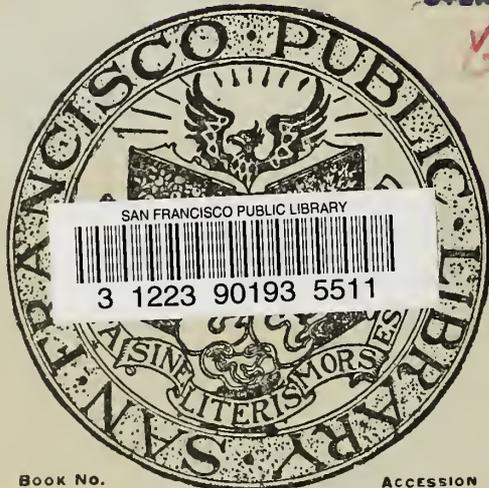


CALIFORNIANA
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

ANNEX

OVERSIZE



SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1223 90193 5511

BOOK NO.

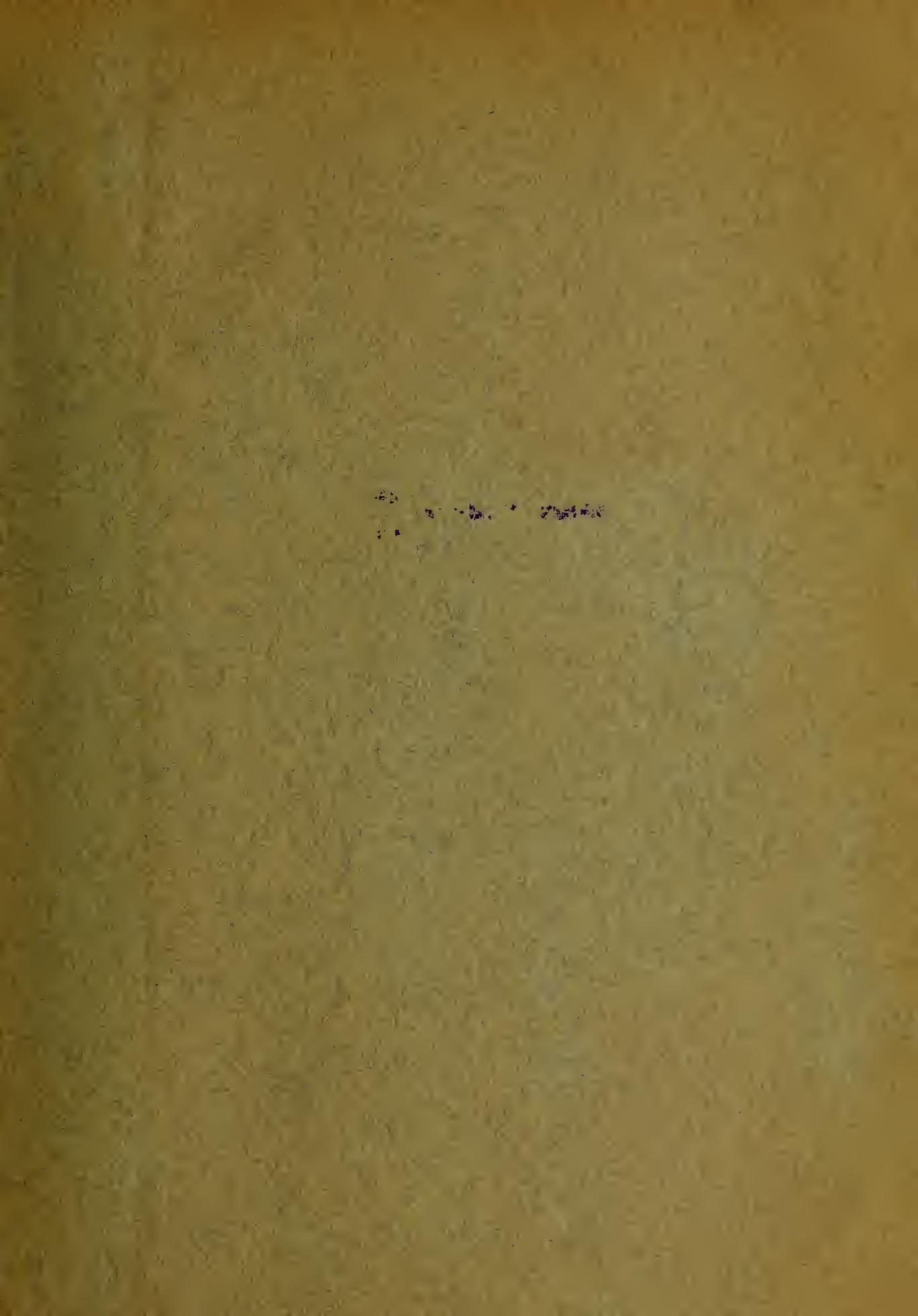
ACCESSION

Q979.46 G948²

60734

NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY

FORM 3427-5M-10-41





Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014



John W. Durnelle

HISTORY
OF THE
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AND
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD
OF
OAKLAND AND ENVIRONS

ALSO

Containing Biographies of Well-Known Citizens of the Past and Present.

BY

J. M. GUINN, A. M.

Secretary and Late President of the Historical Society of Southern California, and Member
of the American Historical Association of Washington, D. C.

ILLUSTRATED

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

SAN FRANCISCO
PUBLIC LIBRARY

HISTORIC RECORD CO.

LOS ANGELES.

* 979.46
6948 =

60734

JOHN W. DWINELLE.

There are names so closely associated with the permanent development of California that the mention of her growth brings to the older residents thoughts of these citizens and their important contribution to her progress. None was more active than Mr. Dwinelle in promoting measures for the welfare of the state in general, and of San Francisco and Alameda county in particular; none was more deeply interested in municipal affairs, and few were more influential in fostering enterprises necessary to the material, commercial and educational growth of the locality. Hence in local as well as state annals his name is worthy of perpetuation, and a complete history of the state could not be written without giving due mention to the citizenship of this prominent man.

Mr. Dwinelle was a lineal descendant of Etienne Donymelle, a Huguenot refugee, whose descendants hold the ancestral farm at Topsfield, Mass. On the maternal side he was a descendant of William Whipple, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Both the paternal and maternal families were well known throughout the east, and the father of Mr. Dwinelle, Hon. Justice Dwinelle, was a member of Congress from his district in New York in 1823. John W. Dwinelle was born in Cazenovia, N. Y., September 7, 1816, and received his early education in that city. Later he matriculated in Hamilton College, graduating from that institution in 1834, after which he took up the study of law in Cazenovia and Syracuse with his father. After his admission to the bar in 1837 he practiced for a time in Rochester and Syracuse. While he was studying law in the east he was also editor of the New

York *Daily Gazette*, *Daily Buffalonian*, and the Rochester *Daily Advertiser*, for which he was not only an able writer, but was also the typesetter as well. In 1844 he was elected city attorney of Rochester, N. Y., and the following year was made master in chancery and injunction master. He gave up a good legal practice in 1849 to come to California, which was then attracting the attention of the whole country on account of the finding of gold here. Many who came at that time, however, saw other opportunities for winning success than were to be found in the mines, and among this number was Mr. Dwinelle. The year following his arrival in the state he was elected city counsel of San Francisco. Twice during his incumbency of the office he defeated claimants against the city for several million dollars for destruction of property in blowing up houses and other structures to stop the fire of 1849. About four years after he came west he returned to the east, in 1853, but he returned a few years later and settled in San Francisco, where he established a legal practice. His mastery of the Spanish language, acquaintance with Spanish land titles and history of Mexican colonial times, made him especially proficient in settling land cases, and it was along this line that he built up a remunerative practice. In 1864 he was elected to the office of mayor of Oakland, and in 1867 he was made a member of the assembly from Alameda.

Mr. Dwinelle was one of the commissioners who revised the four codes and enabled California to stand before the world as the first English speaking community living satisfactorily under a complete system of statutory enactment, covering all the main points of our political,

civil and penal laws. As special counsel he was also instrumental in obtaining the confirmation of San Francisco's claim to four square leagues of pueblo land in 1866, but he did not live long enough to learn that fifteen years later his efforts had led to the rejection of the survey which would have deprived her grantees of their pueblo title to considerable land on her eastern boundary. He also drew the original charter for the University of California, and as a member of the legislature was instrumental in bringing the measure through. From 1868 until 1874 he was a member of the board of regents of that institution, and about this time, 1873, he received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his alma mater, Hamilton College.

Every subject of human interest found a sympathizer in Mr. Dwinelle, who was an omnivorous reader, and his command of information was remarkable, so much so that he was in reality a walking treasury of information. Much of this he could bring to practical illustration at a moment's notice, and so rare were his conversational powers that he was one of the most interesting and entertaining of men. As a lawyer he was not confined to the technical details of practice in his decisions, but indulged rather in the broader investigations of the jurist. As a scholar he was fascinated by the rich treasures of the ancient classics. As a lover of books he was conversant with them to a pre-eminent degree, especially with those curious and rare. He knew the name and choicest edition of every memorable work as far back as the earliest eras. While he was an insatiable reader, he was himself a writer of some note, having compiled the Colonial History of San Francisco, and was the author of American Opinions on the Alabama and other political questions, which were published in London and Paris at the time they appeared in this country, 1870. One strong argument in the supreme court of California was on the right of colored children to be admitted to the public schools.

Mr. Dwinelle has been twice married, first to Cornelia Stearns, and second to Mrs. Caroline (McLean) Chipman, the widow of W. W. Chipman, a prominent attorney and the father of

Alameda. Although Mr. Dwinelle had been a resident of Alameda county for many years he still continued to carry on his practice in San Francisco, and after his death, which occurred in 1881, his widow removed to Alameda, owning a beautiful residence in Encinal Park. Mr. Dwinelle was a member of the Bar Association of San Francisco, and to him is due credit for establishing the San Francisco Law Library. He was also a member of the Art Association and the Bohemian Club.

EDWARD REMILLARD.

One of the most successful business men of San Francisco and, indeed, of the Pacific coast, was the late Edward Remillard, the pioneer brick manufacturer of that city and a building contractor of wide experience. He was a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in Montreal, February 1, 1847; he received his education in the public schools of his native city, after which, in 1859, he came to California to join two older brothers who had emigrated westward a few years previous. He went to the mines where they were engaged, and he also followed mining for a short time. They then came to San Francisco, and here established the first brick manufactory of the city, and later began to take contracts for the erection of buildings. Edward Remillard took the management of the business from its inception and by his close attention to details succeeded in building up what is now represented to be the largest industry of its kind in the state. The various establishments are located in East Oakland, San Rafael, Greenbrae, Pleasanton and San Jose, the main office being located in Oakland. Three of these establishments are in active operation: Pleasanton, Greenbrae and San Jose. When opening up this business there were only the most crude materials with which to work, but these were supplemented by various inventions of Mr. Remillard which he later patented. His ability along this line meant no little in the development and upbuilding of the enterprise, and

with the close application which he gave to the business could not but make it a success. In 1900 the company withdrew from the contracting business and continued the manufacturing only. The company, which employs on an average of five hundred men, is now under the management of a nephew, Charles Simard, who started with Mr. Remillard in 1883, when a boy in years, and learned the details, the thoroughness of which is evidenced by the ability with which he has looked after the affairs of the enterprise. He now resides in San Jose.

Mr. Remillard was married in the east, whither he returned in 1867, to Miss Virginia Remillard, a cousin, and together they returned to the Pacific coast. They were first located in East Oakland, where they erected a comfortable dwelling, then removed to Clay street, and finally, in 1887, located at No. 1355 Webster street, where Mrs. Remillard still makes her home. Here it was that Mr. Remillard passed away in 1893. They never had any children of their own, but their home has sheltered nine little ones of their relatives' families, and upon these their love and care have been bestowed. Mr. Remillard was identified fraternally with the Elks, while socially he was one of the prominent men of Oakland. He took an active interest in everything pertaining to the growth and advancement of his adopted city, giving freely of his time and means for this purpose. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, either in a business or social way, respected for the sterling traits of character which distinguished his career.

JOHN HENRY DOHRMANN.

The musical world of California has in John Henry Dohrmann one of its most thorough and ardent supporters, for he has allowed nothing to interfere with his talent and ambition in this line, becoming one of the most successful musicians in the state. Mr. Dohrmann is a native of Germany, born April 29, 1840, and there he received his preliminary education in general studies and also at the age of six years took up

the study of music. He was but fourteen years old when he took passage for America, several members of his family coming to California at that time because of the great gold discovery of a few years previous. They came around Cape Horn and encountered such stormy weather that they were compelled to put in the bay at Valparaiso, Chili, for repairs and to renew their supply of water. It was eight months from the time of their sailing before they entered the Golden Gate. The brother who had preceded the family here, H. C. F. Dohrmann, now lives at Stege. A short time after they came to California they located in Oakland, which was then principally brush land and without a promise of the cosmopolitan city that should one day grace this section of the state.

Mr. Dohrmann began again his common school studies and also kept up his musical work, mastering in time the piano, organ and violin, although he has familiarized himself so entirely with all other musical instruments that he can write music for orchestras. For many years he was leader of orchestras, and is today considered one of the leading piano instructors in the state. For over thirty-five years he was organist of St. Patrick's Church in San Francisco, also playing in other churches and synagogues. He was one of the pioneer leaders of orchestras and was associated with Baccus and Birch's minstrels for some years; also led special operas in the Grand Opera House, having twenty musicians in his orchestra, and there it was that he played one of the most popular of early pieces, "Snowflake," his own composition, and without doubt an evidence of his great talent. He has also acted as conductor of the Oakland Tivoli Opera, and for the old Dietz Opera House for some time. He was also the director of the Oakland Harmonic Society, a vocal organization of mixed voices, there being over one hundred members at that time. He is a member of the Musicians' Union and takes the keenest interest in all musical advancement, being unquestionably one of the finest musicians in the state. At present his attention is confined almost exclusively to teaching the piano and organ and to directing various musical affairs.

In San Jose, May 1, 1861, Mr. Dohrmann was united in marriage with Miss Theresa Gubbiotti, daughter of Angel Gubbiotti, and they had four children, all of whom are now deceased, namely: Dolores, Henrietta, Henry and Ottilia. They have one grand-daughter, Dolores Dohrmann Ferguson, whom they have adopted. Mr. Dohrmann is the owner of fifty acres of valuable land fronting on San Pablo bay, both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroads crossing the property. He is an enterprising citizen and gives his aid toward any upbuilding project or plan.

ROBERT BAILEY NIXON.

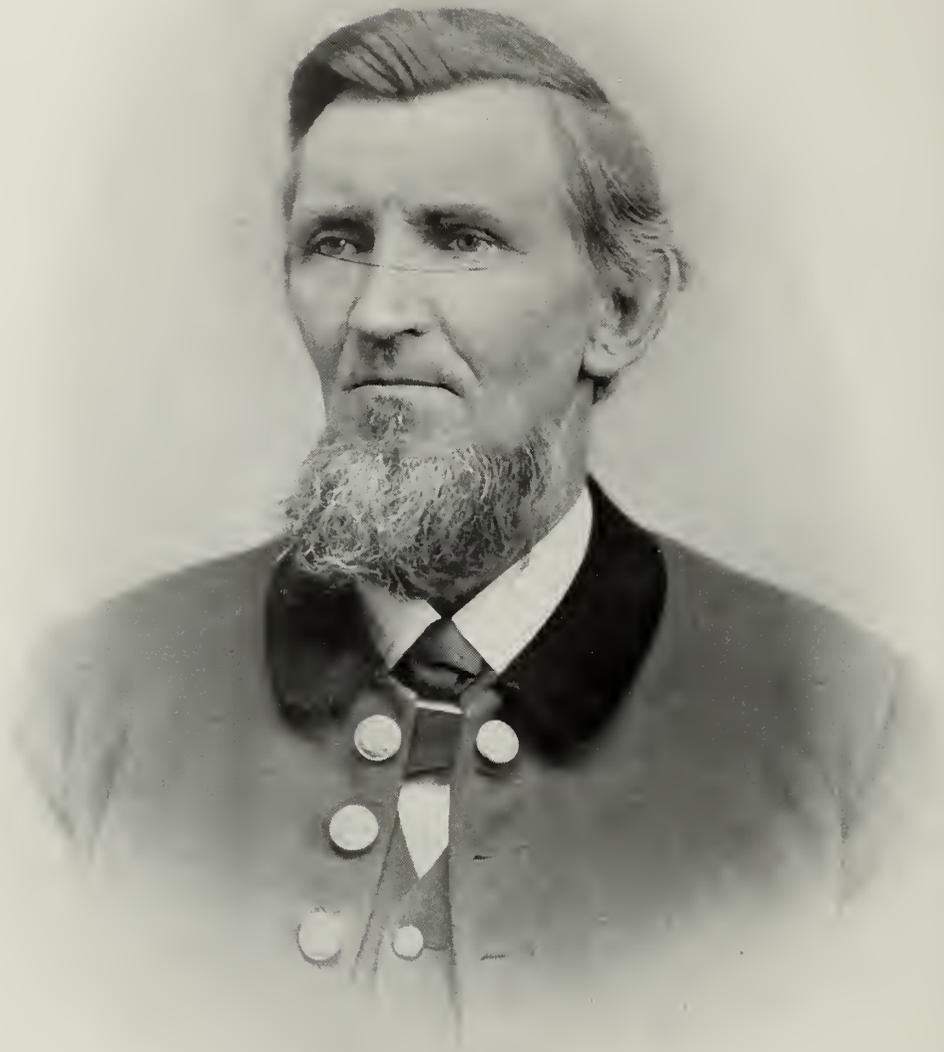
Since 1858 Robert Bailey Nixon has been a resident of California and for more than thirty years of that time has occupied his present home, located at No. 487 Forty-third street, in Oakland, where he has proven himself a helpful citizen in all upbuilding movements of the city. Mr. Nixon is a native of Illinois, born in St. Clair county in 1836, the year his father located in that state. He received his primary education through an attendance of the common school, whose sessions were held in the primitive log cabins of the day, and later he attended Troy Academy in Iowa, for a time. After the death of his father he had charge of the home farm until the estate was settled, after which he was induced to come to the Pacific coast, his brother, Andrew, having crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852 and there campaigned against the Indians in the Palouse war. He had returned to Illinois in the mean time and induced his brother to join him in the west. Accordingly he came to Oregon by way of California, remained in that state a short time, and then came back to California, where he has ever since remained. He had learned the building business in his native state and followed this work in Oregon and after coming to California continued so occupied. He remained in San Francisco for a time and then came to Oakland, where he worked on the Central block for E. C. Sessions. He continued contracting and

building in this city up to the present time, not only adding materially to the growth of the city, but as well acquiring a competence for himself. In 1874 he erected his present home on Forty-third street, which was then considered swamp land and entirely apart from the city, as the car-line stopped at Fortieth street, and there were no houses in this district. Here he has since resided, marrying in Oakland in 1873 Mrs. M. M. Applegate, a native of Illinois, who by a former marriage had two daughters, Sarah L., now the wife of Fred Rugg and the mother of one daughter, Winnifred; and Frances, wife of E. T. Downing. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have one son, Robert J., who resides with his parents.

