

STATISTICS

—OF THE—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF TEHAMA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

PREPARED BY E. S. CAMPBELL, EX-SUPERINTENDENT.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

FISCAL YEAR.	Balance on hand at beginning of school year .....	Cash received from State appropriation .....	Cash received from county taxes, as apportioned by the County Superintendent .....	Cash received from district taxes .....	Cash received from miscellaneous sources .....	Amount received from rate bills and subscriptions .....	Total receipts .....	Total expenditures brought forward .....	Balance on hand at close of school year .....
November 1, 1857, to October 31, 1858	\$	\$	\$1,111 13		\$ 742 76	\$	\$1,853 89	\$	\$
" 1858, " 1859			842 00		578 00		1,420 00		
" 1859, " 1860									
" 1860, " 1861		420 14	1,001 98	\$ 410 00	192 38		2,024 50		
" 1861, " 1862		719 08	2,065 37	416 50			3,255 30		
September 1, 1862, to August 31, 1863		1,184 20	1,457 42			820 50	3,462 12		
" 1863, " 1864									
" 1864, " 1865									
" 1865, to June 30, 1866	1,703 55	1,004 79	2,508 25	391 55	810 00	765 30	7,183 44	6,598 89	584 55
July 1, 1866, " 1867	561 24	1,996 80	3,227 46	1,062 47	43 06	553 18	7,444 21	6,610 55	833 66
" 1867, " 1868	834 33	1,653 53	3,009 88	893 23	45 00	487 15	6,923 12	6,241 68	681 44
" 1868, " 1869	570 23	1,738 53	5,845 63		299 93		8,454 32	6,939 92	1,514 40
" 1869, " 1870	1,302 09	2,275 22	4,592 56		25 88		8,195 75	7,270 00	825 75
" 1870, " 1871	1,134 79	2,827 85	6,416 04	6,366 53	96 00	169 60	17,010 21	10,864 59	6,145 62
" 1871, " 1872	6,252 63	3,426 12	9,621 96	5,902 01	4,568 98		29,771 70	26,926 64	2,845 06
" 1872, " 1873	2,809 08	3,395 70	7,479 62	6,015 47	210 20		19,910 07	18,542 28	1,367 79
" 1873, " 1874	1,387 99	3,249 64	10,756 06	1,701 95	71 00		17,166 64	16,118 45	1,048 19
" 1874, " 1875	1,986 76	9,861 79	11,998 81	1,961 67			25,809 03	22,467 25	3,341 78
" 1875, " 1876	4,227 13	11,658 48	10,215 50				26,101 11	21,430 53	4,670 58
" 1876, " 1877	4,688 08	12,900 00	11,106 20		113 40		28,807 68	23,598 73	5,208 95
" 1877, " 1878	5,208 95	14,871 04	12,227 00	1,847 58	463 85		34,618 42	28,313 10	6,305 32
" 1878, " 1879	6,305 32	13,700 61	13,193 69	995 61	478 60		34,673 83	29,515 07	5,158 76

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—EXPENDITURES.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

FISCAL YEAR.	Cash paid for teachers' salaries .....	Cash paid for sites, buildings, repairs, and school furniture .....	Cash paid for school libraries .....	Cash paid for school apparatus .....	Cash paid for rent, fuel and contingent expenses .....	Total expenditures .....	Valuation of lots, school houses, and furniture .....	Valuation of school libraries .....	Valuation of school apparatus .....	Total valuation of school property .....
November 1, 1857, to October 31, 1858	\$1,515 00	\$ 338 89				\$1,853 89				
" 1858, " 1859	1,300 00	120 00				1,420 00				
" 1859, " 1860										
" 1860, " 1861	1,764 50	260 00				2,024 50	7,175 00			7,175 00
" 1861, " 1862	2,283 92	32 00			64 75	2,380 67	6,531 00			6,531 00
September 1, 1862, to August 31, 1863	2,931 12	388 49		60 00	26 50	3,406 11	4,475 00		60 00	4,535 00
" 1863, " 1864										
" 1864, " 1865										
" 1865, to June 30, 1866	4,448 03	1,839 13		24 00	287 73	6,598 89	7,770 00	75 00	167 00	8,012 00
July 1, 1866, " 1867	4,979 07	894 62	158 88	145 00	403 23	6,580 80	6,675 00	277 22	327 50	7,279 72
" 1867, " 1868	4,853 62	524 89	72 45	52 00	763 97	6,266 93	6,934 00	540 00	259 50	7,733 50
" 1868, " 1869	5,664 34	206 03	114 19	219 55	735 81	6,939 92	7,059 00	707 30	451 75	8,218 05
" 1869, " 1870	5,982 70	197 71	124 00	36 50	929 09	7,270 00	6,409 00	855 30	453 75	7,718 05
" 1870, " 1871	8,037 64	1,563 71	190 48	60 00	1,012 76	10,864 59	6,100 00	960 03	381 75	7,441 78
" 1871, " 1872	9,706 25	15,311 92	539 58		1,368 89	26,926 64				
" 1872, " 1873	9,864 90	5,031 85	234 28	82 75	3,278 50	18,542 28	27,400 00	1,320 00	612 00	29,332 00
" 1873, " 1874	12,069 05	813 33	69 59		3,166 48	16,118 45	28,500 00	1,699 00	639 00	30,838 00
" 1874, " 1875	16,390 85	620 61	454 23		5,001 53	22,467 25	30,300 00	2,870 00	725 00	33,895 00
" 1875, " 1876	16,493 10	591 46	692 91	47 50	3,605 56	21,430 53	28,884 50	1,954 00	797 50	31,636 00
" 1876, " 1877	19,068 59	188 40	846 59	284 63	3,210 52	23,598 73	33,410 00	2,762 00	1,063 00	37,235 00
" 1877, " 1878	21,143 99	3,059 74	545 76	75 45	3,488 16	28,313 10	38,180 00	3,085 00	1,123 00	42,388 00
" 1878, " 1879	21,719 27	1,746 38	782 72	370 03	4,896 67	29,515 07	39,325 00	3,820 00	1,398 00	44,543 00

## THE SIERRA FLUME AND LUMBER COMPANY.

Now the Sierra Lumber Company—A Colossal and Important Work—History of a Wonderful Lumber Enterprise—Mills—Flumes—Timber, etc.

The Sierra Flume and Lumber Company has become so important an enterprise to the State that it would seem proper to give a history of its origin and progress. It illustrates the boldness and daring of California capital. The annals of no country present a scheme so extensive and varied in its operations, so rapidly brought towards completion, and stepping so suddenly into business competition with old-established concerns, and taking a foremost position among the leading industries of the State.

In the year 1875, a gentleman from the East, who had been interested in eastern pine land, having occasion to visit the Feather river waters, and the streams tributary, was greatly attracted by the large body of fine timber in that region. It was to lumbermen *terra incognita*; and as a future base of operations for any extensive business, it was not regarded as of value to any one, except for a few dairymen on a small scale, and as an extensive sheep range. All around the great basin known as Big Meadows, lies a magnificent sugar and yellow pine forest. The land had been surveyed for years, but was not considered worth locating. It was supposed to be hermetically sealed by impassable mountains, and forever cut off from market by the inevitable cost that would attend the getting it out.

Nature rarely stows away her treasures where the wants of man cannot reach them; and the V-flume was the key to unlock these treasures; for where water will run, the V-flume will carry lumber.

### MAGNIFICENT LUMBER PROJECT.

Here was an apparent field for a magnificent lumber project on a scale unparalleled; an opportunity to acquire and work out a forest of timber of great extent and incredible wealth. Lands yielding three thousand to five thousand feet of lumber to the acre had all been eagerly bought in the pine regions of the north-west, and were being held on speculation; and yet here stood thousands of acres that would yield forty thousand to sixty thousand feet per acre, and no one would take them as a gift and pay taxes on them.

Here was a violation of natural laws and the laws of business, and necessarily suggested a possible money investment, justifying careful investigation. The first step was to explore for a water outlet. This was found by survey down Feather river to the Sacramento near Marysville; and also down Dry creek to the Sacramento at Vina, thus securing both railroad and river transportation.

The second step was to ascertain the extent of the forest; its accessibility to the proposed flume routes, and whether title could be secured.

The third step was to learn the extent of the lumber market in the State, which could be reached by fair competition.

All these questions, and other collateral ones bearing upon the laws governing all business enterprises, were carefully examined, and being satisfactorily answered, the last and great question of all presented itself—where is the man to be found with the capital, the courage, the enterprise and public spirit, to launch into this new field, involving all the qualities necessary to the development of a Comstock lode, or the building of a railroad across one of our mountain ranges.

Money is impassive, cowardly, mean, (some politely call it conservative,) and the most unenterprising of all the elements of progress. Left to itself, or to the direction of most persons who possess it, gold is a millstone around the neck of advancement. Let any one undertake to attract the money that is hoarded in San Francisco to some business object in the country, and he will see what I mean.

### PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

By the close of the summer about seventy-five thousand acres of land had been secured; surveys of flume routes completed; a tract of land at the terminus at Vina purchased from Henry Gerke; the necessary rights of way obtained, and all steps completed for early operation in the following spring.

The plan was to build mills in the timber region having the capacity of fifty million feet of lumber yearly; to build a large V-flume of thirty-six inch sides to the Sacramento river at Vina; erect at Vina extensive wood-working factories for making sash, doors, blinds, and all kinds of building materials.

These necessary foundations being laid, the company was, in November, 1875, duly incorporated, and awaited the opening of spring to commence work. There were at this time three flume companies running lumber by parallel lines from the same range of mountains to the Sacramento valley. One starting at the head-waters of North and South Battle creek, and terminating at Sesma and the Sacramento river. A third starting on the head-waters of Chico creek, and terminating four miles from the town of Chico in the foot-hills. Between the two latter the Deer creek flume was to come, and with all three was it to open a competitive business warfare.

This movement did not escape the attention of the owners of these three flume properties. When the new company opened operations in the spring of 1876, a combination of adverse circumstances had overtaken one of these three companies, and the other two were ready to capitulate. Negotiations were opened, and before the matter had time to reach the ears of San Francisco dealers and operators, the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company had absorbed and consolidated them all into one colossal company; and instead of having a year before it in which to build its mills and flumes, it stepped at once into business, without a serious competitor on the Sierra Nevadas.

#### ENLARGED FIELD FOR BUSINESS.

This movement so suddenly conceived and executed, was in keeping with the power moving and directing the company; but it halted the original design and opened an entirely new one, so far as the plan of operations was concerned, having, however, the same object.

This purchase added about twenty-five thousand acres of land, five saw-mills, one hundred miles of flume, cattle, trucks, and the usual outfit for lumber operations, including yards and offices at the towns of Chico, Sesma and Red Bluff.

An inspection of the property showed it in many respects inadequate and undeveloped by reason of a want of capital. One flume had but one mill upon it, and the others but two each; while the capacity of the flumes was three or four times that of the mills. The Chico flume terminated four miles from the railroad, to which the lumber had to be wagoned; the Red Bluff flume terminated fourteen miles from the railroad, from which point the lumber was rafted down the river, taken out at Red Bluff, and thence shipped by rail. None of the companies had any wood-working machinery at their *termini* of consequence, and all of them were more or less hampered by the demands of San Francisco dealers, whose loans held them down.

#### INCREASED LUMBER FACILITIES.

They were also inadequately supplied with the requisite appliances for timber operations; but the resources behind them were very great, and were found to warrant immediate development. Here was the work then of last summer:—

*First*—Secure the right of way to the town of Chico, which was done through the friendly assistance of General Bidwell, on whose land it passed most of the way; extend the flume to the town; add a saw-mill to those in operation; build a sash and door factory and planing-mill at Chico.

*Second*—Build two saw-mills on the Sesma flume; connect them by flumes to the main stem; equip a planing-mill at Sesma.

*Third*—Add two new mills to those on the Red Bluff flume; connect them by lines of flume to the main flume; extend the

main flume down the Sacramento river to Red Bluff; build a sash and door factory and planing-mill at Red Bluff.

At these yards rails connecting them with the Oregon railroad had to be laid, and all these new mills had to be equipped as fast as set in motion; construction parties of all kinds put in the field, and work laid out for them; train loads of machinery of all kinds bought; in short, it would seem that Aladdin himself could not have called into existence more rapidly or moved into action more promptly an army of men and material, than was thus suddenly set in motion and intelligently directed, step by step, towards the consummation of these extraordinary movements.

#### BUSINESS REVIVES IN RED BLUFF.

Business revived under the impetus thus given in the northern Sacramento valley; new houses started, and old ones enlarged their operations; farmers hailed the coming of a local market for produce that would not bear the cost of shipping.

Here was no sudden strike of a rich lode of ore that brings a horde of men and women to scramble and struggle in a doubtful chase, and when worked out leaves the community flat and dead beyond resuscitation; but here was a legitimate business, formed on the laws of trade, and having its promise in the vast forest growth lying on the mountains, the product of which is as essential to domestic life and commercial prosperity as wheat itself.

As I stop a moment to take breath and look over this vast establishment that has taken me over a month to get even a partial knowledge of, I can scarcely credit my senses as I write. All that I have thus imperfectly outlined has been accomplished in less than one year.

#### IMMENSE TIMBER RESOURCES.

To speak geographically, the area of country embraced is bounded on the west by the Sacramento river and the California and Oregon railroad; on the south by Butte creek; on the east by the east branch of the south fork of Feather river; on the north by North Battle creek—a distance of fifty miles north and south, and eighty miles east and west; and within this rectangle the company owns sugar pine, yellow pine, spruce and fir stumpage, amounting at least to four thousand million feet, and have control of half as much more. They can cut one hundred million feet of lumber annually for fifty years, and then have stumpage left to supply a generation. Their water rights embrace all available or valuable streams within that area, and their flumes radiate from Lassen peak, and are fed from its melting snows, bringing down the forest treasures at the rate of a third of a million feet daily.

There is a mixture of poetry and prose, romance and reality,

about the practical operations of this concern, that are rarely found blended in business.

#### A WILD RIDE.

A man is injured in the logging-camps, or at the mills, and a leg or arm must be amputated in a short time or be lost. A physician may be telegraphed for (all these mills are connected by telegraph with the main office), but it is a weary ride of several hours to reach camp. In ten minutes a V-shaped box is made sixteen feet long; the wounded man is put into it, and with him a guide to watch the little craft; and thus they shoot down the cañon towards the valley; now over tree-tops; now in deep gulches; now along mountain cliffs looking down a thousand feet; now suspended in the air over a trestle one hundred and fifty feet high, that quivers and vibrates as they pass; now crouched close to the bottom to escape being scraped out by an overhanging ledge; on, on they speed, fifty miles to the valley in four hours—the wildest, weirdest and most remarkable journeying that can be found on the face of the globe.

A builder finds his work at a stand-still for want of a stick of timber; he goes to the office at Chico; his want is telegraphed to the mill; the log is cut, hauled and sawed, and by night his stick comes booming into the yard!

This is lumbering in the Sierras!

#### WHAT IS A V-FLUME?

Most readers will be amazed, no doubt, to know that the V-flume, that is revolutionizing the lumber trade of mountain countries, and is in this company the foundation principle in the expenditure of over two million dollars, cannot be found described in any dictionary or cyclopaedia. It has been in use nearly ten years, and yet the learned gentlemen who edit wise books about the things of earth, will describe a Corliss engine and a mouse-trap, but can tell you nothing of this, one of the wonders of the last decade.

#### WHAT THE MILLS CAN DO.

Last year the company cut thirty million feet of lumber, besides constructing the work mentioned. This year it will cut forty-five to fifty million feet. It has just completed ten miles of additional flume, and built and equipped about twenty miles of tramway for hauling logs to the mills.

There are ten saw-mills in full blast; three planing-mills; one sash and door factory; one hundred and sixty miles of flume carry the daily product of lumber; two hundred miles of telegraph line carry hourly intelligence from all points to the head office; three hundred head of oxen drag the ponderous logging trucks to the trams with these giant logs, and seventy-five horses operate the smaller cars on the trams; five hundred men

and boys give their brain and muscle to the operations of this mammoth of the woods.

#### WHAT IS REQUIRED OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To superintend this vast business, a man must be a fair lawyer, a good accountant, a practical saw-mill man, a merchant, a commissary and quartermaster, a man of strong and tenacious purpose, considerate and patient, yet severely just, a civil engineer, and generally he must adapt to practical results about as large a scope of human knowledge as in any nameable position. No man can be found to combine all these qualifications, and where he lacks any of them, common sense must serve him.

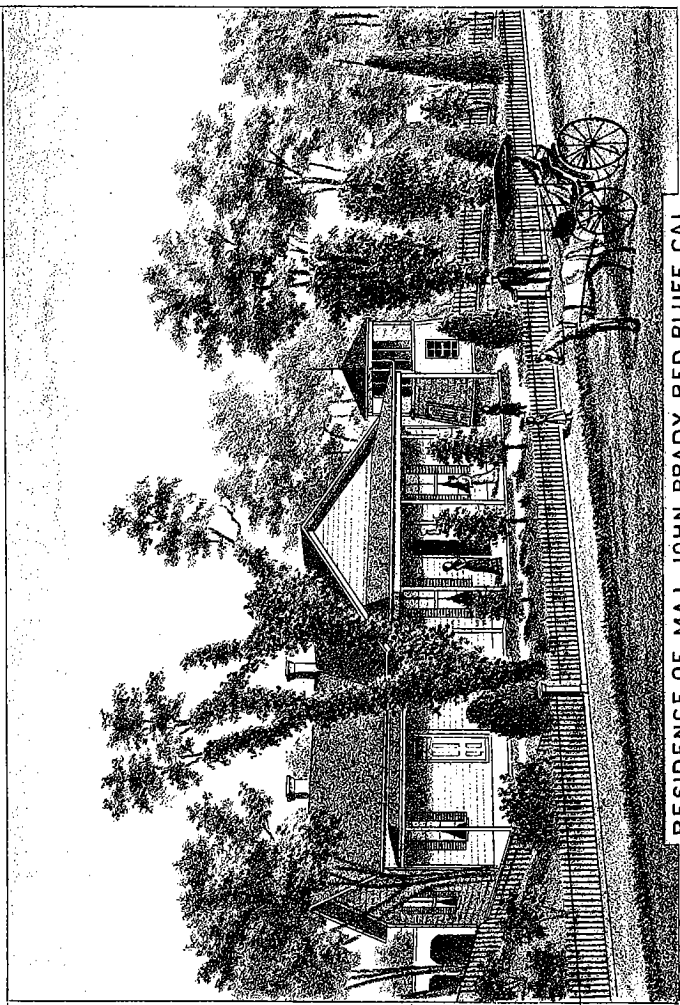
It is an interesting question to the looker-on, whether this company can long afford to pay seven dollars a thousand feet for hauling its lumber to San Francisco; the Sacramento river is really a continuation of its flumes to tide water. By raft and by barge this lumber could be moved to San Francisco for four dollars per thousand, if not for three dollars and fifty cents. There are advantages in shipping by rail over water, but whether they will warrant this difference is the point. It is a matter of a couple hundred thousand dollars of revenue annually to the railroad company, and it is not likely to allow this large sum of money to slip out of its fingers, even if it must reduce the tariff.

It would seem that seven dollars is high compared with lumber rates East. I have known lumber to be shipped from Chicago to New York for five dollars per thousand, and that is the regular rate from Detroit, more than twice the distance from Red Bluff to San Francisco. I understand that a company of Mississippi operators, who have been engaged in rafting on that river, has made propositions to this lumber company; but the latter look upon the railroad as essential to the country and as important to business, and hesitate to entertain any proposition. It is evident, however, that if lumber can be rafted from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, to St. Louis, a distance of seven hundred and twenty miles, for two dollars and forty-five cents per thousand, it can be handled on the Sacramento much cheaper than the railroad now does it. In any event, the consumer must pay the freight; but cheap freights will give the consumer new competition and hence cheapen his lumber.

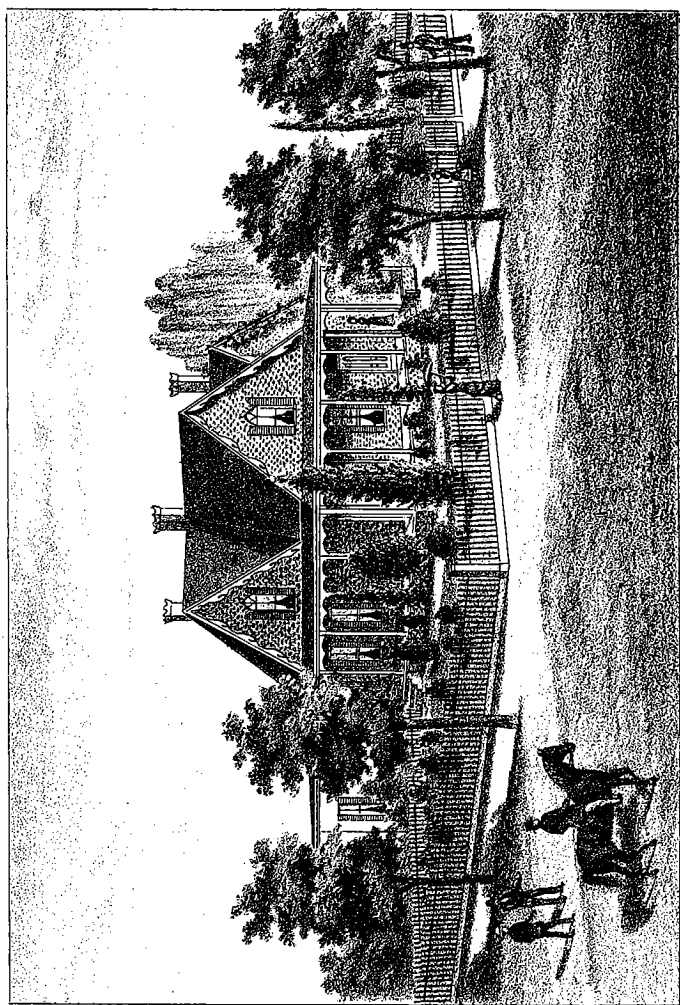
#### HISTORY OF A PIECE OF LUMBER.

Here is briefly the history of a piece of lumber as manufactured by this company. The tree is felled by what are called the fallers, who use saws and not axes; great care and skill are needed to lay the tree where it should go, to avoid being broken or split in the fall. Most of these trees have to be wedged over, for they will stand erect after being cut clean off. The tree is then cut into logs of proper lengths. They go down chutes, are snaked on the ground down steep mountain sides,

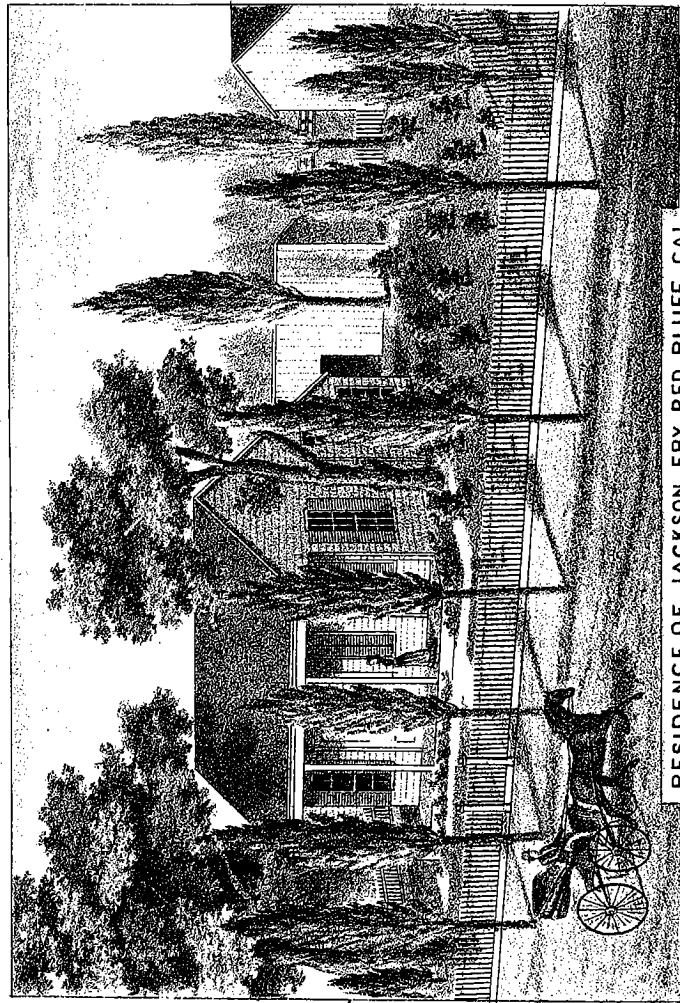




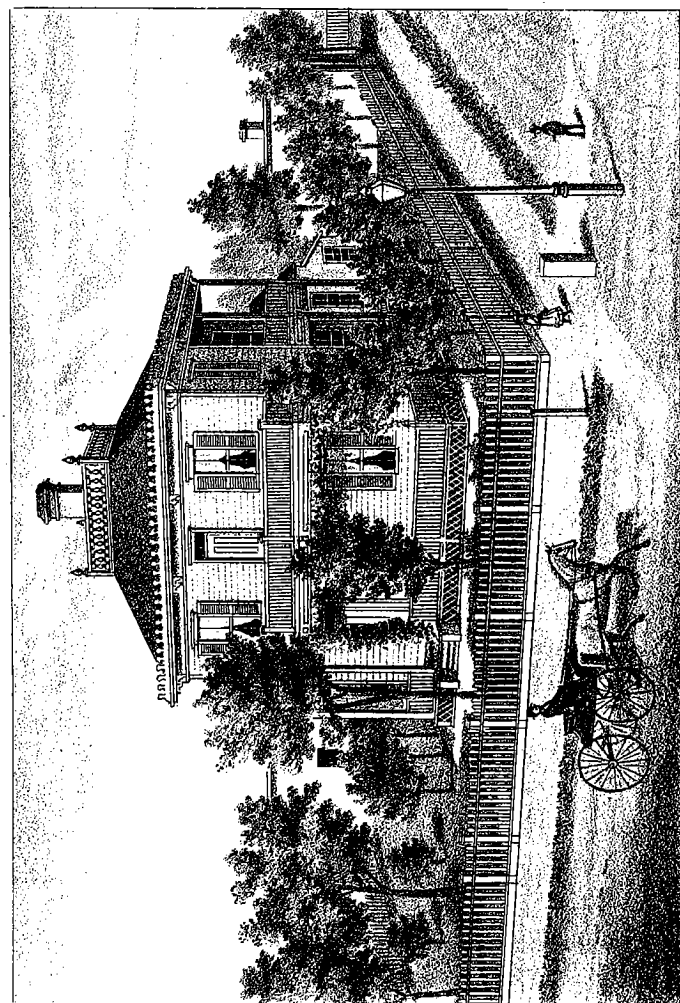
RESIDENCE OF MAJ. JOHN BRADY, RED BLUFF, CAL.



RESIDENCE OF MAJ. GENERAL E.J. LEWIS RED BLUFF CAL.

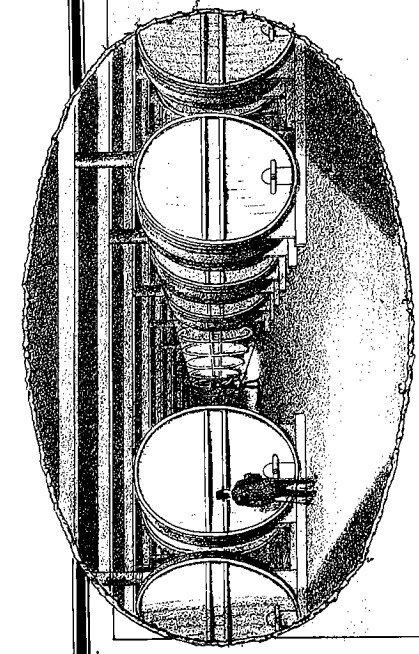


RESIDENCE OF JACKSON EBY, RED BLUFF, CAL.

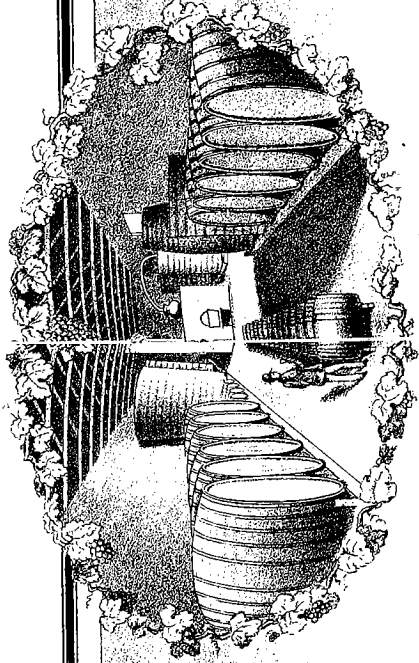


RES. OF GEN. CHARLES CADWALADER, COR. MAIN & CEDAR STS., RED BLUFF, CAL.

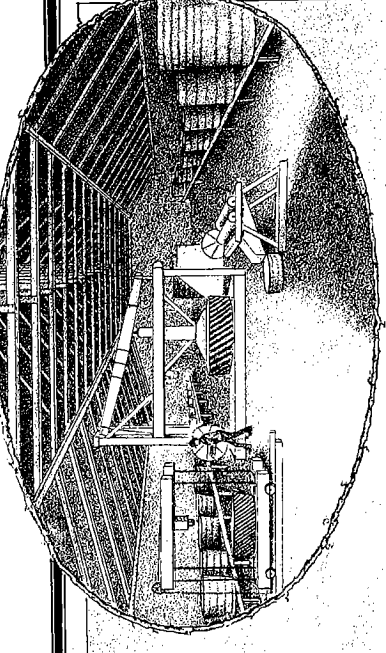




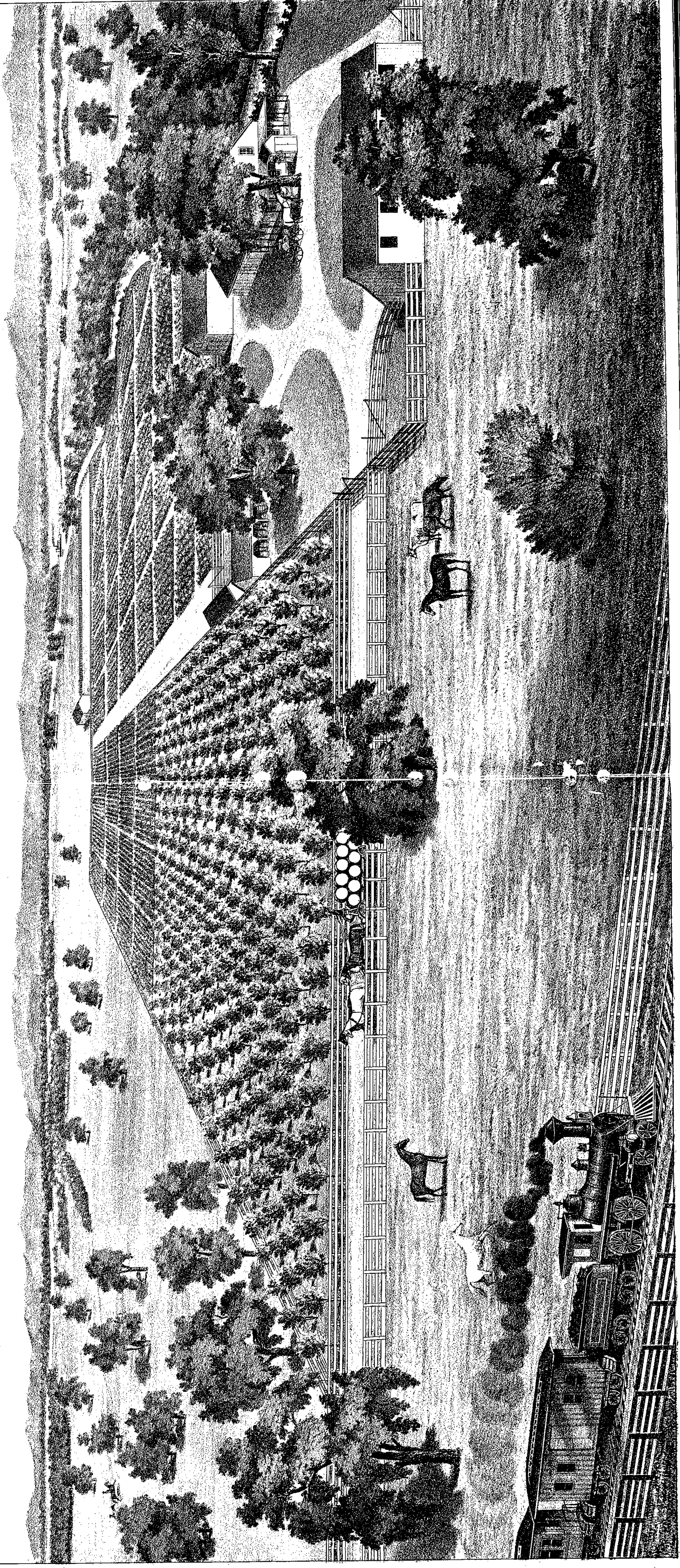
THE MAMMOTH CELLAR.



INTERIOR OF DISTILLERY.

