trade.

Mrs. Gamberg was in maidenhood Maria Elisa Anderson, her marriage to Mr. Gamberg occurring in Fort Bragg March 30, 1899. Like her husband a native of Finland, she came to Calumet, Mich., in 1870, where she was first married to Henry Hendrickson, a miner. They came to Mendocino county in 1875, and there Mr. Hendrickson died on his farm near Albion. By her first marriage Mrs. Gamberg has three children, as follows: Albert, Edward and Henry. Mr. Gamberg is a member of the Kalevala Brotherhood and is a staunch Republican. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, to which as well as other worthy enterprises, they are liberal contributors.

JOHN EDWARD HANSON.—For more than thirty-eight years John Edward Hanson has been a resident of the vicinity of Caspar, Mendocino county, and has aided materially in the development of the natural resources of the county. He was born in Uddevalla Bohuslau, Sweden, July 27, 1853, growing up on his parents' farm and receiving a good education in the local schools. In 1873 he came to Boston, Mass., where he was employed on the farms near that city until 1876, when he came to Caspar, Mendocino county, where a brother, Andrew, had preceded him two years. Having nothing to start with, he availed himself of the opportunity of working for the Caspar Lumber Co., continuing steadily with them until 1888, when he purchased his present ranch of one hundred and seventy-five acres adjoining Caspar on the

south, extending along the Pacific ocean. He has worked diligently and has brought it to a high state of cultivation and is raising large crops of hay, potatoes and vegetables for the market, while he is also engaged in general stock raising.

In Caspar Mr. Hanson was united in marriage with Miss Emma C. Olson, who was also a native of Sweden, and they have four children living. The oldest and youngest, Arthur Herbert, and Oscar Edwin, make the ranch their home, while Walter Unor is engaged in the butcher business at Ferndale and Hilma Torinda, Mrs. Below, resides in Caspar. Mr. Hanson is an active member of the Odd Fellows Lodge in Mendocino, is a very consistent member of the Presbyterian Church in the same place and politically espouses the principles of the Republican party.

MILTON WAMBOLD.—Although various lines of work have engaged the attention of Milton Wambold from time to time, it is as a well driller that he is best known throughout Lake county. For the handling of the heavy machinery used in the drilling of artesian wells his large physique and tremendous strength admirably qualify him and for more than one-quarter of a century he has carried on the business in this section of the state, owning for his special use three drilling rigs and one boring rig with modern attachments. He is an authority on the geological formation of Lake county to the depth required in securing an artesian flow and it is his belief that oil exists here in perhaps paying quantities. In fact, as proof of his faith in the presence of oil, as much as twenty-five years ago he brought in the celebrated Kelseyville fuel gas well at a depth of one hundred and fifty-seven feet, while at later periods he discovered oil strata in other wells. All of the artesian wells in Scott's valley have been drilled by him and, at a depth of not more than ninety-feet, he has found the best of flowing water, free from all minerals and about sixty degrees in temperature. The artesian well for the city of Lakeport he dug and cemented seven feet in diameter, so that the town now has an abundance of the best of water for domestic and other purposes.

Born at West Granville, Waukesha county, Wis., August 3, 1856, Milton Wambold is a son of Harvey and Mary (Barndt) Wambold, natives of Pennsylvania and of German ancestry. For many years the father, who was a millwright and practical flour-miller, had charge of one of the finest mills in Milwaukee, but later he removed to Eagle, Waukesha county, Wis., and there his death occurred at the age of eighty-six. The widowed mother is still living, at the age of eighty-three (1914), and makes her home at Eagle, Waukesha county. Of her five children the first and third, Henry and Milton, are residents of California; the youngest, Charles, died at seventeen years of age. The only daughter, Josie, is the widow of Samuel Gale, a farmer of Waukesha county for years prior to his death. The youngest living son, Leander, a miller by trade, is now proprietor of a large flouring mill at Eagle, Waukesha county.

When eighteen years of age Milton Wambold came to California in 1874 and settled immediately at Blue Lakes, where he and his elder brother, Henry, became interested in truck gardening, being the first to develop extensive market gardens in the Upper Lake region of Lake county, and being also the first to exploit the possibilities of the white string bean in this section of the country. For twelve years Wilton Wambold made a specialty of raising vegetables, but since then he has devoted his attention largely to the drilling of wells, although he still owns a garden tract of six and one-half acres west

of Lakeport as well as an improved farm of eighty acres at Blue Lakes. In 1879 he married Miss Dollie Graham, a native of Solano county, this state, and a daughter of E. A. Graham, a California pioneer now living in Oregon. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Wambold erected a comfortable residence in Lakeport, where he owns six lots in one body, thus having the advantage of ample grounds adjacent to his home. His family consists of six living children, one son, Clark, having died at eighteen years of age. The eldest, Myrtle, is the wife of Conrad Shortridge, who conducts an automobile agency and garage at McKittrick, Kern county. The second, Harvey, a government employe, is now engaged as guard at San Quentin. The third, Ralph, is a clerk in the Monroe grocery at Lakeport. The three youngest, Henry, Edward and Evelyn, are attending the schools of Lakeport. In politics Mr. Wambold is found arrayed as an uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the Republican party stands sponsor, but he has manifested no desire for the honors of public office, although consenting to serve as a member of the board of city trustees. In religion he is of the Presbyterian faith. Loyal to civic duties, zealous in the various departments of church work, faithful in business and true in friendship, he holds a place of prominence in the citizenship of Lakeport and is a factor in the development of the resources of Lake county.

THOMAS HENRY BEGGS.—A native of Canada, Thomas Henry Beggs was born in Perth county, Ontario, October 6, 1870. His father, James Beggs, was born in the north of Ireland, but established himself as a farmer in Perth county, Canada, where he reared a family. Thomas Henry spent his boyhood on the Perth county farm and attended the local schools. In 1885 he came to Mendocino county, Cal., and was first employed on the farm for Mr. Keeser, then worked in a saw mill at Glen Blair.

Mr. Beggs then learned the butcher business in the Fort Bragg market of Jefferson & Dixon, and continued in their employ for seven years. For two years he engaged in the butcher business in Cotati, Sonoma county, when he came to Mendocino City and entered the employ of Robert McArthur. Six months later he bought out his butcher business and afterwards moved it to the company building, a more central location. He has improved it with a refrigerator and cold storage plant and aside from his extensive butcher business he is engaged in the manufacture and retailing of ice.

Mr. Beggs was married in Mendocino, being united with Miss Florence Jarvis, a native of Maine and an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally is a member of Stella Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F., and locally is very enterprising and public spirited and one who can always be depended on to help out in all worthy enterprises.

DOMINICO ROSSOTTI.—A resident of California for twenty-two years Dominico Rossotti was born July 18, 1872, in Lombardy, Italy, where he spent his first nineteen years on the farm and attended the common schools. In 1892 he came to California, arriving in Santa Barbara a stranger in a strange land. He worked on a dairy farm for five years and then came north to Duncan's mills, Sonoma county, but one year later came to near Gualala and worked on a dairy farm in northern Sonoma county. In 1900 he began working in a dairy near Point Arena and after one year purchased a hotel in Greenwood and for many years was proprietor of the Roma Hotel. Although he still owns it, he leases it in order to engage in the dairy business one and one-half miles north of Greenwood, where he has a dairy of twenty-five cows,

retailing the milk to his patrons in Greenwood. He also owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-seven acres on the coast road about one and one-fourth miles north of Navarro where he is also operating a dairy. In addition to dairying he is also engaged in raising goats.

The marriage of Mr. Rossotti occurred in Santa Rosa January 29, 1901, being united with Mrs. Rosa (Guenza) Martinetti, born in St. Rocco de Premia, Province de Novara, Italy, where she was first married to Gabriele Martinetti, who died in that country. In 1897 she brought her two children to California and resided here until her marriage to Mr. Rossotti. The children by her first union are Gabriele, who is one of the proprietors of the Roma Hotel in Greenwood, and Julius, who died at five years of age. Mr. Rossotti is well and favorably known on the Mendocino coast, being a member of the Druids, and politically is a straight out Republican.

PETER C. SMITH.—A native of Denmark, Peter C. Smith there learned the blacksmith's trade. When nineteen years of age he came to California and worked at his trade until he established himself in business at Cuffey's Cove, when it was a thriving town. January 22, 1882, he married Catherine McManus, who was born on Dry creek, now known as Whitehall, Mendocino county. She was the daughter of Bartholomew and Catherine (Kenny) McManus, both natives of Ireland, who were married in New York City. In 1854 they came via Panama to San Francisco and located on Dry creek, now Whitehall Station, and in 1859 they located on the ranch that Mrs. Smith now owns. Here the father died in 1893 and the mother in 1896. Mrs. Smith's uncle on her maternal side, James Kenny, was an early settler of Cuffey's Cove, where he built a landing and wharf and was practically the founder of Cuffey's Cove. He now resides in San Francisco.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bartholomew McManus were born five children, four of whom are living, Mrs. Smith being the second oldest. She received her education in Cuffey's Cove district and Notre Dame convent, San Jose, thereafter remaining at home until her marriage. In the settlement of her father's estate she became possessor of the old home and she and Mr. Smith have given of their time and best efforts to build it up to a high state of cultivation. It is devoted to raising potatoes, wheat, barley, oats, peas, corn, and carrots and Mr. Smith is also engaged in the dairy business, besides raising hogs, sheep and poultry. The buildings are large, well built and substantial. The Smith ranch contains one hundred and sixty acres about three miles north of Greenwood on the coast road.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born nine children: Catherine, a nurse in San Francisco; Annie, Mrs. Isaac Crow, of Crow's Landing; James, a merchant in San Francisco; William, a machinist in that city; Alice, a nurse in San Francisco; George, deceased; Walter, Mary, and John, the last three residing at home. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well and favorably known for their many kind deeds. The family are members of the Catholic church at Greenwood.

GEORGE F. STEWART.—Descended from Scotch forebears, George F. Stewart is a native of the state of Alabama, born in June, 1869, the son of John and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Stewart, who trace their lineage back through colonial days to Scotland. He removed with his parents to Bridgeport, Tenn., and in 1876 came to San Luis Obispo, Cal., where he resided on a ranch and attended the public schools until eighteen years of age. He was then apprenticed at the blacksmith's trade in Paso Robles and continued at

that place for five years. In 1892 he engaged in mining in Yuba county, afterwards in Plumas and Sierra counties, until 1898, when he started on the rush to Klondyke. Through one winter he followed packing over the Chilcoot pass. Later he and a partner bought out Archie Burns' outfit and continued the business. They built a four horse whim and ran the horsepower hoist over the steep Chilcoot pass in 1898-99, and followed mining in the frozen north until 1900. In that year Mr. Stewart returned to California and located at Westport, Mendocino county. May 2, 1900, he opened a blacksmith shop which he ran for five years and after selling it bought a ranch in the Round Valley district and engaged in ranching and sawmilling, the firm name being Zeck & Stewart. A year later, however, he sold his interest and returned to Westport, being employed at building mills and blacksmithing. He helped build the Hardy creek mill. In 1912 he repurchased his old blacksmith shop in Westport, since which time he has done a large business in his line, as well as looking after two small ranches he owns a little out of Westport.

It was in Ukiah that Mr. Stewart married Miss Martha Oliver Dunn, a native daughter of San Francisco. Her father was a native of England and came to California in early days. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have two children, George William and Dorris Victoria. Fraternaly he is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Paso Robles.

FRANK KELSEY HALL was born on the Atlantic ocean January 12, 1855, the vessel carrying the "Union Jack." He was the son of Fred W. and Nora (Kelsey) Hall, who immigrated from County Antrim to Napoleon, Jackson county, Mich. The mother died before the Civil war and at the opening of that conflict the father volunteered his services and was enlisted in the Twenty-third Michigan Regiment of Engineers. While on the skirmish line he was wounded by a sharpshooter and died eight days later, May 8, 1862. Of the three children, Frank was the second oldest and was bound out to work his own way. Until fourteen he worked on the farm, attending winter school, and after that it was all work. He spent the winter of 1875-76 in Iowa, then returned to Michigan and in 1877 he followed railroading in Kansas City, Mo. Returning to Michigan he was employed on the Michigan Central Railroad and rose to the position of engineer. He continued to run an engine until his health failed, when he came to California in 1883. The first two years were spent in San Mateo, but in 1885 he came to Rockport, Mendocino county. His first six days work was with pick and shovel at the rate of \$30 per month, after which he obtained a place running a jack screw at \$45 a month, which he continued through the winter. The next eighteen months were spent assisting with a bull team and during this time he had regained his health and strength. He then became foreman of logging camps at Usal, a position which he filled for eight years. In 1895 he purchased a farm near Fort Bragg, but after a year removed to Greenwood and entered the employ of the L. E. White Lumber Company, building the road for them on Elk creek. Continuing with the company he became mill foreman, a position he held for six and a half years, then was foreman of the woods until August, 1906, when he resigned and removed to Seattle, there engaging in the mercantile business for two and a half years. However, it was not to his liking, so he obtained a position as first class machinist at the Mare Island navy yard, but a year later we find him in Mono county as superintendent of mill and woods for the Bodie Lumber Company.

In September, 1909, Mr. Hall resigned and returned to Mendocino county, and became mill superintendent at Caspar, a position he held for thirty-nine months, when he resigned to accept the place of manager for the L. E. White Lumber Company at Greenwood, which has since occupied all of his time.

In Oakland occurred the marriage of Mr. Hall with Ida J. Young, a native of Chicago, Ill. Both are adherents of the Christian Science faith, their membership being in Oakland. They are well and favorably known on the Mendocino coast. Mr. Hall is a member of the following Masonic bodies: Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M.; Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M.; Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T.; and is also a member of the Hoo Hoos. In his political views he is strongly in favor of Republican principles.

CHARLES GALLETTI.—Among the men who have come to Mendocino county from sunny Italy and become successful business men is Charles Galletti, who came to Point Arena in 1893. He was born in Lugano, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, December 8, 1872. His father, Henry Galletti, was a mason and builder, so Charles worked with him about three years after he had completed his studies in the local schools. In 1891 he came to California and for two years was employed on a dairy in Monterey county. From there he came to Point Arena and was employed in a dairy, for five years not losing a day from his work. He then rented a ranch in Point Arena and with his savings bought milk cows and ran a dairy until 1903, when he rented a ranch of three hundred acres on Alder creek near Manchester. This dairy he still operates and he is milking from forty to sixty cows. Lately he also rented the Frost ranch a mile south of Point Arena, where he owns a dairy of forty cows. Each place is equipped with a separator operated by steam power and the cream is sold to the creameries at Point Arena and Manchester. In 1913 he engaged in the hotel business in Point Arena in partnership with A. O. Stornetta, as proprietors of the Italian Hotel. In 1914 they purchased a property on Main street which has been remodeled into business property and a hotel which they have named the Swiss-American Hotel. Since 1913 they have also engaged in the butcher business as proprietors of the Point Arena market.

In Ukiah occurred the marriage of Mr. Galletti to Miss Carrie Stornetta, who was born at Manchester, this county, the daughter of A. Stornetta, a prominent old settler who is represented elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Galletti have four children: Henry, Clarence, Leo, and Baby. Fraternally he is a past officer in the Druids and also a member of the Eagles.

DENNIE A. BRUSH.—A native of Mendocino county, Dennie A. Brush was born December 22, 1874, on the old Nelson Brush homestead in Round Valley, which he now owns and where he is engaged in the stock business. His father, Nelson Brush, was born on the shores of Lake Champlain, in Chesterfield, Essex county, N. Y., March 28, 1836. For a time he followed school teaching and afterwards became a contractor and builder. He was married in Herodstown, N. Y., to Amelia Reynolds, a native of Vermont. In the fall of 1863 they removed to Lena, Ill., and in the spring of 1864 started across the plains with prairie schooner and mule teams. Arriving in California they spent the winter of 1864-65 in Red Bluff, then came to Round Valley, where Mr. Brush located a homestead and followed the building business until he reached advanced years. He and his wife now live retired on the old home. They were the parents of four children, Seymour, Robert N., Caleb W., and Dennie, all living in Round Valley.

Dennie Brush was educated in the local schools of Eel River district. Having been reared to farming and stock-raising from a boy it was but natural he should select it as his life occupation. He became associated with his father and brothers Robert and Caleb in the stock business and ran their cattle on the north fork of Eel river until 1909, when they divided up the business and dissolved the partnership, Dennie taking as his share the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres where he continues farming and stock raising. He makes a specialty of raising cattle and hogs, his brand being N B joined together.

Mr. Brush was married near Covelo October 30, 1907, being united with Miss Lottie Hurt, who was born at Covelo the daughter of Charles H. Hurt, who is a pioneer of California and represented elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Dennie Brush have been born three children, Vernon, Nelson, and Arnet. Mr. Brush takes part in advancing movement for the betterment of the citizens of the valley and in his political views is decidedly Republican.

MRS. AMANDA McCABE, TONEY.—A native of Lake county, Amanda McCabe Toney was born near Kelseyville, the daughter of Philip and Lucinda (McCutchin) McCabe, born in Jefferson and Lafayette counties, Mo., respectively. On the paternal side she is of Irish and on the maternal side of Scotch descent. Her father was a farmer in Missouri until 1854, when with his wife and four children he crossed the plains, coming overland with oxen and wagons. Their route was by the Santa Fe trail to Los Angeles, thence to the mines, where he sought the elusive gold for some time, but soon decided on farming and located a claim near Kelseyville. There he engaged in farming and cattle raising, and there his wife died, while his demise occurred at Upper Lake, December 23, 1913.

Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Toney is the second youngest and from the age of six years she was reared in Scotts Valley where she received her education in the public schools. In 1875 she removed with her father to Little Lake valley, Mendocino county, where she was married December 5, 1878, to William Edward Toney, who was born at Lagrange, Fayette county, Tex., December 4, 1848. When a lad he crossed the plains with his parents, Seth and Adeline (Cox) Toney, in 1854, coming through in the same train as the McCabes, his father being the captain of the train.

W. E. Toney was reared in Long and Little Lake valleys and took up farming one mile east of Willits. After selling the ranch and spending two years in the San Joaquin valley he returned to Mendocino county and engaged in stock raising in Eden valley. In 1903 he purchased eighty acres about two and one-half miles east of Covelo which he cleared of brush and improved for raising grain. He also started to raise alfalfa, but he died May 28, 1908, in his fifty-eighth year. Since her husband's death Mrs. Toney has continued farming and seeing the value of alfalfa has continued sowing until she now has half of the place in alfalfa. She is also engaged in the dairy business and has now a splendid herd of Jerseys. She is a stockholder in the local creamery, it having been demonstrated that it is the most valuable asset in the valley. Mrs. Toney is the mother of two children. Gertrude became the wife of William Crockett and died at Orr's Springs July 6, 1909, leaving two children, Eleanore and Russell, who make their home with Mrs. Toney. Bertha was the wife of John E. Hollingsworth and died at Willits

April 2, 1909, leaving one daughter, Elva Ilona, who also lives with her grandmother. Politically Mrs. Toney is a Democrat while in religion she is a Methodist.

RUSH MORGAN ANDERSON.—About a half a mile north of Covelo lies one of the neatest, best kept and most productive ranches, for its size, of any in Round valley, a transformation made in a few years from a place covered with brush, all having to be cleared, grubbed, leveled, and tilled. This all necessitated the incessant application of the energies and ability of the owner, Rush Morgan Anderson, who wrought this transformation in a few short years. It is now all under cultivation to growing crops of alfalfa, clover, and rye grass and a pear orchard, making the most beautiful and restful place in the valley.

Mr. Anderson was born in Bellaire, Ohio, March 23, 1862, the son of John Sample and Susan Anderson, farmers there until 1864, when they removed to Independence, Mo. There they again followed farming and spent the remainder of their days. Of their nine children seven are living, Rush M., being the fifth eldest in order of birth.

Mr. Anderson was brought up on the home farm in Missouri and early learned the rudiments of farming and received a thorough elementary education in the public schools of his district. As soon as he reached his majority he engaged in farming on his own account in the same vicinity until 1886. Determining to see something of the west he sold out and came to Butte City, Mont., being employed in smelters and mills until 1889. Then he again returned to the old home, resumed farming, and became the possessor of eighty acres in Howard county, Mo. He continued its operation until he sold the place in 1897 and removed to Hood River, Ore., and engaged in strawberry culture, shipping berries to Seattle as well as Denver, Colo., and Omaha, Neb. He was very successful and raised four hundred crates to the acre. After a few years he removed to Medford, Ore., where he purchased thirty-five acres, planting twelve acres to apple orchard and then leasing it. He went to Fallon, Nev., where he worked at the carpenter's trade until the big fire in San Francisco in April, 1906, when he made his way to the city of ruins and worked as a carpenter and builder for a year. During the summer of 1907, with a comrade, Steve Smith, outfitted with team and wagon, he traveled, looking for a location, driving through Marin, Sonoma, and Mendocino counties, coming down the grade from the San Hedron mountain into Round Valley. On first beholding Round Valley he was impressed with the sight and remarked: "That is the most beautiful valley I have ever seen." They proceeded on to Trinity county but in a month returned to Round Valley, where he has been content to remain, in the shadow of the tall mountains. The two rented the Eldred place for a year and then the Evelin place of seventy-four acres for a year, then dissolving partnership. Mr. Anderson purchased the present twenty acres, then a brush heap, which he has diligently improved until it has become a spot of beauty, and he follows general farming and raising horses. Aside from this he also engages in the building business in the valley.

It is due to such men as Mr. Anderson that Mendocino county is beginning to attract people from different parts of California as well as states farther east, by his demonstration of what can be accomplished by diligence and intensified farming. Mr. Anderson is enterprising and liberal and has always shown himself willing to give of his time and means to aid any move-

ment that has for its aim the improvement of the moral and social conditions of the citizens, and the upbuilding of the valley. Being of a generous nature he never allows an opportunity to pass without aiding those who have been less fortunate.

GEORGE MILTON BIGGAR.—Among representatives of pioneer families of Mendocino county is George Milton Biggar, a member of the mercantile firm of Long & Biggar of Covelo, who was born near Albion, Mendocino county, January 16, 1880, the son of William J. Biggar, who is represented on another page in this work. His early education was obtained in the public and high schools of his vicinity, after which he followed farming with his father near Navarro. Then he farmed at Napa for one year and for three years near Santa Rosa. He then came to Round Valley in 1903 and soon afterwards began clerking for Dave Rudee, with whom he remained eighteen months. Next he clerked for six years for George Bowers, whose business he then purchased, borrowing the amount necessary to pay for the stock of goods, and he continued general merchandising alone until January, 1910, when he took in Edward H. Long as a partner and continued the business under the firm name of Long & Biggar. At this time they doubled the stock of merchandise, carrying a line of all kinds of merchandise, and aside from their department store, they are dealers in agricultural implements, carriages, wagons and gas engines.

Mr. Biggar has built a comfortable bungalow in Covelo, where he resides with his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Louella Cary, born in Scio, Ore. The marriage ceremony occurred in Covelo June 22, 1910. Mrs. Biggar is a graduate of McMinnville College, Ore., and of Leland Stanford University. She was principal of the Covelo high schools for two years and is now at the head of the English and German classes. Fraternally Mr. Biggar was made a Mason in Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., and is the present Master. With his wife he is a member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S. He is also a member of Covelo Camp No. 635, W. O. W., and is filling the office of C. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Biggar are taking a very active part in improving the appearance of Covelo's streets and home surroundings. They built the first bungalow, put in the first septic sewer, and put in a well-kept lawn, thus establishing a precedent that others have since followed. In the social and moral uplift of the community as well as the commercial advancement they are ever ready to assist, and give freely of their time and means to projects that have for their aim the betterment and upbuilding of the community.

JOHN P. SMITH.—The distinction of being the first settler on the present site of Ukiah belongs to John P. Smith, a well-known citizen of Ukiah, and a California pioneer of 1852. From earliest recollections he had been familiar with the then frontier. Born in Hickman county, Tenn., June 20, 1827, he had accompanied his parents to Illinois in 1836 and had settled in Morgan county, at that time sparsely inhabited and with its great task of agricultural development scarcely begun. Schools were few and widely scattered. The boys of the period had few advantages. It was theirs to assist in the maintenance of the family and in the cultivation of the great prairie farms. With little thought of seeking a home elsewhere he plodded along in the dull routine of drudgery incident to the making of an undeveloped farm remunerative, but when news came of the discovery of gold in California the routine of existence was broken. His thoughts turned toward the then un-

known west. It was not, however, possible for him to leave Illinois for a few years, but finally, February 12, 1852, he and his young wife and children started for San Francisco via the Horn, landing in the harbor of the Golden Gate on the 14th of July following after a tedious and unexciting voyage. Accompanied by his family he proceeded to Sutter county and engaged in teaming and farming. Two years later he removed to Yuba county, but after a year tried his luck in Solano county as a dairyman, farmer and stock buyer.

September of 1857 found the Smith family in Mendocino county, where the father bought a claim of two hundred acres including the present site of Ukiah. Here he engaged in general farming for a few years, but in February of 1861 he sold the claim and removed to Point Arena, where he engaged in teaming until the fall of 1866. At that time he took up farm pursuits ten miles below Ukiah. Later he moved into town and carried on a livery business. Honored as a citizen and prominent in local affairs, he was chosen to serve as county supervisor for two terms. His marriage was solemnized March 4, 1849, and united him with Miss Mary A. Henderson, a native of Ohio, who accompanied him on the voyage around the Horn in a sailing vessel. They became the parents of the following named children: George R. and Sarah E., both deceased; Charles P.; John Henry, who was killed while performing his duties as sheriff; Mary J.; Emma E.; Martha C.; Howard B. and Helen (twins); Olive L.; Nellie M., and Minnie G.

FRED W. GARNER.—The Garner family has done much to bring Long valley, Lake county, into its present thriving condition from the agricultural standpoint, and Fred W. Garner, who lives on the famous Garner Stock Farm, the southern part of which he leases and operates on his own account, is a most creditable member of the wide-awake household to which he belongs. Thoroughly familiar from boyhood with every branch of ranch work successfully prosecuted in this locality, he is well able to carry on the valuable property where most of his life has been passed, and which has promise of reaching the high-water mark of development under his intelligent management. It is one of the largest and most beautiful places in the county, and the entire place, comprising two thousand acres, is now held by the Garners as a corporation, in which John R. Garner, father of Fred W. Garner, is the principal stockholder. John F. Garner, another son of John R. Garner, is treasurer.

John R. Garner, now living at Upper Lake, Lake county, is a native of Springfield, Mo., born in 1838, and came to California when a youth, making the journey by ox teams. In 1856 he settled in Napa valley among the early residents of that section, and there remained for over a quarter of a century, coming to Lake county in March, 1883. He was married in this state to Aramanta Roberts, who also came to California when young, and who died a year ago, at the age of sixty-six. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Garner, ten sons and two daughters, of whom Fred is sixth in order of birth, and the following survive at this time: Thomas, who lives at Ukiah, Mendocino county; Joseph, of Santa Rosa; John F., who conducts a five-thousand-acre ranch just south of Lower Lake; Louis, a resident of Arizona; Fred W., of whom we write; and Lloyd, Leland and Florence (Mrs. Woodson), all of Upper Lake. The Garner Stock Farm represents the original holdings of John R. Garner, and the corporation under whose supervision it is now conducted was organized some eighteen years ago.

Fred W. Garner was born March 25, 1876, near Oakville, Napa county, Cal., and was seven years old when he came with his parents to Long valley,

which has ever since been his home. The manner in which Mr. Garner looks after all the details of his work indicates that he finds interest and satisfaction in his various activities. He now holds under lease the southern part of the Garner Stock Farm, about half of all the lands leased by the corporation, and the excellent, thrifty condition of buildings, trees, orchards, stock and fields tells plainer than words that he is an effective worker, methodical, systematic, and able to handle the business as well as cultivation of this extensive tract to good advantage. In connection with his other lines, he is engaged in stock raising. He is the postmaster at Arabella, the post office being located in the commodious farmhouse on the ranch, and has a most efficient helpmate in his wife, whose assistance in the handling of the mail as well as in looking after all the other work on the ranch has proved invaluable.

Mr. Garner's marriage, which took place at Colusa December 25, 1904, was to Miss Grace Hurlburt, who was born and reared near Corning, Tehama county, Cal., attending grammar school there and later taking a course at the Chico normal school from which she was graduated in 1903. She had her first experience as a teacher in the Long valley district, in Lake county, where she was engaged for one term and then taught in the Cache Creek district for three terms, at the close of which occurred her marriage to Mr. Garner. Her parents, Randolph and Elizabeth (Bonham) Hurlburt, who were natives of Butte county, Cal., and Wisconsin, respectively, engaged in farming in Tehama county though now they are located near Colusa. Of their family of three children two are living, Mrs. Garner being the younger. Mr. and Mrs. Garner have two children, Worth and Merritt. Mrs. Garner has won many friends in her adopted home by her high Christian character and recognized worth, and her influence upon the social life of the community has been acquired by her modest and helpful efforts to be a real neighbor to all. Politically Mr. Garner is a stanch Republican and fraternally is a member of Lower Lake Parlor No. 159, N. S. G. W., and of Lower Lake Lodge No. 130, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Garner is a member of Laguna Parlor, N. D. G. W., as well as the Rebekahs and the Order of the Eastern Star.

OSCAR W. SHERWOOD, M. D.—One of the oldest practicing physicians in Mendocino county is Dr. O. W. Sherwood, of Westport, who was born in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., in 1862. His father, Charles Sherwood, was a farmer at Reynoldsville, where Oscar W. was reared and educated in the public schools. Afterwards he attended the Addison (Ill.) Academy. Choosing the profession of medicine, in 1882 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, where he was graduated in 1885 with the degree of M. D. After practicing a year at Downers Grove and a year in Chicago, in December, 1887, he came to California. His first location was in Perris, where he practiced medicine until May, 1889. Concluding to locate in Eureka, he made his way along the coast through Mendocino county and on arriving at Westport he found the liveliest town he had come across and so concluded to locate. The next day he became busy and he has had a growing and successful practice ever since. The work at times has been arduous, necessitating very long trips into the mountains, and in the winter time he was compelled to go horseback much of the time. He became interested in property here and is today one of the oldest and leading physicians in the county.

Dr. Sherwood was married at Fullersburg, Ill., being united with Carrie Belle Ford, a native of that place. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient

Order of United Workmen and the Modern Woodmen of America. In the line of his profession he is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations.

ALBERT F. MORRELL.—There is not another resident of Morgan valley at the present time who has been there as long as Albert F. Morrell, and he is one of the old-timers who came to California when the gold fever was still running high. In his varied life he has witnessed and suffered much of the fortune and misfortune that falls to the lot of the adventurer in new fields, for although he has been on his ranch in Morgan valley over forty years he had a diversified experience before settling there. He is now carrying on extensive agricultural operations, having eight hundred acres, much of which is under the plow, and he has been one of the faithful citizens of his section, having become well known there in the capacity of supervisor, which office he held for years, making a fine record. Mr. Morrell belongs to an old family which has been settled in this country from colonial days, the Morrills, as most of them spell the name, being a highly respected family in Maine and of honorable renown in other New England states. Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was a cousin of Albert F. Morrell's grandfather. It is a family tradition that seven Morrill brothers came to this country from England in pre-Revolutionary days, some settling at Augusta, Me., one in New Hampshire, and two in Waterville, Me. It is the branch of the family found at the latter place in which we are interested.

Jedediah Morrill, grandfather of Albert F. Morrell, lived and died at Waterville, Me., and followed business as a merchant to the end of his days. He was considered a man of wealth in his time, and his son Ephraim Morrill came into possession of a fine portion of his estate. Ephraim Morrill was born at Waterville, and passed all his days there, living to the good old age of seventy-eight years. He was married at that place to Achsah Clifford, who was of French descent, and like him lived and died in Maine, reaching the age of seventy-six. They reared a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, Albert F. being the second youngest.

Albert F. Morrell was the first of his branch of the family to use the "e" in spelling his name, making the change for convenience, to avoid possible confusion in case he neglected to dot the "i." He was born at Waterville, the home of his ancestors for several generations, on June 14, 1839, and was given good educational advantages as school standards went in those days. His youth was spent in assisting on his father's farm, and meantime he also acquired a most complete knowledge of lumbering and sawmilling, being employed at a waterpower sawmill in the immediate vicinity which had a box and match factory in connection. In the course of his work in the establishment he became an expert sawyer, an accomplishment which served him well in his subsequent career in the west. It was his father's wish that he become a farmer, but when he was a youth of eighteen he was seized with the California gold fever and he resolved to come to the Pacific coast. Making his way to New York City he sailed for Panama and crossing the Isthmus he took the "Moses Taylor" for San Francisco, landing in the spring of 1857. Going up to Placer county, this state, where his eldest brother, Bradbury, was engaged at work in the mines, he remained there, following mining, for a period of four or five years, but did not find the riches which drew him out here. Then he and his brother went into the sawmill business at Yankee Jims, in Placer county, and they succeeded in establishing a business of very

creditable proportions, buying out the interest of a Mr. Hollinshead, whose mill they rebuilt and remodeled thoroughly, at an expenditure of ten thousand dollars. Shortly afterward the mill took fire and burned down, a calamity which left Albert F. Morrell "dead broke." His brother, however, still had some money. Mr. Morrell then came to Lower Lake, Lake county, and for two years taught school, until he was in a position to begin business on his own account again. This he did at Owens River, Inyo county, becoming a member of a company which put in a sawmill there, at Big Pine. Indian troubles of a serious nature broke out there, the government finding it necessary to send soldiers into the region to quell the disturbance, and after two years at that location Mr. Morrell disposed of his holdings in the mill and in the stock business, in which he had also become interested. His next venture was in the Carson valley in Nevada, where he bought a sawmill which he operated for one year, following which he returned to California, his destination being Sacramento.

Not long after his return to California Mr. Morrell came back to Lake county, where he resumed school teaching for two years, at the end of that time taking a position in the saw and grist mill of the Spring Valley Water Company at Lower Lake, which he operated for them as foreman two years. In 1868 he came out to Morgan valley and settled on his present property, which is twenty-five miles from the Rumsey station (in Yolo county) on the Southern Pacific road. There are twenty-odd families living in this valley, all happily situated. Mr. Morrell's first purchase was made from a man named Jim Marion, and contained supposedly four hundred acres. Later he added to this by purchasing from the government, and bought out neighbors' interests until his holdings reached their present aggregate of eight hundred acres. Three hundred acres are under the plow, two-thirds of this being under cultivation, and his crops of alfalfa have proved very profitable. He also raises some fruit for the market, making a specialty of Bartlett pears and French prunes, having two acres of the latter. The largest pear trees in the state are on his ranch, and the family orchard also contains fine apple, plum and peach trees. He has grown Bartlett pears weighing a pound and a half and one particular tree has yielded as many as twenty-seven hundred marketable pears. Mr. Morrell also keeps considerable stock, from twenty to sixty head of cattle, twenty-one horses and colts, and from sixty to seventy hogs. As one of the prosperous farmers and landowners in the region his opinion on local conditions is sought and valued, and though he is known to be a conservative Republican, in a Democratic county, so strongly did he intrench himself in the confidence of his fellow-citizens that he has several times been elected to the office of supervisor, which he has filled altogether for fourteen years, four years of the time as chairman. He has also acted as school trustee, his experience as a teacher qualifying him especially for such service.

While he was living at Lower Lake Mr. Morrell was married, at Lakeport, October 9, 1867, to Miss Esther Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy, one of the pioneers of Long valley, who lived to be eighty-nine years old. Mr. Kennedy married Phoebe Robie, of Goffstown, N. H., who died when about fifty-three years old. Hiram Kennedy, of Long valley, and Almus Kennedy, who lives at Davis, Cal., are brothers of Mrs. Morrell. She was born September 16, 1839, at Ware, N. H., and her parents soon afterward

moved to Goffstown Center (now Grosvenor), that state. In 1865 Mrs. Morrell made the trip out to California alone, coming by way of Panama.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morrell: Lizzie Emma resides in Ukiah; Lucy Ella, twin sister of Lizzie Emma, died when three years old; Ellis S., engaged in farming in Morgan valley, married Maude Elwood, a native of Eldorado county, and has four children, Milo E., Dewey A., Juanita L., and Alta Frances; Flora E. lives at home with her parents; Gussie A. married Moss Hunt, of Lower Lake, and their three children are Albert, Della and Erma.

HENRY VAN WAMBOLD.—The lineage of the Wambold family is traced back through several generations to Hanover, Germany, whence the first of the name in America crossed the ocean to Pennsylvania and settled upon a farm in Bucks county. From that county, where he was born and reared, Harvey Wambold removed to Wisconsin while Milwaukee was yet a wilderness with little indication of future greatness as a metropolitan center. With the early development of that town he became familiar through long residence in one of its suburbs, where for years he acted as superintendent of a large flouring mill. eventually, however, removing to Waukesha county and settling at Eagle, where the twilight of his useful existence passed in retirement. After settling in Milwaukee he married Mary Barndt, who was born in Pennsylvania and is now, at the age of eighty-three, living at Eagle, Waukesha county. The parental family consisted of five children and the eldest of these was Henry, born at West Granville, Waukesha county, Wis., November 10, 1850, and trained during youth to a knowledge of the trade of miller. In all probability he would have chosen the mill as the scene of his life's activities had he been able to endure the dust, but the physical strain was such that he had to give up all thought of continuing at the business. At the age of eighteen he was employed as a clerk in the retail and wholesale dry-goods store of his uncle, Elias Wambold, who later promoted him to be bookkeeper and cashier. The sale of the large business and its change of management threw the young man out of a position, whereupon he spent a year in the dress-goods department of T. L. Kelley & Co., at Milwaukee.

Leaving Milwaukee July 1, 1872, Mr. Wambold spent seven days on the train en route to San Francisco and then spent thirty days in investigating the country, including a trip to Los Angeles, thence back to Northern California and Ukiah. During April of 1873 he bought a claim to one hundred and sixty-seven acres of brush thicket on the banks of the lower of the three Blue Lakes, and this he cleared and improved. When the survey was completed in 1878 he filed his homestead on it and called it Laurel Dell to distinguish it from the other resort in the vicinity. In 1890 he built an hotel and has developed the place into one of the county's earliest and most successful summer resorts, making on the tract all of its present improvements with the exception of the Club House. This hotel he operated in connection with his farm and about the same time he started in the business of canning string beans. The efforts of himself and brother had proved the soil of Lake county to be well adapted to beans. In fact, the string beans produced here have been unexcelled by those of any section of the west. Believing that there might be profit in the canning of the beans, in 1891 he started a cannery business at Laurel Dell, building the first cannery in the county, a two-story building 16x24, with a sixteen-foot leanto around two sides. The crop of 1891 amounted to three hundred cases. The first merchant who consented to

handle them was W. P. Wheeler, of Oakland. Each year the pack was increased and the familiar Blue Lakes string bean label, the outward insignia of a fine pack, became known throughout this section of the country. Eventually Mr. Wambold sold out to the Lake County Canning Company, a concern largely resulting from his own efforts to secure a strong organization for developing the business. At the present time he is considering the feasibility of building a factory for condensing goat's milk in Lake county, an undertaking that, if developed, will add another important industry to the list of local plants.

The marriage of Mr. Wambold united him with Miss Elizabeth Massingill, a native daughter of California, her father, William Massingill, having been for years a prominent farmer in San Mateo county. Where national and state issues are involved, Mr. Wambold is a staunch supporter of the cause of the Republican party, but his interest in politics has never taken the form of office-seeking. Efficiency and honesty have been his watchwords in the management of his farm, hotel and cannery, and in fact in every business that has engaged his attention. Intrinsic kindliness has gained for him the confidence and loyal co-operation of those working with him for any private or public enterprise. With his wife he holds membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church and contributes to the maintenance and missionary movements of the congregation. Naturally he has a strong hold upon the public regard and has risen to a fair degree of success through energy, efficiency and industry.

SAMUEL S. BAECHEL.—The oldest settler of Little Lake valley has witnessed many changes since first he came to Mendocino county. Then all was wild and unimproved, cattle could range for miles in any direction unmolested, settlers were few in any portion of the county, and schools and churches always in the vanguard of a progressive civilization, had not yet entered upon their special labor of mental and spiritual development. Since his birth occurred near Hagerstown, Washington county, Md., September 26, 1826, the United States has entered upon a history of expansion and progress undreamed of in his childhood. The Oregon territory has been annexed in his lifetime, Texas has been added to the stars in the flag, slavery has been abolished, the telegraph, cable, wireless and telephone have conquered distance, the first steamship sailed across the Atlantic and the first railroad train brought into the new west its possibilities of commerce and trade. He has lived to a serene old age, in the full possession of his faculties, and at his comfortable cottage in Willits is enjoying the peace and contentment rightfully belonging to the closing years of a well-spent existence. His parents, Samuel and Fannie (Snively) Baechtel, natives respectively of Washington county, Md., and Franklin county, Pa., were farmers and he passed his early life upon a Maryland farm. Following the tide of emigration toward the west, in 1844 he became a pioneer of Clark county, Mo. The winter of 1845-46 he spent in Stark county, Ohio, returning to Maryland during the spring of 1846 and continuing there as a farmer until news came concerning the discovery of gold in California. That event changed the entire current of his life and caused him to identify his future with the frontier coast country.

The Baltimore and Frederick Mining and Trading Company, in which Samuel S. and his brother Harry Baechtel became partners, was organized in the spring of 1849 for the purpose of speculation in California. The capital stock of \$30,000 was raised by a contribution of \$1,000 from each of the thirty

members, who with their equipment and funds came west via Panama. Immediately after their arrival they bought a sawmill and erected it in Marin county at a place still known as Baltimore Gulch, near what is now Larkspur. However, so much lumber was shipped in that the business proved unprofitable and the majority of the members became dissatisfied, soon giving up the work to try their fortunes in the mines. Two remained besides the Baechtel brothers and in the end the four succeeded in selling the mill for \$14,000. During 1851 the brothers removed to Lagunitas, Marin county, and spent a year in the stock business, afterward going to Bolinas in the same county and resuming the same business. On the organization of Marin county in 1851 Samuel S. Baechtel was honored by being elected the first sheriff and he served in the office for eight months. During 1853 he returned to his old home near Baltimore, where he remained for ten months. In a search for stock range he and his brother accidentally came into Little Lake valley in 1855. The country pleased him. The range was in excellent condition. The drove of two hundred and fifty head of cattle flourished. It was not until 1870 that the country became settled up to such an extent as to force him to dispose of his cattle and he then took up the sheep industry. Little by little his holdings increased and when in 1893 he and his brother divided their possessions and dissolved their partnership, each was left with an excellent sum to represent returns from their years of labor.

For some years after coming to Mendocino county Mr. Baechtel remained a bachelor. His marriage took place October 7, 1861, and united him with Miss Harriet E. Henry, who was born in Illinois and is a daughter of the late William Henry, a pioneer of this county. Of their union four children were born, namely: Gordon, a general contractor, also a member of the firm of Baechtel Bros., at Willits; William H., cashier of the Bank of Willits; Lizzie M., who cares for her parents in their advancing years; and Luther S., head bookkeeper for the Irvine & Muir Lumber Company. For some years the family held mercantile interests in Willits and operated a concern known as the Standard Commercial Company, but this was eventually sold, and since then the father has been retired from business and agricultural enterprises. He still keeps posted in politics and votes the Republican ticket with the same fidelity displayed during the earlier history of that political organization. No one is more interested in the progress of the county than this honored pioneer who always has given of his best to movements for the permanent benefit of the people.

JOSEPH NELSON REA.—It is a noteworthy fact that the cashier of the Mendocino Bank of Commerce, Mr. Rea, and the president, Mr. Grindle, were born in the same month of the same year (November of 1844) and both came to California in the same year (1869). Both have been integral elements in the material upbuilding of the city and county of Mendocino, both have aided generously movements for the agricultural, moral, commercial or educational progress of their adopted locality, and both have risen to rank among leading local financiers. Side by side they have labored for the benefit of the bank. Together they have promoted its usefulness and enlarged the sphere of its activities, making of it an institution of the utmost value to the well-being of the community. Nor has their citizenship in local enterprises been less important than their financiering and banking connections and both have discharged efficiently but unostentatiously every duty devolving upon them as citizens.