Mr. Nixon has been a helpful citizen along various lines, taking a practical interest in the upbuilding of churches, schools, and other public enterprises, having served on the school board for many years. In The Dalles, Ore., he was likewise prominent in matters of public import, and also in Portland, where he resided for a time, abating not one whit of his energy and interest upon his permanent removal to California. He is a stanch advocate of Republican principles and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont; his prominence in Republican circles has led to his representation as delegate to various county conventions. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has passed all the chairs, and has acted as representative to the grand lodge of the state. He was also at one time connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM HARPER BAYLES.

Twenty years have passed away since the death of William Harper Bayles, but because he was one of that class of men who braved the dangers, hardships and privations of a new country, became a pioneer settler when nothing foretold the success the future would bring to him and to the state his name is still remem-



WILLIAM ALDRICH

bered and given a place in the western citizenship. Born in Dayton, Ohio, August 3, 1843, he spent his boyhood years in his native locality and received his education through an attendance of the public schools. The gold discoveries led to his immigration to California, and here he became a miner, which occupation he followed throughout the remainder of his life, which lasted until 1888. At the time of his death he was the owner of a valuable mine upon which had been erected a twenty-stamp mill; this property, after Mr. Bayles' death, passed into the possession of a company of San Francisco, which is still operating it. In Georgetown, Cal., he married Miss Eliza Turner, and they became the parents of the following children: Ida May, wife of W. Wood, of Oakland; Arthur, who lives in Oakland; Lester, at home, engaged in the grocery business; and Ella and Clarence, who died in childhood.

Mrs. Bayles' father, William Turner, brought his family to California from Missouri when his daughter was but three months old, crossing the plains by means of ox-teams. They were among the earliest settlers of Eldorado county, her mother being the second white woman to come to that section of the state. The father became postmaster of Georgetown, in which place his death eventually occurred. His widow later married William Thomas Gibbs.

WILLIAM ALDRICH.

An esteemed citizen of Oakland was named in the late William Aldrich, who came to the state of California in 1852, and for the remainder of his life continued a citizen of worth and ability of this western commonwealth. He was born in Foster, R. I., in November, 1824, a son of Anthony and Lucy (Wade) Aldrich, both natives of New England, and was educated in the public schools of that place. After leaving school he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a machinist, and having completed the work neces-

sary, began to work at this as a means of livelihood. He decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and, accordingly, in 1852 he took passage on board a vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama; thence on the Pacific he traveled by sailing ship to San Francisco. He located at once in Oakland, where his brother George was living, he having come west in 1851. From there Mr. Aldrich went to the mines on the American river, and followed the life of a miner for a time, this being interrupted by his becoming ill with ague. Returning to Oakland he became proprietor of a tract of land on San Pablo avenue, and engaged in ranching for several years; in the meantime he invented a gopher trap, which he later manufactured largely. Later in life he found it profitable to engage in carpenter work, acting as contractor in many instances and accumulating considerable means through this effort. He also served on the police force of Oakland for about nine years, his interest in the public welfare being a helpful and practical one. His death occurred February 11, 1906, and removed from the community a much respected and esteemed citizen. He was affiliated with the Odd Fellows' organization, having been made a member in Oakland, and at the time of his death being one of its oldest members.

In 1848 William Aldrich was united in marriage with Miss Abbie S. Carpenter, the daughter of Oliver and Amy (Smith) Carpenter, born in Connecticut in 1828, and in that state her marriage also occurred. In 1858 she came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and joined her husband in Oakland. Of the four children born to them only one daughter, Elsie, is still living; she is now employed in the offices of the Western Union.

FREDERIC MILEY BENNER.

But recently a part of the citizenship of Oakland, Frederic Miley Benner is named among the pioneers of California and honored for his participation in the growth and development

of the western commonwealth. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 12, 1829, he was a son of John and Maria Barbara (Miley) Benner, his father being a brick manufacturer and having large yards in that city. After receiving his education in the public schools of Philadelphia he was apprenticed to learn the trade of hatter and after completing the same worked at the business for several years. In June, 1854, Mr. Benner married Miss Catherine Eckfeldt, a descendant of German ancestry long established on American soil. An ancestor was appointed by George Washington to a position in the Philadelphia mint, and from that time to the present some member of the family has held a position in same, the present incumbent being Jacob Eckfeldt. Mrs. Benner's father, George Eckfeldt, was employed as a designer of dies in the Philadelphia mint up to the time of his death. He came to California in company with his son, John M., and remained in the state for six months, and then returned to Philadelphia. His son continued to reside in California, first accepting a position in an assay office before the establishment of the mint, in which he assisted largely, designing machines, etc. He then took a position and remained connected with the institution throughout the remainder of his life. Mr. Benner came to California in 1855 via the Isthmus of Panama, and at the instigation of his brother-in-law accepted a position in the mint, and from that date until 1904, with the exception of five years, remained in this employment. This five years was spent in Sonoma county in farming occupations, having removed to that location because of his wife's ill-health. In 1904 he resigned his position in the mint and lived retired until his death, January 27, 1906.

Two years after he came to California Mr. Benner sent for his wife and child, and after their coming their home remained in San Francisco until 1864. In that year they removed to Oakland, in whose future Mr. Benner had the utmost faith. He purchased a number of pieces of unimproved property and held them for the advance which the years have brought, and also purchased the lot and built the home (then the center of a grain-field) which is now occupied by

his widow. They became the parents of seven children, all of whom but the eldest were born in California. Named in order of birth they are as follows: Ann E., wife of W. O. Atwater, of Honolulu; Julia A.; Edwin, of Honolulu; M. Kate; Harry, of Oakland; Martha, deceased; and Bertha, residing in Honolulu. Mr. and Mrs. Benner celebrated their golden anniversary in 1904, surrounded by their family and friends. Mr. Benner was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was a Republican in his political convictions, although he never took an active part in party affairs. He was of a home-loving temperament, devoted to his wife and children, and was always a staunch advocate of good churches, schools, etc., and was a liberal contributor to all worthy projects.

CHARLES E. THOMAS.

Prominent among the younger generation of business men of the bay cities of California is Charles E. Thomas, a native Californian, having been born in Santa Rosa March 9, 1875. His parents, Charles D. and Flora M. (Mack) Thomas, were early pioneers, the former being a son of Dr. E. C. Thomas, of England, who for some years was an employe of the United States government with headquarters at Woodstock, Ill., whence he came to California and located in San Francisco. Mrs. Thomas was brought across the plains by her parents in 1850. Charles D. Thomas was born in England and reared in the United States, learning the trade of carpenter, and after coming to California was employed for a number of years by the Donohue railroad in northern California.

Charles E. Thomas received his education in the public schools of Santa Rosa and the University of California, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1899. He was prominent in his class, having served as president of the students' board and was elected editor of the college paper. He was a very force-

ful writer and was known among the students as "Czar Thomas." Upon leaving college he began his business career and was variously engaged up to 1900. In that year he became manager of the Realty Title Company of Oakland, and in this position has proven himself a valuable factor in the development and advancement of the business. In addition to this interest he owns a fruit ranch, to which he gives as much attention as is possible with his other engrossing duties. Besides other valuable property in Berkeley he owns a beautiful residence at No. 2001 Bancroft Way, where he now makes his home. He is active in politics and has served on important committees. Fraternally he is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Loyal Legion. He is held in high regard by business associates, while socially he is numbered among the cultured citizens of Berkeley.

PETER CURTZ.

One of the foremost men in the state in mining enterprises is Peter Curtz, who has ably proven his executive ability in the development of mining properties, both in California and Nevada. He is a native of Somerset county, Pa., born in 1842, the son of Peter and Mary (Lever) Curtz, natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Bolton, England. While their son, Peter, was still a child, the parents took up their abode in Toronto, Canada, and it was there that he gained his first knowledge of books in the common schools. Subsequently he attended the Queens College, also in Toronto, but by the time he was eighteen years of age his school days were over and his business career begun. It was at this age that he came to California, in 1861, locating in Forest Hill, Placer county, where he followed mining for a time, still later going to Gold Hill, Nev., in which latter place he was interested in both gold and silver mines. Subsequently he returned to this state and acquired interests in the mines of Alpine county, besides which he es-

tablished a general merchandise business at Loope, that county. In the latter county he developed large bodies of low-grade ores, as well as several very rich ores, but was especially successful in the development of the former. He was also successful in introducing water and electric power for the profitable reduction and extraction of precious metals in that county.

In 1896, having disposed of some of his interests in Alpine county, Mr. Curtz came to Oakland to make his home. It was in 1908 that he organized the Curtz Consolidated Mines Company, incorporating the same with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The mines are located in Alpine county, Cal., and have rich deposits of gold and silver, which have heretofore been passed over as too low in character to make handling worth while. It is Mr. Curtz's intention to erect modern machinery to operate the plant. Besides being president of this company, Mr. Curtz is interested in other mining property, and it is said by those in a position to know, that he is the only man who has made a success of mining in Alpine county.

In 1868 Mr. Curtz was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Arnason, of Alpine county, although she was a native of Wisconsin. Born of this union are four children, namely: W. H. and W. F., both residents of San Francisco; Edna, the wife of Thomas Bidwell; and Daisy, the wife of Henry Hawkins. Fraternally Mr. Curtz is identified with the Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations in Oakland which have as their object the betterment of the community or the upbuilding of the city.

ALBERT SHOREY.

One of the most efficient men ever appointed on the police force was the late Albert Shorey, whose fine physique, temperate habits and general principles of integrity placed him in the front ranks of helpful citizens. Mr. Shorey was a resident of Oakland forty years prior to his death,

having had a varied business career before coming to the Golden state. He was born in Kennebec county, Me., February 2, 1837, a son of William Shorey, a native of the same state and a farmer by occupation; his father was an Englishman. Mr. Shorey's mother was descended from Scotch ancestry. Inheriting the combined traits of his paternal and maternal ancestors, Albert Shorey first made use of them in his school days, early making an excellent record in his studies and graduating at the Coburn Institute, which is equivalent to the present high school course. He at once began teaching, but gave this up in order to join a brother in Louisiana, the two entering into partnership as contracting pile drivers in the building of wharves on the Mississippi river. The breaking out of the Civil war interrupted their work, and Mr. Shorey then went north. Later, after the port was opened and New Orleans taken, he returned south and spent two years in the government employ. Because of impaired health he came to California, his wife having a brother in Placerville who wrote them the conditions of the state; he took passage on the Golden Rule, carrying at the time eleven hundred passengers. The captain became intoxicated and the boat was wrecked on a reef, where they remained for eleven days before they were rescued.

Coming on to California, Mr. Shorey went direct to Placerville, and there engaged with his brother-in-law in hauling bullion across the mountains. In 1868 he embarked in the livery business with Mr. Warren and the following year drove stock to Oakland and established an enterprise at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth street, remaining there but a brief time, when, in September, 1870, he was appointed a member of the police force. Two years later he was appointed on the detective bureau, and within a short time became senior officer, and continued in this position until death removed him December 24, 1905. Mr. Shorey was always prominent in public affairs, and in fraternal societies took an active part, having been made a Mason in Placerville and later became a life member of Oakland Lodge, No. 188, F. & A. M., and was also a life member of Oakland Chapter, No. 36, R. A. M.,

and belonged to the Order of Eastern Star for some time. He was likewise associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Odd Fellows, belonging to the encampment in the latter organization. He was a member of the First Congregational church, and so well lived up to the principles of his religion that he was widely beloved both in and out of the church.

Mr. Shorey's widow was formerly Miss Harriet J. Wardwell, of Scotch and English descent; she being also a native of Maine; her brother, L. H. Wardwell, was one of the early pioneers of the state. Their one daughter, Eva Carolyn, was born on the spot now occupied by the home of the family, Mr. Shorey having invested heavily in Oakland realty. She is now the wife of Henry L. Corson, who was born in Maine, and is now one of the prominent attorneys of San Francisco. She is a well-known social leader and at one time was prominent as a singer.

HENRY FINKELDEY.

As a business man of the city, Henry Finkeldey is associated with the upbuilding interests of Oakland, to the furtherance of which he gives the best of his time and means. Although not a native Californian he was brought here as a child from his birthplace in Baltimore, Md., and has passed his years since then as a resident of this section. His father, Henry Finkeldey, Sr., brought his family to California in the pioneer days of the state, and locating in Oakland established himself in business as a butcher, continuing this occupation until his death. Henry Finkeldey, Jr., was born July 1, 1857, and in boyhood attended the old Carpentier school of Oakland, the greater part of the present site of the city being then a dense wood and underbrush. He remembers hearing his father tell of shooting quails where the city hall now stands. The elder man also purchased ten acres of land at the corner of San Pablo and Twenty-second streets, and there he had a slaughter-house. He worked for a Mr. Nellen next for about seventeen years,



J. L. Parker

then for eleven years was in the employ of Mr. Scribner, and later, in 1898, established a business on his own resources. He prospered in the work and was able in 1906 to build his present commodious quarters at No. 544 Twenty-second street, and here he is now carrying on a large and constantly increasing patronage. Mr. Finkeldey has always taken a prominent part in public affairs here, and was a charter member of the old Oakland volunteer fire department, and of the Oakland Guards under Captain Brown, its first captain, and then Captain Morse. It is placed to his credit that he pulled the old engine out to the first fire in Oakland. Fraternally he is a Mason.

In Oakland Mr. Finkeldey was united in marriage with Miss Amelia Green, daughter of John Green, and they have three children, Edward, married and living in Oakland; William, also married; and Olive, aged eight years.

JAMES L. BARKER.

Among the citizens of Berkeley who have contributed largely to its development and upbuilding mention belongs to James L. Barker, who has for many years been associated with the commercial interests of California and has not only acquired a competency, but has as well established himself firmly in the class of representative men known as the founders of this western commonwealth. Mr. Barker comes of a distinguished New England family, his father, George Barker, being a sea captain who sailed upon the waters of the Atlantic to various ports. He was captain of a clipper ship known as the *Sea King*, which had made many notable trips before 1862, in which year she was disabled in a typhoon and wrecked, with the loss of all lives aboard, when he was making the voyage to Liverpool with a cargo of wheat. He was survived by his wife, formerly Lydia P. Pollard, who was a most estimable woman, a native of Charlestown, Mass.; her death occurred in 1867. They had three sons, one of whom, George F., has acquired a high place in

professional circles, being for five years assistant to Prof. Benjamin Selliman in Yale University, and for thirty years he held the chair of physics in the University of Pennsylvania, and is now professor emeritus in the same institution. For many years he was also associated with Thomas A. Edison as expert for his companies.

James L. Barker was born in Charlestown, near Boston, Mass., June 12, 1841, and in the common and high schools of his native place received a good education. Upon laying aside his studies he went to sea and was thus occupied for some time; he had intended to take the trip in 1862 with his father, but his plans were changed and he remained at home and was thus spared the fate that met the crew of the *Sea King*. In the year 1862 he came to California, and after spending some time in San Francisco, entered the employ of the Huntington & Hopkins Company, the great railroad builders. He remained with this firm for some time, then returned to San Francisco and engaged in the hardware business on his own account, and for thirteen years devoted his entire time and attention to the upbuilding and enlargement of this enterprise. He conducted both a retail and wholesale establishment and gradually acquired a substantial business. At the corner of Eighth and Franklin streets, Oakland, he established a wholesale business in 1892, handling iron pipe and plumbing supplies. After three years he took as a partner R. W. Kinney, when the firm became known as the Barker & Kinney Company, under which name they were incorporated in 1900 with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. Mr. Barker was made president of the company and held the position until he sold out his interests to Mr. Kinney, retaining, however, his ownership of the building in which the business was conducted. He has invested largely in real estate in this portion of California, owning valuable property in San Francisco as well as in Oakland; and also erected in 1905 a substantial brick building 100x120 feet in dimensions and three stories in height in Berkeley, on the corner of Shattuck and Dwight Way, at a cost of \$125,000. He also owns the property adjoining, which is three hundred feet square. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of

Berkeley and retained his connection with it for several years as a director and its vice-president and is still identified as a stockholder. He owns several valuable ranches, one in Napa valley, one in Santa Cruz county, and property in other counties in the state.

In April, 1868, Mr. Barker was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Rasche, a native of San Francisco, and born of this union are the following children: Lydia G., a graduate of Harmon Seminary and for eight years a missionary in India under the direction of the American Board of Christian Foreign Missions, of Boston, Mass.; Frederic Pollard, a resident of Berkeley and largely interested in real estate and building operations; Loring James, who was educated in the University of California and is now assisting his father in business enterprises; and Georgie Loring, a graduate of the University of California and at home with her parents. Mr. Barker has not allowed his personal interests to so entirely engross his attention that he has failed in his duty as a citizen, but has been foremost in the promotion of any enterprise calculated to advance the general welfare. It was through his efforts largely that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company were induced to build their lines into Berkeley in 1876, he being then associated with F. K. Shattuck, and other prominent capitalists of this city and Oakland. Mr. Barker has also given his aid in other important movements and for the development and upbuilding of Berkeley and its surrounding territory no little credit is due him. He is deserving of the high position accorded him as a representative citizen of this section and as such his name stands among those in the annals of the state.

THOMAS M. NOSLER.

For nearly thirty years the name of Thomas M. Nosler has been on the list of the residents of Berkeley, and though now living practically retired from active cares and duties at his home,

No. 2209 Bancroft Way, his interest in his home city is as keen as it was in years past. A native of Indiana, he was born January 13, 1829, a son of Dr. James Nosler, who was born in Virginia but became a resident of Indiana in his early years. Subsequently his interests were centered in Wapello county, Iowa, where, in Eddyville, he opened an office and built up a large practice as a physician and surgeon. He passed away in Eddyville in 1881. In maidenhood his wife was Jemima Moore, who was born in Kentucky, but who from early girlhood had been a resident of Indiana and there married. She died in 1873, having become the mother of five daughters and three sons.