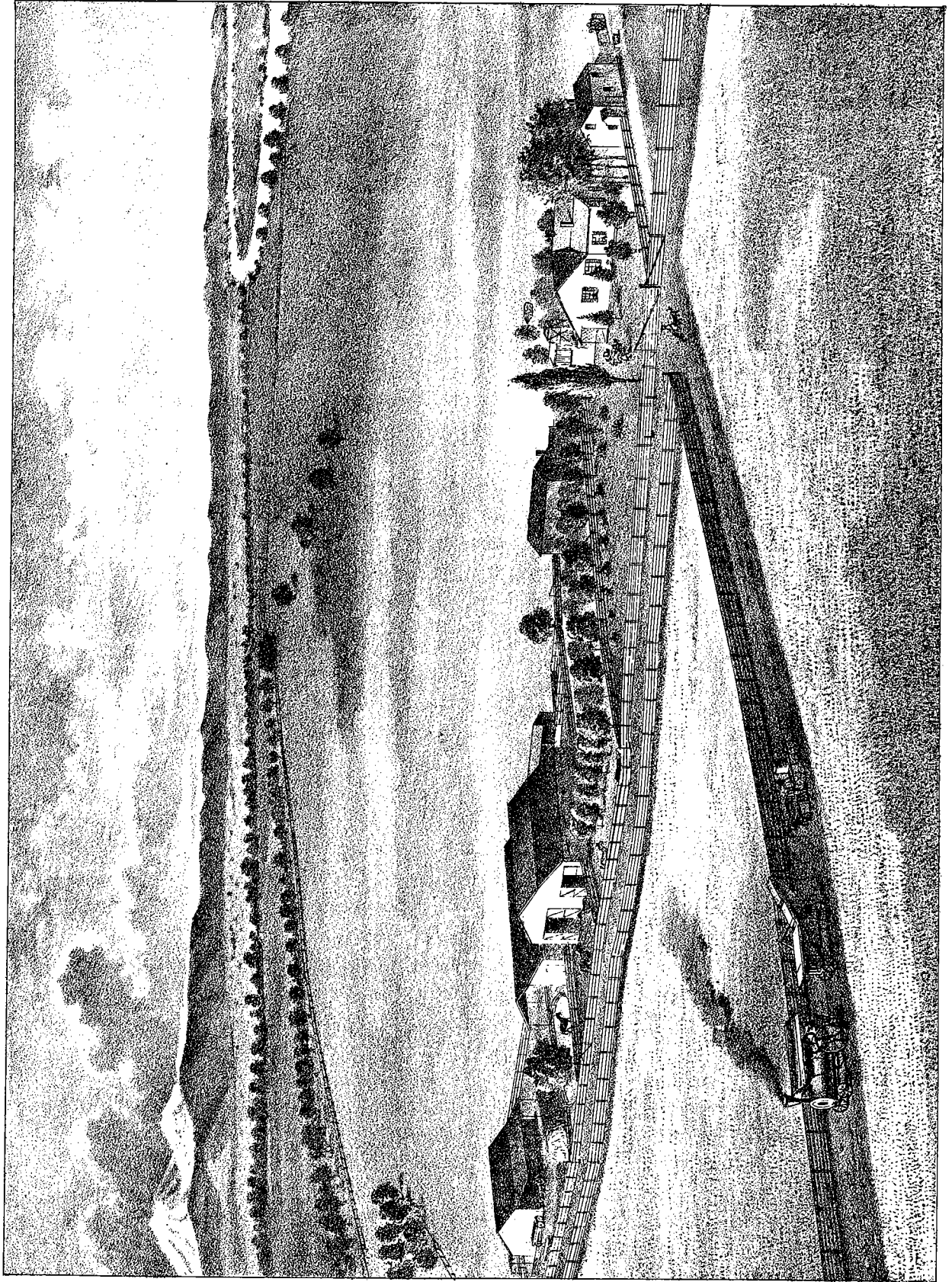


INTERIOR OF PRESS HOUSE.



VINEYARD & FARMHOUSE OF THE GERKE RANCH, TEHAMA CO. CAL.





FARM, AND RESIDENCE OF H. C. COPELAND, 2½ MILES SOUTH EAST OF RED BLUFF, CAL.

or are loaded on to logging trucks and drawn to the tramways.

There is many a man who can engineer a railroad line or run a steamship across the Atlantic, who would cut a sorry figure in engineering one of these big trucks and its load, drawn by six or seven yoke of cattle. "Ob. Fields," the champion driver, will handle fourteen head and one of these mountain ships, and take them through places where some of us would stall a light wagon. He comes and goes with his enormous loads, and unless you see him, you won't know he is around. He has a way of using his goad, with its sharp point, on all the oxen at the same instant, and his look will bring an ox down to his best pull, as surely as an engineer can bring his engine by opening the throttle-valve.

The log thus gets to the mill; is sawed to the best advantage; the lumber is piled openly for rapid seasoning; is run through the flume in a month; is again piled openly at the valley yard; and then is ready for market in about two months; it is sold in the rough, or worked at their factories into various useful forms. Few persons can imagine the variety of labor, the skill involved, and the many really interesting employments that are embraced in this business; but it is all hard work from first to last, and with all its fascinations no one may engage in it unless he makes up his mind to renounce the world, the flesh, and the devil, if he wants to succeed as a saw-mill man.

#### PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The plan of organization is complete. A general superintendent supervises the whole business. An assistant has immediate charge of the sales; another of the mills.

There are three divisions—the Chico, Sesma and Red Bluff. Each is divided into three branches—the mill branch, the flume branch and the yard branch—with a superintendent in charge of each. The mill superintendent has full charge of the manufacture of the lumber and piling it in the mill yards, the employment and discharge of all his men, and the general management of all that part of the business.

The flume superintendent ships, runs through the flume, and dumps the lumber at the yards, keeps his flume in repair, and has all the responsibility relating thereto.

The yard superintendent has charge of the piling and selling of the lumber. His office is the head office of the division; all requisitions for supplies are made upon and filled by him; he directs as to the cut for his local trade, and the shipments through the flume, and has a general supervision of his division.

The lumber sawed, flumed and sold, is reported weekly, and all the operations find their way in complete form monthly to the general superintendent at Red Bluff, from all the mills, flumes and yards, and are consolidated and reported to the president of the company at San Francisco. A system of

accountability makes the proper person responsible, and sufficient red tape is introduced to assure ample record of transactions and yet not to impede business.

#### ENORMOUS ANNUAL SUPPLIES REQUIRED.

The purchase of supplies and machinery is chiefly by competition. Requisitions are made through the division superintendent upon the general superintendent, and after having gone through the scrutiny of both departments, an order is made out for whatever is decided to be purchased, and this is sent to the president of the company, who is a man not only of large experience in affairs generally, but is a trained merchant. He invites proposals, and thus obtains better prices.

Think of this as representing in part the supplies consumed in a lumberman's season by the branches and forces of this establishment: 1,000 tons of hay, 500 tons of barley, 150,000 pounds of flour, 150,000 pounds of beef, 10,000 pounds of coffee, 1,500 pounds of tea, 20,000 pounds of beans, 10,000 pounds of rice and hominy, 20,000 pounds of sugar, 40,000 pounds of potatoes, 250 gallons of molasses, 10,000 pounds of dried fruit, 10,000 pounds of butter. The company consumed last year in ordinary uses and for new work, 150,000 pounds of iron, 5,000 pounds of steel; and for flumes and buildings not less than 2,000 kegs of nails were bought. The trams built have required 500,000 pounds of iron. In building flumes and mills during the year 1876, the company used nearly 8,000,000 feet of lumber. The pay-roll for a year cannot be less than \$300,000.

These are enormous sums to disburse annually in one enterprise, and it is not strange that people throughout this part of the country are deeply concerned in the success of the company. All these dollars must come primarily from the rugged steeps of the Sierras. Let us hope that this stream of good may increase year by year, and flow through our people's pockets, and that the company may get the profitable return which its vast outlay and public enterprise so richly deserve.

The area of country where market is sought is to some extent subdivided, so as to avoid confusion; and certain branches and territory are managed by the assistant in charge of sales; and certain others, including the city of San Francisco, by the San Francisco yard, corner of Fourth and Channel streets, where the founder of the enterprise and the president of the company may often be seen in consultation with the managers of that important yard.

#### PRICE OF LUMBER REDUCED.

Is this great company a monopoly? When it began operations, sugar pine could be bought sparingly, by retail, in San Francisco for sixty to eighty dollars per thousand, and by car lots for forty-five to sixty dollars. Sugar pine can now be bought by retail at the San Francisco yard for thirty to forty

dollars, and by car lots for twenty-seven and one-half to thirty-seven and one-half dollars per thousand feet.

Formerly a limited quantity was cut and was controlled by a few dealers. Now an unlimited supply is provided, and prices put within reach of everybody, and the day of corners on sugar pine is passed. It will henceforth be a staple in lumber, as much as redwood or Puget sound.

The determination of the company not only to take the market but to deserve it, is shown in their efforts to remove the only objection ever offered to sugar pine, viz., the pitch. The texture of sugar pine is equal to any eastern white pine. It is a soft wood, and yet stronger than eastern pine; but the presence of pitch has excluded it from many uses, and limited it in others.

It is well known that all eastern pine passes through a water-cure process, either in the log or in the raft, and the pitch is thus removed. This company has demonstrated that all the pitch can be thus removed from the sugar pine, and they are constructing reservoirs, into which the lumber will be run from the flumes, and after laying there a sufficient time, will be run back again into flumes, and on down to market.

The company is also meeting with gratifying success in bringing other woods into the San Francisco market. The yellow pine flooring, ceiling, stepping, wainscoting, and finishing lumber is meeting with favor, and at the same price it is thought will be preferred to any other. Their spruce and fir seem also to be valuable woods.

#### ENORMOUS CAPACITY OF THE MILLS.

One can hardly appreciate the enormous quantity of lumber and building material within the capacity of this establishment; three hundred thousand feet of lumber, a day's cut, is a pretty good sized retail yard; while forty-five million feet, a season's cut, is beyond the comprehension of the uninitiated. We all know what a pile of lumber is; it usually contains about twelve thousand feet. These mills cut four thousand such piles in six months, and it takes at least forty acres of ground to handle it upon; while six thousand railroad cars are required to move it to market.

There are over one hundred thousand doors turned out annually, and the proportion of sash and blinds besides. We are not accustomed to think of the amount of lumber or doors that enter into daily use on this coast. Of lumber there is cut nearly ten times as much as this company turns out, and of doors there are made and sold not far from one thousand daily. The three planing-mills of the company can turn out ten to fifteen million feet of flooring, rustic, ceiling and dressed lumber annually, and shingles, laths, pickets, etc., without limit.

Stately houses, capacious barns and warerooms, leagues of fences, wharves, railroads, ponderous ships, and in short all the

various requirements of an advancing civilization and prosperous commonwealth, must follow the wake of this immense distribution of the leading article in the list of domestic wants.

Where is all this product to find a market? Lumber goes, like wheat, into every clime, and like other staples finds market at remunerative prices.

#### RAPID DISAPPEARANCE OF TIMBER.

The timber area of the globe is in great disproportion to the requirements, and the rapid disappearance of the soft woods is becoming alarming. When we consider that the saw-mills of the United States are cutting the value of three thousand million dollars annually, we can imagine how long it will last if we remember that there is no pine east of the Sierras until we reach Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, on the north, and some inferior pine in a few Southern States, and that the pine of Pennsylvania, New York and Maine has become nearly exhausted. Much of Europe, all of South America, and almost the entire East, are destitute of this commercial wood.

#### WHERE THE LUMBER IS USED.

The importations into Australia, that rapidly developing English colony of marvelous growth and prosperity, reach forty million feet annually. This comes chiefly from Canada, some from Boston, and mainly from the Baltic, while this coast contributes a little. China and Japan import from New York and Boston, and so of other countries in the Pacific and South Seas. This is the natural trade of this coast, and this trade the Sierra Lumber Company are laying the foundations to reach, and already they have sent their sugar pine to Japan, China, Chili, Peru, Australia and New York. The returns from these points have been entirely satisfactory so far, and leads to the belief that there is scarcely a port of any importance in the world where their sugar pine may not be sold at a fair profit over the present rates in San Francisco, and including freights, commissions, etc. And notwithstanding the extremely low prices of lumber generally, in this market now, they are quite satisfactory to the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company, and yield a good profit. The deals of the Baltic and the Lakes cannot compare with the beautiful broad boards taken from our sugar pine.

#### ANNUAL DESTRUCTION OF TIMBER.

Who would suppose that it requires thirty million trees annually to supply railroad ties in this country; that six and one-half million cords of wood are used for locomotives; that the fences of the United States are valued at one thousand and eight hundred million dollars, costing seventy-eight million dollars per annum for repairs; and that in 1871 ten thousand acres of forest were stripped to supply the city of Chicago alone

with fuel; that sixty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight establishments, employing three hundred and ninety-three thousand three hundred and seventy-eight persons, and using material to the value of three hundred and ten million dollars, were engaged in 1869 in manufacturing articles entirely of wood, besides seven hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and forty persons partly employed on wood, and using annually wood to the value of five hundred and fifty-four million dollars?

Yet these are statistics gathered by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1873, and laid before Congress. It would seem incredible that we pay out for timber annually more than as much as our national debt; and yet it is not only true, but increases twenty-five per cent. per annum.

The completeness and permanency that characterize all the works of the company are shown not only in the way it builds its mills, flumes and factories, and equips them, but also in the care taken to protect them from fire. At Red Bluff and Chico a complete system of water works has been carried out, and the employés are to be organized into a fire department for self-protection. There is not a building or a pile of lumber at either place that has not from two to six fire-plugs bearing upon it, well equipped with hose.

#### KIND OF LABOR EMPLOYED.

A novel yet important idea conceived by the founder of the company, is that of running the two factories by apprentice labor. To a certain extent, labor of this kind has been resorted to in all countries for ages, but nowhere within my knowledge on the plan proposed. The State laws have ample and wise provisions, and fully warrant and securely protect those who enter into such engagements. The two factories at Chico and Red Bluff will each require at least fifty persons at the machines, in light employment, besides the men skilled in the art to manage the repairs and overlook the work, and properly instruct the employés. It is proposed to erect upon the premises of the company at Red Bluff and Chico, a commodious dwelling of capacity to accommodate the working force. Here are to be provided all the comforts of a home for boys. They are to have school privileges and are to be taught the practical business of running all kinds of wood-working machinery, and also of engines. The plan may also embrace the knowledge of certain branches of the saw-mill business.

This idea has the elements of practical philanthropy and business sagacity. It is to be hoped that it may be made successful, as it will give a number of youths a good home, and enable them to acquire a useful trade. It will also help to solve the Chinese labor question, so far as this company is concerned, which it is endeavoring in every way to do by dispensing with Chinamen.

I believe I have complied with your instructions, and have given at least an imperfect description of this great company. I have endeavored to show the thing itself, and not the men who manage it. Where there are so many persons engaged holding important and responsible positions, it would be invidious to attempt to name individuals. They may not know that there has been "a chiel amang 'em takin' notes," and this makes the courtesy of superintendents, that I beg here to acknowledge, the more valuable.

#### PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ENTERPRISE.

The foregoing historical narrative presents a truthful picture of this wonderful enterprise up to 1877; and the writer now adds the painful sequel. The high hopes that filled the projectors were cruelly blasted, and an untoward fate overcame the scheme. "Hard times," the relentless destroyer of fortunes and enterprises, drew its fatal coils around this young Laocoon of the forests, and in 1878 it succumbed, and went into bankruptcy. The lumber market had dwindled down to nothing, and interest ate into the vitals of the company until failure was inevitable.

#### NOW THE SIERRA LUMBER COMPANY.

It then passed into the hands of its former creditors, who organized a new company called the Sierra Lumber Company, which is now operating the business on a smaller scale, awaiting the return wave of good times.

There was perhaps never a failure of such magnitude on this coast, the liabilities reaching two and a half million dollars. And yet there was but little individual loss among laborers or small creditors. Nine-tenths of the loss fell upon one banking house in San Francisco, and although all the company's operations were north of Sacramento, the losses to laborers and persons furnishing supplies in this region amounted to but a few thousand dollars. The company, however, had disbursed such enormous sums among the people, and paid so promptly, and made such a stubborn resistance against failure, spending thousands of dollars even after it seemed impossible to save itself, that the people became reconciled to their small losses, and extended a genuine sympathy to the men who sacrificed their private fortunes to build up this great enterprise. The substantial benefits of the company are yet to be seen notwithstanding its wrecked fortunes; and this and the adjoining counties may well hope to reap great value from it in the future. All that was ever valuable still remains, and the great wealth of timber will be demanded, and the profits accruing from getting it out must come to the people in the near future.

The central part of the view of this property shows the yards and mills at Red Bluff. In the corners are views of mountain mills, logging scenes, and a section of flume carried around a point of mountain hundreds of feet above the valley.

ELECTIONS IN TEHAMA COUNTY

For County Officers since the Organization of the County to 1880.

PREPARED BY JEROME BANKS, ESQ.

Total Votes Cast, Majorities, Names and Politics of Candidates, etc.

ELECTION, MAY, 1856.

The following were declared elected:—

Judge . . . . . W. R. Harrison. Dist. Att'y . . . J. L. McCutchen  
 Clerk . . . . . Thomas J. Butler Assessor . . . . Chas E. Fisher  
 Sheriff . . . . . H. C. Copeland Surveyor . . . . .  
 Treasurer . . . . Owen Gerry Coroner . . . . .

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 4, 1856.

The following were declared elected:—

Dist. Att'y . . . A. H. Clark Surveyor . . . A. H. Stout  
 Sheriff . . . . . Dennis Dunn Administrat'r. N. Merrill  
 Clerk . . . . . T. J. Butler Supt. Schools. J. R. Bradway  
 Treasurer . . . Wm. G. Chard Coroner . . . . H. M. Stone  
 Assessor . . . . Chas. E. Fisher

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 4, 1857.

The following were declared elected:—

Judge . . . . . Newell Hall Assessor . . . . R. B. Loomis  
 Dist. Att'y . . Warner Earll Surveyor . . . R. C. Baker  
 Treasurer . . . J. G. Doll Coroner . . . . Sinclair Jackson  
 Public Admin. A. H. Webb

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 5, 1858.

The following were declared elected, none of whom acted by reason of said election, the same being unlawful:—

District Attorney . . . M. H. Myrick . . . . . 478 votes.  
 Clerk . . . . . S. M. Bishop . . . . . 897 "  
 Sheriff . . . . . O. R. Johnson . . . . . 460 "  
 Treasurer . . . . . J. G. Doll . . . . . 870 "  
 Assessor . . . . . S. W. Knott . . . . . 330 "  
 Administrator . . . . C. E. Fisher . . . . . 557 "  
 Surveyor . . . . . L. B. Healey . . . . . 866 "  
 Coroner . . . . . R. S. Bettis . . . . . 413 "  
 Superintendent . . . . P. W. Deguire . . . . . 835 "

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

Offices.	Names.	Politics.	Votes.	Maj. or Plu'y.
Sheriff . . . . .	Thomas Alpaugh . . . . .		620..	383
" . . . . .	R. B. Loomis . . . . .		237..	
Clerk . . . . .	S. M. Bishop . . . . .		855..	855
Treasurer . . . . .	J. G. Doll . . . . .		743..	732
" . . . . .	O. R. Johnson . . . . .		11..	
District Attorney . .	W. R. Harrison . . . . .		823..	823
Assessor . . . . .	S. B. Shaw . . . . .		835..	835
Public Admin. . . . .	M. L. Chandler . . . . .		824..	789
" . . . . .	H. Robinson . . . . .		35..	
Supt. of Schools . .	W. L. Bradley . . . . .		717..	610
" . . . . .	J. R. Bradway . . . . .		107..	
Surveyor . . . . .	L. B. Healey . . . . .		848..	848
Coronor . . . . .	E. B. Hand . . . . .		831..	831

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

Sheriff . . . . .	Samuel D. Johns . . . . .		624..	22
" . . . . .	George L. Potter . . . . .		451..	
" . . . . .	William B. Parker . . . . .		151..	
Clerk . . . . .	Samuel M. Bishop . . . . .		1239..	1239
Treasurer . . . . .	Barnet Neel . . . . .		843..	446
" . . . . .	John C. Tipton . . . . .		397..	
Recorder . . . . .	L. W. Elliott . . . . .		488..	
" . . . . .	John R. Jones . . . . .		494..	6
" . . . . .	Chas. E. Fisher . . . . .		249..	
District Attorney . .	Joseph Combs . . . . .		465..	75
" . . . . .	A. C. Morse . . . . .		378..	
" . . . . .	A. W. Bishop . . . . .		390..	
Assessor . . . . .	Samuel English . . . . .		464..	67
" . . . . .	William Myers . . . . .		321..	
" . . . . .	Daniel Sill, Jr. . . . .		397..	
" . . . . .	C. O. Kane . . . . .		24..	
Public Admin. . . . .	J. D. Potts . . . . .		645..	63
" . . . . .	St. Clair Jackson . . . . .		582..	
Supt. of Schools . .	A. W. De Witt . . . . .		420..	
" . . . . .	W. H. Bahney . . . . .		663..	243
Surveyor . . . . .	John Charlton . . . . .		1231..	1231
Coronor . . . . .	E. G. Reed . . . . .		475..	
" . . . . .	E. B. Hand . . . . .		757..	282
Tax Collector . . . .	W. S. Thomas . . . . .		404..	
" . . . . .	H. C. Stockton . . . . .		447..	43
" . . . . .	A. H. Webb . . . . .		400..	
County Judge . . . .	A. H. Stout . . . . .		1218..	1218
Total vote . . . . .			1296	

No certificate was issued to the Recorder, as there was no such office to be filled.



ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

Offices.	Names.	Politics.	Votes.	Maj. or Plu'y.
Sheriff.....	Joseph Smith.....	Rep...	516..	79
" .....	Samuel D. Johns .....	Dem...	437..	
Clerk.....	B. F. Ruggles.....	Rep...	522..	89
" .....	J. Presley Moore .....	Dem...	433..	
Treasurer.....	Barnet Neel .....	Rep...	532..	114
" .....	H. Kraft .....	Dem...	418..	
District Attorney.....	L. W. Elliott.....	Rep...	494..	57
" .....	C. P. Braynard.....	Dem...	437..	
Assessor.....	Samuel English .....	Rep...	527..	97
" .....	John F. Gibbs .....	Dem...	430..	
Admin. & Coron'r.....	C. Sebring.....	Rep...	512..	68
" .....	N. Tarter.....	Dem...	444..	
Supt. of Schools..	W. H. Bahney.....	Rep...	527..	100
" .....	J. C. Bradley .....	Dem...	427..	
Surveyor.....	L. B. Healey .....	Rep...	530..	112
" .....	James Masterson .....	Dem...	418..	
Tax Collector....	Wm. B. Parker .....	Rep...	517..	73
" .....	Jno. W. Burgess .....	Dem...	434..	
Total vote.....				

SPECIAL JUDICIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 21, 1863.

County Judge....	A. H. Stout.....	Dem...	155..
" .....	Warner Earll.....	Rep...	339.. 184

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

Sheriff.....	Samuel English .....	Rep...	384..	5
" .....	H. F. Johnson .....	Dem...	336..	
" .....	E. S. Cushing.....	Ind....	43..	
Clerk.....	B. F. Ruggles.....	Rep...	460..	219
" .....	W. D. Olendorf .....	Ind....	241..	
Treasurer.....	Barnet Neel.....	Rep...	465..	240
" .....	J. E. Church .....	Ind....	225..	
District Attorney.....	P. B. Nagle .....	Rep...	395..	65
" .....	A. W. Bishop.....	Ind....	105..	
" .....	C. P. Braynard.....	Dem...	225..	
Assessor.....	B. N. Scribner .....	Rep...	369..	17
" .....	S. H. Pitney.....		130..	
" .....	J. A. Chase.....		90..	
" .....	L. Lobenstein .....		132..	
Tax Collector....	Wm. B. Parker .....	Rep...	416..	97
" .....	Wm. P. Mayhew.....	Ind....	220..	
" .....	J. A. Ruff .....	Dem...	99..	
Surveyor.....	Thomas Harlow.....	Rep...	461..	461
Admin. & Coron'r.....	Harry Collins.....	Rep...	421..	421
Supt. of Schools..	Wm. T. Cressler .....	Rep...	414..	129
" .....	Wm. H. Bahney .....	Ind....	156..	
" .....	F. A. Vestal .....	Dem...	129..	
Total vote.....				769

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867.

Offices.	Names.	Politics.	Votes.	Maj. or Plu'y.
Sheriff.....	O. R. Johnson.....	Dem...	369..	31
" .....	R. H. Blossom .....	Rep...	319..	
" .....	Samuel English .....	Ind....	19..	
Clerk.....	Samuel M. Bishop .....	Dem...	361..	12
" .....	Frank J. French.....	Rep...	349..	
Treasurer.....	R. S. Bettis.....	Dem...	371..	34
" .....	D. B. Lyon.....	Rep...	337..	
Assessor.....	J. L. Jackson .....	Dem...	355..	2
" .....	B. N. Scribner .....	Rep...	353..	
District Attorney.....	F. A. Vestal .....	Dem...	211..	
" .....	Wm. T. Harlon.....	Rep...	159..	
" .....	P. B. Nagle.....	Ind....	338..	127
Supt. of Schools..	G. W. Jeffress.....	Dem...	362..	13
" .....	Geo. F. Morris .....	Rep...	349..	
Surveyor.....	James Masterson .....	Dem...	13..	13
Cor. & Pub. Adm..	J. C. Bradley .....	Dem...	361..	141
" .....	J. R. Bradway.....	Rep...	220..	
Total vote.....				714

SPECIAL JUDICIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 16, 1867.

County Judge ...	C. P. Braynard.....	Dem...	291..	31
" .....	G. N. Messersmith.....	Rep...	260..	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

Sheriff.....	John S. Hale.....	Dem...	452..	191
" .....	S. A. Griggs .....	Rep...	261..	
Clerk.....	Brit De Shields .....	Dem...	366..	27
" .....	Wm. B. Parker .....	Rep...	339..	
Treasurer.....	R. S. Bettis .....	Dem...	397..	80
" .....	Wm. F. Bofinger.....	Rep...	317..	
Assessor.....	John L. Jackman.....	Dem...	428..	151
" .....	B. N. Scribner .....	Rep...	277..	
District Attorney.....	J. A. Ruff.....	Dem...	362..	17
" .....	P. B. Nagle* .....	Rep...	345..	
Supt. of Schools..	G. W. Jeffress.....	Dem...	358..	15
" .....	G. F. Morris .....	Rep...	343..	
Cor. & Pub. Adm..	A. Townsend .....	Dem...	389..	73
" .....	C. D. Woodman.....	Rep...	316..	
Surveyor.....	James Masterson .....	Dem...	394..	367
" .....	J. E. Stockton.....	Rep...	25..	
" .....	J. W. Phillips.....		2..	
Total vote.....				716

\* P. B. Nagle refused to give up the office, claiming that he was elected, and remained the incumbent and filled the office, on the ground that Merrill's precinct was unlawfully thrown out by the Board of Canvassers, which, if counted, would have given Nagle a majority.

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 6, 1871.

Offices.	Names.	Politics.	Votes.	Maj. or Plu'y.
Sheriff.....	John S. Hale.....	Dem...	544..	
" .....	Charles A. Sleeth.....	Rep...	595..	51
Clerk .....	Brit De Shields .....	Dem...	592..	58
" .....	Thomas J. Butler.....	Rep...	534..	
Treasurer .....	R. S. Bettis.....	Dem...	570..	5
" .....	R. H. Campbell.....	Rep...	565..	
Assessor .....	J. L. Jackman.....	Dem...	639..	147
" .....	George Weitemeyer .....	Rep...	492..	
District Attorney..	G. W. Jeffress .....	Dem...	351..	
" .....	P. B. Nagle.....	Rep...	453..	102
" .....	Wm. Henry Jones .....	Ind...	288..	
Supt. of Schools..	F. A. Vestal .....	Dem...	564..	6
" .....	C. R. Mayhew.....	Rep...	558..	
Surveyor .....	James Masterson.....	Dem...	539..	
" .....	J. E. Stockton.....	Rep...	575..	36
Cor. & Pub. Adm..	S. S. Thomas.....	Dem...	583..	50
" .....	C. D. Woodman.....	Rep...	533..	

SPECIAL JUDICIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 18, 1871.

County Judge ...	C. P. Braynard .....	Dem...	444..	56
" .....	Wm. H. Bahney.....	Rep...	388..	
Total vote.....			1145	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

Sheriff.....	Chas. A. Sleeth .....	Rep...	583..	131
" .....	S. W. Knott.....	Dem...	452..	
Clerk .....	Wm. B. Parker.....	Rep...	547..	57
" .....	Brit De Shields.....	Dem...	490..	
Treasurer .....	Chas. R. Mayhew .....	Rep...	501..	
" .....	John C. Tipton .....	Dem...	542..	41
District Attorney..	Jerome Banks.....	Rep...	491..	135
" .....	Wm. Henry Jones .....	Dem...	180..	
" .....	P. B. Nagle.....	I. Rep.	356..	
Surveyor.....	J. E. Stockton.....	Rep...	482..	
" .....	H. B. Shackelford .....	Dem...	552..	70
Assessor* .....	Jackson Eby .....	Rep...	555..	96
" .....	John L. Jackman.....	Dem...	459..	
Supt. of Schools..	Chas. D. Woodman .....	Rep...	532..	50
" .....	F. A. Vestal.....	Dem...	482..	
Cor. & Pub. Adm..	A. Peterson.....	Rep...	462..	
" .....	S. S. Thomas.....	Dem...	494..	32
" .....	John Clemens.....	Indpt..	47..	
Total vote.....			1054	

\* There was no election for assessor, as the term had been increased two years by the Legislature. Jackman died, and Eby was appointed to fill the vacancy.

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1875.

Offices.	Names.	Politics.	Votes.	Maj. or Plu'y.
Sheriff .....	E. S. Cushing.....	Rep...	630..	134
" .....	M. B. French .....	Dem...	496..	
Clerk .....	E. De Shields .....	Dem...	1127..	1127
Treasurer .....	Chas. R. Mayhew .....	Rep...	585..	30
" .....	J. C. Tipton.....	Dem...	555..	
District Attorney..	Jerome Banks .....	Rep...	537..	215
" .....	G. W. Jeffress.....	Dem...	322..	
" .....	Chas. A. Garter.....	I. Rep.	257..	
Assessor .....	Jackson Eby .....	Rep...	589..	62
" .....	J. G. Stocks.....	Dem...	527..	
Supt. of Schools..	C. D. Woodman .....	Rep...	496..	
" .....	E. S. Campbell .....	Dem...	602..	71
" .....	F. A. Vestal .....	Ind...	35..	
Surveyor.....	F. J. Nugent .....	Rep...	446..	
" .....	H. B. Shackelford .....	Dem...	545..	99
" .....	H. P. Cowles.....	Ind...	138..	
Cor. & Pub. Adm..	Max Muller .....	Rep...	428..	
" .....	J. S. Johnson .....	Dem...	591..	48
" .....	A. Peterson.....	Ind...	115..	

Total vote.....1147

SPECIAL JUDICIAL ELECTION, OCTOBER 20, 1875.

County Judge....	H. A. Mayhew.....	Rep...	510..	4
" .....	C. P. Braynard .....	Dem...	506..	

ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

Sheriff.....	C. F. Foster.....	Dem...	738..	51
" .....	E. S. Cushing.....	Rep...	687..	
Clerk .....	E. De Shields .....	Dem...	802..	192
" .....	D. B. Lyon .....	Rep...	610..	
Treasurer.....	A. Townsend.....	Dem...	710..	12
" .....	C. R. Mayhew.....	Rep...	698..	
District Attorney..	C. P. Braynard .....	Dem...	594..	
" .....	Jerome Banks.....	Rep...	761..	167
Supt. of Schools..	E. S. Campbell.....	Dem...	781..	149
" .....	Edward Sweeny.....	Rep...	632..	
Surveyor .....	H. B. Shackelford .....	Dem...	678..	
" .....	F. J. Nugent.....	Rep...	722..	44
Cor. & Pub. Adm..	J. S. Johnson .....	Dem...	895..	392
" .....	C. A. Comstock .....	Rep...	503..	
For Convention ..	For .....		966..	796
Against " .....	Against .....		170..	

Total vote.....1460

OFFICERS OF TEHAMA COUNTY FROM 1856 TO 1880.

PREPARED BY JEROME BANKS, ESQ., FOR THE ILLUSTRATED HISTORY.