Born in Ripley county, Ind., November 28, 1844, educated in the public schools of that county and trained to self-support from early years. Mr. Rea enlisted in the Union army at the age of twenty years and was assigned to the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, but later was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-second Regiment, assigned to the army of the Cumberland in Tennessee. From the ranks he rose to be second lieutenant and served as such until he was mustered out of the army in September, 1865. The next few years were spent at the old home, at Flora, Ill., but in October of 1869 he came to California, settling at Ukiah, Mendocino county, where he secured a position as clerk in a store. Later he was connected with a mercantile business at Potter Valley, this county, from which he removed to the Round valley, where he became engaged in sheep-raising, and in addition he also carried on a general store. From 1891 to 1895 he was supervisor from the third district. Upon being elected treasurer of Mendocino county in 1897 he removed to the county-seat and there continued in office for eight years. Since 1907 he has been cashier of the Mendocino Bank of Commerce and has made Mendocino his home. While living in Illinois he married in 1868 Miss Mary J. Eddy, a native of that state. The three children of the union reside in Ukiah, namely: Mrs. Alice Handy, Dr. S. L. Rea and Dr. Frank E. Rea. In fraternal connections he is identified with Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M.

WILLAM B. McCABE.—Though Mr. McCabe is not one of the oldest residents of Lake county in point of age, there are few of its citizens who can boast a longer residence there. He came here with his parents in the fall of 1858, settling in Big valley, in what was then Napa county. The family had migrated to California some five years previously. Born December 21, 1851, in Navarro county, Texas, Mr. McCabe was only two years old when his parents, Philip Thurman and Lucinda (McCutcheon) McCabe, came to this state. They were natives of Missouri. For a year after their arrival in California they lived at Volcano, in Amador county, thence moving to Healdsburg, in Sonoma county, and from there to Lake county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. McCabe bought one hundred and sixty acres of land at Hell's Bend, Big valley, and settled on that place, his wife dying there when forty-two years old. He also died in Big valley, in 1912, at the advanced age of ninety. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip T. McCabe two died in infancy in Texas, the others growing to maturity, viz.: Mary is the widow of John Jones, who resided in the East Upper Lake precinct, in Clover valley, and she has four children living; Narcissa, who lives in Scotts valley, Lake county, is the widow of Charles Jones; William B. is mentioned below; Alpheus, deceased, a farmer and stockman, married Jennie Johnson and left five children; Philip, who lives at Upper Lake, married Elvira Wainscott, and has a family of eight children; Amanda lives in Round valley, Mendocino county, widow of William Tony (she has no children living); Thomas is a farmer in Spokane county, Wash.

William B. McCabe lived at the home place in Big valley until fourteen years old, when his father sold out and moved to Scotts valley. He continued to work at home until twenty-two years old, at which time he married, and he has since been engaged in farming on his own account. The property he now occupies, at the head of Clover Creek valley, is the old Waldfogle place, and comprises two hundred acres, one hundred and twenty of which are plow land. It is owned by his son-in-law, Frederick L. Morrison, from whom he

has rented it for the last six years. Mr. McCabe carries on general agricultural pursuits, raises cattle, hogs, horses and poultry, and is an industrious and persistent worker. He is an intelligent man and a thoroughly good citizen, and he and his good wife have earned the respect in which they are held by all their neighbors. Mrs. McCabe, whose maiden name was Hannah Wainscott, was born in Decatur county, Iowa, where her parents, James and Artemisia (Sheppard) Wainscott, were married. The father was a native of Tennessee, the mother of Virginia. They came to California over the plains in 1862, by ox team, and first settled in San Joaquin county, where Mr. Wainscott farmed for a time. Coming to Lake county, he spent about one year here, and then moved over to Mendocino county. He and his wife are now deceased. They had a family of eight children, five of whom survive: Alexander, living at Fresno, Cal.; Louisa, in Sonoma county, this state; Mary, at Point Richmond, Cal.; Sarah, who died in childhood; Hannah, Mrs. McCabe; Belle, who married and died in Texas, leaving eight children; Elvira, wife of Philip McCabe; and Mattie, who died in childhood.

Mrs. McCabe was five years old when she crossed the plains with her parents. She and her husband have had eight children, namely: Philip, of Wardner, Idaho, engaged in silver and lead mining, married Bertha Thompson, of Washington; Trueman, who is unmarried, is a farmer residing at Harrington, Wash.; Orville, who married Alice Graham, a native of Oregon, lives at home with his father, assisting him in the operation of the ranch; Annie L. is the wife of Frederick L. Morrison; Leslie, who lives at Oakland, married Myrtle Jeanette, of Ukiah; James is a miner at Wardner, Idaho; Caswell died when eleven years old; Zula, who lives at Wardner, Idaho, is attending the Kellogg-Wardner high school. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Lake. He is a Democrat on political issues.

Frederick L. Morrison, son-in-law of William B. McCabe, is one of the large land owners on the east side of Clear Lake, his holdings, besides the property where the McCabes live, comprising eight hundred and ten acres which was part of his father's estate. His father, Samuel L. Morrison, was one of the pioneers of Lake county, and his brothers are also prosperous residents of the Upper Lake section.

MATTHEW JOHNSON.—For many years a most active farmer and business man, Matthew Johnson is well known all over Lake county, where he settled in the year 1860, over half a century ago. He did not give up the direct management of his affairs until past eighty years of age, and is still a large landowner, though he has relinquished all of the work in connection with the care of his property of late. With one exception all his surviving children are settled in California, and he makes his home with his daughter Annie, Mrs. Francis L. Mosier, who resides on the Bartlett Springs road northeast of the village of Upper Lake. This venerable citizen of Lake county comes of pioneer stock which has had a hand in the making of history for over a century in this country, his forefathers having been frontiersmen in their day and helped to advance the borders of civilization. All of his grandfather Johnson's family but three sons were killed by the Indians; his paternal grandmother lived to be almost ninety years old. His grandfather Gatliff, on the maternal side, fought in the Indian troubles under Daniel Boone in the early days of the settlement of Tennessee and Kentucky.

Hugh and Rebecca (Gatliff) Johnson, parents of Matthew Johnson, were both natives of Kentucky. When their son Matthew was eleven years old they moved out to Missouri, settling in Lafayette county, where the father engaged in farming. They continued to live there many years, until Matthew had established himself in California, whence he returned to Missouri in 1867 for his parents, whom he brought to this state. Here the father met an accidental death, being thrown from a horse, when seventy-two years old. After that the mother went to live with her sons Moses and William Johnson, at Buda, Texas, where she died in 1896, at the extreme old age of ninety-seven years. Of the family of eleven children born to Hugh and Rebecca Johnson ten grew to maturity, and all became strong and active physically.

Matthew Johnson was the third child and eldest son in his parents' family. Born March 29, 1828, in Whitley county, Ky., on the Cumberland river, he lived in his native state until eleven years old. Then he was on his father's farm in Missouri until he married and commenced farming on his own account. When he came to California in 1860 he brought his wife and four children across the plains with him, and settled on a farm near Kelseyville, Lake county. In 1866, by way of Nicaragua, Mr. Johnson returned to Missouri, and the following year came back with ox and horse teams across the plains bringing his parents with him. In 1868 he bought one hundred and sixty acres from the government one mile east of Upper Lake, and since then has continued to add to his possessions as opportunity and prosperity enabled him, acquiring ownership of three farms, comprising four hundred and fifty acres. As he had but \$5 at the time of his arrival in this state he may justly be called a self-made man, and his own early struggles to gain a footing were sufficiently trying to make him take great pleasure in helping his children when they set out in life. Besides engaging in farming he ran a threshing outfit and had a large patronage in that line, wearing out three separators during the time he carried on that business—a period of eighteen years. He built the toll road from Bartlett Springs to Bear Valley, Colusa county, over Bear mountain, a creditable piece of work. Mr. Johnson was noted for his industry, which he kept up until far along in years, and his well spent life won him the esteem and friendly regard of the many who had dealings with him or enjoyed his acquaintance in any way. Though now in his eighty-seventh year he is well preserved, and continues to take a keen interest in his family and the affairs of the locality of which he has so long been an honored resident. Beloved by his children, and holding the affectionate regard of neighbors and other friends, he is spending the days of his retirement in enviable circumstances.

On March 17, 1853, Mr. Johnson was married, at Oak Grove, Mo., to Miss Sarah Jane Carpenter, who was born April 8, 1836, in Rensselaer county, N. Y., of old New England stock, her ancestors having come to America on the Mayflower. They settled in Massachusetts. Mrs. Johnson died at the homestead at Upper Lake June 18, 1899, the mother of twelve children, eleven of whom survived her: George W., who was born in Missouri, is now a farmer in Butte county; Robert Eddy, born in Missouri, now resides in Nevada county, where he is engaged as a farmer and fruit grower; Rebecca, born in Missouri, is the widow of Thomas Motherall, and makes her home at Yuba City, Sutter county; Fannie is the wife of P. W. Hudson, of Sacramento county; Mary Esther, widow of J. D. Ball, resides in Morrow county, Ore.; Charles, who died when forty-three years old, married Mary Alley and left one

child, a daughter, Ruth, now a pupil in the high school at Ukiah (he was a farmer at Upper Lake); William owns a forty-acre farm in the East Upper Lake precinct, Lake county; Annie is the wife of Francis L. Mosier, a blacksmith, of Upper Lake, and has one child, Willmat; John B. is an orchardist in Butte county, this state; Sabra Spurgeon, an electrician, lives at Sacramento; Hattie E. died in infancy; Lucy Ellen, wife of W. H. Phelps, has two children, Mina and Lena (they live in the East Upper Lake precinct), adjoining the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mosier.

Mr. Johnson has always been a Democrat on political questions. His religious connection was with the Baptist Church, with which his family has also been identified.

E. E. BRYANT.—Numbered among those who are enthusiastic and optimistic regarding the future greatness of Lake county is E. E. Bryant, editor of the Kelseyville Sun. He was born in the city of Monticello, Wright county, Minn., June 12, 1869. When very young he went into the offices of the Journal-Press at St. Cloud, Minn., where he learned the printer's trade from its foundation. He also became an expert stenographer and typist. In 1902 he came to California and later took a position as private secretary to A. Christeson, vice president and general manager of Wells Fargo & Company at San Francisco, in whose offices he worked for some ten years. For a time he made his home in Oakland, until in December, 1911, when he moved to Kelseyville, buying out the Kelseyville Sun, a newspaper which for ten years had been successfully edited by J. S. McEwen (popularly known as Captain McEwen), it having been originally started by him and Nora A. McEwen. The broad-minded views and public spirit of the editor are evidenced in every issue of the paper, showing him to be an able editor whose highest object is to promote the public welfare of his community.

On September 15, 1896, Mr. Bryant was united in marriage at Rose Creek, Minn., with Miss Alice Sutton of that place. To them was born one child, Leah, a junior in the Clear Lake Union high school at Lakeport. Mr. Bryant joined the Masonic order at Elk River, Minn., where he still holds his membership. During his residence in Minnesota he was appointed clerk of the district court of Sherburne county, was elected and re-elected, serving three terms before resigning. His entire career has proclaimed him an honorable, high principled man, of clever intellect, and a thoughtful and conscientious friend of the people.

GIOVANNI QUARTERONI.—The Commercial hotel of Willits is known from one side of the county to the other not only for its excellent service and its fine meals, but principally for its genial, big-hearted host, Mr. Quarteroni, who is a native of Italy, having been born in Lombardi April 8, 1873. Receiving his earlier educational training in the schools of Lombardi, he later located in St. Gallen, Switzerland, where at the age of sixteen he became apprenticed to the machinist's trade in the iron works located there. Completing the apprenticeship he followed his trade for a number of years. He decided to come to America and in 1901 came directly to California and located in Gualala where he engaged in lumbering until 1903. Then he came to Willits and was in the employ of the Northwestern Redwood Company for seven years. Relinquishing this position he became the proprietor of the Italia Europa hotel on Main street where he was very successful and acquired a good business. This hotel becoming too small for the amount of trade, in 1914 he erected a large new hotel of fifty-foot frontage on Commercial street

near the depot and opened the present popular Commercial hotel, one of the finest, if not the largest, hotels in the city. Modern in every way, it is the pride of Willits.

Mr. Quarteroni still continues to own and manage the Italia Europa hotel on Main street and is a very successful business man. He is a member of the Eagles and the Druids and is a past master in both lodges. Politically a staunch Republican, he is always ready to favor any ideas of the local party that pertain to the good of the city. He married in St. Gallen, Switzerland, Assunta Stephani, a native of Austria, and of their marriage there are three children, Louis, Hugo and Ferdinand, all sturdy boys and the pride of their parents. Mr. Quarteroni is a very enterprising and liberal man, always seeking new improvements for his hotels in Willits. He is well liked in the community and is always up-to-date in his business methods.

WILLIAM JAMES BIGGAR, SR.—A long line of sturdy ancestors, of whom many representatives figured conspicuously in the early political controversies in Ireland, has afforded the unusually thorough and sterling qualities of mind and body which are possessed by William James Biggar, one of the earliest settlers and one of the most progressive citizens of Mendocino county, Cal. Originally the Biggar family were residents of Scotland, but later generations emigrated to the north of Ireland, where their home was made for many decades. In County Tyrone there is today an archway known as the Biggar arch, upon which there appears the motto "Giving and Forgiving" which has been known as the Biggar crest or motto. During the time of the Irish Land Laws agitation, when Charles Stuart Parnell was active in Parliament, Joseph Gillis Biggar was the member from the County of Tyrone in favor of more liberal land laws. This Joseph Gillis Biggar was the uncle of William James Biggar.

Born August 7, 1837, in Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, Mr. Biggar was the son of John and Anna (Gould) Biggar, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The mother belonged to a Scotch family who made their way from Scotland into the north of Ireland in early times because of religious persecution. Opportunities for a thorough educational training were denied William J. owing to the early death of his father, who left him the care of his mother and seven sisters when he was but twenty years of age. Mr. Biggar's staunch character and noble heart here became evident in his assumption of the duties of the head of the household. Born on a farm he grew up in this environment, acquainting himself with all the details of that life, and making agriculture his chief occupation. Save working in the woods, clearing brush and improving his property at Navarro, Mendocino county, he has worked at farming all his life and his present condition of prosperity is due alone to his own untiring effort and indefatigable will.

Mr. Biggar came to California in January, 1870, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Going by boat from New York to the Isthmus and thence by water to San Francisco, he made his way to Sonoma county, where he worked on a farm for about four years. Then going to Mendocino county he settled at Navarro, where he continued to live until about 1905, meanwhile engaging in farming and lumbering, but he is now making his home in Covelo. On the last call for volunteers which was made by President Lincoln Mr. Biggar enlisted in the New York Regiment and with them started to the front, but hostilities ceased before reaching the field and he did not see active service. His politics at this time were Republican and he since then has ever united

his interests with that party until 1912, when he joined the Progressive party. His interest in the welfare of his community has prompted him to fill several minor appointive offices such as road overseer, school director, etc., but he has never sought nor desired any elective office. In religion he and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which they are devout workers.

Mr. Biggar's marriage occurred February 22, 1869, at Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada, to Mary Stuart, the daughter of William Stuart of Dickinson's Landing, Ontario. Six children came to bless their union: Arthur Wilbur, a bridge contractor residing in Berkeley, married Effie Switzer; John Stuart, died in 1896; William James, Jr., an attorney of Bellingham, Wash., and a leading candidate for member of congress, married Sarah M. Vance; Charles Frederick died March 15, 1911; George Milton married Louella Cary; and Bryon Bowman died in 1881.

A glance over the genealogy of Mrs. Biggar gives an unusually splendid family history which leads back to Mary Queen of Scots, and contains among its members many celebrated representatives. Mrs. Biggar is a sister of William Stuart of Westport, Minn., who was a son of William Stuart, land surveyor of Dickinsons Landing, Ontario. The latter's father, George Stuart, was a barrister, who held the commission of captain in the British army during the war of 1812, and his father, James Stuart, M. D., was surgeon in the King's Royal Regiment, serving the colonies during the Revolutionary war. Dr. James Stuart, whose name is mentioned in several books in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C., was a native of Inverness, Scotland, and was descended from James Stuart, Earl of Moray, a natural son of King James V. of Scotland, and a half brother of Mary Queen of Scots. The Earl of Moray was Regent of Scotland from 1567 to 1570, and was leader of the Protestant party in Scotland during the Reformation.

With her husband Mrs. Biggar enjoys the friendship of a host of friends in Mendocino county. They are particularly well known among the pioneers of this section who have shared with them the vicissitudes of early life in a new country and as well the joys of prosperity and good fellowship. Esteemed by all his associates, honored and loved by his old time friends, he holds the deepest affection and respect of his family, to whom he has afforded all the advantages possible for a thorough education and every comfort and joy that it was his to give.

GEORGE W. RICHARDSON.—One of the largest and best equipped garages in Mendocino county is the Ukiah Garage, owned and conducted by John Snow and George W. Richardson, whose thorough knowledge of machinery and whose skill as an electrician have aided him in becoming well versed in the handling of every make of automobile that comes to his place of business. Ambitious and eager to become independent he has made it his business to perfect his knowledge of his chosen work and to install in his shop every facility for handling the work, which coupled with a keen sense of integrity and good business tact have brought him the place of prominence he holds in the business circle of Ukiah today.

Mr. Richardson is a native of Illinois, born March 13, 1869, in Kankakee, where he attended the public school and later was given a course of two years' instruction in a private school. From a young boy he evinced a close interest in machinery and he was anxious as he grew older to become an engineer. With this in view he took a course in engineering, which he completed, and

then entered a machine shop in order to gain a practical knowledge of every detail, remaining there for three years. It was in 1894 that Mr. Richardson made his way to Mendocino county, Cal., where for a time he worked in different mines as engineer, his first position as engineer being in Angels Camp, Calaveras county, and later in other camps in that vicinity. Later he became engineer for the city electric light plant in Ukiah, a position which he filled until 1903, when he moved to Willits, Mendocino county, to enter the employ of N. W. Redwood Company as machinist. During this service he decided that there was a good opening in this vicinity for a garage in Willits and relinquishing his position with the N. W. Redwood Company he opened an automobile shop and garage which immediately proved a splendid undertaking. Six years later he sold out and returned to Ukiah to open a garage with John Snow, and this has been their place of business since 1909.

To share his life's success Mr. Richardson wedded in Ukiah, February 6, 1901, Miss Virginia Snow, who was a native of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., and together they have enjoyed the happy experience of many well-wishing friends and acquaintances. In fraternal circles a member of Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., he is popular and interested in its welfare, and in politics follows the principles of the Republican party.

WILLIAM ARCHIBALD CAMERON is the son of Judge George Cameron, who was one of the early settlers of Mendocino county and justice of the peace at Navarro, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in the work. William Archibald was born at the old home at Navarro, June 13, 1887, and was there reared and received his education in the public schools. After completing his studies he determined to learn the machinist's trade and with that end in view entered the machine shop of the Union Lumber Company at Ft. Bragg. Afterwards he completed the trade in the machine shop of the Albion Lumber Company at Albion. On the completion of his trade in 1907 he continued working at the trade with the company until 1913, when he was made master mechanic of the company, a position he is filling ably and creditably.

The marriage of William A. Cameron occurred in San Francisco, April 19, 1914, when he was united with Miss Ida Fry, a native daughter born in Westport, Mendocino county. It is young men like Mr. Cameron having ability and tact and a determination to succeed in their respective callings, who are making Mendocino county forge ahead in its various industries, and his example is one that other young men might well emulate.

PHILIP O'NEAL.—Since 1851 Philip O'Neal has been a resident of California, and of Lake county since 1889. He was born at White Sulphur Springs, Miss., May 4, 1848. His father, Col. John W. O'Neal, was a native of Alabama and came of Scotch-Irish descent. He was for many years the proprietor of the old St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans. In 1849 he came to San Francisco, but soon afterward located in Stockton, where he was proprietor of the Edwards Hotel. During his residence at Stockton he was sheriff of San Joaquin county for ten years. His wife was in maidenhood Eveline Victoria Torry, born in Alabama, and both died in San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. O'Neal were the parents of eight children, of whom Phil was the oldest. He came with his mother via Panama to San Francisco in 1851. His education was received at Santa Clara college, where he was a classmate of Lawyer Delmas, Gus Bowie and Dr. Hyde. After leaving college Phil O'Neal traveled in various states and finally chose Lake county as

the most desirable location for a home. In 1889 he came to Kelseyville and purchased one hundred and twenty acres on the Summit, where he set out an orchard of seven acres. Some years afterwards he purchased seventy acres on Dobie creek, where he set out a vineyard of ten acres. He still owns and operates both places and finds a market for the fruit locally, selling it to the different resorts and towns. The splendid improvements on his places represent much hard work and energy expended but he feels well repaid by the returns in bountiful crops.

In San Francisco in 1875 occurred the marriage of Mr. O'Neal and Mary Lydia Perry, who was a native of Boston, Mass., and whose death occurred in March, 1913. Politically Mr. O'Neal is a strong Democrat.

ALLEN DAVIDSON.—The genealogical records of the Davidson family show that several successive generations inhabited that part of Scotland lying close to the English border. The first to establish the name in the new world was George, who brought his wife and three children to New York state during the first half of the nineteenth century, settling near Delhi, Delaware county, where he remained on a farm until his death. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret Dunn, was likewise a native of the English border of Scotland and died in New York. Of their eleven children who attained maturity five are still living. Three of the sons were soldiers in the Civil war, namely: George, now of Delhi, who served in the Seventy-second New York Infantry under General Sickles; John, who enlisted in the Eighty-fourth New York Infantry, and died from wounds received in an engagement near Suffolk, Va.; and Thomas, who enlisted in the One Hundred Forty-fourth New York Infantry and was killed in the battle of Honey Hill. The seventh in order of birth among the eleven children was Allen, born at the home farm near Delhi, N. Y., April 9, 1844, and reared on the same farm to a knowledge of the details of agriculture. When his older brothers went to the front as volunteers in the Union service he remained on the farm and assisted in the maintenance of the family. It was not until 1867 that he was free to follow his own inclinations as to choice of a permanent location and he then came via Panama to California, where he found employment in dairying at Petaluma, Sonoma county.

A first experience as to Mendocino county and Little Lake valley came to Mr. Davidson in 1870, when he embarked in the stock business in this locality. Returning to his old home at Delhi he there married, September 28, 1871, Miss Jennie Williamson, a native of Meredith, Delaware county, and a daughter of David Williamson, a farmer, born in Scotland. The young couple came at once to California and settled on a dairy ranch near Petaluma. During the fall of 1872 they came to Mendocino county, where Mr. Davidson continued in the stock business for a year. With 1873 he again took up dairying, this time at Two Rock. The drove of stock was continued on the range near Willits and in 1876 he returned to take charge of the business. The following year he located a claim five miles west of Willits, where he established a home and gradually replaced the herd of cattle with a flock of sheep, finding the latter a more profitable line of industry. In time he was able to buy out his partner and purchase adjacent land, but ultimately he sold the ranch. At this writing he owns a stock ranch of seventeen hundred and sixty acres four miles west of Willits. The entire tract is fenced and is well watered by springs and two creeks. The raising of hay is a leading line of labor, but the special feature of the work is the raising of merino sheep,

of which he now has nine hundred head. There are also now forty head of cattle on the ranch. When the California Western Railroad & Navigation Company built a line through to Fort Bragg it crossed his place and a station was established on the ranch, thus making it convenient for the shipment of stock.

Retiring from the management of the ranch in 1906 and establishing a home in Willits, Mr. Davidson since has engaged as a director in the Willits Realty Company and is also a stockholder in the Bank of Willits. During 1910 he and his wife enjoyed a visit back to New York and a renewal of the friendships of early life near the old home in Delaware county, while the pleasure of the trip was increased by a tour of the east both interesting and comprehensive, but that sent them back to California glad that destiny had planted their permanent home in the land beside the sunset sea. Of their three children the eldest, George M., and the youngest, Mrs. Mabel Brown, live in Willits. The second, Marshall, who married Bessie Shaffer and is the father of three sons, Howard, Wilbur and Donald, has occupied and superintended the ranch west of Willits ever since the retirement of his father from arduous agricultural cares. In politics Mr. Davidson is a Republican. Years ago he was made a Mason in Willits Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, and he is also worthy patron of Willits Chapter No. 314, Order of the Eastern Star, with which both he and his wife are prominently connected.

JOHN THOMAS HAM.—While passing practically all of his life in California and all but the first twenty-two years within the limits of Mendocino county, Mr. Ham claims Missouri as his native commonwealth and was born May 12, 1847, being three years of age at the time the family crossed the plains with a party of emigrants. The memories of childhood cluster largely around Eldorado county and he recalls the appearance of Hangtown with its great throngs of gold seekers, its crude buildings and frontier environment. In those days it was customary to pay as high as \$26 for a fifty-pound sack of flour, and other groceries were proportionately expensive. From the age of fourteen he was self-supporting, his first work being for ranchers and his later employment taking him to placer mines. During 1865 he left Eldorado county for San Francisco, where he obtained a position in a machine shop, continuing there for three years. The year 1869 found him in Mendocino county, where at first he was variously employed in different departments of the Reese Lumber Company. Leaving the mill in 1870, he contracted to keep the toll-road in repair. In 1871 he became cook in the Bear river lodging camp. Leaving the camp in 1873, he took a similar position at the cook-house of Silas Coombs, and continued in the role of chef for three years.

The first association of Mr. Ham with the sheep industry dates back to the spring of 1876, when he purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Round valley and embarked in stock-raising. The success of the work necessitated a larger tract. By successive purchases he added to the original acreage until he now owns twenty-five hundred acres of range land, which since his retirement from farming in 1910 has been leased to others. As a result of his long and intelligent devotion to his chosen occupation he is in a position to enjoy every comfort and may pass his declining years happily and without financial anxiety in his pleasant home at Covelo. Although he has been successful as a sheep-raiser it is not to be inferred that he met with no discouragements.

Every occupation has its hardships, every business its handicap, and the sheep industry is perhaps even more subject to misfortune than many other lines of enterprise. The severe winters often caused Mr. Ham a heavy loss. A late spring often caused the loss of many a lamb. Unseasonable weather at one time and another has cost him heavily, yet taken altogether the business was profitable and his intelligent management brought a merited reward. With all of his own work, which necessarily demanded the closest attention, he yet found leisure to aid in local enterprises and was particularly helpful in the building of good roads through the county. All through his voting history he has given his ballot to Democratic principles and candidates and has been a warm supporter of that party.

DAVID MILLAR.—Although born and reared in Mendocino county, Cal., and having passed his entire lifetime within the kindly confines of the Golden State, David Millar still carries within himself something of the flavor of the rugged strength of the Highland heath which was the home of his forebears. Much of his life has been spent in the open, with the benign influence of trees and sky, wind and rain, rather than in the haunts of men where human passions run hot, and human greed mars human love and kindness. And this may account in part for this same flavor of the Highlands, for the ancient Scot knew little of the confines of dwelling and even less of the bustle, confusion and strife of cities.

The family home of the Millars for many years was at Dundee, Scotland, and here both George Millar, the father of David, and his maternal grandfather, David Leslie, were born and reared. One of the sons of David Leslie, a venturesome lad of the same name and for whom the present resident of Fort Bragg is named, came to California in an early day. He sailed around Cape Horn on a tramp sailing vessel, and after many weeks reached San Francisco. Later he served as an officer on the Kibesillah reservation. His reports to the home folks of the opportunities on the coast were so glowing that his brother-in-law, George Millar, finally determined to follow him. This he did, and soon after his wife and one child joined him, and he located at Ten Mile River. Mr. Millar had been a foreman in a cloth factory in Dundee, and on his arrival had no difficulty in securing employment in the lumber and planing mills, his knowledge of machinery and men making him valuable far above the average. He was first fireman for the Little River Lumber Company for seventeen years, and later was engineer for the Little Valley Lumber Company at Cleone, with whom he remained until the time of his retirement, after which he resided at Inglenook until his death. His wife, the mother of George, was Mary Ann Leslie, also a native of Scotland. She died in San Francisco, having survived her husband for a brief period. She was the mother of seven children, of whom five are still living. Of these David was the eldest, born June 13, 1873, at Ten Mile River, about six miles north of Fort Bragg. David was reared on the coast, his boyhood being spent principally in Mendocino county, and his education being secured in the public schools of his district. When he reached the age of fourteen years, however, he left school and went to work in the woods for the Little River Lumber Company. He remained with them for two years and then for one year was in the employ of the Rockport Lumber Company, after which for a period of three years he was with the Mendocino Lumber Company. Later he went to Usal for the Usal Lumber Company. During this entire time the young Millar had been making a thorough and careful study of the lum-

ber industry and by this time had mastered it in all its details, knowing the business from beginning to end with the thoroughness of a veteran.

In 1900 Mr. Millar entered the employ of the Little Valley Lumber Company and remained with them until some two years later, when they were absorbed by the Union Lumber Company, since which time he has been in the service of this latter company. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in building wharves and wire chutes at the shipping points, and in addition he has the entire charge of all wharves, chutes and moorings for this company.

Mr. Millar was married to Miss Ora Orr in Santa Rosa, March 25, 1898. She is the daughter of James H. and Elmira (Anderson) Orr, and was born at Usal, Mendocino county. Her mother was a native of Missouri and crossed the plains with her parents when she was a small child. Her father was born in 1849 and likewise crossed the plains with his parents when still a mere lad. Her grandfather, Samuel Orr, was a well known California pioneer of Mendocino county. James H. Orr located Orr Springs as a claim, and improved it, building the Orr Springs Hotel, which has become very popular and of which he continued as proprietor and manager until he sold out several years ago. Mrs. Orr died recently at Ten Mile River and since that time Mr. Orr has made his home at Noyo. Mr. and Mrs. Orr were the parents of five children, of whom four are now living. Mrs. Millar was reared at Ukiah, and received her education in the public schools of Mendocino county.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Millar are popular in social circles in Fort Bragg, and are active in the fraternal orders of which they are members. Mr. Millar is a member of Fort Bragg lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which latter he is also past chief patriarch. He is also a member of the Santana Tribe, No. 60, I. O. R. M., while Mrs. Millar is a member of the Rebekahs and of the Order of Pocahontas. In all matters of civic interest Mr. Millar is prominent, and there is no movement for the betterment of the city but meets with his loyal support. In 1914 he was elected a member of the board of city trustees, and is serving with ability and devotion to the city's welfare.

IRA THOMPSON was born at Cuffeys Cove, Mendocino county, May 26, 1879, and is the fifth oldest of seven children born to Harlow H. and Althea (Miller) Thompson, natives of Washington county, Maine. The father was born in 1847 and in 1864 enlisted in Company H, Fifteenth Main Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. In May, 1875, the family removed to Cuffeys Cove, Mendocino county, where he was in the employ of different lumber companies. His wife died in Greenwood in 1888 and he now makes his home with his son Ira, where he is surrounded by many comforts and is enjoying the afternoon of his existence.

Ira Thompson grew to manhood at Cuffeys Cove and received his education in the public schools. When fourteen years of age he went to work in the Greenwood mill of the L. E. White Lumber Company, tallying lumber for the 1x4 planer at \$10 per month for a few months. Then he went into the woods as water boy at \$20 per month. Coming to Fort Bragg he worked two years in the woods for the Union Lumber Company. Next we find him at Bear Harbor braking on logging trains for a period of three years, when he returned to Fort Bragg as donkey boss for the Union Lumber Company for three years. He then determined to engage in business for himself and

in partnership with his brother, Arthur, started in the livery business in Westport, and since that time they have been partners in all their undertakings. After three years of business success in Westport he sold out and bought the Switzer stable in Fort Bragg, but a year later they sold it, having purchased a ranch of four hundred acres at Kibesilah, which he farmed a while and then leased. Meantime, in January, 1909, they bought the old Alf Howard place, about four miles north of Westport, where Mr. Thompson now resides, and from which point he superintends his many interests. The ranch embraces over seventeen hundred acres, on which they engage in farming and stockraising, and where they are making ties on contract, also engaging in shipping, teaming, general contracting and heavy hauling. They also own a tan bark ranch. In the stock business they make a specialty of raising short horn Durham cattle and Rambouillet Shropshire sheep, of which they have some splendid specimens.

The marriage of Mr. Thompson occurred in Westport, November 25, 1905, when he was united with Miss Kate Young, who was born in Potter Valley, Mendocino county, the daughter of T. L. and Emma Young, early settlers of Mendocino county. The father was a teacher in the Little Lake district school. Of the union of Ira and Kate (Young) Thompson, there is one son, Horace. By a former marriage Mr. Thompson has a daughter, Elthea. Always interested in the cause of education and desirous of having good schools, he is serving as a trustee of Rowena school district. Politically he is a Progressive Republican and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. Mr. Thompson is a very enterprising and liberal man and can always be counted on to aid all movements that have for their object the upbuilding of the community and enhancing and bettering of conditions generally.

J. RIDLEY NOTT, M. D.—Professional skill and humanitarian principles have characterized the connection of Dr. Nott with Lake county, where he is known to the entire population as a pioneer physician, being in fact in point of continuous residence, the oldest doctor in Lakeport. Descended from English ancestors who were honored and influential in various walks of life, he was born at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, England, April 11, 1860, and is a son of the late James and Patience (Winnow) Nott, lifelong residents of Great Britain. Ten children formed the family and of these three sons and six daughters attained mature years, the doctor having been fourth in order of birth. Through his mother he traces his lineage to a gallant young Norman who accompanied William the Conqueror to England and after the conquest was donated allotments of land that gave him and his descendants rank with the aristocracy of the country. The mother died in England at the age of about seventy-six. The father, who passed away in 1902, was a man of exceptional ability. Not only did he possess the business insight which enabled him to amass a competency as a wholesale grocer, but in addition he had literary talent and under the nom de plume of Aldwynus Malvernensis contributed to the local press, besides becoming the author of a number of books. With a love of research that made him a student in many different lines of thought, he especially excelled in his knowledge of antiquities and through his writings he gained a wide reputation as an antiquarian. A deep love for his chosen community and a thorough knowledge of its religious history led him to give lectures on such subjects as "Malvern's Monk," "The Stained Glass of Malvern's Abbey" and "The Church and Monastery of Great Malvern." A series of articles on the "Vision of Peers Plowman"

brought him into popularity with a thoughtful class of readers. Nor was he less popular as a temperance advocate, writer and lecturer, and some of his contributions, among them the "Temperance Song of the Shirt" and the "Story of the Water Cure" were widely quoted by workers in the cause of prohibition.

Educated at private schools at Scarborough and successful in passing the Cambridge examinations at the age of sixteen, J. Ridley Nott thereafter spent some time in travel through Ireland, Scotland and England, and meantime registered at the Royal Medical Colleges of Edinburgh. At the age of twenty-one he came to the United States and took the entire course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he received the degree of M. D. Returning to Edinburgh, he completed his medical course at the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, from which in 1887 he received the degrees of M. R. C. P., M. R. C. S., and M. F. C. & P. After traveling through France and Africa and visiting the Canary Islands with a desire to study the different forms of leprosy, he next toured in the West Indies and thence came via Panama to San Francisco in 1888. For eight years he practiced at San Luis Obispo, where he met and married Miss Lottie Laird, the daughter of H. S. Laird, then the leading architect at San Luis Obispo. By this marriage there are three daughters, Patience, Pauline and Felicia. After three years of practice at Salinas, Monterey county, in 1899 the doctor came to Lakeport, where he has since practiced, having been for eighteen months of the period in partnership with Dr. C. W. Kellogg, now of Bakersfield. In 1911 he was chosen county physician and has since filled the office. In Lakeport he owns an office building on Main street and a residence which he has remodeled, while between Lakeport and Upper Lake he owns forty acres largely planted to walnuts. Reared in the faith of the Church of England, he has connected himself with the Episcopal Church since coming to the United States and has reflected in his own experiences the dignity and sincerity of that faith. A friend of the people and a believer in co-operation for the common good, he has wielded an influence in Lake county that is not limited to professional service, but extends into every sphere of humanitarian activities.

JOHN CRAWFORD.—Born near Richmond in Wayne county, Ind., January 4, 1837, John Crawford was the son of James Crawford, who was born in Virginia and served in the war of 1812, afterwards settling in Wayne county, Ind., where he married Miss Elizabeth Robbins, a native of North Carolina and descended from an old Quaker family of English descent. In 1841 they removed to Cedar county, Mo., where they became pioneer farmers and where the father died. The mother spent her last days at Largo, dying in her eighty-ninth year. John Crawford's grandfather, William Crawford, served seven years in the Revolutionary war as dispatch carrier and member of Washington's body guard. John Crawford was reared on the Missouri farm and attended subscription school. In 1859 he came to California across the plains, aiding in the care of a drove of cattle. He returned in 1864 by stage as far as Kansas, where he met his mother and family and piloted them back safely, being chief of a train of one hundred wagons and three hundred fighting men. He remained in Lake county until February, 1865, when he came to Ukiah. In 1866 he bought a squatter's title in Ukiah valley, but later finding it to be a grant, he had to purchase it and continued there for over fourteen years, then sold and in 1881 purchased of Felix Grant his pres-

ent place of nine hundred and thirty acres. He has since made improvements, building house and barns and setting out orchards, and hop and alfalfa fields, making this his home ever since. He was married in Ukiah Valley in 1871 to Miss Minnie O'Dell, a native of Iowa, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1852. She died in April, 1910, leaving six children: Charles, farming near Largo; Leslie, also farming near home; Wayne L., farming the home place; Curtis, farming in Ukiah Valley; Pearlie, farming with Curtis; Bonnie, Mrs. Thornton, of Potter valley. Mr. Crawford was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ukiah for many years.

WILLIAM HENRY DIXON.—In retrospect Mr. Dixon looks back upon a very active career, begun at the early age of eleven years in a humble capacity, and in doing so he bears no ill will toward the Fate which planned his life, for he realizes that the sharp pricks of necessity were blessings in disguise and have developed qualities within him that otherwise might have laid dormant. His activities have brought him many business interests in Fort Bragg, where he has resided for many years, and no one stands higher among her citizens than Mr. Dixon, who is city trustee, having been elected in 1914.

Canada was the birthplace and early home of W. H. Dixon, who was born in Dalesville, a small village in Argenteuil county, August 29, 1867. His father, John Dixon, was a native of Ireland, but when a mere lad was brought to America by his parents, the family settling in Dalesville, Canada, and there he passed the remainder of his life in farming. In Dalesville he met the lady who later became his wife, Sarah Marshall, born near that place and the daughter of English parents. W. H. Dixon was the eldest of the nine children comprising the parental family and he clearly recalls the home farm with its lack of conveniences and implements that form the equipment of up-to-date farms in this generation. Being the eldest of a large family it goes without saying that his services were acceptable and even necessary to the father in eking out a living during the short summer season of that northern country. School privileges were meager and his education suffered in consequence, but he was keen and alert and learned by self-study and observation what he lacked in scholastic training. At the age of eleven years he began to work out as a farm hand and during the winter seasons he found lumbering profitable. At the age of seventeen he determined to try his fortune in the west and from that time, 1884, he has been a resident of Mendocino county and contributed to its well being. At Caspar, Mendocino county, he was fortunate in finding employment with Mr. Jefferson, a farmer and butcher, who found an excellent helper in his young assistant. From Caspar Mr. Dixon later went to Usal, this county, where he located a timber claim and engaged in the butcher business, besides looking after the commissary department for the Usal Lumber Company. It was about 1896 that he came to the vicinity of Fort Bragg and purchased a ranch of forty-five acres one and a half miles north of town. On this property he engaged in farming, making a specialty of raising potatoes. Later he added to his holdings by the purchase of the Virgin Creek ranch, making in all a tract of one hundred and fifteen acres of fine valley land. For about fifteen years he devoted his attention to the cultivation of this land, raising potatoes, hay, grain and vegetables and also carrying on a dairy, all of which brought satisfactory financial returns. In the meantime Mr. Dixon had decided to purchase city property, with the object in view of ultimately making his home here. It was after

the big fire of 1906 in Fort Bragg that he purchased the old Buckholst property at the corner of Franklin and Laurel streets, 71x150 feet, and built thereon a fine structure arranged for stores and offices. He continued his farming enterprise until the expenses of the improvements had been defrayed then sold the ranch in 1911 and located in Fort Bragg to give his whole attention to his accumulated interests here. In 1913 he bought the Ross-Miller property and built the present fine residence occupied by the family.

The presiding genius in Mr. Dixon's home is his wife, whom he married in Usal. She was formerly Miss Helca Rasmussen, who was born in Manistee, Mich., and came to California with her parents. In addition to the interests mentioned Mr. Dixon is a stockholder and a director of the Fort Bragg Garage and Machine Company, and a stockholder in the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank. His varied activities, however, do not consume all of his time, for his fellow citizens have found work for his abilities in their behalf and he is giving valued service as deputy county assessor for the fourth district, and he is also serving as a member of the board of trustees of Fort Bragg. Politically he is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., to Fort Bragg Lodge No. 360, I. O. O. F. and to the Eagles.

WAYNE L. CRAWFORD.—Probably no better known, highly respected family is found throughout the county of Mendocino than is that of the Crawford family, many members having been pioneers in this section who have given their heroic effort to aid in its upbuilding, training their children to become its patriotic citizens and improving and broadening their own interests as well, in order to do their share in sustaining the order of things which they have helped establish. Among the energetic supporters of the county are found the parents of Wayne L. Crawford, who reared him to a life of industry and perseverance, affording him educational advantages and imbuing in his heart the principles of manhood and good will to all.

The birth of Wayne L. Crawford occurred in the Carroll district, Ukiah valley, July 7, 1875, their home being five miles distant from the city of Ukiah. He attended school in that city until he was seventeen and then went to San Francisco in order to receive the business college course which he followed for two years. In San Francisco and Oakland and vicinity he worked in various positions for a few years, in 1902 accepting a situation with the Elaterite Roofing Company, which took him to Portland. Two years later he resigned to go into business for himself, engaging in the manufacture of roofing material there. This was continued until 1910, when he engaged in the real estate and insurance business in that city, which proved a successful undertaking from the start.

In 1912 Mr. Crawford sold out his interests in Portland and a few months later returned to the home place in Mendocino county, where he assumed charge of his father's ranch of a thousand acres, and is now extensively engaged in general farming and stock raising. Thirty acres of this farm are set out to hops, twenty acres to grapes, and there are also orchards, but considerable attention is given to the raising of sheep for the early markets. His early training has shown Mr. Crawford the advantages obtained through intelligent conduct in every detail of this business and he has informed himself diligently in all matters scientific and practical. His fertile acres are in a well kept condition.

The wife of Mr. Crawford was before her marriage Miss Dudene S. Sauvain, born in Wayne county, Ohio. Their marriage took place September 5, 1908, and to them has come one child, Clifford Wayne, who is a source of much joy in their pleasant household.

JOHN GAVIN.—Perhaps two years after the last spike had been driven in the trans-continental railroad uniting the west and east a company of ten young men were passengers on one of these early overland cars. They had come from the same small Canadian town and were migrating to the west in the hope of finding better opportunities than had awaited them in the home locality. In the subsequent months and years they became widely scattered. The fate of several remains unknown to their friend and fellow passenger, John Gavin, who formed one of the party that eagerly and trustingly started on the long journey to the strange land. In many respects he was well qualified to succeed. He had been wisely reared by humble but capable parents and had been instructed in blacksmithing by his father, a skilled horse-shoer and tool repairer at South Mountain, Ontario, Canada, where Mr. Gavin was born October 18, 1854. Ever since coming to California he has been more or less identified with blacksmithing and meanwhile has gained a local reputation for skill at his chosen craft. During the early years of his residence in the state he devoted himself mainly to stock raising in San Luis Obispo and Kern counties, but he also worked at his trade in Bakersfield for some time. Later he spent two years in Santa Cruz, after which he was employed in a blacksmith shop at Middletown, Lake county. In that town he became a prominent worker in Friendship Lodge of Odd Fellows and passed the chairs in the organization.