Thomas M. Nosler passed his youthful days in the public schools of Eddyville and later attended Hawe's Academy at Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The quiet routine of his life in Iowa was broken in upon by the rumors following the finding of gold in California, and thus it happened that in 1850 we find him joining a company of young argonauts at Eddyville whose destination was the mines of Eldorado county. Crossing the plains by means of ox-teams, the party finally arrived at Placerville in August, 1850, having met with no serious mishap on the way. Going immediately from there to the mines, Mr. Nosler engaged in placer mining for several years and was successful in his efforts even beyond his expectations. In 1863 he located in Virginia City, Nev., remaining there until 1869, when he made a visit to his old home, and in 1870 he returned to California and located in San Francisco. He remained there until 1880, when he located in Berkeley, which city has since been his home. For a number of years he was interested in the sale of mining stock for some of the best mines in California and Nevada, a line of business for which he was thoroughly qualified through his long training of previous years. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and his interest in the party's welfare has made him a prominent figure at its gatherings. Since locating here there have been but few meetings of the legislature at which he has not been present, and many of the measures which have been promulgated for the benefit of the people at large have become laws through

his influence and as a result of his unwearied efforts .

In 1875 Mr. Nosler was united in marriage with Miss Grace V. Denton, who was born in Texas, the daughter of Roswell Denton, who later became one of the early settlers of Sacramento county. Mrs. Nosler died September 22, 1903, leaving no children. During his business and political intercourse covering a period of thirty years Mr. Nosler has formed the acquaintance of some of the most influential men of the state, and he himself may with justice be placed in the same list with the men who have helped to establish and maintain this commonwealth of the Pacific coast.

EDGAR FREDERICK GEE.

Long acknowledged the most potent force in the development and upbuilding of a new country, the church and its ministers rank high in the Pacific state, largely settled by those who sought fortunes rather than homes at the outset of its statehood. St. John's Church at Oakland has for its rector one of the enterprising citizens of this community, always ready to lend his aid in the advancement of the city's welfare—temporal as well as spiritual—a man of force and power, and a personality which has won him friends wherever known.

Edgar Frederick Gee is a native of Taunton, England, born January 21, 1864. His preliminary education was received at Queen's College, at Taunton, after which, in 1885, he came to California via the City of New York, and upon his arrival in the state became a candidate for orders from the parish of St. Paul's, Pomona, under the rectorship of the Rev. J. D. H. Browne. Later he received his theological training in the college at Nashotah, Wis., and on the 25th of July, 1890, was ordered to the diaconate in St. Paul's Church in San Francisco. He returned to Wisconsin and completed his course, and during this time also served as assistant to the rector of St. James Parish, at Milwaukee, Wis. In 1892 he

was placed in charge of several missions in the lumber region of northern Wisconsin, with headquarters at Spooner, and was then advanced to the priesthood at All Saints' Cathedral, at Milwaukee, in September of the following year, by the Right Rev. Isaac Lea Nicholson, Bishop of Milwaukee. Up to the time he accepted the rectorate of St. John's Church of Oakland, which was on the 1st of November, 1903, Father Gee was located in various places, serving as rector of Christ Church, Tyler, Tex., was priest in charge of Grace Cathedral in Indianapolis, rector of Grace Church, Galesburg, Ill., and Dean of Convocation from November 1, 1898, to November 1, 1903, when he came to California. During these years he acted as delegate to two general conventions of the church, representing the diocese of Texas at Quincy, Ill., and at San Francisco in 1901. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic organization, having been made a member of the order in Galesburg, Ill., about 1901, and in 1905 in Oakland became a Scottish Rite Mason. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, having identified himself with the order in Spooner, Wis., became a member of the Grand Lodge of Texas and brigade chaplain of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias.

Father Gee's wide influence is always used in the interests of law and order, the development of the spiritual welfare as well as the advancement of every enterprise calculated to promote the general good of the community.

F. WILLIS SHARPE.

A native son of California, F. Willis Sharpe was born in San Jose in 1863, his parents being early pioneers of the state and worthy representatives of the class that made the western commonwealth what it is to-day. In infancy he was brought to the city of Oakland, here reared from boyhood to manhood, and educated in the public schools, attending the Lincoln, Lafayette and Little French

schools. Upon putting aside his studies he began to learn the jewelry business, working under the instruction of W. B. Ellis, a manufacturer of this city, with whom he remained for three years, and for nineteen years thereafter was with W. Wilson. After having acquired a thorough knowledge of the profession, in November, 1902, he engaged in business on his own responsibility. He was first located at Fourteenth and Broadway, but has since removed to No. 538 Fourteenth street, where he carries on a constantly increasing trade in the manufacture and sale of jewelry, also all repairing both of jewelry and watches. He is expert in his line and holds the confidence of all who have had occasion to have business dealings with him.

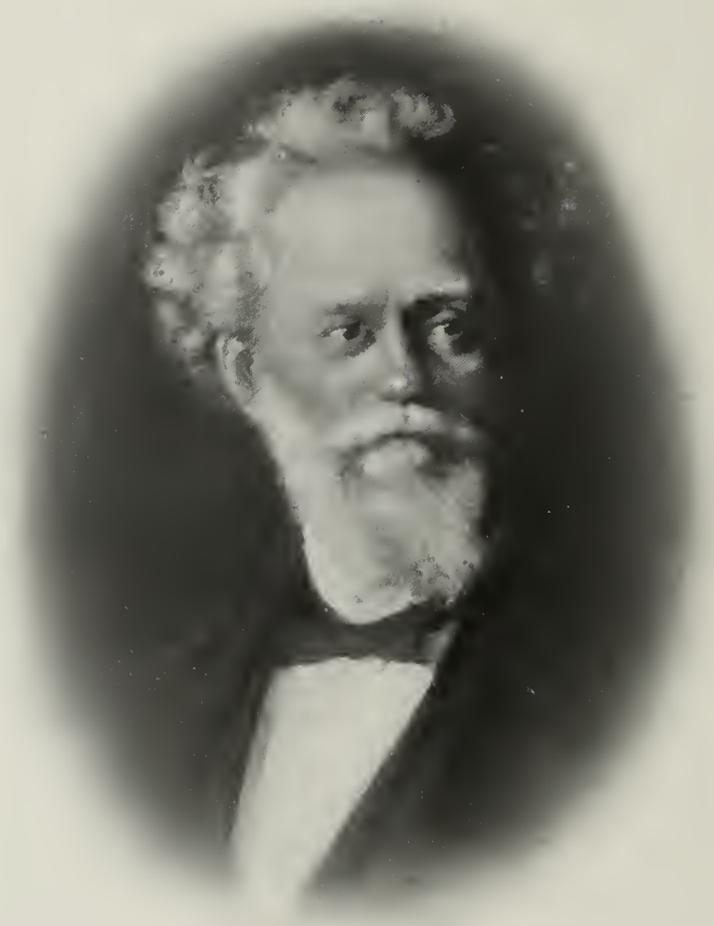
Mr. Sharpe established his home in Oakland, having married in Carson City, Nev., Miss Esther E. James; they have one daughter, Ruth Page, eight years old, who is a student in Miss Merriam's school on Eldorado street. Mr. Sharpe was reared in the Presbyterian faith and the family attend this church. In politics he is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally affiliates with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Woodmen of the World, having become a member of both organizations in Oakland.

THOMAS FREDERICK STEERE.

Numbered among the early pioneers of California was the late Thomas Frederick Steere, who came to the state about 1852, and for the remainder of his life engaged in business in San Francisco and Oakland and acquired a competence. Mr. Steere was a native of Rhode Island, born in North Scituate, April 7, 1830; his father was superintendent of the big cotton mills at Scituate. He grew to young manhood in his native place, receiving his education in the common schools and later in the seminary there. When about eighteen years old he went to Providence, R. I., and there learned the trade of jew-

eler with Mathieson & Allen. Almost immediately after completing his trade, he came to California, via Cape Horn, having saved just enough to meet his expenses on the trip out. Upon his arrival in San Francisco, then a very small place, he went at once to the mines, but not meeting with success soon returned to the city. Here he made his first money by the sale of water, and finding this a very profitable business he soon became the owner of practically all the water carts in San Francisco, and later he sold fruits, opening a store for that purpose. He rapidly accumulated means and after a time purchased a lot and erected a residence. Removing to Oakland in 1867, he purchased a half interest in a grocery business conducted by Eben Webster, and during the years in which they were connected he served as postmaster and also Wells-Fargo & Co. agent, at what was then known as Brooklyn. Later a Mr. Colby purchased Mr. Webster's interest and the firm name was then changed to that of Steere & Colby. The death of Mr. Steere occurred July 4, 1886, and removed from the community a citizen who had always given his best efforts toward any movement looking for the betterment of the general community. He was honest and upright in all his dealings, and won the respect of all who knew him. He was a member of Orion lodge, I. O. O. F., of East Oakland, the only secret organization with which he ever affiliated.

Mr. Steere was united in marriage with Mrs. Julia E. Leonard, a widow who had come to California in 1854. She was born in Albany, N. Y., and with her parents had removed to Providence, R. I. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Steere, of whom three died in infancy, and one daughter, Dottie, at the age of fifteen years. Another daughter, Julia Willie, now deceased, married Frank H. Richardson, and had three daughters, namely Emilla Steere, Barbara and Dorothy. The surviving son, Henry Steere, the eldest in the family, was born in San Francisco in 1856, and received his education in the public schools of Oakland and in the east. He worked for a time with his father, after which he became a telegraph operator and bookkeeper in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Upon



Ed. Harris

the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he enlisted for service and was commissioned captain of Battery D by Governor Budd. Upon the close of the war the battery returned to San Francisco, but Captain Steere remained and joined the Thirty-sixth Regiment and was commissioned captain by President McKinley, and later became quartermaster of the regiment and distinguished himself according to the reports of General MacArthur. After the war he remained in the government service and organized the revenue department of Manila, of which he is now chief deputy. He is married, his wife being formerly Etta Palmer, and they have three sons and two daughters, one attending the University of California: Thomas, Ruth, Ned, Jack and Julia H.

ANDREW SMITH HALLIDIE.

In the citizenship of California it may be truthfully said that no man played a more important part than Andrew Smith Hallidie, whose inventions were among the greatest civilizing influences of the early day. Mr. Hallidie was of Scotch ancestry, his father, Andrew Smith, being a native of Fleming, Dumfries-shire, and his mother, Julia (Johnstone) Smith, of Lockerbie, Dumfries-shire. His paternal grandfather was a schoolmaster and soldier, serving in the war with Napoleon and participating in the battle of Waterloo. Andrew Smith was an inventor of considerable note, the most important of his inventions being the making of ropes and cables from iron and steel wire, first patented in 1835.

By family consent Andrew Smith adopted the name of his god-father and uncle, Sir Andrew Hallidie, a Scotch physician of note, which was afterward legalized by act of the California legislature. He was born after the removal of his parents to London, England, in a house now demolished but then known as No. 69 Princess street, near Leicester Square, March 16, 1836. At an early age he went into a machine shop and drawing office, where he studied engineering, his train-

ing and surroundings all being of a scientific and mechanical nature, which was but the following out of his natural bent, as at the age of ten years he constructed an electrical machine. Unlike most lads of his years he spent his evenings in study, which gave to him valuable information and ideas at a very youthful age. He came to California in 1852 with his father, who wished to examine a large mining property in Mariposa county. His father returned to London in about a year, but Mr. Hallidie decided to remain in California and for some time mined at various places, among them Mokelumne Hill, Campo Seco, middle fork of the American river, Volcanoville, and others, and during this period surveyed and constructed a great many miles of mining ditches, mountain roads and trails, and was also in demand by the inhabitants of the region in the solving of mechanical difficulties.

In 1855, at the age of nineteen years, he constructed a suspension bridge across the middle fork of the American river at Horseshoe bar, a span of two hundred feet, and which carried an open flume thirty inches deep by twenty-four inches wide for the purpose of supplying the miners below with water. Mining not being very profitable with Mr. Hallidie he opened a blacksmith shop and for a short time tempered and repaired tools on Gray Eagle bar. It was here that after repairing and putting in order all the old guns and rifles that could be hurriedly gathered together, Mr. Hallidie joined a company to suppress the Indians who had been committing depredations on the divide among the pioneers. For a time his experiences were very trying and it was only by dint of the severest toil that he was able to keep the wolf from the door, while his surroundings were of the most depressing character. The worst class of men were his daily associates, company he could not well avoid. Leaving the camp he went to work on American bar, two miles above Gray Eagle, where he began the construction of a ditch to convey water to the quartz mill, and here built a track eleven hundred feet down from the mine, the cars being attached to each end of a manila rope, the car descending bringing up the empty car. The rope lasted but seventy-five days, and because of this it occurred

to Mr. Hallidie to make a wire rope; he proposed this to the owners, Messrs. Brooks & Berry, who accepted his offer. Accordingly he exemporized machinery, sent to San Francisco for wire, and in order to make the brittle iron wire fit for the purpose he constructed a charcoal pit and carefully annealed and carbonized it, put it in place, where it did service for two years.

This was the beginning of the manufacture of wire rope in California. In 1857 Mr. Hallidie abandoned mining and coming to San Francisco entered into partnership with Thomas Bradford in the manufacture of wire rope, their plant being on Mason street near Chestnut and equipped with the machinery that had done service for the rope-making on the American river. In 1860 Mr. Bradford withdrew and J. M. Eckfeldt and Hiram T. Graves took his interest, the firm name remaining the same. It was about this time that Mr. Hallidie began the construction of suspension bridges in different parts of the state, building across the Folsom, Nevada, Bear, Trinity, Stanislaus, Tuolumne and Klamath rivers. It was Mr. Hallidie's custom to hoist the American flag on one of the bridge towers as soon as the towers were up. His life was threatened in Nevada City if he did not take down the flag, but as he had a large force of men faithful to their country the attempt to haul down the symbol was routed and the flag remained aloft with its beautiful folds still caressing the breeze. This was in the fall of 1861. In the summer of 1862 he was constructing a bridge over the Bear river and found that in that county there was a case of coercion as to how votes should be cast, none but Democrats being allowed to vote. He quietly dismissed all of his men who were southern sympathizers and put in their places those who were loyal to their country, and then sent his book-keeper throughout the country to the farmers and millers, promising protection if they would come and vote. The result was the turning of the tide from Democracy to Republicanism, and for many years following the county remained a banner one for the Republican party. Finding that the work of bridge building was one of constant exposure and required long absences from San Francisco he gave it up in 1865, one of his last

bridges being the Alexandria bridge over the Fraser river, in British Columbia, which was put up in 1863. He then gave his attention entirely to the manufacture of wire rope, to which the rich discoveries of the Comstock lode gave quite an impetus.

Mr. Hallidie was a prominent and active member of the Mechanic's Institute and served as its vice-president from 1864 to 1866; in 1868 he was elected its president, which position he held for ten years, presiding over and managing a succession of large fairs. When he became president the institute had a library of eleven thousand, two hundred fifty-eight volumes and this number was increased to thirty-two thousand during his administration; the indebtedness of \$50,000 was liquidated and the institute placed upon a sound basis as the owner of property worth \$160,000. While serving in the capacity of president the institute entertained any prominent men or group of men who visited the coast, getting together in the hall under the library a fine assortment of the fruits and other products of California. The institute at his suggestion arranged a parade celebrating the day of the driving of the last spike that connected the two railroads. He was a member of the Mercantile Library, but resigned his membership at the time the library decided to form a lottery. In 1868 he was one of the commission appointed by the legislature to decide awards of premiums offered by the state for various industries. The premiums offered for cocoons and mulberry trees were so large as to induce speculation, and but for the firm stand taken by Gov. H. H. Haight and Mr. Hallidie a heavy indebtedness would have been fastened upon the state with no return. As president of the Mechanics Institute Mr. Hallidie became an ex officio member of the Board of Regents of the State University, which position he held from 1868 to 1900, having been appointed a regent in 1878. He acted as chairman of the finance committee for twenty-five years, and gave his time freely to the interests of the university. Other institutions of learning received his attention also, James Lick appointing him trustee of the California School of Mechanical Arts, and being keenly interested in this line of work, in 1874 he made an extended

and careful inspection of technical and mechanical schools of this country, France, England and Germany and later gave a report of his observations to the Mechanics Institute in an address entitled "Trade Tuition at Home and Abroad." He was nominated for the state senate in 1873 and for mayor of San Francisco in 1875 by the Independent party, but in both cases was defeated by the liquor interest, he favoring high license. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1879 to provide a charter for San Francisco and again in 1886, and in both cases he was chairman of the committee on Public Schools and Libraries. In 1873 he served as commissioner to investigate the Deaf and Blind Institute, for many years was president of the board of trustees of the Children's Hospital, a member of the Academy of Science, the Geographical Society of the Pacific and Historical Society of California. For several years he served as president of the Manufacturers' Association of California and was instrumental in its upbuilding and development. Mr. Hallidie was constantly chosen by the citizens of San Francisco and of his state to represent them in public capacity, at the time of the election of Porfirio Diaz to the presidency of Mexico in 1884 being appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Manufacturers' Association as delegate to extend to him the good wishes of California, which Mr. Hallidie did in person on the day following his inauguration.

Mr. Hallidie took out many patents for inventions, his best and most widely known being the cable railway in 1869, and which after many delays and difficulties, was put in operation by him on Clay street in San Francisco in 1873, the first trip being made early in the morning of August 1 of that year with Mr. Hallidie acting as gripman. His other inventions relate to wire ropeways, bridges, rope-making machines, wire ropes, etc. During many years visitors to the fairs of the Mechanics Institute gathered around the exhibit of wire, which was always given ample and conspicuous place. Mr. Hallidie stood in the front rank not only of inventors of his time, but of business men, taking a keen and practical interest in many industrial enterprises which but

for him would never have taken a place in the business life of the Pacific coast. And notwithstanding his connection with such business enterprises and institutions of learning, he was also largely identified with the municipal affairs of his city, never partisan in his efforts, but giving liberally and energetically to the material prosperity of the general public. Uncompromising in his ideas of right and wrong, his influence came to be a moral force in the upbuilding of the city, for he lived the integrity of purpose he sought in others. An able and fluent writer, his contributions to magazines and newspapers were numerous and extensive. Socially he affiliated with the Pacific Union and Sierra Clubs of San Francisco.