DATE	JOINT SENATOR.	JOINT ASSEMBLYMEN.	COUNTY JUDGE.	DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	SHERIFF.	COUNTY CLERK.	DATE
1856	Samuel Dosh*	E. J. Lewis	W. R. Harrison	J. L. McCutchan	H. C. Copeland	Thos. J. Butler	1856
1857	Samuel Dosh*	H. W. Dunlap	W. R. Harrison	A. H. Clark†	Dennis Dunn	Thos. J. Butler	1857
1858	E. Garter*	E. J. Lewis	Newell Hall	Warner Earll	Dennis Dunn	Thos. J. Butler	1858
1859	E. Garter*	Dudley M. Steele	Newell Hall	Warner Earll	Dennis Dunn	Thos. J. Butler	1859
1860	Jonathan Logan	E. A. Stevenson	Newell Hall	W. R. Harrison	Thomas Alpaugh	S. M. Bishop	1860
1861	Jonathan Logan	D. P. Durst	Newell Hall	W. R. Harrison	Thomas Alpaugh	S. M. Bishop	1861
1862	J. Granville Doll*	J. W. Thompson*	A. H. Stout	Joseph Combs	Samuel D. Johns	S. M. Bishop	1862
1863	J. Granville Doll*	T. J. Butler	A. H. Stout	Joseph Combs	Samuel D. Johns	S. M. Bishop	1863
1864	John A. Rush	Samuel Jenison	Warner Earll	L. W. Elliott	Joseph Smith	B. F. Ruggles*	1864
1865	John A. Rush	Samuel Jenison	Warner Earll	L. W. Elliott	Joseph Smith	B. F. Ruggles*	1865
1866	John A. Rush	W. S. Long*	Warner Earll	P. B. Nagle	Samuel English	F. J. French†	1866
1867	John A. Rush	W. S. Long*	Warner Earll	P. B. Nagle	Samuel English	F. J. French	1867
1868	E. J. Lewis	Will S. Green	C. P. Braynard	P. B. Nagle	O. R. Johnson†	S. M. Bishop§	1868
1869	E. J. Lewis	Will S. Green	C. P. Braynard	P. B. Nagle	John S. Hale†	Brit DeShields†	1869
1870	E. J. Lewis	L. Scarce	C. P. Braynard	P. B. Nagle	John S. Hale	Brit DeShields	1870
1871	E. J. Lewis	L. Scarce	C. P. Braynard	P. B. Nagle	John S. Hale	Brit DeShields	1871
1872	John Boggs	Loomis Ward	C. P. Braynard	P. B. Nagle	C. A. Sleeth	Brit DeShields	1872
1873	John Boggs	Loomis Ward	C. P. Braynard	P. B. Nagle	C. A. Sleeth	Brit DeShields	1873
1874	John Boggs	John Simpson	C. P. Braynard	Jerome Banks	C. A. Sleeth	W. B. Parker	1874
1875	John Boggs	John Simpson	C. P. Braynard	Jerome Banks	C. A. Sleeth	W. B. Parker	1875
1876	E. J. Lewis	T. J. Hart	H. A. Mayhew	Jerome Banks	E. S. Cushing	E. DeShields	1876
1877	E. J. Lewis	T. J. Hart	H. A. Mayhew	Jerome Banks	E. S. Cushing	E. DeShields	1877
1878	E. J. Lewis	T. J. Hart	H. A. Mayhew	Jerome Banks	C. F. Foster	E. DeShields	1878
1879	E. J. Lewis	T. J. Hart	H. A. Mayhew	Jerome Banks	C. F. Foster	E. DeShields	1879
1880	B. B. Glasscock	W. P. Mathews	E. J. Lewis	J. T. Matlock	C. F. Foster	Chas. H. Greene	1880

DATE	COUNTY TREASURER.	COUNTY ASSESSOR.	COUNTY SURVEYOR.	PUB. ADMINISTRATOR.	CORONOR.	SUPT OF SCHOOLS.	DATE
1856	Owen Gerry†	Chas. E. Fisher					1856
1857	J. R. Bradway†	Chas. E. Fisher	A. H. Stout	N. Merrill	H. M. Stone	J. R. Bradway	1857
1858	J. G. Doll*	R. B. Loomis	R. C. Baker	A. H. Webb	Sinclair Jackson	J. R. Bradway	1858
1859	J. G. Doll*	R. B. Loomis	R. C. Baker	A. H. Webb	Sinclair Jackson	P. W. Deguire	1859
1860	J. G. Doll*	S. B. Shaw	L. B. Healey	M. L. Chandler	E. B. Hand	W. L. Bradley	1860
1861	J. G. Doll*	S. B. Shaw	L. B. Healey	M. L. Chandler	E. B. Hand	W. L. Bradley	1861
1862	Barnet Neel	Samuel English	John Charlton	J. D. Potts	E. B. Hand	Wm. H. Bahney	1862
1863	Barnet Neel	Samuel English	John Charlton	J. D. Potts	E. B. Hand	Wm. H. Bahney	1863
1864	Barnet Neel	Samuel English	L. B. Healey	C. Sebring	C. Sebring	Wm. H. Bahney	1864
1865	Barnet Neel	Samuel English	L. B. Healey	C. Sebring	C. Sebring	Wm. H. Bahney	1865
1866	Barnet Neel	B. N. Scribner	Thomas Harlow	Harry Collins	Harry Collins	W. T. Cressler	1866
1867	Barnet Neel	B. N. Scribner	Thomas Harlow	Harry Collins	Harry Collins	W. T. Cressler	1867
1868	R. S. Bettis	J. L. Jackman*	James Masterson	J. C. Bradley	J. C. Bradley	G. W. Jeffress	1868
1869	R. S. Bettis	J. L. Jackman*	James Masterson	J. C. Bradley	J. C. Bradley	G. W. Jeffress	1869
1870	R. S. Bettis	J. L. Jackman*	James Masterson	A. Townsend¶	A. Townsend	G. W. Jeffress	1870
1871	R. S. Bettis	J. L. Jackman*	James Masterson	A. Townsend	A. Townsend	G. W. Jeffress	1871
1872	R. S. Bettis	J. L. Jackman*	J. E. Stockton§	S. S. Thomas	S. S. Thomas	F. A. Vestal	1872
1873	R. S. Bettis	J. L. Jackman*	H. B. Shackelford†	S. S. Thomas	S. S. Thomas	F. A. Vestal	1873
1874	J. C. Tipton	Jackson Eby†	H. B. Shackelford	S. S. Thomas	S. S. Thomas	C. D. Woodman	1874
1875	J. C. Tipton	Jackson Eby	H. B. Shackelford	S. S. Thomas	S. S. Thomas	C. D. Woodman	1875
1876	C. R. Mayhew	Jackson Eby	H. B. Shackelford	J. S. Johnson	J. S. Johnson	E. S. Campbell	1876
1877	C. R. Mayhew	Jackson Eby	H. B. Shackelford	J. S. Johnson	J. S. Johnson	E. S. Campbell	1877
1878	A. Townsend	Jackson Eby	F. J. Nugent	J. S. Johnson	J. S. Johnson	E. S. Campbell	1878
1879	A. Townsend	Jackson Eby	F. J. Nugent	J. S. Johnson	J. S. Johnson	E. S. Campbell	1879
1880	P. C. Scott	Jackson Eby	Lafayette Lillard	Elijah Hickman	Elijah Hickman	Myron Yager	1880

DATE	SUPERVISORS. (First named was Chairman.)	SUPERVISORS. (First named was Chairman.)	DATE
1856	A. G. Toomes,* J. G. Doll,* Louis Crosby	H. C. Copeland, K. Powell, J. B. Sunbury, A. G. Toomes,* N. Merrill	1867
1857	A. G. Toomes,* J. G. Doll,* Louis Crosby	N. Merrill, W. F. Bofinger, W. P. Mayhew, R. E. Warren, L. Ward	1868
1858	D. C. Huntoon, A. G. Toomes,* Wm. P. Mayhew	Loomis Ward, Wm. Riley, J. N. Patterson	1869
1859	A. G. Toomes,* Wm. P. Mayhew, J. A. Ruff	Loomis Ward, F. J. Burge, A. Lockwood	1870
1860	Wm. P. Mayhew, J. A. Ruff, A. G. Toomes*	Loomis Ward, A. Lockwood, M. B. French	1871
1861	J. A. Ruff, A. G. Toomes,* J. M. Shackelford	Loomis Ward, M. B. French, K. Powell	1872
1862	A. G. Toomes,* Wm. P. Mayhew, J. M. Shackelford, O. R. Johnson, T. J. Butler	M. B. French, K. Powell, J. N. Montgomery	1873
1863	J. M. Shackelford, P. Crumbaugh, Wm. P. Mayhew, N. Merrill, Wm. F. Bofinger	K. Powell, J. N. Montgomery, John Brady	1874
1864	N. Merrill, Wm. P. Mayhew, T. J. Price, W. F. Bofinger, P. Crumbaugh	J. N. Montgomery, J. Brady, M. B. French, L. Ward, A. A. Kauffman	1875
1865	Wm. F. Bofinger, Wm. P. Mayhew, T. J. Price, F. J. Burge, N. Merrill	John Brady, M. B. French, L. Ward, A. A. Kauffman, W. B. Miller	1876
1866	N. Merrill, K. Powell, J. B. Sunbury, H. C. Copeland, A. G. Toomes	M. B. French, Loomis Ward, A. A. Kauffman, Wm. B. Miller, Ellis Reiser	1877
		Wm. B. Miller, Ellis Reiser, H. C. Copeland, J. Rambo, A. Simpson	1878
		Ellis Reiser, H. C. Copeland, J. Rambo, A. Simpson, J. D. Hightower	1879
		H. C. Copeland, J. Rambo, A. Simpson, J. D. Hightower, R. H. Bierce	1880

\* These persons are now deceased. †Appointed. ‡Resigned. §Removed. ||Superior Judge. ¶ Did not qualify.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN TEHAMA COUNTY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

NAMES.	TOWNSHIPS										Total	Majority							
	Red Bluff	Tehama	Arden	Lassen	Paskenta	Butte	Henleyville	Lassen	Henleyville	Henleyville									
<i>State Senator:</i>																			
B. B. Glascock, Dem.	275	115	27	37	32	62	80	43	29	7	9	3	13	24	19	29	19	850	168
J. L. Howard, R. P.	347	85	27	28	31	27	35	20	22	7	5	10	6	12	2	14	14	682	
<i>Assemblyman:</i>																			
W. P. Mathews, Dem.	282	132	28	37	31	72	91	53	22	6	9	3	13	26	10	29	18	671	270
F. P. Kelly, Rep.	335	45	26	18	32	17	24	8	27	7	5	10	6	11	2	14	14	601	
<i>Superior Judge:</i>																			
E. J. Lewis, Dem.	359	121	17	35	15	63	51	25	37	3	8	6	12	17	18	26	19	832	231
H. A. Mayhew, Rep.	240	75	36	19	39	22	57	31	17	11	6	6	4	14	2	15	7	601	
<i>Sheriff:</i>																			
Chas. F. Foster, Dem.	311	101	27	35	26	51	73	50	23	6	9	2	13	25	18	31	18	824	151
E. S. Cushing, Rep.	309	100	27	20	36	38	41	12	26	7	4	9	5	10	3	12	14	673	
<i>County Clerk:</i>																			
Ed. De Shields, Dem.	282	108	26	35	29	54	45	32	29	8	9	3	14	16	4	28	24	748	
Chas. H. Greene, Rep.	336	93	28	19	34	35	70	31	23	6	5	10	5	19	17	14	6	751	3
<i>County Treasurer:</i>																			
G. C. McCoy, Dem.	239	103	22	34	32	50	76	43	24	7	7	3	11	13	12	26	12	744	
P. C. Scott, Rep.	309	100	27	20	36	38	38	19	24	7	7	10	8	24	9	15	20	751	7
<i>District Attorney:</i>																			
J. T. Matlock, Dem.	255	99	32	37	30	55	74	42	21	7	7	3	11	26	20	30	24	773	45
J. F. Ellison, Rep.	365	101	23	15	33	33	41	21	31	7	7	10	8	11	1	13	8	728	
<i>County Assessor:</i>																			
D. D. Hamilton, Dem.	203	119	14	42	28	71	65	44	20	7	7	2	10	20	12	21	8	693	
J. Eby, Rep.	413	82	41	12	34	17	50	19	34	7	7	11	9	17	9	22	24	808	115
<i>County Surveyor:</i>																			
Lafayette Lillard, Dem.	215	111	35	35	30	62	68	43	35	6	9	2	13	26	18	31	20	759	24
F. J. Nugent, Rep.	400	88	20	19	33	27	45	20	17	7	5	11	6	11	2	12	12	735	
<i>Supt. of Schools:</i>																			
Myron Yager, Dem.	242	114	24	38	48	61	101	47	44	9	11	7	11	25	15	31	16	844	205
C. E. Ponda, Rep.	364	87	31	16	14	27	12	15	7	5	3	5	8	11	6	12	16	639	
<i>Cor. &amp; Pub. Admin.:</i>																			
Elijah Hickman, Dem.	290	111	34	36	29	61	75	42	20	6	10	2	14	26	17	31	24	837	186
T. R. Ryan, Rep.	330	84	19	18	33	27	39	20	21	7	4	10	5	11	3	12	8	651	

Supervisor, District No. 1, R. H. Bierce was elected over M. B. French.  
 The Township officers elected are as follows:—  
 Red Bluff Township—Justices of the Peace: M. R. Hook, J. S. Johnson. Constables: R. A. Larrimore, John T. James.  
 Tehama Township—Justices of the Peace: R. L. Williams, L. Fish. Constables: D. Small, J. J. Donovan.  
 Lassen Township—Justices of the Peace: Joe Crabb, R. Hildebrand. Constables: D. R. Piper, J. J. Boyan.  
 Paskenta Township—Justices of the Peace: E. Senter, George H. Flournoy. Constables: J. G. Clark, M. Miller.  
 Cottonwood Township—Justices of the Peace: M. V. Howard, J. C. Dyer. Constable: Wm. Elam.  
 Cascade Township—Justices of the Peace: W. C. Roberts, J. B. Johnson. Constables: G. Thorp, W. Rooker.  
 Sierra Township—Justices of the Peace: A. Lockwood, R. A. Martin. Constables: M. G. White, E. Hickman.  
 Against Chinese immigration—1507. For Chinese immigration—1.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ON THE TABLE OF COUNTY OFFICERS,  
 ON THE PRECEDING PAGE.

TEHAMA COUNTY was created by "An Act to create the County of Tehama, to define its boundaries and provide for its organization." Approved April 9th, 1856. (Statutes, 1856, page 118).

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors, of three members only, was held May 17, 1856, and consisted of S. G. Toomes, J. G. Doll and Lewis Crosby.

By an act entitled "An Act to organize a Board of Supervisors in and for the County of Tehama, and to district said county," approved April 29, 1861, the Board of Supervisors were made to consist of five members instead of three on and after the first Monday in October, 1861. Term of office, two years. (Statutes of 1861, page 260).

W. J. Trick and I. Comstock, elected Supervisors September 4, 1861, resigned November 4, 1861, and the same day O. K. Johnson was appointed in place of I. Comstock, and on November 6, 1861, Thos. J. Butler was appointed in place of W. J. Trick.

On May 28, 1863, J. M. Shackelford resigned, and J. C. Bradley was appointed Supervisor in his stead.

December 17, 1864, J. Davis Gage resigned as Supervisor and F. J. Burge was appointed to fill the vacancy.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS REDUCED TO THREE MEMBERS.—By an Act of the Legislature, approved February 29, 1868 (Statutes of 1867-8, page 78), the Supervisors were legislated out of office and the Board made to consist of Wm. P. Mayhew, 1st District; Loomis Ward, 2d District; Andrew Jelley, 3d District. Wm. P. Mayhew, refusing to act under the new law, his office was declared vacant, and an election held May 23, 1868, at which William Riley was elected to fill the vacancy.

December 10, 1869, J. N. Patterson resigned as Supervisor and, at a special election held December 22, 1869, A. Lockwood was elected to fill the vacancy.

SUPERVISORS AGAIN INCREASED TO FIVE.—By an Act of the Legislature, approved March 30, 1874, the Supervisors were increased from three to five, and an election held May 6, 1874, at which M. B. French and Loomis Ward were elected as the two additional Supervisors. The Board now consists of five members.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—March 15, 1857, A. H. Clark removed from the county, causing a vacancy in the office of District Attorney, and on the 4th day of May the Board of Supervisors appointed J. L. McCutchan to fill the vacancy.

TREASURER.—May 5, 1857, Dr. J. R. Bradway was appointed Treasurer, vice Owen Gerry, resigned.

COUNTY CLERK.—November, 1858, Thomas J. Butler resigned, and Samuel M. Bishop was appointed Clerk.

March 11, 1869, Brit De Shields was appointed County Clerk by the Board of Supervisors in place of Samuel M. Bishop, whose office had previously been declared vacant by the County Judge, C. P. Braynard.

SHERIFF.—November 4, 1868, O. R. Johnson resigned, and Jefferson C. Bradley was appointed.

November 6, 1868, J. C. Bradley resigned, and John S. Hale was appointed Sheriff.

ASSESSOR.—January 5, 1874, Jackson Eby was appointed Assessor, vice John L. Jackman, deceased.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

Masons, Odd Fellows, Good Templars, When Organized, First Members, Present Officers, etc.

VESPER LODGE, NO. 84, F. AND A. M.

Vesper Lodge, No. 84, of Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted at Red Bluff, on the 5th of May, 1855, under dispensation; and a charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of California on the 8th of May, 1856. On the 1st of January, 1880, the membership numbered 74.

The following gentlemen have filled the office of Worshipful Master under the charter:—

J. Granville Doll.....1856	William B. Parker.....1868
Dennis Dunn.....1857	Silas W. Kinney.....1869
William R. Harrison....1858	N. Merrill.....1870
M. H. Myrick.....1859	E. J. Lewis.....1871
M. H. Myrick.....1860	A. J. Loomis.....1872
M. H. Myrick.....1861	William B. Parker.....1873
William D. Olendorf....1862	William B. Parker.....1874
M. H. Myrick.....1863	John Clements.....1875
A. W. Bishop.....1864	John Clements.....1876
A. W. Bishop.....1865	William B. Parker.....1877
William B. Parker.....1866	R. H. Bierce.....1878
William B. Parker.....1867	R. H. Bierce.....1879

Officers for the year 1880:—William B. Parker, W. M.; H. C. Richart, S. W.; Charles T. Alvord, J. W.; O. H. Collins, Treas.; H. A. Mayhew, Sec.; R. H. Bierce, S. D.; R. J. Williams, J. D.; T. N. Howell and R. H. Elmore, Stewards; Samuel Lewis, Tyler; D. B. Lyon, Marshal.

MOLINO LODGE, NO. 150, F. AND A. M.

In the year 1859, Hon. Newell Hall, at present residing in Chico, was one of the trustees of Tehama school district. The accommodations being inadequate to the requirements of the district, he called a meeting of the people in the spring of that year, to consider the question of building a new school-house. During the discussion of the subject at the meeting, some members of the Masonic fraternity proposed that a two-story brick building be constructed, the upper story to be owned and paid for by the Masons and used for a Masonic hall; the lower to belong to the district and be used as a school-house. After due consideration this plan was adopted, and two subscription lists were prepared and circulated, one by each of the parties, to raise funds to pay their half of the cost of the contemplated

building, and with such success that at a subsequent meeting, held in May, 1859, it was determined to proceed with the undertaking.

Messrs. A. G. Toomes and R. H. Thomes, the owners of the town site, donated a lot, and a building committee was elected—of whom A. G. Toomes was chairman, Newell Hall secretary, and Charles Harvey treasurer—to carry the project into execution. This committee made a contract with S. H. Deputy to do the brick-work, put on the roof, and put in doors, windows, floors and stairs, who performed the work according to contract, and delivered the building so enclosed to the committee by the end of that year. The Masons, however, had to provide means to plaster and finish their lodge-room, which they did not succeed in doing until sometime in the year 1860. The hall was completed and ready for occupation in the spring of 1861, when Master Masons H. W. Brown, J. L. Jackman, A. G. Toomes, W. G. Chard, H. C. Wilson, Harry Collins and Ruel C. Baker, petitioned James Lawrence English, at that time M. W. Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of California, for a dispensation to assemble at Tehama as a lodge. A dispensation, dated May 30, A. L. 5861, was thereupon issued to “Henry W. Brown, W. M., John L. Jackman, S. W., and Albert G. Toomes, J. W., together with all such other true and lawful brethren as have already been or may hereafter be admitted to associate with them, to assemble and work as a regular lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, at the town of Tehama, by the name and designation of MOLINO LODGE.” The first meeting under the dispensation was holden in the hall of the lodge in Tehama on the 23d day of August, A. D. 1861, by call of G. C. Heacock, Past Master of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 44, of San Francisco, who installed the officers as follows: H. W. Brown, W. M.; J. L. Jackman, S. W.; A. G. Toomes, J. W.; W. G. Chard, Treasurer; H. C. Wilson, Secretary.

A. C. Morse and S. W. Galland petitioned for the degrees of Masonry at the second regular communication of the Lodge, and they were elected and made Entered Apprentices at the regular meeting held October 12, 1861. They were the first applicants on whom the degrees of Masonry were conferred in this lodge.

A charter, dated May 15, A. L. 5862, was granted by the Grand Lodge of California—M. W. William Colwell Belcher, Grand Master—to the same Master and Wardens and their associates, under the name and designation of MOLINO LODGE, No. 150. On the 7th of June following, J. Granville Doll, by appointment of the M. W. Grand Master, installed the following officers under the charter: H. W. Brown, W. M.; J. L. Jackman, S. W.; A. G. Toomes, J. W.; W. G. Chard, Treasurer; H. C. Wilson, Secretary.

The officers elected and who served in each subsequent Masonic year, including those installed December 27, 1879, are shown in the following table:—

PAST OFFICERS OF MOLINO LODGE.

Installed for the ensuing Masonic yr.	MASTER.	S. WARDEN.	J. WARDEN.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.
Dec. 27, 1862	H. W. Brown.	Samuel Hart.	L. S. Gillan.	A. G. Toomes.	G. W. Jeffrees.
Dec. 19, 1863	H. W. Brown.	S. W. Galland.	A. G. Toomes.	N. Tartar.	G. W. Jeffrees.
Dec. 24, 1864	H. W. Brown.	S. W. Galland.	G. W. Jeffrees.	N. Tarter.	G. H. Hyatt.
Dec. 16, 1865	S. W. Galland.	R. H. Blossom.	G. W. Jeffrees.	A. G. Toomes.	G. H. Hyatt.
Dec. 15, 1866	H. W. Brown.	R. H. Blossom.	A. G. Toomes.	S. W. Galland.	G. H. Hyatt.
Dec. 7, 1867	R. H. Blossom.	A. G. Toomes.	G. H. Hyatt.	John James.	B. Levensohn.
Dec. c 28, 1868	R. H. Blossom.	John Simpson.	Ben. Levensohn.	John James.	Cha's Harvey.
Dec. 24, 1869	R. H. Blossom.	John Simpson.	Ben. Levensohn.	John James.	Cha's Harvey.
Dec. 17, 1870	R. H. Blossom.	John Simpson.	S. A. Griggs.	John James.	Cha's Harvey.
Dec. 26, 1871	R. H. Blossom.	John Simpson.	A. Simpson.	A. G. Toomes.	A. Badt.
Dec. 14, 1872	R. H. Blossom.	A. Peterson.	C. F. Hazlett.	A. G. Toomes.	J. L. Jaokman.
Dec. 27, 1873	R. H. Blossom.	A. Peterson.	J. N. Smith.	H. Baumgarten.	F. A. Vestal.
Jan. 2, 1875	R. H. Blossom.	A. Peterson.	C. F. Hazlett.	H. Baumgarten.	S. Brachman.
Dec. 27, 1875	A. Peterson.	G. H. Hyatt.	A. Simpson.	H. Baumgarten.	S. Brachman.
Dec. 30, 1876	A. Peterson.	John Simpson.	G. W. Hutchins.	H. Baumgarten.	S. Brachman.
Dec. 29, 1877	A. Peterson.	Cha's Harvey.	A. Simpson.	H. Baumgarten.	L. Fisher.
Dec. 21, 1878	R. H. Blossom.	Cha's Harvey.	A. Simpson.	H. Baumgarten.	S. Brachman.
Dec. 27, 1869	Cha's Harvey.	A. Simpson.	A. Peterson.	H. Baumgarten.	S. Brachman.

Of the seven brethren who applied for the dispensation and established this lodge in May, 1861, J. L. Jackman, Albert G. Toomes, W. G. Chard and Ruel C. Baker, are dead. The other three are still residents of this county. Henry C. Wilson is the only charter member who still retains his affiliation with the lodge. The present membership is —. The stated meeting is held in their hall in Tehama on the Saturday of or next preceding each full moon.

RED BLUFF CHAPTER, NO. 40, R. A. M.

On the 2d of February, 1871, Red Bluff Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 40, was instituted at Red Bluff, under dispensation from the M. E. Grand High Priest of California. A charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of the State on the 12th of April following. Charter members:—A. J. Loomis, Harry Collins, George Champlin, William B. Parker, H. C. Copeland, P. B. Nagle, E. J. Lewis, J. W. Phillips, M. S. Wadsworth, R. H. Blossom, R. H. Campbell, J. B. Galland.

A. J. Loomis held the office of High Priest for seven successive terms, from the organization of the chapter in 1871 until 1878. John Clements held the position during the latter year, when Mr. Loomis was again re-elected to the office.

Officers for 1880: A. J. Loomis, H. P.; Jerome Banks, K.; N. Crocker, S.; H. H. Wiendieck, C. H.; R. H. Blossom, P. S.; H. C. Richart, R. A. C.; C. D. Ballard, M. 1 V.; J. C. Voluntine, M. 2 V.; John Clements, M. 3 V.; W. B. Cahoon, Treasurer; H. A. Mayhew, Secretary; Samuel Lewis, Guard.

Number of members January 1, 1880, fifty-one.

VESPER CHAPTER NO. 20, O. E. S.

On the 1st of March, 1876, Jeremiah E. Whitcher, of Oakland, who was at that time Worthy Grand Patron of the State of California, instituted VESPER CHAPTER, No. 20, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR, at Masonic Hall in Red Bluff, and conferred the degree on twenty-eight persons, who became members

of the chapter. Vesper Chapter has prospered ever since, and now has a roll of 91 active members.

Officers for 1880:—Mary J. Mayhew, Worthy Matron; Herman H. Wiendieck, Worthy Patron; Carrie A. Kingsley, Associate Matron; Bertha M. Posner, Secretary; Phebe M. Collins, Treasurer; Isabel Banks, Conductress; Millie Howell, Associate Conductress; Horace A. Mayhew, Chaplain; Hettie M. Pryor, Adah; Emma A. De Haven, Ruth; Bertha Crocker, Esther; Elizabeth Campbell, Martha; Isabel Westlake, Electa; V. Belle Matlock, Warder; Samuel Lewis, Sentinel.

Past Matrons—Mrs. Anna Cone, Mrs. Mary E. Roberts, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell.

Past Patrons—Rev. Horace A. Mayhew, Thomas R. Ryan, Jerome Banks.

Stated meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month.

RED BLUFF LODGE, NO. 76, I. O. O. F.

The charter for this lodge was issued on the 31st of May, 1858, on the petition of J. W. Noyes, E. Wilbur Goodrich, Alexander Craig, J. G. Zeigle, John Beals and S. W. Galland. It was instituted at Red Bluff on that day, by District Deputy Grand Master William M. Allen, of Shasta Lodge, No. 57, of Shasta, Cal., acting Grand Master; assisted by District Deputy Grand Master N. C. Mayhew, of Yreka Lodge, No. 19, Yreka, Cal., acting Deputy Grand Master; and Past Grand John C. Spencer, of Clear Creek Lodge, No. 69, Horsetown, Cal., acting Grand Secretary.

The following gentlemen have filled the office of Noble Grand of this lodge since its organization, with the date of the terms during which they presided over its destinies:—

1858.	J. W. Noyes, from May 31 to close of the year.
	First Term. Second Term.
1859.	J. G. Zeigle . . . . . E. W. Goodrich.
1860.	J. N. Rosenberg . . . . . Warner Earl.
1861.	James S. Johnston . . . . . William F. Bofinger.
1862.	Trescott Lisenby . . . . . Ellis Reiser.
1863.	Watson Chalmers . . . . . William F. Bofinger, to Oct.
1863.	E. S. Barney, balance of term.
1864.	H. F. Johnson . . . . . J. S. Schleigh.
1865.	F. Weiss . . . . . Louis Lobenstein.
1866.	Samuel S. Thomas . . . . . Louis H. D. Lange.
1867.	Abraham Townsend . . . . . Warner Earl.
1868.	Frank J. French . . . . . C. W. Fickert.
1869.	A. G. B. Schroder . . . . . J. C. Tipton.
1870.	H. W. Luhrs . . . . . Fred Loupee.
1871.	Charles R. Mayhew . . . . . Horace Cochran.
1872.	R. O. Carmer . . . . . Brit De Shields.
1873.	James E. Payton . . . . . James E. Payton.
1874.	Peter Crumbaugh . . . . . Simeon Eastman.
1875.	Jerome Banks . . . . . Richard McCann.
1876.	Paul Stoll . . . . . Charles R. Mayhew.
1877.	William H. Lintz . . . . . Horace A. Mayhew.
1878.	Jackson Eby . . . . . Robert Rosevere.
1879.	George Salisbury . . . . . George H. Mayhew.
1880.	C. R. Mayhew . . . . . J. Q. Finch.

Officers for the term commencing July 1, 1880: J. Q. Finch, N. G.; B. C. Drescher, V. G.; W. C. Fickert, Secretary; W. H. Bahney, Treasurer.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, I. O. O. F.

Tehama county forms District No. 28, and comprises Red Bluff Lodge, No. 76, Red Bluff, and Tehama Lodge, No. 183, Tehama. The following Past Grands have filled the office of District Deputy Grand Master of this District:—

William M. Allen, of Shasta Lodge, No. 57,	May,	1858.
J. W. Noyes, Red Bluff " No. 76,	"	1859.
E. W. Goodrich, " " "	"	1860.
J. N. Rosenburg, " " "	"	1860.
Warner Earll, " " "	May,	1861.
Warner Earll, " " "	"	1862.
Warner Earll, " " "	"	1863.
Watson Chalmers, " " "	"	1864.
Ellis Reiser, " " "	Aug.	1865.
Henry F. Johnson, " " "	May,	1866.
William F. Bofinger, " " "	"	1867.
Abraham Townsend, " " "	"	1868.
Henry F. Johnson, " " "	"	1869.
William H. Bahney, " " "	"	1870.
John C. Tipton, " " "	"	1871.
Charles R. Mayhew, " " "	"	1872.
Charles R. Mayhew, " " "	"	1873.
Charles R. Mayhew, " " "	"	1874.
Charles R. Mayhew, " " "	"	1875.
Jerome Banks, " " "	"	1876.
A. J. Clark, Tehama Lodge, No. 183,	May,	1877.
A. J. Clark, " " "	"	1878.
Robert Rosevere, Red Bluff Lodge, No. 76,	May,	1879.

RED BLUFF ENCAMPMENT, NO. 21, I. O. O. F.

Instituted at Red Bluff, January 31, 1861, with — charter members. Present membership —.

Officers for the term commencing July 1, 1880: Jerome Banks, C. P.; Robert H. Elmore, H. P.; S. S. Thomas, S. W.; Charles R. Mayhew, Scribe; William H. Bahney, Treasurer; Paul Stoll, J. W.

Past Chief Patriarchs—William F. Bofinger, H. F. Johnson, John Brady, Samuel S. Thomas, A. Bofinger, Edward Daly, Robert H. Elmore, Jerome Banks, Paul Stoll, Charles R. Mayhew.

HELENA REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, NO. 37, I. O. O. F.

Helena Rebekah Degree Lodge No. 37, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Red Bluff, August 4, 1877, by District Deputy Grand Master A. J. Clark, of Tehama Lodge, No. 183, with — charter members.

Officers for the second term of 1880:—

Miss Annie Manasse, N. G.; Mrs. Ella Fickert, V. G.; Mrs. Cora Oyer, Secretary; B. C. Drescher, Treasurer.

Past Grands:—V. Belle Matlock, Helen M. Eby, Carrie A. Kingsley, Mary Bahney, Mary J. Mayhew.

RED BLUFF LODGE, NO. 192, I. O. G. T.

Red Bluff Lodge, No. 192, I. O. of G. T., was organized October 12, 1865, by Rev. A. C. McDougal, in the Presbyterian Church. The charter members were:—George W. Doty, W. A. Saunders, W. C. Chalmers, J. R. Bradway, Lemuel Holt, H. C. Perry, L. M. Potter, A. De Long, F. H. Springstead, W. S. Millar, Ellen Brown, R. G. Martin, Annie Ryan, Mrs. Aurelia H. R. Tipton, Mrs. Elizabeth Chalmers, Jessie Chalmers (Mrs. ———), Mrs. M. J. Payton, Katie Fuller (Mrs. Copeland), Mary Murch (Mrs. Alford), Mrs. Mary A. Brown (widow of John Brown of Harper's Ferry notoriety), Sarah E. Baker.

The first name proposed was that of Mrs. V. P. Baker, though the first initiated was George W. Reed, October 27th of the month of organization. Mrs. Baker was initiated November 3d; Gerald Keagan and Rev. I. N. Hurd November 17th. The lodge attained its greatest prosperity under the leadership of the latter. W. C. Chalmers was the first Deputy G. W. C. T.; then G. W. Doty, George F. Morris, Gerald Keagan, William H. Bahney, Rev. H. A. Mayhew, Andrew Ryan, and Mrs. E. J. Doty, the present incumbent.

W. A. Saunders was the first W. C. T. who was elected to the office; then G. W. Doty, Rev. I. N. Hurd, A. De Long, J. R. Bradway, George F. Morris, G. Keagan, George A. Neitemeyer, Samuel Crossin, H. C. Richart, Rev. V. Rightmeyer, P. B. Nagle, S. W. Kenney, William H. Bahney, Fred Taylor, J. R. Bradway, John Clemments, C. T. Alvord, Rev. H. A. Mayhew, W. H. Jones, Charles A. Garter, G. W. Jeffress, A. B. Estis, Andrew Ryan, I. H. Gates, F. W. Smith, F. J. Mayhew, E. S. Campbell, H. A. Hicks, M. J. Frank, the present incumbent. Many of these were elected more than once, and one—Andy Ryan—was elected six times in succession; and with the efficient aid of Mr. and Mrs. McCommons, and a few more faithful members, helped to carry the lodge through a most critical period of its existence.

The Worthy Vice Templars in their order were:—Annie Ryan, Mrs. V. P. Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth Chalmers, Mrs. E. J. Doty, Mrs. P. M. Collins, Mrs. E. J. Bradway, Sarah E. Baker, Sarah Brown (Mrs. ———), Katie Fuller (Mrs. Copeland), Mrs. L. J. Nusbaum, Annie Brown (Mrs. ———), Katie Nagle, Ada De Shields (Mrs. Marion Webb), Mrs. M. M. Vincent, Alice Bahney (Mrs. C. T. Alvord), Lou Mears (Mrs. D. W. Gedney), Clara Collins (Mrs. Swain), Nettie Hicks (Mrs. C. E. Fortier), Mary Maupin, Mrs. Emma Keagan, Cynthia Collins, Eliza Garwood (Mrs. Connell), Frankie Ollendorf, Fannie Hesselwood (Mrs. F. Nugent), Mrs. Maggie Burke, Mrs. L. S. Madison, May McCommons, Mrs. V. B. Matlock, Minnie Burgess, Mrs. M. J. Mayhew, Mrs. M. W. Bahney, Mrs. Emma Frank. Many of these also were re-elected frequently, Mrs. O. H. Collins, the present incumbent, having served many times previously.

It is to the faithful, persevering efforts of such members that the Lodge owes much of its prosperity. Its permanency also



has been secured by the same means. While other Good Templar lodges have gone down and up, Red Bluff Lodge, No. 192, has gone steadily onward, and never once dreamed of surrendering its charter. It began with twenty-two members; but within one year and a half from the date of its organization it numbered about two hundred and twelve, being then the banner lodge of the State; and the chiefs wore the prize regalia for one year. On May 2, 1867, they held a festival in the grove north-west of Red Bluff, which was quite an imposing affair. Any one who has a file of the *Rescue*—the leading temperance paper of the coast—for that year, will see a glowing account of it by Rev. A. C. McDougal, who was present and addressed the meeting. On May 1, 1868, a festival was held at Reed's grove, which was addressed by Rev. V. Rightmeyer and others. Many other picnics and reunions have been held; and it is still the custom to hold quarterly reunions, which are very pleasant affairs.

The lodge met first in the old *Beacon* printing office, over Brady's livery stable; then in Dr. Bradway's building; and lastly, in the hall they now own and occupy. January 21, 1870, the following trustees were elected: William McCommons, P. B. Nagle and Gerald Keagan. Articles of incorporation having been adopted, the trustees were instructed to buy the hall in which they were then meeting. It was accomplished, and the lodge has now a commodious and well-furnished room in which to meet, in the second story, while they rent the rooms below.

In the fourteen years of its existence, it has initiated seven hundred and fifty members. From being the banner lodge in 1867, it gradually declined until October 31, 1876, when there were only forty-six members in good standing. During the summer of 1873 it was at its lowest ebb, though numerically larger than on the date above mentioned. Having weeded out the unprofitable members, it began to improve again. At this present writing, November, 1879, it numbers about one hundred and fifty members. They own lot number four, block six, in the Orphan's Homestead, at Vallejo; but have lent it to the Home for cultivation. A local option was held July 25, 1874, under the auspices of the Good Templars. They lacked not many votes of winning. All the other Good Templar Lodges of Tehama county have been assisted more or less in their organization by members from Red Bluff Lodge.

Rock of Safety Lodge, No. 205, was organized June 3, 1876, by William H. Bahney, with a special commission, assisted by William McCommons, Andrew Ryan, Lily Bahney (Mrs. D. W. Frank), May McCommons, Ida M. Finch, Mrs. Emma Keagan and Annie Ryan.

Red Bluff Lodge had been in existence three years and a half before it lost a member by death. Mrs. S. C. Baker was the first who died, and was buried with the honors of the Order. Lemuel Holt, a charter member, died June 29, 1875, and was buried with the honors. January 19, 1866, soon after the

organization, two blooming school girls joined the lodge—Cynthia Collins and Effie C. Donnelly (afterward Mrs. E. S. Campbell). In a beautifully written list of the names of members began by George F. Morris, their names stand side by side; and side by side the record of their deaths, added by another hand. Cynthia died April 5, 1875, and Effie January 31, 1877, less than two years afterward. "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die." G. W. Doty, of excellent memory, was always a leading member; having served a long time as Deputy G. W. C. Templar. The same may be said of George F. Morris, and he has left a lasting impression on the Lodge in well-kept books, to which your historian is much indebted. These both served the lodge in various capacities, and never ceased their good works until death laid them low, when they were borne to their honored rest, both on the same day, October 13, 1874, Mr. Doty having died on the evening of the 11th and Mr. Morris on the morning of the 12th, the anniversary of the organization of the Lodge, as well as the anniversary of his own initiation. Mrs. E. H. Bahney died November 8, 1877; Mrs. Lily Bahney Frank December 26, 1878; and Fannie Knight September 11, 1878. Of all these it may be said they were "faithful unto death."