A somewhat brief experience as a mechanic at Healdsburg was followed by the removal of Mr. Gavin to Mendocino county in 1885, at which time he became a resident of the town of Potter Valley, where since he has made his home and business headquarters. At different times he had two partners in the blacksmith business, his last partner having been George Davis, but of recent years he has been alone as proprietor of the blacksmith shop and hardware store. Seeing the need of the latter he put in a stock of goods in 1907, using a building on Main street. This, however, has been outgrown and he has just completed a large new store adjoining his shop, modern and well equipped in every respect. He carries a full line of heavy and shelf hardware, as well as agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, in these lines representing the John Deer Plow Company of Moline, Ill. He also handles J. J. Case threshers and the R. & V. gasoline engines, and in connection with the blacksmith business he is doing general plumbing. He is conducting a thriving business and filling the demands of a growing trade. Mr. Gavin has built a large and comfortable residence in Potter Valley, where he makes his home. Prominent and popular in the village, he now officiates as chairman of its board of trustees, an office equivalent to that of mayor, in which capacity he promotes all movements for the local welfare and for the material advancement of the town. It has been his privilege to promote a number of worthy enterprises in the valley, mainly the maintenance of old highways, the building of new roads and the erection of substantial, permanent bridges as needed. Besides his identification with the Odd Fellows previously mentioned, he is associated with the Knights of Pythias and has been active in the Order of Foresters, which at one time he represented as delegate to the San Francisco assembly.

By his marriage in 1879 to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Hugh Testerman, of Pineville, Mo., Mr. Gavin has a daughter and a son, namely: Lulu, wife of John Pickle, superintendent of the Jewett Oil Company at McKittrick, Kern county; and John A., who assists his father in the business.

HUGH P. MCGEE.—An identification of almost forty years with the ranching interests of Potter valley gave to Mr. McGee a thorough knowledge of the soil in this section, the crops to which it is best adapted and the returns that reasonably might be anticipated from its cultivation. Long residence here and a uniform course of honorable dealings with others brought to him the esteem and confidence of the people of the valley, who rightly judged him to be a man of strict integrity and sterling character. Very shortly after gold had been discovered in California he heard the great news while working on the home farm and at once determined to join an expedition of emigrants bound for the then unknown west. Born March 31, 1831, he was at the impressionable age of dawning manhood at the time of his migration with a band of homeseekers, with whom he traveled from his native Missouri across the plains to Oregon. Late autumn had cast over the earth the shadow of approaching winter when he landed near the Pacific coast. During the winter he remained in Oregon, but as soon as travel could be resumed in the spring of 1851 he proceeded to California and here he resided continuously until his death in 1898. Like many of the early comers, he tried his luck in the mines. For two years he worked in the Yreka mines. Not being successful, he turned his attention to farming and for a time cultivated land in Sonoma county. The year 1857 found him a pioneer of Mendocino county, where he spent two years in the Redwood valley and from 1859 until his death owned and operated a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Potter valley, finding considerable profit in the cultivation of the soil and in the raising of stock.

The first marriage of Mr. McGee occurred July 3, 1856, and united him with Miss Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Missouri. Of that union six children were born, namely: Mary, Martha, Anna, Oscar, Clara and Todd Frank. For his second wife he chose Mrs. Catherine (Lierly) Sides, who survives him, owning and occupying a portion of the old homestead in Potter valley. Of her first union Mrs. McGee had four children: Olive L., deceased; Irvin A., Rosa L., and Albert R., all living in Potter valley. Out of a family of twelve sons and daughters, Mrs. McGee and her brother, Jeremiah Lierly, of San Hedrim, Mendocino county, are the sole survivors. Her father, Wilson Lierly, an honored pioneer of Potter valley, was a native of North Carolina and the youngest in a family of ten children. He was a boy of twelve when his mother died; his father, Zac Lierly, had crossed the ocean from Germany in early life and had settled in North Carolina, where he was the first school teacher in that section. He served in the Revolutionary war and spent his last years in Adams county, Ill., where the government has erected a monument to his memory. Jeremiah Lierly's father instructed him in the common branches of study and his own eager mind absorbed much from observation, so that he became a man of culture, comprehensive knowledge and diversified information. As early as 1865 he came to California and two years later he became a pioneer in Potter valley, where he secured land, built a house and entered actively upon general farm pursuits. From that time until his death at the age of eighty-five he was identified with the development of the valley. For years he maintained a prominent part in local politics. Fond of reading,

he kept posted concerning current events and was regarded as one of the best-educated men in his part of the county. To such pioneers as Mr. Lierly and Mr. McGee the valley owes its present high state of development and their names are entitled to honorable perpetuation in the annals of Mendocino county.

CAPT. GODWIN SCUDAMORE.—The genealogy of the Scudamore family reveals Anglo-Saxon lineage. The name was established in America by Capt. Godwin Scudamore, who was born in Herefordshire, England, November 28, 1824, and landed in New York City in November of 1844, a stranger with only a small amount of money, but with an excellent education and the qualities of courage and perseverance that make for success. From New York he went to New Orleans, where he worked in a tobacco factory for a year. A summer in Cincinnati, Ohio, was followed by return to New Orleans for the winter, after which he went back to Cincinnati and engaged in farming nine miles from the city. In March of 1853 he moved to Randolph county, Ill., and there engaged in farm pursuits until his enlistment in the Union army. Beginning as second lieutenant in July, 1862, he was promoted to be first lieutenant in March, 1863, and while thus serving he was captured by the Confederates and placed in the notorious Libby prison at Richmond. Nine months were spent in that gloomy place. Meanwhile he and others had worked a tunnel through under the walls of the prison and on the night of February 9, 1864, they managed to pass out and make good their escape. Immediately upon rejoining the army he resumed active service and in a short time was promoted to the rank of captain, as such commanding two companies until the close of the war. Meantime he had participated in many of the most desperate battles of the struggle, but out of each he had come uninjured and eager for the next engagement.

Farming and merchandising engaged the attention of Captain Scudamore in Randolph county, Ill., from the close of the war until October, 1869, the date of his arrival in California. After a month in Napa county he came on to Lake county and settled in Scott's valley. Under the firm name of Scudamore, Reynolds & Co., he was interested in the mercantile business at Lakeport and met with success, for he was a thorough-going business man. His first marriage had occurred September 17, 1849, and united him with Caroline A. Hampton Colby, who at her death left four daughters, Charlotte, Sarah J., Alice and Mary. October 15, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Clendenin, who was born, reared and married in Randolph county, Ill., and died in Lake county, Cal., in 1897 at the age of sixty-four. Twelve years after her death the Captain passed away, in 1909, at eighty-three years of age. They were the parents of four children by their union, namely: Laura, Mrs. Joe Williams, of Los Angeles; Dick, also represented in this work; Nannie, wife of W. C. Craig, of Humboldt county, this state; and Joseph H., who died at the age of eighteen months. Politically the Captain was a staunch Republican and he voted the first Republican ticket in Lake county, an act which required considerable courage, for the county was at the time a stronghold of old Missouri Democrats, as staunch in their Democracy as he was in his Republicanism, while he was absolutely alone as to numbers. Remote as was Lake county from the seat of war excitement ruled in all elections and it was not until years after the war had closed that contention ceased here in regard to the leading issue of that historic struggle. Although the people mostly disagreed with the Captain in politics, they respected him as a man.

confided in his business judgment and trusted to his honesty in every detail, realizing that he possessed the sterling attributes that give weight to citizenship and lend honor to a community.

GEORGE HENRY GIBBS.—By those who are well qualified to know it is said that Mr. Gibbs is one of the most adept sawyers on the coast, and his long retention in his present position with the Union Lumber Company in this capacity may well furnish grounds for the statement. He is a native son of the state, and was born in Mendocino October 7, 1878, the son of William Gibbs, a native of Maine. William Gibbs came to Mendocino county during the early period of its history and to him as much as to any other pioneer settler of the county is due credit for its splendid standing as a field for business opportunity. Throughout the period of his active business life he worked for the betterment of his adopted home in the west, which was terminated only by his death in 1881.

The youngest of five children born to his parents, George H. Gibbs was reared in Mendocino up to the age of eleven years, when the removal of the family to Fort Bragg made it necessary for him to take up his studies under new conditions. He was not permitted to continue his schooling as long as he would like, however, for when he was only about fourteen years old he started out to make his own way in the world. He then entered the employ of the Union Lumber Company in a lowly capacity and from this small beginning he has steadily risen until he is now band sawyer, a responsible position which he is well qualified to fill, and which he assumed in 1904. It was Mr. Gibbs' privilege to run the first double-cut band saw in Mendocino county and the proficiency with which he fills his position gives rise to the statement in the opening paragraph.

The marriage of Mr. Gibbs in Fort Bragg united him with Mrs. Josephine (Cortez) Winfield, a native of Noyo, Mendocino county, and the daughter of George Cortez, a Spaniard by birth, but a pioneer settler in Mendocino county. Mrs. Josephine Gibbs passed away in July, 1913, leaving one child, Forrest Gibbs, by this marriage, and by her former marriage a daughter, Mrs. Myrtle Ordway, of Fort Bragg. Mr. Gibbs' fraternal associations are with Fort Bragg Lodge No. 360, I. O. O. F., which he has served as noble grand, and with Redwood Encampment, also of this place. Politically he is a staunch Republican, standing for the candidates of that party in so far as their qualifications for the office in question will permit.

WILLIAM CHESTER BALFOUR.—It is not too extravagant a prediction to say that William Chester Balfour has a brilliant future in store for him, for he is a young man of more than average ability and is endowed with an optimistic spirit that will not brook defeat in whatever he undertakes. A native son of California, Mr. Balfour was born in Point Arena, Mendocino county, April 23, 1885, the son of John and Mary J. (McCallum) Balfour, both natives of Canada, the former born in Pictou, Canada, and the latter on Prince Edward Island. John Balfour was one of the early settlers of Mendocino county, locating at Caspar, where he engaged in hauling lumber, and from there he went to Point Arena. His last days, however, were passed in Tuolumne county, where he continued in the lumber business as long as his activities continued. The mother is now making her home in Vallejo.

William Chester Balfour was the older of the two children born to his parents. His childhood was spent in his birthplace, Point Arena, and from his earliest recollections he has been familiar with saw mills, as a child

playing in the saw dust pile adjacent to the old Garcia mill. After completing the course in the grammar school of Point Arena he entered upon a course in Heald's Business College in San Francisco and graduated therefrom in 1902. Following his graduation he became a teacher of bookkeeping, a position for which he was well qualified, but the indoor work proved too confining and after six months he was compelled to relinquish his position. It was at this juncture that he came to Fort Bragg in 1903 and entered the employ of the Union Lumber Company as clerk. From that position he rose steadily, later working in the yard, then becoming tallyman, and finally he was made foreman of the sawing floor, having charge of the sawing of all of the lumber in the mill. That his employers place every confidence in his ability is evidenced by his rapid promotion and by the responsibility which they have placed upon him, notwithstanding the fact that he is still young as years are counted.

In Fort Bragg Mr. Balfour formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Maude Pauline Cummings, a native of this city and the daughter of John Cummings, one of the well known pioneers of Mendocino county. As a mill builder Mr. Cummings' reputation is not confined to this county alone, for it is stated on good authority that there is no better mill builder on the coast than John Cummings. By right of his birth in this state Mr. Balfour is eligible to membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West, and he is proud to claim membership in Alder Glenn Parlor No. 200, of which he is past president.

Mr. Balfour is a thorough believer in the old adage that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, evidence of this being borne out strongly in the interest which he evinces in all kinds of healthful sports. All arrangements for public amusements and festivities are referred to him to settle, which indicates better than words the confidence which his fellow citizens repose in him in this respect, and he is now manager of the Fort Bragg baseball team. Mr. Balfour also possesses considerable histrionic ability, and has not only staged more than twenty-five plays, but takes a leading part in most of the plays. Possessed of a genial temperament and a pleasing personality it is needless to say that Mr. Balfour is popular and numbers his friends by his acquaintances.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN SNOW.—Through the period of fifty years that the Snows have been resident in Lake county their name has been most respected. William Franklin Snow, for a number of years foreman and general manager of the McCreery (now known as the Gibhart) ranch in this county, and now engaged in business at Middletown as proprietor of its oldest established meat market, is the only surviving member of the family of M. M. and Annette M. (Mathews) Snow, of Lower Lake.

M. M. Snow was born in Missouri, came to California in 1862, and for a short time was located in Napa county. From there he moved up to Lake county in 1863, and has since lived in this section, where he has prospered in agricultural work, owning a well improved ranch of three hundred and twenty acres. He is now seventy-two years old. Mr. Snow married Annette M. Mathews, whose father, Dr. William Mathews, was the first clerk of Lake county. Three children were born to them: Alice, who married and died when thirty-two years old, leaving one child, who now lives with the grandparents at Lower Lake; William Franklin; and Lulu, who died when fourteen years old.

Born April 4, 1875, in Lake county, William Franklin Snow grew up on the farm at Lower Lake, remaining there until seventeen years old. At that time he went to work in the Oat Hill mine, south of Middletown over the line in Napa county, where he was employed continually for ten years, during which time he did not lose more than two months. When he left there he took a position in the Great Western quicksilver mine, which produced three and a half million dollars worth of quicksilver, and was there engaged for two years. He gave up work there to become foreman and general manager in Lake county on the McCreery ranch, which now contains twelve thousand acres, mostly used for stock ranging and raising clover. One hundred head of fat steers were sold off this place yearly, and during his experience there Mr. Snow became thoroughly familiar with the points of good beef stock, which knowledge is very valuable to him in his present line. In 1913, when Mr. McCreery died, he resigned his position and in October bought his meat market at Middletown, succeeding Charles Koopman as proprietor of the pioneer market in the place. It is located on Calistoga street. Mr. Snow has invested considerable already in the improvement of his establishment and the development of the business, having his own feed yards for fattening his stock for slaughtering, the importance of which, in the production of good meat, he understands well. He cures large quantities of bacon and hams, and puts up lard, and his brands are unsurpassed in quality by the best eastern varieties of sugar cured meats. Though he is comparatively new to this enterprise, his previous experience on the ranch has made him a competent judge of meat, and his energetic disposition and naturally progressive spirit will keep him in line with his best standards.

While employed at the Oat Hill mine Mr. Snow married Miss Alma Nelson, daughter of Nels Nelson, late of San Jose, Cal. They have had three children, one that died in infancy, Franklin and Helen. Mr. and Mrs. Snow are justly regarded with the highest esteem among their neighbors, having many friends in the community. Mrs. Snow is a member of the Episcopal Church, while Mr. Snow is a member of the Christian Church, and he gives his political support to the men and measures of the Democratic party. He was made a Mason in Callayomi Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., at Middletown.

CHARLES LEIGHTON BURBECK.—The descendane of a fine old eastern family and himself a native of the east. Charles L. Burbeck was born in Westford Mass., September 3, 1847, the son of Samuel Noyes Burbeck. Though a native of New Hampshire, the father passed his later years in Massachusetts, where he followed farming as a means of livelihood. The paternal great grandfather bore arms in defense of the American colonies against the mother country in the Revolutionary struggle. The mother of Charles L. Burbeck, in maidenhood Eliza Perkins Irving, was born in Brookline, Mass., the daughter of Joseph Irving, an Englishman by birth who later became well known in Brookline, Mass., as the first botanical gardener of that place.

All of the six children comprising the family of Samuel N. and Eliza P. (Irving) Burbeck are living in the east with the exception of Charles L., who has been a resident of California since 1879. He was reared on the home farm near Westford, Mass., and completed his education in Westford Academy. After completing the course in the academy he began his business career by clerking in stores in the vicinity of his home, an experience which enabled him to put to use some of his recently acquired knowledge. However, the work was not altogether to his liking and he determined to see what the west

held in store for him. Accordingly he set out in 1875 for Racine, Wis., where an uncle, Isaac Burbeck, who was a tanner, lived, and for a time he was book-keeper in the tannery. In 1877 he embraced the opportunity to come to the Pacific coast on a railroad survey expedition with the Northern Pacific Railroad in Washington, and for eighteen months he continued in the employ of this company. The year 1879 found him in San Francisco, where he found employment as collector for a large milk concern.

Fort Bragg has been the scene of Mr. Burbeck's activities since 1887, when he entered the employ of the Fort Bragg Lumber Company, now known as the Union Lumber Company. For twenty-five years he rendered valued service to the company as salesman, after which he left the store but continued in the employ of the company as janitor of their office, besides which he cares for the telephone building, the Public Library and the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank. Mr. Burbeck has made a number of good investments in real estate in his home city, among them a tract of one hundred feet on Franklin street and two buildings on Main street, besides which he subdivided a five-acre tract in the western part of the city known as the Burbeck tract. Politically he is a believer in Republican principles, and at one time he served a period of four years as city clerk of Fort Bragg.

WILLIAM LEWIS.—One of the most successful and well known men of Willits is Mr. Lewis, who is one of California's native-born sons, having been born in Portwine, Sierra county, March 17, 1865. He is the son of Evan Lewis who was a sailor on the high seas and a native of Wales and who came around Cape Horn, located at San Francisco, and there married Lizzie Walters, a native of Wisconsin. Mrs. Lewis having passed away while living in Sierra county, Evan Lewis decided to locate in Lake county, and with his four children came to Lower Lake, where he engaged in teaming up to the time of his death, which occurred at Adams Springs. In Lake county, William Lewis received his earlier education and when twelve years old he began to engage in teaming, being employed by his father. The first team he ever handled was one of six horses over the roughest mountain roads, but he became an expert teamster and driver, later driving logging teams at different mills in the county and many times had as high as seven and eight yoke or fourteen to sixteen oxen for a logging team. These ox teams would be strung out one hundred and twelve feet along the road and were hitched to a string of logs a quarter of a mile long. It necessitated great quickness of eye and decision coupled with tact and ability to handle these immense teams, but he was always successful even when driving the largest teams. To achieve his greatest success it was always necessary to purchase only the finest animals and he was always particular in his choice, placing the fastest oxen as the leaders. Finally he purchased a team of leaders whose combined weight was 4400 pounds. In 1902 he took his outfit to Mendocino county where he did logging and heavy teaming for the Northwestern Redwood Company at Willits, then also for the mills in the Sherwood valley and later the Dickinson Mill on the Tomkial river, and the Irvine Muir Lumber Company.

In 1909 Mr. Lewis gave up the business of logging to engage in the transfer and general contracting business, buying the business of O. Cureton and Morgan Whitcomb, which he successfully and ably conducts until now he has the largest business of the kind in Willits. For his teaming he has two six-ton drays, his spans of horses weighing over three thousand pounds. He is also engaged in grading and leveling. Besides his residence property on

Main street, he also owns a very valuable site of two hundred and forty feet on the same street where he has his large barns, models of their kind in the county.

Mr. Lewis is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Knights of the Maccabees, and is an ardent Democrat, entering into all political matters for the good of the community. He entered into marriage in Lake county with Betty Thompson, also a native of California, and of their union there are two children, Vernoi and Blanche. For four years Mr. Lewis was a member of the board of trustees of the town of Willits and served his term faithfully and well. He is a very successful man, and it is due entirely to his own untiring and unceasing labors that his financial success may be attributed. Every person with whom he comes in contact forms for him an everlasting respect.

ABRAHAM HENRY SHAFSKY.—The name of Shafsky bears considerable weight with the citizens of Fort Bragg, where it stands as a synonym for square dealing and probity and in fact all that goes to the making of the best business principles. The name is of German origin, and flourished in that country for many generations. The senior member of the firm of Shafsky Brothers, Abraham H. Shafsky, was born in Berlin, Germany, the son of K. Shafsky, who was a merchant in that German city until his removal to the United States, when he became a resident of New York City.

At the time of the removal of the family to this country Abraham H. Shafsky was a small child, hence his training and education were received in this country altogether. Of the four sons he was the eldest, and from a youth he was made familiar with the business in which his father engaged. By the time he had attained years of discretion he had formed not only a knowledge of the business, but a love for it as well, so that it left no chance for debating or discussing what his future occupation would be. With a fixed purpose in mind he started for the far west to try his fortunes, firmly believing that it offered better opportunity for a young man with limited capital than any other section of country which he might select. With his two brothers, Samuel and Albert, he started for California in 1892, coming at once to Fort Bragg, and after buying a stock of goods, began selling them in a place which he had secured on Franklin street. This stand was in reality nothing more or less than a hole in the wall, his space being only 12x16 feet, but it served its purpose in demonstrating that he had made no mistake in selecting a good business stand. From this small beginning has grown the large department store maintained by the Shafsky Brothers. It might be said in a word that the success of the brothers has grown out of a strict observance of the Golden Rule, notwithstanding the fact of the argument to the contrary that business cannot be conducted on that principle, which is all too commonly heard in this day of commercialism. It must not be forgotten or lost sight of that the brothers have also had their share of reverses and set-backs in attaining their present high standing among the business enterprises of the city. The worst disaster of their entire experience befell them when their new brick store, built only six years before, was shaken down in the earthquake, April 18, 1906. While the disaster was greatly lamented it did not disconcert the optimistic proprietors, for they set to work to dig out their buried stock immediately and the same day were selling goods in a building which they rented. Since then they have built the present large store building on a new site in the same block, besides which they have rebuilt on the

old site and have leased the building. It is a fact worthy of note that the brothers have always been associated in business together, and that from the first the utmost harmony has existed, and one and all can look back upon a business relation that is as unique as it is desirable in a day in which competition is as sharp as it is today.

Abraham H. Shafsky was married in Fort Bragg to Miss Hazel Margaret Mero, who was born in Napa, Cal., the daughter of C. W. Mero, a well known resident of Fort Bragg. Mr. Shafsky was made a Mason in Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., and he is a charter member and past master of Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M. He is a member of Mendocino Chapter, R. A. M., also of Sapphire Chapter, O. E. S., of Fort Bragg, is past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge in this city, is past chief patriarch of the encampment of Odd Fellows, and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees. Politically he is a Republican, and loses no opportunity to give utterance to his sentiments.

SAMUEL SHAFSKY.—That the Shafsky Brothers are firm believers in the future of Mendocino county in general and of Fort Bragg in particular, is evidenced in their unbounded enthusiasm in the varied interests of the locality, and their enthusiasm is well founded, for from a business point of view they have met with more than usual success. Shafsky Brothers' department store is one of the enterprising institutions in Fort Bragg, grown to its present large proportions from a small nucleus that might be considered hardly worth while, but the farsightedness of the brothers has been proven in the splendid business which has been developed under their persistent and united efforts.

It is safe to say that much of the knowledge and aptitude for the business was inherited by the brothers from their father, K. Shafsky, who was a merchant in Berlin prior to his immigration to Canada. Not altogether pleased with the outlook in that country the father removed to New York city three years later and there as in his native Germany he engaged in merchandising. The parental family comprised five children, four being sons, as follows: Abraham H. and Samuel comprising the firm of Shafsky Brothers; Albert, who is a merchant in Placerville, Cal.; and Louis, a merchant in Chico.

Samuel Shafsky has little personal knowledge of his native land, for he was a young lad at the time of the removal of the family to this country, hence his education was obtained in New York city. Ample opportunity was afforded him for learning the mercantile business, for from boyhood he was wont to help his father in the store. It was with a thorough understanding of the business that he and two of his brothers, Abraham H. and Albert, came to the west in 1892 and settled in Fort Bragg. With their united efforts they were enabled to open a small stand on Franklin street, the space covering only 12x16 feet, and from this small nucleus has grown the splendid establishment of which they are today the proprietors. In six months' time they had outgrown their first small quarters and had arranged to have built for them a large building on Franklin street between Redwood avenue and Laurel street. In three years' time this also was outgrown and, again forced to look for larger quarters, they moved to Main street in the H. A. Weller building, where they prospered for three years. Then purchasing a lot on Main street between Laurel street and Redwood avenue, they built a two-story brick building, and in this they enjoyed an increasing business each year until the disaster of April 18, 1906, when the building was destroyed. Nothing daunted they immediately set to work to dig the merchandise from the buried ruins, and by

renting an old butcher shop in the vicinity which had withstood the jarring, they were enabled to start in business again, making their first sale that day at one o'clock p. m. Later they bought their present site on Main street between Laurel street and Redwood avenue, erecting thereon a two-story building 50x150 feet, in which their extensive department store is now housed. Since the disaster of 1906 a new building has been erected on the site of their former building in the same block, this property now being occupied by a jewelry store and a real estate office. In the early history of the business the firm included the three older brothers who came west together. Since then Albert has withdrawn from the firm and is now engaged in merchandising in Placerville, and Abraham H. and Samuel constitute the firm of Shafsky Brothers.

In Fort Bragg Samuel Shafsky was married to Miss Olga Fritzsche, who was born in Oakland, Cal., and they have two children, Adolph, who is attending the high in Placerville, and Harnett. Mr. Shafsky was made a Mason in Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Sapphire Chapter, O. E. S. He is past grand of the Odd Fellows lodge with which he is identified, and is a member of Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M., the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of the Maccabees, of which latter he is past commander and is now record keeper. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Shafsky's interest in civic matters is strikingly apparent, and has led to his election to membership on the school board, as well as to the board of city trustees, to which latter office he was elected in 1912. Both time and means are given freely to any cause that will benefit his home city and he is universally regarded as one of the most trustworthy citizens of Fort Bragg.

JOHN G. BUSCH.—Between the date of his birth in Hamburg, Germany, June 16, 1826, and that of his death in Mendocino county, June 19, 1910, the record of John G. Busch shows a long identification with frontier environment and familiarity with conditions that have given place to the high civilization of more recent decades. When he accompanied his parents to America at the age of seven years, the voyage consumed a long period of monotonous journeying on a slow-going ocean craft typical of the vessels that preceded the modern steamer. The cable line had not then made possible the quick forwarding of messages between the old world and the new, while the wireless system in its modern development was undreamed of by the most optimistic and inventive soul. The crudity of conditions rendered existence more difficult and arduous than at the present time. The early life of the German boy in America was filled with hardship and privation. The land on which the family settled in St. Charles county, Mo. was all in the virgin state of nature, untouched by plow, undeveloped by hand of man. To convert the tract into a farm capable of sustaining a family proved a task of the utmost difficulty and one in which the son aided the father to the utmost of his strength, sacrificing in the work all hope of obtaining an education. Arriving at the age of eighteen, he was permitted to leave home and work for himself. Going to St. Louis, he learned the trade of a carpenter with Peck & Barnett and thereafter worked as a journeyman, then as a contractor and builder.

The discovery of gold in California turned the thoughts of Mr. Busch toward the west. In a short time he began to make preparations for the overland journey. Early in 1850, accompanied by two other young men, he left Missouri for California, traveling along the usual route until they arrived at

the Humboldt river, when fear of the Indians caused them to travel along the south side of that stream. Meanwhile they had overtaken four white men who were hiding from the savages and these emigrants gladly joined them for the balance of the journey. Theirs was the first train of 1850 to travel on the south side of the river. For a time they pursued their journey by night, owing to the proximity of hostile Indians. In spite of repeated dangers and constant threatenings of attack, they were not molested by the savages, but reached their destination in safety. The young emigrant settled in Amador county and at one time owned three general stores and a butcher shop at Drytown, but these he sold upon his return to Missouri in the summer of 1853. Nine months were spent in the old home and in visiting with friends, after which he came back to California to resume mercantile pursuits. At first he had a general store at Indian Diggings, Eldorado county, but in 1857 he abandoned merchandising, removed to Sonoma county, secured a large body of land near Cloverdale and embarked in stock raising. During 1858 he moved to Mendocino county and settled on a stock ranch at Point Arena, but at the expiration of eighteen months he removed to a ranch three miles north of Ukiah. After having lived there from 1860 until the fall of 1863, he then came to the Potter valley, soon afterwards bought the Wright and Potter ranches, also other property, and ultimately became the owner of a landed estate aggregating more than two thousand acres. His widow makes her home principally on the old homestead with her son, S. H. Busch.

The marriage of John G. Busch and Ann Sweeney, a native of Sligo, Ireland, who came to California in 1852, was solemnized August 21, 1856. They became the parents of eleven children, namely: Charles, residing in Riverside; John, engaged in copper mining; Mrs. Mary Bailor, of Spokane, Wash.; George, farming a part of the old home place; Stephen H., who owns and farms the old home of eleven hundred acres; Owen, farming a part of the old home; Mrs. Isabel Bevans, of Potter Valley; Mrs. Kate Roberts, of Santa Rosa; Mrs. Frances Holbrook, of Ukiah; Mrs. Hattie English, of Imperial Valley, and Augustus, of Santa Rosa. The splendid traits of Mr. Busch, his sterling character and powers of endurance in hardship, his capacity for frontier enterprises and his adaptability to any circumstance, proved him to be a typical pioneer, one of those adventurous souls whose task in life seems to be the preparation of remote and isolated spots for the oncoming of future generations. No greater task confronted the men of yesterday and to their greatness of soul and breadth of vision we owe the advancement and progress of today.

MRS. SARAH E. FOSTER BURTON.—In Sherman, Texas, occurred the birth of Mrs. Sarah Foster Burton. Her father, James A. Foster, born in Benton county, Mo., December 18, 1834, was the son of Robert and Sallie (Dawson) Foster, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina, respectively. They removed from Tennessee to Illinois, thence to Missouri and later on to Texas. Afterwards they returned to Leavenworth and in 1864 Robert Foster with wife and other members of the family came overland by wagons across the plains to Butte county, Cal., and in 1866 the family came on to Round valley, where Robert and his wife died. Five of their sons came to Round valley, and of these two are still living, James A., who makes his home with Mrs. Burton, and George Foster, of Ukiah. The three sons deceased were William, who died in Round valley; Jesse G., supervisor, who died in Ukiah; and Benjamin F., who died on the Tomkiah.

James A. Foster was married in Texas to Mary Butler, a native of that state, who died a few years later, leaving a little girl, Sarah, now Mrs. Burton. Mr. Foster removed to Leavenworth, Kans., in 1861 and in 1864 came in the same train with his father to California, the first two years being spent in Butte county, where they drove over the coast range to Round valley. Mr. Foster located a claim on the east side of the valley and engaged in sheep raising with three of his brothers, having a ranch of fourteen hundred and forty acres on Elk creek. After continuing in business for nineteen years they sold out and dissolved partnership, and Mr. Foster now makes his home with his daughter in Covelo.

Sarah Elizabeth Foster Burton was educated in the schools of Eel River district. Her first marriage, in 1883, was to James H. Patton, a native of Ohio, who died in 1890. Of this union there were two children, Bertha, Mrs. Gray, and Eva, Mrs. Cyrus, both of Covelo. Her second marriage was in Covelo, in 1892, uniting her with Andrew H. Burton, a native of Harrison county, Mo. They followed ranching on Poonkiny for seven years, when they sold the ranch and stock and bought thirty-three acres near Covelo, where they engaged in raising alfalfa. In February, 1913, they sold the ranch and located in Covelo, where Mr. Burton died June 11, 1913. Of this union there is one daughter, Callie L., a graduate of Covelo high school, class of 1912, and now engaged in teaching school.

Mr. Burton was a member of Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., and was buried with Masonic honors.

Mrs. Burton continues to reside in Covelo, where she owns three residences, the care of which with other interests occupies much of her time. She is well and favorably known for her charitable deeds and many kindnesses toward those that have been less fortunate. She is an active member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S., of which she is past matron.

JAMES WILLIAM BOGGS.—The president of the Farmers' Savings Bank of Lakeport has the distinction of being a son of the founder of this substantial old institution and a grandson of the honored pioneer and alcalde of the northern district of California, Hon. Lilburn W. Boggs, governor of Missouri during the eventful period of the Mormon hostilities. The eldest living male descendant in California of this one-time governor was born on a farm in Jackson county, Mo., not far from the present site of Kansas City, August 10, 1843, and in 1850 he came across the plains with his father, Henry Carroll Boggs. Of that momentous journey his recollections are somewhat vague and indistinct, but he vividly recalls the excitement in connection with the arrival of the party at Sutter's Fort in Sacramento county, August 20, 1850. While some of the expedition established a permanent home in the valley of the Sacramento, the Boggs family tarried but for a while, moving on to the village of Sonoma in the fall of the same year, and from there going on to Napa county. A home was established in Lake county in 1864, and the father in 1874 founded the Farmers' Savings Bank, of which he continued to act as president throughout the entire period until his death, September 28, 1898. Individually he did more to develop Lake county than any other citizen of his day, and it was the desire of old friends that his body might be interred there, but the fact that his father and mother were laid to rest in a cemetery in Napa county led to his interment in the family lot at that point. To indicate his remarkable devotion to the county and his willingness to sacrifice

personal considerations for the public good, it may be stated that the county had authorized the issuing of \$26,000 in bonds for the building of the county road, a most vital project to the development of the back country. There seemed difficulty in placing the bonds and, to hasten the consummation of the work, H. C. Boggs personally paid cash for these bonds and thus made possible the building of twenty-six miles of road from Lawley toll road to the town of Kelseyville. While material causes received constant encouragement and aid from him, he never for a moment forgot the claims of religion upon the soul, but endeavored to exemplify in his life the teachings of the Lord and was true to the doctrines of the Christian Church.

From the age of twenty-one years James William Boggs has been a resident of Lake county, and since the death of his father in 1898 he has officiated as president of the Farmers' Savings Bank. In addition he is a stockholder in the Clear Lake Railroad Company, of which his brother, Lilburn H., is president and which proposes to construct a standard gauge road from Lakeport to Hopland on the Northwestern Pacific Railroad. During 1880 with his wife (formerly Miss Josephine Boggs) he moved out to the Boggs & Harbine mill, which he had leased from his father and Mr. Harbine. Returning the next year to his farm in Big valley, he remained there until he was elected president of the bank and then established a home in town. With J. D. Stephens of Woodland, the owner of the Highland Springs resort, and a number of farmers in Big valley as well as several business men in Lakeport, he promoted the building of the toll road from Highland Springs to Pieta, a distance of fifteen and one-half miles, and under his oversight as superintendent of construction, with Professor Kelley of Lakeport as civil engineer, the surveys were made and the road located. It is a matter of interest to know that it took from April 30 to September 18, 1891, to construct the road, and the grade work was done mainly by Indians, there being ninety red men out of the one hundred and fifty employed in building the grade. However, the bridge work and the blasting were done wholly by white men. Besides his other interests Mr. Boggs owns three hundred and twenty-two acres known as the Argonaut Stock Farm. This is the place where the first cheese was made in Lake county in 1856 and where he engages in breeding thoroughbred Durham cattle, Poland-China hogs and Shropshire sheep. Throughout Lake county he is well known and universally honored for his work's sake. In the affection of the people he has a permanent place, and this is a tribute, not only to his identification with a prominent pioneer family, but more especially to his own splendid personal attributes and exemplary character.

CHARLES LINTON KNIGHT.—A man who has been connected with different lumber mills on the Mendocino coast in one way or another is Charles L. Knight, who was born in Brownsville, Pa., May 5, 1860, the son of Abel and Ann (Linton) Knight, natives of Pennsylvania, who removed to Tonganoxie, Kan., in 1866, and to Mendocino county in 1875. Here the father was employed at lumbering for a time, but retired and spent his last days in Haywoods.

Charles Linton Knight was educated in the public schools of Tonganoxie, Kan. In 1877 he arrived at Point Arena, Cal., but located at Schooner Gulch, and the same year began work in the lumber industry in Amasa Saunders' mill of that place. He continued there until 1880, when he entered the employ of the Gualala Lumber Company, in which he worked his way up to edger,

later to sawyer and afterwards was made mill foreman, a position he held with the company for thirteen years out of twenty-three employed by them. When the company sold to eastern parties he came to Greenwood, where he spent one year with the L. E. White Lumber Company as mill foreman. In March, 1904, he came to Mendocino as mill foreman for the Mendocino Lumber Company, a position he has filled faithfully ever since.

Mr. Knight was first married in Gualala to Miss Eleanora Coats, a native daughter. She died in Gualala, leaving two children, Charles Chester, who is assistant manager of the Crescent Wharf and Warehouse Company at San Pedro; and Edith Ella, who died when eleven years of age. His second marriage united him with Miss Kate Randolph, of Point Arena, and of this union there are two children, Gladys, a graduate of the Los Angeles State Normal, and now taking a special course at the Santa Barbara Normal, and Laurence, attending the Mendocino high school. For many years he was trustee of the Gualala school district, and is a Republican. Fraternally he is a member of the Point Arena Lodge and Encampment of the Odd Fellows, and also the Rebekahs, as well as a member of the lumbermen's association known as the Hoo Hoo.

ANDREW LAPPINEN.—A resident of Fort Bragg since 1893, Andrew Lappinen was born in Vasaland, Finland, May 18, 1873. His father, Matti, was a farmer, and naturally Andrew was reared on the farm, his education being obtained in the public schools. In 1890 he came to the United States, the first three years being spent in Orange, Tex., where he was employed in the lumber woods. In June, 1893, he came to Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, and was in the employ of the Union Lumber Company until 1900. He then purchased the lot on Harrison and Redwood avenue and built the Fort Bragg hotel, which was completed in 1901, and he has since been proprietor and manager of it. He has also built two stores adjoining. In addition to this he is also interested in farming on his ranch of two hundred and forty acres near Albion, where he is engaged in stockraising.

In Fort Bragg occurred the marriage of Mr. Lappinen with Katherina Keranen, also a native of Finland, and they have one child, Flma.

CHARLES E. DAHL.—Among the well known and successful business men of Fort Bragg can be mentioned Charles E. Dahl, a native of Replat, Vasaland, Finland, born June 24, 1874, and he received a good education in the common schools of that locality: January 10, 1891, he emigrated to Michigan and immediately came on to Greenwood, Mendocino county, Cal., where he was in the employ of the lumber company. He followed the business for many years, two years being spent at Santa Cruz in the same line of work. After his marriage at Greenwood, which united him with Miss Anna Lorholm, he engaged in business there until 1901, when he came to Fort Bragg and purchased the Eagle hotel. Two years later he sold it and built a business house on the corner of Redwood avenue and Franklin street. Meantime he made a trip back to the old home in Finland and upon his return was more pleased with this country than before. In 1907 he sold the building on Redwood avenue and Franklin street and purchased the Fort Bragg cigar factory. After continuing the business for one year he sold it. In 1908 he purchased the lot on Franklin street where his present hotel stands and built the White House hotel, of which he has since been proprietor. He also owns a fifty-foot-front business house on Franklin street opposite his hotel.

Mr. Dahl owns a comfortable modern residence which he built on the corner of Fir and McPherson streets, where he resides with his wife and four children, the latter being Alfred, Jennie, Einar and Clarence. Fraternaly he is a member of the Red Men, Eagles, Druids, Moose and Royal Arch, to whose philanthropies he is a liberal contributor. While he has never sought office he is an influential man and is a staunch Republican.

EDWIN HUDSON PERCY, JR.—Among the young men holding responsible positions with the Union Lumber Company at Fort Bragg is E. H. Percy, Jr., who was born in Eureka, Cal., September 7, 1881, son of Edwin Hudson and Nellie (Cole) Percy, both natives of Battle Creek, Mich. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Percy, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he married Sarah Harrison, a native of Jefferson county, N. Y., and in 1836 they located in Calboun county, Mich., where he was a government surveyor and afterward engaged in lumber manufacturing. The father of E. H., Jr., followed lumber manufacturing in Michigan until 1876, when he came to Humboldt county, Cal., where at different periods he was superintendent for Dolbeer Carson, Excelsior Redwood Company and Vance Redwood Company's mills. In 1907 he came to Mendocino county and built a mill at Hardy creek for C. A. Hooper & Co., then rebuilt the mill at Glen Blair, after which he ran the Jenner mill for a year. In 1910 he located in Ukiah, where he built the K. & P. garage, to which he is now giving his attention. Their family comprises three children: Earl, a traveling engineer for the Standard Oil Company, now in Australia; Edwin, of whom we write; and Nellie, Mrs. Brown of Mill valley.

Edwin Hudson Percy, Jr., from a boy, had worked as a machinist at the Sonora Lumber Company's mill, and after graduating from the Eureka high school in 1900 entered Lick Polytechnic school in San Francisco, taking a mechanical engineer's course for two years. He then assisted in putting the machinery in the Hardy creek mill, after which as engineer and machinist he had charge of the machinery of the Glen Blair mill for three years. Resigning, he became chief engineer for the Northwestern Redwood Company at Northwestern, a position he held for four years. In 1910 he resigned to accept his present position as chief engineer of the Union Lumber Company's mill at Fort Bragg, and since then has been in charge of the machinery in the mill as well as their electric light plant.

In Ukiah occurred the marriage of Mr. Percy and Miss Lura Kirtley, who was born in Yuba City, and they have one child named Kirtlev. Mrs. Percy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Politically he believes in and supports the principles of the Republican party.

JAMES WILLIAM KELLEY.—The commercial and agricultural activities of Round valley have a prominent representative in the person of James William Kelley, proprietor of a meat market at Covelo and owner of one of the mountain farms that have proved so well adapted to the stock industry. When first he came with the family to Mendocino county he was scarcely four years of age. Prior thereto his parents had lived in Oregon and he was born in Klamath county, that state, October 31, 1867. As soon as old enough to enter the primary department of the public school he was sent to the Covelo school. Later he attended the grammar school at Mendocino City and for a short time was a pupil at Sacramento, the later home of the family. His school studies were completed in San Francisco, from which city he accompanied his parents back to Mendocino county, again settling

in Round valley. Together with his father he engaged in raising stock and tilling the soil, which gave him a practical experience of inestimable value to his mature years. During 1884 he was given charge of a ranch owned by his mother and consisting of four hundred acres of stock range. By reason of the character of the land he specialized in stock.

Upon the sale of the mountain ranch in 1897 Mr. Kelley entered a claim from the government. The tract included one-half section of mountain land, suited to the raising of stock, and this ranch he still owns, finding it a most desirable accessory of his butcher shop, operated by him at Covelo since 1909. In the shop he has every modern equipment. The first ice plant in Round valley was installed by him, and it has been his aim to furnish to his customers only the best of meats, kept under the most cleanly and sanitary conditions. The slaughter-house that he owns is not only commodious, but is maintained in a scrupulously sanitary condition, and it is a matter of pride with him that the utmost shall be done to satisfy the most critical of customers. In politics he votes the Democratic ticket. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World. On Christmas day of 1898 he married California May Short, who was born in Round valley, the daughter of James Green Short, an honored pioneer of the valley. They are the parents of four daughters, Clair, Birdie, Hazel and Leona.

CLEAR LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Clear Lake Railroad Company, a corporation under the laws of the state of California, was incorporated May 22, 1911, with a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into five thousand shares of par value \$100 each. Its purpose is to build a line of railroad from Hopland, in Mendocino county, to Lakeport, in Lake county, standard gauge.

Officers: L. H. Boggs, president; M. S. Sayre, vice-president; Joseph Levy, treasurer; R. R. Woodward, secretary; L. H. Boggs, M. S. Sayre, Joseph Levy, Herbert V. Keeling, L. P. Clendenin, W. P. Hill, S. E. Brookes (of Hopland), Lewis Henderson, W. P. Mariner, A. H. Spurr, Charles M. Hammond, directors; Herbert V. Keeling, attorney.

The engineers engaged by the company claim the road can be constructed for \$550,000, including cost of equipment, and railroad experts predict that the line will be profitable. That is, it may be expected to yield a fair rate of interest on the cost of construction after setting aside the sinking fund. There is another railroad in California almost similar in extent and cost—the Amador Central, running from Ione to Jackson, costing \$550,000—whose gross receipts are thirty-five per cent., six per cent. net, and the company is now discounting its twenty-year bonds.