In November, 1863, Mr. Hallidie was united in marriage with Miss Martha Elizabeth Woods, a daughter of David Woods, of Sacramento.

JOHN W. RICHARDS.

Prominent among the citizens of Berkeley is John W. Richards, vice-president of the Berkeley National Bank and the University Savings Bank of Berkeley, and generally a man of business affairs, and one who has been instrumental in the upbuilding and development of the best interests of this section. Mr. Richards is a native of Ohio, having been born in the city of Cincinnati, August 10, 1847; his father, John Richards, was one of the early settlers of that city, where he engaged for many years in the cooperage business, establishing himself independently along financial lines and at the same time playing an important part in public affairs of the city. He was a broad minded, liberal citizen, taking a great interest in projects for the upbuilding and development of the city, and was also prominent in military affairs, being captain of a military company in Cincinnati. His wife was, before marriage, Miss Adeline Northrup, a native of Connecticut.

John W. Richards passed through the public schools and the Woodward high school, and

after his graduation from the latter beginning his career by assisting his father in his cooper business. In 1874 he was taken in as a member of the firm, which was then known as John Richards & Son. In 1886 the entire plant was destroyed by fire, causing a heavy loss to the firm. In the same year Mr. Richards came to California, and locating in Oakland spent the first two years of his residence in that city; thence he moved to Berkeley and opening an office in San Francisco, engaged in the handling of cooper's materials, which, from a small beginning, has grown to such proportions that he now handles three-fourths of such material used in the state of California, while he also ships to other sections of the country. He has also taken a prominent part in the organization of banking institutions, being vice-president of the Berkeley National Bank, and also the University Savings Bank of Berkeley, and is otherwise connected with institutions of a public character, such as the California Institution for the Deaf and Blind, of which he is now acting as a director. He is also a director in the San Francisco Theological Seminary, was a member of the Berkeley school board for four years, and president of the board of town trustees of Berkeley for four years. He is the owner of considerable valuable real estate in Berkeley, among which is his fine residence at No. 2431 Channing Way, which is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Sallie Huddart, daughter of William Huddart, of Cincinnati. They have two children, Ruby and Ruth. Mr. Richards is one of the wide-awake and progressive citizens of the community, and both for his business ability and his personal integrity of character is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

BENJAMIN P. HARVEY.

An early resident of the bay country, Benjamin P. Harvey is remembered as an upbuilder and one who has made his personal interests lie parallel with those of his adopted city, county and

state. Mr. Harvey was descended from a New England family of prominence, his own birth having occurred in Nottingham, N. H., December 18, 1822; he was the second son of Francis P. and Nancy (Page) Harvey, both likewise natives of New Hampshire, in which state they spent their entire lives. A maternal ancestor, Col. Benjamin Thompson, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, while other members of the two families were also identified in that historic struggle. Benjamin P. Harvey received his early education in the schools of his native place, after which he attended a select school for a time. Being apprenticed to Gilman & Boyden to learn the trades of engineer and machinist, he remained in Manchester until the completion of his apprenticeship, and then worked in Lowell until he decided to come to California. In 1850 he made the trip via the Isthmus of Panama and like countless thousands who thronged westward in that year he went at once to the mines. Not meeting with the success anticipated, however, he returned to San Francisco and assisted in building the wharves of that period, spending the years 1850 and 1851 in the state.

Returning to his home in the east, Mr. Harvey carried on farming for a time, and following the death of a brother engaged in the management of a saw, shingle and grist mill in Nottingham for ten years. Disposing of this property in 1866, he again came to California, bringing his family with him, and for a time was employed on a towboat, the *Water Witch*, plying on San Francisco bay. He located his family on Montgomery street, where they remained for a time, then moved to Thirteenth street and made that location their home until 1888. In that year they removed to Oakland and in 1901 to their present home on Tenth avenue. Mr. Harvey followed engineering for a time in the various machine shops of San Francisco until his retirement, which occurred upon his removal to Oakland.

September 10, 1846, Mr. Harvey was united in marriage with Miss Keziah H. Thompson; she was born in Nottingham, N. H., May 20, 1827, a descendant of Scotch ancestry on the paternal side and of New England on her mother's. Lon-



B. F. Stokes.

gevity is a notable trait of the family, Mrs. Harvey's maternal grandmother, Elizabeth Ellison, having attained the remarkable age of one hundred and eight years, while she herself is now in her eighty-first year and in the enjoyment of all her faculties and excellent health. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey became the parents of six children, bringing them all to California in 1866: J. Warren, an engineer in the employ of the navy yard in Portsmouth, N. H.; Benjamin F., engineer on the *Water Nymph*, on San Francisco bay; George H., a resident of Oakland, and captain of the *Arab*, in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; Laura E., wife of William Leach, of Oakland; Lewis Perry, captain and owner of the *Water Nymph*, now living retired in Oakland; and Flora M., who is living with her mother. While on a visit to the east Benjamin P. Harvey passed away July 18, 1894, in the same room in which he had first met his wife in her father's old homestead. He was a man of honesty and integrity, much beloved for his sterling traits of character, and left a wide circle of friends to mourn his death. He was a public spirited citizen and as a Republican was always active in the advancement of his party's best interests.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STOAKES.

The career of Benjamin Franklin Stoakes has been a busy and varied one, and during the years that have elapsed since he came as a pioneer to California he has witnessed the growth and development of one of the foremost states in the nation, and has participated in its advancement, while at the same time he has built up for himself a place in the citizenship of the country. He is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, born September 24, 1827, the son of English parents, and one in a family of nine children, all of whom but he are now deceased. He received his education through the medium of the public schools in the vicinity of his home, where the three "Rs" constituted the curriculum. He remained on the

home farm until March 26, 1849, when the wondrous gold discoveries of California induced him to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast. Accordingly he set out upon the journey with two brothers, William H. and Henry Stoakes, neither of whom became permanent residents of California, after returning east in 1851 one going to New Orleans, where he fell a victim to the ravages of cholera, and the other locating on the home place, where he remained for many years. The three went by water to Independence, Mo., and there they outfitted with others with ox-teams and prairie schooners, there being about fifty wagons in the train and fifty-five men, of whom but two men are now known to be living. All but one of the party, who was accidentally killed, reached California after a journey of six months and five days. Mr. Stoakes went at once to the mines of Gold Run, near Nevada City, and there passed two years, meeting with satisfactory returns. However, not having heard from home but once in this period he decided to make a trip back east, and accordingly took passage, via Panama, for New York City. After having his gold dust minted in Philadelphia he went on to Ohio. It was only a few weeks, however, before he had made up his mind to again locate in California, and immediately following his marriage, January 26, 1852, he took his wife to New York City and once more made the Panama trip. They went at once to Parkes' Bar, on the Yuba river, and there made their home in a canvas tent, thence went to Nevada City, where they resided until 1874. In addition to mining at Little Deer creek and Gold Run, Mr. Stoakes purchased teams and hauled lumber to the camps and also hauled wood, while he became largely interested in the water supply of Nevada City. He later assisted in the piping of that city, while, having picked up the trade of tinsmith, he made sheet iron water piping for hydraulic mining.

In 1874 Mr. Stoakes secured a position in the United States mint in San Francisco and turning his business over to a friend he came to this city and for nearly twenty years discharged the duties of a melter. He first resided on Powell, near Geary street, for six years, then in 1880

came to Oakland and purchased a residence at the corner of Seventeenth and Market streets, where he lived for a like period. He then purchased a place of twelve acres near San Leandro, and setting this out to fruit, principally apricots, made his home here for many years, while he still attended to his business in San Francisco. In 1894 he resigned his position in the mint and has since lived in retirement. His wife, formerly Miss Sarah Ann Mitchell, a native of Ohio, passed away in August, 1903; of their family of six children, all born in California, four died in infancy, and the other two are Flora, widow of Charles Rider, and who resides with her father, and Frank C., a dentist, who, for fifteen years, engaged in business in Oakland, and now resides on his father's ranch. He is married and has a family of five children. Mr. Stoakes has always been a staunch advocate of Republican principles, was a member of the marching club of San Francisco, although personally was never desirous of official recognition. In the spring of 1850 he was a delegate that helped to elect the men who framed the constitution and by-laws for the state of California. He is associated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having been made a member in Nevada City in 1854, then joined Morse lodge in San Francisco, where he has passed all the chairs. Mr. Stoakes is liberal and public spirited to a degree, always ready to assist in any movement for the upbuilding of the general community, or the individual needs of those who appeal to him for aid. He has been an extensive traveler throughout the state of California, as well as many of the eastern states, having visited the Gettysburg battleground, spent one year in Washington, D. C., and by close observation and profound study has gained the most throughout his travels. He is one of the few remaining pioneers of that day, nearly all of his old friends of the long ago having passed to "that bourne whence no traveler returns." In peace and plenty he is rounding out the years of his life, himself awaiting the call which shall end his earthly labors, living without regret for the past, without fear for the future, content with the blessings which have come to him.

A. S. LARKEY, M. D.

Prominent among the physicians and surgeons of Oakland is Dr. A. S. Larkey, who though still young in his profession has won a reputation as a man of ability and staunch integrity. A native of the state, he is the son of John Larkey, who was born in Ohio and became one of the early pioneers of California.

Dr. Larkey was educated in the common and high schools of the state, and also received a university degree (Ph. B.), after which he began to prepare for the medical profession by taking up the study of medicine in Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, receiving his degree of M. D. in the class of 1889. In order to put his theoretical knowledge into practice he spent two years as house surgeon in a hospital in New York, after which he located in Oakland, Cal. His choice of location has proved a fortunate one, for he has built up a lucrative practice and enjoys the confidence of all who have had dealings with him. Progressive and enterprising, Dr. Larkey keeps in touch with the advancements made in his profession through membership in the Alameda County, State and American Medical Societies, is also a surgeon of the Fabiola Hospital staff, and a member of the present Board of Health.

DEITRICK STEFFENS.

Now enjoying the fruits of his early labors, Deitrick Steffens is passing his declining years in peace and plenty in his beautiful home in Oakland, where for many years he has been known as an active business man. Mr. Steffens is a native of the Fatherland, his birth having occurred in the vicinity of Hamburg, February 8, 1830, and there he received his educational training in the public schools. At the age of twenty-one years he decided to seek his fortunes on this side of the Atlantic, and accordingly took passage on a sailing vessel, the Isabelle Josephine, which was fifty-one days in making the trip to

New York City. After arriving in that city he sought and found employment as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, and remained thus occupied for the ensuing five years. Again the emigration fever attacked him and California was his next objective point, and upon his safe arrival on the Pacific coast he located in San Francisco and established a grocery business at the corner of Folsom and Main streets. This business he conducted until 1877, in which year he disposed of his interests and retired from active life, having in the meantime built and furnished a beautiful home at No. 1664 West Tenth street.

Although well along in years Mr. Steffens retains his faculties to an unusual degree and enjoys health which permits of much activity. He was married in California to Miss Rebecca Wel-susen, and by this marriage was born one child, Christina, who became the wife of Henry Hof-schmidt; they make their home with Mr. and Mrs. Steffens, their son, Walter, being now in New York City. Mr. Steffens is associated with the Odd Fellows of San Francisco, having been made a member of the organization in that city, and also the Independent Order of Red Men, of San Francisco, where he joined the order. He belongs to the German Lutheran church, and is liberal toward its charities. He is highly respected by all who know him, appreciated alike for his business qualities and the sterling integrity which has characterized all his dealings.

FREDERICK KELLER KRAUTH, JR.

The only member of the Alameda fire department who has been continuously in service since 1876 is Frederick Keller Krauth, Jr., who as chief of the department has given efficient service for more than twenty-six years. Mr. Krauth is a native of New York City, his birth occurring March 21, 1848. His father, Frederick Keller Krauth, Sr., was a pioneer of California in 1849 and for nearly a half century one of its staunch upbuilders and a most loyal and devoted

citizen toward its general development. The elder man was the son of a Saxon who located in Maryland, and there he was born, reared and educated. When a young man he went to New York City and with his brother Augustus conducted the New York *Sunday Mercury*, having learned the printer's trade in Frederick and Hagerstown, Md. He married Mary Jane Sher-wood, daughter of a New York clergyman, and established his home in the metropolis of the western continent. In 1849 he decided to try his fortunes in the far-famed land of California, and accordingly took passage on the brig Mary Ellen, bound via Cape Horn for San Francisco. Upon his safe arrival he engaged in mining, being located at Mormon Bar, then returned to San Francisco and worked at the trade of printer. With others he established a paper in that city, in the meantime (in 1850), having returned east and brought his family out via the Isthmus of Panama and with them a complete set of type, which he had set up on the boat and immediately upon his arrival printed his paper. Later he went to Sacramento and became foreman of the Sacra-mento Union job office, remaining in this position until 1857, when he went to Santa Cruz and with John McElroy established the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*. Two years later he went to Placerville and was employed on the *Democrat*. In 1869 he came to Alameda and here established the *Encinal*, the first paper of the city, and continued its publication until 1897, when he sold to George F. Weeks. He then retired from an active career and on the 17th of the following February his death occurred.

In all matters of public interest Mr. Krauth had proven himself a helpful citizen, always found ready to lend his aid toward the advance-ment of every movement calculated to increase the general welfare of whatever community he made his home. He was not active in politics, his papers all being independent, although he had formerly advocated the doctrines of the Whig party. He served as a member of the Alameda Board of Education for many years, holding the position of vice-president, and aided materially in the establishment of the early schools, among them the first high school of Alameda. Frater-

nally he was an Odd Fellow, having been made a member of the organization in New York City, where he passed through the chairs of the lodge, and was at the time of his death a member of Encinal Lodge. He had been reared in the Lutheran Church, having been educated for the ministry in that denomination in youth, and always took an interest in religious affairs, with his wife assisting in the establishment of the Christ Church Episcopal Society of Alameda. He was quiet in temperament, of a sympathetic and kindly disposition, and by the demonstration of strong character and integrity he won a large circle of friends among whom his name is still remembered. His wife passed from earth February 8, 1898, nine days before the death of Mr. Krauth. They became the parents of five children, namely: Walter H., Theodore W.; Mrs. M. Augusta Morgan, Frank J., and Frederick Keller, Jr. There are but two now surviving, the daughter and Frederick K.

Frederick Keller Krauth, Jr., was a very small lad when he was brought to California by his parents, although he remembers the events of the journey vividly. They were brought across the isthmus on the backs of mules and natives, and the latter, mistaking the heavy box of type which his father was bringing to California for gold, stole him and his sister to hold for a ransom. They were rescued, however, and succeeded in reaching San Francisco without more serious mishap. Frederick Krauth was reared in San Francisco, Sacramento and Placerville, receiving a good common school education and preparing himself for a business career, finally learning the trade of printer. His father had intended to send him to West Point, but the son did not care for that career, preferring instead a home life among the pioneer surroundings which were soon to give place to that growth and development which placed the state among the most cosmopolitan of the Union. He spent some time in Virginia City, Nev., employed on the *Chronicle*, and was also located in Sacramento, but finally came permanently to Alameda, where he has ever since resided. After the incorporation of the town he assisted in bringing about the organization of the first company in the

fire department, September 16, 1876, and in 1880 was appointed chief of the department, which position he has held continuously since with the exception of two years, during which he served as first deputy in the sheriff's office. He retained his membership, however, in the fire department, which gives him a service of more than thirty years. During this long period Mr. Krauth has been instrumental in bringing about many advantageous changes in affairs, his influence being freely given to the upbuilding of the line of work with which he was identified. He was a member of the volunteer department, being instrumental in securing the first hose wagon on the coast, which is now used in the department, being distinctly a pioneer. They now have installed an electrical alarm, while they have eight pieces of apparatus, calling for two horses each and a service of fifty-three paid men.

In March, 1870, Mr. Krauth married Elizabeth C. Barlow, and they became the parents of two children, both wife and children being deceased. For a second wife he married Julia Damon, daughter of Charles W. Damon, an old pioneer of Alameda. Mr. Krauth is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Redmen, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Society of California Pioneers and Veteran Firemen of San Francisco fire department. He is a man of ability, energy and ambition, and in the furtherance of his personal desires has still made these qualities helpful in the interests of the general public, proving himself a citizen worthy of the name in every sense of the word.

JOHN JACOB STACHLER.

John Jacob Stachler, an esteemed resident of Oakland, was born in Germany, June 28, 1837, a son of Peter and Catherine (Bent) Stachler, both natives of the Fatherland, where they spent their entire lives. Mr. Stachler received his primary education in his native country, after which, at the age of eighteen years, he came to America



A McCartney

in a sailing vessel which was thirty-six days in making the trip to New York City. There he landed and spent one year, then went to New Orleans and remained a resident for some time. Finally, in 1862, he came to California and went at once to the mines of Jamestown, where he engaged with a fair degree of success for two years. He then went north and lost a part of what he had gained in the mines of that section, when he decided to seek his livelihood in more stable occupations, and returning to San Francisco he engaged in variety stores. After seven years, in which he was quite successful, he sold out and invested his means in property in Alameda and Oakland, and in the years that followed built over forty houses. In 1875 he purchased the old Gibbons place, which was then the only residence in the block, and this he sold later and built his present home. He also bought the corner at Second and Harrison streets, the greater part of this land being still in his possession.

In San Francisco Mr. Stachler was united in marriage with Miss Barbara Gotte, and of the seven children born to them four are living, namely: Anna, wife of Henry Ellert, of Warm Springs; Eugene, a leather worker by trade, and councilman at large from the first ward, Oakland; Joseph, a blacksmith, who lives in Alameda; and John, a decorator, who lives at home. Mrs. Stachler died in 1890, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Stachler is a member of the Roman Catholic church, in which faith he was reared. He is a public-spirited citizen and liberally supports all movements advanced for the general welfare of the community.

AMOS MECARTNEY.

Among the names of honored pioneers who have come and gone in the march of progress of the beautiful commonwealth of California, that of Amos Mecartney is remembered as one who braved the perils of the early days and in the midst of a beginning civilization established a

home and heritage, building up for himself a place among the helpful citizens. Coming to the state during its early pioneer history he found ample opportunity to exercise his versatile abilities, which deepened in usefulness with the passing of years, and his death marked the loss of a notable figure in the state's upbuilding. The descendant of remote German ancestry, he was born in Lancaster county, Pa., March 13, 1838, the son of John Mecartney, who figured prominently in public life and in business circles in Lancaster county. At one time he served as auditor of his county, and he was the organizer of the Lancaster County Fire Insurance Company.