Officers for the term commencing July 1, 1880: F. J. Mayhew, W. C. T.; Miss Sarah Baker, W. V. T.; G. W. Jeffries, W. S.; Mrs. E. J. Doty, W. T.; Miss Amie Ryan, W. F. S.; Harry Loomis, W. M.; Miss Sarah Exley, W. I. G.; Mrs. Gridler, W. O. W.

#### RED BLUFF LODGE, NO. 69, A. O. U. W.

This lodge was organized December 9, 1878, by A. Barrows, Deputy Grand Master Workman of California, with forty-five charter members.

As will be noticed, this lodge commenced its work with a good membership, showing the interest at once taken in the Order. Since its organization it has constantly increased in numbers, and many of the best and most prominent citizens are to-day found in its ranks. Red Bluff Lodge is young and vigorous, and is destined to become much greater in numbers, and it is now considered to be one of the permanent and important organizations of the town.

First District Deputy G. M. W., F. J. Mayhew. Present District Deputy G. M. W., J. F. Ellison. The present membership is sixty-four.

The Past Master Workmen are:—J. M. Johnson, Chas. R. Mayhew, J. F. Ellison, S. P. Freeman.

The present officers consist of:—S. P. Freeman, P. M. W.; R. H. Bierce, M. W.; R. A. Larrimore, G. F.; A. M. Hutchinson, O.; G. H. Chase, Redr.; J. M. Johnson, F.; H. Kraft, Revr.; J. Wheatly, Guide; P. T. Wallace, I. W.; James Payton, O. W.; Trustees—R. H. Bierce, J. F. Ellison, S. P. Freeman; Examining Physician, Dr. G. W. Westlake. Lodge meets on Wednesday evening of each week.

## FLOURING MILLS OF THE COUNTY.

In 1854, the mercantile firm of Bull, Baker & Co., erected a mill on the west bank of the Sacramento river, a little south of the approach of the Centennial Free Bridge. The site of said mill has been washed away by the action of the river long ago. The mill was first built in the State of Maine, taken down and shipped to this town and rebuilt here. It was a steam power, ancient pattern, and run four 4-foot burrs, and turned out an excellent article of flour. It changed hands frequently. D. D. Colton, of railroad fame, owned it at one time. John D. Gage now owns it, and successfully runs it at the thriving town of Colusa.

At about the same date, or in 1855 or 1856, J. F. Dye, pioneer owner of the celebrated "Dye Grant," in the fertile valley of the Antelope, built a small mill on Antelope creek, distant some six miles from Red Bluff. It had but one run of stone, a four and a half foot burr.

Crosby & Kuetzer built a mill opposite Tehama, a mile east of the village, on the site of the present North Star Mill, in 1857, which was burnt down in 1860. In 1861 or 1862, a very handsome mill was built on the same site, by the same gentlemen. It was a very elegant building for a mill, and was built of cobble stones making a very picturesque building; not only was it a very attractive and serviceable building, but it was a very fine mill throughout, was furnished with four run of four foot burrs, having a capacity of three hundred barrels of flour per day, and was considered a very valuable piece of property. W. C. McCreary, of the city of Sacramento, purchased it in the year 1865. T. R. Ryan, who now owns the gas works at Red Bluff, took charge of this fine establishment, and successfully carried it on until October 16, 1869, when the mill and its contents were totally destroyed by fire.

### M. C. ELLIS & SON'S FLOURING MILL.

Another mill was built on the last named site in 1870, by Jacob Martinstine & Co., and managed by a well-known pioneer citizen of Tehama, Gabe Messersmith, who now resides in San Francisco, it was carried on under his management until 1873 or 1874, when Martinstine & Co. sold to M. C. Ellis, the senior member of the present owners, M. C. Ellis & Sons. This mill is a very complete one, and has a capacity of three hundred barrels per day. It is a water mill, with nineteen feet head, and is a model mill in every respect. Office of M. C. Ellis & Sons, — Clay street, San Francisco.

The old Antelope mill was overhauled and almost rebuilt in 1868, and some \$12,000 expended for machinery, and in making a first-class mill out of it, by Woodward, Burr & Co., of San Francisco. (The Woodward here mentioned is the late Woodward, of Woodward's Garden fame). In 1868, J. S. Cone purchased the mill, with the Antelope ranch, from Woodward, Burr & Co., and in 1871 he leased the mill to T. R. Ryan, who

run it successfully several years. The mill was a very economically working one, and turned out an excellent brand of flour; it was of one hundred and fifty barrels per day capacity. Unfortunately it was destroyed by fire September 1, 1874.

### RED BLUFF FLOURING MILLS.

Tom Ryan interested some of the capitalists of Red Bluff and vicinity, and organized a company known as the Red Bluff Flour Milling Co., in December of 1874. A suitable site for the erection of a mill was secured on the east side of the California and Oregon Railroad track, a short distance north of the depot, a very convenient and prominent place.

The building and machinery were built by contract, by H. S. Hill, of Elk Grove. It was a substantial piece of work, showing the contractor to be a thorough workman and a skilled machinist. The mill was completed and began making flour in August, 1875. It was under the charge of T. R. Ryan, who ably superintended it until April, 1877. The present owner, F. J. Mayhew, purchased 60 of the 235 shares on October 1, 1876, and was secretary of the Company from and after that date. In April, 1877, he became the superintendent, and gradually bought up the shares, and in January, 1879, he *disincorporated* the Company, and has since carried on the establishment in his own name, and by his strict business transactions and honest administration of the well-regulated establishment, as well as the fine quality of material turned out by the mill, has built up a splendid local and foreign trade, to the honor of the town and a deserving profit to himself.

Northern California and Nevada use the "New Process Flour" from the Red Bluff Mills. In the spring of 1879, the mill was thoroughly overhauled, and new and improved machinery for manufacturing "New Process Flour," was put in, since which time the reputation of the establishment has increased steadily, and in the year 1879, no mill in northern California did a more lucrative business. It has three run of French burrs, with a capacity of two hundred and fifty barrels per day, besides the vast amount of barley, corn meal, cracked wheat, etc Mr. Mayhew uses in the city of Red Bluff, two drays and one delivery wagon, for delivering to city consumers. In the mill some twelve to fifteen hundred cords of four foot wood is consumed yearly, all of which is hauled by wood haulers, who depend almost altogether for their support on this industry, affording a living for many a family. No industry in the county is of more public benefit to its inhabitants, than the increasingly popular Red Bluff Flour Mills.

In 1880, Mr. Mayhew built a substantial brick warehouse, 40x120, fitted with Leott's Patent Iron Roof, making it one of the safest fire-proof buildings in the city; it adjoins the mill to the north, is a convenient and necessary addition, making more facilities for the storage of grain, flour and feed, which can be shipped and reshipped with speed and ease.

This splendid industry maintains an office and flour depot at 829 K street, Sacramento, has two men and a dray to attend to the delivery of stock in that city.

## VILLAGE OF RED BLUFF.

First Settlement, Location, Business Houses,  
Hotels, Churches, Schools, Water, Gas, and  
Other Improvements.

Red Bluff, the county seat of Tehama county, and the metropolis of northern California, is picturesquely situated on the bluff banks of the Sacramento; it overlooks, from its commanding position, the most beautiful portion of this truly magnificent country. From north to south, from east to west, lies the level plains of the northern Sacramento, breaking now and then into verdant clad hills, and again sweeping out into broad plains, to be again bordered by the foot-hills of the Coast Range and Sierra Nevadas on either side, erect and crowned with their unequalled forests of *pinos loquentes*. Northward stands the majestic Shasta Butte, snow-capped and commanding, standing guard, as it were, over the industrious citizens of the "star city" of northern California.

No city of this or any other continent, can present any sublimer landscape scenery than the thriving and liberal city of Red Bluff. Unlike her sister towns, who appear to be swallowed up with nature's grandeur, Red Bluff stands on a lofty pinnacle, as it were, commanding homage from even the lofty snow-capped sentinels who surround her so majestically. Formerly at the head of navigation, and at no distant future again destined to hold that important post, it is the center and grand depot for all northern California and southern Oregon.

### RED BLUFF DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED.

Red Bluff is situated on a plateau, having an elevation of over three hundred feet. It without doubt occupies one of the most beautiful sites for a city to be found in California; resting on a high bluff, entirely removed from the low marsh grounds and malarial regions so often found on the river shores, it enjoys the benefit of the various winds which assist in removing floating infections. The clear, dry, and continually agitated atmosphere seems almost an antidote for the peculiar poisons characterizing infectious diseases.

Naturally ample in proportions, her pioneer settlers were generous and liberal in laying out the magnificent site. The principal streets are of handsome proportions, being wide and straight. They do not run due north and south, but a point or two of variation, making the city stand across the trade winds.

### LOCATION OF TOWN SITE.

The land upon which the town site of Red Bluff is situated, was first surveyed out and claimed for town purposes in 1850,

by A. H. Stout, for Sasher Woods, and that survey included the greater portion of the present site. Again in 1852 William B. Ide laid off a town and staked off blocks. From authentic sources the writer finds that commencing in 1850 and ending in 1853, no less than six different surveys of the present site of the city were made.

### ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT AND NAMES.

The original settlement of the town commenced in 1852. The business houses were located near Reed's creek, a short distance up the same from the mouth, and extended back in the summer of 1853 to about where the business portion of the city now stands. The business portion then being near the creek, the settlement thus continued until some time in the summer of 1853. The settlement was then called by the various names of "Cavortsburg," "Reedville," "Bulltown," and other euphonious names belonging to the pioneer settlers of the village. The population of the settlement in June, 1853, was variously estimated from fifty to two hundred, who were engaged in store-keeping, forwarding, blacksmithing, wagon-making, hotel and boarding-house keeping, teaming, packing, and all of the various and general pursuits of citizens of a town, and none of them were engaged in agricultural pursuits.

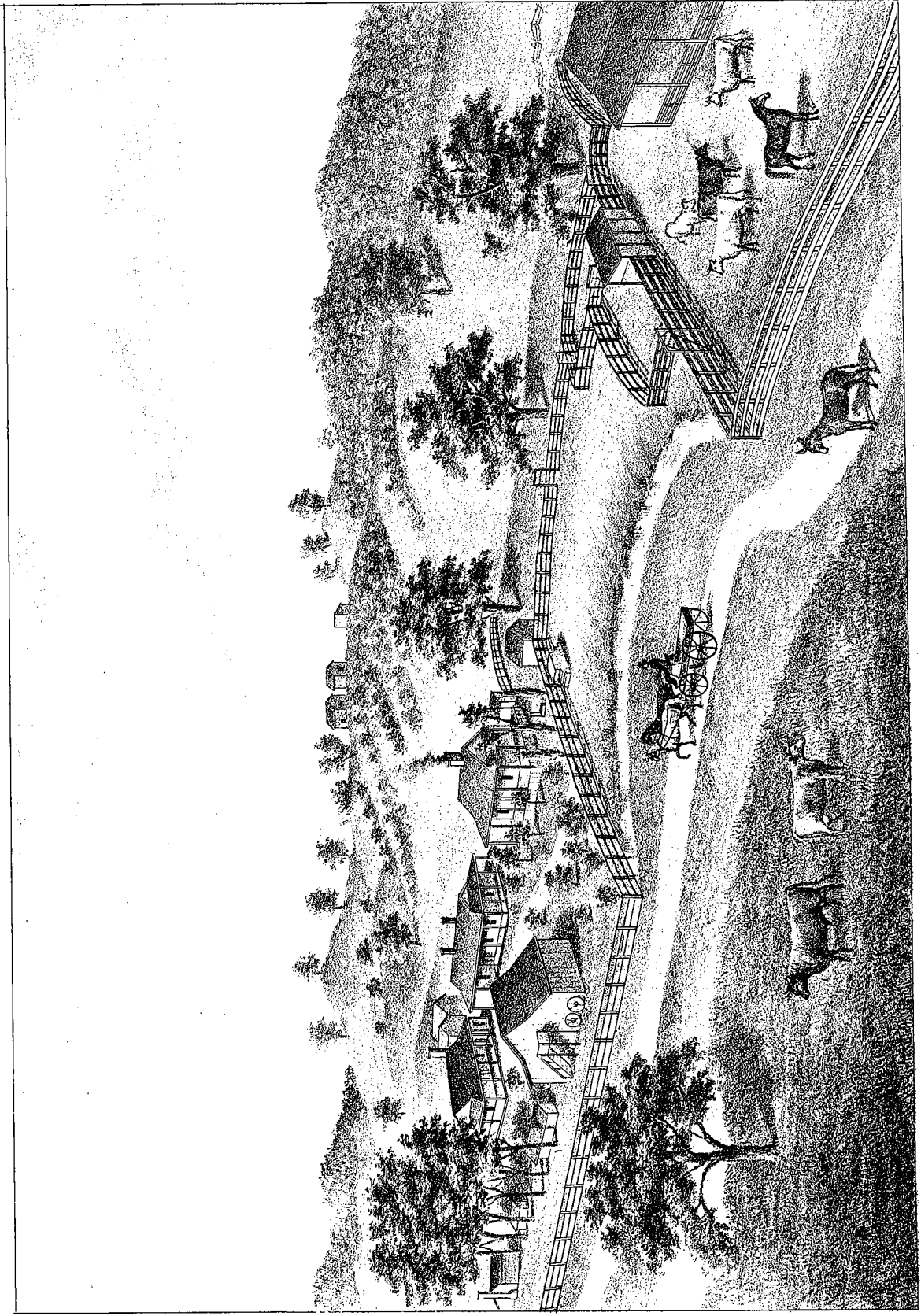
### STEAMBOATS ARRIVE IN 1852.

The steamboats first arrived at Red Bluff in 1852, the river being then navigable to this point. In 1853 prior to June 14th, steamboats plied regularly from below to this point, and this was then considered the practical head of navigation of the Sacramento.

### RED BLUFF AGAIN HEAD OF NAVIGATION.

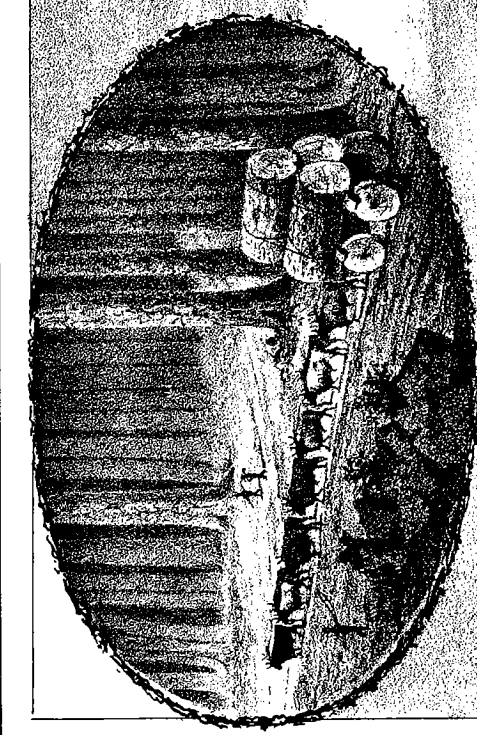
In 1871 the navigation of the upper portion of the river ceased, and until August 6, 1880, no steamer came further north than Mackintosh Landing, some thirty miles below this point. Through the exertions of Major G. G. Kimball, a member of the firm of Cone & Kimball, large and influential merchants of Red Bluff, backed by an earnest appeal, in the shape of a lengthy petition to the Chief Engineer of the United States Army Department of the Pacific Coast, Colonel Mendell, who had charge of the opening up of this splendid highway, and who on hearing the prayer of the citizens of this county, eloquently presented by Major G. G. Kimball, ordered the snagging-boat "Dover," Captain Rogers in command, to at once proceed with his force to the city of Red Bluff. After passing through the "draw-bridge" at Tehama, the boat found very little difficulty in making the trip; the channel of the river being almost free from all obstructions, with a fair depth of water sufficient for the safe navigation of the stream to its old head-quarters.

The arrival of the steamboat at the mouth of Reed's creek



RESIDENCE OF J. M. KENDRICK, PASKENTA, TEHAMA CO. CAL.

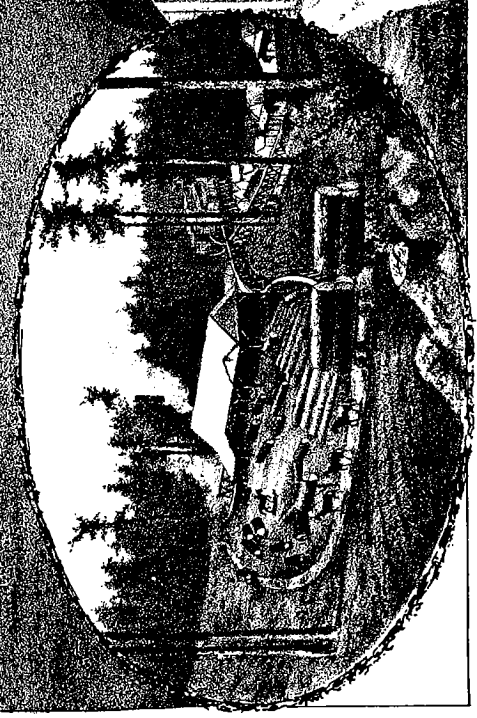
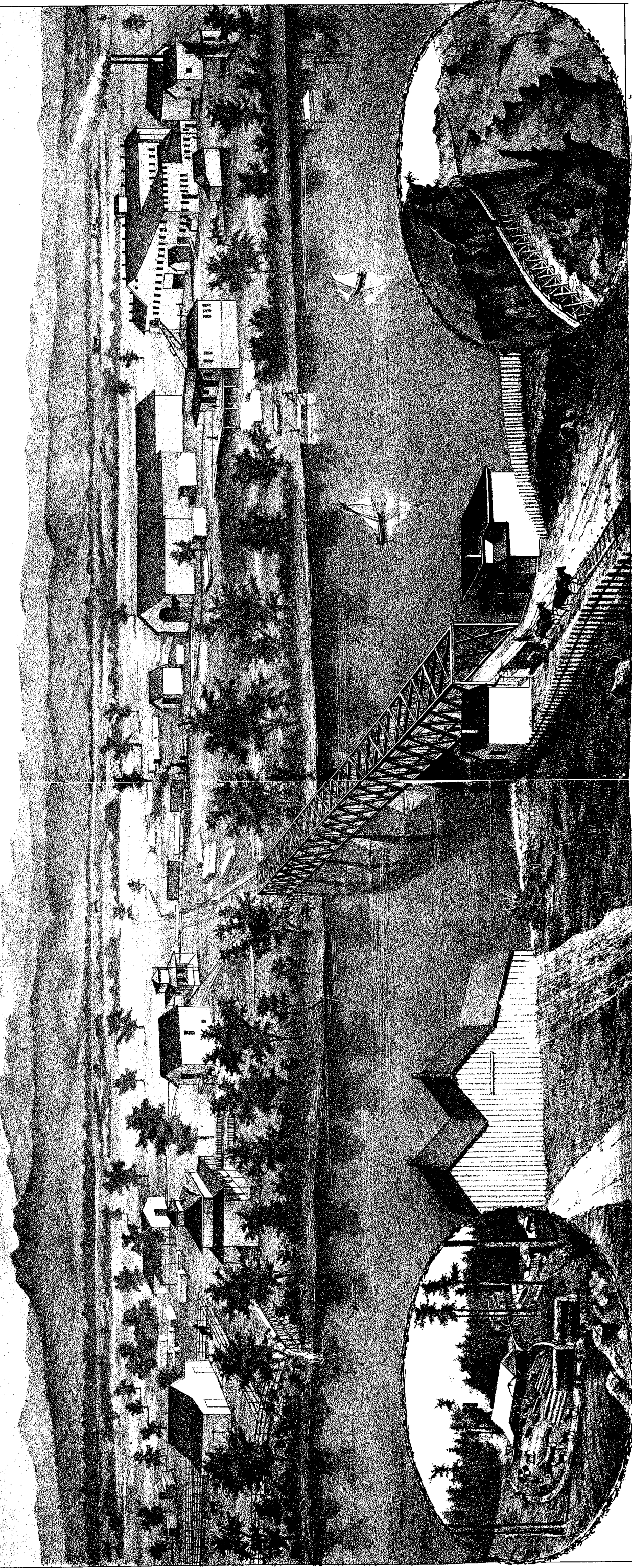




LOGGING TEAM.



LOADING ON TRAMWAY.



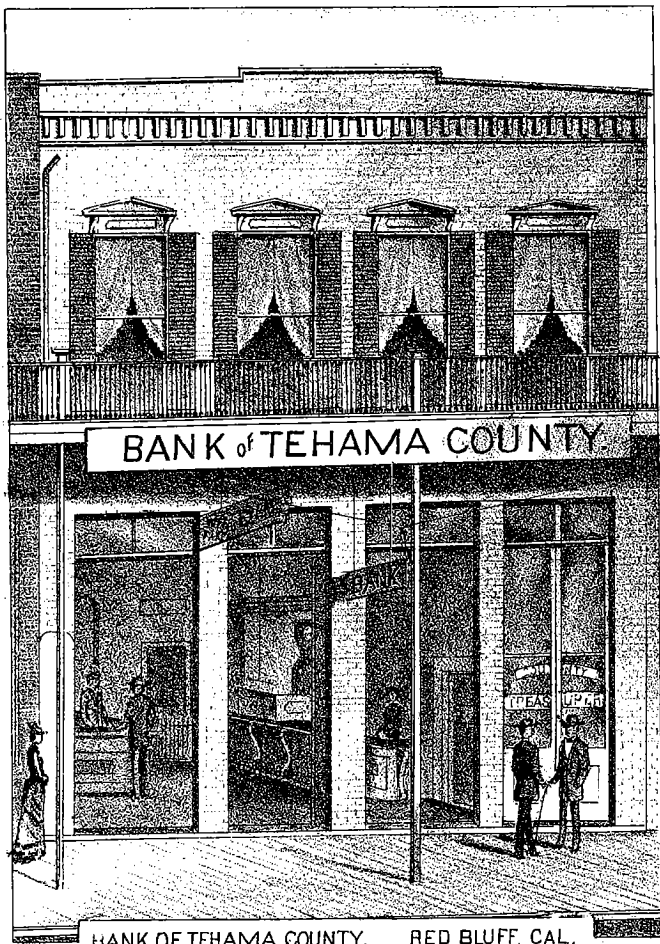
MOSCOW MILL.



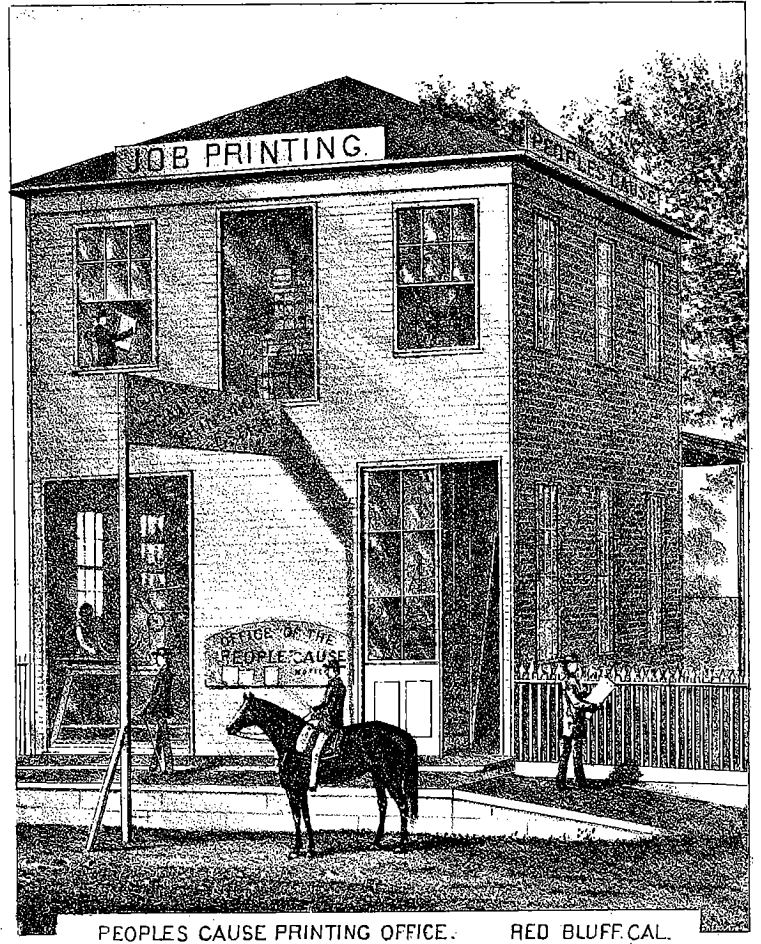
FLUME AT ANTELOPE GANNON.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE SIERRA LUMBER COMPANYS SASH & DOOR FACTORY PLANING MILL, LUMBER YARD & OTHER WORKS OPPOSITE RED BLUFF, CAL.

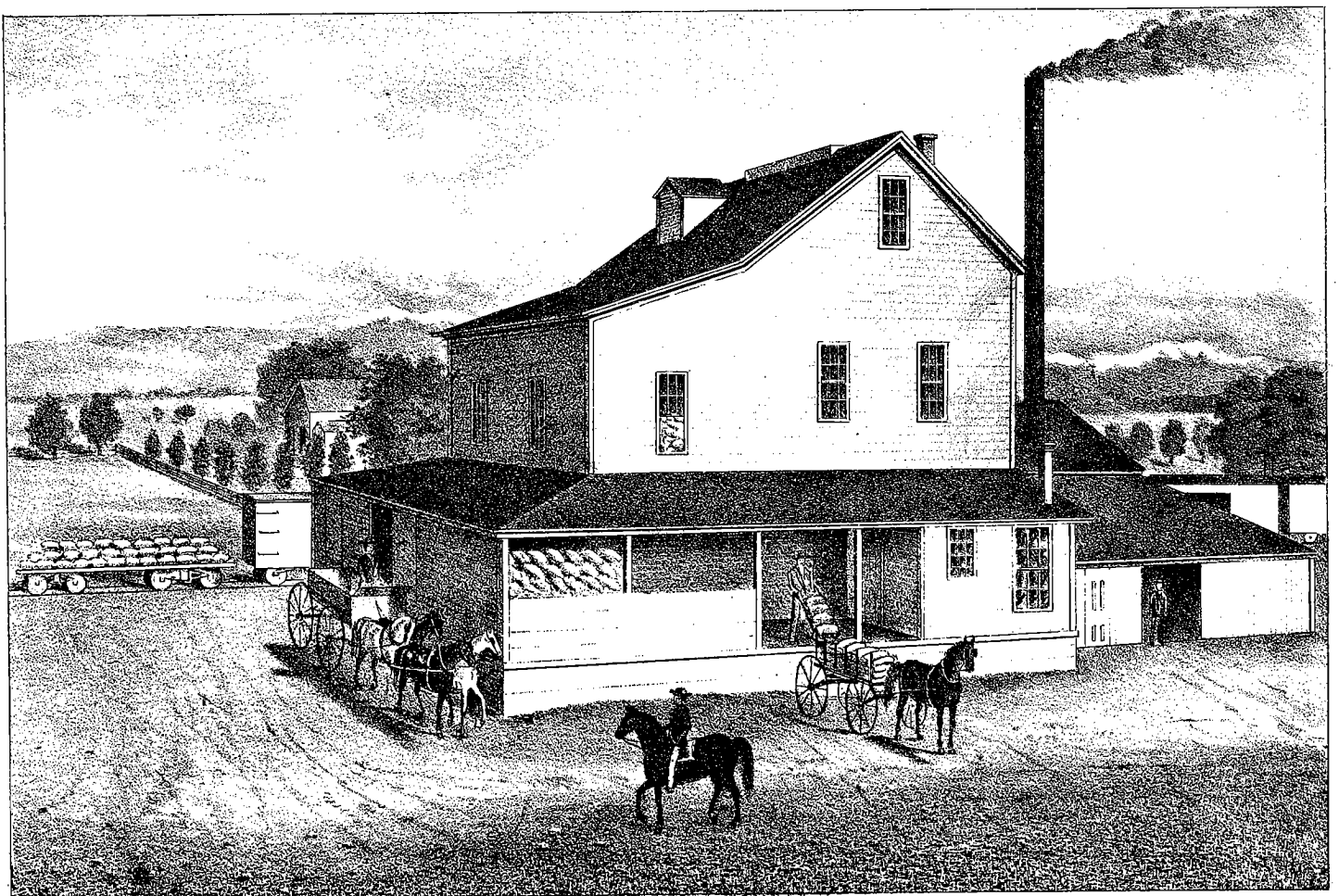




BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY. RED BLUFF, CAL.



PEOPLES CAUSE PRINTING OFFICE. RED BLUFF CAL.



RED BLUFF, FLOURING MILLS. F.J. MAYHEW, PROPRIETOR.  
ERECTED IN 1875.

was heralded with enthusiasm and eclat; guns were fired and general congratulations were indulged in among the merchants. The town Trustees tendered the hospitality of the city to Captain Rogers and officers of the "Dover," and meads of praise were showered upon Colonel Mendell, who had so generously responded to the wishes of the citizens of Tehama county. Major G. G. Kimball, who for ten years in the early history of the county was employed on river boats, deserves worthy mention for the interest he took in forwarding the project.

No doubt thousands of tons of grain and the millions of pounds of wool which will find a market in Red Bluff, will be taken to tide-water over its natural roadway, at an immense saving to the producer, saving to our county many a thousand dollars which will return to the producers in the shape of new enterprises and manufactories. It is to be hoped it will ever be a navigable stream from this point to its mouth.

In 1852 Colusa claimed to be the head of navigation in the summer time, but in 1853 Red Bluff was conceded to be the practical head of navigation. As early as 1853, *Red Bluffs*, as it was then called, was regarded by its inhabitants as being destined to become a large and flourishing city.

#### FIRST TEN YEARS OF RED BLUFF.

The village at the time it was first surveyed by A. H. Stout, consisted of two hotels, one kept by Captain E. G. Reed, and was only demolished during a heavy gale in the spring of 1880, the other kept by a Mr. Vincent, one or two boarding-houses, two or three stores, grocery and provision stores, kept by Cavert & Co., Bull, Baker & Co., and Mix & Church, one blacksmith shop, unconnected with wagon-making, two corals, one physician, who kept an office with a drug store attached, and a barber shop.

No doubt the main support of the village from 1852-3 to 1862-3, or for the first ten years of its existence, was gained from the forwarding business, it being the *entrepot* for northern California and southern Oregon. Packers were its first support, with a few cattle kings, who fed their flocks and herds on the rolling prairies in bands of thousands, and whose *vagueros* and herdsmen made the village lively on the peaceful Sundays. Packing gave way gradually to teaming. The forwarding trade of this village was at one time enormous and lucrative; more than one millionaire of San Francisco can thank the luck that brought him to Red Bluff and started him in the forwarding business.

The hotel business has always been remunerative in Red Bluff, and in its earliest history the "hotels" were a profitable industry. Although Red Bluff can lay no claim as a mining camp, no doubt as lively times were experienced here by her early citizens as if it were a mining village. From scraps of conversation between the old settlers and some returned pioneers about the old days, some hard stories have been picked

up by the writer, giving him an idea that all was not so quiet with the village as it is now with the well-ordered incorporated town.

Deeds of desperation and crime were often enacted in the early history of the place, second to none in the annals of any notorious mining camp. Gay gamblers and festive horse-thieves, with black-legs and other well-known pioneer-times gentlemen-of-leisure earned a fat living from the simple *voyaguers* who made Red Bluff their place of visit. Its reputation as a *hard place* was wide-spread, but by-and-by civilization crept in, and industries and institutions of learning, with churches and chapels followed on the heels of commerce, and brought order out of chaos.

#### PIONEER HOTELS.

The old Union Hotel is still in a fair state of preservation, and is owned by the order of Good Templars, and has been used by that order as a lodge room for many years. It was established as a hotel in 1854 by W. Spangler, and in company with the old Lema House—which was built in 1853—is perhaps the most interesting relic of the flush days of pioneer hotel times. The Lema House was for many years the principal caravansary of northern California. It has been for years the property of M. Corrigan, who, for many years was the only blacksmith in Red Bluff, at which humble profession he amassed a handsome fortune.

#### FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The first election ever held in Tehama county after its formation was held on May 15, 1856. The first Board of Supervisors met May 17, 1856. At this meeting the Board rented the upper portion of the old Union Hotel, for the use of the county for one year, at a rental of twenty-five dollars per month. On May 7, 1857, the north half of Dr. J. R. Bradway's concrete building on Main street was rented for the term of one year, at one hundred dollars per month, as a Court House for Tehama county. This portion of the building is now in use as a restaurant. The county fathers held forth in this building until 1860.

#### FIRST BUILDING ERECTED BY COUNTY.

Of the first public building built by the county, history gives the following account: May 20, 1857, the Supervisors employed Dr. J. R. Bradway to draw a plan and submit specifications for a county hall, to be ready for the meeting of the Board on the 20th of June, 1867. At said meeting, it was ordered that the plan of a county jail, submitted by Dr. J. R. Bradway, be adopted, and that advertisements for proposals to build the same be made in the Red Bluff "Beacon," J. S. Butler editor, for thirty-five



days. August 10, 1857, at a regular meeting of the Honorable Board, the building of the county jail was let to J. Earle, for the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars. This little brick building was the first county building owned by Tehama county, and its site was on lots 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of block 34, which is the south-east corner of the present Court House yard.

#### ERECTION OF PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

In February the Board of Supervisors examined and considered the various plans and specifications for a Court House, and accepted those of A. B. C. Nusbaum. March 20, 1860, the bid of V. P. Baker for the building of a Court House in Red Bluff, Tehama county, was accepted, his bid being the lowest of seven or eight bids, viz.: Eleven thousand six hundred and twenty-four dollars. The contract reads as follows: "According to your plans and specifications which you have adopted, I propose to build your Court House in the best workmanlike manner, for the sum of ten thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars, and I further propose to continue a sixteen-inch wall from the top of second floor to the top of the ceiling joist, for five hundred and fifty dollars extra. Also, in regard to the mortar on the roof, which if put on will be one hundred dollars extra. All of which is respectfully submitted. V. P. Baker."

Mr. J. S. Johnston was appointed by the Board to superintend the building, but soon resigned, and William Dennison was appointed in his place. The work was vigorously pushed to completion, but with almost an entire change of plans before its finish. W. Dennison seemed to make alterations innumerable, adding considerably to the cost of the structure. October 21, 1860, the building was completed, and handed over to the authorities with an elaborate report from the superintendent of construction, and a notice of extra expenditures of ten thousand twenty-seven dollars and fifty-eight cents over and above the contract price.

This substantial and comfortable, but not elaborately ornamental Court House cost the snug sum of twenty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents.

#### ERECTION OF COUNTY JAIL.

In 1873 the old jail was found to be too small and inconvenient, so a new one was built, under a contract with the California Bridge Company, of Oakland. The substantially built blocks in town have been gradually added to the city, as the property owners were enabled to build with the better material, brick.