The necessary capital for the Clear Lake railroad is now in sight, and all the rights of way have been obtained in Mendocino county and the majority in Lake county. Seventy-six thousand two hundred seventy-two dollars and six cents has already been expended in the work of construction, exclusive of general expenditures. Branches are planned from Lakeport to Upper Lake; Highland to Kelseyville, thence on the main line to Lakeport. The articles of incorporation will also permit the company to build boats and maintain service on Clear lake, thus connecting all portions of the county with the commercial centers of the state and the outside world.

Report of State Railroad Commission pertaining to the Clear Lake Railroad Company: The application of the Clear Lake Railroad Company for permission to issue stocks and bonds sufficient to finance the project was

approved and granted by the State Railroad Commission in a decision rendered in San Francisco on Wednesday, October 29, 1913, and supplemental order issued on May 14, 1914, which authority and figures are here quoted.

The commissioners' order, which is signed by John M. Eshelman, Alex. Gordon and Max Thelen, authorizes the issue of five hundred shares of capital stock and \$500,000 face value in bonds of \$500 denomination running twenty-five years and bearing interest at six per cent. Conditions attached to the order are as follows: The capital stock shall not be sold at less than par; the bonds shall not be sold at less than eighty-four per cent. That proceeds shall be used for construction of the road for items appearing in engineers' summary of cost. Before any stock or bonds are issued the company shall present to the commission a plan by which all or a major portion of the stock shall be paid for or subscribed and secured prior to the issue of bonds, and also a plan by which interest on bonds may be waived or guaranteed for three years. The company shall present a trust deed or mortgage of all its property to secure said bonds. After company shall present satisfactory plans for complying with these conditions the commission will issue supplemental order specifying necessary conditions and usual provisions in reference to accounting, time limit for issuance of stock and bonds, and payment of fee on bonds.

The conditions requested for completing and financing Lake county's railroad are seen by this to be no small difficulty. The directors, however, are confident that they can be met, by proper response of Lake county citizens who have public spirit and progressiveness enough to want a railroad, and who realize the benefit such a project will bring to the county. The commission's order favors the project greatly in that stock is not required to be paid for before bonds are issued, or before the road is built, as long as the required amount is subscribed and secured. Another favorable feature is that \$225,000 of the bonds are practically sold under the order of E. A. Palmer, on which the guarantee of interest will probably be waived. The commission considered that a portion of the bonds ought to be taken by local people, who should pay par value for them. If this is done considerably less stock need be sold.

Commissioner Thelen's opinion goes into details of the proposed road, citing the following well known facts: Route: From Hopland through Sanel valley, over small ridge to Col. Dan. Burns' ranch, up McDowell valley, thence six miles of maximum four per cent. grade to the grade summit, a 1,300-foot tunnel, then right bank of Highland Springs creek, recrossing same, three miles of four per cent. grade coming down, following route of Pieta road two miles to Highland Springs; thence northerly skirting low foothills of Big valley to Lakeport, a total length of twenty-three and a half miles; maximum curvature, twenty-four per cent.

The estimate to complete and equip for operation the proposed railroad which have been projected (proposed) into this county. These include the Highland Pacific from Santa Rosa to Lakeport, estimated to cost \$2,775,000; the McNulty Pettibone Syndicate proposition of many years ago, which did actual construction work on route from Napa to Middletown; later the project of W. B. King over practically the same route; the Cloverdale and Lakeport Electric Road, just prior to 1906; the Hataling, Napa and Lakeport Road, through Butts Canyon, figured at a cost of several millions; the Clear Lake and Northern, for which \$150,000 was subscribed locally; the narrow

gauge project from Ukiah into the county; a survey up Putah creek from Napa county; and another survey credited to the Santa Fe over the Blue Lakes Pass, through Willits and Porter valley, intended for a through line to Eureka.

Of the present project the decision relates that eight hundred and fifty-four shares of stock have been issued, of par value of \$85,400, on which \$74,892.50 cash had been paid in to June 30, 1914, \$3,625 received as partial payments for eighty-five shares not yet issued, and \$6,000 borrowed on notes, total receipts being \$84,517.50, all of which has been expended on the construction and expenses incurred to June 30, 1914. Six or seven surveys have been made, and between six and seven miles of railroad grade constructed from Hopland east, with exception of two small gaps, necessary culverts installed in this grading, and a considerable amount of lumber and piling secured for timber and trestles and tunnel; 126.31 acres of right of way have been donated, of approximate value of \$6,943.80; 22.4 acres purchased at a cost, including attorneys' fees and recordation, of \$4,820.47; 119.28 acres on government land covered by approved filing maps; so that the company has still to acquire 30.3 acres of right of way, valued at between \$1,900 and \$2,000. Since the hearing B. H. Henderson, as agent for the Platte estate, has placed in escrow a deed to the right of way through that property, 2.7 acres, valued at \$5,400.

The estimate to complete and equip for operation the proposed railroad is as follows: Grading, clearing, etc., \$159,883; tunnels, \$78,000; steel trusses, \$9,900; pile and frame trestles, \$28,590; culverts, \$1,948; ties, \$29,250; rails, \$88,125; track fastenings, \$3,000; track laying and surfacing, \$19,200; fencing right of way, \$1,500; crossings and signs, \$400; station buildings, \$2,000; platforms, \$400; shop building and engine house, \$1,000; shop machinery and tools, \$250; water stations, \$2,000; fuel tank, \$1,250; engineering and superintending, \$5,000; law expenses, \$1,054; stationery and printing, \$100; overhaul, \$650; equipment, cost of one locomotive, one combination car and one coach, \$9,000; two box and two flat cars, \$2,500; contingencies, \$25,000. Total, \$470,000.

In summing up the reports made as to freight and passenger traffic actually existing under present conditions, and probable increase if road is built, the decision gives the average ratio, arrived at by the Interstate Commerce Commission from its investigations of operating expenses and taxes compared with gross revenue to be seventy and eight-tenths per cent. In view of the relatively high operating expense of this project, due to grade and curvature, the commission suggests the advisability of giving serious consideration to operation by electricity, and advises the directors to secure information on this point.

The decision shows that this commission, which has had several years' close insight into railroad matters, existing and projected, unqualifiedly recommends the Clear Lake Railroad project, believes it a legitimate and feasible scheme which should be consummated. This approval is demonstrated in the following verbatim language of Commissioner Thelen:

"This commission has done its best to ascertain whether the proposed railroad if constructed will be able to earn operating expenses and interest on securities, as well as lay aside funds for depreciation and retiring securities. On the one hand are the failures of the past, and the relatively small present population and the high operating expense. On the other hand consideration

must be given to the large amount of present freight and passenger traffic and certainty of increase. It is the policy of the commission to encourage as far as possible the development of state public utility enterprises. Particularly is this true when no utility of like character at present serves the field, and when the utility has no elements of promotion scheme, but is an earnest and bona fide effort of citizens of the community to develop their portion of the state and thereby increase the wealth and prosperity of the state. The present enterprise is of that character. Under these circumstances this commission will resolve every reasonable doubt in favor of the enterprise and see that reasonable conditions are prescribed, so as to safeguard the enterprise as far as possible."

The bonds proposed to be issued are to be secured by a deed of trust or mortgage on all the company's property, and there will be no recourse against stockholders for payment of either principal or interest. Stockholders will be liable for only the par value of the stock they agree to take. On the sale of the entire issue of bonds eighty-four per cent., \$420,000, would be realized, which amount deducted from the \$470,000 estimated as the cost would leave \$50,000 to be raised from the sale of stock; hence the commission authorizes the issuance of five hundred shares.

The remaining serious question, according to the decision, is the possibility of the company's inability to earn both the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. On the issue of \$500,000, face value, the annual outlay for interest would be \$30,000. The commission suggests that securing waiver of interest for three years or a guarantee from responsible parties that interest would be paid would make the sale of bonds easier. The directors are expected to present to the commission a plan under which they believe they can avail themselves of that body's authorization.

Mr. Thelen expresses, in the course of the document, his admiration for the pluck and perseverance of Lake county people shown in this enterprise and the earnest hope that it may succeed.

JOHN HENRY LINDSTROM.—The adventures of Sinbad the Sailor are scarcely more romantic, unusual and fascinating than is the family history of the Lindstroms, beginning as it does in far Palestine, and descending through a long line of men in whose veins flowed the blood of an adventuresome race, and which in each generation appeared to gain rather than to lose in this special quality. The first known member of the family, leaving his native land by the Mediterranean Sea to journey to a far northern land and there to establish a home and a family, which more than five hundred years later should send a descendant to wander over the face of the wide earth, seeking adventure, and finding it, could scarcely have met with so varied an experience as has this last rover, John Henry Lindstrom, now engaged in the peaceful and lucrative occupation of selling automobiles in Fort Bragg. Mr. Lindstrom has journeyed in many lands and among strange people; he has sailed the sea, and crossed rugged mountain chains, and met with danger and excitement in almost every imaginable form. For many years he kept in a little book, which scarcely left his pocket, a careful account of these wanderings. But in one of his many perilous experiences, when a vessel in which he was sailing from Puget Sound to San Francisco was destroyed by fire while at sea, he lost his precious volume. The fire was discovered while they were far from any port. No friendly vessel came to their aid, and it was only by most careful management, and a good bit of sailor's

luck, that the officers and crew escaped with their lives, but the vessel and everything aboard were entirely lost. The little volume had journeyed with its owner for many years, and its loss was keenly felt, for it could never be replaced.

The originator of the family was a Hebrew from Palestine, one Carl Robert Lindstrom, a man of wealth and breeding, who came to northern Sweden, became a landed proprietor and built a village called Lindstrom in Mora county. That was more than five hundred years ago, and the Lindstrom family has been represented in this village continuously since that time. By intermarriage with the natives they gradually came to forsake the religion of their fathers, and became Lutherans. The grandfather of John Henry Lindstrom, Gen. Robert Lindstrom, was in command of a Dragoon Regiment. He and two other brothers, who like himself were both generals in the active service of their country, secured their military release and went to Finland, where they obtained a large grant of land, and established a village bearing their name. Robert Lindstrom, the father of the present resident of Fort Bragg bearing that distinguished name, was born in Mora, Sweden, the eldest in a large family, and so was left at home to safeguard its welfare, when the father journeyed into Finland. Not caring for the life of the farm, nor yet of the city, he went to sea at an early age, and became a skilled navigator, afterwards becoming master of his own vessel in the Baltic lumber trade.

The first appearance of the Lindstrom family in American affairs occurred in 1830, when Robert, then Captain Lindstrom, came to the United States at the head of a party of five hundred Swedes. They landed at Galveston, Tex., and then traveled up the Mississippi river to St. Paul and Minneapolis, in which region they settled, taking up much land and opening up a vast new territory, they being practically the first settlers in that locality. Captain Lindstrom remained with the colonists for a period of five years, when he returned to Sweden and again took command of his vessel. He was married in Liverpool, England, in 1846, to Miss Margareta Strandberg, a native of that city. He continued with his vessel, sailing as a tramp in and around the Swedish and English ports and about the North Sea, taking his wife with him on most of his journeys. Their first child was a son, John Henry, now of Fort Bragg, born in the harbor of Lubeck, Germany, September 3, 1848. Following this event Captain Lindstrom sold his vessel and returned to the United States, locating in Minnesota in December, 1848. Here he engaged in the hardware business in Minneapolis until 1860, when he sold his interests, which were by this time very valuable, and returned to Lindstrom, Finland, where he passed his remaining years, dying in 1877. His wife followed him within a few years.

The little son whose romantic birth had caused so great a change in the fortunes and life of the father, and whose early recollections were all of America, attended the public schools of Minneapolis until he was twelve years of age, at which time the family returned to Finland. Here he was again put in school, and later entered the Agricultural College in Finland, where he continued until he was eighteen. At that time it was required of the students to take a trip to sea, and when the vessel reached Liverpool, young John Henry, taking advantage of the first opportunity, ran away, and took passage on the Nova Scotia, a sailing vessel bound for Buenos Ayres, shipping as a carpenter. Arrived at his destination he again secured a carpenter's berth on

an out-going vessel and eventually arrived in the United States, landing at Pensacola, Fla., January 15, 1870. Here he left the sea and proceeded by land to Chicago to visit an uncle, Captain August Lindstrom. Later he went again to Minneapolis, where he had lived as a child, and opened a blacksmith shop, blacksmithing having been a part of his training at the Agricultural College in Finland. Young Lindstrom remained here until 1881, prospering in his business. Subsequently he accepted a position with the Northern Pacific Railroad and removed to Brainerd, Minn., where he made his headquarters for four years. He then entered the employ of a lumber company and went to Eastlake, Mich., as a master mechanic.

The wanderlust still called, and with no home ties to hold him, young Lindstrom was prone to follow far and often. The next reply led him on a pleasure trip, to see far countries, and he journeyed by way of New York, Liverpool, Constantinople, Alexandria and Palestine, through Russia and Siberia, and finally back to New York. On his return he drifted to different parts of the country, always lured by the new and unexplored. In 1889 he was in Arizona, and helped to build the great bridge which spans the Colorado river at the Needles. From there he went to San Francisco and later into Oregon and Washington. He had visited these ports many years ago, when he sailed the Pacific on the Ocean King, the ill-fated vessel which was lost at sea by fire, and on which was destroyed the much prized diary. This vessel Mr. Lindstrom had helped to build at Bath, Me., and had sailed with her on her maiden voyage, with the carpenter's berth, under Captain Sawyer. They went to China and back to San Francisco, and then up the coast to Puget Sound, where they loaded with lumber and coal and set sail for the return trip to the Golden Gate, only to meet their tragic fate on the way. During his journeys by land Mr. Lindstrom worked at various occupations, such as blacksmithing, mechanical engineering, contracting and building, these being all trades learned during his attendance at the Finland Agricultural College. Tiring finally of this sort of life, he shipped as mate on a vessel bound for Chile, South America, and following this for several years, sailed on the coast vessels in that capacity.

Even the sea, however, lost its charm, and in 1891 Mr. Lindstrom came to Point Arena, Mendocino county, and opened a blacksmith shop. Later he removed to Mendocino City and engaged in the same business. Neither of these cities, however, entirely satisfied him as a place to finally settle down for a permanent home, and in September, 1892, he located in Fort Bragg, where he has since resided. Here again he opened a blacksmith shop and soon built up a flourishing trade, whereupon he sold the business and immediately opened another shop. This proceeding was repeated several times, with much profit to the energetic Lindstrom and with equal satisfaction to the purchaser, who preferred an established business rather than the joys of developing one. The last such place owned by Mr. Lindstrom was at Laurel and McPherson streets, and after its sale he opened a garage. As usual, however, after having the business well established and on a firm financial basis, its founder decided that it was more valuable to him as a marketable commodity than as a place of business for himself, and accordingly sold it, leasing the building which belongs to him. Since that time he has been handling the Detroit automobile with his customary success, and is making many friends in this new field of endeavor.

Since coming to Fort Bragg and establishing a permanent home, Mr. Lindstrom has been united in marriage with Sophia Kaijankoski, a native of Finland, where her early life was passed, she not coming to American until 1886. During his residence in Fort Bragg Mr. Lindstrom has become identified with local affairs, and is especially well informed on all topics of public interest. He is a Democrat, and is vitally alive to all matters of importance to his party, whether state or national and follows the development of each new phase of a political situation with more than ordinary comprehension and application. His greatest delight, however, is to relate the tales of his wanderings to an appreciative audience, of which there is never a dearth, for this descendant of an ancient race is an especially good talker and his life has been full of interesting and even wonderful experiences which lose nothing in their telling.

PROF. JOHN OVERHOLSER.—The founder of the Lakeport Academy, now identified with the Lakeport high school as science professor, has been associated with the cause of higher education in Lake county for so many years that the history of the one is practically a record of the other. Four weeks after his arrival at Lakeport in 1884 his association with educational work was inaugurated and the academy was started in the old public school building, but in 1890 a permanent structure was erected. To the academy belonged the honor of being the first establishment of higher learning in the county, with the exception of the Clear Lake College, founded by John Kelley in the latter part of the '70s, but now defunct. During 1900 the academy was leased to the Clear Lake Union high school district, and it is now serving the uses of the only high school in the county, with the Professor as instructor in the sciences, a department in which he especially excels.

Of Pennsylvania-Dutch parentage, a son of Daniel and Mary (Hartman) Overholser, and a native of York county, Pa., Prof. John Overholser was born February 14, 1851, and at the age of three years was taken to Ohio, the family settling on a farm near Dayton, where he attended common schools and was trained in the details of farming. He was third in order of birth among six children and had few advantages except such as his own tireless energy made possible. His own force of will and self-support enabled him to graduate from the high school of Xenia, Ohio, and to pursue the scientific and classical courses in Adrian (Mich.) College, from which institution in 1880 he was graduated with honors. Teaching has been his life work. In it he engaged as a source of livelihood and means of defraying his expenses in college. Upon receiving the degree of A. B., he returned to pedagogy with the eagerness of one to whom the profession was a task of affection. From the country schools he was promoted to be principal at Beaver Creek and later held a similar position at Spring valley. After seven years of teaching in the east, mainly in Greene county, Ohio, he came to California in 1884 and has since been identified with the cause of higher education at Lakeport.

Under the personal supervision of Professor Overholser there was erected in 1890 a frame building, 40x50 feet in dimensions, with two stories, besides a basement with storerooms, bathrooms for boys and similar equipment for girls, together with lockers and other desirable features. The first floor contains a large assembly hall, a well equipped school library and three recitation rooms. The second story contains an unusually complete physical laboratory, a chemical laboratory that would do justice to a university and two commodious recitation rooms. The building stands at a suitable distance from

town, on a high and slightly location that not only affords ideal drainage, but also gives a picturesque view of the mountains and the lake, there being perhaps no high school more advantageously situated from a standpoint of attractive environment and beautiful scenery. The grounds comprise two acres, in the rear of which a modest cottage affords to the Professor a very comfortable home. Not only is he prominent in educational circles, but through his interest in the establishment of the Lakeport library he became a leader in literary circles. He is an attendant at the services of the Baptist Church and a contributor to religious movements. Fraternally he has been through the chairs of the Lakeport Lodge of Odd Fellows. While taking a warm interest in public affairs and keeping well posted concerning national issues, he has never sought office nor cared for political prestige, his tastes leading him rather to the tasks of an instructor, the study of the sciences and other scholarly pursuits.

P. O. HARDELL.—That he is a self-made man in every sense of the word is evident in the case of P. O. Hardell, one of the large general merchants of Fort Bragg and the owner of a thriving cattle ranch near Albion. From family records it is ascertained that the name of Hardell has been represented in Sweden for many generations, and there Peter O. Hardell was born near Haparanda, Norbotten, Sweden, March 5, 1865, and was reared on the paternal farm in that cold northern country. With assets consisting of a good common school education and a sturdy constitution he left home and parents when about twenty-two years old and came to the United States. Debarking at an eastern seaport in the spring of 1887, he started westward and passed a few weeks in Michigan, but not being especially attracted by the outlook he continued to move westward until he reached California. August of 1887 found him in Fort Bragg, Mendocino county, and it was not long before he found employment at logging and tie making, making trips into Humboldt county and into Coos Bay, Ore., but each time he returned to Fort Bragg, which he found the most to his liking.

During the six years that Mr. Hardell continued in this line of endeavor he accumulated sufficient means to invest in a business of his own, and in 1893 he established a general merchandise business on a small scale, which has since grown to be one of the largest and most dependable business enterprises of the city. The business was started on Franklin street in a small frame building that did service for nine years, when its capacity proved insufficient for the enlarging business and another location became imperative. It was at this juncture that he purchased property at the corner of Laurel and Franklin streets and erected a brick structure suited to his needs, fifty by seventy feet, two stories in height. At the time of the disastrous earthquake that devastated San Francisco and vicinity Fort Bragg also suffered considerable damage, Mr. Hardell among many others meeting with heavy loss thereby. The walls of the building were considered unsafe as a result of the terrific jarring and it was deemed advisable and even necessary to tear down the walls and rebuild. The stock of goods was accordingly removed to another and safer building and there business was conducted until the new structure was completed. Instead of putting up a brick structure as before, he erected a frame building larger than the original one, this being sixty by ninety feet. Here may be found as choice and varied an assortment of general merchandise as the demands of a large city trade would make necessary. While he has built up a substantial mercantile business it has not consumed all of his thought, for

he has also built up a splendid ranching enterprise on property which he purchased eight miles from Albion on Salmon creek. This comprises seventeen hundred and forty acres of land well suited to stock-raising, and he is raising cattle and sheep on an extensive scale.

The marriage of Mr. Hardell occurred in Fort Bragg and united him with Ida Markkula, who was born in Finland. Of the children born to them seven are living, as follows: Hagar Ingeborg, Helvi Cecilia, John Toivo, Frans Olaf Patrick, Elsi Saina Dagmar, Oscar Adolph and a child still unnamed. The family are identified with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Fort Bragg, and politically Mr. Hardell is a Republican.

JOHN ISAAC GRANHOLM.—One of the most enterprising and best known of the merchants of the thriving little city of Fort Bragg is John Isaac Granholm, whose place of business is located in the center of the business section, and which is generally acknowledged to be a source of pride to his fellow citizens. Mr. Granholm is himself a prominent citizen and a popular business man, with a host of friends and warm admirers. He is public-spirited and keenly alive to everything that makes for the betterment of his home city, whether that betterment be commercial, educational, moral or social, and he is always to be found well in the forefront of all such progressive movements.

While of pure Swedish extraction, Mr. Granholm was born in Malaks Vasalan, Finland, May 15, 1885, his parents having settled there some years before his birth. His father, Isaac Granholm, was a farmer and the son was reared on the farm, helping with the small labors from his early childhood and so thoroughly mastering the art of agriculture as it is practiced in his native land. He was educated in the public schools of Vasalan, which was a Swedish colony, and consequently the Swedish language was used and taught for educational purposes. This enabled him to secure his education in his mother tongue. The life of the Swedes in the Finnish colony was not all that might be desired, and did not have the opportunities that he heard of in the New World. The lure of the Land of Freedom was ever felt by men of strength and purpose, and in 1902 Mr. Granholm left his native village and came to California, locating at Fort Bragg. For a number of years he devoted much time to learning the customs of the new country, and followed different occupations which put him in close contact with many men, and where his clean strength went far to counteract the handicap of his unfamiliarity with manners and language. He lumbered in different camps until 1906, when he determined to enter business for himself, feeling by this time that he was prepared for an independent venture. He therefore opened a store in Fort Bragg, beginning with a very small equipment, and feeling his way carefully among the still somewhat strange environment. Built on this firm foundation the business has grown steadily and swiftly, and today he owns one of the most promising establishments in the city. The first venture was in general merchandise, and later he began to make a specialty of certain lines. He now has one of the finest lines of men's furnishings, boots and shoes, that the city boasts, and his business includes the patronage of the best trade in Fort Bragg.

Since coming to Fort Bragg Mr. Granholm has married Miss Anna Hendrickson, also a native of Vasalan, Finland, and of Swedish parentage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Granholm are well and favorably known in social and fraternal circles, and are prominent citizens. Mr. Granholm is a member of the

Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M., and of the Loyal Order of Moose. He is an Independent in politics, but is none the less an influential factor in local affairs because of that, for he is known to stand squarely for his convictions of right, and as squarely and uncompromisingly against what he believes to be wrong, with no political dogma to influence his position. Altogether, Mr. Granholm is a type of citizen of which Fort Bragg has occasion to be proud.

JOHN MATTHEWS RUPE.—The discovery of gold in California was the attraction that brought the Rupe family from their Missouri home to the then unknown west. During the summer of 1849 James Rupe acted as captain of an expedition of emigrants and in the same party was his son, John, a youth of almost eighteen, whose birth had occurred in Jefferson City, Mo., November 8, 1831. The journey was one of deep interest to the lad who had not before been out of his native commonwealth and who was keen to learn and quick to observe conditions in the remote region to which he came. Trying his luck in the mines and meeting with reasonable success, he finally acquired sufficient funds to begin farming, his chosen vocation, so in 1853 he purchased land at San Juan, then in Monterey but now in San Benito county, and there his son, John M., was born March 5, 1865. Eventually he left San Benito county for the undeveloped regions further north along the coast. On the 7th of July, 1882, he and his family arrived in Mendocino county, where he bought the old Sawyer place, an improved ranch of two hundred and fifteen acres in the south end of Little Lake valley. However, five years later he sold all of his interests in California and returned to Missouri, where he bought farm land and was prospered in agricultural enterprises. His death occurred in Admire, Lyon county, Kans., in 1899, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, Elizabeth (Matthews) Rupe, was born in Louisiana and came to California via Panama with her parents in 1851, dying in Los Angeles in 1903.

From the arrival of the family in Mendocino county until the return of his father to his native commonwealth, John M. Rupe aided on the home ranch. Under an elder brother, R. W., he learned the art of cheese-making and also became an expert in the manufacture of butter, so that when in 1889 he leased the De Camp ranch of a thousand acres he was prepared to specialize in cheese and butter. For twelve years he remained on the ranch and during ten years of the time he engaged in cheese-making. During 1900 he bought seventy acres one and a half miles east of Willits and by subsequent purchase he increased the size of the farm to one hundred and seventy-five acres, forming his present homestead. The entire tract is valley land under cultivation and embraces a fertile acreage capable of producing large and remunerative crops. For convenience in the care of his hay the owner bought a baling machine and this he operates throughout the valley, baling hay for the farmers as their needs render necessary. Aside from hay and grain he makes a specialty of raising potatoes, some of the land being sediment soil which has been proven well adapted for potatoes, beets and carrots. The potatoes yield from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five sacks of marketable product to the acre. All these years he has owned a dairy of high grade Jerseys, and is raising Percheron horses, for which purpose he, with others, purchased an imported Percheron stallion, "Raumaur."

December 29, 1889, Mr. Rupe was united in marriage in this valley with Miss Emma Alice Muir, who was born in Little Lake valley, Mendocino county, the daughter of Pressley T. and Eliza J. (Baker) Muir, natives of

Missouri who were pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Rupe became the parents of ten children, of whom there are seven living: Alva Esther, a graduate of Willits high school and the Willits private normal school, now engaged in teaching; Ernest Richard, attending the Willits high school; Floyd P., Madge Elizabeth and Luther Muir, all attending the grammar school; and George Allen and Helen Eliza. The children are bright, capable and promising, and to give them every opportunity in preparation for life's duties is the chief ambition of their parents. Mr. Rupe has always been greatly interested in the cause of education and aside from being a member of the local school board he served as a member of the board of trustees of the high school district for two terms, being a member during its organization and the erection of the new high school building. The political views of Mr. Rupe bring him into affiliation with the Republican party, but he is not, in the strict sense of the word, a politician nor a partisan. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past officer, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. Mr. Rupe has for many years been an active member of the Baptist church and its societies, being a member of the board of trustees.

TERENCE RODGERS.—One of the true pioneers of the west, having come to the Pacific coast via Panama in 1859, Terence Rodgers first located at Portland, Ore., and later in San Francisco. Today he is one of the most honored and respected citizens of Ukiah, where he has made his home for more than twenty years. He has, during his long residence in the west, been an active feature in the upbuilding of every community where he has resided, and his sons are today carrying on the spirit of progress and are proving worthy descendants of their splendid father. He has been intimately associated with the development of Ukiah since he took up his residence here, and for many years he conducted the largest shoe store in the city. Recently, however, he disposed of his interests in this line, and has retired from active commercial pursuits, giving his attention to the management of his property interests.

Mr. Rodgers is a native of Ireland, having been born in Sligo, January 6, 1839. There he was reared and educated, and after completing his school work was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade. He followed this line of occupation in his native country until he was twenty-one years of age, when he determined to seek his fortunes across the waters, and accordingly came to America in 1857, locating for a time in Philadelphia. It was in 1859 that he came first to the west, locating in Portland, Ore. For two years he worked at his trade, and then opened a shoe shop of his own, in which enterprise he was very successful, and was soon classed among the prosperous business men of Portland. Shortly he enlarged his scope of business, adding retail leather and shoe findings, and always meeting with growing success.

The marriage of Mr. Rodgers took place in Portland, Ore., in November, 1864, uniting him with Miss Margaret Fahay, also a native of Ireland. Of this union were born eight children, all of whom are well known in California and in Oregon, the sons being especially prominent in affairs in their respective places of residence. They were all born at Portland, Ore., and reared and educated there, coming to California with their father in 1888. They are: John, who is a United States gauger, of Portland; Mary, now Mrs. Frank Brown, residing in Alaska; George E., proprietor of a large wholesale paper store in Salem, Ore.; he was twice mayor of Salem, and

served for two terms in the Oregon Legislature; Edward, wholesale and large book binder in New York city; Agnes, now Mrs. Percy Brown, of San Francisco; Gussie, now Mrs. E. Raymond, of San Francisco; Eva, who resides in San Francisco; and Frank, ex-member of the California Legislature, and a resident of San Francisco. Mrs. Rodgers passed away at Portland many years ago.

It was in 1888 that Mr. Rodgers came to California, locating in San Francisco, where he engaged in the shoe business with much success for a number of years. In 1894 he decided that there were better opportunities in Ukiah, and accordingly removed there, opening a shoe store, and continuing in this line of business until within the past few years. He purchased lots on State street, where he erected a store building, 40x120 feet, arranged for two stores. In one of these he conducted the largest shoe store in Ukiah for many years, meeting with great success.

As was but natural with one whose faith in Ukiah has always been unwavering, Mr. Rodgers has invested largely in real estate, especially in city property. Aside from his business property he owns a large two story residence property on State street, and a half block of unimproved property within a block of the court house. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen and has been a vital feature in the upbuilding of the city. He is wide-awake to all that tends for the general betterment of the municipality and is always ready to give active support and aid to any such cause. Since his retirement from active business he has leased his properties, but he is still deeply interested in all questions that affect Ukiah, and is a prominent figure in the affairs of the city.

JAMES EDWARDS.—Much honor is due to the railroad man who has braved the dangers incident to railroading to bring the thousands of passengers dependent upon him safely to their destinations, but still more deference must be paid to the engineer or conductor, whose duty takes him to the front in the starting of new roads, whether it be on the plains or mountains. Then the completion of the road is not the open sesame to the running of the trains, for many years often elapse before they move regularly, the rough country often causing dangerous slides, which retard and hold up traffic. It takes an engineer of years of experience and careful training for the responsible and difficult undertaking, and such a man we find in James Edwards, who holds a responsible position with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company. He is engaged in running a train out of Willits on the newly constructed road to Dos Rios.

Coming from a fine old southern family, Mr. Edwards' birth occurred in Orleans, Fla. His father, J. W. Edwards, served as a captain in the southern army during the Civil war, and had three sons who were killed while in active service in the Confederate army. The captain survived the war and became a farmer. James Edwards attended the public schools and began railroading in youth. Working in different departments on various lines, he soon mastered railroading in all its details, and twelve years ago came to California to enter the employ of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company as a conductor. His retention in that company indicates how faithful he is to his trust and how well he fulfills his every duty.

Mrs. Edwards was before her marriage, Mary Marsh, of New Orleans, and to her and her husband has been born one child, Rosemarie, the delight and joy of their life. The charming personality of Mr. Edwards, and his

sunny, optimistic disposition have won him hosts of friends, his ready smile easily winning the confidence of the public. Gifted by nature with those qualities that make him at once well received, he is a leader in his line of work.

PETER NONELLA.—Born in St. Antonino, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, November 22, 1865, Peter Nonella was taught the rudiments of farming and dairying there, and received his education in the local schools. In 1882, having heard good accounts of California, he concluded to try his fortune in the new land, and left home in November, 1882, for San Francisco. He came first to Fish Mill, Sonoma county, finding work on a dairy farm until 1884, when he came to Point Arena, to be employed in the same line of work for ten years. However, in 1892, he made a trip back to his old home to see his father, but after a three months' visit he returned to California and continued dairying. In 1894 Mr. Nonella rented the old Windson place near Albion, which he afterwards purchased and now owns, and engaged in the dairying business for nine years. He then sold his lease and rented a ranch at Ten Mile River on the coast, where he ran a dairy for seven years. Meantime, in 1907, he purchased the present place of two hundred acres one and one-half miles south of Albion, all good land and tillable, on which he is raising grain and hay for his own use, reserving the rest for grazing. He moved onto it in 1910, since which time he has been engaged in the dairying business, milking about forty to fifty cows. He has his own creamery on the place which is operated by steam. With A. Sartori as partner he leased the Pacific Coast Lumber Company's large ranch at Navarro, where he is engaged in farming, dairying and raising cattle.

Mr. Nonella was married in San Francisco, December 20, 1895, to Miss Elvina Del Torkio, who was born in Pedevilla, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and who came to California in 1891. They became the parents of seven children: Olivia, who is attending the Mendocino high school; Charles, Irene, Silvio, Peter, Alice and Dorothy. Fraternally he is a member of the Eagles at Fort Bragg. Always interested in the cause of education, he was an active member of the board of school trustees in the Pacific district, and also filled the same position for one term in the Navarro district. While living on Ten Mile River he was a member of the board of trustees of the Fort Bragg Union high school.

FRANK C. PEIRSOL, M. D.—Among the physicians who have established themselves as successful in the profession we find Dr. Frank C. Peirsol, who was born at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., October 31, 1870. His father, J. Kastor Peirsol, was also a native of Beaver county. He graduated from Mt. Union College and engaged in teaching until the war, when he served in the Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry. After the war he was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Pennsylvania until 1887, when he located in Oakland, and while practicing there served one term as city attorney. In 1898 he located in Fort Bragg, where he has practiced law ever since.

Frank C. Peirsol's preliminary education was obtained in the public schools of Pennsylvania. In 1887 he, with his parents, came to Oakland, where he attended the high school for a time but gave it up to take a position in a planing mill in San Francisco, where he continued for three and a half years. Having a desire to study medicine he concluded to enter upon medical studies and matriculated at the California Medical College in San Francisco, graduating in 1895 with the degree of M. D. and M. S. His first practice was at Haywards, Cal., remaining there until 1897, when he came to

Mendocino. After practicing for two years he determined to still further perfect himself in the profession and returning to San Francisco spent one year at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and in 1900 received the degree of M. D. from that institution. For two years he practiced in Fort Bragg, at the same time being connected with the hospital in that city. After a year spent in practice in the hospitals of San Francisco he again located in Mendocino in 1903, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, having acquired a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Peirsol is interested in real estate on the bay. In 1911 he purchased six acres in Richmond, which tract he laid out into seventy-nine lots known as the Costa Home tract, and on account of the rapid growth of that section the property has become valuable.

The marriage of Dr. Peirsol occurred at Martinez, where he was united with Edith Kinsey, a native of Grass Valley, this state, and to them have been born four children: James, Madge, Clayton and Edith. Dr. Peirsol has been very active fraternally, being a member of Fort Bragg Lodge No. 306, I. O. O. F. and Redwood Encampment No. 67 at Fort Bragg. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World at Mendocino and the Foresters at Caspar. He became a member of the Red Men in Pottawattamie Tribe No. 84 at Haywards and on the organization of Waw Beek Tribe No. 164 at Mendocino he became a charter member and was its first sachem. Politically he is an ardent Republican.

WILLIAM KIRK FORD.—Among the enterprising, ambitious and progressive young men of Mendocino county who are following the occupation of agriculture and getting the most gratifying results from their labors is William Kirk Ford, whose systematic and clever manipulation of the conduct of his ranch has already brought him the admiration of many of his neighbors. Fortunate in the matter of educational advantages he was ever an alert, observant and conscientious student, and his legal training of two years has lent its aid in many directions in his farm life, for with its precision in forms and regulations comes also the accuracy and close attention to detail which have all been evidenced in Mr. Ford's every day life. He is a native son of the county, born November 14, 1887, in the city of Ukiah, where he was reared and attended public and high school, and it was after graduation from the latter school that he completed a two years' course in law at Stanford University. His training and the associations of his youth had been such as to interest him in ranch life and he gave up his college career and returned to Mendocino with the conviction that his vocation lay in the broad fields and meadows rather than in the office and courtroom. His father, W. A. Ford, owned a three thousand acre ranch in this county which the son rented from him for three years. This land was especially adapted to the raising of sheep, although over a hundred acres was devoted to general farming.

In 1912 Mr. Ford rented the Clark ranch, consisting of a hundred and thirty acres two miles south of Ukiah, which belongs to his mother-in-law. This ranch is all improved land, planted to hops, alfalfa and grain, and is highly productive. He also leases a five hundred acre ranch at the head of Redwood valley, where he is raising cattle and hogs and fifteen acres of hops. Mr. Ford is an active member with his wife of the South Methodist Church, and in fraternal circles is prominent among the members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He married September 25, 1909, Miss Viva R. Clark, who was born in Ukiah, December 29, 1890. Her parents were among the old pioneers

of Mendocino county and Mrs. Ford was born on the farm they now occupy. They are progressive young people whose splendid energy and admirable characteristics prophesy the brightest future and assurance for their success.

LAKE COUNTY TITLE & ABSTRACT CO.—The Lake County Title & Abstract Company, incorporated November 20, 1905, has the only complete set of abstract books in Lake county, which fact, however, is but one of several good reasons why it has attracted the most important patronage in its line in this part of California. That it is considered the highest authority on certificates and abstracts of title is evidenced by the open confidence shown by various business and financial institutions. The California Title Insurance & Trust Company, of San Francisco, issues its policies of title insurance on the work of this concern, which has become a synonym for accuracy and reliability. The local banks take this company's certificates of title as the basis of their loans. When the recent drastic legislation pertaining to titles and loans was enacted this company had no need to change its policy in any respect, for it was not only complying with all the provisions of the new law, but had led in adopting many of the most important of its measures. Its operations satisfied every requirement of the law and of the state commissioners of banking so far as its work has any bearing on the validity of loans. This corporation is a member of the California Land Title Association and of the American Association of Title Men—the former a state, the latter a national, organization. The company is a result and the outgrowth of the abstract and title business started by its president, Herbert V. Keeling, in 1893.

The Lake County Title & Abstract Company has a capital stock of \$25,000, divided into two hundred and fifty shares. The officers are: Herbert V. Keeling, attorney at law, president and examining attorney; George H. Neal, secretary; Fred A. Greene, treasurer. They also compose the board of directors. The business is the making of abstracts of title and the issuing of certificates of title.

REV. OTTO KAARTO.—Notwithstanding the fact that there are responsibilities and obligations devolving upon the pastor of a congregation, there is a compensating satisfaction in the knowledge that the labor is not in vain, even though results may not at all times be visible. No one realizes this more fully than does the Rev. Otto Kaarto, pastor of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of Fort Bragg. The history of the organization dates back to the year 1889, when the church was organized as an independent Lutheran society. The pastor at that time was Rev. M. Tarkkanen, who came here from San Francisco several times during the year. The society progressed for about twenty years as an independent organization, the pulpit being supplied by pastors furnished by the Finnish Seaman's Mission in San Francisco. In 1907 the organization was united with the Suomi Synod of North America. The first pastor to serve the new organization was the Rev. M. Pesonen, who ministered to the needs of the congregation for about two years, when Rev. O. Stadius supplied the pulpit. For the following two years the congregation was without the leadership of a regular pastor, depending upon such supplies for the pulpit as could be furnished at irregular intervals. In June, 1912, Rev. Otto Kaarto was called to the pastorate of the church and since then the organization has had a steady and healthful growth. For a few years after its organization the church had no regular home, holding its services in private houses or in halls, but about twenty years ago the organization became stronger financially and otherwise and was enabled to erect

a house of worship suited to the needs of the congregation. The present fine parsonage was erected in 1909. In connection with the church a splendidly equipped Sunday school is maintained, having had a steady growth since it was organized in 1908. One of the most helpful adjuncts of both church and Sunday school is the Young People's Christian Association, in carrying on the work of which the young men and women are receiving training which will fit them to recognize and to fill the opportunities which the church holds out to those of earnest endeavor.

Rev. Otto Kaarto is a native of Finland, and was born in Pihtipudas, Vaasalaani, June 17, 1890, the son of Olli and Ida (Autio) Kaarto, both born in Finland, but now residents of Hancock, Mich. Of the six children born to this couple Otto was next to the youngest, and came to this country when he was a lad of nine years, in 1899. The family settled in Hancock, Mich., where he attended the grammar and high school, and after graduating from the latter in 1908 he entered upon a course in Suomi College, also located in Hancock. Upon the completion of the four years' course of classics and theology he was ordained as a minister in the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, in May, 1912, and in the following month he was called to the pastorate of the church in Fort Bragg. In addition to the home church at Fort Bragg he visits the missions along the coast to Albion, at which point a thriving mission is conducted, and he also travels inland to Comptche, where another mission has been started. Rev. Mr. Kaarto is an earnest advocate of temperance, believing it to be the true hand maiden to religious endeavor, and he voices his sentiments on this question in no uncertain sound in the Finnish Temperance Society of Fort Bragg, of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Mendocino Court of the Ministerial Union, and is serving the organization as vice-president.

MRS. ALONZO E. NOEL.—The circulation and general appearance of a newspaper evidencing its general worth, it is with just pride that the owner, proprietress and editor of the Lower Lake Bulletin, Mrs. A. E. Noel, manages and furnishes to the citizens of her community this splendid paper now in its thirty-eighth year and the oldest newspaper in the county. This was formerly edited and owned by Alonzo E. Noel, her deceased husband, who is remembered by the residents of Lake county as a very able lawyer, who served one term as district attorney of the county. He was born in East Tennessee May 14, 1832, and when a child came with his parents to Missouri, where for eighteen years, in fact from 1836 to 1854, he passed his youth and received a general education. Later he took up the study of law and in the year last named came to California, where two years later he was admitted to the bar of the state. He practiced his profession in different localities and in 1868 moved to Lakeport where he became one of the prime movers in legal and civic matters, in 1873 being elected district attorney for the county. He later, in October, 1885, purchased the Lower Lake Bulletin and continued at the head of that newspaper until his death, March 14, 1893. Among the important services rendered his county Mr. Noel went as delegate with the late H. C. Boggs, of Lakeport, from Lake county to serve on the committee which revised the Constitution of California in 1878. Being a forceful speaker, of highly intellectual mind and thoroughly versed on current topics of political interest, his services were much valued, especially in relation to the revision of the codes of civil and commercial procedure and the laws regarding the judiciary. In this his splendid legal attainments peculiarly qualified him. His

death marked a great loss to his county and state, and had it not been for the unusual ability of his wife the paper would have suffered greatly. She nobly took up the work left by her husband and is today ably filling his place as editor of the paper.

Mrs. Noel was before her marriage Miss Lavinia A. Yates. She was born about twenty-eight miles from Leavenworth, Kans., and when nine years old was brought by her parents, Ira G. and Joanna (Shepherd) Yates, across the plains to Virginia City, where they arrived in the fall of 1864. With them came her six brothers and sisters. In the following spring they went to Helena, Mont., remaining until the fall of 1866, when they crossed back over the plains to Liberty, Mo., and remained for many years. Mrs. Noel here growing to maturity. Her attendance at school included the public schools in Kansas, private instruction in Montana and public schools of Liberty, Mo., where her father followed the vocation of farmer. In the spring of 1870 the family came to Lower Lake and the father for several years farmed rented land, later becoming the owner of town property there. He passed away in 1899 at seventy-eight years of age, the mother dying in 1896, aged seventy-four.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Noel took place January 10, 1871. By a previous marriage to Miss Lizzie Willard of Woodland, Mr. Noel was the father of two children, one of whom, Peter, met an accidental death, and the other, Marietta Noel, became Mrs. E. E. Miller, of Coronado, Cal. In June, 1894, Mrs. Noel received the appointment of postmaster at Lower Lake in which she served until July 1, 1898. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Noel of whom three are now living, Frank W., Charles C. and Willie N. Frank W. resides in Lower Lake where he is a clerk; he married Miss Minnie L. Manlove, daughter of the first sheriff of Lake county. Charles C. is a clerk in Lower Lake; he married Maud E. Evans, daughter of Luke Evans, a surveyor of that city, and four children were born to them: Ethel E., Ernest, Cecil E. and Dorris. Willie N. is the wife of James W. Tremper, a farmer of the vicinity, and is the mother of James Bernard, Dorris Bernice, Celia Inez and Robert Alonzo.