The identification of Amos Mecartney with the history of California dates back to the year '49, when as a young man, still under age, he came to this then new country to seek better opportunities than his home surroundings had to offer. He was led to make this change through reading of the rich gold discoveries then being made in California, and with a commendable ambition he determined to come to the wonderful eldorado and share the good fortune. Setting sail from the port of Philadelphia on the brig Osceola he finally arrived at his destination, San Francisco, after an uneventful voyage, August 5, 1849. Going directly to the mines on the Yuba and Feather rivers, he followed mining for a time, but as his hopes had far exceeded his realizations he gave it up after satisfying himself as to its uncertainties. Thereafter he returned to the east and remained for a short time, but like many another who had been brought under the charm of western life he chafed under the restraint and restrictions of any place less broad, and thus it was that after a few years in the east we once more find him a resident of the Pacific coast country in 1852. Coming direct to San Francisco, he engaged in a general commission and real estate business which developed to large proportions and netted him a large fortune. His real-estate holdings increased from year to year, and included not only valuable property in this state, but realty and securities in many other cities, among them Kansas City and Chicago. For over thirty-five years he had made his home on Bay Farm Island, which is a beautiful spot in the bay.

almost entirely surrounded by water. He spared no time or expense to make the farm comfortable as well as attractive, planting shrubs and trees in his endeavor to make an ideal home. This is still the home of the family, although it was while spending the winter in Alameda, January 23, 1903, that the death of Mr. Mecartney occurred. He passed away after a comparatively short sickness of two months, deeply mourned by a loving family and by the many friends who had been drawn to him through the many noble qualities of his character.

The marriage of Amos Mecartney in 1868 united him with Miss Mary Killinger, of Lancaster, Pa., where her father, David Killinger, was an old resident and well-known business man. The following named children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Mecartney: Pearl S., Meda H., Myrtle J. (the latter now Mrs. William P. Willard), Mignon K. (the wife of E. J. Hall of Alameda), and Amoslita, who is now a student in Miss Head's private school in Berkeley. Throughout his married life Mr. Mecartney had the loving sympathy and cooperation of his wife, who is a practical business woman, and since his death she has carried out his policy in the management of his business affairs. He was a member of the Society of California Pioneers, a man of public spirit, and every movement for the advancement of the moral and educational, as well as the business development of the community always found him an ardent supporter. In politics he was a Democrat, but never aspired to any office.

WILBUR J. WILCOX, M. D.

Among the prominent physicians and surgeons of Oakland mention belongs to Wilbur J. Wilcox, who has been a resident of this city for more than twenty years and for the greater part of that time a practitioner and an able man in his line. He is a native of Michigan, his birth having occurred in Flint, April 7, 1850; his parents

were Harvey Lee and Clarice (Robinson) Wilcox, the father a descendant of English ancestry, first established in Middletown, Conn., in 1632, and for generations pioneers of New England. The mother was a descendant of John Robinson, who came to the colonies in 1623, just three years after the landing of the Mayflower, and succeeding generations remained residents of New England and became prominent in its development and upbuilding. Harvey Lee Wilcox left his native state in young manhood and located in Michigan, there establishing his home and engaging in farming until 1866. In this last year he came to California, bringing his family and locating them first in San Jose, then in Santa Cruz, and finally removing to the mountains of Santa Clara county in 1889, in which year his death occurred.

Wilbur J. Wilcox passed his boyhood years in Michigan, receiving his education through an attendance of the public schools in Flint, while he also attended an academy at Bloomingburg, Ohio. In 1867 he followed his parents to California, and locating at Redwood City was employed for eight years in a drug store. In 1879 he was elected county treasurer of San Mateo county on the Republican ticket, and served for five years. He then became a student of medicine, reading in the office of Dr. M. W. Fish, of East Oakland, a professor of physiology in the University of California; finally he entered the medical department of the University of California and after completing the course graduated in 1885 with the degree of M. D. Locating in Oakland he began the practice of his profession and during the years that have passed since then he has succeeded in building up a wide and lucrative patronage and is counted among the successful physicians and surgeons of the city. He is the pioneer physician of East Oakland, having been located in his present place since 1898.

In 1878 Dr. Wilcox was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Dwinnell, at that time a resident of Sacramento. She is a native of Salem, Mass., and a daughter of Rev. I. E. Dwinnell, a Congregational minister, and for twenty years pastor of a church in Sacramento; he attained a state-wide prominence and won a high position

among the citizens of central California. Mrs. Wilcox is prominent in social circles in Oakland, being a member of the Ebell Club and also the Home Club. They have one daughter, Elizabeth C., a graduate of the high school of Oakland. With his family the doctor is a member of the Congregational Church, being charter members of the Pilgrim congregation. Dr. Wilcox is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society, of which he acted as president one term, also of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He has taken a prominent part in the public life of Oakland, among other public capacities filled being that of a member of the Board of Education for ten years. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Brooklyn Lodge No. 225, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

RICHARD MIDDLETON BRIARE.

Prominent among the business men of Oakland is Richard Middleton Briare, who besides being proprietor of the Hotel Metropole, has been for some time a member of the Chamber of Commerce, one of the directors of the Merchants Exchange, and a general worker for the upbuilding of the city. Mr. Briare is a descendant of a New York family, his father being Benjamin Briare, a business man of Albany. Benjamin Briare was engaged in that city as a leading caterer and confectioner until his death in 1874. The son, who had been born in Albany in 1860, was at the time of his father's demise in the course of his education in the Albany Academy.

His educational pursuits having been concluded, Richard M. Briare in 1880 set out to make his own career. He came west to the Mississippi, and after remaining one year in St. Louis, Mo., came to San Francisco. In this western metropolis he secured employment in the famous old Palace Hotel, in which he remained until 1885. His vocation since then has been that of a hotel man, and he is recognized today

as one of the most successful in the state. Leaving the Palace Hotel, he continued in the hostelry business by managing the Pleasanton Hotel for five years. During the five years following he was proprietor of the Larkspur Inn, which was burned; he was for two years manager of the Sea Beach Hotel at Santa Cruz, and for a time superintendent of Lane hospital, closing his engagement there in 1897, and coming to Oakland.

Then Mr. Briare secured a lease of the Hotel Metropole, one of the first-class hotels in the city, and under his management it has become one of the best commercial hotels in this section. In his work as "mine host" Mr. Briare has demonstrated his possession of those qualities which distinguish the successful man—affability, tact, and a genuine friendliness which have won him many friends among those with whom he has come into intercourse. He has also displayed citizenship of the highest order, taking an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the city, as before mentioned being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a director for the last eight years of the Merchants Exchange. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a delegate to state conventions. He is a prominent Elk, and socially is held in high esteem. He has established his home in this city, having married Miss Margaret Frances Gilroy, a native of Grass Valley, Cal.

D. A. HENDERSON.

One of the business enterprises of Oakland is that conducted by D. A. Henderson and his son, Peter A. Henderson, the firm name being D. A. Henderson & Son, manufacturers of ladders and all kinds of painters' and paperhangers' outfits. Mr. Henderson is a native of Oswego county, N. Y., where he was reared to young manhood and received his education. He came to California and soon afterward located in Oakland and was first employed in the Southern Pacific

Railroad shops; later he occupied a position with the Puget Sound Lumber Company until he and his son established their present manufacturing business. This they started on a small scale, but the ability displayed in their work, the dispatch with which orders were executed and the uniform courtesy extended to all customers soon led to a profitable expansion of the business, and today they have receipts amounting to \$10,000 annually.

Through his marriage with Miss Chloe A. Tanner Mr. Henderson has four children, Agnes V., born in Virginia, who married George H. Duch and has two children, Florence and Madeline; Mattie, also born in Virginia; Fannie, wife of F. W. Boell; and Peter, who married Miss Imogene M. Rickley, a native of Nebraska. Both himself and father are staunch advocates of Republican principles politically; he is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, while his father is identified with the Masons and Knights and Ladies of Honor.

EDWARD CATHCART SESSIONS.

The name of Sessions is a familiar one in the bay cities of California, where Edward Cathcart Sessions spent the years of his manhood engaged in the building up of his own personal fortunes and at the same time assisted materially in the development of the resources of this section. Mr. Sessions was the descendant of one of the oldest families of America, the emigrating ancestor being John Sessions, an Englishman, who came to the western world in the capacity of secretary to one of the colonial governors; he allied his fortunes with another prominent family, marrying a descendant of John and Mary (Chilton) Winslow, both of whom came over in the Mayflower. John Sessions was a member of the first colonial congress, while many of the name were prominently identified with the Revolutionary war. Later descendants served valiantly in the war of 1812, and indeed to the present writing members of the family are prom-

inent in the business, political and social life of whatever community they make their home.

Edward Cathcart Sessions was born in New York, in Norwich, January 17, 1836, a son of John D. D. and Eliza (Winne) Sessions. He received his education in the public schools of Albany, graduating from the high school of that city, after which he entered the Albany bank in the capacity of clerk. The attention of the family became turned toward California through the father passing through the state on his way to the Hawaiian Islands, and upon his return east he passed high encomiums upon the possibilities of the Golden state. This was in 1855, and three years later Edward C. Sessions came to the Pacific coast and located in California, followed in the spring by his brother, John Winne Sessions, and a few years later by his parents. Mr. Sessions first secured employment with Goodwin & Co., of San Francisco, and remained in their employ for some years, finally going to Jacksonville, Ore., in the interests of the firm. Returning to San Francisco he engaged in the real-estate business in partnership with George W. Osborn, and later they established a similar enterprise in Oakland, to which city Mr. Sessions removed in 1865, he taking charge of the latter office, while Mr. Osborn managed the interests of the former. This remained his most absorbing business enterprise up to the time of his death.

However, no one line could absorb the entire attention of Mr. Sessions, because he was gifted with the business perspective which enabled him to grasp the details of varying enterprises. He it was who built and operated the railroad running from Broadway to Fruitvale and one through Highland Park to Brooklyn station, which enterprise he later sold to a syndicate. Also he was connected for twenty years with the Oakland Bank of Savings, which was organized in his office, and in which he served as a member of the first board of directors and its third president. As a member of the Oakland Board of Trade he exercised a wide influence in the upbuilding of that enterprise, and was sent as a delegate to Washington in behalf of the Oakland harbor, carrying out the designs and plans with



A. Olcese

admirable efficiency, this being in 1905. He was long identified with harbor improvements in Oakland and was one of the first citizens to advocate the widening and deepening of the channels by the United States government. He was urged by his many friends to accept political honors in the gift of the people, but he steadfastly declined, preferring the quiet and peace of his home life to the emoluments of public office. He affiliated with the Masons fraternally, having joined the order in Jacksonville, Ore., and was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church, serving for years as a member of the board of trustees and assisting liberally in all its movements for advancement or charitable purposes. While living in East Oakland he had been a member of the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church, and his liberality there placed his name high among those of the church. He took a profound interest in the early days of the state, and as a member of the State Historical Society sought in every way to promote public thought along this line. His death, which occurred October 27, 1906, removed from the community one of its most stanch and public-spirited citizens, whose honor was supreme in all matters of private interests or public welfare, whose heart was full of earnest thought for those about him, whose every-day walk lay in the path of self helpfulness, whose hand never failed when sought for succor. He left behind him a fair record, which places his name high among the representative citizens of Oakland.

Mr. Sessions left a widow and four children, namely: Ann Louise, wife of Charles S. Cushing, of San Francisco; Edward C., Jr.; George Lindley and Harry Coleman.

ANDREW OLCESE.

Italy was the birthplace of the late Andrew Olcese, a pioneer of California, and for many years an important factor in the commercial development of the state. He was born at Genoa,

May 1, 1833, and up to the age of thirteen years was educated in his native land. Deciding that opportunities for advancement were better in the western world, he emigrated at that youthful age and though dependent upon his own resources managed to acquire a fine English education, attending Mazzini College in England, where he received a gold medal for his scholarship. He determined to come to California and first found employment in San Francisco, and from that city went to Mariposa county, where, in Hornitos, he and a partner established a general merchandise business. He built up a fine patronage throughout the country and afterwards formed a partnership with G. Garibaldi. They opened a branch store in Merced, and built a business block in Fresno, which they rented. He later conducted a general store with a partner at La Grange, retaining his other interests, although he removed to Oakland, and was henceforth practically retired from business activities. He had purchased property in San Francisco, which was destroyed in 1906, but was rebuilt by his family.

In 1858 Mr. Olcese formed domestic ties by his marriage with Margaret Commisoni, also born in Italy; her father, John B. Commisoni, came to California in 1853 and located a ranch near Coulterville. Later he returned to Italy for his wife and seven daughters, who came to the state, via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1856. Six of these daughters are now living, Mrs. Olcese being the only one in Oakland. To provide better educational advantages for his children, Mr. Olcese came to Oakland in 1885. In 1887 he built up the corner of Linden and Sixteenth streets, and made this place his home until his death, December 3, 1893. He also owned residence property at the corner of First avenue and Twelfth street.

Mr. Olcese was a stanch Republican politically and for many years held the postmastership at Hornitos, as well as conducting the express business at that place. He sold his interests in Hornitos and La Grange before he died. He was identified fraternally with the Masons, having been a member of the organization in England, was liberal as a citizen and public spirited, and won a high place among his fellow men. Mr.

and Mrs. Olcese became the parents of the following children: John B., engaged in banking in Merced; Frank, a merchant in Hornitos; Louis V., a merchant of Kern City; Jennie T., wife of J. B. Cauzza of East Oakland; Minnie R., wife of F. C. Stoakes of San Leandro; Andrew, in business in Kern City, in partnership with his brother; Caesar, deceased; Margaret T.; and Victor, engaged in the commission business in Oakland.

COL. GEORGE H. A. DIMPFFEL.

The history of the Dimpfel family can be traced as far back as the year 843, in Ratisbon, Bavaria, Germany, and it is known that it flourished there as late as the time of Charles V, through whom the ancestry is traced. The progress of the Reformation in Germany is intimately associated with the life of that monarch, who finally became discouraged with the continued frustration of his plans and the increasing number of his enemies, and after abdicating the imperial throne, retired to a monastery to spend the remainder of his days. It was about the time of the reign of this monarch that the family became represented in France, where it flourished from the year 1632. The first representative of the family in the United States came here at about the above date.

George L. Dimpfel, the father of Colonel Dimpfel, was born in France October 19, 1806. It is a remarkable coincidence that his wife, Henrietta Franklin (Burns) Dimpfel, was also born on the same day, month and year, her birth occurring in New York City. The boat on which George L. Dimpfel set sail from France dropped anchor in New York City, and after remaining there until 1845 he located in Nyack, N. Y., on the Hudson, where in 1846 he began the manufacture of matches, becoming the pioneer manufacturer of this commodity in the world. His career in the east was brought to a close in 1849, for it was then that he disposed of his business and set out for California, in company with his two brothers-in-law, and his only son, George

H. A. Dimpfel. The wife and mother had passed away three years previously, 1846, in Nyack, N. Y. The journey around Cape Horn to San Francisco was made in safety and from that city Mr. Dimpfel went at once to the mines of Tuolumne county, continuing there for six years. He was a man of exceptional ability, and besides being an inventor and manufacturer, was a skilled machinist. It was upon his return from the mines that he found employment in this latter trade with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at Benicia, Cal. At that time the iron works owned by this company were the principal works in the state, and from then until his death, which occurred in 1876, Mr. Dimpfel remained a resident of Benicia and was connected with the Benicia Iron Works until 1864.

Two of the children comprising the parental family are now living, George H. A., of this review, and Josephine Augusta Smith. George H. A. Dimpfel was born in the city of New York February 11, 1832, and received a preliminary education in his native city far above that enjoyed by the average youth of his acquaintance. Afterward he pursued his studies in New Milford, Litchfield county, Conn., after which he took a more advanced course in Irving Institute, at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. In 1849 he accompanied his father to California and became interested in mining. Going to Benicia, Solano county, in 1854, he received the appointment of paymaster and accountant of the Benicia Iron Works. He remained a trusted employe of this company until 1861, when he resigned his position to accept a more responsible one as entrance and clearance clerk in the San Francisco Custom House, under Ira P. Rankin. February 19, 1863, he resigned his clerkship in the Custom House to accept the commission of captain in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Regular Army, at the hands of Abraham Lincoln. His service in this capacity took him into Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska. In 1874 he retired from the army and made his home in San Francisco until his appointment in 1893 as commandant of the Veterans' Home at Yountville, Napa county. Two years later he retired and located in Oak-

land, where he now makes his home at No. 492 Twenty-fifth street.

The marriage of Colonel Dimpfel occurred in 1877 and united him with Miss Anne Augusta Emerson, a cousin of the gifted philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and also a cousin of Daniel Webster, the great expounder of constitutional rights. Mrs. Dimpfel passed away December 4, 1907, leaving one son, George Peabody Dimpfel, a clerk in the San Francisco Custom House. Colonel Dimpfel is a member of George H. Thomas Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and is also a member of the Society of California Pioneers, while his son, George P. Dimpfel, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Judge Tuttle and George L. Dimpfel built the first two houses erected in Tuttletown, Tuolumne county. Now in his seventy-seventh year, Colonel Dimpfel is still hale and hearty, active in mind and body, a condition which is a just reward for the temperate life which he has lived from his youth up. Personally he is a most genial gentleman, one whom it is a delight to know, and all who enjoy that privilege agree that he is a trusted friend and loyal companion.

CLARENCE J. WETMORE.

Intimately associated with the business life of Oakland, Clarence J. Wetmore occupies a prominent place among the representative men of this city, where he has been a resident ever since boyhood. He is president of the Wetmore-Bowen Company wine business of Oakland, this enterprise having been established by C. A. Wetmore in the early days of the section, conducted by him as the Cresta Blanca Wine Company until 1892, at which time Clarence J. Wetmore assumed the management. Mr. Wetmore remained at the head of the company until 1895, when it was merged into the Wetmore-Bowen Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000, increased in

1903 to \$200,000 and in 1906 to \$300,000; they own five hundred and fifteen acres of land at Livermore, of which three hundred acres are in wine grapes, their force of laborers during the year being thirty and during the vintage time, about sixty. They have wine cellars with a capacity of four hundred thousand gallons, which is annually produced from their acreage. These wines are known all over the Pacific coast and in fact all over the world, being a favorite vintage in restaurant, clubs and dining cars. The company has received fourteen gold medals for their wines from all parts of the world, never having exhibited without receiving a medal. Their main office is at No. 111 San Pablo avenue, Oakland. The officers of the company are as follows: Clarence J. Wetmore president; Charles E. Bowen, vice-president; James B. Sheat, secretary; and Charles Camden and Frank A. West, directors.