#### FIRST BRICK BUILDING IN RED BLUFF.

The first brick building erected in Red Bluff was the Empire Stables, kept by Major John Brady. This building was

erected by Bull, Baker & Co., in 1853, and was used by them as a mercantile house for several years, Major Brady only moving into it in 1864, after the firm had retired from business.

#### FIRST SUBSTANTIAL BUILDINGS ERECTED.

The block on the east side of Main street, between Oak and Pine, was built of brick by the respective owners, as follows: H. Kraft built the hardware store now occupied by Voluntine & Manasse, in 1856; John D. Gage, now of Colusa Flour Mill, built A. & B. Shroder's saloon building, in 1857; J. Norton built the stores of C. Otto and George O. Leonard (now owned by G. O. Leonard), in 1857; W. Dennison built the store now owned and occupied by J. E. Church, in 1857; R. S. Bettis built the adjoining building in 1857 or 1858; George Brownstein and brother built the corner store now occupied by Cornell & Alvord, in 1858 or 1859. The Odd Fellows' building was partially built by A. B. C. Nusbaum, in 1858 or 1859, the upper story being built after it became the property of the Order; S. D. Schoenfeld's store was built by him in 1859, and the rest of the brick buildings in this block, were built in 1859 and 1860; the Post-office building and adjoining stores were built in 1858 and 1859, by St. Clair Jackson; Reiser's brick was built in 1860, by Ellis Reiser; the Tremont Hotel block was built by different parties; W. Dennison built the northern corner building, now occupied by J. S. Hunter, in 1858; Clark & Mayhew's store, owned by W. D. Crumley, was built in 1855, by a Mr. Craig; the Tremont Hotel was built in 1860, by N. Williams, commonly called "10 per cent Williams;" it was kept by W. P. Mayhew, an old pioneer stage driver and agent for the old California and Oregon Stage Company for ten years. "Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly known by the traveling public, was a general favorite, and still holds a favorable place in the affections of the citizens of Red Bluff. The brick store occupied by C. Volker, was built by him in 1862, and the store which Mr. Ward holds forth in, as well as the bakery and saloon run by Henry Wentz, was built in 1860 by Mr. Corrigan, the pioneer blacksmith. The Red Bluff Hotel was first built in the early part of 1862, by J. G. Doll, and before its completion it was burned down; but it had a heavy insurance, some \$22,000 on it, and J. G. Doll sold the ruins and lots to a joint stock company, among whom was R. H. Bierce, K. Powell and a Mr. Byers; the former gentlemen were carpenters, and the latter was a brick-layer; the company rebuilt the edifice in the fall of 1862. It has been through several hands since then, and it is now owned by Mr. Logan, of Willows, California. The block between Oak and Pine, on Main street, west side, was of wood in 1874, except the building owned and occupied by W. H. Bahney, as a drug store; that was a small brick edifice, built by Dr. Earl for J. R. Bradway, in 1856. In 1870, '71 and '72, very dull times were experienced in Red Bluff, owing to the passing through of the railroad to Redding.

## OTHER FINE STRUCTURES ERECTED.

In 1873 and 1874 was the turning point in the history of the town, as some handsome dwellings and substantial buildings were built in those years. The first solid improvement took place on Main street, in the very heart of the business portion of the city, by L. H. D. Lange and C. W. Fickert, who built the handsome brick buildings known as the Bank Block. Their example was followed by W. H. Bahney, the druggist, by bringing out the front of his store level with their fine buildings. Mr. Corrigan followed suit by bringing out the old Lema House on the line, as well as putting a new front to the building, giving it quite a handsome appearance. In 1876, Crandall's mammoth Centennial Hall was built by C. G. Crandall, who came to Red Bluff in 1860, and worked as a journeyman saddler in the shop of A. B. Galland.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN 1880.

The Centennial Hall, or rather Crandall Hall, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night, August 1, 1880, a loss that will long be deplored by citizens. The fire broke out in a nest of rookeries, which were unfortunately sandwiched in between the handsome frame livery stables known as the Fashion Stables, built in 1879 by its proud owner, J. B. Roberts, a view of which is preserved in this volume, and the magnificent two-story and a basement building built of brick, but not fire-proof, owned by C. G. Crandall, one of the most whole-souled and public-spirited citizens of this town, a citizen who has done a great deal towards building up and forwarding the interests of the town. C. G. Crandall has built more houses, and lost more money by doing so, than any five citizens of Red Bluff.

The fire fiend broke loose just as every one was taking their first sleep, and got a good start before the alarm was given. The firemen did excellent work, stopping the flames in the midst of a pile of timber-like buildings, in a miraculous manner. The heat was so intense from the dry old shanties, that the Tremont Hotel, *Peoples' Cause* building, with the awnings, signs, sidewalk and walls of Clark & Mayhew's store, were badly scorched and singed across Main street, a distance of nearly a hundred feet. Fortunately there was not a breath of wind stirring, or the whole business portion of the city would now be in ruins.

## CONE &amp; KIMBALL'S STORE.

The fine brick store of Cone & Kimball, where the fire was finally checked, was a curiosity on being opened. The goods were a charred, ruined and blackened mass. The insurance agents who have seen many strange freaks of the fiery element, never saw anything quite equal to the cooked goods of Cone & Kimball after the fire of August 1, 1880.

## RED BLUFF SCHOOL-HOUSE.

The splendid edifice now used as the school-house, was built in 1872, at a cost of \$13,668. It is a very convenient and pleasant, as well as a roomy building; substantial and firm, giving from its windows a magnificent study of landscape scenery unequalled for poetic fancy and panoramic effect. The Trustees of the school at the time of its completion were W. P. Mayhew, E. Reiser and S. S. Thomas.

## RED BLUFF ACADEMY.

In 1878, the Red Bluff Academy was built. It is a comfortable, convenient and, withal, a handsome building, and is presided over by Prof. E. S. Gans, a scholar, and a gentleman who seems particularly adapted by nature for the delicate and arduous duty of teaching. He is affable and magnetic, still commanding and dignified, is a general favorite among his numerous pupils, and as a successful teacher, is justly popular among the citizens. The academy is gaining a wide reputation and will, ere long, vie with older institutions for supremacy. Professor Gale is an able assistant to Professor Gans, and their mode of conducting their school is practical and judicious.

## MANUFACTURING IN RED BLUFF.

The industries of Red Bluff are numerous and diversified. New enterprises creep in as the necessity for their establishment arises. The Red Bluff Brewery was established in 1859, by the present proprietor, W. F. Bofinger, an early pioneer to this State, who was also the first baker who baked a batch of bread in Red Bluff, having opened a bakery here in 1853, his oven being on the site where C. A. Sleettle's fine dwelling now stands. The lager beer manufactured at this establishment has of late been of excellent quality, and Alderman Bofinger is evidently doing a lucrative business.

## GLOVE MANUFACTORY OF G. L. KINGSLEY.

The glove manufactory of George L. Kingsley is one of the most flourishing and beneficial enterprises in Red Bluff, and is an old-established business. It turns out in the busy seasons from four to five hundred pairs of gloves per week. The payroll daily is from \$20 to \$30.

Adjoining the glove factory is the gun factory of L. C. Kersey, which is noted for its rifles. Mr. Kersey is one of the best gunmakers on the coast, and his reputation is widespread.

The Red Bluff flouring mill, another prominent local industry, is fully described under head of "Flouring Mills," and also illustrated.

G. O. Leonard has a steam-power tannery for tanning deer

hides and dressing them for glove making. Mr. Leonard is also an expert gunsmith and enjoys a fair share of public patronage.

The gas works was established in 1874, under the name of the "Red Bluff Gas Works" and was but a small Union gas machine. It was destroyed by fire not long after its starting. Since, extensive and improved works have been erected and we now have first-class gas works.

In 1876 the Blue Ridge Flume and Lumber Company disposed of all their timbered lands, flumes, mills and their interests in everything pertaining to the lumber business, to the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company. An extended description and large view is given elsewhere in this work.

G. W. Madison started a soda-water works as early as 1858, having the advantage of a splendid spring of water. His facilities for the industry were admirable, and his sales of areated waters averaged 100 dozen bottles a day in the flush days of teaming.

The wagon-making business was established at an early day and the enterprise is well represented at the present time. T. B. Webb, Sim Eastman, Sam Lewis and Dan Epperson are among the pioneer members of the craft and are still actively engaged at the industry.

The first carriage manufactory was established by Dawson Bros., in 1876. They have turned out, since their commencing business, a number of handsome, light-running vehicles, as well as numerous heavy freight and farm wagons. Bidwell Bros. & Co. started a like industry in a conspicuous location on Main street, in 1877.

#### CENTENNIAL FREE BRIDGE.

The pride of Red Bluff and Tehama county is the Centennial Free Bridge, which spans the Sacramento river at this point. It is a most convenient and necessary structure, owned by the county. It is the longest bridge crossing this river in the State. It was built in 1876, and the following are its dimensions: length over all eight hundred feet, which is divided into five spans and one approach. The width of its roadway is sixteen feet; height of trusses twenty feet. It is built on the Howe truss principle. The piers, five in number, are constructed on twenty-four piles, twelve by twelve feet, well shod with iron, driven with a two thousand six hundred and eighty-pound pile-hammer to a solid foundation. These are capped by twelve by twelve timbers, with upright posts of twelve by twelve timbers, all properly drift-bolted and braced, planked solid on the outside, and filled six feet high with stone on the inside. The upper work is in strict keeping as to solidity of construction. A tramway is laid down in the center of the roadway for the accommodation of the Sierra Lumber Company, who transport their shipments of lumber from their yard to the railroad track. The cost of the Centennial Free Bridge

was about thirty-five thousand dollars. The structure was built by the California Bridge Company, of Oakland.

#### WATER WORKS.

The first public water works were built by James Stuart, but finally became the property of J. S. Johnston, who furnished the money for the erection of the works. They were completed in 1862. Smart, the originator of the works, was an industrious mechanic, and the undertaking was a brave act of his. The logs which were used as pipes for conveying the water through the streets were cut on Motion creek, some fifteen miles above Shasta, and entailed a big expense, as well as an immense amount of labor, not unmixed with danger. The logs were cut and bored in the woods, taken down the creek, and brought down in rafts through Iron Cañon. They were laid down the center of Main street, and supply pipes of lead were run from them to the consumers.

The old water-works were situated on the river bank at the foot of Pine street on the east side of High street. The tanks were elevated on piles, and were serviceable for the demands of the times, but would now be totally inadequate. The engine-house was first built up on the bank near the tanks, but was obliged to be removed to a lower level, and was placed near high water mark. F. J. Burge purchased the works from J. S. Johnston in 1863, and gradually improved them. J. C. Clements, who is now our efficient postmaster, was the engineer of the water-works for two years. Mr. W. Boatman, the present efficient engineer of the very much improved works, was employed in the same capacity for several years on the original works. In 1873 C. T. Alvord purchased the works from F. J. Burge, and added greatly to their capacity and usefulness. He sold them to Riggs & Alvord in 1875; they sold in 1876 to the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company, who made very extensive improvements, changed the location of works, built new tanks, and then sold to the Antelope Water Company, who took the water from Antelope creek, at a great expense, re-laid pipe through the principal streets of the town, and went to a large outlay to perfect the works. After having everything in working order for some time, the concern again changed hands, and is now owned by Decker & Jewett, bankers of Marysville.

C. Cadwalader, civil engineer and a bank president, as well as a high official of the Central Pacific Railroad, has charge of the management of the works, and now our city has an efficient and satisfactory water supply, equal to any town of its size in the State. The Holly system of pumping is used, and the water is taken from the Sacramento.

#### FIRST POSTMASTER.

Dr. J. R. Bradway was the first postmaster, and probably received the appointment in 1853. He held the office until 1869, when W. H. Bahney was appointed. Our post-office is

an honor to the city, and a pride to its citizens. Mr. Clements, the present postmaster, is very popular, and will no doubt retain the post for many a year.

#### DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

There are two daily papers, and both are energetically conducted. The Democratic organ is edited by A. Townsend, a pioneer citizen of the State, and the sole owner of his widely circulated daily and weekly *Sentinel*.

The Republican organ is owned by J. W. Brown & Co., and edited by L. D. Clark, a vigorous writer. He is pungent in his political writings, and has also written one or two articles on fiction with ability. The *People's Cause* is a well conducted journal, fully described elsewhere.

#### POPULATION OF RED BLUFF.

By the census of 1880, Red Bluff has less than two thousand two hundred inhabitants, which is thought to be a falling off from 1875, '76, and '77. Those years two thousand five hundred was thought to be its inhabitants. Red Bluff is rapidly developing into a metropolis, and her future is assured as a permanent and progressive city.

"FELIX."

## THE BANK OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

A necessary and indispensable institution in every prosperous and progressive community is a sound and reliable banking establishment. It is a material aid in developing and maintaining legitimate business and industries, which are benefited, directly or indirectly, by having an institution of that character in their midst.

Nearly all the counties of our State are provided with excellent banks, but of the interior banks, few, if any, have been more successful, or bear a better reputation for soundness and adherence to banking principles than the Bank of Tehama County. A sufficient evidence of this fact is noticed by the creditable manner in which it has always passed the examinations of its condition and affairs by the State Bank Commissioners.

The bank is located in the town of Red Bluff, and was incorporated on the 5th of September, 1874, having been organized by its President, Charles Cadwalader. Commencing with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, its business increased so rapidly that it was found necessary to almost immediately double the stock, making it two hundred thousand dollars, at which figure it now stands, with a surplus of about thirty-three thousand dollars. It has paid to its stockholders eleven dividends, having declared them regularly twice a year, all being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum. Its officers are Charles Cadwalader, President; J. S. Cone, Vice-

President; W. B. Cahoon, Cashier. The Directors, Samuel S. Montague, H. Kraft, Charles Cadwalader, J. S. Cone and W. B. Parker, are all men well known, and possess excellent business reputations.

The Bank furnishes all the facilities afforded by a well-regulated institution; its officers, while watchful of the bank's safety and welfare, are accommodating and liberal to patrons. It enjoys, as it deserves, the confidence of the community with whom it is identified.

## CHURCHES OF RED BLUFF.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized November 11, 1860, at Red Bluff, by Rev. W. W. Brier. Rev. J. McLaughlin was the first pastor, commencing his labors even before the organization of the church. He was compelled by failing health to resign his charge March 13, 1863, and in a few years he died. Rev. I. N. Hurd immediately succeeded Mr. McLaughlin as pastor; but the town in a year or two began to wane, and finally became so depleted of population, and the church was so reduced in membership by removals, that a pastor could not be supported, consequently the church remained without a pastor for about six years.

In July, 1871, the town having greatly revived, the present pastor, Rev. H. A. Mayhew, commenced his labors with the church. The membership at the present time is about fifty. The ruling elders of the church, from its organization are:—Watson Chalmers, elected November, 1860; Stillman Fuller and John Hutchinson, elected September, 1862; M. J. Frank, who now holds the office, elected June, 1878.

The present house of worship was erected in the summer of 1862, and was dedicated September 7th of the same year. Since 1871 important repairs and additions have been made to the house, and a bell hung in the cupola, which weighs with the mountings eleven hundred and fifty pounds. The original members of the church were:—Watson Chalmers, George J. Exley, Elizabeth Chalmers, Eliza Cockburn, Margaret G. Orr, Elizabeth Wilson, Lucie H. Myrick, Stillman Fuller, Nancy Fuller, Kate E. Fuller, Mary Orr, Milton H. Myrick.

#### RED BLUFF BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first meeting was held on the 21st of July, 1860. Reverends Shuck, Hackley and Spencer, with the Baptist friends, met in the public school-house at 8 P. M. The meeting was called to order by Rev. D. C. Hackley, and after singing and prayer, Rev. J. Lewis Shuck read the New Hampshire Articles of Faith with the Church Covenant, accompanying the same by remarks and explanations. The following were the original members:—Elizabeth N. Fisher, Elvina J. Bradway, Hugh Glen, Sanford C. Baker, Jesse Burlington, John H. Brook.

Hugh Glen, Deacon; Sanford C. Baker, Clerk. July 22d, Rev. J. Lewis Shuck preached both morning and evening.

Rev. W. S. Kidder was called to be pastor on the 15th of September, 1860, and accepted the called on the 25th, and on the 7th of October preached his first sermon as pastor. On June 1, 1861, he resigned. As his home was at French Gulch, 60 miles distant, he was unable to discharge the duties. February 1, 1862, R. K. Jordan was elected temporary pastor. October 3d, the church reported that it had had no pastor during the past year. Members reported in 1863 to Sacramento Baptist Association, 24; active members, 10. From January, 1867, to January, 1871, no record. January 22, 1871, Rev. C. W. Reese, Missionary of Sacramento River Baptist Association, preached in the Presbyterian church, and several were added by letter. June 5, 1871, a movement was made to get a place for worship. Voted May 4, 1872, to build a meeting-house. January 1, 1873, Rev. J. B. Peat chosen pastor; remained pastor until November 15, 1876; was removed by death. Church dedicated April 5, 1874, by Rev. William Hildreth. Cost of church and lots, \$4,000. Rev. J. B. Saxton was elected pastor December 1, 1877, and remained until June 1, 1879.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, RED BLUFF.

In the year 1854 Rev. E. Arnold, Presiding Elder of the Northern California District, passed through Red Bluff, going north, and preached one discourse. Immediately after, Rev. H. B. Sheldon, of the Methodist Episcopal church, delivered a number of sermons in Red Bluff. Soon after this, Rev. E. Arnold, Presiding Elder of the Northern California District, directed Mr. Sheldon to devote a portion of his time to Red Bluff; he complied, and in the spring of 1855, received into church organization three members.

In May, 1855, the first Quarterly Meeting was held, Rev. E. Arnold, Presiding Elder, being present. A small house was secured in which to hold services; about fifty persons were in attendance. The class formed consisted of Matthew Thompson, Albert Wayland, William Blundell, Joseph Padew, Rachael Padew, Mary Helpenstene. In December, 1855, another Quarterly Meeting was held in Red Bluff. In 1856, Rev. S. D. Simons succeeded Rev. E. Arnold, and Rev. H. Vangundy became pastor of the church in Red Bluff. At the annual conference of 1856 Rev. H. Vangundy was returned to this charge. In 1858 Rev. L. S. Eby became pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Kilpatrick in 1859. In 1862, Rev. C. Miller was appointed pastor, and Rev. W. Morrow was Presiding Elder. Rev. C. Miller was succeeded to the pastorate by Rev. N. Reasoner. Figuring prominently in the church at this time, we find the names of W. H. Bahney and I. Linthicum. In the year 1867, Rev. G. W. Henning became pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. V. Rightmeyer, who remained until the fall of 1869, at which time Rev. T. Chivers became pastor, who remained in charge until the fall of 1872. In 1876, Rev. E. A.

Wible was appointed to take charge, and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Fisher, in September, 1877, who remained in charge until the fall of 1879. During the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Fisher, the First Methodist church of Red Bluff was erected. In September, 1879, Rev. M. Woodward succeeded Rev. J. S. Fisher. During the fall of 1879 and year 1880, until the conclusion of the Conference year, prosperity characterized this church.

M. W.

The Roman Catholic denomination have a large following here. They have a neat church on High street, presided over by Rev. Father Hunt.

The colored citizens, who are numerous and stand high in the estimation of their fellow-citizens, have a chapel, which has a large membership.

## TUSCAN SPRINGS.

These celebrated springs are located eight miles from Red Bluff in the Sierra mountains. They are reached by a fine drive in an easterly direction. A commodious hotel affords accommodation for those in search of health or pleasure. Roads and rambles are constructed in various directions through the mountains, so that guests have endless amusement in climbing the hills, and through the valleys and defiles. The springs are shut out by mountains from fog and cold, and is, in every respect, a desirable climate. In addition to the even mildness of the climate, the great consideration is the medical qualities of the waters that strengthen for active life the hand, the heart and the mind. Good hunting and fishing are abundant in the mountains adjoining that locality.

The medicinal qualities of the waters were first discovered by Dr. Veach, a learned and scientific man, in 1854. After occupying the place for two years, he sold his interest to Mr. Meadows. The Springs have changed hands three times, J. C. Bradley being the last purchaser. He died in 1875, and his widow and son still conducts the business and attends to the comfort of guests.

After a careful analysis of the waters by competent chemists and able physicians of San Francisco they are pronounced among the best in the United States. This has been verified by thousands who have been benefited by use of the waters. These springs are unsurpassed on this coast for the cure of rheumatism, dropsy, saltrheum, tetter, or any skin disease; neuralgia, liver complaint, paralysis, dyspepsia, mercury in the system, kidney complaint, catarrh, etc.

As a blood purifier they cannot be surpassed on this coast, as they remove all old ulcers and sores. These waters are almost a specific for fever and ague, St. Vitus' dance, poison oak and female complaints.

Mrs. J. C. Bradley, the proprietress, was born in Ohio. Her husband, Major J. C. Bradley, was a veteran of the Mexican War. He and two of his sons settled in Tehama county in the spring of 1861. He came to California in 1849.

## PIONEER PRESS OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

BY L. D. CLARK.

First Newspaper Established, Biographies of Editors and Publishers, Progress of Journalism, History of Papers now Published, etc.

Perhaps the most potent agency for the promotion of the growth and prosperity of a new country, is the pioneer press. Moving with the advance guard, the pioneer journalist takes his position on the outposts of civilization, and, standing like a sentry on the watch-tower, he signals the conquest to the grand army of Progress at the comfortable quarters he has left behind to become a volunteer in the pioneer division. He generally has unbounded faith in the country, and it is to him a pleasure to look forward to ultimate victory for those who open the pathway to the treasures of the rich new land.

In 1857, when Red Bluff was a hamlet composed almost entirely of wooden buildings, S. D. Clark and T. J. Blanton purchased and brought to this town, the material to be used in the publication of a weekly newspaper. The outfit consisted of a second-hand press, the bed of which is now used in the job room of the *Peoples' Cause*, several fonts of job and news type, and other material absolutely required to produce a good pioneer newspaper. The first number of the Red Bluff *Beacon* was issued in June, 1857, with Clark & Blanton as publishers and proprietors. A. Townsend, now of the *Sentinel*, was present at the christening. The paper continued under their joint management until August of that year, when S. D. Clark sold his interest to T. J. Butler, and engaged in other pursuits. In October of the same year, Mr. Blanton sold his interest to J. S. Butler, brother of T. J. Butler, and the firm of T. J. & J. S. Butler continued the publication until the following year, when they sold the *Beacon* to C. E. Fisher.

In September, 1858, the Tehama *Gazette* was established in the town of Tehama, twelve miles south of Red Bluff, by S. De Witt Hubbell. This paper was short-lived, though Hubbell was a man of no mean ability, and has since written some very creditable poems. The *Beacon* was exceptionally prosperous, and shone brightly under Mr. Fisher's management, until August, 1860, when it encountered opposition, the semi-weekly *Independent* making its appearance under the proprietorship of Watson Chalmers and A. W. Bishop, the latter as editor. The *Beacon* was published as a semi-weekly from that time until it suspended publication.

The *Independent* advocated the election of the lamented Abraham Lincoln, for President, while the *Beacon* was strongly in favor of Stephen A. Douglas for chief magistrate. The

*Independent* was published as a semi-weekly during the war, and with commendable enterprise, that paper gave its readers the Pony Express reports of each battle, as well as the most complete accounts of all that transpired in Washington relative to the conduct of the war against rebellion. In February, 1864, the *Beacon* suspended publication on account of the withdrawal of county patronage. The county printing was advertised to be awarded to the lowest bidder, and as the proposal of C. E. Fisher, of the *Beacon*, was \$1,900, and that of Chalmers & Bishop, of the *Independent*, \$1,800, the latter were awarded the contract. The county had paid from \$2,000 to \$2,800 for its printing up to that time. In January, 1875, A. W. Bishop wrote his valedictory, and retired from the paper, Watson Chalmers continuing the business alone. The suspension of the *Beacon* left the field open to the *Independent* without opposition. But this state of affairs was not long to continue, for in June, 1865, dissensions sprung up in the ranks of the Republican party, and the *Independent* arrayed itself on the side of the independent faction of the party, then known as the "bolters." The result of the *Independent's* opposition to the regular Union Republican party of that period, was the establishment of a rival newspaper, the Tehama *Observer*, by Sanford C. Baker, at one time an employé of the publisher of the *Independent*. The *Observer* was published with indifferent success, from about the first of October, 1865, until December, 1866, when it succumbed to the fate which ever awaits the journal that attempts to live on the promises of politicians—it literally starved to death. A half-interest in the material was purchased by George A. Poor, now of Red Bluff, and early in the following year, the Vallejo *Recorder* was issued in Vallejo, by George A. Poor & Co., Baker being a member of the firm, and the material of the defunct *Observer* being used in the publication.

The *Independent* was published by Watson Chalmers as a semi-weekly until September (after the election), 1865, when, owing to the defeat of the Independent or Peoples' party, and the lack of business patronage, the *Independent* was issued but once a week. In July, 1866, the *Independent* was sold by Mr. Chalmers to Walter M. Rockwell, of San Francisco, and Thomas B. Merry, a brilliant writer, became publisher and editor. Mr. Merry continued the publication of the *Independent* without opposition.

## RED BLUFF "SENTINEL" ESTABLISHED.

March 9, 1867, the Red Bluff *Sentinel* appeared upon the scene of life, to watch the interests of the Democracy, which party had lost its prestige at that period. The *Sentinel* was about the size of the *Independent*, and was issued weekly by Townsend & Lewis, E. J. Lewis, present Superior Judge of this county, being editor, and A. Townsend, who is still proprietor and publisher of the *Sentinel*, being business manager. Colonel Lewis sold his interest in the paper to Townsend soon after the paper was started, owing to lack of time to attend to

his legal business and the editorial duties of the paper. All the available literary talent of the Democracy was called into requisition, Judge C. P. Braynard and Dr. Jeffress, of Tehama county, and many others contributing to its columns. The *Sentinel* was, and still continues to be, intensely Democratic.

The *Independent*, heretofore mentioned, now had a fierce opposition, but it was under the absolute control of its editor, who did his own editorial work, and stamped his individuality upon his paper; hence, despite the opposition, the *Independent* maintained its popularity and retained the patronage it had secured. But near the close of 1867, Mr. Merry, who was bitterly disappointed at the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor, together with a general rout of the Republican legions, retired from the publication of the *Independent*, leasing the material to Chas. D. Woodman, who had been up to that time foreman of the office.

In January, 1868, the writer, then having barely attained his majority, was solicited by Mr. Woodman to write up the editorial columns of the *Independent*. The proffered position was accepted, and whilst investigating into the mysteries of the art preservative, writing "heavy editorials" and localizing, the writer (then the youngest editor in the State) found plenty to do until the April following, when the firm of Woodman & Clark purchased and paid for the material of the *Independent*, and by doing nearly all their own work made the paper pay handsomely, notwithstanding the continued opposition.

Woodman & Clark continued publishing the paper through the Presidential campaign of 1868, and it was with no small degree of pride that the young editor and his associate acknowledged the salute fired in honor of the *Independent* by the Grant men when victory perched above the Republican standard, and General U. S. Grant was declared elected President of the United States. Among those who "ran with the gun" on that occasion the writer recalls the names of Samuel Crossen, now of Colusa county, George Colamer, James Bergoon, and George A. and Henry Weitemeyer, of this county.

The new gun, the Black Republican, purchased for the occasion, was drawn from place to place, and prominent Republicans throughout the village saluted. But not "all the pomp and circumstance of war" could induce the writer to remain longer in the business of publishing a newspaper, and in less than a month after the close of that campaign (November 1868) George A. Weitemeyer purchased a half-interest, and succeeded to the editorship, the former editor engaging as teacher in the public schools of this county during the winter months. The new firm was known as Chas. D. Woodman & Co., and under their management the paper continued to prosper, notwithstanding the strong opposition of the *Sentinel*, so that near the close of 1869, when Mr. Weitemeyer sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Woodman, the paper was on a firm paying basis.

#### ANOTHER NEWSPAPER STARTED IN TEHAMA VILLAGE.

Mr. Woodman published the paper in Red Bluff until March, 1872, when he removed the material to Tehama, and there published it under the title of *Tehama Independent*. It was published in Tehama, leaving the *Sentinel* an open field in Red Bluff, until the close of September, 1874, when the *Cause Publishing Company*—C. B. Ashurst and the writer comprising the company—purchased the material of the *Independent* from C. D. Woodman, and re-established the paper in Red Bluff under the name of *The People's Cause and Tehama County Independent*. Tehama was not long without a paper, for in August, 1875, the *Tocsin* was sounded at that place, and its publication has been continued ever since, with the exception of a suspension of a few weeks' duration in 1877. But as this journal cannot be properly classed among the pioneer press of the county, perhaps it were as well to leave the recital of its history to others whose business it is to furnish it as a separate chapter.

#### PIONEER EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Of the pioneer journalists of this county now (1880) living, but few remain with us, most of them having gone to try their fortunes in other fields. S. D. Clark, one of the founders of the Red Bluff *Beacon*, is engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city, and is the owner of considerable property here.

T. J. Butler, who purchased Mr. Clark's interest in the *Beacon*, is now in Arizona, having been appointed treasurer of that territory soon after President Hayes' inauguration.

J. S. Butler, who purchased T. J. Blanton's interest in the *Beacon*, is now a resident of Oakland.

A. W. Bishop who, with Watson Chalmers, founded the Red Bluff *Independent*, is at present residing in Oakland, while Mr. Chalmers is a resident of Chico, Butte county.

Thomas B. Merry, who succeeded Mr. Chalmers as editor of the *Independent*, is publishing a paper at The Dalles, Oregon.

A. Townsend, who with E. J. Lewis founded the *Sentinel*, is still publisher of that paper, while his former associate is Judge of the Superior Court of this county.

C. D. Woodman, who with the writer purchased the *Independent*, is now in Oroville, acting as foreman of the Butte county *Register*, and the writer—well—he has retired to a small farm about a mile from Red Bluff.

S. De Witt Hubbell, who established the *Tehama Gazette*, has since made himself known as a poet of considerable ability.

Sanford C. Baker, who founded the *Tehama Observer*, was, when the writer last heard from him, in Vallejo, Solano county.

But some of those whose genius controlled the columns of the pioneer press have gone to join the great majority on the farther shore.



T. J. Blanton, who was one of the founders of the *Beacon*, started for his home in the East in 1857, and was lost on the ill-fated steamer, Central America.

Charles E. Fisher, who purchased the *Beacon* from the Butler brothers, was shot and fatally wounded in his own parlor at his residence in Sacramento, in 1869, his slayer being a young man whom he had forbidden to enter his house.

John R. Ridge, who had editorial charge of the *Beacon* for several months during Mr. Fisher's proprietorship, died a few years ago in Nevada City, after having won a reputation as a scholar and a poet second to no literary man in the State.

The names and works of men live after them, and as we remember those who by their perseverance and energy have assisted in advancing the interests of the country; as we look back down the long vista of dead years since the first newspaper came into existence; as we picture the struggles in which these pioneers engaged; as we see hamlets growing into towns and towns into cities under the magic touch of the journalistic wand, we feel that we cannot do the earlier pioneers of the press too much honor for the part they took in assisting to make our county one of the proudest possessions in the Golden State.

#### HISTORY OF "THE PEOPLE'S CAUSE."

BY THE EDITOR.

At the time the establishment of *The People's Cause* was contemplated, Charles D. Woodman was publishing the *Tehama Independent* at Tehama, and the *Cause Publishing Company*, comprising C. B. Ashurst and L. D. Clark, made overtures to the proprietor of the *Independent* for the purchase and removal of the property of the office to Red Bluff. On the 10th day of October, 1874, the first number of a weekly independent journal of eight pages—seven columns to the page—made its appearance, it being the largest newspaper then published north of Sacramento. The paper was christened *The People's Cause and Tehama County Independent*, the latter title only appearing in the headings containing the publishers' card. The new paper being the legitimate successor of the *Independent*, the first issue of the new series retained the volume and numbered its issues in the order in which they would have appeared had no change been made in the title.

The publication of the paper was continued under the joint management of Ashurst & Clark, the former as business manager and the latter as editor, until August, 1875, when C. B. Ashurst retired from the firm, having disposed of his interest to his associate in business, L. D. Clark. The paper, though never a political journal, in a partisan sense, was a strong supporter of the Republican candidates on the State and county tickets from the commencement to the close of the campaign of 1875. The business patronage of the paper continued to increase with its popularity and, near the close of 1875, it became apparent

that with the beginning of 1876 it would be necessary to enlarge the sheet. Accordingly the new year was celebrated by the addition of one column to each page, and the first number in January appeared in the enlarged form. The rapidly-increasing subscription list suggested the purchase of a more rapid and effective press than the old Hoe hand-press which in its day had served a good purpose; and so the old hand-press was sold to give place to a Hoe drum cylinder press, with a capacity of twelve hundred sheets per hour. The room in which the paper was then published was not sufficiently large to admit of the new press being placed therein and a room was rented in the rear of the brick building which is now the Address House. The forms were taken on trucks from the publication office in Crandall's Hall to the press-room, and after the edition was printed, returned to the publication office. It now became necessary to erect a new office in order to accommodate the growing business. The foundation for the new building was laid early in August, 1876, and by the close of September the publisher had the satisfaction of seeing *The People's Cause* in his own building, near the corner of Main and Hickory streets. The paper continued under the same management until near the close of March, 1877, when Edward Sweeney and J. H. Pryor, the latter foreman of the office at the time, purchased the newspaper and succeeded to the management, the firm of Sweeney & Pryor continuing its publication as a Republican journal, L. D. Clark, the former publisher, being employed as editor. In September, of the same year, Mr. Sweeney sold his interest in the material to L. D. Clark, and the paper was published by Clark & Pryor until January, 1878, when F. W. Smith purchased a third interest and the firm name was changed to Clark, Pryor & Co., Mr. Smith having charge of the business department of the paper.

#### FIRST DAILY NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHED.

In April, 1878, the experiment of publishing a daily newspaper in Red Bluff was discussed by the three proprietors in the editorial room, and the 18th of March of that year was the day appointed for issuing the first number of *The Daily People's Cause*. Every man connected with the office worked with a will and on the day appointed the new paper went forth to greet its readers, containing the latest telegraphic dispatches up to the hour of going to press, all the local and general news, and the promise of the publishers that should the experiment prove a success the daily newspaper would be a permanent fixture of the town. Besides the publishers, there were present at the christening George A. Poor, C. M. Poor, John McGarrey and V. J. Tolley, employes of the office, and a number of interested visitors. The new daily was a twenty-column paper, and was well filled with advertising. The manner in which the paper was received and sustained by the people gave assurance of its success from the first. The daily and weekly *People's Cause*

continued under the management of Clark, Pryor & Co. until August, 1878, when Mr. Smith retired and Clark & Pryor resumed the management and continued jointly to conduct the enterprise until toward the close of March, 1879, at which time J. H. Pryor purchased the interest of L. D. Clark in the newspaper and assumed the sole control and ownership of the same.