Mrs. Noel is a consistent Democrat in political sentiment, advocating what she thinks is for the best interests of the country. Prohibition and a stand for better conditions generally are her most important principles and she evidences her wholesome broad mindedness in her editorials. She is a woman of splendid character and sterling worth to her community.

WILLIAM ORVILLE WHITE.—The editor and owner of the Republican Press of Ukiah is the son of William Henry White, who was born in the city of London and served an apprenticeship to the trade of tailor under his uncle, who was tailor to the king. Under his quiet, methodical devotion to his chosen occupation there lingered, however, a love of adventure and a desire to see the world. He spent several years in France, later moving to New York, and in January, 1850, he reached San Francisco via the Isthmus. Somewhat later he resumed work at his trade and from that time until his death in 1896 he made his home and business headquarters in Mendocino county, where he engaged in tailoring first at Mendocino and then at Calpella. For the period of mining activity it was customary to make clothing of buckskin. Mr. Dodge, a partner of Mr. White, was an expert marksman and gave his attention to the hunting of the deer, while Mr. White devoted himself wholly to the manufacture of buckskin clothing. When he became a

resident of Ukiah the town had two business buildings, one occupied as a blacksmith shop and the other used for a saloon. At Ukiah he was married to Priscilla W. Haskell a native of Maine. He remained in Ukiah throughout the balance of his life and held a high place among the pioneers of the county-seat. For fifty years he was identified with the Odd Fellows. On the organization of the Ukiah Lodge he became a charter member, nor did his interest cease until his earth life ended.

From the age of fourteen years William O. White has been connected with the printing business. In 1902 he acquired the Republican Press and is the sole owner. Under his management this weekly has gained an enlarged circulation and an increased popularity, and it now stands foremost among the sheets devoted to the welfare of Ukiah and the permanent growth of Mendocino county. Like his father, Mr. White is deeply interested in the philanthropies of the Odd Fellows and at this writing he is serving as secretary of the local lodge, besides aiding its work in other ways. His marriage took place April 1, 1909, and united him with Miss Fannie E. Owsley, a native of Calistoga, Cal., and two children bless their union, Veta S. and William Orville, Jr.

JOHN EDWARD BERRY.—Varied experiences in Canada, California and Alaska have filled the life of Mr. Berry with happenings favorable and unfavorable. His has been an existence of self-reliance and self-help. No aid from others, aside from an opportunity to attend grammar school in boyhood, made easy the early path through adversity and hardship, but alone and unassisted he has worked his way forward to a commendable degree of success and has made good as business man, hotel proprietor and rancher. A resident of Mendocino county since 1905 and the proprietor of an hotel at Boonville, Anderson valley, for the same length of time, he was born in the city of St. John, province of New Brunswick, Canada, December 4, 1844. At the age of sixteen years he completed the studies of the St. John grammar school. Immediately afterward he secured work with an express and baggage transfer company in his home town, but gave up the job in order to take a commercial course in a local business college. From that time until 1874 he was employed in a sawmill on the St. John river. Coming to California during the next year, he first worked at Tomales, Marin county. During the spring of 1876 he moved to Tyrone, Sonoma county, and secured work with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, continuing in the same position until, having accumulated a small sum of money, in 1880 he embarked in the lumber business near Duncan's mills on a small scale. By degrees he developed a large business. To aid in his work he built a sawmill in the spring of 1892, and this he operated for eight years.

While the mining fever in the Klondike region was still at its height Mr. Berry went to Alaska in search of gold, going by way of Skagway, White Pass and Bennett and leaving the sawmill in the charge of his brother. For three and one-half years he engaged in prospecting and mining. However, his claim did not develop as he had anticipated and the enterprise proved unsuccessful. He returned to Santa Rosa in 1901, sold the sawmill later, and in 1905 came to Anderson valley, where he opened the Boonville hotel. This business he since has conducted, besides which he cultivates one hundred and fifty-two acres of leased land. As a farmer he is meeting with considerable success, while in the hotel business he makes a popular landlord, courteously attentive to the wants of those whom business or pleasure bring to this part of the county. At Tomales, Marin county, on Christmas day of 1876, he married

Miss Sarah Gertrude Herald, who was born at Calais, Me., November 19, 1855. Orphaned by the death of her parents when she was a young girl, in 1875 she came alone to Tomales, Cal., to make her home with a sister and the following year she became the wife of Mr. Berry. They are the parents of six living children, besides which they lost their eldest, Reuben, at the age of twenty years. The others are as follows: Lelia, Mrs. B. A. Harris, of Vallejo; Grace Elizabeth, wife of Charles M. Ware, of Bennett Valley; Ina L., Mrs. George P. Odell, of Mont Rio; Allie W., a trained nurse, who makes her home with her parents; Susie, Mrs. Harry J. O'Brien, of San Francisco; and John Edward, Jr., who married Crystal Clow and lives at the hotel, being a capable assistant to his father in the business and on the farm.

SIMON WILLIAM WALTER.—In Schaffhausen, the northernmost canton of Switzerland, whose broad, fertile acres have afforded the early environment of many of California's most prosperous farmers, was born Simon William Walter, June 1, 1873. His early childhood was spent there, but at the age of nine he came to America and has ever since made California his permanent home. Circumstances caused him to be sent at this early age to relatives in Oakland, Cal., his journey being made alone, and, as he was unable to speak the English language, in order to assure his safe arrival he was ticketed with name and destination. Very disheartened, a forlorn young boy among strangers, he arrived in California about 1880 and immediately entered the public schools. Apt, observing and naturally quick of intellect, it was not long before he had mastered the English tongue and was soon at ease in his surroundings.

An ambition to do for himself and be independent instigated Mr. Walter, in 1887, to go to Covelo, Mendocino county, to start for himself, and there he obtained work from G. E. White, working for board and clothing for three years, and at the same time attending school in Round Valley. At the end of this period he ceased his studies at school, but continued in Mr. White's employ for ten years, his willingness to do whatever work there was to be done and his earnest desire to forge ahead winning him the approbation of all who came to know him. In 1897 he accepted a position from G. N. Merritt on his ranch and for twelve years he remained there, learning ranch life in its every phase and, meanwhile, accumulating a competency. In 1901 he purchased twenty-six acres of his present eighty-one acre ranch and rented it out until 1911, when he embarked in general farming for himself. Seventy acres are all under cultivation to alfalfa and grain, and in connection with his agricultural pursuits he carries on a flourishing dairy. Mr. Walter has all his life been a hard worker, and one who has combined good judgment with his labors, actual experience being his teacher and sober thought his best adviser. He has made the best of his opportunities and throughout his life has evidenced the sterling traits of character for which his nation is noted. He is a Democrat in politics and as he has grown to manhood he has acquired and held a strong feeling of patriotism for his adopted country, which has brought him prosperity and happiness.

The marriage of Mr. Walter occurred in Covelo, Cal., June 3, 1897, to Miss Edith Hurt. She was a native of Lake county, Cal., born August 20, 1878, and to their marriage two children have come to bless their home, James and William. Their comfortable home, one mile east of Covelo, is the center of many happy gatherings of friends and well wishers, and they enjoy the respect of the entire community.

JOHN W. GRIST.—It is interesting to chronicle the life history of a man who since a child has lived on the frontier and during all that period has devoted all of his time and energies towards aiding in the development of a new country and making it habitable and luxurious for coming generations. During all these years he has quietly pursued the even tenor of his ways, strictly observing the Golden Rule, and winning the confidence and respect of his fellowmen to the highest degree. Such a man is John W. Grist, who has resided in California since 1852, having been brought by his parents across the plains when only three years of age. They traveled overland with ox-teams and prairie schooner. His birth occurred near Harrisburg, Pa., June 12, 1849, and he is the second oldest of six children born to Isaac and Irene (Casson) Grist, natives of Dauphin county, Pa. On arriving in California Isaac Grist followed mining in Eldorado county until 1866, when he came to Round Valley, Mendocino county, and purchased one hundred and sixty acres on the west side of the valley. In 1868 he brought his family, purchased an adjoining one hundred and sixty acres, and engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in 1877. His wife died in 1885.

John W. Grist's early life was passed at French Creek, Eldorado county, where he attended school until ten years of age. Then his father took the lad with him to the claim to help pick rock and make himself useful at mining. For this reason the most of his education was obtained from a teacher who boarded at their place, and, subsequently, by reading and also observation, he has become a well-informed man. When eighteen he came to Round Valley with the family, and helped his father with the stock. When he was twenty-five years of age the father, through some misfortune, lost the ranch, and John decided to buy it. Taking charge of affairs, he continued ranching, raising grain, hay, hogs and cattle, and met with deserved success, paying for the three hundred and twenty acres. Afterward he sold a half interest to his brother George, continuing to operate the ranch until 1907, when he sold it and located in Covelo, where he built a comfortable residence. He has a portable barley mill and wood-saw operated by a gas engine, and he does a large business throughout the valley. He is also agent for the White Bronze Monument Manufacturing Company of Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Grist's first marriage was to Miss Georgie Duncan, a native of Missouri, who died some years after their marriage. In Covelo, in 1864, he married a second time, being united with Mrs. Ida (Carner) Long, a native of Point Crittenden, Utah, the daughter of Madison and Mary (Rogers) Carner, who crossed the plains, in 1860, to Utah, where the daughter Ida was born. In 1861 they came on to Meridian, Cal., and after three years they located in Potter valley, where Mr. Carner was a farmer. However, they spent their last days in Covelo. Of their eight children five are living, of whom Mrs. Grist is the eldest. Her first marriage occurred in Ukiah, being united with Thomas E. Long, who was born in Missouri, and who came to Potter valley when sixteen years of age.

For a time Mr. and Mrs. Long followed stock-raising in Potter valley, then in Santa Barbara county until 1868, when they located in Round Valley, purchasing a ranch there. He later sold it to engage in the livery business in Covelo for a year and then started a store. While thus engaged he was elected supervisor from the Third district, but soon after taking the office he died, in May, 1902. Of this union there were four children: Mary Martha, who died at two years of age; Edward H., who is a merchant in Covelo;

Addie May, who died at sixteen, and Dewey, who died at three years.

Mr. Grist was made a Mason in Covelo Lodge No. 231, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Augusta Chapter No. 80, O. E. S. They attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee. Politically he is an ardent Republican. It is to energetic, enterprising citizens like Mr. and Mrs. Grist that Round Valley has become known as a rich farming country and a desirable place in which to live. By such example of Christian and upright life as theirs the standard of morals and society has been raised.

MRS. EUGENIA HAYDON.—Among the women of Mendocino county, who are making a success of the stock business we find Mrs. Eugenia (Carner) Haydon. She was born at Meridian, Sutter county, Cal., the daughter of Madison and Mary (Rogers) Carner, who crossed the plains in 1860 and were pioneers of Mendocino county. Eugenia was reared in Potter valley and received a good education in the public schools. Her marriage occurred in Round Valley in March, 1882, when she was united with Thomas Haydon, born in Grundy county, Mo., December 15, 1852. He was brought across the plains by his parents when he was ten years of age and was also reared in Potter Valley, but later removed to Round Valley.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Haydon engaged in stock-raising, in which they were very successful. For many years they ran their cattle on Mad river, their brand being T. H. & 3 combined. In 1910 they purchased a ranch on Long Ridge, where they continued in the cattle business until Mr. Haydon's death, June 10, 1913. Mrs. Haydon has continued in the cattle business in partnership with her son, Frank M. Haydon, but while she devotes some of her time to her ranch, she makes her home in Covelo, where she owns a residence and also conducts an hotel, attending to the cuisine herself. It is the finest and best kept hotel in the valley. Their ranch embraces about one thousand acres on the north fork of Eel river, the place containing considerable farming land which is devoted to the raising of grain and hay; the balance is used for range land. They are raising cattle and hogs, and are meeting with unusual success.

Mr. and Mrs. Haydon were the parents of three children: Bertha, Mrs. Charles Grist, of Covelo; Frank M., manager of the ranch; and Dora G., Mrs. Jeans, of Humboldt county. In her political affiliations Mrs. Haydon is a Republican. She is a woman of much tact and ability, and in her career has displayed rare business acumen. Her faith and optimism in the future of the county is such that she is always willing to do her share towards the upbuilding of the community and the betterment of its citizens.

JAMES A. FRENCH.—In Hingham county, Mass., in the year 1848, was born James A. French, whose father died when he was a boy of eleven years of age. In 1857 his mother came to San Francisco, Cal., sailing around Cape Horn, having been engaged as stewardess of the vessel, and in 1860 the children joined her, traveling by way of Panama. The mother continued to make San Francisco her home until her death. James A. received his schooling in Massachusetts and in San Francisco. In 1864, when sixteen years of age, he responded to his county's call, enlisted in Company A, 8th California Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war in 1865, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. On his return to the Bay he was employed on a dairy farm in Marin county, and followed that occupation later in Monterey county. He then entered Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he completed the course, after which he continued in the

dairy business. In 1880 he was appointed receiving clerk at San Quentin, holding the position for four years, and after this he was wharfinger at the Alameda Mole, until he resigned and went to Monterey county as superintendent of a dairy.

In 1888 Mr. French was appointed dairyman at the Agnew Hospital, filling the position until 1890, when he resigned and made a trip to Alaska, going via Fort Wrangle and spending twenty months in the frozen north. On his return to California he was again employed at Agnew. In June of 1902 he was appointed dairyman at the Mendocino State Hospital, a position he has held ever since. He is well posted in the dairy business and a good judge of a dairy herd and it is largely due to his experience and knowledge of the details of the raising of cows that the dairy herd at the hospital is among the finest in the state. Fraternally Mr. French is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Ukiah.

GUSTAV HENRY SWANSON.—A very enterprising and self-made man is Gustav Henry Swanson, born May 22, 1875, in Smaland, Sweden, where he grew up on the farm and received a good education in the local schools. In 1892, when a youth of seventeen years, he came to America and the spring of 1892 found him in Winnipeg, where he spent six months in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. At the end of this period he came to Caspar, Mendocino county, and found employment with the lumber company at that place, working in different departments in their mill until 1902. In that year he entered the filing room and continued as a filer until 1905, when he obtained his present position as head filer for the Mendocino Lumber Company. Since then he has made his home in Mendocino, where he owns a comfortable residence and two acres of land.

While living at Caspar Mr. Swanson formed the acquaintance of Jennie Olson, a native of that place, and there they were united in marriage. Mr. Swanson was made a Mason in Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., of which he has served as master. He is also a member of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M., and with his wife is a member of Ocean View Chapter, O. E. S. He is also a member of Stella Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F. In political affiliations he espouses the principles set forth in the Republican platform. He was reared in the Lutheran faith and adheres to those doctrines. Personally he is well and favorably known and his exemplary habits coupled with his progressive and enterprising views make him greatly appreciated by the citizens of Mendocino and vicinity.

BELIO & ALLUE.—The proprietors of the Willits Steam Laundry, Florence Belio and Firmin Allue, are enterprising men and are building up a laundry business that reflects credit on the city. Since they purchased the laundry they have remodeled it and put in new and modern machinery, so they are equipped to do the work by the latest and most approved process. Both men are thorough going and enterprising, and their business is increasing in a deserving measure.

Florence Belio, the senior member of the firm, was born at Pau, Basses Pyrenees, France, in 1882, and learned the carpenter's trade in that country. In 1905 he came to San Francisco, where he was employed in a laundry until 1913, when he came to Willits to become a partner of Mr. Allue in the Willits Laundry. In Basses Pyrenees he was married to Marie Allue, who was born in that country and by this union there were born two children, Amelie and Antone.

Firmin Allue was born in Pau, Basses-Pyrenees, France, in 1890. In 1909 he came to California and at Suisun entered the employ of the steam laundry, where he learned the laundry business. Thence he went to San Francisco, where he worked at his trade until October, 1912, when he came to Willits as an employe of the steam laundry until January, 1913. It was then that he and Mr. Belio bought the business which they have continued ever since with good success.

ERNEST EUGENE FITCH.—The rugged, bleak country of Nova Scotia was the home of Ernest Eugene Fitch during the first sixteen or more years of his life, during which time he acquired the robust and hardy constitution possessed by so many natives of that country, learned the lessons of sturdy manhood and hard work and became a clean-cut, healthy man, whose mentality, in keeping with his physical well-being, evidenced strength and capability. He was born in Kings county, October 16, 1862, the son of Henry and Olivia (Bishop) Fitch, sturdy citizens of Nova Scotia, who afforded him the advantages of public school instruction and imbued in him the habits of temperance and honor. When sixteen he left school to go to work as a day laborer and a few years later decided to try his luck in the west with his brother Harry, who was preparing to go to California. Arriving here in the spring of 1882 they immediately settled in Mendocino county and in 1883 located in Point Arena. First working as day laborer doing general farming and in the lumber camps, he soon discovered that he could win better returns if he could work for himself, and he started the contracting business for teaming and hauling tan bark and ties to Point Arena. This occupation he followed until 1893, at which time he decided to enter the dairy business, and relinquishing his contracting interests he rented land, chiefly stock range, and entered upon the dairy project at Manchester upon a small scale. This proving a successful venture he soon broadened his holdings and increased the business, until he had a large stock-raising and dairying business, his ranch comprising three hundred and thirty acres. In 1903 he took up a timber claim on Alder creek, above Manchester, which land he still owns. Besides the dairy he was interested in a creamery, and this proved a very successful enterprise. In 1907 he sold out the dairy and removed to Boonville, Anderson Valley, where he purchased two hundred and ten acres of partially improved land about one mile north of town. Since the purchase of this land Mr. Fitch has spent means and time in improving the same, and has engaged principally in general farming and stockraising. In 1911 he set out fifteen acres of his place to apples and the trees give promise of bringing large returns in a few years.

Mr. Fitch is a thrifty, persevering farmer, devoting all of his time to ranch life and his home. His wife, whom he married in Manchester March 31, 1889, was before her marriage Miss Martha Taylor, a native daughter of Manchester. Her father, Samuel H. Taylor, crossed the plains with ox teams in 1849, and in 1865 located in Mendocino county, where he was a blacksmith. His death occurred in Manchester. Her mother, Catherine Morrison, a native of Wisconsin, now resides in Santa Rosa. Of their family of eight children, of whom Mrs. Fitch was the third, four are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have four children, as follows: Myrtle O., Richard (engaged in the blacksmith business in Boonville), Samuel and Iva. Mr. Fitch unites with the Democratic party in political principles and with his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

FRANCIS L. MOSIER.—Among the citizens of Upper Lake and the adjoining territory of Lake county whose personal worth has gained them the highest regard must be named Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Mosier, who reside northeast of the village on the Bartlett Springs road. They are prominently associated with various local interests, business and social, and in all their relations with their neighbors and friends have shown themselves deserving of the unqualified esteem in which they are held.

A native of Nebraska, Francis L. Mosier was born in Cass county, July 2, 1864, the son of William J. and Mary Ellen (Fine) Mosier, of Franklin county, Ala., and Iowa, respectively. His father settled in Cass county, Neb., in 1862 and engaged in farming. It was in 1870 that he came to California, locating at Hopland and engaging in farming until in 1874, when he purchased a ranch in Little Lake valley. This he operated until he retired and made his home in Willits. Mrs. Mosier died in 1897, leaving eight children, as follows: Louvina, Mrs. George Endicott, of Willits; Francis L., of whom we write; Ellen, Mrs. George L. Hamer, of Ukiah; Nettie L., Mrs. Ora Street, of Coalinga; Callie, Mrs. Grant, of Ukiah; Frank C., of Potter Valley; Alfred, deceased; and John W., of Ukiah.

Mr. Mosier came to Lake county from Mendocino county, and is successfully engaged in the blacksmithing business at Upper Lake, his reliable work and straightforwardness making him one of the leading men in his line in this section. The beautiful ranch of forty-five acres which he and his wife own and reside upon is located in the East Upper Lake precinct along the Bartlett Springs road, and Mr. Mosier's time being principally occupied with running his blacksmith shop the management of the place has to a great extent devolved upon Mrs. Mosier, who has shown rare ability in looking after the work of its cultivation. The place has been systematically improved under their ownership, and they have a handsome residence, which Mrs. Mosier's father, Matthew Johnson, one of the venerable pioneers of Lake county, shares with them. (A sketch of the latter will be found elsewhere in this volume.) Francis L. Mosier married Annie Johnson, and they have one living child, Willmat.

LEWIS M. RUDDICK.—The record of the life of Lewis M. Ruddick shows a quiet round of patient, purposeful endeavor fired by an ambition to attain independence and governed by a strict regard for honesty. Laborious and industrious in temperament, he had the qualities that make for thrift and independence. His early life showed little of excitement or adventure nor did it bring to him any educational advantages, for the hampering environment of pioneer days in Indiana forced him into the broad highway of self-support at the age of only thirteen. Self-reliance was developed through his early struggles in the world. Lack of education had its compensations in the mental traits developed in those years of youthful effort. Born in Jackson county, Ind., in 1836, he was just starting out to earn his livelihood when he learned of the discovery of gold in California. Being then too young in years to earn the money needed for a long trip to the coast, he patiently bided his time and finally at the age of nineteen he had the long coveted opportunity to come west. A tedious but to him interesting trip via the Isthmus of Panama had its finish when he disembarked from an ocean vessel in the harbor of San Francisco during 1855. Naturally the mines attracted him by their alluring opportunities. Yet he had little good luck in his mining ventures in Amador county and after a visit in 1857 at the old eastern home

and a return trip via Panama the same year, he turned his attention to agriculture.

A tour of investigation into Mendocino county led Mr. Ruddick to invest in one hundred acres of raw land near Ukiah, where in 1864 he began to raise hops, being one of the pioneers in the industry. Later he acquired additional land, which he devoted to hops. In some seasons the crop proved very profitable, while at other times he was less fortunate. On the whole, however, he regarded the hop industry as well adapted to the soil and climate. In addition he planted prune trees and other varieties of fruit, not only for a family orchard, but also for sale. From 1864 until his death, June 18, 1910, he remained on the same farm, successfully engaged in general farming and fruit-growing, patiently caring for the land with prudent forethought, making improvements as needed and by wise cultivation maintaining the original fertility of the soil. It was his good fortune to have an efficient wife as helpmate and children as industrious and capable as himself, and when the time came for him to lay aside heavy responsibilities, they took up the management of the property, added other lands to the original holdings, and now have four of the best kept and most productive ranches in the valley. The children, eleven in number, are May (Mrs. Cowser, of this county), Myrtle, Lewis, Ernest V., Elmer, Vernon, Archie, Myrle, Freda, Leva and Ila, all at home. The mother bore the maiden name of Sarah S. Miller. From her native place, Lafayette county, Mo., when three years of age she crossed the plains to California with her parents, James and Rosanna (Gann) Miller, in 1860, settling in Calaveras county. In 1871 they located on the old Miller place adjoining the state hospital near Ukiah, which place she now owns. When she had completed her education, on the 1st of July, 1875, she became the wife of Mr. Ruddick, thereafter establishing a home on the farm that continued the center of the activities of their later years. She survives her husband and makes her home at the old homestead and with her sons she supervises the four ranches of the estate.

HENRY WARD MONTAGUE.—Among the representatives of one of the oldest families of Mendocino county who have taken an active part in its development from a wild country inhabited by Indians, we find Henry Ward Montague, the present postmaster at Covelo. A native son of Round Valley, born at Covelo December 12, 1871, his father, Lemuel Davis Montagne, a pioneer frontiersman and Indian fighter, was born in Windsor, Vt., June 14, 1836, and there he was reared until nineteen years of age. At this time he came around Cape Horn as a sailor before the mast, arriving in San Francisco in May, 1856. After a short stay at Half Moon Bay he followed mining until the fall of 1860, when he came to Round Valley and for six years spent his time hunting, fishing, fighting Indians and leading the life of a frontiersman. In 1866 he began the hotel business in Covelo, continuing until 1876, when he leased it and made a trip back to his old home in Vermont, also visiting the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Returning to California in 1877 he engaged in merchandising for a while and then began stockraising and wool growing until he retired. In the early days he had many hazardous experiences. In the fall of 1861, in a fight with the Indians in Horse valley, he was wounded by an arrow which took effect in his breast, but from which he soon recovered. In August, 1862, in a fight between some of the settlers and the Indians on the Reservation, he received a gun shot wound in his right leg disabling him for three years, and from which he still suffers. He was

always ready and at his post, many times getting out of their clutches by hair-breadth escapes. He was married August 25, 1870, to Ann J. Martin, a native of Ohio, who died in 1893, leaving three children, Henry W., Lemuel D. and Franklin.

After completing the public school at Covelo, Henry W. Montague entered Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1893. The same year he entered the government service as a clerk at the Round Valley Indian Reservation, and four years later was transferred to the Klamath Indian Reservation in Oregon, continuing as a clerk at the agency from May, 1897, to March, 1901. Then he resigned and returned to Covelo, where he engaged in merchandising. For several years he served as deputy assessor and for two years also engaged in farming.

In October, 1913, Mr. Montague applied for the appointment of postmaster at Covelo, and taking the civil service examination, passed with a credit of 93.80. February 19, 1914, he was appointed postmaster at Covelo by General Burleson, taking the office March 1. His experience all these years makes him especially qualified to fill this important position, and his moral worth and high standing in the community make him very acceptable to the citizens of Round Valley.

The marriage of Mr. Montague occurred in San Francisco in November, 1897, he being united with Miss Kate Short, the daughter of James Green Short, who was one of the first settlers and pioneers of Round Valley. He followed the stock business and became one of the largest wool growers and horsemen of his day, having his ranch in Williams. He died in Ukiah. His wife was a Miss Elizabeth Armstrong; she died in Covelo later. Mr. and Mrs. Montague have five children: Philo Ward, Myrtle Elizabeth, Henry W., Jr., Sterling and Adel. Fraternally Mr. Montague is a member of the Woodmen of the World, of which he is past C. C. Mrs. Montague is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and shares with her husband in dispensing the hospitalities of the home to their many friends in Mendocino county.

JAMES BRETT.—A native son of Mendocino county who, following in the footsteps of his father, has accomplished success and established an enviable record, is James Brett, born at Noyo, Mendocino county, March 3, 1872. His father, also named James Brett, was born in North Carolina, and went to sea when twelve years of age. He sailed around the Horn to San Francisco, and from there went to Eureka, where he started lumbering. He was an early settler at Noyo, and became sawyer in the McPherson & Weatherbee mill, later rising to the position of superintendent. In about 1875 he came to Albion and became manager of both the Noyo and Albion mills. Afterwards, in partnership with Carl White, he built the mill at Salmon Creek, or Whitesboro, operating it for three years until they sold it to L. E. White. Then he went to Humboldt county for one year, returning at the end of that time to Albion where with Mr. Weatherbee he took his old place as manager of the Albion mill, and continued until it was sold out. Such a favorable reputation had he by this time that he was made superintendent of the Fort Bragg mill for the Union Lumber Company, a position which he held for about twelve or fourteen years. Going then to Jenner, Sonoma county, he rebuilt a mill and erected a railroad, for one year remaining as manager. It was at this time that he went to Florence, Ore., where he reconstructed a mill. While

planning a wharf at Santa Cruz he was taken ill and died at his home in Oakland in April, 1912; his burial was at Little River.

The mother of James Brett was before her marriage Maggie King, and she was a native of Ohio. She now resides in Oakland, Cal. Of her eight children only two are living: James; and Austin, who is a mining engineer in Oakland.

James Brett was educated in the public school of Mendocino county, and learned the lumber business under his father in all of its details. He also learned the machinist trade and mill-wrighting, aside from the mills in Mendocino county, working at Crescent City, and in Tuolumne county, becoming master mechanic. In 1907 he worked in like capacity with the Albion Lumber Company, proving himself capable, and in 1910 he was made superintendent of the mill. He married, in Albion, Miss Laura Gottlieb, who was born in Virginia City, Nev., the daughter of Julius Gottlieb, who before coming to Mendocino county was a mining man of that city. Of this union there are two children: Ivah, attending the San Francisco State Normal; and Florence. Mr. Brett has faithfully filled the position of school trustee of the Albion district, and is a Republican as to political tenets.

RICHARD DORRANCE BONHAM.—Since the fertility of the Lower Lake region has become known the adaptability of its soil and climate to a variety of valuable crops hitherto not considered seriously by agriculturists has come to be appreciated, and as one experiment after another has turned out successfully the assets of this section have been increased notably. As an orchardist Richard D. Bonham, who has a fine stock and fruit ranch in Weldon valley, is considered one of the most enterprising men of his section. He has given especial attention to the raising of almonds and walnuts, and his intelligent efforts have given an impetus to fruit and nut growing in his locality which has directly benefited many besides himself. Mr. Bonham rents his range land, but oversees personally all the work in his orchard, giving the details his closest attention and keeping track of results with the utmost diligence.

Hiram Jefferson and Martha Ann (Heard) Bonham, parents of Richard D. Bonham, are now living at Yuba City, Cal., the father aged eighty-four years, the mother eighty. Hiram J. Bonham is a native of Missouri, and came to California in 1862. During his active years he was engaged in farming, living in San Joaquin county until about 1877 and thereafter in Tehama county. A family of twelve children was born to him and his wife, eight still surviving, viz.: H. H., a resident of Sonoma county; J. W., who is a farmer near Lower Lake; C. A., an orchardist, of Yuba City; Richard D., our subject; Emma, Mrs. A. P. Westfall, of Tehama county; Mary J., Mrs. Rannels, of Lower Lake; Lizzie, Mrs. R. Hurlbert, and Mrs. Nellie Smith, both of Colusa county.

Richard D. Bonham was born November 30, 1864, near Stockton, in San Joaquin county, Cal., and lived there until a boy of twelve years, at which time he moved with his parents to Tehama county. His education was continued in the public schools there, and he completed the grammar course in that county, after his graduation becoming his father's assistant in fruit growing and stock raising, at which he had worked from boyhood. In time he became his father's partner in the farm and stock business, living in Tehama county until his removal to Lower Lake, in 1890. Here he bought the stock and fruit ranch of two thousand acres in Weldon valley which he still owns.

and twenty acres of this property is set out in almonds and walnuts. A part of this orchard has been in bearing for seven years, and another part is just beginning to bear. Mr. Bonham has not only kept up his original orchard by planting new trees each year as necessary, but he has been increasing it steadily as experience has made him more confident in his enterprise, and he has kept this part of his land in his own hands, directing its development and improvement with gratifying results. Usually he keeps one hundred head of cattle and one hundred and fifty hogs. The ranch, known as "Sweet Hollow Range," is watered by several small streams and numerous springs, several of them being soda springs of known medicinal value. Mr. Bonham's up-to-date ideas and progressive methods are recognized by all who know him, and have brought him considerable reputation in his agricultural ventures.

For some time Mr. Bonham has been connected with the Jago Cash Store at Lower Lake, where he is chief clerk—a trusted employe and one of the most familiarly known figures in the general mercantile business in this region. His ability and high character make him a popular and valuable aid in the conduct of this large business.

In 1892 Mr. Bonham was married to Miss Mary Margaret Hanson, whose father, D. M. Hanson, attorney, is one of the well-known pioneer residents of Lake county. He was the first man in the county to engage in the growing of almonds, and he is not only a successful lawyer and agriculturist but also an editorial writer, connected with the Vallejo Chronicle. Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have had one child, Virginia, now nine years old. The family occupy one of the finest residences in Lower Lake, which Mr. Bonham built in 1912, and which is a credit to the town as well as a convenient and commodious home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bonham have been active in fraternal work. He is a past grand of Clear Lake Lodge, No. 130, I. O. O. F., and has represented that body in the grand lodge, and he and his wife belong to the Rebekahs. He is also a member of Lower Lake Parlor, N. S. G. W., and Mrs. Bonham is a leading member of Laguna Parlor, N. D. G. W., at Lower Lake. On political questions he acts with the Republican party.

LOUIS JAGO.—A mercantile establishment of which the town of Lower Lake has reason to be proud is the general store known as Jago's Cash Store, owned by Louis Jago. Its stock has the reputation of including "everything from a needle to a threshing rig." Its convenience as a trading place has brought many people to the town who have found they could also serve other interests there, and has thus proved a boon to many local establishments which have enjoyed an increase of custom owing to the numbers attracted to Lower Lake by the advantages of dealing at Jago's. Mr. Jago's business ability is not his only strong characteristic. He upholds every movement which promises to benefit the community, and his influence and example in citizenship have been as important to the welfare of the town as his commercial activities.

Mr. Jago was married during his residence in Burns valley to Miss Emma Strothoff, of San Francisco, who is of German descent, daughter of the late Hermann Strothoff, at one time a silk merchant in San Francisco. They have three children: Edna F., now seventeen years old; John Louis, and Emma. The family home at Lower Lake is one of the finest in the town, and in 1913 Mr. Jago erected a summer residence at Point View, on Clear Lake, about six miles north of the town, toward Kelseyville.

GEORGE HENRY FEE.—Industry and versatility in varied occupations have made many men of the Mendocino coast successful and independent not only in the lumber business but also in stock raising and farming. Among the men who have achieved a competency and prominence is George Henry Fee, who was born at Sulphur Springs near Vallejo, Solano county, Cal., March 6, 1860. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Orr) Fee, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, who had crossed the plains in the early days and were married in California. The father was engaged in farming at Sulphur Springs until he was accidentally killed in 1862. The mother is now Mrs. Whitney and resides in San Bernardino. Of the two children born of this union, George Henry is the oldest and came with his step-father in 1868 to a farm in Little Lake valley, where he received his education in the public schools.

When only fifteen years of age George H. Fee started out to make his own way. He made a trip to Arizona, where he stayed for one year, employing his time among other occupations in shearing sheep. He also traveled to different parts of California, and in the fall of 1881 located four miles south of Westport at Old Kibesilah. He operated a farm here for a while and then was employed with Mr. Devilbiss, getting out ties and bark, and later he became foreman for him. In 1897 he began farming and stock raising, renting the old McRay ranch, where he also engaged in the dairy business. Four years later he changed his occupation to that of contract tie-making, purchasing timber land for the purpose, at which he continued for two years. In 1904 he bought from the Switzer brothers his present place of eight hundred acres, which lies all around and adjoining Westport. There he engaged in farming and raising stock, grain and all kinds of vegetables and fruits. He has a dairy of Jersey and short-horn cattle besides the cattle and sheep which he raises for market. The place is well watered by streams and springs, and a fine residence adorns it, supplemented by good out-buildings. Such has been his interest in the cause of education that he has been a trustee of the Westport district schools ever since he made his residence there.

In Sherwood Valley, Mendocino county, Mr. Fee married Ellen Snider, who was born in Iowa. There are seven children living: John H., of Westport; Charles E.; Mamie E., who is Mrs. Stephenson of Westport; George A., who resides at home; Ora May, Margaret E. and Rollin. Mr. Fee was made a Mason at Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

LORENZO S. PETERSON.—The history of the development of Spring Hill Farm, a popular summer resort located five miles west of Middletown, Lake county, is interesting evidence of the scenic and climatic attractions of this region, as well as a record of the achievements of Lorenzo S. Peterson and his father, Henry Davis Peterson. Mr. Peterson's mechanical genius supplements unusual perseverance and capacity for continued labor, and the results as shown in the condition of the Peterson property are amazing. Substantial and commodious buildings are surrounded by grounds of great natural beauty enhanced by intelligent care. Fine orchards and vegetable gardens suggest the abundance of good food for which the resort is famed. The farm lands are thoroughly cultivated, and there are numerous conveniences about the place made possible by Mr. Peterson's ingenuity.

The Petersons are of Swedish origin. Abraham Peterson, grandfather of Lorenzo S. Peterson, was born near Stockholm, Sweden. When he was

ten years old the captain of a sailing vessel which had put into Stockholm took a fancy to the child and coaxed him aboard, and it was thus he came to America. The ship anchored off the coast of Maine, and with a young companion the boy stole from the boat and hid until she put to sea again. Then he ventured out, and he grew up in the home of a farmer in Maine, in time becoming a farmer himself, and also an expert hewer of timber, with the broad-axe. When he landed in Maine he could not speak a word of English, and he never afterward saw his people or heard from them. Of powerful physique and industrious nature, he was engaged as a woodsman in the wintertime and farmed during the summer season, he and his sons clearing two farms in Maine. In the year 1848 he moved his family to Wisconsin, the trip being made by steamship from Portland, Maine, to Boston, Mass., thence by rail to Buffalo, N. Y., by boat to Detroit, Mich., and from there by rail to Chicago. The journey was continued by wagon to Omro, Winnebago county, Wis., and the family later settled in Shawano county, that state. Abraham Peterson married Miss Clara Davis, and of the twelve children born to them two died in infancy, the others being: Matilda, James, Jane, Hannah, William, Elias, Henry Davis, Alexander, Amanda and Charles.

Henry Davis Peterson was born in Maine August 19, 1837, and he had but three weeks' actual schooling. His first recollections are of his native state, the family living near Sandy Run; the village of Phillips was their trading place. He was a lad when he moved with his parents to Wisconsin, where he lived until fifteen years old, beginning to work out for other people at the age of fourteen. When he decided to leave home he made his way down the Mississippi river to the Fever river, which he followed up to Galena, Ill., where he was engaged by Captain Harris, owner of the "War Eagle." While working in one of Harris's hotels, at Galena, he chanced to make the acquaintance of a man named Lunt, who wanted to go to California and needed an active, dependable young man to go with him, to help him on his way to the gold fields. He was somewhat incapacitated, having the sight of only one eye, and as he was apparently much in need of assistance and seemed to have plenty of money young Peterson was only too glad to accept his offer—to pay the boy's fare and take him to California. They went by steamer down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and took passage up the Missouri on the steamboat Monongahela to St. Joseph. When sixty miles below that point the boat was wrecked, and Mr. Peterson was sent on ahead with some trunks, with instructions to stop at a certain hotel until Lunt could catch up with him. After he had waited patiently for several days the landlord of the hotel drove down to investigate, hoping to find out what had become of Lunt, but there was no trace, and it is supposed he was robbed and killed and his body made way with. This left the boy stranded, and to one of less courage the experience would have been overwhelming. Having heard that a rich merchant of Leavenworth, Kans., wanted a young man to drive oxen out to Salt Lake, freighting merchandise, he and seven other young "hopefuls" went down the Missouri to Leavenworth and engaged with the merchant, who was no other than the famous Ben Holliday, the pioneer merchant and frontiersman of Leavenworth, Kans., and Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Peterson gladly took advantage of the opportunity to carry out his former plans, and during the summer started west as driver of an ox-team with a large caravan, thirty-four wagons drawn by oxen and laden with merchandise, and one hundred and fifty-four head of cattle. When out about seventy-five miles from Leaven-

worth, while the train was traveling along the Little Blue river, cholera broke out, proving fatal to eleven of the fifty-four men belonging to the train. Many of the remainder started back for Leavenworth, and Mr. Peterson was one of the seven who showed their fidelity and courage by sticking to their posts. They were in a quandary, however, as to whether they should attempt to proceed with such reduced numbers, Captain Holliday himself having remained in Leavenworth. Accordingly it was decided best to make a halt while one of the number went back for instructions, James McDeed mounting one of the best saddle horses and making a hurried trip. He got orders to proceed, and Captain Holliday furthermore promised all those who remained true to their duties twenty dollars a month and expenses out to Salt Lake City, and transportation from there to the gold diggings in California at his expense. There were Indians to guard against and many other hardships on the way, but the boy was faithful. It was so late when the train reached Salt Lake City that those who had planned to continue to California were advised to remain over winter, for fear the snows on the Sierras would block their way. But though there was danger of perishing young Peterson was not to be dissuaded, and with two or three companions put his money into a yoke of cows and one of steers, wagon and provisions, and set out. As predicted, when they approached the summit of the Sierras they encountered a blinding snowstorm, and finding it impossible to proceed with the wagon sold it and the cattle for sixty dollars and went on afoot the rest of the way. In places there were twenty feet of snow. Late in 1852 the party happily reached Downieville, Cal., on the north fork of the Yuba river, and thence Mr. Peterson went on to Nevada City, Nevada county. For the next eight years he was engaged in mining, in northern California and British Columbia, first in Nevada, Placer and Shasta counties, Cal., and afterward in the Humboldt Bay region and along the Frazer river in British Columbia, whither he journeyed in 1858, remaining there two years. Returning to California, he followed farming for eight years in Alameda county, working for wages, and in 1868 he returned east by way of Panama. Having learned something about steamboating, he bought a half interest in a Missouri river steamboat, upon which he worked as fireman and in other capacities until he mastered the business; but the boat was wrecked by running onto a snag, and sank at Leavenworth, Mr. Peterson losing all he had saved while in California.

After this misfortune Mr. Peterson, having contracted fever and ague, went up to Shawano county, Wis., where his parents were then living, and from there proceeded to Menasha, Wis., where he found a position as boat engineer, running steamers on the Fox river, Winnebago lake and Green bay. A few years later he was married in Wisconsin, and subsequently continued his work as steamboat engineer during the summer season, in the wintertime engaging as engineer at sawmills. The state of Wisconsin offered ten thousand dollars for the best steam propelled road wagon devised, and such a wagon was built by John Morse, of Oshkosh, Wis., and bought by George H. Adams, who hired Mr. Peterson to run it, at Adams's home city, Alamosa, Colo. It failed to work, and Mr. Peterson thereupon went to Pueblo, Colo., where he followed engineering for four years, from 1879 to 1883. In 1883 he brought his family to Stockton, Cal., where for three years he was engineer of the tug Elaine, in 1887 coming up to Lake county and filing on one hundred and sixty acres of land five miles west of Middletown—the nucleus of what is now known as Spring Hill Farm. Later he bought twenty-eight and nine-

tents acres more, in 1907 selling all this land to his son Lorenzo, who now owns and operates the place. Mr. Peterson has had an eventful career, and he is now, though seventy-seven years old, active in mind and body, caring for the apple and pear orchards, and the fruit and vegetable gardens, for which the farm is justly known. He took a keen interest in the improvement of the land from the time he purchased it, and appreciating the beauties of its location among the mountains has taken care to conserve them, carrying on the cultivation of the property along lines which would bring out its good points and obliterate none of its natural charms. His son has continued the work along the same lines.

When he returned to Shawano, Wis., after losing his early savings in the Missouri river catastrophe, Mr. Peterson met Miss Helen F. West, who was then engaged in teaching, and they were married at Shawano in the year 1875. Mrs. Peterson was born in Ellington, Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1855, daughter of Carlos and Mary Ann (Howlett) West, the former a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., the latter of Prince Edward Island. Mr. West was a school teacher, and also followed farming and house painting. Of the eight children born to himself and wife five reached maturity, but only three are now living: Frances, wife of Miner Canaday, a farmer and lumberman, of Iola, Wis.; Helen F., Mrs. Peterson; and Ida L., widow of Harry L. Dutcher, living at Lakeport. Mrs. Peterson attended school at Waupaca, Wis., and taught three terms before her marriage. She and her husband became the parents of three children: Lawrence Vinton, now news editor of the Stockton Record, married Elethea Manley, of San Francisco, and they have one child, Robert H.; Ida May is the wife of Joseph Johnson, a printer, of Stockton; Lorenzo S. is on the home place. The mother died at the farm July 16, 1914, deeply mourned by her family and many friends.