Mr. Wetmore is a native of Portland, Me., where he was born in 1851, and in 1858 was brought to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. His home remained in San Francisco for a couple of years, when the family removed to Oakland, and there he grew to young manhood. His education was received primarily through an attendance of the public schools of Oakland at the corner of Fourth and Clay streets, after which, in 1866 he went to Brayton's school to prepare for college. Entering the University of California his was the first name on the register of that institution after it merged from the old College of California. Graduating from this institution in 1873, he engaged in surveying for one year in San Luis Obispo county, after which he accepted a position as ticket agent for the Southern Pacific Company at the Oakland ferry. Until 1882 he remained in this connection, and at that time resigned to engage as secretary of the Viticultural commission, receiving his appointment from the governor of the state. He continued in this work until the commission was discontinued by the state, acting both as secretary and the chief executive officer. Since putting aside that work he has devoted himself exclusively to the wine business, being the organizer of the present company.

In Oakland, in 1887, Mr. Wetmore was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Camden, a daughter of Charles Camden, and they have one daughter, Philena, a student in Miss Horton's private school of this city. Mr. Wetmore is associated with several important fraternal and social organizations, among them being the Masonic order of Livermore, the Athenian, Claremont Country Club, University of California Club, Bohemian and Jonathan Clubs, the former of San Francisco and the latter of Los Angeles, also the Union League Club of San Francisco.

JOHN C. STAATS.

Now retired from the activities which have engrossed his attention for so many years, John C. Staats is passing the evening of his days amid the pleasant surroundings of his home in Fruitvale, where he has been a prominent citizen for the past ten years. Mr. Staats is one of the substantial German citizens of our country, having been born in the Fatherland, near Hamburg, July 1, 1850, a son of Mark H. and Anna (Helwegen) Staats, his father being a skilled wood mechanic and for many years a contractor and builder. Both parents passed their entire lives in their native land. John C. Staats received a liberal education in his native country, leaving school in his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of shoemaker. After completing the trade he traveled for a time, visiting a number of cities and towns, and at the same time extending his knowledge as a shoemaker. Deciding to immigrate to America, he came to New York City in 1874, and finding no position open in the line of his trade he accepted a position as clerk in a grocery store, where he continued for two years. He came to San Francisco in 1877, but found business dull, as the entire country was still suffering from the effects of the panic of 1873. Through the help of a German friend he secured a clerkship, being more fortunate than scores of others who were unable to find a thing

to do. He worked with this firm for some time and through the manifestation of those traits of character which ever distinguished his career he won the confidence of his employers, gradually rose to a position of importance with them, and at last became a partner under the firm name of Bruner & Staats. This enterprise was successfully conducted until 1897, when both parties sold their business and retired. In the meantime Mr. Staats had acquired interest in real estate in the bay country, showing his faith in the future as well as admirable business judgment and foresight by his investments. Seeking a quiet place to live he purchased property in Fruitvale, owning a substantial and comfortable residence at No. 2398 Fruitvale avenue, and now spends his time looking after his individual interests.

In 1886 Mr. Staats married Miss Carrie A. Snyder, a native of Germany, but at that time a resident of San Francisco. She passed away March 6, 1908. In state and national matters Mr. Staats has always affiliated with the Republican party, but in local matters reserves the right to cast his vote for the candidate he considers best qualified for official duty. He is a member of Harmony Lodge No. 13, I. O. O. F., of San Francisco in his fraternal relations.

HON. HENRY HAYES.

Hon. Henry Hayes, for many years identified with political affairs in the state of California, was one of the early pioneers of the Pacific coast and one of its staunch upbuilders, and as a citizen of Oakland gave his best efforts toward the development and growth of its interests. Mr. Hayes was a native of Pennsylvania, born November 3, 1826, a son of John and Jane (Alexander) Hayes, both likewise natives of that state, where the father engaged throughout his entire life as a successful farmer. Henry Hayes was reared on the paternal farm and educated in the public schools, after which in 1850 he became dependent upon his own resources. Coming



John Blate

to California in 1852, he engaged for a time in placer mining in Nevada county, and later located in what is known as Moore's Flat in Nevada county.

After spending some time in the mines in that section Mr. Hayes supplied the meat dealers with live stock. He was very successful and remained so occupied until 1870, in which year he became a resident of Oakland and here for some years conducted a wholesale meat business as a member of the firm of Hayes, Carrick & Co. He was associated with various other personal enterprises, as well as many which had for their end only the general welfare of the community. He was a staunch advocate of Democratic principles, and while living in Nevada county was elected on that ticket to the state legislature, where he served efficiently on several important committees; he also took an active interest in city and county politics, having served as a member of the city council for a number of years.

Mr. Hayes was utterly fearless in his championship of issues which he considered right and just, and was always found ready to espouse such. His death April 28, 1900, removed from the community a citizen held in the highest esteem, both for his business ability and the staunch integrity which had characterized his entire life.

CAPT. JOHN SLATER.

The busy years of an eventful career found their fulfillment in the life of one of Berkeley's citizens, Capt. John Slater, who made this city his home during his later years, when not following the high seas. A native of Scotland, he was born on one of the Shetland Islands, July 23, 1849, his father having located there as one of the early settlers. Both parents rounded out their years on this island, the mother living to reach the ripe age of seventy-seven years.

Until fifteen years of age John Slater attended the common schools on his native land, but at this age renounced further school training

to follow his natural inclination to go to sea. His island home made the fulfillment of his desires an easy matter, and at the age just mentioned he went to sea in a fishing sloop, remaining thus occupied for about four years. Upon reaching young manhood he went on the deep sea as a sailor before the mast, working up from a menial position to one of authority, and during this time he entered nearly all of the important seaports of the world. As mate of the ship *Seminole* of Boston he came to California in 1871 for the first time, having no intention of remaining, but so impressed was he with the outlook in California and the Pacific coast, that he decided to make this part of the country his future home. Still following his sea-faring life, he made frequent trips in the coast trade, but after several years gave up the life temporarily to try his luck in the mines. Two years' experience along this line on the *Stickeen* river, in British Columbia, proved to him that his forte did not lie in that direction and he wisely decided to resume his old-time business. Going back to the sea, he became master of the *Oreola*, and was successively in charge of the following vessels: *Yosemite*, *Two Brothers* and the *Oriental*, all of the Sam Blair line. At the time Captain Slater was master of the *Oriental* it was the largest vessel entering the bay of San Francisco. In 1889 he became associated with W. E. Mighells and Charles Boudrow, ship owners, becoming master of the bark *Wilner*, which plied the waters of various foreign ports, and seven years later, while he was still master of the vessel, it was burned at the docks at Tacoma, Wash. Thereafter he had charge of the ship *Charmer*, and was master of this vessel up to the time of his death, January 8, 1908.

The marriage of Captain Slater occurred in San Francisco in 1888 and united him with Miss Louise M. Colby, who was born in Massachusetts, although from childhood she had been reared in San Francisco, and finished her education in Notre Dame College. Four children blessed the marriage of Captain and Mrs. Slater, named in the order of their birth as follows: James Herbert, Marguerite W., Norman B. and Colby E. As his means permitted, Captain Slater made in-

vestments from time to time that produced good returns, which he reinvested in vessels and real estate in Berkeley. In 1894 he erected a residence in this city that was his home at the time of his death, and which is still the home of his widow and children. Personally, Captain Slater was a man of strong character, honest and upright in all of his dealings, considerate and thoughtful of those about him; and as a result he made friends with all whom he met. Added to this he had the happy faculty of retaining his friends, which may be cited as another proof of the genuineness of his character. Honor and love of duty were his prominent features, and the application of these two principles were undoubtedly the keynote of his successful life.

WILLIAM ROBERT CLUNESS.

Medical and surgical science has a painstaking and thorough exponent in Dr. Cluness, one of the leading practitioners of Alameda county, who now resides in Alameda, although he formerly made his home in Sacramento and San Francisco, and he still maintains his office in the latter city, at No. 406 Sutter street. With the increase of population since he located here his practice has developed accordingly, a just reward due his recognized skill.

In Ontario, Canada, William R. Cluness was born December 29, 1835, the second of nine children, five sons and four daughters, born to his parents, David and Annie (Ross) Cluness. Both parents were natives of Scotland, where they grew to mature years, and soon after their marriage they immigrated to America and settled in Ontario, Canada, where the father bought a large tract of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was a man far above the average in intelligence and energy, and was regarded as one of the model farmers of that section of Canada. As a just tribute to his intelligence and untiring efforts he accumulated considerable wealth, in fact was conceded to be one of the

largest landowners and most successful farmers in the vicinity of London, Canada. No effort was spared by his parents to give him every possible advantage for a good education, and after attending the common schools in his home town William R. Cluness later attended a select school in London, taught by the late David Watson, A. M. This preparation fitted him for entrance into Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, from which institution he graduated when he was nineteen years of age, April 28, 1855, with the degree of B. A. In the meantime he had made up his mind to prepare for the medical profession, and we next find him matriculating as a student in the medical department of Queen's University, from which he graduated four years later, in the class of April, 1859.

Two months after his graduation Dr. Cluness came to San Francisco, on July 16, 1859, but instead of locating here he went to Sonoma county two days later and became associated with Dr. Burnett in the practice of his profession, an association which continued for four years to the profit and pleasure of both. With prospects of even larger opportunity Dr. Cluness removed to Sacramento at the end of that time, associating himself with the late Prof. John F. Morse, and during the thirty years that he remained in that city he built up an excellent practice and gained the well-merited reputation of being one of the most profound students of the medical profession in Sacramento county. In the meantime, in 1872, he had received the degree of fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Kingston, Canada.

During the thirty years of his residence in Sacramento, San Francisco had made rapid strides in every direction and his removal hither seemed an advisable step, and in carrying out this plan Dr. Cluness has broadened his scope of usefulness, to say nothing of the financial benefit which has accrued thereby. In 1868 he assisted in the organization of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, and soon afterward he was elected president and medical director, a position which he occupied uninterruptedly for thirty-eight years. The company was organized in Sacramento and remained there for

many years, but was finally removed to San Francisco. Notwithstanding this change of headquarters Dr. Cluness still continued to transact the business of his department from Sacramento, but finally, owing to the large increase of duties in connection with the insurance company, in which he was the second largest stockholder, he deemed it advisable to make his headquarters in the metropolis, his immediate connection with the city dating from the year 1893. The earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906, destroyed the company's building, which necessitated finding new quarters immediately. As the company owned a suitable building in Los Angeles which had been erected for the Conservative Life Insurance Company, they determined to remove there and occupy their own property.

The Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company is the largest life insurance company in the west, a claim which is borne out in the statement that in 1907 its income was two and a quarter millions of dollars, and had in force \$102,724,411 in policies and had assets of \$14,151,770. One year after the removal of the business of the company to Los Angeles, Dr. Cluness resigned his position as medical director and withdrew from active participation in the business, which left him free to devote his attention entirely upon his profession. As is natural, the doctor is keenly alive to the progress continually being made in his profession and has always kept in close touch with the various medical societies, being a member of the Sacramento Society for Medical Improvement, American Medical Association, the State Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine of Easton, Pa., and is ex-president of the Medical Society of the State of California.

The marriage of Dr. Cluness occurred in 1863 and united him with Miss Mary Laird, of Utica, N. Y., the second daughter of Gen. M. S. Laird, a prominent resident of that city. Three children blessed the marriage of the doctor and his wife, as follows: Dr. W. R. Cluness, Jr., a graduate of the medical department of the State University of California, and who is now actively engaged in the practice of his profession; Mary E., at home, as is also the youngest child, Mabel T. The doctor and his wife with their two daugh-

ters occupy a palatial residence at No. 900 Union street, Alameda, which is modern in architectural design and finished in the highest art. Fraternally the doctor is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, and Commandery No. 2, K. T. He is also a member of the Unitarian Club of Alameda.

ANDREW HOLLYWOOD.

An honorable war record as well as that of a semi-public official was that which made the life of Andrew Hollywood, a resident of Oakland, distinguished among his fellow-citizens. Mr. Hollywood was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 8, 1842, a son of John and Marie (Canton) Hollywood. When he was still in infancy his mother died, and at the age of eight years he was brought to America by his father. He grew to maturity in New York City and was learning the trade of jeweler when the Civil war broke out. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Regiment New York Infantry, and during his three years of service participated in many important engagements, among them being Williamsburg; Fair Oaks, where he received a gunshot wound in his left arm; second battle of Bull Run; Fredericksburg; Mine Run; the Wilderness; Spottsylvania Courthouse, and numerous others. His regiment had been assigned to the Army of the Potomac. In this trying service Mr. Hollywood received a Kearney medal for meritorious action. He was discharged from the service June 23, 1864, after which he returned to civic life. As relics of the war his old knapsack, gun and bullets are preserved by his descendants.

Coming to California in 1865, Mr. Hollywood located first in Nevada, and then came to Grass Valley, and received an appointment in the custom house at San Francisco. He acted as examiner in the United States appraiser's office in the custom house of the port of San Francisco, and later served as deputy sheriff of Alameda county. He was associated with various fraternal orders.

being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he had passed all the chairs, and he officiated as secretary of the Grand Army of the Republic at the time of his death; he had acted as grand master, commander and aide-de-camp for nineteen years. He was a member of Lyons Post, G. A. R., in Oakland, and for three terms had acted as a member of the department council of administration.

In 1875 Mr. Hollywood was united in marriage with Miss Mary Jane McGill, daughter of James and Julia (Donnelly) McGill, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three died in infancy; the others are as follows: Mary M., who became the wife of P. A. Kidd, of Oakland, and Louise, the wife of D. O. Pankey.

CONRAD LIESE.

One of the most prominent and successful business men of Alameda throughout the years of its pioneer growth to its present prosperity and development, was the late Conrad Liese, whose personal fortunes were in themselves a source of general help, as he always made efforts for personal emolument which laid parallel with those for the general good of the community. Mr. Liese was a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Cassel, July 25, 1833. He received his education through an attendance of the public schools of Germany, his uncle being his teacher for some years. In early life he left his home and came to America, landing in New York City, where shortly afterward he engaged in the butcher business on his own responsibility. He remained in the east for some years, but finally decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and after his arrival in San Francisco came to East Oakland and here, with a brother, Henry Liese, he opened a wholesale and retail meat market. They conducted the business in partnership until 1866, when they divided their interests and Conrad Liese located in Alameda. Here he erected a two story building on Park

street, making his home on the second floor and conducting a meat market on the first, and continuing in this location for a number of years. He finally erected a handsome home on Pacific street, where he passed the remainder of his days, and where his widow now resides. He was always active in the public affairs of the community and took an active interest in the up-building of the place. He erected the building now occupied by the Alameda Bank, took stock in the same, and was finally elected to its presidency. At that time he turned his business over to his nephew and gave his attention entirely to his banking interests. He had shown commendable business judgment in his purchases of real estate, which property with the passing years has increased many times in value, while he also became the owner of farm lands in the Fruitvale district, and on Liese avenue, which was named in his honor. In politics he was a stanch advocate of Republican principles and was one of the early trustees of Alameda. He was identified fraternally with various organizations, among them, the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He attended the First Presbyterian Church and gave liberally to all its charities, while in the matter of education he was one of the most earnest advocates for good schools, good teachers and every possible advantage. He was a man of kindly nature and disposition, of refined, cultured tastes, being specially fond of music.

POWELL RICHARD HOFFMANN.

One of the business enterprises of Fruitvale is that conducted by Powell Richard Hoffmann, a mechanic of undoubted ability, who in addition to a general locksmith business carries on a bicycle repair department and handles an up-to-date stock of wheels, in all of which lines he is the foremost man in this community. Mr. Hoffmann is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Breslau January 5, 1870. He received his



James Linforth.

education in his native land and served four years in the German navy. He came to America in 1890 and located in California, spending two months in San Francisco and then came to Fruitvale, where he established a business on his own resources, engaging as a locksmith, and doing as well all manner of mechanical work. He thoroughly understands his business and has built up a reputation here both for the quality of his work and the celerity with which orders are executed.

Mr. Hoffmann has also risen to an honorable position in the citizenship of Fruitvale, being captain of the Fruitvale fire department, which he assisted in organizing in 1904. He is a member of the Eagles, the Redmen and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he reserves the right to cast his ballot for the man he considers best qualified for public office. He is married and has four children, Wally, Fritz, Elizabeth and Paula.

JAMES LINFORTH.

Among the pioneers of California who gave largely toward the development and growth of the state, prominent mention belongs to the late James Linforth, who for many years was successfully identified with the business interests of San Francisco. England was Mr. Linforth's native country, his birth having occurred in Birmingham in 1827; in childhood and youth he received exceptional advantages, attending the best schools of his native city in pursuit of an early education. He became connected with business life in young manhood and after holding responsible positions in the iron mills of Birmingham, went to Liverpool and there engaged as journalist.

At this time the discovery of gold in California was making this country the Mecca toward which all ambitious youths were turning their attention, and accordingly he decided to cross the Atlantic to the western continent and thence journey to the far-famed Pacific coast. So, with

his wife and two children, he embarked for New York City in 1855 and without accident arrived at his destination. Thence he traveled by rail and steamer to Council Bluffs, Iowa, which city was then considered on the extreme boundary of civilization, and at that point outfitted for the perilous trip across the plains. The trip did indeed prove a perilous one, for the party were beset by the Indians and would probably have been massacred had it not been for the intervention of a friendly chieftain, who held the prisoners in safety until the opportune arrival of the United States troops.

Arriving in Los Angeles the party separated, Mr. Linforth and his family taking passage on a vessel bound for San Francisco. Without money and without friends and in a strange land, he was compelled to seek employment at once, and this he found with Mr. Booth of Sacramento, afterward governor of California. His business ability soon sought a field of wider activity and it was not long before he embarked in the commission business in San Francisco, conducting this enterprise until 1868; disposing of these interests in that year, in partnership with two others he purchased a large hardware stock and began business on new lines, continuing in this enterprise until his death, which occurred in 1898. He acquired considerable means financially and by his strict business methods, his integrity and fair dealing, won a position of respect and esteem among the business men of San Francisco. He was for many years a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and it was largely through his influence that that body gave Mr. Sutro their influence with congress which enabled him to build the famous Sutro tunnel.