Under the sole management of J. H. Pryor, *The Daily People's Cause* entered upon its third volume and second year and the well-known sagacity and enterprise of the publisher and proprietor insured continued success. B. H. Evans, who had been for some time employed as associate editor, succeeded the outgoing publisher as editor, while the proprietor took charge of the business department. The foremanship was conferred upon George A. Poor, a thorough practical printer, who was ably assisted by C. L. King (now of the *Chico Advertiser*), John McGarrey (who is still on the *People's Cause* force), V. J. Tolley, now of Tuscarora, and H. A. Hicks (now of Bodie,) as compositors. In May, Mr. Evans resigned his position and was succeeded by Dr. W. B. H. Dodson, as editor. In December, 1879, the printing for Tehama county was awarded by the Board of Supervisors to J. H. Pryor, and *The People's Cause* became the county official paper. In March, 1880, Mr. Pryor appointed S. A. Stiles traveling solicitor and correspondent of the paper and the result of his labors was the addition of several hundred names to the subscription list. The office which was built expressly for *The People's Cause*, in 1876, was found in 1880 to be entirely inadequate to the growing business which demanded more material and consequently more room, and in the spring of 1880 the material was removed to its present commodious quarters in Crumley's building, one door north of the Tremont Hotel, up-stairs.

*The People's Cause* continued under the sole management of J. H. Pryor until the first of July, 1880, when he disposed of an interest in the paper to Jerome Banks and J. W. Brown, who, with Mr. Pryor, are now (August, 1880) conducting the business under the firm name of J. W. Brown & Co. At the time the new firm took charge, Dr. Dodson temporarily resigned his position as editor and accepted that of traveling correspondent of the paper, as his sixteen months of editorial service admonished him that rest and recreation were absolutely necessary, L. D. Clark, meantime, succeeding him as editor. The *Weekly People's Cause*, has just entered upon its twenty-first year—dating from the first issue of Red Bluff *Independent*, in August, 1860—and gives promise of abundant success in the future. Through its daily and weekly editions the paper gives all the most important news to its many hundred readers. Each year of its existence has been marked by progress and improvement, and to-day *The People's Cause* ranks among the first journals of the country, assisting, by the earnest labors of its publishers, in advancing the interests not only of Tehama county, but of all northern California—the section where it circulates.

## TEHAMA VILLAGE.

Tehama lies on the Sacramento river, and on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad, fourteen miles below Red Bluff; it is an old town of slow growth, but during the last few years has improved considerably. A church, two public halls, and some places of business and private residences, have gone up lately. Tehama has three hotels, one church, one good school-house with two teachers, four stores, one drug store, two livery stables, and quite a number of other places of business, with a lodge of I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., I. O. G. T.

The early history of Tehama has been fully given in preceding articles, and we will here mention a few business houses.

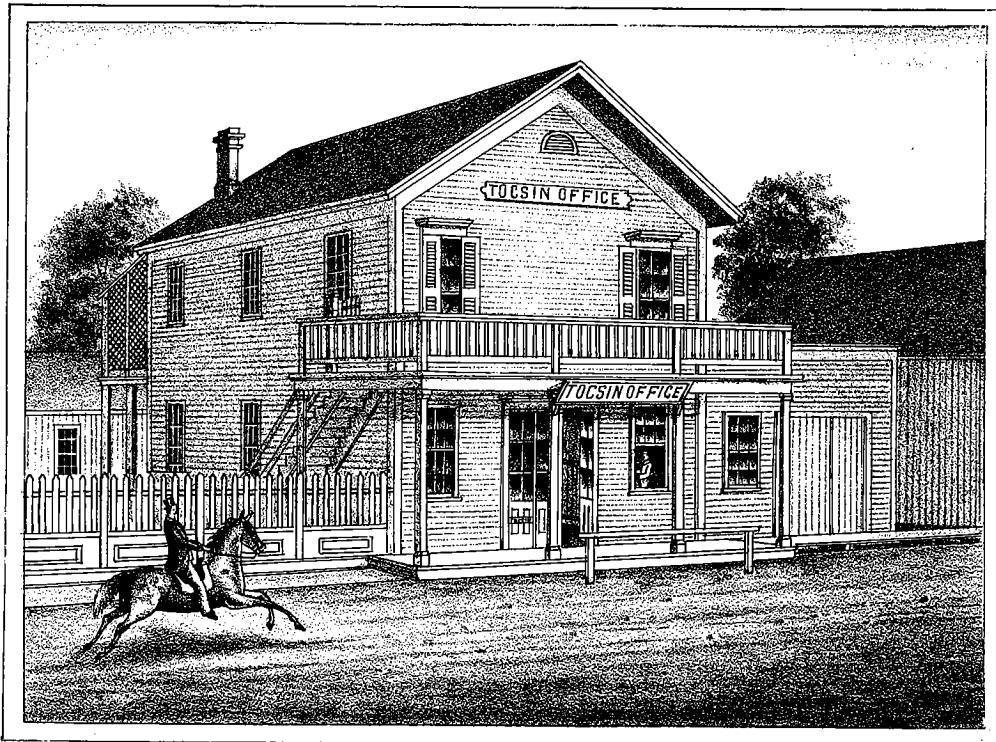
CHARLES HARVEY is an extensive dealer in general merchandise, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, wines and liquors, together with wagons, carriages, agricultural machinery, hardware, iron, steel, glassware, crockery, etc.

CHRIS. HEIDER has added largely to his good hotel, adding one of the best, if not the best, halls in northern California, with store-rooms, family rooms and bedrooms. Mr. Heider enjoys the enviable reputation of making the Heider House a first-class hotel—a real home for the traveler.

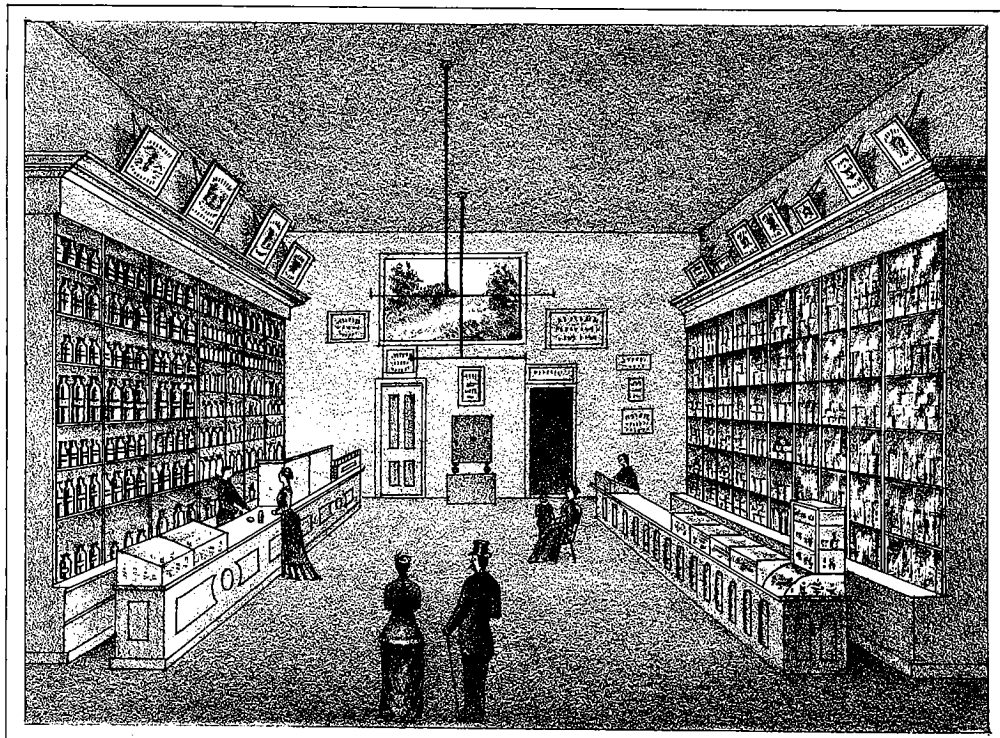
JOHN SIMPSON carries an immense stock of agricultural implements, hardware, stoves, tinware, iron, steel, etc.; has a large tinware manufactory, a feed mill, grinding eighteen to twenty tons per day, and owns the town water-works. In the view of this store will be seen the water-works building situated on the river bank, with steamer on its way to Red Bluff.

The Tehama *Tocsin*, a live weekly journal, is printed here. It is in a flourishing condition, and increasing in patronage and influence. It is more fully mentioned in the article entitled "Pioneer Press." In connection with the newspaper, a job printing office is conducted by the publishers, and considerable job work is executed there during the year.

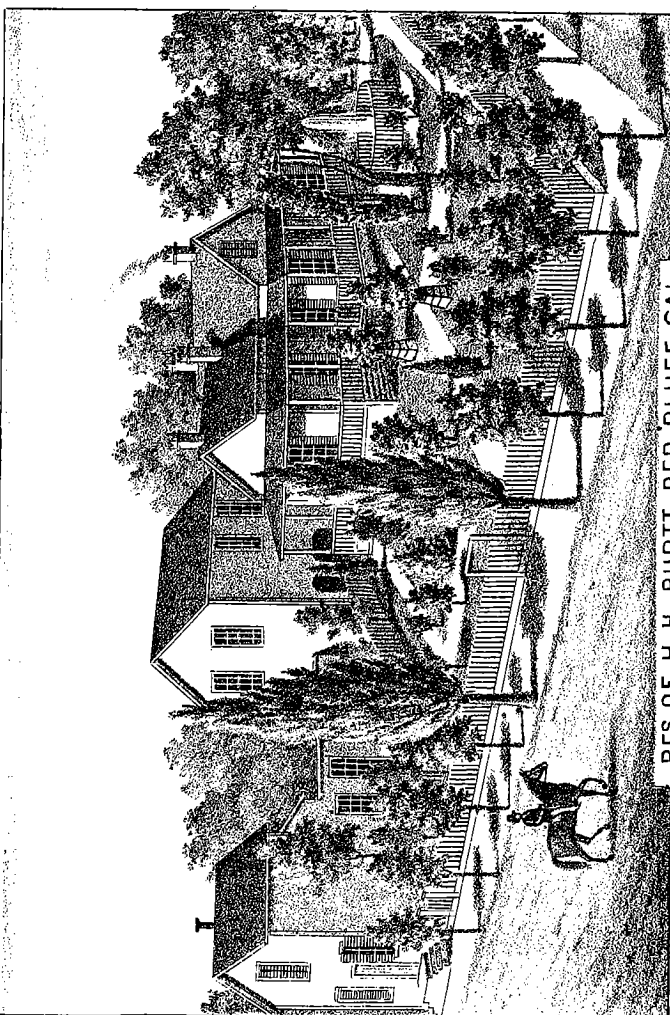
The river at Tehama is crossed by the Oregon and California Railroad on a fine substantial structure, with a draw for the passage of steamboats and other craft. This is the only bridge crossing the river from the head of navigation to Sacramento. Opposite Tehama is called Sesma. Here M. C. Ellis & Son have a very large flouring mill. The Sierra Lumber Company have large yards here for their lumber business. This point on the Sacramento river has usually been considered the head of navigation, but in 1880 obstructions were removed from the channel above, and steamers can now reach Red Bluff. The upper Sacramento is a beautiful stream, as yet uninjured by the hydraulic miner, the pride of every resident of the valley. So far as the transportation question is concerned, it is our Legislature, our Railroad Commission, our everything. As no body or company can monopolize it, it regulates with unerring precision the whole question of freights—not only upon the river, but upon the two lines of railroad running up either side of the Sacramento valley.



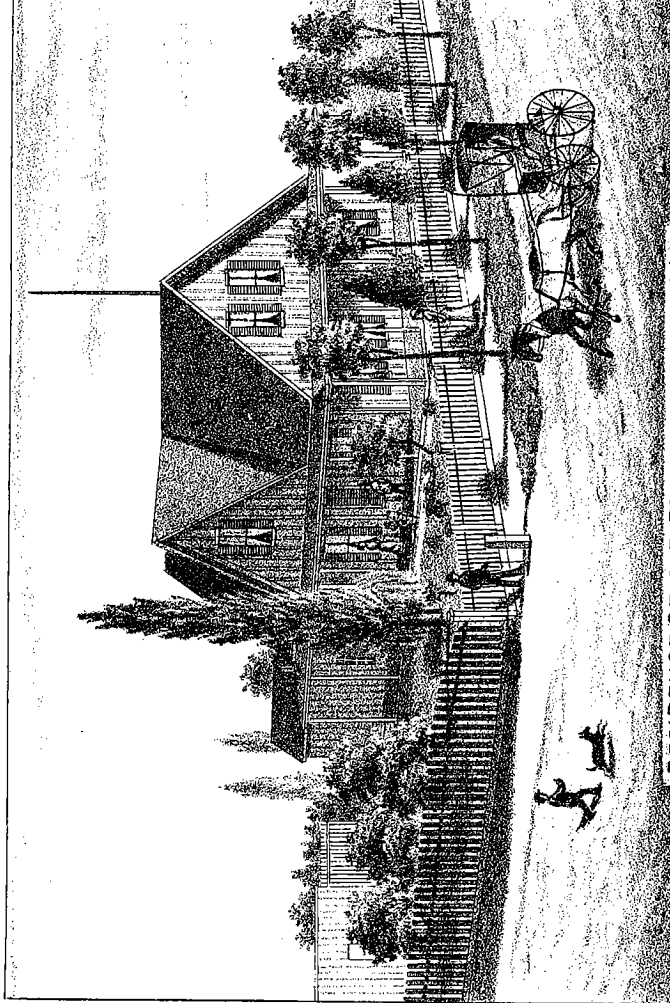
OFFICE OF **TEHAMA TOCSIN**, TEHAMA, CAL.



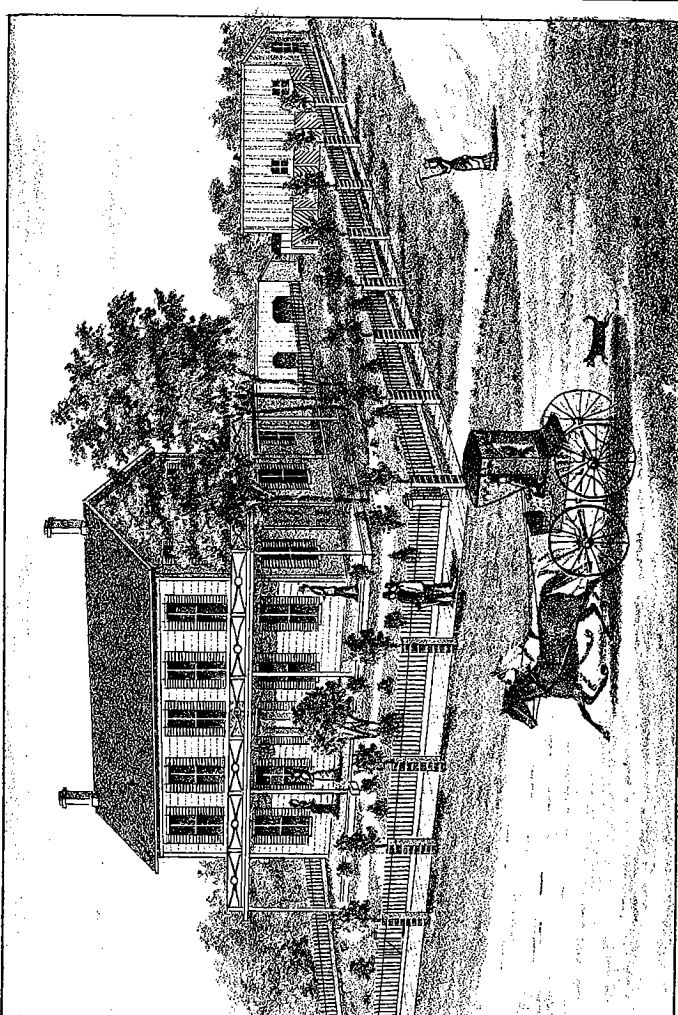
**R. ROSEVEARE'S PHARMACY,**  
RED BLUFF, TEHAMA CO., CAL.



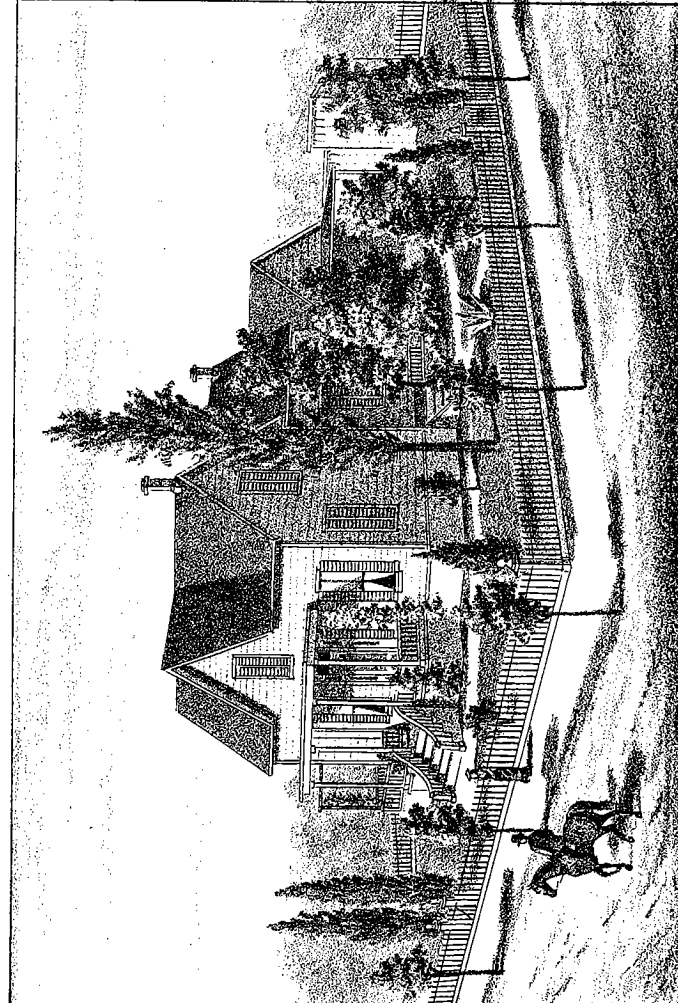
RES. OF H. H. BURTT, RED BLUFF, CAL.



RESIDENCE OF S. F. FRANK, RED BLUFF, CAL.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. A. J. ADAMS, RED BLUFF, CAL.



RES. OF C. A. GARTER, RED BLUFF, CAL.

## PERSONAL NOTICES

—of—

## CITIZENS OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

## JEROME BANKS.

Jerome Banks was born June 13, 1841, at Pine Valley, Chemung county, New York. His father, William Henry Banks, a well-to-do farmer, still resides on the farm where the subject of this sketch first saw the light. Having received a common school education, Jerome, at the age of eighteen years, engaged in teaching school and thereby obtained means to attend, for several years, the Alfred Academy at Alfred Center, Allegany county, New York. Leaving school, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in 1863, from which he retired in the following year, and went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Here he was busily engaged in dealing in hay, oats, lumber and building materials until 1866, meantime running a large number of rafts and flat-boats down the Alleghany from Olean, New York, to Oil City, Pennsylvania, a distance of over 200 miles.

In the spring of 1866 he commenced regularly studying law, a subject to which he had devoted his spare moments for two years previously. In September of the same year he entered the Albany Law School, where he remained only four months when he accepted a position with the distinguished law firm of Thurston, Hart & McGuire, at Elmira, Chemung county, New York. On the 15th of May following he was examined before the Supreme Court of New York, at Binghamton, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of his native State. Soon afterward the young attorney opened an office at Millport, Chemung county, where he met with marked success. But having read Horace Greeley's admonition, "Go West, young man, go West," he started, in the spring of 1868, to Missouri. After his arrival in that State he opened a law office at Alexandria, in Clark county. In 1869 he was solicited by his oldest brother to come to this State, which he did, although he had established a lucrative practice in Alexandria, Missouri.

Arriving in this State in the fall of 1869 he engaged in teaching school in San Joaquin county. During the next two years he taught in Solano and Yolo counties, and in 1872 came to Tehama county, where he taught a three months' term of school in Antelope District, three miles east of Red Bluff, and acted as Principal of Red Bluff Public School one term.

In 1873 he was elected District Attorney of Tehama county, and so faithfully did he discharge the duties of his office that he was re-elected in 1875 and again in 1877, thus filling the

office of District Attorney of Tehama county from March 2, 1874, to March 4, 1880.

Mr. Banks has always acted with the Republican party and enjoys the full confidence of his party. He has at present a very lucrative legal practice, and is also now one of the proprietors of the daily and weekly *People's Cause*, attending personally to many of the duties connected therewith.

## NORTON P. CHIPMAN.

Among the more recent acquisitions to the citizens of Tehama county is the one whose name heads this sketch. Of his history and experiences prior to his coming among us, we find the following brief outline in "Barnes' American Government," a work containing biographies of the Senators and members of the Forty-third Congress, and heads of departments of the general government at that time:—

"Norton Parker Chipman was born in Milford Center, Union county, Ohio, March 7, 1834. His father and mother were both born in Vermont, and on his father's side he is connected with one of the historic families of that State. An immediate relative was the author of a work on Contracts and another on Government; members of the family were also in the United States Senate and House of Representatives from that and other States. The family trace their origin to England, and were among the early settlers of New England. When he was fourteen years of age he removed with his father to the West, and first located at Nauvoo, the Mormon city, which had just been evacuated by its founders. From here he removed to Iowa, and after temporary residence in Van Buren, Davis and Henry counties, he made his permanent home in Washington county.

"He early embraced Republican principles, and made his maiden speech in favor of John C. Fremont for the Presidency.

"While attending Washington College, at Washington, Iowa, he became impatient to begin active life, and left college and entered the Law School at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1857, where he graduated in April, 1858. Returning to his home in Washington, Iowa, he commenced the practice of law with Hon. Joseph R. Lewis, now Associate Justice of the United States District Court for Washington Territory.

"When President Lincoln called for volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion, Mr. Chipman was one of the first to enroll his name.

"His example was followed by some of the most prominent and promising young men of that part of the State. A company was at once raised, which formed a part of the Second Iowa Infantry. Mr. Chipman was elected a Lieutenant of the company, and upon the organization of the regiment was



appointed adjutant by the Colonel, Hon. Samuel R. Curtis, then a member of Congress. Soon after Colonel Curtis was appointed Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant Chipman was, by the vote of the officers, elected Major of the regiment.

#### ACTIVE SERVICE DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

"He was with his regiment during its campaigns in Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, where his regiment led the charge on the enemy's works, which resulted in their capture. He was severely wounded while leading his men to the charge, and shared with his comrades the very high compliment paid them at the time by General Halleck as being the 'bravest of the brave.'

"He returned to his regiment after the battle of Shiloh, and participated in the siege of Corinth, where he received the appointment of Colonel and additional aid-de-camp in the regular army on the staff of Major-General Halleck, dating back to the battle of Fort Donelson. He was assigned by the War Department to duty with General Curtis, then at Helena, Arkansas. Upon reporting he was appointed chief-of-staff, and served in that capacity during the period that General Curtis commanded the Department of Arkansas, and the Department of Missouri. The State of Missouri as well as the Territories west and south of his command, was under martial law, thus giving him civil as well as military control. In the discharge of the delicate duties thus devolving upon him, he found a most valuable assistant in his chief-of-staff.

"A roving court of inquiry was sent out into the Mississippi valley from Washington, to inquire into the military management and into the conduct of individual officers. This court gathered up all the gossip and scandal that was volunteered or that could be procured, and without giving officers accused an opportunity of being heard in defense, made a report to the President, which reflected upon the integrity of General Curtis' administration while at Helena, Arkansas. This, together with the intrigues of Missouri politicians, led to General Curtis being relieved from his command. He obtained permission to send Colonel Chipman to Washington to examine the record of this court of inquiry, and to prepare a defense to any charges that might be made in it.

"Colonel Chipman went to Washington in obedience to orders in September, 1863, and obtained permission in President Lincoln's hand-writing, to examine the record of the court of inquiry and to submit any evidence in defense. Finding that this involved the work of several months, he applied for assignment to duty as judge-advocate. He was immediately detailed as judge-advocate of a military commission, and conducted a very important trial of a Maryland merchant for smuggling, and for communicating with the enemy contrary to the laws of war.

"This trial was concluded about the time he closed his defense of General Curtis, and resulted in the conviction of the smuggler, and the confiscation of a large quantity of goods. Meanwhile, he had secured overwhelming proofs of the innocence of General Curtis, and had presented them to the President, who promptly vindicated the injured officer, by assigning him to the new military Department of Kansas, where he remained until the close of the war. Colonel Chipman then applied to the Secretary of War to be relieved from duty as judge-advocate, and to be allowed to return to his old chief. The Secretary, however, had discovered in him the material which he thought more useful at the National head-quarters than in a remote military district, and declined to relieve him. He consented, however, to allow him sixty days' leave to return to the West, and assist General Curtis in the organization of his new department. At the end of his time he returned to Washington where he remained in the service of the War Department until the close of the war.

"His duties in the War Department were varied and important. He had the confidence of the Secretary, and was assigned to the discharge of many important trusts. His most conspicuous service, perhaps, was in conducting the trial of the Andersonville jailer, Wirz.

"This was probably the most notable case tried by military court during the war, if we except the trial of the assassination conspirators. The record of this trial has never been published *in extenso*. There was published by Congress, a summary of the proceedings, making nearly one thousand printed pages. This document gives the argument of the judge-advocate, covering nearly one hundred pages. The records, and particularly the argument, fully attest the zeal and ability of Mr. Chipman.

"Upon the conclusion of this trial in October, 1865, there being no further duty to engage his attention, he resigned, not, however, until after he had been promoted to the rank of brevet Brigadier-General, to date from March 13, 1865. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law in Washington.

#### REPRESENTS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN CONGRESS.

"Upon the organization of the District of Columbia into a Territorial government, he was appointed Secretary of the District, and was soon afterward elected a Delegate to the Forty-second Congress as a Republican, receiving fifteen thousand one hundred and ninety-six votes, against eleven thousand one hundred and sixty-four votes for R. T. Merrick, Democrat. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress by a much larger majority. Under the usage of the House, Delegates are not assigned to service on committees, but by special resolution, Mr. Chipman was appointed a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was also made chairman of the select Committee on the Washington National

Monument. He participated with much eloquence and effect in numerous debates vitally affecting the interests of the National Capital. He proved himself a good debater on the floor of the House, and to his lucid and timely speeches the country is indebted for a good, thorough understanding of many important subjects relating to the District of Columbia, which had been too long neglected and misunderstood. His speech upon the relations of the District to the General Government is a compact history of the National Capital, and an overwhelming argument in favor of largely increased aid from the General Government. His researches, speeches and work as chairman of the Committee on the Washington Monument went far to stimulate the completion of that great national monument."

In March, 1874, at the close of the Forty-third Congress, General Chipman found his health so broken that he dropped all business and came to California, to drink the elixir of its glorious climate. The indescribable fascinations of a country, the ozone of whose atmosphere and the enterprise and push of whose people take quick hold upon all new-comers, soon got possession of him; and with that energy of character and capacity for affairs that characterized him in the East, he found himself in less than a month working out a grand scheme for developing the timber resources of the Sierras, and in less than a year he severed all business connections at Washington City; drew out of a lucrative law practice there, and threw all his energies into this important work and became a citizen of California. He explored the vast sugar-pine forests of Plumas and Lassen counties, then *terra incognita*, and the means of getting them to market.

In due time he laid the results before San Francisco capitalists, and one of her most enterprising citizens, Mr. Alvinza Hayward, undertook to aid the colossal undertaking to completion. The history of the Sierra Flume and Lumber Company, briefly shown in another part of this volume, presents the work of General Chipman for the four years following his arrival in the State.

The boldness and zeal and hard work and money put into this enterprise deserved a better fate. There is no doubt that the plans were well laid, and the conclusions drawn from the data sound, and had the conditions continued as they were in 1874-5 this stupendous undertaking would have rivaled in success any of the finest lumber properties of the East. But with the failure of the Bank of California the interests and business of the State retrograded so rapidly that the effect carried this and many other legitimate enterprises down to ruin.

The market for lumber that would have taken 40,000,000 feet annually fell off to 10,000,000 feet, and of course could not sustain such a vast outlay as had gone into this property. The proprietors surrendered the entire property to the creditors, who are now operating it in a limited way, awaiting

better times. The counties in which these operations have been conducted received the benefit of several millions of dollars disbursed in their midst, and fortunately for them the bulk of the loss to creditors fell upon San Francisco capitalists.

General Chipman remained with the new company for some months to assist in its re-organization, and afterwards devoted several months in exploring the Pacific States and Territories for a new field of business.

After visiting Washington Territory and Oregon, he returned to Red Bluff and resolved to resume his profession. A careful examination convinced him that Tehama county possessed all the natural resources of a large, wealthy and prosperous community, and he resolved to identify himself permanently with her people.

He formed a law partnership with Charles A. Garter, one of the prominent lawyers of northern California; purchased a farm adjoining Red Bluff, and has erected on it a fine residence.

General Chipman married at St. Louis, Missouri, January 30, 1865, the daughter of Robert Holmes, a prominent merchant of that city. His wife has been his constant companion ever since, and by her many virtues has contributed very much to whatever of success has attended him. Wherever they have lived their home has been a hospitable retreat for their many friends, and a delightful resort for young and old.

Such homes cannot fail to have a good influence, and we welcome this one to those already in our county.

#### HON. HENRY CLAY WILSON

Was born in Floyd county, Kentucky, August 9, 1827. His father died when Henry Clay was but thirteen. Not long after this loss, becoming lonely and restless, he left his home and wandered northward to the State of Illinois, where in Vermilion county he led an unsettled and purposeless life for a few months. A train being formed, bound for the feed-plains of Texas, he joined forces with it and again turned back south. Amongst the members of the company were Captain James George and family, Drs. David and William Knight, of Danville; Enoch Oxley, Dr. Anderson, John Ham and family, Franklin Runyon and George Lemmon. They arrived in Texas in the spring of 1842. At this time, a grand coalescence of Indian tribes was formed to combat the settling of the frontier. The raiding army was composed of the Comanches, the Wichitaws, Iron Eyes, Bead Eyes, Wakoos, Cadoes, Tiwalkinees, Tonkaways and Lapans. Against this formidable body of hostiles the Texas Rangers were pitted, and young Wilson, then but a lad of fifteen, joined these irregulars, under the command of Colonel Thomas J. Smith. The station of Colonel Smith's corps was on the north-western border, and there

it remained, doing effective service until the trouble was over, Similar raids being made on the River Nueces, Wilson became a member of the company of Captain Sutton, and remained there, assisting in the protection of the settlers of that region until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he joined Captain Eli Chandler's company, a portion of the famous Colonel Jack Hayes' regiment, which was on the way to the field of battle.

After fighting through the campaign in General Taylor's division, he started overland to California in the early part of 1849, and arrived in Los Angeles August 17th of that pioneer year. Passing up through the southern portion of California, Mr. Wilson reached Stockton and the gold mines of Don Pedro Bar. For a short time he used the pick and cradle, but finding no solid profit in the occupation, he took up the business of packing provisions and supplies to the mines. In 1852 he returned to Los Angeles, purchased a band of cattle, drove them to Shasta, and there established a meat market. In the following year he made a trip to Arkansas for the purpose of buying stock, the supply in California at that time by no means equaling the demand. Becoming an "Arkinsaw Traveler," he drove his band of cattle across the plains and mountains to his rancho on Thomes creek, Tehama county, which he had previously purchased. There he has ever since resided, following the Arcadian occupation of farming and stock-raising. A veteran, a man of adventurous habit and thorough self-reliance, Mr. Wilson is one of the best known and most respected men of Tehama.

#### ANDREW SIMPSON.

Andrew Simpson is one of the representative citizens of Tehama, being elected Supervisor for his district in 1877, which office he still occupies. He performs the duties of his position with ability and fairness, and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

He resides a short distance from Tehama village. The residence is delightfully situated on the river bank, surrounded by an orchard and grounds, producing grapes, berries and fruits.

In the foreground of the view of Mr. Simpson's farm will be seen the noble Sacramento river, along whose banks are such productive soils. No more beautiful sight can be desired than to behold these vast tracts of plains and hillsides in the early summer covered with a perfect carpet of flowers of every color and almost innumerable varieties. A few days of summer heat will, however, make a marked change in the scene. The herbage is scorched, sere and brown, and the country is made to look like a barren desert. The Eastern visitor, accustomed to green fields, who arrives in California at this season of the year, can hardly believe the reports he has heard concerning the agricultural resources of California. He will see cattle feeding

on the dry and parched herbage, and will wonder what they find to live upon. The desiccated grasses and herbage will be found to be very nutritious, and as there is no dew or rain, they retain all their substance.

Mr. Simpson's farm is devoted chiefly to wheat, but he carries on some general farming. It is well fenced and supplied with outbuildings. On the place, scattered about, are some fine native trees, which add to the attractions. The soil is of the richest. Nowhere has nature provided more exhaustless resources for wealth than in the lands along the banks of the Sacramento river.

#### H. H. BURTT.

H. H. Burt is one of the active, energetic business men of Red Bluff. His residence was destroyed in the fire of 1880. Our view of his home was sketched previous to its destruction, and the picture is the more valuable as it preserves for the future a view of a Red Bluff home whose existence would otherwise soon be forgotten.

With characteristic energy Mr. Burt, immediately after the fire, begun the construction of a fine two-story and basement house on the spot where his late residence was burned. The structure is of a modern pattern, and contains a number of large and fine rooms, the ground being covered to the extent of 34 x 36 feet, the building reaching a height of fifty-four feet above ground. These new and improved style of houses are adding much to the beauty of the village, and Mr. Burt deserves praise for doing his share towards rebuilding and improving Red Bluff.

#### M. R. NEWMAN.

No place in the county has greater natural beauty than the home and farm of M. R. Newman, on the Nomee Lackee Reservation, about four miles from Paskenta, among the foot-hills. The beautiful scenery of this locality is only partially represented in the picture. In the rear of the residence will be seen a section of the Coast Range mountains and foot-hills, covered with forests of oak and young pines. This being a good grazing country, and there being plenty of water, it attracted the attention of stock-raisers at an early day. Cattle and sheep are largely raised here, as the rolling hills and small valleys, fed by springs, afford superior grazing.

The valleys are rich and productive, and experiment shows that wheat and barley can be raised as successfully here as on the plain lands. Near the house is a stream of pure water while in front is a rich piece of land devoted to grain. Near the residence are some beautiful native trees, which add a charm to the locality. The valley land of this farm is very rich, and produces large crops of small grain, and is adapted to general farming.