Lorenzo S. Peterson was born September 21, 1882, at Canon City, Colo., and reared in California. He attended public school in Lake county, and had the advantages of two years in high school at Stockton. Throughout his business life he has been working with his father on the Spring Hill Farm, and besides acquiring the thorough familiarity with agricultural work necessary for its proper cultivation he has developed mechanical skill of a high order. The labor-saving conveniences and numerous arrangements for comfort which he has been able to install add very materially to the value of his property and to its desirability from every standpoint. His extraordinary success in building up its reputation as a resort is no doubt due in great measure to this, for guests ordinarily cannot expect to find so many up-to-date devices in a place remote enough from a town to afford the restfulness they seek. The romantic mountain scenery, clear, pure, mountain spring water and delightful atmosphere attract many guests from year to year, and the excellence of the table, which is under the direct supervision of Mrs. Lorenzo S. Peterson, affords all the substantial attraction necessary. The choicest fresh vegetables, berries and other fruits, nuts, and fresh eggs and milk produced on the place, are placed before their guests daily, and their efforts to provide inviting and wholesome fare are thoroughly appreciated.

The resort business was commenced nine years ago on a very modest scale. Mr. Peterson was importuned to take some summer guests who had been impressed with the location, and the number has increased steadily until now there are from sixty to eighty throughout the season, which begins May 1st and extends to October 1st. Most of them are from Berkelev, Oakland

and San Francisco. The ideal conditions never fail to please. In fact, the Peterson property must be seen to be appreciated. All the family are remarkably industrious, and they have the faculty of making their industry count wherever applied. Since Lorenzo S. Peterson bought his father's interest in the farm he has added one hundred and seven acres more land and pushed the work of improvement steadily, and he and his father have done wonders in making the most of their resources. The younger man installed the water wheel with which is generated the electric light for the buildings and grounds, and which also operates a circular saw. Besides, he has cross-cut saws run by gasoline power. The place has telephone connection with Middletown and Lakeport, and long distance facilities, Sacramento, Oakland, Berkeley, San Francisco and other points being thus within reach. Mr. Peterson aims to meet all his guests at Middletown with the Spring Hill Farm auto, and the many accommodations he is offering his patrons make the resort more celebrated each year.

Mr. Peterson married in Lakeport April 22, 1907, Miss Augusta Louise McKinley, daughter of Sidney H. McKinley, mention of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. Two children have been born to this marriage: Charles Stephens and Homer Eugene. Mr. Peterson is a Progressive in his political ideas.

JACOB A. KEITHLY.—One of the most popular residents in the vicinity of Kelseyville, Lake county, is "Jake" Keithly, whose energetic life has brought him into personal contact with most of the people in that section. Besides cultivating his forty-acre ranch, where he has his home, in order to insure more rapid service he engages in teaming, owning six horses and an Avery truck with a capacity of three tons, which are kept busy hauling for his neighbor, John Staheli, who is extensively engaged in the production of evaporated fruits and for patrons in Kelseyville and Finley. Mr. Keithly's friendly personality has made him well and favorably known, and though his success is all due to his persevering industry his pleasant disposition has no doubt helped him over many of the rough places in life as it has cheered those with whom he has associated.

A native of Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, Cal., Mr. Keithly was born July 9, 1866, son of Seth T. Keithly, an old settler and prosperous farmer of Big valley, Lake county, whither he moved when his son Jacob was a boy of nine years. Here he gained the rest of his education, in the common schools, and by "everlasting" industry has become a prosperous ranchman and teamster. He owns forty acres of valuable land along the Mill road, one and a quarter miles south of Kelseyville, which under his thrifty management has become well improved, with substantial house and barns and various conveniences which contribute to the comfort of his family. This place is in the South Kelseyville precinct. Mr. Keithly has gone quite extensively into fruit growing, having ten thousand grape vines (all Zinfandels), nine hundred Bartlett pear trees and two thousand prune trees. He gives careful attention to all the details of the cultivation of his place, and besides is busily engaged in teaming and freighting, doing all the hauling for Mr. Staheli, who deals largely in fruits, fresh and dried, his business totaling eighty-five thousand dollars annually. All of his product has to be freighted by team across to Hopland. Mr. Keithly also has the merchants and many others in Kelseyville and Finley among his patrons, and is kept very busy with his various interests. There are few men capable of as much hard work as he under-

takes, but he has taken pride and pleasure in working up to his present substantial position, and along with material success he has built up an enviable reputation for honesty and fairness in all his transactions. Good will toward all his fellow men has always been one of his leading traits, and he has reaped his reward in the kindly relations he enjoys with all his associates.

Mr. Keithly was united in marriage with Miss Grace Russell, daughter of S. S. Russell, of Lakeport, former county assessor, and they have had a family of five children: Glenn works on the home ranch with his father; Vera Blanch is a member of the senior class in the normal school at San Jose; Seth is attending grammar school; Sarah, twin of Seth, is attending the Clear Lake union high school at Lakeport; Audrey is four years old at this writing.

Mr. Keithly is a popular member of several fraternal bodies at Kelseyville, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the latter connection he is also a member of the Rebekahs, to which Mrs. Keithly also belongs, her people, the Russells, being also prominent workers in the Odd Fellows fraternity, not only in lodge circles but in the sincere observance and practice of the cardinal principles of Odd Fellowship, a fact which has gained them many loyal friends. Mr. Keithly's principles and regard for his fellow men have guided him to many acts of helpfulness, and his sympathetic and genial nature has made him ready to co-operate in any plan for the advancement of the general welfare. He has not won success by wresting it from others.

THOMAS WESLEY COX.—The tide of western migration carried in its flood a young man of Ohioan birth, by name John Cox, who made his first stop on a farm in Missouri, but during the era of western gold excitement sailed around the Horn for San Francisco, arriving in that town during the memorable year of 1849. Like many of the emigrants of that period he tried his luck in the mines. After an experience of alternate discouragements and successes in the mines at Bidwell's Bar on the Feather river he returned to Missouri, where in 1851 he married Miss Mary Neil, a native of that state. Their second child, Thomas Wesley, was born September 1, 1856, and in 1857 the family left Missouri for California, crossing the plains with ox teams and wagons with a party of home-seekers. Chance led them to Mendocino county. With a yoke of oxen and a "prairie schooner" they crossed the mountains from Cloverdale. The journey entailed considerable difficulty, for there were no roads, no trails and no fences. When they arrived in the valley near Ukiah they found that very few American families had preceded them to this then frontier and isolated spot. Two business places had been established, one a general store and the other a blacksmith shop conducted by Mr. Fanning. All supplies for the house and farm were brought from Healdsburg and four or five days were consumed in traveling to that point with ox-teams. Not only were automobiles undreamed of in that far-distant past, but even draft horses and mules were seldom to be seen, and it was customary to use oxen for all purposes of travel or hauling freight. Churches were widely separated and several families would attend services together, hitching their oxen to the wagon that, destitute of spring seats, offered scanty comfort to the pious church-goers. Grist-mills were uncommon and it was customary to grind in coffee-mills the wheat necessary for daily use. As a substitute for coffee parched barley was popular and inexpensive. Remote as was the valley from the center of civilization, exciting political meetings were often held, and dur-

ing the period of the Civil war the strong pro or anti-slavery feeling frequently precipitated shooting affrays.

Securing from a Spaniard a desirable claim on Robinson creek in exchange for a cow, John Cox thus established his first home on a hillside mountain range offering excellent opportunities for the raising of cattle. Later he bought and sold other farms and always, until his death in 1908, he made farming his only occupation. For years he was a local leader in the lodges of Odd Fellows and Workmen. Of the two sons who survive him, Thomas W. and William M., the elder, on arriving at man's estate, rented a part of the old homestead, but later bought and operated fifty acres at Talmage. On selling the fifty he bought a tract of one hundred and nineteen acres, which he placed under cultivation to grain and hay. When this land was sold he bought his present ranch in the valley seven miles south of Ukiah, where he owns a splendid farm of six hundred and forty-two acres, and in January, 1914, he purchased the adjoining farm of nine hundred acres, thus increasing his holdings to some fifteen hundred acres of land all in one body. A portion of the acreage is hillside land, which is well adapted to the raising of stock, and he is making a specialty of fine mules. At the head of his herd he has a fine American Jack brought from Nebraska. About fifty acres of the valley land is under profitable cultivation to hops, to care for which he has three hop houses; about thirty acres is seeded to alfalfa and twenty-five acres is in grapes, a large portion of the ranch being used to raise grain and hay. Every modern equipment has been provided and the owner of the farm is considered one of the most capable and prosperous farmers in the whole valley. By his marriage to Sarah O'Dell, a native of Sonoma county, Cal., he had a family of eight children, namely: Mrs. Allie Moore, deceased; Clarence J., a rising young rancher of the valley; Mrs. Nellie McGimsey; Mrs. Minnie McCracken; Elbert, who is aiding on the home ranch; Frances M.; Wesley and Rose. Of the men who were living when Thomas W. Cox first came to the valley very few remain, and he is today one of the oldest settlers in the valley. All these years he has devoted to improving lands and building up the country, one of the pioneers to whom Mendocino county owes its present state of development.

BIRNEY A. LENDRUM, M. D.—The son of pioneers, James and Anne J. (Reid) Lendrum, who had been attracted to the Santa Clara valley as early as 1857, Birney A. Lendrum, M. D., of Fort Bragg, was born February 8, 1875, in the then small town of San Jose, and there he laid the foundation of a broad classical and professional education. The opportunities afforded by common schools were amplified through attendance at St. Matthew's Military Academy at San Mateo, from which institution he was graduated in 1894. From early life it had been his ambition to enter the profession of medicine and surgery. With that thought in view for the future he took a course of three years in physiology at the Leland Stanford University, and in 1898 matriculated in the medical department of the University of California, from which in 1902 he received the degree of M. D. For a year after graduation he engaged as an interne in the Sacramento county hospital and the experience of that period proved most helpful to later professional activities.

As an assistant to Dr. W. A. McCornack, of Fort Bragg, Dr. Lendrum came to this seaport town of Mendocino county during May of 1903, and in October of the same year he bought one-half interest in the Fort Bragg hospital, acquiring the remaining one-half interest during February of 1906.

From that time until December, 1909, he was the sole owner of the hospital and conducted the institution along the most modern professional lines. A desire to enjoy the advantages of clinics and hospital experiences in Europe led him to spend a year in 1910-11 abroad, during which period of profitable travel and research he had post-graduate courses at Vienna and London. With the broader mental outlook and enlarged professional knowledge accruing from a growing acquaintance with the masters of the medical art in Europe, he returned to America and to Fort Bragg in 1911, since which time he has devoted his attention to private practice and to his duties as a director of the Fort Bragg Commercial Bank, he having been one of the founders and leading promoters of this substantial concern. He is very optimistic about the growth and future development not only of Fort Bragg, but of all this coast country, hence he has not hesitated to invest his surplus in city and country property, and the resultant increase in the values has more than exceeded his expectations, thus verifying his opinion that the location, climate and soil here are equal, if not superior, to other sections of the state. He has built a beautiful modern residence at the corner of Harrison and Bush streets, which is one of the attractive places of the city.

During the year 1904 Dr. Lendrum married Miss Elizabeth Heyer, a native of San Francisco, daughter of Albert Heyer, a San Francisco pioneer who served as a supervisor of that county for several terms in early days. Prominent in Masonry, the Doctor is past master of Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and is a member of Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M., and of Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., to whose philanthropies he has been a generous contributor. He also holds membership in the Nu Sigma Nu medical fraternity, as well as the Kappa Alpha literary fraternity.

LEVI LUNDQUIST.—The various members of the Lundquist family living in and about Middletown have acquired high reputations for skillful and conscientious work as carpenters and builders, and the specimens of their handiwork in that vicinity stand as substantial recommendations of their proficiency. The firm of Lundquist Brothers, Levi and David Lundquist, are now the leading carpenters and builders in southern Lake county, and their brother Henning should also be mentioned in this connection, as he is frequently associated with them in their building operations. They are not only quick and capable workmen, but enterprising and progressive as well, on the alert to adopt better ideas and methods as they progress, and aggressive in their efforts to keep abreast of all modern improvements in their line, a fact which has been thoroughly appreciated by their patrons.

Levi Lundquist was born in Sweden, near Stockholm, August 1, 1867, eldest son of Andrew and Amelia (Westberg) Lundquist. His education was received principally in his native land, where he and his brothers attended the polytechnic high school at Malmköping, receiving manual training in the thorough manner characteristic of old-world institutions. While the family lived in Union county, S. Dak., he attended public school. Under his father's able instruction he learned the trade of carpenter. Since he began work on his own account he has been engaged in San Francisco and other places as well as Middletown, in the employ of some of the leading contractors on the Pacific coast, widening his experience and gaining an insight into the details of modern construction which has proved very valuable. He has been following this line ever since the family came to Middletown—a period of twenty-eight years. His work includes the carpentry at the Mira Belle, Helen and

Great Western mines; the building at the Adams Springs and Harbin Springs resorts; Montesol, the summer home of Mr. Livermore, of San Francisco, located eight miles south of Middletown; Mr. Holmsted's country home on the Calistoga road, about three miles out of town; Nyberg's residence, on the same road; Mr. McFear's summer home; and many other residences of Middletown and the vicinity. He finished the Presbyterian church at that place.

Though thoroughly devoted to his business interests Mr. Lundquist has always given enough time to public questions to do his duty as a good citizen, and like the rest of his family is especially interested in the advancement of the Prohibition cause. He and his wife are prominent in promoting religious work, belonging to the Baptist Church at Middletown. They are interested in music, and congenial socially, progressive and public-spirited in supporting all movements for the general good. Mr. Lundquist is serving as clerk of the Middletown school district.

In 1898 Mr. Lundquist married, in Middletown, Miss Ruby Dearborn, daughter of Nathan B. and Louesa (Gillfooy) Dearborn and granddaughter of Samuel Dearborn, who was active in the development of the middle west. The Dearborn family has been prominently associated with American history from colonial days, when it was established in this country by three brothers who came from England. Nathan B. Dearborn was a native of Zanesville, Ohio, his wife of Covington, Ky., and they were married at Havana, Mason county, Ill.; Mrs. Lundquist was born in that county, at Mason City. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lundquist: Dell, Elma, Ida, Juanita and Lois. Dell graduated from the grammar school at Middletown in 1913, standing second in scholarship in the county.

THOMAS PARKER.—During the forty odd years of his residence in Lake county Thomas Parker has farmed in several sections, and he is at present on a tract of ninety-six acres near Middletown, which he rents. In 1913 he purchased an extensive ranch in Burns valley, a splendid property comprising five hundred and twenty acres, to which he will move when the present lease on the place expires, in October, 1914. Mr. Parker has been in Lake county since 1871, and has seen and aided in its development. He has worked hard for his success, and while progressing with his own affairs has also taken some part in the local government, for which he has found time and interest.

Mr. Parker was born in England, in the County of Durham, December 4, 1842, son of John and Ann (Walton) Parker. His father, a miner, employed in the silver and lead workings in the County of Durham, died when his son Thomas was only four years old, leaving three children: Thomas; Jane Ann, who died in Canada when fourteen years old; and John, who died in Berryessa valley, Napa county, having been accidentally killed when a young horse he was riding reared and fell back upon him (he was twenty-four years old). The mother remarried, her second husband being Hodgkin Cregg, by whom she had one child, who died in infancy. She died in England when Thomas was ten years old. He continued to live in that country until thirteen years of age, when he came to America with his stepfather, who settled in Haldimand county, Ontario.

Thomas Parker remained in Canada for seven years, being employed by the month on farms, and also doing fencing and other work. In 1863 he went thence to Virginia City, Nev., where he had some experience as a silver miner, working on the Comstock lode. In 1871 he came to Lake county, Cal.,

the same year settling on a tract in Long valley, which he purchased, three hundred and sixty-three acres of raw land, from the Callayomi grant. For a number of years he remained on that place, making many improvements there, though he gave up its cultivation for a short time in order to go into the livery business, which he felt would be a desirable change. He bought the stables at Ukiah, which he conducted from 1888 to 1889, when he sold out to Major Whitton and returned to his ranch, resuming farming on his old place until he sold it, in 1911. In 1912 he moved to the vicinity of Middletown, renting the farm of ninety-six acres on Dry creek, where he has since lived and worked. However, he intends to remove to his new purchase in the fall of 1914. Three hundred and sixty-eight acres of this place is valley land. The property is located four miles above the town of Lower Lake, and is one of the most valuable in the locality.

Mr. Parker has co-operated with his fellow citizens in promoting the best interests of the county, and his reliable judgment and ability for handling affairs have given him substantial recognition among his fellow citizens. On political issues he sides with the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Middletown and takes an active part in its work.

Mr. Parker's first marriage, which took place in 1867 at Virginia City, Nev., was to Miss Elizabeth Ann Jarvis, like himself a native of England, and seven children were born to them: Lillie Ann (deceased) became the wife of W. D. Overhouse and lived at Winters, Cal., where her seven children now reside; Minnie Jane is the wife of Frank Parrott, a farmer of Long valley, Lake county, and has nine children; John Francis, a farmer, in Long valley, married Harriet Gertrude Osenberger, and they have had two children, of whom one is deceased; Emma May is married to L. M. Fickes, a teamster, of Oakland, Cal., and has a family of eleven children; Ida Florence (deceased) was the wife of Wellington Quigley, and died leaving one child, Verna LeRoy, who lives with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, and bears their name; Mary Olive is married to J. J. Hughes, a real estate dealer of Oakland, Cal., and has three sons; Libbie Belle is the wife of C. H. Netherland, automobile man in the employ of a construction company, and they have one daughter. The mother of this family died in November, 1873. In the year 1887 Mr. Parker married (second) Miss Priscilla Stanford, who was born near Kirksville, in Adair county, Mo., and was but two months old when her parents, Thomas and Jane (Gupton) Stanford, started across the plains for California with an ox-team. They were six months on the road. In 1855 they settled in Pope valley, in Napa county, in 1885 removing to Lake county, where Mr. and Mrs. Stanford both died; he was an invalid from the time of his removal here. Mr. Stanford was a native of Indiana, his wife of Tennessee. Their family consisted of five children: Isabelle, Alfred, Priscilla, Nathaniel and Richard. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker: George Lilburn, who has been helping his father to operate the farm on Dry creek, married Catherine Parker, of Middletown; Maude Gertrude and Edna Alline live at home.

MRS. AMELIA LUNDQUIST.—There are many fine buildings in Middletown and the surrounding territory to attest the mechanical skill of the Lundquists, who as carpenters and builders have been favorably known in that section of Lake county since their arrival, some twenty-eight years ago. The firm of Lundquist Brothers, composed of Levi and David Lundquist, and another brother, Henning Lundquist, have become established

factors in the material development of their locality, where some of the most important work has been intrusted to them, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Henning Lundquist is also a carpenter by trade, like his brothers, with whom he works as occasion requires, but he devotes much of his time to the cultivation of the forty-four-acre ranch upon which his mother, Mrs. Amelia Lundquist, resides, located near Middletown, on St. Helena creek.

The late Andrew Lundquist, father of the Lundquist brothers, was a native of Sweden, and received excellent educational advantages and training for life in his native land, graduating from an agricultural college, where he also had manual training. Thus he became proficient as a worker in iron and wood, and learned carpentry and building. He held the position of foreman on a large farm, Herregaard, at Aske, Sweden. In 1862 he married Amelia Westberg, who was born near Stockholm, Sweden, December 27, 1844, daughter of Peter Westberg, who was chief gardener for King Carl XIV. of Sweden, for eighteen years. Her mother's maiden name was Margarethe Christine Thunstrom, and both parents passed their entire lives in Sweden. Mr. Lundquist acquired property in that country, and when he and his family decided to come to America he and his eldest daughter remained to dispose of it, the mother and the six other children sailing from Stockholm May 17, 1881, on a Bremen liner. They landed at Baltimore, Md., after a voyage of sixteen days, and proceeded directly to Village Creek, Allamakee county, Iowa, where they were joined in about six months by the father and Ellen. The eldest two sons worked in the sawmill of Barclay & Hemmingway, at Lansing, Allamakee county, on the Mississippi river. The following February (1882) the family removed to South Dakota, settling at Big Springs, near Elk Point, where they resided for several years, coming thence to California in April, 1886. After a six weeks' stay in Oakland they moved up to Middletown, in Lake county, where a number of the family have remained ever since. Mr. Lundquist was a prosperous man, and he invested in land upon settling here, owning a fine tract on Dry creek, two hundred and twenty-one and a half acres advantageously situated, on Mount Diablo. He died there April 29, 1912, in his eighty-second year. Mrs. Lundquist still owns this property, as well as the place on St. Helena creek where she and her son Henning reside. She is a woman of remarkable physical and mental characteristics, her features and physique indicating the strength of mind and body which have enabled her to fill her place in life so well. Possessed of intelligence and sincere Christian principles, she has reared her family to a realization of their duties and responsibilities, and has every reason to be proud of their accomplishments and high standing in the various communities where their work has called them. Their love and appreciation are her greatest reward.

Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lundquist: Ellen is the wife of Henry Lindblom, a painter by trade, who served as justice of the peace while at Middletown, and is now secretary of the Aetna mine in Napa county; he is a Methodist Episcopal minister. Joel, who resides in San Francisco, is a carpenter and builder and a successful inventor, having taken out several patents on planes and bits; he is now engaged in writing a book on electro-magnetism. Levi is a member of the firm of Lundquist Brothers, leading carpenters and builders of Middletown. Julia is the wife of W. A. Dayton, proprietor of Dayton Heights Redwood Ranch, near Duncans Mills, in Sonoma county; they have two children, Leslie and Earle. Reuben died in Sweden when one year old. Henning lives with his mother and gives his

time principally to conducting her ranch of forty-four acres, part of his father's estate; he is a skillful carpenter and a notably successful horticulturist, evidently inheriting the ability of his maternal grandfather in that line. David, member of the firm of Lundquist Brothers, lives at Middletown. Caleb, a carpenter and builder of San Francisco, holds the record of the Pacific coast for hanging doors, having put up as many as forty in a day. Victoria, the only member of the family born in America (at Big Springs, Union county, S. Dak.), has for the last seven years resided with the family of Rev. Dr. G. W. White, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Oakland, Cal.

Mrs. Lundquist is rearing one of her grandsons, who has given evidence of exceptional talent as a horticulturist. All of the family are noted for efficiency, and their mechanical ability and inventive skill have been of service in whatever work they have undertaken. They are teetotalers, have supported church work and all other enterprises for the benefit of the general welfare, and have a reputation for fairness and sincerity in their relations with all their fellow citizens which has won them the good will of all who know them. Their musical tastes and ability, and sterling personal qualities, have gained them pleasant social connections.

CAPT. JOHN BEHR.—For over forty years Captain Behr has resided upon the beautiful property "Kolaiah Bay," meaning a "pretty place near a high mountain." It is situated on the southeast slope of Mount Konocti, on the banks of Clear lake, which under his capable management has been developed into one of the most noted places in that section of Lake county. Besides he has been one of the most successful summer resort proprietors at Soda Bay and elsewhere in Lake county, though he has not engaged in the business regularly, his attention being directed for the most part to his splendid orchards, which are not surpassed by any other in this region. He has been a hard worker all his life, and though now seventy-four years of age is still looking after his various interests with the same care which brought them into their present thriving condition. In his early manhood he was a sailor, and has always been known here as "Captain" Behr. A native of Germany, the Captain was born September 10, 1840, near Estebucke, in the state of Hanover, Prussia, about three months after the death of his father, John Behr. The latter was also born in Hanover, where he lived and died, his death occurring suddenly, when he was twenty-seven years old. He was a landowner and followed farming, and becoming overheated one day died from the effects. John Behr was his only son. The mother, Anna C. (Dade) Behr, remarried after three years of widowhood, becoming the wife of Harry Eckman, by whom she had five children, namely: Annie, Kate, Harry, Julius and Mary.

John Behr grew up in his native land, and was confirmed in the Lutheran Church in the year 1855. Having a desire to follow the sea he shipped as a sailor in the Baltic trade on the schooner Claudius, with which he remained two years. As he was ambitious to earn more he became a seaman on the ocean, serving on the sailing vessels Flora, Daogloria, Hoffnung and Anna Gesine. He was thus occupied until 1863, and visited the ports of Bremen, Amsterdam, Stettin, Luebeck, Kiel and Wolgast. Following this he attended the King's navigation school at Gruenen Deich, Germany, from which institution he was graduated December 23, 1864, and he then sailed as mate of the *Albertus*, from Hamburg to Porto Alegre, in Brazil, South America. Later he sailed a smaller boat in the Baltic sea, to England and

back to Copenhagen, after which he went to New York, where he remained about eighteen months. The next summer he shipped for a voyage around the Horn on the bark Helen Angel, from Boston, arriving at San Francisco in the spring of 1867. Subsequently he sailed along the coast one summer, to Mendocino City and Little River, and then for a period of four years he was employed in San Francisco, as clerk in a grocery and ship chandlery. This work did not agree with him, partly because of the unsanitary location of the store, which stood upon piling, and with the idea of finding more healthful occupation he obtained a letter of introduction to Judge Welsh, of Lakeport, who took him around Clear lake and advised him to settle upon his present property, a tract of eighty-five acres, which he pre-empted in 1872. From that time to the present he has been engaged in its improvement and in farming and fruit growing, in which he has been notably successful, having the faculty typical of his race of making things grow. The location is particularly favorable, this being an especially warm spot, sheltered by Mount Konocti on the north and further protected from the cold by numerous hot springs in the lake, near the shore, advantages which, in conjunction with the devoted care of the owner, have enabled him to produce surprising results for the region. He was the first man in Lake county to make a practical demonstration of the value of the lands at his location for fruit raising, and he now has hundreds of fine fruit and nut trees, growing walnuts, almonds, pears, prunes, grapes, and even lemons and oranges, which leave no doubt as to the suitability of the climate for the purpose. Though his work in this line has all been undertaken for profit he has not neglected to take advantage of the natural beauty of his property to turn it into a country estate of unusual attractiveness. If nature has been lavish there her gifts have been appreciated, for Captain Behr and his wife have conserved all its natural grandeur and resources, the results of their industry enhancing all the good points and improving waste spots to contribute to the general effect. Their house is on a well chosen site overlooking Clear lake, and is surrounded with artistically arranged flowers, shrubbery and trees, while barns, fences and other improvements are of the most substantial character and well kept up with the thrift characteristic of the management of all their concerns. Nowhere else in Lake county do fruits and vegetables of the most excellent quality produce so abundantly. The property is about eight miles northeast of Kelseyville, in the North Kelseyville precinct.

Captain Behr and his wife were the original proprietors of the Soda Bay resort, which they have conducted at various times for two or three year periods, and they have not only made that summer outing place very popular but through its success have done much to build up the summer resort business generally in Lake county.

July 23, 1885, Captain Behr married, at Soda Bay, Miss Emma Johnson, who was born at Eksjo, Smaland, Sweden, and came to America in 1880, living in Chicago for five years before coming out to California. She first lived at Alameda, in this state, being employed in the family of Alfred Platt, of that place, and shortly afterward accompanied Mrs. Platt to Highland Springs, Lake county, where she met and married Captain Behr. They have had one child, Ethel Louise, who graduated from the University of California with the degree of B. A. She has also done post-graduate work in applied art, being well equipped for the duties of her present position, as teacher of art and drawing in the high school at Redding, Cal. The Captain and his

wife are thoroughly progressive and interested in the best movements of the day. Mrs. Behr comes of an excellent Swedish family, and her wholesome good nature and efficient assistance have made the home life, with all its busy years, bright and enjoyable. She is a skillful cook and a good manager, and the Behrs are noted for their whole-hearted hospitality throughout the neighborhood. Captain Behr is respected as a man of intelligent mind and high character, well disposed toward all, and occupies an honored position among the old residents of his section of Lake county. He was the first of his family to come to America, and has never regretted his choice of a home. Politically he supports the Republican party.

JAMES A. KESEY.—A resident of Lower Lake well known to the townspeople and to those who make the place a trading center is James A. Kesey, a native of Lake county and son of one of its pioneers, the late William Kesey.

William Kesey was born February 22, 1819, in Franklin county, Pa., and when seventeen years old became an apprentice to the trade of cabinetmaker. At the age of twenty he went to Lancaster county, Pa., where he followed his trade for one year. Returning to his native county he continued to engage in that line of work until the year 1845, when he went westward to Wyandot, Ohio, working at cabinetmaking there for a year. Going back to Franklin county, he volunteered for service in the Mexican war, was taken ill while in the army and sent home, remaining there until he again went to Ohio, in 1847. That time he accompanied his father, and he clerked in a store until February, 1849, when he set out for California, crossing the plains with mule teams. Arriving at Sutter's fort September 19, 1849, he followed packing and trading until 1851. After that he kept a hay yard at Sacramento, at the same time owning and operating a farm a short distance down the river. In 1852 he had a serious setback, losing all his city property by fire and his farm property by flood, and in 1853 he went down to Los Angeles and engaged in the stock business, which he continued until 1858. That year he went to Yolo county, where he dealt in stock until 1862, spending a short time thereafter at Washoe, Nev. His next move was to Calaveras county, Cal., where he prospected until 1863, in the spring of which year he came to Lake county in the hope of recovering his health, camping out for a while on this account. He was engaged at carpenter work until the fall of the year, at Lower Lake, and then moved out to Borax Lake and found employment at his trade, also working in the mines there for about three years after his marriage, in 1864. He purchased a tract of land in that section upon which he lived from 1867 until 1871, improving it meanwhile, and then sold it and moved into Lower Lake, where the family home has since been established. After settling in the town he engaged in wool growing, in 1872 was appointed postmaster, and also held a commission as notary public, serving in these capacities until 1875. Meantime, in 1873, he had been deputized to act as assessor of Lake county, and several times afterward was appointed to the same service. Thus he became a very well known citizen in the town and neighboring territory. He died at Lower Lake in 1886. On May 26, 1864, Mr. Kesey was married at Lakeport, Lake county, to Miss Margaret Adams, of Yolo county, Cal., a native of Missouri, and of the two children born to them only one survived, James A., who now makes his home with his aged mother at Lower Lake. Mrs. Kesey is now eighty-four years old. She and her son occupy the old Kesey home at Lower Lake.

James A. Kesey was born May 25, 1866, at Borax Lake, and was a year and a half old when his father bought the farm one mile south of Lower Lake, upon which the family remained until 1871. After that he lived in the town, and had the advantages of the public schools in boyhood, receiving a good common school education. When seventeen years old he began work, and in the year 1894 entered the employ of M. Levy, the pioneer merchant of Lower Lake, as clerk, bookkeeper, cashier and general utility man, doing outside as well as inside work. This practical training was very valuable. His next position was with Palstine, and when A. M. Akins & Sons started their store at Lower Lake, ten years ago, he was offered the situation of bookkeeper, which he has filled ever since. The firm deals extensively in general merchandise, commanding a wide patronage, and Mr. Kesey's familiarity with business conditions in the town and his long acquaintance with those who do their trading in Lower Lake have been appreciable factors in the success of the establishment. Having been with A. M. Akins & Sons since they commenced business he has taken a keen interest in the growth of their trade and the extension of the various lines to meet popular demand, and he is recognized as a conscientious and devoted employe by his employers and their numerous patrons.

Mr. Kesey has been quite active in local affairs. He is an ardent Democrat and a dependable party worker, and for the last two years has been a member of the Democratic county central committee. For twenty-four years he has been a notary public. When he reached his majority he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has always maintained his interest. He is a past grand of Clear Lake Lodge No. 130, of Lower Lake, has been representative to the grand lodge and for three years district deputy grand master in Lake county, and has taken the Rebekah degree, to which his wife also belonged.

In 1889 Mr. Kesey was married to Miss Emma McCuillough, of Lakeport, who passed away June 11, 1913.

SAMUEL H. ALLEY.—Living on a fine ranch of two hundred and eighty acres in the East Upper Lake precinct of Lake county is Mrs Phebe A. Alley, widow of Samuel H. Alley, who in his day was a large landowner and one of the successful ranchers in his section. He always attributed his prosperity, and justly, to the assistance of his devoted wife, and all who have come within the circle of her acquaintance are ready with words of affection and praise for the cheerful and unselfish woman who has found her chief happiness in doing for others, whether within or without her family circle. Mr. and Mrs. Alley reared a large family, and in the days when the children were growing up it may be safely said there was hardly another home in Upper Lake township where there was so much jollity, good feeling and general good times, features for which their happy home circle was noted.

Mr. Alley's native state was Tennessee, and he was born May 22, 1841. His parents, A. J. and Elizabeth (Perkins) Alley, moved thence to Missouri when he was but two years old, and from there in 1852 crossed the plains to Oregon, the mother dying en route, on the Snake river. In 1858 Mr. Alley brought his family to Lake county, when conditions here were so primitive that there were no roads even from Colusa into the county. The father remarried, and had two children by his second wife.

Possessing intelligence and good business judgment, besides an unusual capacity for work, Samuel H. Alley acquired extensive possessions in Lake

county, owning about three thousand acres in all, including the ranch where his widow now lives and a tract of one hundred and sixty acres on Middle creek. In 1869 he was married, in the eastern part of Mendocino county, to Miss Phebe A. Gordon, a native of Peoria county, Ill., and but fifteen years old at the time of her marriage. Her father, George Ross Gordon, born in Ohio, crossed the plains to California in 1860, his wife, Elizabeth (Baird) Gordon, also born in Ohio, coming out with their family a year or so later by way of the Isthmus of Panama and joining him in the Capay valley, Yolo county. They lived for one year in the Napa valley before settling in Lake county, in the fall of 1865.

To Mr. and Mrs. Alley was born a family of eleven children, two sons and nine daughters, viz.: Addie, the widow of Charles Sleeper, is mentioned below; Laura is the wife of Byron Marston and lives in Bachelor valley, Lake county; Everett is married to Lilah McCabe, of Upper Lake; Myrtle, widow of Charles W. Haycock, resides at Lakeport; Ruth is the wife of Fred A. Green, cashier of the Bank of Lake at Lakeport; Elsie is teaching in the grammar school at Lakeport; Rena died when two and a half years old; Sylva is the wife of George Haycock, a farmer, living on Middle creek; Clara is teaching in the Upper Lake grammar school; Leonard is engaged in farming and stock raising at the home place; Lena is a student at Heald's Business College, San Jose.

Mrs. Alley has taken much comfort and pride in her family, all of whom have taken their places in the ranks of useful, self-reliant citizens, influential for good and upholding high standards in whatever community their lot is cast. She has always taken great pleasure in doing anything that contributes to their well-being and happiness, and her generous treatment of all those with whom she comes in contact, as well as her pleasing womanly qualities, has won her a place in the hearts of her neighbors which can never be shaken. She is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Upper Lake. Samuel H. Alley was in ill health several years before his demise, which occurred July 4, 1913.

Mrs. Addie (Alley) Sleeper, eldest daughter of Samuel H. and Phebe A. (Gordon) Alley, was born on the Alley ranch in the East Upper Lake precinct, and there grew to womanhood. In 1887 she became the wife of Charles Sleeper, eldest son of D. O. Sleeper, a pioneer of Lake county, who was one of the largest landowners in the Upper Lake country, his holdings aggregating two thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven acres. Charles Sleeper was a farmer and stockman, and had prospered in his various operations, and when he died, in 1902, at the age of forty-four years, he left his wife a comfortable property in the West Upper Lake precinct, which she has since managed very successfully. Thirty acres of the place are improved, and Mrs. Sleeper raises principally alfalfa hay and alfalfa seed, by business-like care of her land and crops getting very good results. She has erected a modest but most convenient home on her ranch, and in every detail of its operation has proved herself capable and competent. By thrift in the conduct of her affairs she has been able to give all her children educational advantages, although the youngest was but an infant at the time of Mr. Sleeper's death. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper, two dying in infancy. Four survive: Kenneth J., who resides in the West Upper Lake precinct, married Gladys Green; Ruby E. is at home; Lester C. is a sophomore at the Clear Lake high school, Lakeport; Carlton C. is at home.

Mrs. Sleeper is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Upper Lake, and has been one of its active workers, particularly in her connection with the Home Mission society, which she has served as president.

GEORGE A. BOYD.—For nearly a quarter of a century a resident of Mendocino, George A. Boyd was born in Elma township, Perth county, Ontario, April 14, 1863. His father was J. W. Boyd, a farmer of that place, so George's early life was spent aiding his father on the farm and attending the school in the district. Subsequently he began working at general merchandising and afterwards became a member of the firm of Balintine & Boyd, merchants at Atwood, Ontario. Desiring to locate on the Pacific coast, he sold his interests in Ontario, and in 1890 came to Mendocino, Cal., and entered the employ of Switzer & Boyd, the pioneer liverymen of Mendocino. A few years later he purchased the interest of his uncle, A. W. Boyd, in the business and continued as a partner with Mr. Switzer, under the old firm name, and built up a large business, applying himself very closely to its management. In 1906 Mr. Switzer sold his interest to George A. Daniels, and since then the business has been conducted under the name of Boyd & Daniels, who have one of the largest businesses of the kind on the Mendocino coast. In addition they also have a saddlery and harness shop, which they run in connection.

The marriage of Mr. Boyd occurred in Ontario and united him with Annie E. Adams, a native of Mitchell, Ontario. For many years she was an invalid, and in spite of the care shown her by her husband she passed away April 25, 1914. Mr. Boyd has an adopted daughter, Helen, Mrs. Garvin, residing in Vallejo.

Mr. Boyd is very enterprising and liberal, and espouses the cause of the Progressive Republicans. Fraternally he is a member of Stella Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F., and also the Encampment of Odd Fellows.

EMIL SEMAN.—A resident of Mendocino county since the fall of 1880, when he came to Salmon Creek, Emil Seman was born at Gudweil, Amt Walshud Baden, Germany, in 1855, the son of Xavier Seman, a farmer of that place. After completing the common schools Emil remained on the home farm until seventeen years of age, when he apprenticed as a blacksmith. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he traveled as a journeyman until he enlisted in the German army, becoming a member of the Fourth Light Cavalry of Bavarian troops and serving for three years, the last two years of his service as blacksmith and horseshoer. Soon after his honorable discharge he came to America in 1879.

Making his way gradually westward, Mr. Seman arrived in Salmon Creek, Mendocino county, in the fall of 1880, and entered the employ of Carl White, of Whitesboro, and remained with him for eighteen months. Soon afterwards he came to Mendocino City to accept a position with Jacob Stauer as blacksmith, and continued with him for four years. The next four years were spent working at his trade for the Mendocino Lumber Company. He then purchased a half interest with his former employer, Jacob Stauer, and together they continued in business until 1893, when Mr. Stauer died. Mr. Seman then purchased his interest from the estate and has since been engaged in blacksmithing and wagonmaking for himself. He owns the shop and building, which gives him ample room, and is equipped with modern machinery, gas engine for power, lathes and hammers. Besides his residence and two acres he owns other residence property in Mendocino.

The marriage of Mr. Seman occurred in Mendocino in 1883, uniting him with Miss Rosa Brenthen, also born in Germany, and to them have been born four children: Emil, Jr.; Lena, Mrs. Baumgardner, of Mendocino; Sina, a teacher in this county; and Bertha, attending the Mendocino high school. Emil, Jr., is a blacksmith and assists his father in the business. Fraternally Mr. Seman is a member of Stella Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F., as well as the encampment. He is an ardent Republican in politics and with his wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE A. DANIELS, who has been a resident of California since 1876, is a member of the firm of Boyd & Daniels. He is a native of Maine, born at Ellsworth August 23, 1858, the descendant of old Colonial and Revolutionary stock. His father, John W. Daniels, served in the United States navy during the Civil war, after which he followed farming. His last days were spent in California.

George A. Daniels came to Eureka, Cal., in the spring of 1876, and in November of the same year he came to Mendocino, where he entered the employ of the Mendocino Lumber Company and became an adept driver of "bull teams." In 1895 he met with an accident and upon recovering he engaged in farming until 1906, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Switzer, and since then has been actively engaged with Mr. Boyd in the livery business.

Mr. Daniels has been twice married, first to Minnie Ryan, whose death occurred in Maine, leaving one child, Percy. The second marriage was to Mary Klinkie, who bore him five children, as follows: Arthur, Eunice, Linwood, Geneva and Winfield. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and Woodman of the World.

CHARLES KUHN.—Charles Kuhn, who came to California in 1893, is now master mechanic for the L. E. White Lumber Company, at Greenwood. He was born near Worms, on the Rhine, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, August 21, 1873, son of Philip Kuhn, who was a tanner and currier. After finishing the course in the local schools, in his fifteenth year, Charles Kuhn applied for a place as machinist in a large manufacturing establishment near Worms, which he obtained, and completing the trade in three years, then spent the same number of years as a journeyman throughout the Fatherland. In 1893 he came to Los Angeles, Cal., but he could not speak a word of English, and so was unable to obtain a position at his trade. For four years he was employed at ranching, and then in 1897 he came to Albion, Mendocino county, where he found employment with the Albion Lumber Company as a machinist. He stayed there nearly three years, after which he was employed for one year as machinist at the Riden Iron Works in San Francisco, when he again returned to his position with the Albion Lumber Company and continued with them for eight months. In 1912 he went to Greenwood as machinist for the L. E. White Lumber Company, where he remained for nearly three years, then becoming master mechanic for the Wendling Lumber Company, and held this position for ten months, resigning to accept his old place with the L. E. White Lumber Company at Greenwood. So successfully did he fill the position that in November of 1911 he was made master mechanic of the plant.

Mr. Kuhn married in San Francisco Miss Mary Myring, who was born in Albion, Cal. They have one child, Gretchen Irma. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

P. W. BRUBECK.—One of the energetic young men who are helping to build up the business interests of Fort Bragg is P. W. Brubeck, who was born at Susanville, Lassen county, Cal., March 10, 1882. His father, L. W. Brubeck, came from Indiana, crossing the plains in the '50s and becoming a pioneer of Lassen county. He there improved and operated a farm until 1890, when he removed to near Concord, Contra Costa county, where he owns a ranch and is also interested in the Borges Land Company, engaged in the real estate business. His wife was in maidenhood Louisa Grass, a native of Indiana; her demise occurred at Concord. Of their seven children P. W. is the oldest, being reared in the Honey Lake valley, where he learned farming and cattle raising. His education was obtained in the public schools. Coming with his parents to Concord in 1890, he there learned the barber's trade, after which he started a shop in San Francisco, which he conducted until March, 1906. Then he came to Fort Bragg, leasing a shop in the Buck building, and was just started when the earthquake of April, that year, caved the building, resulting in a total loss to him. Nothing daunted he started another shop immediately, and has been actively engaged in business ever since, his establishment now being located on Redwood avenue. The place is well equipped, has four chairs and three baths, and is the largest and finest tonsorial establishment in Fort Bragg.

Nearly five years ago Mr. Brubeck saw the opportunity of engaging in the moving picture business. Accordingly he made arrangements, and in February, 1910, he opened the Union Theater on Franklin street, which has been run steadily and been a success ever since. It is the most centrally located theater in Fort Bragg and has a seating capacity of three hundred and seventy-five. He is catering to the best trade and is using the Mutual program, running four films each day, with a daily change of program.

The marriage of P. W. Brubeck and Catherine Rushing was celebrated in Fort Bragg, where they have a host of friends and well-wishers. Fraternaly he is a prominent member of Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M., of which he is past sachem. He is also a member of Elder Glen Parlor, N. S. G. W., and Fort Bragg Aerie No. 61, F. O. E., as well as the Knights of Pythias.

AUGUST SANDAHL.—One of the most respected citizens of the vicinity of Middletown, Lake county, is August Sandahl, for almost a quarter of a century engaged in business at that place as a merchant tailor, now giving his time principally to the cultivation of his beautiful forty-acre ranch near the town. He still does occasional work at his trade, in which he was as successful as he has been in his agricultural work. His property, which adjoins Middletown on the south, has become a veritable paradise under his thrifty care.