Notwithstanding his busy business career Mr. Linforth was always interested in the general affairs of the community and state, as a Republican taking a keen interest in the advancement of the party's principles, although he himself never became an American citizen. Because of this he could not accept the honors which his party wished to bestow upon him, being at one time offered the nomination for the mayoralty of San Francisco and at another time the gov-

ernorship of the state. In 1868 he was one of a committee of one hundred men selected to determine upon the class of buildings to be erected after that memorable earthquake, one of which was the old Palace Hotel that demonstrated its stability in the fire and earthquake of 1906. He was also largely interested in educational affairs, being a trustee of St. Augustine's School for Boys and St. Mary's School for Girls, both in Benicia, Cal., a member of the board of directors of the California Woman's State Hospital, the San Francisco Foundlings' Asylum and the Y. M. C. A., also of San Francisco, and was a Veteran Odd Fellow. In 1873 he was a delegate from San Francisco to the convention held in New York to discuss the financial situation of the country at that time. He was connected with the movement which resulted in the consolidation of California College with the University of California, of which his eldest son was a graduate in the class of '74, the first class to graduate after the removal of the university to Berkeley. One of Mr. Linforth's grandsons, Ivan Mortimer Linforth, is now an instructor in the Greek department of the University.

Mr. Linforth was a man of exceptional ability along business lines—pursuing steadily the line which should bring him financial success, and combining with his efforts the sterling traits of character which gave him a permanent standing among the most esteemed business men of San Francisco. With a character of sterling integrity his word was considered as good as his bond; business associates respected him and a wide circle of friends mourned his death.

SIMEON FLINT MORRILL.

Varied business activity has distinguished the life of Simeon Flint Morrill, one of the old pioneers of Oakland, who has been located in the state for nearly a half century and during this time has succeeded in accumulating a competence and at the same time building up for himself a

place among the representative citizens of the section. Mr. Morrill is a native of Canada, born in Danville, March 6, 1843, and there reared on his father's farm to young manhood. He attended the common schools for a time and at the age of thirteen years began to learn the trade of carpenter. His father died early, but left his family well provided for; three sons and two daughters out of the nine children in the family are still surviving, two sons being in California and one in Mexico.

Simeon F. Morrill left his home when nineteen years old because so many of his young comrades had come to the United States and enlisted for service in the Civil war. This he intended to do, but changed his plans and decided instead to come to California, taking passage on a ship bound for the Isthmus of Panama and carrying on that one trip sixteen hundred passengers. Upon his safe arrival he found employment on a ranch in Centerville. With nothing but energy to help him to success, he began at the bottom rung of the ladder and gradually worked to a position of affluence and consequent influence. He ran a threshing machine for three years and made considerable money, in the meantime working as journeyman in Oakland for two years. He then began contracting on his own responsibility, carrying on a general business in this line and gradually increasing his force until he employed from fifty to seventy-five men. He put up many of the large buildings in the city, the last large enterprise with which he was connected being the Galindo hotel. He also carried on general farming, renting fourteen hundred acres of land for this purpose. He finally purchased eleven acres at \$500 per acre, where his home is now located, and has made back a large part of the purchase money by his sale of rock from his quarry.

Mr. Morrill married Flora Ayres, a native of Ohio, who came to California when sixteen years of age, having been left an orphan in childhood. She is the descendant of Revolutionary stock on the paternal side. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill have four sons and one daughter living. Hiram A., an employe of Hutchinson Company, is married and has four children, three sons and one daugh-

ter; Elmer enlisted during the Spanish-American war in the Fourteenth Regiment of the Regular Army, serving for eighteen months under General Lawton and being promoted for bravery; he is married and has one child; Ralph B. also enlisted in the Spanish-American war, but never left the state; he is a graduate of the high school and is now working with his father; Ethel married George Harris; and Lloyd completes the family. All were born in Alameda county and educated in the high school of Oakland. They lost one son by accidental death, Frank, who left a wife and child. Mr. Morrill is a prominent Republican and takes a keen interest in the advancement of his party's interests, having served as delegate to many county and state conventions, being a member of the state convention that nominated McKinnon for Congress. He was appointed road commissioner in 1900 and has been instrumental in the building of some of the best roads in the county. Fraternally Mr. Morrill has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1877, and is also a charter member of Temple Lodge No. 11, A. O. U. W., in which he has passed all the chairs. He was reared in the Congregational Church and liberally supports its charities, although to individuals he is just as ready to lend a helping hand in an hour of need. He is thoroughly public spirited, in favor of good schools and efficient teachers, and has served for thirty years as school trustee, which position his wife is now occupying.

DAVID PIERCE BARSTOW.

The early pioneer life of California proved the inherent worth of a man and his right to a place in the citizenship of the state, whose foundation he helped to build, and among such citizens the name of David Pierce Barstow occupies a prominent place. Mr. Barstow came by inheritance to the qualities noticeable in his business career, his ancestors being emigrants of New England, where descendants became prominent in

the social, civic and political life. His birth occurred in Haverhill, N. H., September 10, 1827, his parents being Henry and Frances (Pierce) Barstow. He received his primary education in his native city, after which he attended Dartmouth College and graduated therefrom with the degree of A. M.

The discovery of gold in California led to his emigration to the state in 1849, coming around the Horn, and like the countless others who sought the Pacific coast at that time he went at once to the mines. Mining, however, did not suit him for a permanent occupation and soon afterward he returned to San Francisco and in that city entered the law office of Halleck, Peachy & Billings, in the old Montgomery Block, reading law with them. In due time he was admitted to the bar, after which he established a law practice there in partnership with his brother Alfred. He was exceedingly successful in his efforts, and among his clients he numbered the San Francisco and Oakland Railroad Company. As a citizen he was ever ready to lend his aid toward the advancement of the principles he endorsed, which were those of the Republican party politically, although he never cared to accept political honors. The only position he ever accepted was that of city councilman of Oakland, serving two terms, from 1864 to 1868. In Oakland he made his home on a ranch on Market street below Eighteenth street, extending to Adeline. There he erected his home and set out trees of every kind, taking great pleasure and interest in horticulture. Besides several pieces of unimproved land in San Francisco and Oakland he owned a place on Twenty-second street where Mrs. Barstow made her home for twenty-five years after his death, when she purchased her present home at No. 514 Twenty-third street. Mr. Barstow was in every possible way identified with the growth and progress of the city, his own home on Market street being a monument to his love of the beautiful. He was of a generous disposition, his first act after making a success of his mining venture in California being to return to New Hampshire and there to pay off all debts owed on his mother's property and to place her in comfort and prosperity, after which he re-

turned to the west to acquire personal means. His death, April 24, 1882, removed from the community a man and citizen who had justly won the place accorded him in the hearts of those who had known him so many years.

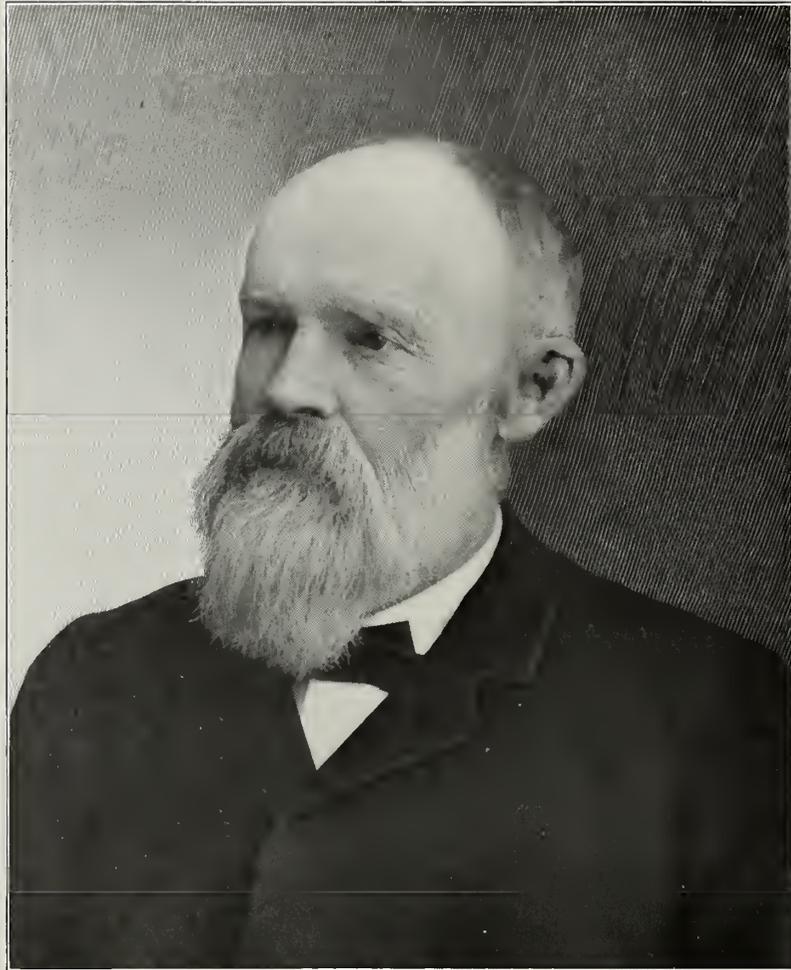
On the 11th of August, 1859, Mr. Barstow formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Reed, daughter of Captain Reed, whose personal history appears elsewhere in this volume, and born of this union are the following children: Wallace, a business man of Oakland; Ellen Frances, widow of J. N. Ghirardelli, of Piedmont; Maud, who died in infancy; Lizzie, wife of Charles Wines, of Oakland; David G., who was drowned in Alaska in 1904, at the age of thirty-four years; William Reed, clerk in the office of the tax collector of Alameda county; and Jessie, wife of John R. Hunter, of Oakland. One of the upbuilding enterprises with which Mr. Barstow was connected was the subdivision of a sixteen acre tract of land known as the Barstow tract, part of the old home place and a part owned in conjunction with his brother Alfred which is now entirely built up and is a part of the city of Oakland.

ADDISON WOOD NAYLOR.

As president of the First National Bank of Berkeley and otherwise identified with the business affairs of this city, Addison Wood Naylor occupies a prominent place in its citizenship. Mr. Naylor is a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born August 27, 1841, of Quaker ancestry; he received his education through an attendance of the public schools up to the age of nineteen years, when he began teaching in the country districts. Later he attended the Iron City College at Pittsburg, Pa., and was graduated in August, 1864, after which he taught in the normal school at Charter Hill, Ohio. The following year he located in New Sharon, Iowa, and there engaged in a general dry goods store for about ten years, after which he established a private banking in-

stitution and conducted the same for three years. Locating at the end of that time in Des Moines, he assisted in the organization of the Capitol City State Bank, of which he became the first president, maintaining his connection with these interests for about eleven years, having in the meantime disposed of his private interests in New Sharon. Deciding to locate in California, he disposed of his business interests in Des Moines and coming to the coast established his home first in San Diego and later lived in various places until 1891, when he located permanently in Berkeley. He has taken a prominent part in business affairs ever since becoming a resident of the city, being a prominent factor in the organization of the Commercial Bank, which is now the First National Bank, and also the Berkeley Bank of Savings. He held the position of cashier and manager of both these institutions until the death of Mr. Shattuck, the president, and at that time Mr. Naylor succeeded to the presidency. In March, 1904, he helped to organize and became the president of the South Berkeley Bank, and is also president of that institution at the present writing. The strongest of these financial institutions is the First National Bank of Berkeley, which in January, 1892, had practically deposits amounting to \$49,000, while at the present writing they amount to about \$5,000,000.

In Ohio in the vicinity of Marietta, January 9, 1864, Mr. Naylor was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Smedley King, daughter of James and Deborah (Stevens) King, her father attaining the advanced age of ninety years and passing away in Ohio in September, 1906. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Naylor were the following children: Flora May, who died in 1869, at the age of three years; Frank L., cashier of the First National of Berkeley and also the Berkeley Bank of Savings; and Jessie, wife of Elmer K. Cole, of Berkeley, he being cashier of the South Berkeley Bank. Both Mr. and Mrs. Naylor were brought up in the Friends Church, having descended from ancestry imbued with these religious beliefs for three hundred and fifty years. John Naylor, a direct ancestor of Mr. Naylor, was persecuted in every possible way, even to the



S. M. Babbitt

extent of having a hole burned through his tongue for preaching Quakerism. To escape these persecutions he came to America from England and established the name on the eastern shore of Maryland. Mrs. Naylor has been instrumental in the organization of two Friends churches, one in Des Moines, Iowa, which now has a membership of five hundred and sixty names, and one in Berkeley, which has a membership of about three hundred. Mr. Naylor has always been identified with the temperance movement, having joined the Good Templars lodge in New Sharon in 1876, and also belongs to the State Alliance. He has always voted the Republican ticket since casting his first vote for General Grant, being prevented from voting for Lincoln, as he was then en route to Iowa. He has been a member of the Berkeley library board since 1894 and is active in the advancement of every movement looking toward the betterment of general conditions. He has served as Sunday School superintendent for about thirty-two years, and has also officiated as an elder for a long period.

SALMON M. BABBITT.

As a pioneer commission merchant of Oakland, Salmon M. Babbitt is best remembered in this city, although he had been one of the gold hunters of 1850, returning to his home in Illinois and passing a number of years before again locating in California, this time permanently. Here, as in Illinois, he took a prominent part in matters of public import and successfully won a high place among the citizens upon whom public honor could safely rest. Mr. Babbitt was one of a family of nine children born to his parents, of whom the mother died when he was a child, and his father survived to the age of sixty-five years. There are but two surviving children, Mrs. Langloss of Nebraska, and David, of Elgin, Ill. Salmon M. Babbitt was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, in August, 1823, and until reach-

ing boyhood's years he was reared on his father's farm and attended the primitive schools of the day. Finally he was sent to town to live with an aunt in order to secure better educational advantages. In young manhood he removed to Naperville, Ill., and there located on a farm. December 10, 1845, at the age of twenty-two years, he was married to Miss Lucinda Balch. She was born in New York, her parents removing from Genesee county, that state, to Elgin, Ill., when she was but sixteen years old. Of her parents' family three daughters and one son now survive, namely: Matilda Babbitt, of Elgin; Harriet Fox, of Oakland, and a pioneer of Nevada; Albert Balch, of Fresno; and Mrs. Babbitt, of Oakland.

For fifteen years Mr. Babbitt remained a resident of Illinois, and in partnership with a brother farmed a half section of land, which they owned. His labors were interrupted in 1850, when he decided to make the trip to California, with a party of friends crossing the plains, via Council Bluffs, Laramie, Wyo., the Platte river route, Salt Lake and on to the Golden state after about three months travel. He began mining at Placerville, and met with success in the short time that he remained, returning to Illinois, via Mexico, and again resuming farming operations. About 1860, with his brother, David, he embarked in a mercantile enterprise at Algonquin, McHenry county, Ill., the two successfully conducting affairs for fourteen years. In 1874, because of his wife's ill health and his own longing to some day again locate in California, he sold out and, coming to the Pacific coast, traveled extensively throughout the state of California for two years, during which time his wife effectually recovered her health. They then located in Oakland, although San Francisco was the city toward which all eyes were turning, he believing that a future awaited Oakland, and that as much business as possible should be kept on this side of the bay. In addition to engaging actively in business as a commission merchant in partnership with a Mr. Manuel, he purchased several lots on Webster street and erected three dwellings, his own home remaining located at No. 1954 Webster street until his death. Because of impaired health he sold out his business and spent

some time in travel, and for the last few years of his life lived retired from active business cares.

Mr. Babbitt always took an active interest in public affairs, as a stanch advocate of Republican principles seeking the advancement of his party's interests at all times. He was ever a leader in the councils of his party wherever he had made his home. While in Illinois he served as school trustee for many years, and was also county treasurer of McHenry county for one term. In Oakland he served in the city council for two terms and rendered efficient service. He was also at one time deputy sheriff, and the sheriff dying while he was serving thus he filled the office for the remainder of the term. Mr. Babbitt was a well-read man, informed on all topics of the day, and in touch with progress and development in all lines of public importance. He was entirely self-made, having acquired his competence through his own efforts and with no assets with which to start the battle of life but courage, ability and indomitable energy. He won a high place in the citizenship of the section in which he made his home, and his death, in September, 1895, removed a man who had always been helpful in the upbuilding of the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt had five children, Emma G. and Ella dying when about fourteen years old, and Walter in infancy. Mary was born in Illinois, and in Oakland married Z. Gilpin, who was for a time engaged in the commission business with her father, and later was county treasurer for two terms; they have one son, Leeman B. The other daughter, Hattie B., also born in Illinois, came to California when eleven years old, and here married G. W. Owen, engaged in the realty business in Oakland; they have two children living, Genevieve and Edwinna.

CAPT. W. R. THOMAS.

Capt. W. R. Thomas, of Oakland, Cal., is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred near the city of Chicago February 12, 1842. His parents, William R. and Ann (Edwards) Thomas,

were natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania, and after their marriage they removed to Chicago, where they passed many years. W. R. Thomas spent his early boyhood years in that city, attending the common schools up to his thirteenth year, when he became a clerk in a general store in Sycamore, Ill. In June, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, under the command of Col. Daniel Dustin, and following this participated in all of the important battles in Tennessee and Georgia, besides many minor engagements. He was elected second lieutenant of his company in December, 1862, and in 1864 was commissioned captain and assistant adjutant general of Volunteers by President Abraham Lincoln for meritorious service, and served as a staff officer with W. T. Ward, of Kentucky, and Generals Daniel Butterfield and "Fighting Joe" Hooker. He was severely wounded at Marietta, Ga., being shot in the left leg, and in May, 1865, at the close of the war, he resigned from the service.

Returning to Illinois, Captain Thomas recovered his health in the next five years and in 1870 he came to California, locating in Redwood City, where he engaged as a dealer in wood. This he continued for four years, when he was appointed chief deputy in the county clerk's office in San Mateo county for a term of three years. At the expiration of this time he removed to Oakland and embarked in the wood and coal business. He finally disposed of this business, however, to accept the appointment of chief deputy to county clerks T. H. Allen and Charles T. Boardman, of Alameda county, a position which he filled acceptably for four years. During this period he also studied law and in 1883 was admitted to the bar. In 1884 he was elected chief of police of Oakland, serving in that capacity for three years. Captain Thomas then interested himself in the real estate business and mining enterprises, establishing a profitable business of this character in Oakland, which at present occupies his attention. In the meantime, however, in 1897, he was elected mayor of the city of Oakland and served until April, 1899, managing the affairs of the city with the same integrity, correct busi-

ness methods and energy which have characterized his own personal pursuits. In addition to his other business interests Captain Thomas is identified with the Trinity River Mining Company. He is thoroughly conscientious in all matters, whether business or political, and brings to bear the traits which have distinguished his career.