## ROBERT HASTY THOMES.

Robert Hasty Thomes was born in Cumberland county, in the State of Maine, on the 16th of June, 1817, and died at his rancho, in Tehama county, California, March 26, 1878. His ancestors, who were natives of England, came to America with the world-renowned party, who embarked for the then wild and inhospitable shores of North America, on board the "Mayflower," at Delfthaven, Holland, September 6, 1620. Settling in Massachusetts, their descendants removed at an early day to Falmouth, now the flourishing city of Portland, the most important sea-port of the State of Maine. The greatest number of these were sea-faring men; his great-great-grandfather and four of his brothers (all of whom were lost at sea) commanding vessels sailing from Falmouth. His father, however, all his life followed the peaceful avocation of agriculture, dying a few years ago on his farm in Cumberland county, in the Pine Tree State, at the ripe age of ninety years, leaving a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters, of whom one son and four daughters still survive. Two of the latter reside in California, the brother with his two other sisters living in Cumberland county, in the State of Maine.

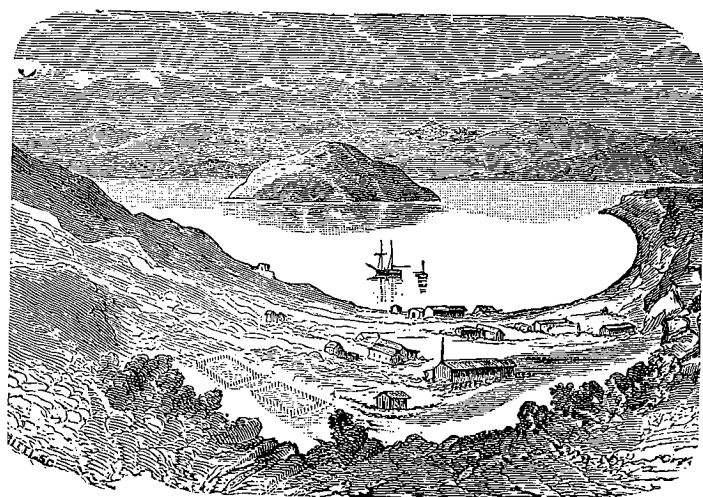
## FIRST OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.

Endowed with that spirit of enterprise, and untiring and unconquerable energy, which was the marked characteristic of his whole life, and was a conspicuous feature in all the varied enterprises in which he was engaged from the date of his arrival on this coast to the day of his death, the tide of emigration setting westward, he proceeded thitherwards in 1839, but not being satisfied, he joined in Missouri two years later, in 1841, the first party of emigrants ever organized to proceed overland to California. Of this adventurous little band who braved the hardships and dangers of a journey, then occupying months, which can now be compassed within a week, a number are still living in California, among whom may be mentioned Gen. eral John Bidwell of Chico,—one of the most flourishing interior towns of California—of which he is the honored founder, having filled high public stations which mark the esteem and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, not only of his own immediate home, but of the entire State; Captain Charles M. Webber, one of the most prominent of the pioneer citizens of Stockton; Josiah Belden, one of the oldest residents of San José; Greene McMahon, residing near Vacaville, Solano county; J. B. Childes and Charles Hopper, residents of Napa valley. Incited by the glowing accounts given by one of the Robideaux,—a family of the most noted and adventurous of the "Mountain men," as they were termed, who had visited this region,—then a veritable *terra incognita*,—after numerous meetings held in the town of Weston, Missouri, for that purpose, a company was organized with the

intention of exploring this, at that time, comparatively unknown region.

ARRIVE IN CALIFORNIA IN NOVEMBER, 1841.

Setting out in the month of May, 1841, the party, after numerous adventures and enduring no small amount of hardship and privation, arrived in California in good health, and without serious accident, in November of the same year. The route followed by the party was by the way of Kansas River and the North and South forks of the Platte, passing the famous Chimney Rock, Scott's Bluff, Sweetwater, Independence Rock, Green and Bear Rivers, Salt Lake, the Humboldt, Walker's, Stanislaus, and San Joaquin Rivers, which latter they crossed at the site of the present railroad bridge; and, reaching a ranch at the base of Monte Diablo, the eyes of the party were refreshed with the first signs of civilization which had greeted them from the time of leaving Fort Laramie.



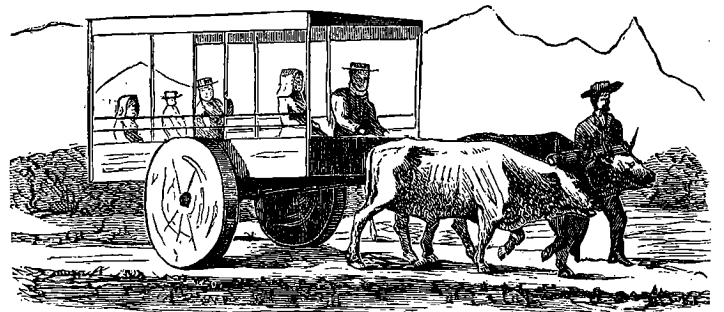
BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO IN 1842.

Proceeding, not long after his arrival in California, to Yerba Buena—the name by which San Francisco was at that time designated—the site of the present populous and magnificent city being then occupied with but a few insignificant adobe houses, with characteristic energy and indomitable will, ready to turn his hand to any honest means of making his way that offered, falling in with another young man of like characteristics, named A. G. Toomes, who had crossed the plains to California the same year, coming by a more southern route, the two determined to engage in the business of house building; and, forming a partnership for that purpose, during the year 1842, erected several buildings to be used as hide-houses by the firm of Bryant & Sturges, then the only shippers of hides and tallow from this port, which at that time formed the principal articles of export from this coast. This well-known Boston firm having a monopoly of the hide-droghing business of California, were enabled through their numerous agents to exert an almost despotic sway over the affairs of this, then sparsely populated province. Their rule was almost absolute; their word was law; their action imperious; their sway, consequently, extending far and wide.

## MONTEREY THE METROPOLIS.

Monterey, at that time the Capital, offering a wider field for enterprise, these two energetic young men determined, upon the completion of their contract with this firm, to remove thither and engage in the same business. To prevent this, however,—so valuable had their services become to the firm for whom they had erected the buildings referred to, that they secretly threw every obstacle in their way. At this time there were but two modes of travel to the Capital, practicable: one was in the Company's vessels by sea, and the other was on horseback, overland. As the Company's ships were constantly plying up and down the coast collecting hides for shipment, the young men were at a loss to divine the motive in putting off their application for passage from time to time; until some months had elapsed, when the ship "California," commanded by Captain Arthur, who had become greatly attached to the enterprising young partners in business, being about to sail for Monterey, they made sure of securing a passage with this friend, or at least have their chest of tools, without which they could do nothing, conveyed to that place. Upon making application for passage, judge of their surprise when their friend met their request with a firm, but evidently reluctant refusal. Naturally indignant at this apparent double dealing, young Thomes with considerable warmth, exclaimed: "Captain Arthur, what does all this mean? You very well know that we have been anxiously endeavoring for months to get from here to Monterey; that while vessel after vessel has left here for that port, we have been invariably refused a passage upon some pretext or other, while other passengers were freely taken." "Well, boys," responded the really kind-hearted old man, with no little emotion, "I would gladly take you but I dare not do so. We have all of us had orders to refuse you a passage, as the Company need your services here. They have other buildings to erect, as soon as they can procure the necessary lumber, and if you leave they will have no one to do the work." This frank explanation of their old friend cleared up the mystery, and, being very naturally indignant at such treatment they, as a matter of course, rebelled against the arbitrary rule of those who assumed the position of masters. The young men indignantly exclaimed, after hearing the Captain's explanation: "Do the Company for whom we have worked think us their slaves? Go on your way and we will find some other means of getting to Monterey, but from this time onward never will we do another stroke of work for the Company that has treated us so shabbily." From that moment the spirited young men, although repeatedly solicited to do so, never reversed their decision in this case, firmly refusing to work for parties who had resorted to such despicable subterfuge. They immediately hired an old sailor, one "Jack Fuller," to transport their tool-chest (the only useful article of that kind to be found at that time in this part of the country) to Monterey on one of

the old-style, rude Mexican carts, drawn by a yoke of oxen. The yoke used was a piece of wood resting across the heads of the cattle, and lashed to their horns by strips of rawhide. The wheels of the vehicle, sawed from the round trunk of a tree, made dolorous melody by the way. The young men marched in the rear to the sound of this inspiring music. Reaching the ancient capital of Alta California in due course of time, they were very kindly welcomed by its citizens, the Government officials especially, receiving them with marked distinction, and ever after treating them with the greatest courtesy and a degree of liberality, which was all through life held in grateful remembrance by Mr. Thomes; and during the remainder of his days these pleasant recollections were a theme upon which he particularly delighted to descant. Especially was it the case that he could never hear the people, who had treated himself and partner with such uniform kindness



SPANISH OX-CART.

and invariable consideration, alluded to in terms of disparagement or abuse without entering warmly into their defense. In fact, in all his relations with his fellow-man, involving transactions of every character,—and he had many dealings with all classes of people—no one was ever more ready or earnestly desirous to return a favor or repay a debt of gratitude; and none, certainly, had more of kindness and consideration for his inferiors in every walk of life.

## BUSINESS IN MONTEREY.

As had been the case at Yerba Buena, this enterprising firm upon their arrival at Monterey, engaged at once largely in the business of house-building for which, at that time, there was considerable demand. There was no money in the country, for in those days, when the majority of the people led a pastoral life, dispensing an open-handed hospitality, that "filthy lucre," the love of which has been pronounced by Sacred Writ to be "the root of all evil," was almost entirely unknown, and, as we might truthfully add, unneeded. This primitive state of affairs is strikingly in contrast with that consequent upon the rush from all parts of the world, brought about by the discovery of gold at Sutter's mill site, on the south fork of the American river, as the generous and open-handed hospitality, the unselfish generosity of the *hijos del pais*, the original occupants of the land, puts to shame the grasping, sordid, and

selfish course pursued by their successors from other lands who have taken their place. In the absence of any money equivalent the young men took their pay in cattle and horses, with which the whole country then abounded. Having accumulated a large stock, they determined to engage in the business of ranching.

#### A HOMESTEAD SELECTED IN TEHAMA.

Accordingly, securing for each a large tract of land located in what afterwards became Tehama county, with the Sacramento river running between, the enterprising and adventurous partners removed there with their stock in 1845; and each, in due time, made his broad acres productive of abundant wealth,—each after the toils of early life resting in its noon-day in the shade of his own vine and fig tree. These two companions toiled together and had interests in common for years without a word of disagreement. They selected homes for life divided only by a stream, typical of their own association and career. It was their desire after having wrought together to select homes for life that should be near each other, where they might enjoy each others society and together revel in mutual reminiscences of the past. For more than a third of a century their intercourse was free, frank, and uninterrupted by difference or disagreement. They were up to the day of the decease of Mr. Toomes, who died about five years prior to his friend, as David and Jonathan, whose regard for each other surpassed the love of women; or Damon and Pythias, each of whom was ready to render up his life in lieu of that of his friend.

About the first view Mr. Thomes obtained of his possessions, was in crossing Elder creek at a point near where the elegant residence, a fine view of which is given in this handsomely gotten up volume, now stands. Along with a friend, he, urging his horse to a canter, preceded the party accompanying them to one of the magnificent clumps of oaks dotting the entire plain, dismounting he reclined in their grateful shade, at the same time remarking to his companion: "Here is my ranch; here will I locate, and here will I live and die." This enthusiastic exclamation proved a prophecy, which was verified to the letter. Upon his friend reminding him of these prophetic words, the last time he ever saw him, in 1876, while sitting in the shade of the same wide-spreading oak, under which he reclined on the occasion of his utterance of this prediction, he replied with characteristic earnestness: "Yes, my old friend, well do I remember those words, and I have never for a moment changed my mind."

As an evidence of the unchangeable will, the fixed and unalterable determination of the subject of this sketch, General Bidwell relates the following characteristic incident: "On the first blush of the excitement, nearly everybody said he would be one of the party to go to California. For greater certainty some thought the signing of a pledge necessary. The signers, in

the most solemn manner, promised to provide an appropriate outfit and rendezvous on a certain day at Sapling Grove, Kansas Territory. Nearly five hundred signed the pledge. Mr. Thomes said from the start that he intended to come, but nothing could induce him to sign the pledge. The time of reaction came; the pledge amounted to nothing; excepting myself, not one of the signers came. Mr. Thomes' word was then, and during all his life, a pledge never to be broken. Of all the men I have ever known he seemed the most utterly incapable of deception. His answer to every question was literally yes or no. He aimed ever at exact justice. I was with him during his first visit to the Sacramento valley in 1844, and mapped out his land."

The will, in which he disposed of the large property he had accumulated by honest industry and fair dealing, never knowingly wronging any one, was eminently characteristic of the man. His liberal remembrance of all who had in any way served him in any capacity, is one of the most marked features of that instrument. No man ever performed for him a service without adequate requital. He accepted nothing without rendering ample equivalent in return. No particle of selfishness ever entered into his composition. Contact with the world had never hardened, but rather increased his sympathies for the wants and stimulated his desire to alleviate, as far as lay in his power, the manifold sufferings of his fellow-men. Assistance rendered, and pecuniary aid afforded by him to the needy—and his charities were as numerous as they were unostentatious and unheralded—were never accompanied by the chidings and reproaches that so often detract from the value of such favors, and oftentimes, in some degree, make a blessing partake of the character of a curse. There was no sentiment of crimination or recrimination coupled with his frank, straightforward, manly, generous and open-hearted nature. His utter hatred of meanness, deception, or double-dealing, was manifest in every act of his life, and were striking features of his daily walk and conversation. In addition to the liberal compensation always paid to those in his employ, he left in his will handsome bequests to each member of his household, as well as liberal legacies to those outside his family, who were unconnected with him by any ties of kindred.

One among the oldest of her pioneer settlers, a man of pronounced public spirit, ROBERT HASTY THOMES, during his active and useful life within its limits, filled a large space in the history of Tehama county, and his death created a void in her annals not easily filled. In the publication of a work devoted to the perpetuation, in a substantial and tangible form, of the history of her first settlement and subsequent rise and progress, with characteristic and truthful biographical sketches of her leading citizens, and especially of her enterprising and energetic pioneer settlers, it is fitting that he should occupy a place. The unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens would re-echo the sentiment—he is worthy such honorable mention, and his life's

example deserves to be held up as an model for the rising generation soon to take the places of those who, in a few years more, must join him in that better land,

“Where storms are hushed—where tempests never rage.”

While no man was less of a bigot, his every-day life marked the path of the true Christian, alike in spirit, word and deed. Endowed by nature by a large philanthropy, a broad and beneficent sympathy for his race, he believed with the poet Coleridge, and filled the measures of his meaning when the Bard of the Lakes gave utterance to the sentiment, “He prayeth well who loveth well both man, and bird and beast.”

#### THE THOMES MONUMENT.

The monument erected to the memory of Robert Hasty Thomes, and which forms a conspicuous ornament to the Tehama Cemetery where he sleeps his last sleep, near the scenes he loved in life, may be said to be characteristic of the man, and a fitting type of his whole earthly career—being simple in design, of massive proportions and enduring material. The granite, of which the imposing obelisk which marks the spot where his earthly remains are deposited is constructed, is not more firm than the decision of the man when, after mature deliberation, his mind was once made up. He engaged in no enterprise without mature consideration of the same in all its bearings, calculating well its results, and then carrying out the design with characteristic energy to the fullest extent, neither deviating to the right or to the left until the end aimed at was accomplished.

The entire structure is composed of granite from the quarries at Penrhyn, Placer county, California, and the work was done in the highest style of the art of which this enduring material is capable, by the “Penrhyn Granite Polishing Works,” of which Mr. G. Griffith, a practical worker in this department, is the proprietor. The faithful manner in which the design was carried out in the execution of the work, and the substantial placing the same in position, is creditable to all who were engaged in it.

The base, which measures four feet eight inches square, is two feet three inches thick, the whole weighing about five tons. Upon this rests the pedestal, highly polished, three feet eight inches square, and one foot, eight and one-fourth inches thick, the die which contains the inscription being two feet eight inches square, and ten inches thick. The cornice surmounting the same measures two feet eight inches square, and ten inches in thickness—finished with plain and chastely carved mouldings. The obelisk, which is two feet square at the bottom, tapers gradually to a point of nine inches in dimensions at the apex, this shaft being a single block, without flaw or blemish, of the purest polished granite, eighteen feet four inches in height. The height of the monument from the lower edge of its base to the vertex of the obelisk, which is a flat pyramid,

ten and a half inches in height, is twenty-six feet, and six and one-half inches.

From the loose and friable nature of the soil, it was found necessary to excavate to a great depth in order to reach a solid sub-stratum, upon which this massive structure could securely rest. The foundation was accordingly laid ten feet deep, with a square of the same dimensions at the bottom. Layers of concrete, composed of a mixture of granite chips and gravel, held together with Portland cement, each layer being rammed so solid and compact as to form a material as enduring as a solid block of stone. From the top of this solid concrete, six feet in depth, the remainder of the foundation is composed of solid masonry, the whole forming a foundation of the most substantial and enduring character.

The burial lot is thirty-two feet square, and is enclosed by a wall in keeping with the monument; it is three feet high and eighteen inches thick, containing only two courses of cut stone; the first is one foot high, the upper edge chamfered two inches, the stone lying flat on the foundation; the other course is two feet high and eighteen inches thick, setting edgewise, and rounded on top to imitate coping. Standing on the foundation of this wall, and forming a part of it, are thirteen posts, each four feet long and eighteen inches square, finished on top to a hexagonal shape; these posts stand ten feet apart, each stone in the wall reaching from post to post, and each post projecting two inches outside the face of the wall.

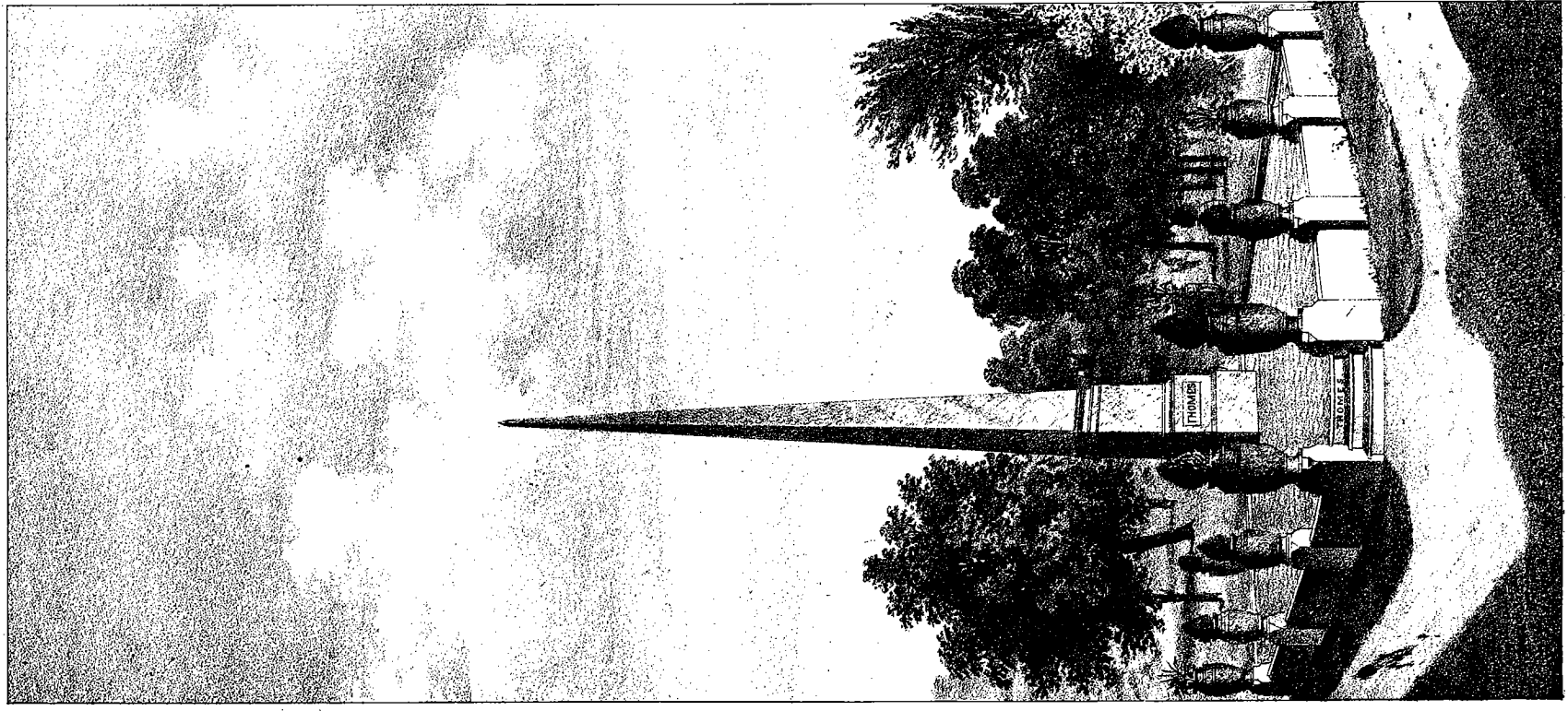
At the south-eastern corner of the lot, where two avenues cross at right angles, the corner is rounded with a ten-foot radius; there a flight of steps ascend to the surface of the enclosure, which is filled up to within six inches of the top of the wall, the whole surface of which is paved with Schillinger's artificial stone paving. The posts imbedded in this wall add much to its grandeur, and give it an air of great strength and stability. On the top of each is placed a large vase of polished granite, in which are cultivated appropriate flowers and shrubbery to decorate the grave. The monument, with all the improvements connected with it, cost but little over six thousand dollars, which is not deemed extravagant when we consider the large estate of him whose memory it is designed to honor. as it but little exceeds in cost one and one-half per cent. of the fortune he left, and leaving no child to inherit it.

This will be a shrine to which the two surviving sisters of the decedent, who reside in this State, will make an annual pilgrimage, led by true affection, to commune with the dead; and here it will be their duty and pleasure to keep fresh and blooming the flowers and plants around their brother's grave; and when God's good will decrees that both shall slumber by his side, they will be found to have bequeathed an ample fund to be placed in the hands of Moline Lodge, No. 150, F. & A. M., or some other safe depository, in trust, and at a low rate of interest, to be applied to keeping the flowers perpetually blooming around this sacred resting-place of the dead.

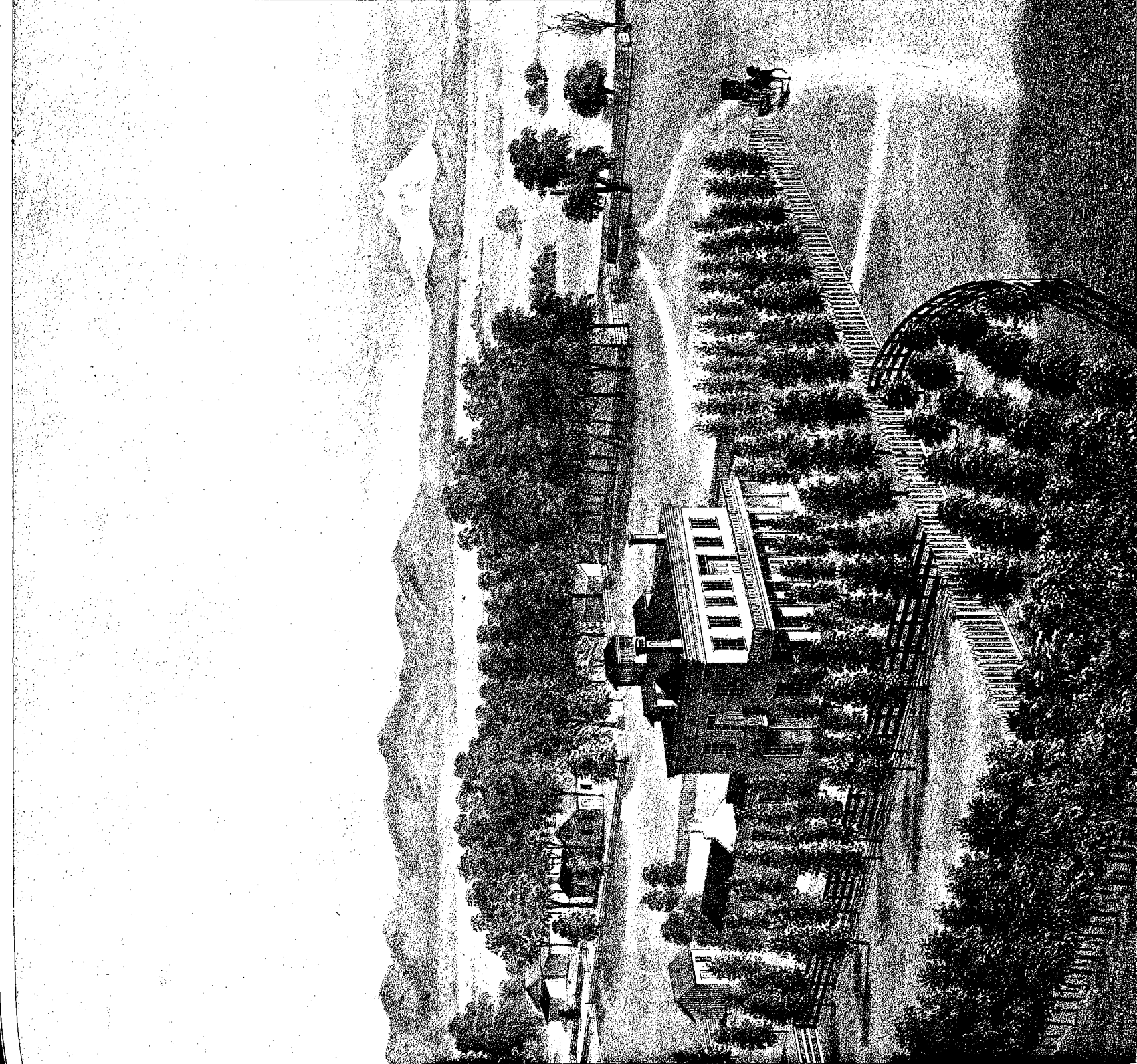
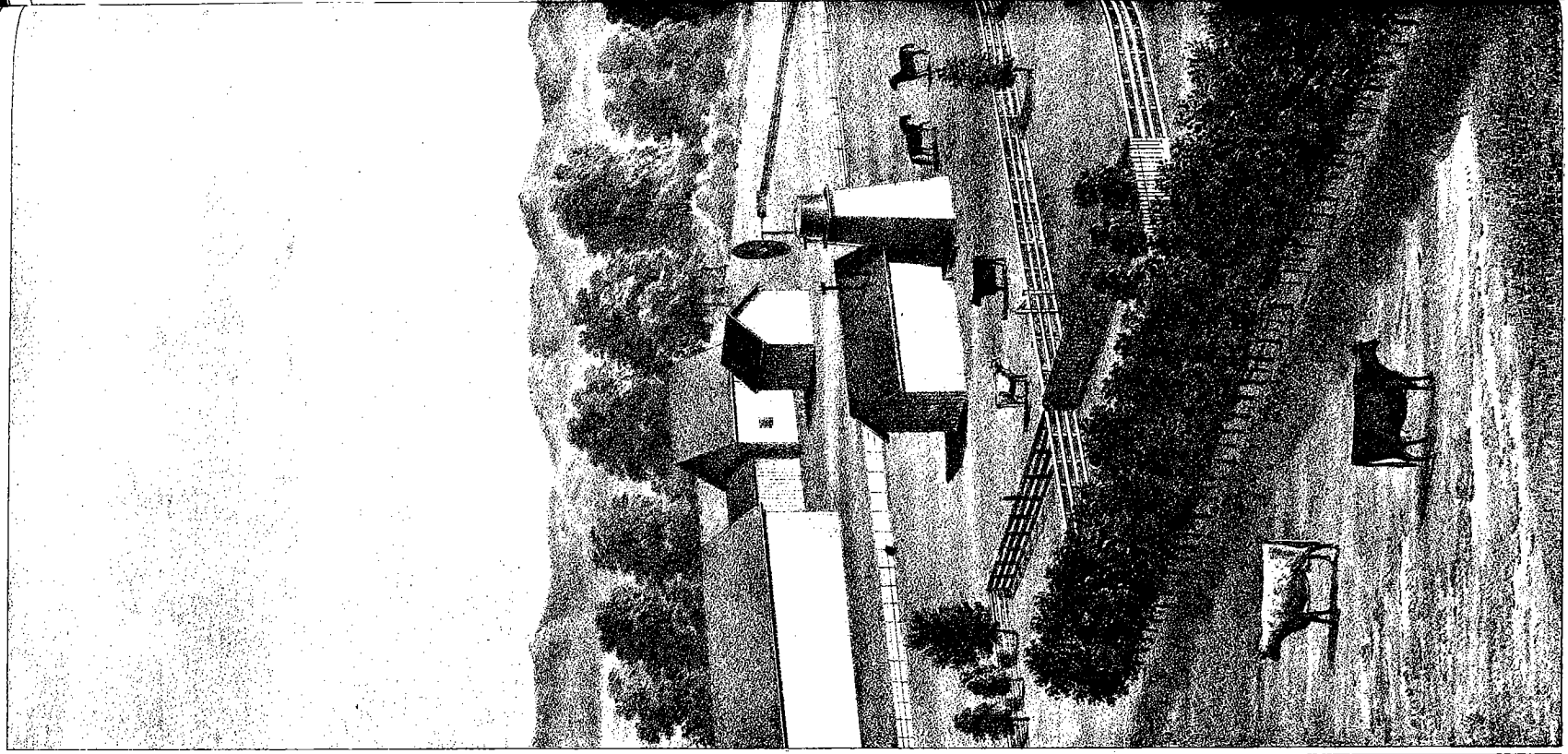


ROBERT HASTY THOMES.

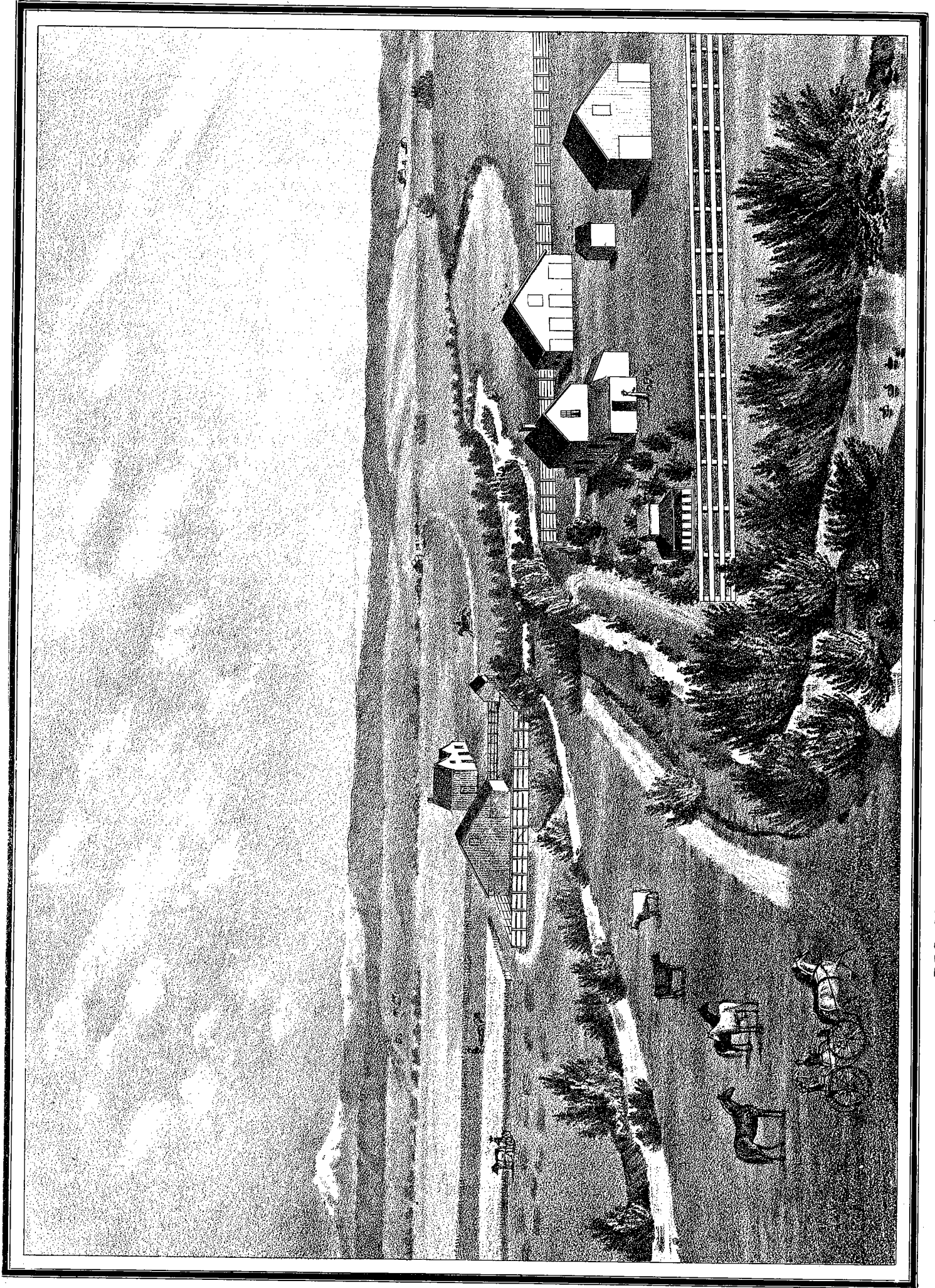




MONUMENT OF ROBERT HASTY THOMES, TEHAMA CEMETERY.



HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE ROBERT HASTY THOMES, TEHAMA COUNTY, CAL.



RES. OF JACOB L. MUTH. 12 MILES SOUTH OF TEHAMA. TEHAMA CO. CAL.



## JONATHAN COOPER TYLER.

J. C. Tyler is recognized by his fellow-citizens of Tehama county as holding a prominent position in the front rank of her stalwart sons of toil, "who sow that they may reap."

Of the early history of J. C. Tyler only a brief outline can be given. Owing to his active busy struggle with the world from an early age, his study outside of practical things was very limited; his natural ambition to succeed in all he undertook, made him persevere to attain a fair common-school education, but not in one of the modern school-houses did he study, but in the rude log school-house of the Western Prairies.

Jonathan Cooper Tyler was born on the 11th of January, 1830, at White Pigeon Prairie, in the then Territory of Michigan, where his father, Isaac Tyler, followed stock-raising and farming; his mother, Eleanor Tyler, had but very little spare time to devote to his early training, as the wives of the pioneers of the great West had to do their own work as well as to take a turn occasionally in the field. Jonathan's parents moved twelve miles east of his birth-place when he was a year old, it was partly in Michigan and partly in Indiana, known as Ox Bow Prairie; here he picked up the rudimentary branches of education, and also followed the plough, attended to stock, and in fact did whatever a boy of his age was expected to do on a western farm, gaining knowledge of the business of farming and stock-raising, in which he has proved so successful in his later years.