Mr. Sandahl is a native of Sweden, born January 21, 1846, in Oester Goetland, son of Gustaf Sandahl, a country tailor. Being the eldest of a family of nine children he began work early, commencing to learn tailoring under his father when but eleven years old. When a young man of twenty years he went to Stockholm and entered a large and fashionable city tailoring establishment, where he became familiar with the most approved methods and ideas. At the age of twenty-three he entered the military service of his country, being a member of the Swedish army for ten years, until June 28, 1879, when he received an honorable discharge. Meantime, when twenty-four years old, he had married Fredericka Hagberg, of Oester Goetland, and at the close of his term of military service they came to America with their

family, then consisting of four children. Sailing from Gothenburg in July, 1879, they landed at New York August 1st, and proceeded westward to Chicago, Ill., where they remained two and a half years, Mr. Sandahl working at his trade. In 1881 he removed with his family to Davenport, Iowa, and they subsequently lived for a time at Des Moines, that state. For nine months of his residence in Iowa Mr. Sandahl was ill. From that state he moved to Phelps Center, Nebr., and later conducted a large merchant tailoring shop at Holdrege, Nebr., where he continued to make his home for three years. However, he had decided to try California, and accordingly came out to Oakland, this state, thence coming to Middletown, Lake county, in the year 1886. That year he bought fifty acres of the Coats ranch near Middletown, the place which he has ever since owned, though he sold off twenty acres of his original purchase, and afterward bought ten, now having forty acres. Though all the improvements on this fine tract have been made by Mr. Sandahl, he did not devote himself entirely to agricultural work for many years after it came into his possession. From 1886 until 1910 he carried on merchant tailoring in Middletown, his conscientious, skillful service to all his patrons winning and holding a large custom.

Mr. Sandahl has prosecuted the development and improvement of his property so thoroughly that he may truly be called an intensive farmer. He has a vineyard of choice grapes, covering one acre, a fine apple orchard of the same size, and two acres set out in prunes and peaches. His mechanical genius is evident in the many appliances about the place for caring for his crops. The threshing machine with which he has threshed all his grain for four years he made himself. He has also made a cider mill. The numerous other conveniences include a fruit dryer, sulphuring and dipping plant, well kept barn and chicken houses, and a fine new well, ten by ten feet in dimensions and twenty-five feet deep, with tank house. There are good fences, the yards are in first-class condition, and the residence is a comfortable cottage, cared for in the neat and orderly manner which characterizes everything else about this property. Mr. Sandahl also has a tailor shop on the premises, and follows his trade as occasion requires. Though now sixty-eight years of age he is still working industriously, interested in progressive methods and ideas which promise to improve or increase his crops, and leading a life of true worth which has gained him the esteem of the many who know him in this part of Lake county. His usefulness and high Christian character have always made him regarded as a most desirable citizen.

Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sandahl, all now grown to maturity and making their way in the world: August Christian, born November 28, 1871, resides in San Francisco, where he is engaged as manager of the Daily Commercial News, with which publication he has been connected for twenty years; he married Glenn Johnson, of San Francisco. Carl Ludwig, born September 7, 1873, is also a resident of San Francisco, in business as a ladies' tailor and proprietor of the Hotel Palmer, at the corner of Grant avenue and Bush street; he married Mamie Long, of San Francisco. Hjalmar Henning, born May 22, 1876, a carpenter by trade, lives at No. 15 Broderick street, San Francisco. Maria Ruth, born February 14, 1879, is the wife of Emil Tillman, a tailor, and lives in San Francisco; they have three children, Ruth F., Vera Caroline and Eunice Mildred. David, born at Davenport, Iowa, November 18, 1881, is a traveling salesman for a San Francisco grocery house and resides in that city; he married Rose Clinton, and they have one

child, David Clinton. Harry, born at Holdredge, Neb., October 14, 1884, is a tailor in San Francisco; he married Olga Ness. Arthur, born October 28, 1886, at Oakland, Cal., lives with his parents. Aaron, born October 4, 1888, in Middletown, Cal., is a tailor, in New York City. Mildred Frederika, born at Middletown, December 23, 1890, is employed in San Francisco.

Mr. Sandahl was brought up in the faith of the Lutheran Church, and confirmed in that denomination, but while still in Sweden he and his wife became members of the Baptist Church. They are consistent Christians, and their upright lives testify to the sincerity of their faith. Mr. Sandahl was naturalized while living at Holdredge, Nebr.

THOMAS KENNEDY.—A resident of Mendocino county for almost a third of a century, having come hither in 1882, Thomas Kennedy was born near Montreal, Canada, in 1862. He was reared on the farm and attended the public schools.

Desiring to try his fortune in the west, he came to Nevada in 1880, and followed teaming until 1882, when he came to Mendocino county, locating first at Westport. Here he purchased an outfit and engaged in teaming on his own account, hauling lumber for twelve years in this vicinity. Then he removed to Bear Harbor, northern Mendocino county, where he was engaged in hauling ties and tanbark for about ten years.

Next we find Mr. Kennedy at Hardy Creek, where he was proprietor of the Hardy Creek hotel for three years. On January 1, 1914, he came to Wendling and opened the Wendling hotel, which he is conducting in first-class shape and meeting with success. In connection with the hotel he conducts a livery and feed stable.

The marriage of Mr. Kennedy occurred in Eureka, Cal., where he was united with Miss Virginia Ainsworth, a native of Shawano county, Wis., and they have two children, Edna E. and Berwin Margaret. Politically he espouses the cause of the Democratic party. Mr. Kennedy is well known and highly respected on the Mendocino coast, where he has hosts of friends.

MICHAEL VASSAR was born in Canada, where he learned the blacksmith trade. Coming to the United States he located at Austin, Nebr., where he ran a blacksmith shop until 1866. He then came to Mendocino county, locating in Long valley, where he bought a part of the present Vassar place, afterwards homesteading one hundred and sixty acres, and also entered forty acres adjoining. Here he made improvements, built his home and reared his family. He erected a blacksmith shop, which he ran successfully for many years, and also built a sawmill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

Mr. Vassar married Mary Powell, who was born in Wisconsin, and to them were born ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Edmond resides in San Luis Obispo. Albert lives at Lodi. George and Grant are members of the firm of Vassar Bros. Vitline, Mrs. Arthur Branscomb, resides in this county. Claire resides at home. Francis is a resident of Merced. Augustus is a member of Vassar Bros.

Michael Vassar was a very energetic and successful man, and was a most useful citizen and an upbuilder of the valley. He died in 1895; his widow still resides on the home farm.

The ranch is now being operated by Vassar Bros., the firm being composed of the brothers, George, Grant and Augustus Vassar, who have branched out and are engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. They still

continue the blacksmith business, George having learned the trade under his father. The brothers also ran the sawmill (with a capacity of ten thousand feet) for some years, until 1909, when they sold the mill. The three brothers purchased the old Hundred and One ranch of twenty-two hundred acres in Long valley, four miles south of Laytonville, where they are engaged in raising cattle and hogs, their brand being T O L joined, one under the other. The old Vassar ranch is located two miles south of Laytonville and consists of three hundred and sixty acres. The family is well and favorably known, and the Vassar brothers are highly respected and much appreciated. They are all staunch Republicans in their political views.

CHARLES J. MATHISON.—A native son of Mendocino county, Charles J. Mathison was born at Little River, July 15, 1886. His father, John P. Mathison, was born in Norway, where he was engaged in the fishing industry. As a young man he came to Michigan, where he was employed in the mines for five years, and then returned to Norway, where he married Caroline Petersen. After their marriage the young couple migrated to Mendocino county, arriving about thirty years ago. For five years he was employed in different mills; then he determined to engage in ranching. Locating a claim about five miles inland from Little River, he improved it and has operated it ever since. Mr. and Mrs. John P. Mathison had six children, as follows: Otto H., Hilma, Charles J., Frank, Robert and Emma. The first two and Robert reside on the home farm, while the rest live at Wendling.

Charles J. Mathison's boyhood was spent on the ranch at Little River, where he received his education in the public schools. However, he went to work early in life, for at fourteen years of age we find him working in the woods for the Albion Lumber Company, after which he was employed in the same capacity for other lumber companies for several years. Desiring to acquire a business education he entered the Santa Rosa Business College and was graduated in 1913, after which he clerked for W. B. Coombs at Little River.

In February, 1914, Mr. Mathison started his present store at Wendling, being engaged in general merchandising, and he is meeting with substantial success. Fraternally he is a member of Wawbeek Tribe, I. O. R. M., at Mendocino. He was reared in the Lutheran Church, to which faith he has always adhered.

JOHN M. DILL.—One of the oldest settlers in Long valley, who has given of his best efforts to build up the community is John M. Dill, an honored citizen of Laytonville. He is a native of the Pacific coast, having been born in Oregon City, Ore., March 13, 1848, the son of James and Sarah Williams, natives of Ohio. They crossed the plains with ox teams in 1847, taking a donation land claim of six hundred and forty acres on the Willamette river in Linn county, where he made his home. However, on the discovery of gold in California he came on to the new Eldorado in 1849 and followed mining, but had his family on the ranch. He followed different mining excitements at intervals, among them the Salmon river strike. His death occurred in Idaho, but the mother died in Oregon.

John M. Dill was brought up on the farm in Oregon from a boy. He learned the cattle business and when eleven years of age, in 1859, accompanied his father with cattle to Idaho. In 1863 he came to Green valley, Solano county, Cal., where he was employed on a ranch. The dry year of 1864 drove many cattlemen to Mendocino county with their stock for feed, and he came

with D. B. Holman to Long valley, arriving in April, 1864. He liked the country here and has remained in the vicinity ever since. Here he has achieved much success, having risen to a place of prominence and influence and being recognized as an honored pioneer. He worked for ranchers, and as soon as he could he began the cattle business, securing a few head. In the meantime he continued to work for others and to invest his savings in cows. When finally his herd had increased to such an extent that it became necessary for him to give it his entire attention he engaged in farming and stockraising, his brand being the figure 5. He purchased land and became owner of a thirty-six-hundred-acre ranch six miles northeast of Laytonville. He also engaged in buying cattle and sheep for the San Francisco and coast market. When he first came to Long valley there were no fences nor roads, and now there is scarcely a ranch that is not fenced and has a road leading to the place. With his family he lived at Cahto until 1881, when he moved to his ranch, building a suitable road into the place.

Aside from ranching and stockraising, Mr. Dill for two years engaged in the mercantile business in Laytonville. In 1912 he sold all of the ranch except three hundred acres, which he still retains, continuing his interest in cattle raising. He now resides in a comfortable residence in Laytonville, from which place he manages his varied interests. He also owns property in Palo Alto and is one of the original stockholders in the Commercial Bank of Ukiah.

In Cahto, October 23, 1870, Mr. Dill married Miss Margaret Williams who was born in Kentucky, the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Taylor) Williams, born in Tennessee and Alabama respectively. From Kentucky they removed to Missouri and in 1861 came to Dayton, Butte county, Cal. In 1863 they came to Lakeport and afterwards to Ukiah. In 1868 he came to Cahto, where Mr. Williams engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He died in Long Valley, while the mother resides with her son L. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Dill have five children: James G., manager of the Laytonville Mercantile Company; Ida, wife of W. S. Pinches, a merchant in Laytonville; Nellie, Mrs. Betts, proprietor of the Laytonville Hotel; Herbert T., residing at Willits; and Della V., Mrs. Morrow of Laytonville. Fraternally Mr. Dill was formerly a member of the Odd Fellows, belonging to the Encampment. Always interested in the cause of education he has served for many years as school trustee as well as many times as deputy sheriff and constable.

EDWIN S. SCOTT.—It is a well known and oft proven fact that the young man reared in the "lap of luxury" and indulged in every whim and fancy from youth to manhood, is seriously handicapped in the race for success, if that success, speaking financially, ever becomes dependent upon his own efforts; while the youth who from boyhood upward must needs depend largely upon his own efforts, and whose education is at least partly the fruits of his own toil, is in after life the brain and brawn of a mighty country, the material of which new enterprises are formed, and upon whom the foundations of the Republic rest as surely as the Republic stands. Such a man as this is Edwin S. Scott, D. D. S., of Fort Bragg, one of the leading young professional men of Mendocino county, with the promise of coming power and influence in the political life of his county and state.

Though not a native son of the Golden West, Dr. Scott is to all intents and purposes a Californian, having been brought here by his parents when he was a child of but four years. He was born near Paris, Edgar county, Ill.,

June 26, 1877, and it was in 1881 that his parents removed to California, locating in Mendocino county. Here the son grew to young manhood, securing his elementary education in the public schools and in the Mendocino high school. Already he was filled with a desire to teach, and soon after completing his high school course he took the teachers' examinations, passing with credit and securing a certificate entitling him to carry out his cherished plans. For several years he taught at different points in the county, with one year at Westport, three years at Caspar and at other places, making many friends and gaining a valuable insight into social conditions and a close knowledge of human nature. This was not the life work of the young teacher, however, and after a few years he found that he desired other things, and especially did he desire higher education and special knowledge. Accordingly in 1903 he gave up his teaching and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, entering the department of dentistry. Here he continued his studies until 1906, when he was graduated with new honors, with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Immediately the young doctor returned to Fort Bragg and opened a suite of offices, and commenced the practice of his profession. Dr. Scott was so well and favorably known in Mendocino county that he did not have to wait for patronage, but soon found himself with a healthy and growing practice.

In his political affiliations Dr. Scott is socialistic and is considered by the Socialist party to be one of the strongest men of the organization in his community. As proof of their admiration for and confidence in the ability of the rising young dentist, it may be said that he was chosen as a candidate of his party for the Assembly, and that the vote cast in his favor was a very flattering one, and an evident tribute to his personal popularity and to the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his neighbors and friends of other political faiths as well as by his party supporters.

Dr. Scott attributed his success largely to the influence of his mother, who made every effort to make it possible for her children to obtain an education. Through her influence he was inspired to make the most of his opportunities and to attain as high a place as possible. Dentistry became his chosen profession, and in pursuing it he has ever held aloft the banner of excellence which was his watchword in earlier days.

Dr. Scott is a man of much public spirit, and a progressive in all matters for civic and social betterment. He has become closely identified with local affairs and is acknowledged as a man of influence and a leader of no small ability. He is a prominent member of Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., a member of the Ocean View Chapter, O. E. S., an Odd Fellow, a Red Man and a Moose. Of these latter two he is past dictator of the Moose and is past sachel of Santana Tribe No. 60, I. O. R. M.

On August 16, 1914, at Yerington, Nev., Dr. Scott was married to Miss Frances Louise McGowan, daughter of Mrs. T. M. McGowan of that place.

JOSEPH HENRY CLARKE.—A native of Fillmore City, Millard county, Utah. Mr. Clarke was born June 16, 1853. His father, Thomas Clarke, was born in Herefordshire, England, and came of an old English family. He was a gardener in his native heath and there married Eliza Carpenter, who was born at Bushey, England. In 1850 they started for the United States, but the vessel was wrecked and they were returned to England. Determined to come to the land of the Stars and Stripes they started again in 1851, and this time made the voyage without accident. For one year they lived at St.

Louis, Mo., then starting across the plains with horses in a big train. Arriving at Fillmore, Utah, it being late in the year, they thought best to winter there.

It was while the family lived at Fillmore that Joseph Henry was born, and when he was but a few weeks old they started, in July, for California. Arriving at Bidwells Bar, Thomas Clarke there followed mining with such success that he continued at it for seven years. He then began vegetable gardening, farming and fruit raising, owning a farm near Bidwells Bar. In the spring of 1870 he located near Cahto, where his son William, who had preceded him a year, had entered one thousand acres of land, and the family engaged in farming. The father built a residence on the Westport road and with his wife resided there until his death. Of their six children five grew to maturity: William died in Ukiah in 1912. Alfred resides in Butte county. Frank died just before graduation at Heald's Business College in San Francisco in 1875. Joseph H. is mentioned below. Eliza, Mrs. Black, died at San Jose in 1903.

Joseph H. Clarke's boyhood was spent in Butte county. His school advantages were very limited, but having a desire for knowledge and being a close reader of good literature, he has become a well-informed and well-posted man in most all of the sciences. In November, 1869, he came to Cahto, Mendocino county, and with the rest of his family engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1872 Mr. Clarke started a dairy at the old home place, continuing the business until 1881, when he began raising sheep, in which he has been unusually successful. He experimented with Merinos, then Shropshire, but in 1902 he began breeding Rambouillette sheep, having purchased some splendid specimens from Seeley & Hansen in Utah. He is now breeding thoroughbred Rambouillette sheep, and has raised and sold hundreds of fine specimens; his whole flock is now full-blooded and a source of great pride to him. He is said to be the largest breeder of thoroughbred Rambouillette sheep in Mendocino county.

Mr. Clarke now owns over forty-seven hundred acres; the ranch is known as the Canyon, lying about six miles southwest of Laytonville, on the Westport road, between Jackson and Sherwood valleys. It is located on the headwaters of Ten Mile river and is only a little over ten miles to the coast, so that they get a sea breeze. The Canyon, as it is called, is a stretch of country almost entirely free from frost, and they have very little frost, if any, before Christmas. On the ranch is about two hundred acres of redwood and several hundred acres of tan oak, with lots of spruce and fir. The ranch is abundantly watered by streams and numerous large springs. Mr. Clarke has piped the water in from three springs to the orchard, a distance of half a mile, giving an abundance of water for irrigation. In 1913 he built a comfortable and commodious residence at the Canyon and with the many improvements he has made on it is a very beautiful country place. He has gone to much expense in fencing the entire ranch with a fence that keeps the coyotes out, otherwise success in the sheep industry in these parts would be impossible.

In Ukiah, February 7, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Clarke, uniting him with Annie R. Fowzer, a native daughter of San Francisco.

She is the daughter of James and Eliza (Lovejoy) Fowzer, born in Pittsburg, Pa., and London, England, respectively. The latter were married in Ohio. In 1849 Mr. Fowzer came around Cape Horn to San Francisco, while his wife joined him in 1852, coming via Panama. In 1864 they came from San

Francisco to Sanel valley, Mendocino county, where he purchased a twelve hundred acre ranch. In 1867 he located in Ukiah having been elected county clerk in the fall of 1866, and during his term he studied law and was admitted to the bar. After completing his term he engaged in practicing law. He was soon afterward elected county treasurer and was re-elected to the office several terms, serving until his death in 1887. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring in Ukiah in 1911. The following of their children grew up: Elizabeth, Mrs. Stockwell, died in Snohomish, Wash. Jacob is a prominent photographer in San Francisco. Annie R. is Mrs. Clarke. Jackson died in San Francisco in 1897. Mrs. Clarke graduated at the San Jose state normal in 1878 and then followed teaching until her marriage.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have been born six children: Cecile, a graduate of the University of California, is the head of the history department in the Eureka high school; Frank Cuthbert is a graduate of the University of California and now managing his father's ranch; Belle, a graduate of the University of California, is the wife of Asa C. Chandler, of Corvallis, Ore.; Annie, a graduate of the Ukiah high school, is vice principal of the Greenwood schools; William V. is attending the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis; May, the youngest, is still under the parental roof.

Mr. Clarke is a member of the National Wool Growers Association. He has been a student of natural history, as well as the sciences and is well informed. He is a fine conversationalist and it is indeed enjoyable to be numbered among the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and partake of their unbounded hospitality.

JOSEPH HENRY DILLING.—As proprietor of the Dilling's Stanley Steamer stage line between Wendling and Cloverdale, Mr. Dilling is possibly best known in his community, but he has also another line of industry, that of photography, which he follows with much success.

Born in Bathurst, a city of New South Wales, Australia, on December 8, 1868, he was the son of Andrew Dilling. The latter was a native of Germany and started active life as a sailor, going to different ports of the world, which eventually brought him to Australia. There he followed mining and was married to Isabella Wright, an native of England. In 1868 they made their way to California, and at Cuffey's Cove the father procured employment at different lumber mills, but later engaged in ranching, having a farm south of Greenwood, where he passed away. The mother now makes her home in Fort Bragg.

Joseph Henry Dilling was the fourth eldest of the eleven children born to his parents, and he was less than two years old when they brought him to California. On the Mendocino coast he was reared and educated, attending the public schools of Bridgeport. Assisting on the home farm until seventeen, he then began working on farms in the neighborhood until he was twenty, when he worked in the woods for some time. Going then to San Francisco he remained about six years, following the trade of photographer. He traveled for the next four years through Sonoma and Mendocino counties, having studios in different cities, and his business became lucrative and highly satisfactory. In 1905 he located in Wendling, where he engaged in the photography business, also building up a good livery and stage business. The stage line which he runs between Wendling and Cloverdale connects with trains on the Northwestern Pacific, and regular trips are made there daily. In 1914 he purchased a new nine-passenger Stanley Steamer car, which has proved

a sagacious investment, as well as a source of comfort to his passengers. Mr Dilling also runs the stage from Philo to Greenwood. His progressiveness has been evidenced by the putting in of a pumping plant, about eight years ago, which furnishes water not only for his own place, but also for several hotels and residences in Wendling. Still retaining his studio there, he finds recreation in this work. Up-to-date, enterprising and ready to take his part in all forward movements, he has become one of the most active citizens of his locality, and he has earned a favorable and enviable reputation throughout the county. In religious faith he is a Methodist.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BRANSCOMB.—Nestling among the foothills of the Coast range mountains we find the Branscomb ranch, store, post-office, hotel and resort. The man who made all the improvements is Benjamin Franklin Branscomb, an old settler. He was born near Jackson, Washington county, Ohio, March 24, 1836. His father, Joseph E., a native of Henry county, Va., went to Fayette county, Ohio, when seventeen years of age. Afterwards he there married Diana Pierce, a native of that county. The young couple resided a while in Washington county, that state, then returned to Fayette county, where they resided until 1838. In that year they removed to Knox county, Ill., locating on a farm on the Spoon river. In 1854 they moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and thence to DeKalb county, Mo., where Joseph E. Branscomb was a farmer and served as sheriff of the county during four years of the war. He met with sudden death, being assassinated just a few days before Lincoln's assassination. The wife died in Colorado. Of their nine children six grew up, as follows: Benjamin F., of whom we write; Virginia, Mrs. Littleton, of Santa Rosa; Eliza, Mrs. Cook, who died at Burlington; Emma, Mrs. Pritchard, of San Francisco; Joseph E., residing in Wyoming; and Charles A., of Grangerville, Idaho.

Benjamin F. Branscomb was brought up on the farm in Illinois, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1854 he removed with the family to Iowa, and in 1856 to Missouri. In March, 1857, he started for California in an ox-team train that was in charge of Capt. Benjamin Taylor, whose daughter Jane was also a member of the train, and whom Mr. Branscomb afterward married. After about five months they reached California. Mr. Branscomb ran a ferry at Bidwell's Landing, near Chico, the first winter, and in the spring of 1858 he came to Sonoma county, where on August 7, 1859, he was married on the Taylor ranch, three miles above Sebastopol, to Jane Taylor. She was born in DeKalb county, Mo., the daughter of Capt. Benjamin and Rachael (Earnest) Taylor, both natives of Kentucky.

Mr. Branscomb engaged in farming and dairying on the Laguna for nine years, then moved to a place four miles north of Guerneville, where they followed stockraising until he sold the ranch, when he resided for a year in Green valley. In 1880 he came to Mendocino county and homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres, and entered forty acres adjoining under the timber act. Here he cleared the land and made substantial improvements, building a comfortable residence with barns and other buildings. He brings the water from a large spring across Eel river, two thousand feet in two-inch pipe, and then uses five hundred feet of pipe for distributing the water. Altogether he has a splendid water system on the place. He also started a hotel, which has become a particularly popular summer resort, being crowded to the limit during the season, guests enjoying excellent hunting and fishing. Branscomb

ranch is located thirteen miles southwest of Laytonville and is reached by daily stage.

Mr. and Mrs. Branscomb had ten children, as follows: C. W., a blacksmith at Covelo; Sarah R., Mrs. J. P. Miller, of Santa Rosa; Elizabeth, Mrs. Ward, of Ukiah; Joseph Edmond, a rancher in Long valley; Martha, Mrs. Chris Hansen, of Willits; John M., former merchant and postmaster at Branscomb; Arthur T., a resident of Merced; James H., of Butte Mountain; Lawrence E., a farmer on the Ten Mile creek; and Lelia, Mrs. Wells, residing at home.

Mr. Branscomb was one of the organizers of the Jackson school district, helping to build the school house, and served as a member of the board of trustees for many years. About 1895 Mr. Branscomb secured the postoffice for Branscomb and was appointed the first postmaster, an office which is now filled by his son, John M. In his career Benjamin Branscomb has been ably assisted by his wife, who is known throughout the region as a most excellent cook and housekeeper, and, as Ben claims, has been the secret of his success. Mr. Branscomb was made a Mason in Lafayette Lodge at Sebastopol, of which he served as master. He is now a member of Abell Lodge No. 164, F. & A. M., Ukiah. Politically he is a Progressive Republican.

D. CLAIR SMITH was born in Ukiah August 16, 1885. His father, John Henry Smith, was born in Solano county February 1, 1856, the son of John P. Smith, a pioneer of Ukiah, who is represented elsewhere in this work. During his boyhood and early manhood J. H. Smith assisted his father in stock-raising and farming, and laid the foundation of a splendid constitution and clear brain, which later proved of so much value to him. In 1876, seeing the necessity of a first-class livery stable in Ukiah, he purchased the interest of N. Henshaw, who was in partnership with A. C. Perry. The firm was Perry & Smith, and still later became Smith & Morrison, running the Ukiah stables. In 1882 Mr. Smith sold his interest in the stable and engaged in general trading and teaming. In 1885 he purchased the livery business of C. P. Smith and continued the business with different partners, his last partner being John Hill, with whom he was in business for nine years, until Mr. Hill's death. After this Mr. Smith purchased the Hill interest in the Fashion Stable and conducted it alone until his death. He was married to Mary B. Milne on February 16, 1879, and they had four children. In 1898 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff J. R. Johnson, and that fall was elected sheriff on the Democratic ticket, performing his duties so well that he was re-elected in 1902. On December 22, 1905, in the Judge's chambers in the Ukiah courthouse, he was unfortunately killed by a half-breed prisoner, who had a gun concealed on his person. The bullet killed the sheriff instantly. His wife died in Santa Clara August 16, 1912. Fraternally Sheriff Smith was an Odd Fellow. A man of sterling worth and sound business judgment, in his death the community lost a truly good man.

D. C. Smith was the third eldest of his parents' family, his childhood being spent in his native city. He received his elementary education in the public schools, and after completing the grammar school, entered Mount Tamalpais Military Academy at San Rafael, where he attended for two years. He then became a junior in the Ukiah high school, but quit in his senior year to take a course in Mathews Business College, Ukiah, where he was graduated. He spent two years with Baker & Hamilton in San Francisco, then two years farming near Holtville in the Imperial valley, after which he became

foreman for H. A. Eldred of the Eagle Stables in Ukiah. He continued here until he purchased the stables, with Ralph R. Byrnes, in 1912, since which time they have continued as proprietors of the Eagle Stables under the firm name of Smith & Byrnes. To the management of this business Mr. Smith devotes all of his time.

In Oakland occurred the marriage of D. Clair Smith with Mabel Anna Stitt, a native of Michigan. Mr. Smith was made a Mason in Ukiah Lodge No. 146, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of Casimir Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, in Ukiah. He is a member of Santa Rosa Lodge No. 646, B. P. O. E.

A. J. LOWELL was born at Kibesilah, Mendocino county, January 28, 1872. His father, Prof. A. J. Lowell, was born at Bangor, Me., February 13, 1819, was a graduate of a college in Maine, and became a school teacher. He was for a period principal of the Grenada Academy, in Mississippi. In 1852 he came to California and for about thirteen years taught school and practiced law in this state, mostly in Mendocino county. In 1867 he settled at Cottonova, Cal., where he located a claim, which he improved, and where he followed farming and stockraising until 1898. Then he retired to Westport, where he died November 14, 1900. His first marriage was at Gibsonville, Cal., in 1855, to Mrs. Mary Ann Van Alstine, a widow, who died November 1, 1864. He was married (second) in Potter Valley, Mendocino county, in 1865, to Mrs. Mary E. (Bevans) Devilbiss, who was born in Maryland and died at Cottonova July 3, 1890.

Of Professor Lowell's first marriage there was one child, Julia, Mrs. Henry Devilbiss, of Los Angeles, and of the second union there were two sons, J. W., a farmer and surveyor, with headquarters in Westport, and A. J., whose name heads this article, and whose early life was spent on the farm at Cottonova. Upon completing the public schools he entered Heald's Business College, San Francisco, where he was graduated in 1891, after which he became associated with his brother in the production of ties and tanbark at Rockport. They owned timber claims in the vicinity of Rockport, from which point Lowell Brothers shipped their product. In 1898 they sold their interests in the Cottonova and dissolved partnership.

A. J. Lowell then located at Westport, where he became clerk and bookkeeper for the Westport Commercial Company, a position he filled ably and well for three years, the company being then sold to J. S. Kimball. He then spent two years in San Francisco, after which, in partnership with M. Hart, he purchased the stock of J. S. Kimball Company at Westport and continued the mercantile business under the firm name of M. Hart & Co. for two years. In March, 1907, Mr. Lowell bought out Mr. Hart's interest, and soon afterwards he incorporated the Westport Mercantile Company with himself as president and manager of the company. The business grew, the stock was increased and became very large, having a full line of general merchandise, including a large stock of hardware. But unfortunately, on June 29, 1914, the building and stock were burned, entailing a loss of over twelve thousand dollars above insurance. At the time of the fire Mr. Lowell had purchased the interests of others and was practically the sole owner. Since then he is closing out the affairs of the old company and proceeding to disincorporate. Nothing daunted over the heavy loss, he began business again on his own account, putting in a stock of general merchandise in a place across the street from where his business was burned, and he is engaged in general merchan-

dising under the old name of the Westport Mercantile Company, on his own account. All these years he also has been engaged in the production and shipping of ties and tanbark from Westport and other landings in northern Mendocino county to San Francisco.

The marriage of Mr. Lowell occurred in San Francisco, when he was united with Rose E. Dunn, a native daughter of that city. Fraternaly he was made a Mason in Fort Bragg Lodge No. 361, F. & A. M., and is a member of Mendocino Chapter, R. A. M.

FRANK ASA CUMMINGS.—A man who has traveled much and has had a diversified experience is Frank Asa Cummings, who was born at Iowa Hill, Placer county, Cal., January 26, 1864. His father, Jonathan Francis, a native of Somerset county, Me., came to California in 1856, and engaged in mining at Iowa Hill, with more or less success. During the construction of the Central Pacific railroad he became carpenter foreman in construction of the railroad over the Sierras, and afterwards held the same position on the construction of the Salinas branch and the building of the line across the Oakland estuary. In 1874 he located in Mendocino county, where he improved and built up the stage station called Cummings, and though he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres some distance away, the place on which he made the improvements did not come into the market until after his death in 1901. His widow then homesteaded and proved up on the place they had devoted so many years to building up and improving. Mrs. J. F. Cummings was in maidenhood Mary Eliza Brace, who was born in Michigan, and she died at her old home about 1906.

Of her four children Frank Asa, the second oldest, was only ten years of age when he came to Cummings. Here he made himself useful on the farm and attended school until 1884, when he entered Heald's Business College, San Francisco, and graduated therefrom. Subsequently he became a clerk in the store of W. A. Hoffman at Ukiah for a short time, when he began driving stage between Sherwood and Alderpoint. In 1886-87 he was employed on the geological survey in Oregon and then entered the employ of Leonard & Ellis of the Valvoline Oil Company, San Francisco, as bookkeeper, continuing with them until 1890, when he resigned and engaged with the Pacific Improvement Company in townsite work in the San Joaquin valley. Later he was with the Southern Pacific railroad on location and railroad survey work in Arizona and Southern California. It should be mentioned that on the survey corps originally he began as a brush cutter, then became stake artist, after which he rose in turn to chainman, rodman, leveler, transitman, then engineer in charge of work. He developed into a very thorough surveyor and his work became known for its accuracy and completeness. He was also on railroad location and surveys in the states of Nevada and Texas. For two and one-half years he was with the Brown, Craig & Co., general insurance men, in San Francisco, as bookkeeper on their farm books. Then for a while he drove stage again, this time in Humboldt county, then became storekeeper for F. Helmke at Blocksburg for a period of eighteen months. But surveying was his hobby, so he entered the employ of the Santa Fe railroad on the construction of the Valley railroad, and for three years of the time he was with the company as inspector on the Franklin tunnel, the last year being in charge of the surveying, then spent a year on other work for the company. Subsequently he went with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and was sent to Arizona and Sonora,

Mexico, where he was on railroad survey and location. During these years he helped survey the towns of Dos Palos, Firebaugh, McMullen, Collis and other towns in the San Joaquin valley for the Pacific Improvement Company, and for the Southern Pacific in the survey and soundings of the long wharf at Port Los Angeles.

On the death of his father it necessitated his coming home to take charge of the stage station for his mother. He was reluctant to do so, for it meant his giving up surveying and the hopes and ambitions of his profession, a work he was thoroughly interested in and which he not only enjoyed but had mastered. However, he saw his duty to his mother and came home, and has managed the place ever since.

Cummings stage station is located thirteen and one-half miles north of Laytonville on the Humboldt road. The ranch has an area of three hundred and seventy-five acres, and is well watered by Rattlesnake creek and numerous springs, among them some very excellent sulphur springs, but he has not as yet developed them. Cummings stage station and postoffice is one of the oldest in northern Mendocino county. Mr. Cummings' sister, Minnie B., was the first postmistress, she being followed by her mother, who held the office until F. A. Cummings became the postmaster.

Mr. Cummings is a member of California Parlor No. 1, Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a most interesting gentleman, a man well read and of much information, and having a retentive memory he is well posted and is a very interesting conversationalist. He holds a high place in the estimation of the people of Mendocino county, who admire him for his genial and optimistic disposition, and for his sterling and moral worth.

SAMUEL PINCHES was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1851, the son of Samuel and Mary (Priest) Pinches, both natives of England, who spent their entire life in that country. The father was a horseman in Knighton, England, and his family was composed of six children, of whom Samuel was the youngest.

Reared and educated in the public schools at Knighton, when sixteen years of age Samuel Pinches started out to make his own livelihood, going to the city of London, where he followed the trade of malster until 1871. At Amley, Herefordshire, June 10, 1871, he was married to Miss Sarah Ellen Jones, who was also a native of that shire, the daughter of William and Sarah (Jones) Jones. The father was a linen draper and his demise occurred in Herefordshire. The mother and two sisters of Mrs. Pinches accompanied them to Long valley, Mendocino county, Cal., arriving in August of 1871. An aunt of Mrs. Pinches, Mrs. Elizabeth Seargent, had been one of the early settlers of Long valley, and was said to be the first white woman in the valley; she afterwards became a widow and subsequently married William Henry.

On their arrival here Mr. and Mrs. Pinches followed farming on the Seargent place, and while farming the place four acres of it were sold and laid out as the original townsite of Laytonville. Afterwards the ranch of two hundred and ninety-six acres came into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Pinches, and they still own and operate it, engaging in farming and stock-raising. For seven years and three months Mr. Pinches ran the daily stage between Laytonville and Westport, a distance of twenty-seven miles. Since then the line runs only as far as Branscomb, and he now has the contract for the mail stage to Branscomb, a distance of thirteen miles. In connection

with his farming he is building a livery and feed stable and a garage, which will be a valuable addition to the town of Laytonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Pinches had the following children: William Samuel, a merchant in Laytonville; Gertrude, Mrs. William Ray, of Twin Rocks, Long valley; Ada, Mrs. Bowman, also of Long valley; Lillie, Mrs. Woodruff, of Laytonville; Ina, Mrs. Davidson, who died in Laytonville and left a daughter, Aileen, who resides with her grandparents; Lesa, Mrs. Simpson, who resides in San Francisco; George, who is assisting his father; Alice, Mrs. Simpson, of San Francisco; Oswell, also assisting his father. The parents are members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, and politically are Democrats.

ROBERT E. MARSHALL.—Among the newer arrivals in Long valley who is a prominent and enterprising young man is Robert E. Marshall, who was born in Montpelier, Wyo., in 1884, the son of Elijah Marshall, who was a cattleman in Wyoming. From a youth Robert E. became familiar with the cattle business in all its details, becoming a splendid horseman and rider, and was thus able to assist his father and to ride the range. When seventeen years of age he began riding the range for other ranchers, and continued it for some years, until he began railroading. The discovery of gold at Goldfield, Nev., found Mr. Marshall in that place soon after the first excitement, and he followed mining and prospecting, not only at Goldfield, but in Tonopah and Manhattan.

In 1906 Mr. Marshall removed to the Moapa valley, Nev., where he was employed as forest ranger. In 1912 he came to California, locating at Laytonville, where he started a livery and feed stable, as well as doing freighting and teaming, between Longvale on the railroad and Laytonville and on to northern Mendocino county points as far north as Bell Springs.

Mr. Marshall's marriage in Tonopah, Nev., united him with Miss Carlie Perkinson, who was born in Moapa valley, Nev., and they have two children, Robert W. and Lucile. Personally Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are well liked and have made numerous warm friends in their new location.

ANDREW HAUN.—A native of Austria, Andrew Haun was born in 1837 in Tyrol, where he learned the wagonmaker's as well as the millwright's trade. In that vicinity, too, he married Anna Greiter, who was also a native of Austria, and in 1873 they came to America. The first six months were spent in Cincinnati, Ohio, and from there they removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., where Mr. Haun engaged in blacksmithing and carriagemaking for four years. He then removed to Dallas, Tex., where he engaged in the same line of business. In 1881 he located in Humboldt county, Cal., where he ran a portable sawmill and manufactured lumber at Fortuna. After this he spent a year at blacksmithing and about a year at Harris and Drewry in lumber manufacturing. In 1886 he moved his mill to Calho, and in 1887 located on the present site of his mill on Mud creek, near Branscomb. Here he erected a sawmill and has manufactured lumber ever since. Associated with him in the business are his two sons, Andrew J. and John F., who in 1903 incorporated the Andrew Haun & Sons Company, with Andrew Haun as president and A. J. Haun as secretary, treasurer and manager, while John F. is vice-president and a director. The mill, located twelve miles west of Laytonville, in Jackson valley, is run by steam and has a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. The members of the firm own and control eight hundred acres of timber, principally pine and redwood, and the lumber finds a ready sale in the local markets.

To Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Haun were born nine children, five of whom grew up. Mary is married and lives in Tyrol, Austria; Andrew J. and John F. are members of the firm; Frank was accidentally shot in 1903; Lizzie is Mrs. W. F. Woodhead, residing near Branscomb.

Andrew J. Haun, the secretary, treasurer and manager of Andrew Haun & Sons Company, was only three years of age when the family came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his education in the public schools of Michigan, Texas and California. From a youth he learned lumbering and sawmilling, and so has always taken an active part with his father in the management of the sawmill and lumber sales. A. J. Haun was married in Ukiah to Pearl Cummings, who was born in Round valley, and they have four children, Christene, Andrew J., David Russel and Charles Gordon.

John F. Haun was married in Mendocino to Mary Kiler, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have four children, as follows: Mary, Rosa, Anna and Frank.

LEE JOHNSON WILLIAMS.—A native son of California, Lee Johnson Williams was born at Dayton, Butte county, Cal., in 1863. During the same year his parents moved to Lakeport and afterwards to Ukiah. The father, Samuel G. Williams, a blacksmith by trade, brought his family from Missouri to Butte county, Cal., in 1861, crossing the plains with his wife and six children in a prairie schooner, the motive power being ox-teams. He ran a blacksmith shop in Dayton, Lakeport and Ukiah, and while at the last named place he also engaged in farming on the Russian river, near what is now Talmage. In 1868 he located at Cahto, where he followed blacksmithing until he purchased a farm in Long valley, about three miles south of Laytonville, where in connection with ranching he built a shop and did blacksmithing for many years. He spent two years in blacksmithing at Covelo, but returned to his ranch and remained there until his death, November 3, 1886. His widow, Mrs. Martha (Taylor) Williams, resides with her son, Lee J., at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Babcock resides in Willits; Maggie is Mrs. J. M. Dill, of Laytonville; Alphonza is Mrs. McAnnich, of Willits; Mary, Mrs. Fielder, died in Willits; Lee Johnson is the subject of this sketch; and Hardin lives in Willits.

As a youth "John" Williams, as he is familiarly known, attended the public schools at Cahto. He learned farming on his father's place in Long valley. After leaving the home farm he engaged in farming and stockraising, as well as the hotel business in Cahto until he sold out. He is now engaged in farming in Long valley two miles west of Laytonville, and in connection is also overseer of roads of his district, a matter in which he takes much interest, and he does much careful work in order to keep the roads in his district in good condition. And it is the concensus of opinion that the roads in his district are the best in his part of the county.

In Laytonville Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Ida M. Williams, who was born in Sacramento, and to them have been born children, as follows: Merrill, a graduate of the Santa Rosa Business College, has been in the employ of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad and is a member of the Cahto Lodge of Odd Fellows; the others, Herman, Roland, Esta Veva and Lyndall, are still with their parents.

In 1892 Mr. Williams became a member of Cahto Lodge No. 206, I. O. O. F., and has been one of its most prominent and active members ever since. He has been noble grand for a great many terms and is at present occupying the chair. For the past fifteen years he has served as deputy sheriff and is holding the position at the present time. He is very enterprising and has always been ready and willing to give of his time as well as means towards the forwarding of any movement that has for its aim the enhancing and betterment of the condition of the citizens of the community.

WILLIAM BOYD COOMBS.—The proud claim of being a Native Son of the Golden State belongs to William Boyd Coombs, for he was born in Little River, Mendocino county, November 21, 1874, the son of a pioneer settler well and favorably known in this section of country, Silas Coombs, of whom a separate sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. The youngest of the four children comprising the family of Silas and Margaret J. (Boyd) Coombs was William Boyd, who was given the best school advantages possible, following his public school training by a course in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, from which he graduated in 1891. An opportunity to make practical application of the theoretical knowledge which he had recently acquired came to him shortly after his graduation, when he was given charge of his father's sawmill and lumber business at Little River. In every sense of the word he filled the position worthily, and after the death of his father even more and greater responsibilities fell to his capable management, for besides running the mill as formerly he also had charge of the store and wharves. About five years later, in 1899, all of the available timber having been cut, he dismantled the mill and has since then used the remaining smaller timber for ties and shingle bolts, a business which he still finds profitable.

With a clear foresight Silas Coombs anticipated the need of a substantial wharf at Little River and as soon as he had completed it he saw that his prophecy had not been a vain one, for shipping that came to the port continued to grow from the first, until it is now conceded to be one of the best harbors between San Francisco and Eureka. It extends one thousand feet into the ocean, and although originally built many years ago, is in perfect condition today, due to the vigilance of the owner in keeping up the repairs. The responsibilities which fall to Mr. Coombs as proprietor of the wharf alone would be sufficient to occupy the time and attention of an average man, but in addition to this he continues the merchandise business established by his father about 1863 and is also postmaster at Little River, besides superintending his ranch at Little River.

In Little River, in 1900, Mr. Coombs was united in marriage with Miss Emma Barton, who was born at Navarro, Mendocino county, the daughter of Homer Percival and Flora Estelle (Winslow) Barton, both natives of Maine. Mr. Barton rendered valiant service in the Civil war as a member of a Maine regiment and after the conflict was over he did not settle down in the east again, but instead came to California and for many years was connected with the lumber interests of Mendocino county. He now makes his home on a ranch near Mendocino, living alone, for he was bereaved in the death of his wife December 17, 1910. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barton Mrs. Coombs is the youngest. By her marriage she has become the mother of two children, Willard Barton and Malcolm Goddard.