## SETS OUT FOR CALIFORNIA.

On November 10, 1848, J. C. Tyler left his home, going south to Cincinnati and Arkansas, settling at Gaines' landing, on the Mississippi, forty miles below the mouth of the Arkansas river, where he staid until February of 1849, whence he started to New Orleans on his journey to the "Mecca" of all young men of those days, viz: California. The rush to this State being so great at that time, it was an impossibility to procure passage from New Orleans, so he had to return to St. Louis, during which voyage the horrors of the cholera were brought vividly before our young voyager's notice; the mortality on the steamer from that terrible disease being appalling, as out of sixty passengers only ten escaped the enemy. This frightful showing so unmanned Mr. Tyler that he concluded not to venture farther west that season. From this point he went to Beardstown, in Illinois, where he tarried until March 1, 1850. From here he went to Independence, on the St. Joe river, ten miles south of the city of that name; at Independence he fell in with an old Oregonian who was starting back to Oregon, W. Miller, with a party of about sixteen wagons, manned mostly by young men, and hauled with the historic patient oxen. No very great incident or accident occurred worth noting other than the arrival of a young "Miller" one night, which of course somewhat sobered down the boys.

They came on the Fort Hall route, making for Oregon, and had a very enjoyable trip. J. C. Tyler and his party left the main band and came in on the Carson trail to Hangtown, arriving at that famous mining camp on August 10, 1850, where he sold his three yoke of oxen and camping out-fit, and at once started for the mines near Hangtown, where he worked with but little success. Moved near Weaver Creek, in Placer county, where he fell in with two young men from his old home, Marshall Hermans and Augustus Hamilton, by name. In company with them went to Nevada county, where they prospected a few days with very poor success, so again moved, this time to Grass Valley, and mined on Wolf creek, near "Boston Ravine," which was at that time very rich in quartz; did a fair mining business on Wolf creek, but moved from there on March 1, 1851, when he struck out for the north fork of Feather river, on Rich Bar, and mined a little below this point, on Missouri Bar, all that summer making fair wages. October of 1851 moved down to the Wyandotte diggings, near Bidwell's Bar, east of Oroville; stayed there six weeks, but water being scarce, he struck north to Shasta county, where he arrived in November of 1851, and found diggings near Hometown, on Texas gulch, where he mined all of the winter until February 1852, when he went to Eagle creek in the Bald Hills of Shasta county. Prospected around there two months with but poor success, so moved to south fork of Trinity; whilst the party was camped at this point, one of the prospectors was killed by a monster cinnamon bear, and found a grave on the summit of one of the Trinity range, where bruin had slain him.

The Indians were also very hostile at this place, and killed two of their horses as well as firing upon the camp at night, and for a time things looked pretty blue for the daring young prospectors.

## PROSPECTING FOR GOLD IN TEHAMA COUNTY.

The party came back on the east side of the Coast Range and prospected Cottonwood and Elder creeks, or rather the head-waters of these streams, without finding even a color. They went as far south as Stony creek, where the Indians again harassed them, sending them on the back trail, when they finally eluded them at Thomes creek cañon. No gold being found around the head-waters of Thomes creek, they again worked south, camped near Stony Creek Buttes, at the place where James M. Kendrick first settled, but the red men again dogged their footsteps and fired in upon the camp at night.

## GOLD DISCOVERED IN TEHAMA COUNTY.

Gold was found in a gulch between their camp and Thomes' creek cañon, but not in paying quantities, so moved camp up

the south fork of Stony creek, followed at a disagreeably close distance by the hostile Indians, who dogged their footsteps day and night, so that prospecting for gold in that region was plucky and risky work. After a three days' unsuccessful prospect, the party turned down to Stony Creek Buttes, where they soon shook off the Indians.

#### FIRST FARMING ON THOMES GRANT.

Continuing east toward the Sacramento river, they reached Thomes' creek near the ranch of Henry C. Wilson, that evening started across to the north side of Thomes creek, to the farm of Robert Warren (now of Chico), who was then ploughing on the north-west corner of the Thomes grant; this was the first ploughing Mr. Tyler had seen in this State, and the question then arose in his mind as to the adaptability of this valley for farming purposes. At that early day in the history of Tehama county, no one had the remotest idea of its ever being, as it is now, a pre-eminently agricultural county. The rolling prairies and grassy meadows were overrun with cattle and stock—thousands of head; no idea of any other industry but grazing was then thought of in this vast valley of the Sacramento. In Mr. Tyler's own words it looked like his far away home to see the turned-up clods of mother earth, so of course he and his party had a long talk with farmer Warren in regard to his venturesome ploughing; and the idea then struck Tyler that perhaps farming would pay on the rich bottom lands near the river; but his time for settling down to farm-life had not yet arrived.

#### MINING IN SHASTA COUNTY.

After camping all night near Warren's farm, they started back to Eagle creek, in Shasta county, where they mined through that section for a month with fair success; from here he moved to Horsetown, on Clear creek, and in prospecting opposite that place the party struck paying diggings, which they worked three or four months, exhausted the pay dirt and moved down Clear creek three or four miles, prospecting with varied success. At this point of his career he met a pioneer Tehama county stock and cattle owner, Mr. James Ide, one of the original proprietors of the famed "Ide Grant." In a casual conversation Mr. Ide told Mr. Tyler that he possessed a large band of beef cattle in the Sacramento valley, and as the camp where Tyler was then stopping was situated in one of those pretty little mountain vales which Shasta county is noted for, and it was covered with the very finest kind of feed, it was thought to be just the place to bring in a drove of good beef cattle, so Mr. Ide proposed to Tyler to bring in the cattle, and for Tyler to slaughter and market them among the many mining camps scattered over the valley; which proposition he accepted, turning butcher and working for James Ide

on the shares. His work now was more to his taste than the handling of pick and shovel, it was also remunerative as his market for the fine juicy steaks was sure and his patrons liberal; he followed this industry until March, 1853, when the miners began to scatter, owing to the giving out of claims, and the business fell off, so a settling up was had between Ide and Tyler.

#### MINING ON PIT RIVER.

The latter started for Pit river, near what is now "Copper City," a new digging having been struck, which for a little time created quite an excitement. Mr. Tyler started down to the Sacramento for a band of beef cattle, drove them back to the diggings with the intention of again entering the butchering business, but on his arrival back with his beeves he found two shops started by parties from Shasta, so he sold his cattle, and after prospecting around about four weeks, he started back to the valley of the Sacramento, in search of land. He traveled all over Tehama county, which was at that time owned by three or four men in extensive grants; no good land seemed available in any amount.

#### RED BLUFF IN 1853.

He turned his wandering footsteps to the now city of Red Bluff, but it was then in two villages or camps, upper and lower town, known as Cavortsburgh and Bulltown. In 1853, at the time of his settling in this section, the town was scattered from Reed's creek clear up to the Tremont block. J. B. Wellington, an old pioneer settler of Red Bluff, entered into partnership with J. C. Tyler at this time; they had several ventures in hand, Wellington went out to meet trains of emigrants in order to purchase their cattle which he would bring in to fatten up on the pastures of the surrounding country, whilst Mr. Tyler was to get out the lumber and build a "hotel." At that early day lumber was an expensive and scarce commodity, and as a rule, if required, was to be brought from the mill by those who had use for it, so Mr. Tyler had to go up to Spring creek mill, above the town of Shasta, and raft the lumber down through the famed "Iron Cañon," a difficult and perilous undertaking; however, with the assistance of a Mr. Hicks, he got his lumber for the erection of the Eagle Hotel in September of 1853. J. B. Wellington in the meantime had gone out on one of his trips to meet emigrant trains, and on this trip met Virgil P. Baker, who, with his wife and two children, was looking out for a home. Mr. Baker being a master carpenter, was advised by Wellington to come into Red Bluff, where he thought he could get him a job at his trade. On the arrival of the Baker family they camped where now stands the "Crandall's Hall," (burned in 1880), and after getting settled, V. P. Baker, J. C. Tyler and Mr. Hicks entered upon the building of the Eagle Hotel and bowling alley, which

was completed in November, their workshop being a well known mammoth oak tree, which for many a year was a conspicuous land-mark in the streets of Red Bluff to her early pioneer settlers.

#### AN IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

An incident here occurred which had a leading feature in the future of J. C. Tyler. One afternoon in October of 1853, Mrs. V. P. Baker was engaged in sewing the lining for the almost completed house, on which her husband with his assistants were at work, when Mr. Tyler crossed over from the building to the Baker camp, and during his stay there a train of new-comers passed the camp to a stopping place a little north of Baker's. Among the train was a stout, ruddy-looking and comely lass, who was driving one of the wagons drawn by three yoke of oxen; she wielded the ox-goad and commanded the cattle in a masterly manner, attracting the admiration of all the young settlers, among whom was friend Tyler. He remarked to some ambitious youths who were going up to see the strangers unyoke and camp, that it was no use for them to go up to spark the girl, for he had found her first and she was to be his. So, true to his word, he enlisted Mrs. V. P. Baker on his side, and through her kind intervention Miss Mary D. Mint was brought down to the Tyler-Baker camp and received a formal introduction to the bashful young settler, whose future welfare was to be so intimately interwoven with her own.

#### ELDER CREEK RANCH.

In the interim Mr. Tyler had not given up the hope of procuring a piece of land for farming purposes. He had kept inquiring from all sources until November 10th he went down to the Elder Creek Ranch, and purchased the squatter's right with any and all improvements on that place, from Andy Winemiller, Haywood and Doll, who thought they were on government land, and had established a half-way house, raised a little hay, and managed to make a fair living. They sold Mr. Tyler two hundred acres of land, but could not give a title deed, as the land was claimed and was really owned by R. H. Thomes, who then had a large tract of land from the Mexican government, embracing some of the finest farming land in Tehama county. Many fine farms which had squatters on them at that early day, were included in this grant, and the present owners had to purchase from Thomes what they thought was government land. The Elder Creek Ranch was well and favorably known by the traveling public, and will always be remembered as a hospitable resting place for man and beast. It was at that time but a poor place with a low fence around the one-story shanty where now stands the neat and cosy one-and-a-half-story cottage.

Mr. Tyler turned his attention to his holding, with an occasional trip to Cavortsburgh to see his sweetheart, until the 19th

of March, 1854, when he thought it time to bring home his "bride," so on that eventful day he married Miss Mary D. Mint, who has proved to him an helpmeet indeed, as well as one who has ever striven to uphold her husband in his vast undertakings, which, to those who know but little of the arduous duties of the early pioneers of this valley, would be astonishing.

#### PIONEER WOMEN.

Our pioneer mothers are too oft forgotten by the historian. Their sacrifices and hardships, and their heroic conduct too often go unnoticed; but those to whom they have clung with wifely devotion, will never forget the true womanly conduct of our early pioneer mothers. Mrs. Tyler stands in the foremost rank of those sterling hard-working women who stood the burden and battle of the early days when domestic conveniences were few and far between, and household furniture was primitive and rude; luxuries were at a discount, and ease only for the lazy. The hospitalities of the Elder Creek Ranch were dispensed with a grace which Mrs. Tyler has always maintained, and her charity has been bounteous and unostentatious. The struggles of these two whole-souled people were manifold, and at times heroic; the floods of winter and droughts of summer encompassed them, still perseverance and industry conquered, and to-day their possessions are on a princely scale. In 1855, V. P. Baker, who by that time had established a lucrative business in Red Bluff as carpenter and builder, and who had remained firm friends with Mr. Tyler, came down and built the present neat cottage. It is a well-built frame house, though it is not large enough for the growing family, but as a piece of carpenter work of the early days of Tehama county it is in excellent preservation.

#### A SPLENDID FARM.

The fame of the Tyler ranch as a wheat-producing farm is wide-spread. This magnificent ranch now contains two thousand acres, all of which is considered good tillable land; the portion south of Elder creek formed the north-east corner of the celebrated "Thomes Grant," and the fine bottom has a magnificent growth of large timber on it, which in after years will prove valuable to the owner. The first grain raised by Mr. Tyler on this ranch was raised in the field next to his house, where at this writing stands a magnificent crop of barley; he trod out the grain with horses sufficient to send to the grist mill of General John Bidwell, at Chico, who built a mill that year, 1854. This field on which that grain was raised has had a crop of grain on it every year for twenty-nine years, and the stand of barley on it at this writing is as fine a looking crop as any man need wish for; this land seems inexhaustible, and he now has from seventeen to eighteen hundred acres of magnificent looking grain on this desirable place.

His success in farming, wool-growing, cattle and stock-raising

is second only to his prominence as a breeder of thorough-bred horses; he is the proud possessor of the celebrated "Rifleman," a son of "Glencoe," which in 1834 won the famous St. Ledger stake, and which after a long and glorious career on the turf in England, was imported to the United States by James Jackson, of Alabama. It may safely be said that the celebrities of the turf in the last ten years in England, France and the United States, all possess strains of "Glencoe's" blood in their veins. "Rifleman," his gallant son, is now twenty-five years of age, sound in wind and limb, a picture of equine loveliness, and the father of several well-known race-horses of this State. Mr. Tyler owns a handsome son of the old horse "Vandal," out of a thorough-bred "Sovereign" mare; the youngster is eight years of age, a bright bay in color, sixteen hands one inch in height, and is a full brother to "Nettie Brown," who ran against "Thad. Stevens" in this State, but broke down in the attempt.

Other fine colts of the "Rifleman's" stock are noticeable in the view of his fine home so ably portrayed by our capable artist, but want of space as well as insufficiency of knowledge of the points and beauties of these noble specimens of the equine race, forbids the writer enlarging on the subject.

#### FINE THOROUGH-BRED STOCK.

As before mentioned, Mr. Tyler has some of the finest thorough-bred stock to be found in the State of California to-day in "Rifleman" and two of his colts, or more. Mr. Tyler says he has never any trouble in disposing of his surplus stock; he sells largely to the United States government, as the stock make admirable chargers, and the "Rifleman" stock is in demand by the purveyors of horseflesh to Uncle Sam. Though stock-raising and farming has been the principal industry followed so successfully by Mr. Tyler, he formed a partnership with Major G. G. Kimball in 1870 in the sheep business. The firm has been successful, and have now between eight and nine thousand head of fine graded sheep; their winter range is in the Bald Hill country of Shasta county, and their summer range is in the Coast Range mountains. He also has a band of seventeen hundred which he runs on his ranch in the winter time, and summers them on Mill creek, where he owns some nineteen hundred acres of grazing land. He also maintains a dairy at this mountain ranch, and has for several years put up hundreds of pounds of butter for the Red Bluff market at this splendid dairy farm. Tyler's mountain farm is as celebrated for its beauty and adaptability for dairy purposes, as the Elder Creek Ranch is famed for its fine paddocks and stock-yards. Being a thorough horseman, Mr. Tyler is well adapted to the business of raising fine stock; his arrangements for the care of his valuable horses are admirable, everything is perfect of its kind, the four roomy comfortable and shady paddocks are perfect in every respect, the situation well chosen, arrangement

of each in harmony with the object for which they are intended. The horses have perfect freedom—running loose in their lots; they are as free as the air, have no chance to cripple or injure themselves, and are docile and kind. This year's colts are as fine a lot of youngsters as Mr. Tyler has ever had from his valuable stock. His pasture, which is sown to alfalfa, is roomy, well sheltered with the oak, sycamore and other monarchs of the forest. His facilities for watering his work-stock, irrigating his lawn and for household purposes are first-class, from a well only twenty-eight feet deep, which is walled-up six feet from the bottom with large stones, hauled from the quarry at Paskenta; he has a pump worked by an Althouse windmill, the tank has a capacity of seven thousand gallons, and the facilities for extinguishing a fire should one occur on the premises are very effective. In fact, the well arranged farm of J. C. Tyler is worthy of emulation by his neighbors, and stands as a monument of his perseverance and pluck. Personally, Mr. Tyler is a popular farmer, and one whose judgment in his line of business is sought after and abided by; a good citizen, kind father, and a faithful friend.

FELIX.

#### HORACE ALLEN MAYHEW.

Horace A. Mayhew was born in Franklin county, Maine, December 13, 1821. His father, Captain James Mayhew, commanded a company of militia in defense of the seaports of Maine, during the latter part of the last war with Great Britain. Horace was the second of a family of two sons and three daughters.

He received a classical education, and as his father was a man of moderate means—a farmer—he taught school during his vacations to procure the means of pursuing his studies.

In 1841 he entered the law office of Philip M. Stubbs, afterwards Judge Stubbs, where he remained for about one year, and then continued his legal studies with the Hon. Robert Goodenow, a distinguished lawyer, who afterwards represented his district in Congress, until June 11, 1844, when he was licensed in the Supreme Judicial Court to practice law in all the courts of the State. Upon his licensure he opened a law office in the county of Somerset, and soon found himself with an extensive practice for a young lawyer. But ill health (asthma) compelled him, ere long, to seek a milder climate, and in September, 1847, following Horace Greeley's advice to young men, he went "West," hanging out his sign in the spring of 1848, at Versailles, the county seat of Ripley county, Indiana, forty miles west of Cincinnati, where he enjoyed a successful and constantly increasing practice, so long as he remained there, which was for about twelve years. During the earlier years of his residence in Ripley county, he served two terms as Prosecuting Attorney for the district, composed of the counties of Dearborn and Ripley.

In 1859, deeming it to be his duty to do so, he began the study of divinity, leaving a promising young lawyer in the office, only assisting him during the terms of the courts; and in May, 1860, he was ordained to the gospel ministry, and became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Rensselaer, Jasper county, which church he served till 1867. This proved to be a very sickly year in the sickly Wabash valley. In consequence of continual sickness in his family, he resigned his pastorate in November of that year, and removed to Minnesota, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church in the city of Austin in that State, for something over four years. But his old malady, asthma, increased by the severity of the climate, finally so prostrated his strength, that, receiving an invitation from the Board of the Presbyterian church, situated in New York, to come to Red Bluff as its agent, to try to resuscitate the Presbyterian church there. Being assured by a prominent member of that Board that the change would relieve him, he did not stop to debate the question, but came at once, arriving in San Francisco July 6, 1871, and in Red Bluff five days later. He at once assumed the duties of pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Red Bluff, which office he still holds, breathing as freely as though no such painful disease as asthma ever afflicted mankind.

He never forgets, nor does he desire ever to forget, that he is a lawyer. While pastor of the church in Indiana, he held terms of court several times, by appointment, on account of the necessary absence of judges. And by election, he held the office of County Judge of this county from January, 1876, to the end of the term, January, 1880, not intermitting, however, during that period, his labors as pastor of the church.

#### CHARLES F. FOSTER.

C. F. Foster, present Sheriff of Tehama county, was born March 14, 1843, at Cold Springs, Liberty (now Polk) county, Texas. He joined the Texas Rangers at an early age, and served on the frontier until the commencement of the Civil War, when he joined the Confederate service under General Kirby Smith, and surrendered with this officer at Shreveport, Louisiana, at close of the war.

In 1866, at the age of twenty-three years, he was elected Sheriff of Ellis county, Texas, serving one term of two years. He was married in Texas in 1867. He started from there in 1868 with a band of cattle overland to California.

He located in Tehama county as a farmer on a large scale, and has since remained in that county. He served a term as Master of the Grange and President of the Council of Grangers in Tehama county.

In 1877 was elected Sheriff, and re-elected in 1879 by a large majority.

#### MAJ. JOHN BRADY.

Among the hardy pioneers who came to Red Bluff in early days deserving of particular notice is Major John Brady, now on the staff of General Charles Cadwalader. A short biography of this gentleman will not only be found interesting, but may prove of inestimable value to the young men of our country who are just starting out in life—to encourage and stimulate them to rely upon their “muscle,” and by perseverance, labor and economy, they may amass sufficient means to make themselves comfortable for the remainder of their lives.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ireland, on the 16th day of March, 1835, and when a mere child his parents emigrated to the city of New York, where he passed his boyhood years. Consequently he knows nothing, from personal observation nor experience, of “Erin, so dear to every Irish heart,” and his love of country is the “American Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.” In the year 1853, when in his eighteenth year, he was attacked with the gold fever, and started for the land toward the setting sun by the way of Panama, and landed in the city of San Francisco. Being an ardent admirer, and we might add a lover of the noblest of all domestic animals, the horse, he made application to the California Stage Company, and procured from them a situation. He was engaged for a time in stocking the road from Sacramento to Coloma, and acting as a general utility man; he was at times agent, hostler, etc., and finally was sent to the then small town of Red Bluff in the spring of 1855, and at that time he had the management of two stables, the Marysville and the Coloma lines, doing double work and drawing wages of two persons. Having a powerful constitution and a fine physical development, which he still retains, his powers of endurance were almost unlimited. In the fall of 1858, the Frazer river excitement broke out, and Mr. Brady caught the contagion. Notwithstanding the advice of his friends, to remain where he was, and let “well enough alone,” still he determined to try his luck with the “fickle goddess;” he went and came back a wiser, if not a richer man. He saw the “elephant,” and like others, he saw, too, “antres vast, and deserts idle, rough quarries of rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven.” The Major did not prove a successful miner, but he was very successful in fleeing from the savages, and escaping from innumerable dangers to which his party was exposed, thirteen of whom fell victims, some to the tomahawk, and others to disease. John Payne, Esq., now doing business in Red Bluff, was one of the party, and of whose fidelity and bravery the Major speaks in the highest praise. On his return to Red Bluff, his services were sought for by Messrs. Bull, Baker & Co., with whom he engaged as an employé in their very extensive mercantile trade, in the same building in which he now conducts his livery business, and has occupied it as such since 1862, of which the artist has given to the public an



accurate sketch. It was the first brick building erected in Red Bluff.

Major Brady's first business enterprise was in the spring of 1859, when he formed a co-partnership with James Keith, now deceased. (He died almost instantly in the field at his labor, some three years ago. He was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. His widow and only child, a young lady of splendid musical attainments, still reside and own a beautiful residence in the town.) As business was prosperous, he made up his mind (with a keen foresight and good judgment, as the result has verified), that Red Bluff should be his permanent home, and consequently he commenced laying the foundation for the future. He purchased the lots and built the residence which he now occupies, while yet a bachelor, and furnished it, if not in elegance, in a very comfortable manner, and then it was that the scriptural injunction came vividly to his mind, "That it is not good for man to be alone." He became acquainted with Miss Mariah Hansley, a young lady also from the city of New York, proposed, was accepted, and taking the lady to his own house, they were married there on the 4th day of August, 1859. And there again was another illustration of his good judgment, for had he searched the world over he could not have found one so exactly suited, in every particular, to make him happy as the lady he chose—a true, kind and affectionate wife, a fond and doting mother of four lovely daughters, and a valuable member of society—and right well he knows and appreciates these earthly treasures, for his love for them is such that he would not allow the "winds of heaven to fan their cheeks too rudely."

In 1862 he dissolved with Mr. Keith in business, and formed a co-partnership with an elder brother, Charles Brady, which they continued for nearly ten years, during which time their business thrived in a lucrative manner, and both parties were well rewarded for their time and labor. The Major then became sole proprietor and owner by the purchase of his brother's interest.

During these years, as the county improved, and rapidly increased in population and wealth, as a matter of course there was a corresponding demand for livery. Mr. Brady's enterprise kept pace with all the requirements of the times. He purchased the finest and best stud of horses to be procured; he invested heavily in vehicles of the latest and most fashionable styles; until the tourist, the man of pleasure, or the man of business could be instantly furnished by him with as elegant a "turnout" as they could have obtained in any eastern city; owning carriages that cost over two thousand dollars each. Without any disparagement to other competitors engaged in livery, the credit must certainly be awarded to Maj. Brady as having the largest, most elegant and costly establishment in northern California, and no man could evince greater pride in business, or watch with a keener eye every article in use. Not

a buckle, strap, nor nut escapes his attention, but everything must be in its proper place.

Notwithstanding Major Brady's very extensive acquaintance and popularity, he has never mingled much in politics. He never has sought for office, but on two or three occasions office has sought him. Having been solicited so urgently by his friends, he felt himself obliged to yield to their wishes. He was elected to the office of County Supervisor, and filled that position for four years, giving universal satisfaction. He had the honor of being chairman of that body, and his name was subscribed to the contract for the erection of that substantial monument of the peoples' enterprise, the free bridge spanning the Sacramento river at Red Bluff, the first and only free bridge across the Sacramento.

Having thus given to the public a brief sketch of a gentleman honored and respected wherever he is known, I must not enlarge too much, or consume too much space in this valuable history, but I cannot close without mentioning his social qualities. There is no man perhaps in the State whose warm attachment to a friend is more ardent than his. No appeal was ever made to him for an object of worthy charity that has met with his denial. No enterprise for the benefit of the public at large that has not met with his hearty co-operation and support. Being strictly upright, just and honest in all of his business transactions and intercourse with his fellow-men, he enjoys the well-merited reputation of being one of Tehama county's best citizens. X.

E. S. CAMPBELL.

On the 18th day of April, 1837, Dr. Ebenezer Campbell was married to Miss Amenda Burge, at Sharon, Medina county, Ohio. To them one son was born, E. S. Campbell, the subject of this sketch, on the 29th day of April, 1838, in Newburg, Warwick county, Indiana. Dr. Campbell died June 16, 1838. His widow then left Newburg, with her infant son, April 30, 1840, for Alsted, Cheshire county, New Hampshire. Left Alsted for Youngstown, Niagara county, New York, June 20 1841. Here the subject of this sketch spent the earliest boyhood days of his recollection, and attended the village school until the summer of 1847, when his mother, still a widow, moved to Chicago, Ill. Here she was married to Jesse B. Shaw, May 18, 1848, and moved to Racine county, Wisconsin. Here the subject of our sketch resided with his step-father, working on the farm during the summer months, and attending the district school during the winters, until he had gained a limited education, sufficient to enable him to teach. In the winter of 1856-7 he taught his first school in the above-named county, at the modest salary of twenty-two dollars per month. He continued to teach during the winter months, and working on the farm during the summer months, until the fall of 1859. Being now twenty-one years of age,

and having a desire to visit his native place, he went there in September of the above-named year, where he again engaged in teaching a portion of the time, and clerking in a store.

Married Miss Sarah A. Hemenway at Booneville, Warwick county, Indiana, September 8, 1861. Enlisted in Company E, 120th Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, December 10, 1863, and was honorably discharged May 22, 1865. During his service in the army Mrs. Campbell died, Nov. 9, 1864.

In the fall of 1865, he engaged in the study of medicine, and attended one course of lectures in Cleveland, Ohio, during the winter of 1866-7, but owing to severe inflammation of the eyes, contracted while in the army, was obliged to abandon the profession, and, as soon as his eyes had sufficiently recovered, to resume teaching, part of the time in Iowa and part in Missouri.

On September 17, 1871, he left Clinton county, Missouri, for Red Bluff, Tehama county, California, and arrived on the 29th day of September, 1871, and again resumed teaching.

He was elected Superintendent of Schools of Tehama county September 1, 1875, and was married to Miss Effie C. Donnell on the 8th day of September of the same year, who died January 31, 1877. He was re-elected to the office of Superintendent of Schools September 3, 1877, and was married to Miss Eva L. Stanley August 6, 1879. His term of office expired Monday, January 5, 1880. He was appointed a notary public of Tehama county November 25, 1879, and is still a resident of Red Bluff.

#### DUNCAN ROBERTSON.

One of Red Bluff's industrious men, a blacksmith by trade, was born at Martintown, in Glengarry county, Canada, in June, 1840. He served an apprenticeship at Lancaster, on the St. Lawrence river; from this place he moved, after serving his time, to Matilda. At this point of his life he married Miss Harriet Lock, and moved with her to Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, State of New York, where, owing to hard times in trades of all kinds from the war, he did not remain long, but removed to the "El Dorado" of the world, the refuge of all underpaid mechanics—California—in 1868. Sacramento was the first city on this coast that he found work in; his stay in the Capital was of a short duration, owing to the ill-health of his family. Chico was the next point where he settled. He here formed a business partnership with Albert Allen, a sturdy disciple of Vulcan. Still the health of his family precluded any lengthened stay in the low-lands of the Sacramento valley, so in 1875 he came to the higher altitude of Red Bluff; here he leased a "forge" in the shop of the well-known pioneer blacksmith, Henry Albright, where he has industriously followed his trade of horseshoer, at which he has gained a worthy reputation, as well as a foremost rank among the energetic citizens of the community in which he wisely cast his lot.

In 1876 he purchased the convenient and tastefully laid-out grounds, which now holds the handsome villa which adorns a page of this work. No neater nor prettier homestead need be wished for than this pretty spot. Well may Mr. and Mrs. Robertson feel a just pride in such an ornament to the city as they have erected. The rising generation will do well to imitate the sturdy determination which Mr. Robertson has manifested in working his way to ease and comfort.

#### GORHAM GATES KIMBALL.

A WISE philosopher has said that "biography is history, teaching by example;" and in this view, the lives and experiences of many men, unknown to fame, furnish valuable lessons. The subject of this sketch illustrates the truth of the apothem. He is also an illustration of the mosaic construction of our population and civilization, composed as they are of certain elements from all portions of the Union, worked into a variegated form, at once unique, and in many respects extraordinary. When the late war began to give back its heroes to their homes and friends, the returned volunteer walked among the people, a marked and interesting object, and he yet challenges a certain admiration from those who did not share his sufferings and dangers, although the scars of the war are well-nigh healed, and the ex-soldier himself has almost forgotten that he ever took up arms in battle. There still, in the Eastern States, attaches to the returned Californian, not unlike the case first mentioned, a certain idea of heroism, and a certain glamour of romance, not belonging to citizens of other States. At the National Capital, the Iowan, Missourian, Ohioan, or New Englander, unless specially conspicuous for some achievement, attracts little attention; but the Californian, of average intelligence, finds himself singled out as specially interesting because of his being a Californian. And it is so also abroad, as well as at home. It is not surprising that a people who furnished the foundation for "Gabrielle Conroy," "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "Roughing It," "The First Families of the Sierras," etc., and that projected out of its population, baptized with the Divine afflatus into high literary fame the household names, Bret Harte, Mark Twain and Joaquin Miller—it is not surprising that such a people should hold a place in the admiration of our Eastern fellow-citizens, that no other can fill. The writer of this brief chronicle of the life of one of these citizens (so far as it is spent) can speak of California and her people without vanity, as he is of its recent growth, and can lay no claim to the distinction of being a Californian in the higher sense of the word.

The following is from an illuminated family coat-of-arms, that shows its antiquity by signs as unmistakable as the handwriting of time can make it. Copied *ad literatam*.—

"He beareth argent, an eagle displayed between two diamonds, azure. By the name of Kimball, granted arms 1605,

"to Lord Viscount Kimball, of London, and descends to the name and family."

"Boston, 7th of November, 1799." (A true copy from heraldry). Attest,

"Argent is white. J. W. COLES, Heraldry Painter.

"Azure is blue."

Nineteen years after this grant of arms, (which in Great Britain is a seal of royal favor and consideration), there sailed from old England to the new world, in the good ship "Elizabeth," two brothers, Henry and Richard Kimball, to the latter of whom Gorham Gates Kimball traces his genealogy, by well-preserved family records. But let the quaint statement give the first step in his history, as shown by entries in the Recorder's office, London, England:—

"Among the emigrants in the ship 'Elizabeth,' of Ipswitch, which sailed in April, 1634, were two brothers, namely, Henry Kimball, aged forty-four years; Susan, his wife, aged thirty-nine years; their children, Elizabeth, aged four years; Susan, aged one and one-half year. With them came Thomas Scott, aged forty years; Elizabeth Kimball, aged thirty-nine years, and three children, aged respectively, Elizabeth nine, Abigail seven, and Thomas four years. Thomas Scott lived in Ipswitch, and was brother-in-law to Richard Kimball. Richard Kimball, the other brother, was aged thirty-nine years, and with him came his wife, Ursula, and six children. Lived in Watertown until 1637, and then moved to Ipswitch, and had four other children."

The family archives are complete in their records of these two brothers, and from them we find that the line runs from the subject of our sketch back to Richard Kimball thus:—Gorham Gates, son of James Gorham, son of James, son of Nathaniel, son of John, son of Caleb, son of Caleb, son of *Richard*, eight generations. The English love of home and locality of birth was a strong feeling in this family, and held them, through seven generations, within the boundaries of Massachusetts. The father of Gorham Gates ventured to try his fortune in an adjoining State, and in 1820 moved to Calais, Maine, where he married Emeline Gates, the daughter of Solomon Gates, one of the founders of Calais. In this town of Calais, April 5, 1838, Gorham Gates Kimball was born. His boyhood was spent there, where he obtained a common-school education, and had the advantages of academy instruction for one year. But he felt the restraint of the school-room, and his active mind and natural bent for trade overcame his fondness for study, and at the age of sixteen his father set him up in merchandising. He did his own buying in Boston, and showed a shrewdness and self-reliance unusual in one of his age. Two years of business in Calais, however, convinced him that the field was too narrow, the feeling of unrest no doubt stimulated by the glowing accounts of the El Dorado of the Pacific coast. He surrendered the business to his father, who assumed his debts, and supplied him with the means to reach the object of

his desires. When he was leaving the parental roof-tree, his father, having but little faith in the scheme, gave him a draft for six hundred dollars, to be used only for the purpose of paying his way back, fully expecting him to return, disappointed and sick of his folly. The tenacity of purpose and determination never to give up a thing once well considered, were shown by his afterwards sending the draft home canceled and unused, with thanks.

Several young men of the town left together. As their eyes may some day run over these pages, their names are recorded with pleasure, and a feeling of tender recollection which their mention always brings to their old comrade. They were James Simpson, M. D., now a prominent physician in San Francisco, Thomas Horton, Daniel Smith, Leonard McAllister, Parker Hinkley and Gorham Gates Kimball. They journeyed together to New York City, and arriving, their first inquiry was as to vessels sailing for Panama. Finding that cabin passage was very high, and even steerage passage more than a first-class ticket by rail now, they all agreed to ship "steerage," and begin their new life on "bed-rock." In the case of young Kimball, he displayed two features of his character well worthy imitation, and which cling to him yet. He had *carte blanche* to draw on his father for passage money, and could have gone cabin as well as steerage, but he stayed by his companions, and rejected the temptation to consult his ease at the expense of another's purse. The boys supplied themselves with such comforts as were in reach, and together made the voyage as agreeable as possible. Early Californians will remember what this trip meant at the best; a densely-packed steamer of eager, boisterous, adventurous spirits, who felt themselves cut loose from civilization, and all men their lawful prey. During the voyage the small-pox broke out on board ship, and created a great panic among the passengers, but it was checked before it became general. Not, however, until some had fallen victims to the scourge, and by their burial at sea, impressed this unspeakably sorrowful sight upon the memories of these young men. The "South Sea Bubble" that had possession at this time of the gold seekers was the "Frazer River country." Young Kimball and his companions landed in San Francisco in October, 1857. He did not come wholly among strangers, but comparatively so. Gen. Alfred Redington had married an aunt of his, and was, even thus early, a very prominent figure in California affairs, and was conducting the business of the California Steam Navigation Company at Sacramento. He brought a letter from his father to an old State of Maine friend, Z. B. Haywood, a lumber merchant in San Francisco. With only thirty-five dollars in his pocket the question of bread and butter was an imminent one. This money would have taken him to his powerful and influential friend, Gen. Redington, but he did not come to California to be patronized; he came to carve out his fortune in his own way. He sought work instead, from Mr. Haywood, who set