Varied as are Mr. Coombs interests mentioned above, all has not been said until his interest in banking matters has been hinted at at least. He was one of the organizers of the Mendocino Bank of Commerce and is a director of the institution. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Mendocino Lodge No. 179, F. & A. M., and is also identified with Mendocino Chapter No. 88, R. A. M., Ukiah Commandery No. 33, K. T., Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, is a member of Stella Lodge No. 213, I. O. O. F., and with his wife is a member of Ocean View Chapter No. 111, O. E. S., at Mendocino. His political views accord with the principles laid down by the Republican party. Personally Mr. Coombs is regarded as one of the most substantial citizens of Little River and Mendocino county, is liberal and kind hearted, and in a word, is the worthy son of a worthy farmer.

GEORGE W. KIBLINGER.—Sheep raising is one of the industries which have contributed especially to the agricultural wealth of Lake county, and the Snow Mountain Stock Company's interests are among the most important there, its large holdings both on Snow mountain and in West Upper Lake precinct being devoted to the grazing of its large herds, which usually comprise about twelve hundred head of Merinos. The company, of which George W. Kiblinger is treasurer and manager, is composed mainly of members of the Kiblinger family, and commenced operations here when they inherited the vast property of Harlow Snow, one of the pioneers of Lake county, who came here in 1857 and acquired the ownership of twenty-two hundred acres on Snow mountain. The Kiblingers have kept this estate intact and bought twelve hundred acres more, located in West Upper Lake precinct, and they have maintained a leading place among the highly successful stock growers of the region, due to the excellent management of George W. Kiblinger, who has been in charge since he came out to Lake county, in 1887.

Mr. Kiblinger's parents lived and died in Indiana, in which state he was born November 16, 1858. He was the youngest of a family of five children, of whom Mary E., Mrs. Clark, resides in Kansas; Ida died in Lake county, Cal., unmarried; Harlow, who also died in Lake county, left a family of five children; Fannie K., Mrs. Crane, lives in Kansas. George W. Kiblinger was but two weeks old when his mother died, and his father passed away when he was a boy of seven, from which time until 1871 he lived with an aunt. Then he went out to Kansas, where he lived with another aunt and uncle for four years, in 1875 making his first business venture by renting a farm twelve miles from Topeka, Kans., on the Wakarusa road. Meantime he had continued his studies and learned a trade, working winters in Crane & Company's book bindery, at Topeka, and attending school during the summer season, from 1871 to 1875. After that he turned all his attention to farming and the stock business, hiring out to farmers part of the time. His uncle, Harlow Snow, made the journey to California in 1852, crossing the plains in the same train with D. O. Sleeper, with whose family he lived for some time. In 1857 Mr. Snow settled in Lake county, where he became the owner of twenty-two acres on Snow mountain, and when he died a bachelor in 1886 this property passed into the possession of the Kiblingers. In 1887 George W. Kiblinger came to this state from Kansas to take the management of this tract, which he has handled ever since, and when the corporation known as the Snow Mountain Stock Company was formed, he was formally made manager as well as treasurer of same, being one of the principal stockholders. This con-

cern was organized under the laws of the state of Kansas and the officers are: Fannie Kiblinger Crane, of Topeka, Kans., president; Mary E. Clark, vice-president; George W. Kiblinger, treasurer and manager; Frank S. Crane, of Topeka, Kans., secretary. The board of directors is practically the same, the brother and sisters and brother-in-law holding their interests in common, a fact which has added much to the strength and prosperity of the company. The deceased brother, Harlow Kiblinger, left a family of five children. For winter grazing the company has purchased twelve hundred acres near Upper Lake, the land formerly comprised in four smaller ranches, the Emerson, Tinker, Lyon and DeFrinary tracts. In the summer the sheep are kept on the Snow mountain lands, and the company keeps an average of twelve hundred head, operating on an extensive scale.

There are few men in the stock business in Lake county who have had the degree of success and profit which has attended Mr. Kiblinger's transactions. It is generally conceded that he knows the business thoroughly and has a familiarity with its various details acquired by few even in years of experience. Personally he has qualities which would have won him a substantial position in whatever field he chose for his work. With the common sense, good judgment and alertness necessary for success in his particular line of business he combines clearness of intellect, high moral attributes and an adherence to good principles which makes him respected for himself, regardless of his business connections. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Upper Lake Lodge No. 241, and he has passed all the chairs in that body. His political support is given to the Republican party.

Mr. Kiblinger was married, in Lake county, in 1907, to Mrs. Elizabeth Etta Crumpacker, daughter of Joseph Andrew Tinker. She was born in California, but grew up in Nevada and was first married there, the only child of that union, Edna M. Crumpacker, being at present located in San Francisco. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kiblinger. Mrs. Kiblinger is a member of the Christian Church at Lakeport. She is a woman of pleasing personality and active intellect, keeping well up with current literature through books and magazines, and she and her husband have many pleasant social connections.

LAURENCE A. WEMPLE.—Among the prominent hustling young business men in Laytonville is Laurence A. Wemple, postmaster at Laytonville, who is also engaged in the blacksmithing, carriage-making and automobile repairing business under the firm name of Downing & Wemple, and is also the manager of the Willits Telephone and Telegraph Company. He was born at Milford, Lassen county, Cal., May 21, 1888, the grandson of Joseph Wemple, who came from Michigan across the plains with ox teams to California in 1860, locating in Lassen county. There he improved a farm at Milford, on which he still resides. One of his sons, John B., was born at Milford, where he in turn became a farmer and married Abbie E. Winslow, who came from Vermont to California. They now reside on their ranch at Standish, Lassen county.

Of their family of six children Laurence A. is the third oldest, and his boyhood was spent on the farm at Milford. There he received his education in the public schools, after which he attended the Santa Rosa Business College, graduating in 1908 with a standing of ninety-eight and five-eighths per cent. The same year his father had brought cattle and horses from the home ranch to Santa Rosa for sale, but the sale was so slow that he and his son

Laurence brought them to Long valley, where the latter looked after them until they were disposed of.

Laurence A. Wemple then started to learn the blacksmith trade with J. R. Downing, continuing for three years; meantime, April 1, 1911, he was appointed postmaster at Laytonville and has since held the position. After being appointed postmaster he quit blacksmithing for the time being, but in September, 1914, he formed a partnership with his former employer, and as Downing & Wemple they are engaged in the general blacksmith business, including carriagemaking, as well as automobile repairing. As manager of the Willits Telephone and Telegraph Company Mr. Wemple has charge of all the lines of the company from Laytonville as a center, the three lines running to Willits, Westport and Covelo.

Mr. Wemple was married in Ukiah, being united with Miss Alma N. Clifton, a native daughter of Mendocino county, born at Covelo, who ably assists him in the postoffice. They have one child, Clifton L. Fraternally Mr. Wemple is an active member of Cahto Lodge No. 206, I. O. O. F., in which he is the present vice grand.

JAMES LEROY DUNLAP.—One of the native sons of Mendocino county, whose welfare has ever been his chief interest, James Leroy Dunlap has made that county the environment of his entire existence, working with zeal and a patriotic heart to do his part as an active citizen toward the development of his community and the upbuilding of its industrial interests. This splendid citizenship was rewarded in 1907 by his appointment through Postmaster Hitchcock to the position of postmaster of Covelo, where he until recently remained, giving his close attention to every detail of the office and affording satisfaction to all concerned.

The birth of Mr. Dunlap occurred December 20, 1872, in Round Valley, this county, where he spent his early years on his parents' farm. There being no high schools in the valley his educational training was limited to the grammar school of Covelo, but during his school years he proved an apt and absorbing pupil, and his natural quick intelligence has been excellent aid in procuring for him the thorough knowledge of affairs which he has today. After finishing his school course he took up the trade of carpenter and worked at it for a few years. Meanwhile he had studied and read closely. He was offered a position as industrial teacher in the Indian school in Round Valley, and while there took up a claim of a hundred and sixty acres near Redwine on the Eel river. Clearing up this land he added improvements and finally proved up on the tract, relinquishing the duties of teacher in order to engage in farming for himself. He brought part of the land to a splendid state of cultivation, and used the remainder for a stock range for his hogs and cattle. Methodical, painstaking and given to systematizing his work, he soon found himself in a position of gratifying success, his stock bringing good prices at the market and his land proving most productive. He gave up ranch life in 1907, to fill the office of postmaster to which he had been called, but he relinquished that post owing to poor health. He still owns a ranch in the foothills, interesting himself in the raising and selling of stock.

On August 9, 1903, occurred the marriage of Mr. Dunlap and Eva Adele Cummings, who has proved a worthy helpmate and a devoted mother to their five children, Eva M., James Everett, Russell Leroy, Vera L. and Harold. The family attend the Presbyterian church at Covelo, where Mr. Dunlap has acted as trustee for a number of years and given every means in his power

to aid in its work. An able and efficient man in all his labors he has the confidence of his fellow-citizens, the esteem of many friends and the affection and deep love of a delightful family. They are now living on Mountain ranch, about twenty miles from Covelo.

GEORGE HEWLETT.—It is a manifest exemplification of the breadth of his achievements as well as the wide possibilities of American citizenship that Mr. Hewlett should have risen to eminence at the bar of San Francisco, while at the same time he has become a commanding and dominant figure in the political life of California and also a large land owner, finding in the management of his broad acres a pleasant relaxation from the often harassing responsibilities incident to a professional and political career of intense activity. Enterprises widely different in purpose have rounded out a character and ripened an intellect more than ordinarily forceful, and not the least of these enterprises has to do with the ownership and supervision of a valuable estate of one thousand acres near Hopland, which came into his possession about 1894. It is not possible for him to be content with mediocrity, hence he developed his large acreage with a view to the highest possible success in the crops secured therefrom. Not only is he rated as one of the largest hop-growers in Mendocino county, but it is also said that his land is rivalled by none in care and cultivation. Among his recent improvements may be mentioned the hop kilns and houses, also the introduction of the German system of using a high trellis for the support of the hop vines. Even when professional duties have been most onerous and public affairs the most interesting, he has taken the time to study hop-culture and has kept in touch with every development in this profitable and important crop.

George Hewlett was the son of the late Capt. Palmer B. Hewlett, and was born in San Francisco August 22, 1879, and in that city was reared and educated. He graduated in law from Leland Stanford, Jr., University in 1903 and was admitted to the bar in the same year, but continued his post-graduate work at Stanford. He has traveled rather extensively both in this country and abroad.

As a public man, lawyer and citizen, civic duty and good government have been among the causes enlisting Mr. Hewlett's mind and co-operation. Naturally a man of such ability is frequently called to leadership. In public affairs he has been a factor to reckon with and recognize. The impress of his decisions has been felt in politics. More than once he has managed political campaigns for leading offices and always he has exhibited skill, adroitness and tact. Perhaps the most notable of his campaigns occurred in 1909, when he selected Charles M. Fickert for the office of district attorney of San Francisco and took charge of the canvass against Francis J. Heney. Through his arduous efforts his candidate was elected, thus closing a memorable political struggle that attracted attention throughout the entire country.

The family of Mr. Hewlett consists of his daughter, Rose, and Mrs. Hewlett, the latter having been Rosa Hardin, a granddaughter of Elizabeth Porter Briggs, a California pioneer of 1845. Throughout Mendocino and Sonoma counties Mr. and Mrs. Hewlett have a wide acquaintanceship, while in San Francisco they are welcomed guests in the most exclusive social circles.

Following is a genealogical record of the Hewlett family:

Palmer Baker Hewlett, born December 17, 1819, in Arcadia, N. Y. He was a descendant of (1) Lewis Hewlett, who came to Massachusetts from Buckinghamshire before 1635. He was living at Charlestown, Mass., in 1635.

At a division of town lots, or lands, of Hempstead, L. I., in 1647 he was granted a lot. He married three times. By his first wife he had Jane, John, Lewis and George. Jane married Adam Mott, in New Amsterdam July 28, 1647. John and Lewis died unmarried. (See Mott Family History; also Record Dutch Reform Church November 14, 1649.)

(2) George Hewlett, of Hempstead, L. I., died 1722; he was one of the proprietors of Hempstead 1655; sometimes he lived at Rikers Island, and on the islands of North Brother and South Brother now included in Greater New York. Hewlett Point is at the upper part of Great Neck, Nassau county, L. I. The village of Hewlett is also in this county. He married at Gravesend, 14 May 1680, in Kings county, L. I., Mary Baylis (Bayles of Jamaica, L. I.). She died in 1733. Both were buried in Hempstead. They had Daniel, George, Lewis, John, Samuel, Mary and Phebe. Daniel, of Merrick, Queens county, cattle mark recorded 24 March 1715. Will dated 27 April 1778, proved 20 May 1778 (Lib. 34 fo. 184 N. Y. Sur. Office). Lewis of Low Neck. John of Cold Spring, Suffolk county, L. I., cattle mark, recorded 7 December 1732. Samuel of Hempstead. Cattle mark recorded 6 March 1729. Mary married Charles Peters. Will proved 24 April 1744. Phebe died unmarried.

(3) George Hewlett, Jr., of Great Neck. Moved to Hempstead. Gave name to Hewlett Point. He was executor of his sister Mary's will 1744. He married Hannah Smith and had five children. His son (A) Benjamin, grantee 67 acres, in Hempstead 30 March 1752; he was assessor for many years (1753-1765). He married at St. George's Church, Hempstead 12 June 1738, Susannah Whitehead and had issue. His will proved 1782 (Lib. 35 fo. 114 N. Y. Sur. Office).

(4) His son (B) George III lived on the north side of Hempstead Plains, top of Hempstead, Queens county, N. Y. (Great Neck). He married Hannah Emery. They had William, Hannah, Richard, Emery (Emry). William died in 1781, will proved 21 December 1781 (See Lib. 34 fo. 44 Sur. office N. Y.) George Hewlett died 1778; will proved 10 November 1778; copy folio 182, Lib. 34, Sur. office N. Y.

(5) Emery Hewlett, of Great Neck, Queens county, born 25 August 1754. He was overseer of Highways 1782-3. Cattle mark recorded 1790. He married Mary Ann Baker.

(A) She descends from Samuel Baker, born January 1, 1705. Heziah, his wife, born September 26, 1707; they had (B) Samuel born October 27, 1732, died October 8, 1781; he married (C) Mary Ann Palmer—the Palmer family was an influential family in Revolutionary times—on December 15, 1758; she was born August 15, 1739, and died February 28, 1809. They had (D) Mary Ann Baker above referred to who married (5) Emery Hewlett. They had nine children, (6) Samuel being born August 26, 1791; he died near Savona, Steuben county, N. Y., November 1875; Hannah, born January 10, 1787; she married John Brearley May 17, 1807. Her descendants live in Michigan. Samuel Hewlett enlisted in the War of 1812. On a visit to Arcadia, he met and married Catherine Gee, daughter of Moses Gee and Abigail Rush. Catherine Gee descends from (A) De Rossel Gee who was out in the early Indian wars; his wife Mary was the first person buried in Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y. His son John Gee was a Revolutionary soldier; also his brother (B) Moses Gee, who served in the 7th Company, 2nd Regiment Vandeburgh's Company. Moses Gee was born June 24, 176....; he married Abigail Rush February 4, 1910; she was born November 1, 1775. They had eleven children

(C) Catherine, one of the daughters, was born January 10, 1801, at Peekskill, N. Y., died at Bath, N. Y., February 14, 1893. Samuel Hewlett and Catherine Gee had (7) Palmer Baker Hewlett first above mentioned.

Palmer Baker Hewlett went to Bath, N. Y., worked as a spring maker, commissioned, August 3, 1846, Company I, Seventh New York, Regiment, War with Mexico, as Second lieutenant. He came to California in the Susan Drew, Stevenson's Regiment and arrived at San Francisco, Cal., early in March, 1847. He was honorably discharged in California, September 25, 1848. He owned a house on Telegraph Hill, San Francisco, in 1848; in 1849 he had his office at the corner of Webb and California street. He went to Sonoma county, formed the Petaluma Guards and was captain of the company; later major of the California Militia and consequently brigadier general during the Civil war. Physically he was a powerful man, six feet tall, an expert swordsman; religion a Methodist; in politics a Republican; a strong Union man during the Civil war. E. Palmer Hewlett, son by his first wife, is living at Watsonville. By his second wife, George Hewlett, born in San Francisco August 22, 1879. Palmer Baker Hewlett, born April 28, 1885, at San Francisco, Cal.

SILAS COOMBS.—Few names are better known in the upbuilding and settlement of Mendocino county than that of Coombs, and since 1856, when Silas Coombs located here, all avenues of activity have felt the impress of personality from some member of the family. Silas Coombs was born June 17, 1817, at Lincoln, Me., the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Fassett) Coombs. Such school advantages as the time and place afforded he utilized to the best of his ability and at the age of twenty-two he started out in the world to make his own way, and in addition to carrying on a farm in his native state he also speculated in lumber to some extent. Altogether he continued operations in the east for about seventeen years before the western fever attacked him, and he determined to set out for the west immediately. April 3, 1856, marked the day that he sailed from the harbor of New York bound for California by way of Panama, and he reached that place just in time to suffer all of the disastrous effects of the riots which occurred that year between the natives and the immigrants. The result was that he lost all of his earthly possessions with the exception of the clothes on his back.

Without any further experiences of such a harrowing nature as has been mentioned Mr. Coombs finally reached San Francisco. Familiarity with the lumber business in Maine proved a working asset in his new surroundings and he lost no time in acquainting himself with the lumber conditions thereabout. The Albion Mill first engaged his attention and services, continuing there for six months, when the attractions of mining temporarily absorbed his attention. After an experience of eight months in Tuolumne county he wisely concluded that mining would not pay as well in the long run as working in the woods and his return to Albion followed forthwith. The logging contract which he made with the mill at that time continued for sixteen months, after which he was employed in the mill and woods at wages until he severed his connections with the mill in that capacity to join with Ruel Stickney in furnishing the mill with logs on contract. The partnership was congenial and the business profitable, judging from the fact that they continued together in that capacity for seven years. Another evidence of their congeniality as business partners was apparent in the consolidation of their interests under the name of Coombs & Stickney, in 1864, at which time

they erected the mill at Little River and engaged in the lumber business for the ten years following. At the end of that time, in 1874, Mr. Stickney sold out his interest to C. A. Perkins and under the new partnership the mill at Buckhorn was erected, one mile below Little River. Both mills were in constant operation until the timber in the vicinity had all been sawed out, when the partnership had dissolved and Mr. Coombs turned his attention more particularly to his merchandise business and to his shipping interests on Little River harbor. He continued these activities up to the time of his death, in 1894. Though modest and unassuming in manner, he was one of the leading and most prominent men on the Mendocino coast, honesty and integrity marking every undertaking, so much so that his word was never questioned in the slightest particular. In this day when the theory prevails that might makes right rather than truth and justice, the loss of a man of principle and of humility is indeed a loss that cannot be replaced, and this was the general opinion of citizens far and wide when the news of his demise became known among those who had been associated with him during his residence of nearly forty years in Mendocino county.

Mr. Coombs had a comfortable residence on his ranch south of Little River, which was presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Margaret J. Boyd, whom he married April 7, 1864. She was a native of Bristol county, Me., born October 26, 1837, and passed away at the family home at Little River some time after the death of her husband. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coombs, Susie, a resident of Santa Rosa; Annie, Mrs. H. H. Elliott, also of Santa Rosa; Silas, a farmer of Little River; and William, a merchant of this place.

EDWARD I. SNICKERS.—Working industriously and profitably in a pleasant environment and enjoying a reasonable hope of future prosperity, Mr. Snickers finds the conditions in California far different from those of his boyhood, when he witnessed the sufferings endured by the laboring classes in the Baltic provinces along the west coast of Finland. Nor was his own life easy and pleasant, for discomforts and privations handicapped his parents in every effort to provide the necessities of existence for their children in his native town of Wassa, where he was born May 2, 1878. In California he found an environment so different that even his boyish mind was impressed by the liberty and opportunities of the great west. Nor has there ever been with him any regret that the family left the old world for the new, in 1885. It was possible for him to attend school here and to lay the foundation of a broad education, extended by habits of observation and reading. After he had completed the studies of the Bridgeport grammar school in Mendocino county he began to make his own way in the world.

For a number of years, beginning when he was seventeen, Mr. Snickers worked in the employ of neighboring ranchers. With them he learned how to till the soil and how to care for stock. During 1904 he rented four hundred and sixty acres well adapted to general farming and stock-raising. The undertaking was quite successful. With no money except the little he had saved out of his wages, he bought stock and machinery and embarked in agricultural pursuits with such energy and industry that he was prospered from the outset. During 1912 he formed a partnership with his brother, Albert, and rented seventy-nine acres near Elk P. O. (Greenwood). General farming and dairying engage his attention and bring him in gratifying returns each year. The farm lies four miles south of town on the main road to Point

Arena and has sufficient fertility of soil to render the efforts of the renters fairly profitable. It has been his experience that dairying forms a valuable department of agriculture and he intends to specialize more or less in this branch, while at the same time he gives due attention to other forms of general farming. In religion he is a Lutheran. In politics he favors Republican principles and gives his ballot to the party candidates at all general elections. His marriage united him with Erika Okerman, a native of Finland, who died here in 1910, leaving two children, Elsie and Signe.

BENNETT PEMBERTON.—It was over sixty years ago that this venerable resident of Mendocino county first came out to California, and with the exception of a five years' sojourn in Missouri he has lived here ever since. His home has been in Mendocino county ever since 1872. Though an octogenarian he is hale and active, maintaining a keen interest in the prosperity of his own affairs and the public-spirited zeal of a good citizen in all that pertains to the general welfare, and no inhabitant of Potter valley has a more honored place in its history.

Mr. Pemberton's native state is Kentucky. In 1853 he crossed the plains to the New Eldorado with the object which brought a large majority of the pioneers out to the Pacific coast at that time, to try his fortune at gold mining. He followed that occupation in Stanislaus and Tuolumne counties, thence going to the Sonoma mountains, in Sonoma county. There he engaged in stock raising. On his return east, to Missouri, in 1860, he made the trip by way of Panama, and that year was married to Miss Thurza Emmons, who was born in Missouri, in which state the young couple remained for the next five years. When Mr. Pemberton made his second trip across the plains to California, in 1865, he brought his wife and family, which then consisted of two sons, James Emmons and William, and they settled in Marin county, not far from Petaluma, where Mr. Pemberton gave his attention principally to dairying for several years. In 1872 he moved to Mendocino county and has since been a resident of Potter valley, where he bought a ranch and settled down to successful farming, which he has continued to carry on to the present time. His small but valuable ranch is at Inglenook, and though he is now (1914) eighty-one years old he keeps busy about the place and has not dropped his connection with school or church affairs, being a trustee of the Union high school and a member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Pemberton's death occurred in 1887. She was the mother of eight children, two of whom have already been named; Emma, Walter B. and Minnie (deceased) were born in Marin county; and Etta Ruth, Mary and John W. were born after the family settled in Potter valley.

James Emmons Pemberton, eldest son of Bennett Pemberton, was born in Johnson county, Mo., and obtained his public school education in Marin and Mendocino counties. He took up the higher literary studies in the University of California, and a course in law at the Hastings Law School, from which he was graduated in 1886, the same year being admitted to the bar. Meantime Mr. Pemberton had begun making his own way by teaching, which profession he followed in his home county for seven years, and when he became qualified for the legal profession he began practice in Mendocino county, settling in the city of Mendocino. Within a few years he had so established himself in the confidence of his fellow citizens, on both professional and personal merits, that he was elected to the office of district attorney, in which he served one term, moving to Ukiah, the county seat, when he entered

upon the duties of that position. In the year 1894 he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Senator J. H. Seawell, at Ukiah, and the association lasted until Mr. Seawell's death, in 1902, since which time Mr. Pemberton has been alone in his legal work except for the assistance his son recently began. His connections have widened so greatly that in order to attend to them properly he has found it necessary since 1910 to maintain an office in San Francisco, as well as in Ukiah, and his quarters in the metropolis are on the eleventh floor of the First National Bank building.

With ability conspicuously above the average, Mr. Pemberton has never shirked the arduous duties of successful legal practice, and the concentration of his best forces upon all the work intrusted to him has brought such good results that his reputation has become state-wide, his services being sought on the most important cases in the California courts. Moreover, he has been called into public life and to positions of responsibility wherever known, and in 1910 he had the high honor of being the Democratic candidate for state's attorney general. From 1902 to 1906 he was a member of the board of trustees of Ukiah and from 1902 to 1904 served as chairman of that body, in which his work was much appreciated. His influential position has enabled him to do various useful turns for his home community, and his support and encouragement are never lacking on questions of local importance. Among the fraternities he is well known, being a member of the Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Foresters and Improved Order of Red Men, in all of which he has passed all the chairs.

To Mr. Pemberton's marriage with Emogene Brayton, a native of Mendocino county, daughter of Edwin Brayton, of Navarro Ridge, have been born three children: Bennett E., who is now an attorney in his father's office at San Francisco; Pearl, a student at the University of California; and James Emmons, Jr., who is attending high school at Berkeley.

JAMES GREEN SHORT.—One of the first settlers of Round Valley and later one of the largest wool growers and horsemen of the day, James Green Short was a native of Illinois, as was also his wife Elizabeth (Armstrong) Short.

On the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Short, leaving his family in Illinois, made the trip across the plains in the early '50s, and followed the fortunes of the California mines for several years. Later he returned to Illinois and brought his family across the plains in an old time "prairie schooner." He remained a short time in Amador county, and then located in Round Valley, taking up land east of what is now the location of Covelo. He was among the first settlers in the valley, and for many years he engaged in stock-raising and farming there. His father also came to California and located in Round Valley, being for a time the government Indian agent on the Round Valley Indian Reservation. His son, in addition to his farm and stock interests, also assisted with the business of the reservation.

Later Mr. Short sold his ranch and purchased a sheep ranch near Williams, and engaged in wool growing, becoming the owner of the largest sheep ranch of that time. He continued in this enterprise with the greatest success, until he retired from active business and took up his residence in Covelo. He died in Ukiah, whither he had gone for medical attention. His wife survived him but two years, passing away at the family home in Covelo. There were nine children in their family, of whom seven are now living. They are: Carrie, now Mrs. O'Farrel, of Covelo; Amador, residing on Bald

mountain; Jacob Green, residing on Buck mountain; Callie, now Mrs. Kelley, of Covelo; Katie, now Mrs. Montague, also of Covelo; Philo Rutherford, of Cummings; and George, residing near Summit valley.

JOHN L. STUBBS.—One of the largest landowners and agricultural operators in his part of Lake county, Mr. Stubbs belongs to a family whose members have been known in this section for years as men of notable business qualifications. His father, Charles Stubbs, popularly known as "Uncle Jack," during an unusually successful career acquired the three thousand acre property now owned jointly by his sons Charles and John, and was also well known as one of the most extensive butchers here for many years, making a substantial fortune in that line alone. In his death, which occurred in 1903, Lake county lost one of her most interesting pioneer characters, a man whose individuality and winning personality brought him friends as well as prosperity and the record of whose active life forms one of the vital chapters of the history of Lake county. He had the adventurous disposition common to many of the early settlers. Coming to the port of San Francisco as a British sailor, he took French leave of his ship and remained there, passing the rest of his life in California.

Mr. Stubbs was a native of Hampshire, England, born at Newport, the capital of the Isle of Wight, and when a young man followed the sea. When he arrived at San Francisco he had enough money in his pocket to buy half the property on Market street as then valued. For some time he was engaged in lightering at San Francisco, before there were any wharves at that port. He went to the mines at Marysville, but early began the stock business in which he continued profitably for so many years. As early as 1859 he bought the nucleus of his large ranch in Lake county. Jesse B. Robinson, of Upper Lake, who figured extensively in local affairs in pioneer times, also came here from Marysville—to Sonoma, thence through the Sonoma valley to Ukiah, and thence across Bachelor valley to Upper Lake. Mr. Stubbs kept adding to his possessions steadily until he had three thousand acres in one tract, and in the meantime became very heavily interested in the butcher business, for years having the contract to supply fresh meat to the one-time famous Sulphur Bank quicksilver mine near his ranch. He dealt in beef, mutton and pork, buying native stock which he butchered himself. The following entry from his day book not only illustrates his systematic methods of keeping track of everything, but gives some insight into his charitable nature (we omit name): "Feb. 7, 1889, From———, for steer, thirty years ago, \$20.00." The fact is, a steer had been stolen from Mr. Stubbs by the said party in 1859, but the man's conscience bothered him so that he paid Mr. Stubbs \$20 on the date named.

Mr. Stubbs lived on his ranch, on which he made many improvements during his long life. His death occurred in 1903, when he was seventy-six years of age. His wife, Mary (Jeffries), who was born in Australia, of Scotch parentage, now lives at San Francisco. A family of four children was born to them: Frances Eva, now the wife of Dr. M. A. Creggs, of Lakenport, Lake county; William F., farmer and orchardist, who lives in Contra Costa county, this state; Charles H., of Berkeley, with the Oro Electric Light & Power Company; and John Lisle.

John Lisle Stubbs was born April 22, 1876, on the Stubbs ranch, in East Lake precinct, where his parents lived for so many years, and began his education in the public school in the Sulphur Banks district. Then for two years

he attended the Lakeport Academy, and subsequently went to Heald's College in San Francisco, where he also studied at the Van der Naillen School of Engineering, graduating from the last named institution with the class of 1897. After spending a short time in Mexico he went to Winnemucca, Humboldt county, Nev., developing the mine owned by the D. & C. Lighting Company, which owns perhaps two dozen mining claims, producing gold ore. Mr. Stubbs has done about two years' work for the company altogether, going back and forth from his home in California as occasion requires. His principal interests, however, are in his home territory, where his extensive holdings comprise about half of the large Stubbs ranch of three thousand acres—the west end, his brother Charles owning the part on which the buildings are located. In September, 1913, Mr. Stubbs bought three hundred and twenty acres from Henry L. Wildgrube, of High valley, and also has an undivided half interest in a two hundred and forty acre tract lying immediately east of the Wildgrube place, which he holds jointly with Jack Smaker; they purchased it recently. Mr. Stubbs has just put eighty acres into almond trees on his land in East Lake precinct, and he is constantly improving it in various ways. The Stubbs ranch is in Weldon valley and is beautifully located on an arm of Clear lake. Mr. Stubbs maintains his home at Los Gatos, in Santa Clara county, where he has a fine residence. He has become well known all over Lake county in his capacity of county surveyor, in which office he gave complete satisfaction. He is now serving as state fire warden, to which position he was appointed at San Jose. Personally he is a man of generous nature, whole-souled and companionable.

At San Jose, Cal., Mr. Stubbs married Anne S. Kunze, who was born at Benicia, Solano county, this state, and they have had four children, all daughters.

JAMES N. WHITE, a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of Mendocino county, Cal., was born in Cahto, April 10, 1852. His father, Robert White, was born in Ireland in 1822, and while a youth came to New Albany, Ind., where he remained ten years. He then went to New Orleans, where he ran as purser on the Mississippi river, and while there he became acquainted with Capt. J. P. Simpson. The two formed an attachment for each other, and as partners they came to California in 1849. After spending two months in Mariposa county, they returned to San Francisco, remaining until 1851. Then they engaged in quartz mining at Sonora, Tuolumne county, for eight months, returning to San Francisco. Going then to Log Cabin, Mendocino county, Mr. White was in charge of the Indian reservation at Fort Bragg until 1854, when with Capt. J. P. Simpson he located at Cahto. At the time there was a lake there, and plenty of game, thousands of ducks and geese. The Indians named it Cahto, meaning "Fat water." They located government land; drained the lake, which gave them two hundred acres of rich land, which was formerly the bottom of the lake. They built and started a store, as also a hotel and livery stable, purchased land adjoining and the Cahto ranch which embraced about thirty-two hundred acres. Robert White was postmaster and express agent. They also owned the Blue Rock ranch, but that ranch was later owned by James N. White and Captain Simpson. The captain was found dead by J. N. White, having succumbed to heart disease.

Robert White was married in 1850 to Laura Simpson, who was born in Illinois, a niece of Capt. John P. Simpson. She now resides in San Fran-

cisco. Robert White was a past officer of Cahto Lodge No. 206, I. O. O. F.; his demise occurred in 1897.

Of their nine children six are living, of whom James N. White is the oldest. His education was obtained in the public schools and at Napa college. However, he chose ranching, having learned stock-raising from the time he was a boy. Purchasing his father's interest in the Blue Rock ranch he continued at stock-raising, but some years after Capt. Simpson died Mr. White sold out to his widow. With four others he engaged in placer mining in Trinity and Shasta counties. They built reservoirs and flumes, and installed hydraulics, but the venture did not prove a financial success. Returning to Cahto he again followed the cattle business, buying and driving them to Westport and Caspar, where he had a steady market for them. He also handled hundreds of yoke of work-oxen, becoming so well posted and favorably known in that line that he was the buyer for most of the lumber companies on the upper Mendocino coast. About 1896 he purchased his present ranch of two hundred and ten acres, five miles north of Laytonville, watered by the South Fork of the North Fork of Eel river, which is devoted to raising grain and hops.

In Ukiah, on October 14, 1895, Mr. White was married, being united with Nellie Bowman, who was born near Sebastopol, Sonoma county, the daughter of John and Eliza (Durben) Bowman, who came to Oregon in 1852, thence to San Francisco and on to Sacramento, where they ran the ferry in the early days. Afterwards the family located in Sonoma county, where the father died. The mother then removed to Humboldt county, locating three miles above Camp Grant, intending to engage in dairying. But the Indians attacked her in the frontier home. The mother made a stout resistance and although she was wounded in the hip, she fought them off, killing several Indians and with her five children making her escape down to Mr. Ward's home. After the Indians had burned her home they attacked the Ward's home, but were repulsed. Two months afterwards Mrs. Bowman moved to Long Valley, where she located land and as she prospered purchased adjoining land until the ranch comprised three thousand acres, which is now the Andrew Bowman place. There she died in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. White have one child, Robert. Mr. White was a past officer of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and a member of the Encampment, but he is not now a member. Politically he is an ardent Republican.

ED. ORDWAY.—One of the successful stockmen in Mendocino county, who has done much for the development of the industry in this section of the state, is Ed. Ordway, veteran cattle man, who has been interested in the business since he was a lad of fourteen, when he began riding the range. Since that time he has been continuously engaged in some phase of the stock business, and has become very successful. He is familiar with every detail of the industry, as was his father before him, and he grew up in the business. In addition to his stock interests he also owns valuable real estate, and is continually adding to his holdings, fully appreciating, as he does, the certain increase in value of California lands. Mr. Ordway is known as a citizen of broad and progressive spirit, and one who is always found in the vanguard of any movement for the betterment of the city and for general social uplift and improvement.

Mr. Ordway is a native of Iowa, having been born in Dewitt, Clinton county, in 1873. His father was Parker Ordway, and served in the Federal

army during the Civil war. He was married to Idolphine Filbert, and in 1876 they brought their family to California, locating in Santa Cruz county where Ed. Ordway was reared, and here received his education in the public schools. When he was fourteen he commenced to ride the range and after some experience made his first independent venture in the cattle business. He has continued to follow this line of occupation since, and has met with success. He was at first in business in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties, and it was in 1898 that he first came to Mendocino county, bringing a band of cattle from ranges south of the Bay, from which they had been driven by the extremely dry year. That same year he became interested in the butcher business in Watsonville, where he remained for several years. It was in 1904 that Mr. Ordway came to Fort Bragg, entering the employ of the Noyo Land and Cattle Company as their manager. Their range is on the Noyo river, where they have extensive acreage, and their headquarters are at Ranch Station, nine miles east of Fort Bragg, where Mr. Ordway makes his home.

Mr. Ordway has in addition other interests of his own, and is also interested in several enterprises of importance. Among the latter is the Little Lake Meat Company, of which he is the president and which operates a retail market in Willits. With his brother, Ira, he is a member of the firm known as Ordway Brothers, interested in raising, buying and selling cattle, with their headquarters in Willits. Individually he owns a ranch near Metz, Monterey county, where he is engaged in the raising of live stock, principally cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Ordway took place in Watsonville, where he was united with Miss M. Aston, a native of that city. They are the parents of three children, Frank, Dolly and Bella. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ordway are popular members of their social circle and have many warm friends. Mr. Ordway is a trustee of the Riverside school district, and also the clerk of the board. In politics he is a progressive Republican, but has never been especially active in the affairs of the party, although well informed on all current topics and an independent thinker.

ARTHUR F. MOULTON.—To few young men of such youthful age has come the unusual success that has crowned the efforts of Arthur F. Moulton, the present sole proprietor of the A. F. Moulton Company, producer of ties and tan bark and manufacturer of shingles and shakes at Navarro. He is a native of Los Angeles, being born there May 3, 1888, son of E. S. Moulton. The latter, a native of Galesburg, Ill., came to California and in Riverside was married to Julia Ferris, who was born in Woodhull, Ill.

After the birth of Arthur F. Moulton his parents returned to Galesburg, where the father became connected with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and upon his return to Los Angeles in 1891, with his family he continued with different eastern railroads as general agent for two years. Then removing to Riverside he engaged as an orange packer and shipper, later forming a partnership firm, known as Moulton & Green, and operating orange packing houses at Casa Blanca and Highgrove. In this business he became very successful and widely known. In 1910, on being elected president of the First National Bank of Riverside, he closed out his orange business and has since devoted all of his time to banking.

In 1905 A. F. Moulton graduated from the Riverside high school and then entered the University of California, where he received the B. S. degree in 1909. He then entered the employ of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph

Company, in the capacity of engineer, working first in San Francisco, then in Los Angeles, and later in Seattle, where he became chief engineer of the Seattle district. Subsequently he was transferred to Spokane, Wash., to assume the position of assistant superintendent, and this position he acceptably filled until December 15, 1911, when he resigned to become vice president and general manager of the Stearns Lumber Company at Wendling. He continued in this capacity until 1913, when the mill was sold to the Navarro Lumber Company. However, the Stearns Lumber Company still own the lands and Mr. Moulton continues to look after the company's interest at Wendling. Under the firm name of A. F. Moulton & Company he engages in the production of ties and tanbark, and the manufacture of shingles and shakes. He is the owner of the company, and his sagacious business judgment, keen sense of honor and integrity have placed him among the most popular business men of his section.

In August, 1910, Mr. Moulton married in Berkeley, Cal., Miss Chryssa Fraser, born in Canada and a graduate of the University of California in 1909, with the degree of A.B. One child has come to this union, Frances. Mr. Moulton is a member of Theta Delta Chi fraternity at Berkeley. He served for one term as clerk of the school board of trustees and at present he is serving as deputy county clerk. Politically he is a staunch Republican, while in religion he unites with his wife in membership of the St. John's Presbyterian Church of Berkeley.

FREDERICK AUGUST GROTHE.—Seldom does it occur that a large family of busy and energetic citizens will so unite their interests and capabilities as to bring about the utmost harmony and success that has been that of the Grothe brothers, who are continuing the large interest left by their father with perfect confidence and faith in each other, living together in peace and quiet, and enjoying the splendid results brought about by such conditions. Representatives of the highest type of citizens, they are highly respected, and one and all are thrifty, honest and energetic. The father, Frederick August Grothe, was one of the first permanent settlers in the extreme northern part of Mendocino county. Born in Berlin, Germany, he was there reared, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1867 he came to the United States, and remained in Long Island City, N. Y., until 1869, then making his way to Sacramento, Cal., where he began farming operations with Messrs. Chittenden & Weinkauf. With his partners he came to Mendocino county, located claims at and near Bell Springs, and with them he engaged in stock-raising, continuing a joint partnership for about seven years, when a dissolution of the partnership and a division of the proceeds left him owner of the ranch at Bell Springs. Building up a well-improved ranch, he added to it from time to time until he had about ten thousand acres at the time of his death, in January, 1910, when he was about seventy-four years old. With the aid of his sons he was extensively engaged in raising cattle and sheep and was most successful, building up a large business.

Mr. Grothe built a large, comfortable residence on his ranch at Bell Springs, which has for many years been the stopping place for travelers between Humboldt and county points and the Bay region. His wife, who before her marriage was Anna Weinkauf, was a native of Germany also, and died in June, 1891. They were both staunchly devoted to the Lutheran faith, and in politics Mr. Grothe was a Republican, public-spiritedly interested in local development, better educational facilities, and the progress of his adopted

country. The nine children born to the worthy couple were: Louise, now Mrs. Linser, resides near Bell Springs. Selma, who for a time was engaged in teaching, now presides over the Bell Springs home. Otto is actively engaged on the home ranch. Lufe is in charge of the Grothe Brothers ranch at Brice-land. Franz is on the home ranch. Henry is in the dairy business at Wood-land. Paul and Weinkauf are also on the home ranch. Rose is a teacher and makes her home on the Bell Springs ranch.

Since the death of the father the estate has been merged into the firm of Grothe Brothers, which includes the entire family, all of whom give their time to the operation of the ranch, with the exception of Mrs. Linser and Henry. The Grothe Brothers ranch contains about ten thousand acres, which embraces the old Bell Springs ranch as well as the Blue Rock ranch of about three thousand acres, situated just south of Bell Springs. The whole is devoted to the raising of Durham cattle and Merino sheep. It is well watered by the East branch of Eel river and Foster creek, as well as numerous springs in different parts of the range with Bell Springs, at the home place, which gives the ranch its name. The brothers also own the old Ferdinand Grothe ranch of two thousand acres at Brice-land, which is operated as a stock ranch, and where they also carry on horticulture, raising principally apples and peaches. Their exemplary lives are a beautiful reward for the upbringing which they received from gentle and cultured parents, and they are recognized among their many associates as a representative class of citizens of the highest value.

NEWTON C. TERWILLIGER, who makes his home at Mon Chateau (my castle) on the Humboldt road eleven miles north of Laytonville at the junction of Grapevine and Rattlesnake creeks, is a very well informed and interesting man. Ohio is his native state and he was born at Circleville, Pick-away county, November 25, 1865, the son of David and Elizabeth Polk (Brown) Terwilliger, who spent their lives in that county and were the parents of seven children, of whom Newton C. was the second youngest. The youngest member of the family, Meeker Terwilliger, is the present district attorney of Pickaway county.

Newton C. Terwilliger spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm near Circleville, receiving a good education in the public schools. In 1887 he came to San Francisco, but soon removed to Fresno, where he engaged in setting out vineyards and later followed the same business in Tulare, after which he became manager of a sporting goods store in that city; subsequently he was deputy city marshal and deputy constable of Tulare until he accepted a position as deputy county tax collector at Visalia, where he served faithfully until he entered the Visalia land office as contest clerk. After a long period there he resigned and again entered the courthouse in Visalia, serving as a deputy in the various offices; i. e., tax collector, assessor, county clerk and recorder.

About this time Mr. Terwilliger was married in San Francisco to Miss Maudeline Wright, who was born in Vallejo, the daughter of Martin J. Wright, late surveyor general of California. He then entered the United States surveyor general's office in San Francisco as a draftsman, serving for seven and a half years.

Having become financially interested in the wholesale wine and liquor firm of P. J. Wenigar & Co. in San Francisco, of which he was elected vice-president and manager, he resigned the position which he held in the United

States surveyor general's office to give his entire time to the management of the company's affairs. After the big fire he sold his interest in the firm to engage in general contracting and building, but two years later discontinued that to follow the real estate and insurance business.

In the fall of 1910 Mr. Terwilliger came to Mendocino county to take charge of the Western Live Stock Company's ranch, "Rancho Primero," at Laytonville, and for two and a half years gave his time to looking after the company's business, at the end of which period he resigned. In 1910 he had bought out Atkinson's homestead, on the old Idol stage station at the junction of the Grapevine and Rattlesnake creeks, and filed a homestead on it. He has cleared land and made other improvements and engages in truck gardening and stock-raising. So pleased is he with the location that he has named it "Mon Chateau" (my castle) as he is enjoying the mountain air, water and country life to the fullest. He has one son, Newton Wright.

Mr. Terwilliger is agent for the New York Life Insurance Company and is serving as deputy county clerk. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Occidental Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., in San Francisco. Formerly he was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows Encampment and Canton, but is not now an active member. Personally he is a very interesting gentleman and a man of enterprise and much public spirit.