In 1863 Captain Thomas married Miss Ellen L. Wells, of Sycamore, Ill., daughter of Timothy D. Wells, and they are the parents of the following children: Mrs. R. G. Aitken, of Mt. Hamilton; Harry W., of Bakersfield, Cal.; Mrs. Mary E. Badger, of Stockton, Cal.; and Helen W., at home. Captain Thomas is a member of Appomattox Post, G. A. R., of which he served as commander for fourteen terms, has been on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army for several years, and is a Mason of the Knight Templar degree, although not now affiliated with any lodge of the latter organization. He is still active in business, has handled considerable real estate in and about Oakland, and through his various enterprises has proven an important factor in the upbuilding and development of the city.

ORRIN SIMMONS.

Many of those who have become important factors in the making of this western commonwealth have been men of New England birth and breeding, who with their quick perceptive faculties, practical judgment and energetic activity entered heartily into the upbuilding of the cities and towns in which they settled. Conspicuous among this number may be mentioned Orrin Simmons, of Oakland, who at the time of his death in 1890 had been a resident of this city for a quarter of a century. Accomplishments, however, rather than length of years mark one's value to a community, and in justice to Mr. Simmons it may be said that he was the instigator of many beneficial measures to his home city and supported heartily

any project that was uplifting in character. A native of Vermont, born in Woodstock in 1808, he, early in life, began to shoulder the family burdens, his father being an invalid and unable to perform the hard labor connected with the care and management of his farm. Until he was twenty-one years of age Orrin Simmons assumed the responsibilities of the homestead, in the meantime attending the primitive schools of Woodstock.

Upon reaching his majority Mr. Simmons went to Boston and shipped as supercargo on a vessel bound for Australia, and from there he went to Chili, South America. Thinking he saw a business prospect in the latter country he decided to remain there and in 1846 he erected a flour mill there. The primitive conditions which then prevailed made it necessary for him to make his own roads as well as his own wagons for use in hauling material, in fact it may be said that everything he used he found it necessary to manufacture as he went along. In keeping with these conditions the unstable laws of the country worked a hardship upon the settlers. During the first year Mr. Simmons was comparatively successful in his milling project, but this came to an end when an exorbitant duty was placed on his exported product, and he found it necessary to discontinue the business. Leaving Chili he went to San Salvador, Central America, and for two years had charge of a large ranch as foreman. At the end of this time, however, his employer refused to pay him his wages, but in time he settled with Mr. Simmons by giving him a lot of timber, including mahogany and other choice woods. Chartering a vessel he brought the lumber to San Francisco, where he found a ready market for it, and this too at a good figure, \$30,000 being the price paid for his cargo.

With this means Mr. Simmons established himself in the wholesale and retail hardware business, erecting a building to suit his needs at the corner of Front and Clay streets in San Francisco. A devastating fire in 1857 destroyed both building and stock and left him practically without resources. Undismayed, however, by this misfortune he determined to gain another foothold, and going to Berkeley he bought a ranch

of three hundred and sixty acres on what is now the site of the University of California. To this he subsequently added another tract of equal size, owning in all seven hundred and twenty acres in one body. While in San Salvador he had learned the art of irrigation from the Spanish settlers and the idea of applying the same principles upon his own land seemed feasible and easy of accomplishment. Besides furnishing irrigation for his own immense San Joaquin claims from Lake Tulare to the bay he formed a company and built the first canal known as the Kings river canal, and still later he built the forty-mile canal for Miller & Lux. Those with whom he was associated in the enterprise, however, did not conduct the business according to his ideas and he withdrew from the company, the result being that the company soon retired from the business.

Mr. Simmons had long been deeply interested in the educational advancement of the state, an interest perhaps which had done more than any other one thing to seal the friendship between himself and Professor Durant, the first president of the University of California. One Sunday morning as Mr. Simmons was showing his friend over his property he stopped suddenly and placing his cane firmly on the ground he exclaimed, "Durant, this is where the university should be located." The genuineness of Mr. Simmons' conviction is borne out in the fact that he gave the first plat of ground for the university buildings. Professor Durant was a strong factor in promoting the interests of the university and finally, as the needs of the institution demanded, they purchased the remainder of Mr. Simmons' property. He then, in 1865, removed to Oakland and again became interested in an irrigation company, but gave this up after a year or more of service, from that time until his death, in 1890, living retired from active participation in business. His death occurred in the residence in which he located with his family twenty-five years before, on the corner of Second and Harrison streets.

While in Berkeley Mr. Simmons formed a company and erected a flour mill, the power for which was furnished from Clear Lake. The company afterward added a saw mill, but both enter-

prises were destroyed in a fire which followed soon after the erection of the saw mill.

After leaving Chili Mr. Simmons made a brief visit to his native state and was there married to Miss Hannah Bean, a native of Woodstock, Vt., and after the ceremony the young people went on their honeymoon trip to San Salvador. Their happy married life was brought to a close with the death of Mr. Simmons and her own death occurred a few years later in Berkeley. Five sons and one daughter blessed their marriage, of whom three sons are now surviving, as follows: B. F. of San Leandro and W. H. of Oakland, both of whom are dentists, and George Orrin, who conducts a nursery at Fitchburg, near San Leandro. Mr. Simmons was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, and throughout his life he daily exemplified the principle which he professed. His death was not only a deep bereavement to his immediate family, but also to a large circle of friends to whom he had become endeared through the possession of refinement of manner and other personal qualities.

LEONARD DORMAN BROWN.

For nearly thirty years Leonard Dorman Brown was a resident of Oakland, and though he followed the sea for the greater part of his early life, when he came to California he decided to establish a home. From that time he became actively identified with upbuilding enterprises of Oakland which place his name among the representative men of the early days. He was a native of Maine, born June 15, 1834, and was but fourteen years of age when he went to sea. This vocation continued to appeal to him throughout the years of his young manhood, for after passing many years in general travel and touching at nearly every prominent port in the world, he came to California in 1876 and established his home in Oakland, occupying his time with the development of his interests. He accumulated considerable means, by his in-



FRANK ENCH

vestments in realty, erecting many residences and business blocks which are a credit to the city.

Mr. Brown's death, January 15, 1905, removed from the community a man of exemplary habits, of a kindly and helpful disposition, and one whose best personal interests had ever lain parallel with those of the public. He attended the Congregational Church, and in fraternal circles was a member of the Masonic organization. He was active in the state of Maine Picnic Association for many years. His widow survives him and makes her home at the corner of Fifteenth and Castro streets, in Oakland. She was in maidenhood Mary Strout Nash, also a native of Maine, and a daughter of Elisha S. and Nancy (Webb) Nash, both of whom died at the home of their daughter.

FRANK ENCH.

A noted miner and successful business man of Oakland, in which city he passed away September 17, 1901, Frank Ench was a native of Germany, his birth having occurred January 17, 1845. His father, Henry Ench, immigrated to America in an early day, bringing with him his family and locating them in New York City, where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. Frank Ench, a babe in arms when brought to America, secured a good education through an attendance of the public schools of New York City, after which he entered the employ of a firm and learned the trade of marine engineer and followed that for several years. Upon leaving this employment he went to Mexico, and locating at La Dura, Sonora, associated himself with others in the development of an important silver mine. This corporation was known as the La Dura Mining Company, and employed a force of about seven hundred men at one time in the prosecution of their work, their strike proving a profitable one for all concerned. Mr. Ench continued in this interest throughout his entire life, but as his means increased he made judicious investments and became the possessor of a comfort-

able fortune. This he invested in San Francisco business property, as well as property in Oakland.

Mr. Ench located in Oakland in 1884, and here purchased a handsome residence on Tenth avenue, which is now occupied by his widow and children. His wife, formerly Miss Pauline K. Weitner, was also a native of Germany, in which country she received a good education. She was married in 1881. Born of this union were the following children: Henry, Frank Benjamin, Josephine Raffela, Pauline Anna, George Washington and Napoleon. Mrs. Ench is a woman of rare business ability and is eminently capable of caring for the large interests left by her husband. Mr. Ench was a charter member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Oakland. During the Civil war he served as engineer on transports that carried the soldiers, and in the early days was engineer on the Ajax that came to California. Personally Mr. Ench was a plain, unassuming gentleman, domestic in his habits, generous and kind to a fault, thoughtful of the wants and demands of his friends and even sometimes of his enemies, although of the latter he had but few. One of the strongest evidences of his integrity of character was the esteem in which he was held by all his employes.

PACIFIC COAST CANNING COMPANY.

This enterprise was organized in 1903 with a capital stock of \$50,000, and although so recently made a business of this city, yet it now ranks among the most important industries of Oakland. Its organizer, Lew Hing, is one of the enterprising emigrants of our country, having been born in Canton, China. In 1869 he came to California and from the first identified himself with the fruit canning business, finally establishing the Pacific Fruit Packing Company; he managed this business until able to make it a stock company with a capitalization of \$10,000. This was in 1889, and very shortly after-

ward he increased the capital stock to \$30,000. He sold this enterprise to the trust and remained its manager for some years, and then in 1903 organized the concern with which he is now identified. They have a very complete factory, with an equipment which cost about \$80,000, and now handle all varieties of vegetables and fruits. They have a very large business and are given an important place among the industries of Oakland. Lew Hing was made president of the company; W. Woolbeck vice-president; B. W. Bellingall secretary; W. Manaker treasurer, and the board of directors comprised Lew Hing, P. W. Bellingall, W. A. Richardson, W. Manaker and W. Woolbeck. At the present writing Lew Hing is president, treasurer and manager of the company; Lew Gow, vice-president, and P. W. Bellingall, secretary. The board of directors is now composed of Lew Hing, B. W. Bellingall, Lew Gow, W. Richardson and R. R. Bellingall. Lew Hing owns much business property in Oakland and is considered one of its enterprising and successful citizens. The capital stock has been increased to \$250,000 and the company anticipate making this their banner year pack.

SERRILL W. WINSOR.

An important industry of Oakland is that of which S. W. Winsor is president and general manager, the California Pottery and Terra Cotta Works, located on the corner of East Twelfth and Park streets, and established here by Mr. Winsor's father, Serrill Winsor. The latter was born in Providence, R. I., in 1830, his paternal grandfather being an officer in the English army who came to the colonies and enlisted in the Continental army and served under George Washington, while his son became a soldier in the war of 1812 and his grandsons, seven in all, served with distinction in the Civil war. Serrill Winsor was educated in the common schools of his native state, after which he engaged in the commission business, and later in the wholesale

hardware business. Being afflicted with asthma he first came to California for relief, and finding it, he disposed of his holdings in Providence and locating permanently in Oakland, established a company for the manufacture of vitrified stone sewer pipe, chimney pipe, drain tile, pressed brick and fire brick. This was in 1873, and afterward Mr. Winsor took into partnership with him James Miller, when the firm became known as that of Miller & Winsor. In 1894 Mr. Winsor purchased the entire interest in the concern, the company being incorporated under the laws of California with a capital stock of \$200,000; Mr. Winsor became president, T. C. Crittenden secretary, and W. J. Kappler, treasurer. This was the first company on the Pacific coast to manufacture chimney pipe. The company, after incorporating, remodeled their plant and installed new and improved machinery of the latest design and increased their capacity. They find a ready market for their products throughout the Pacific coast and have also shipped to Manila. They use local petroleum in their business, which occupies the attention of forty-six employes. S. W. Winsor looks after the active management of the concern, having been made its president in 1904. In regard to the development of their business they have kept abreast of the times and in 1907 and 1908 installed the latest improved machinery obtainable in the United States and the most rapid sewer pipe press on the coast, besides building several new kilns, placing the company in a position to fill any orders in their line of business. They have had great success with very little loss in the manufacture of sewer pipe, which is recognized as the strongest iron-stone vitrified in the west, and it is their intention in the near future to build several new kilns and add a third story to their entire building. They use with perfect satisfaction a two hundred and fifty horse-power Parker boiler. Since his retirement from active business the elder Mr. Winsor is residing with his wife, Mary B. Winsor, in Oakland. Mr. Winsor was made a Mason in Providence fifty years ago, but since coming to California has not affiliated with the order. His brother, Edwin Winsor, is a prominent wheelwright and hardware man of Providence, and at

the time of the first Knights Templar Conclave in San Francisco he brought out the commandery from Providence.

Serrill W. Winsor was born in Providence, R. I., in 1865, and received his education in the Oakland public schools and business college. Upon attaining manhood he engaged in business with his father, and has ever since remained so occupied. In 1884 he married Miss Katherine Finnerty, who was born in Fort Halleck, Nev., a daughter of Colonel Finnerty, who fought the Indians with General Custer. Born of this union were three children, namely: Harold W., a rancher in Trinity county; Philip Sheridan; and Avis May. Mr. Winsor married for his second wife Mrs. Lydia C. Brinkmeyer, and they have one daughter, Mary C. By her former marriage Mrs. Winsor had three children, Gilbert, William and Lewis. Mr. Winsor owns a ranch in Trinity county, Cal., consisting of one hundred and sixty acres well stocked with sheep. In his fraternal relations Mr. Winsor is associated with the Odd Fellows, belonging to the encampment, also the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and was a charter member of Piedmont Lodge No. 172, K. of P. He is a valued member of the Merchants Exchange and Chamber of Commerce of Oakland and is always found ready to lend his aid toward the furtherance of any plan for the advancement of the general welfare.

DOUGLAS GILSON BARNES.

In January, 1850, Douglas Gilson Barnes came to California around Cape Horn, and here established his interests and throughout the remainder of his life made this state his home. Mr. Barnes was a native of Keeseville, N. Y., and was born August 1, 1825; he received his education through the medium of the common schools, after which he learned the trade of carpenter and builder and followed the same until the latter part of the year 1849, when, with others, he decided to try his fortune in the then

famous land of California. He took passage on a ship bound around Cape Horn and after a voyage of five months they arrived safe in San Francisco. This was immediately following the fire in that city and this disaster made Mr. Barnes' business very profitable, and for three years he plied his trade with satisfactory financial returns. Returning east in 1853 he conducted a starch factory and planing mill until 1859, in which year, with his wife and son, he took passage on a steamer via Panama and again located in California. He brought with him modern machines with which to equip a planing mill, his enterprise being the first ever brought to Oakland. Here he equipped the Pioneer planing mill on First street, began his business on a small scale and gradually enlarged his operations until he employed double the number of men with which he started out. He also carried on contracting work in conjunction with the milling interests, finally, however, finding his time and attention entirely engrossed by this latter occupation. During his residence in Oakland, which ended in 1869, he was elected to the city council, it being in the stirring times of the water front trouble, and was later re-elected.

Removing to Solano county in 1869, Mr. Barnes sold out his interests in Oakland, and in the town of Vallejo, which was then forging rapidly forward in the matter of enterprise and population, he established his home. He remained a resident of that county for about twenty years, during which time he took an active interest in political matters, being elected to the state legislature in 1882 and re-elected at the end of his term. He was absolutely fearless where duty called him and was thoroughly conscientious in his efforts while a member of the law-making body of the state. He was delegate to many state and county conventions, and his voice was always heard in support of men and principles calculated to advance the moral and physical welfare of the community. He removed to Oakland in 1889 and lived retired for some years. At the time of the Alaskan gold excitement he was one of a party that built and outfitted a ship for the trip north, which after seventy-three

days on the water was lost. A sailboat was put out and Mr. Barnes was going on an errand, when he was caught in a whirlpool and drowned June 20, 1899. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in this as well as all social or business life he was interested and helpful, being of a genial temperament and in kindest sympathy with his fellowmen. He was successful in his business enterprises and left a comfortable fortune for his wife and children.

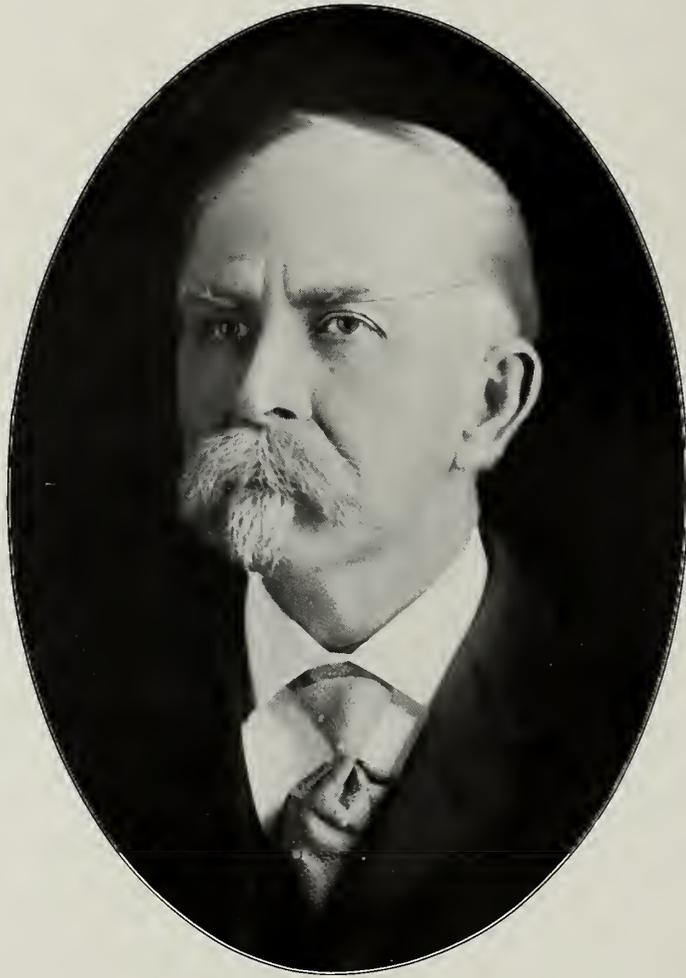
In 1853 Mr. Barnes was married in New York to Miss Adelia A. Dunning, who was born in Keeseville, N. Y., in 1835. Their son, Harry C., was born in New York in 1856, was brought to California in the same year, and here married Miss Elmira Pankost, by whom he has two children; they reside with Mrs. Barnes. He is an electro-mechanical expert and is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Mrs. Barnes' granddaughter, Adele E., is attending the art school in Berkeley, and the grandson, Ben B., is in the employ of Wells-Fargo & Company. Since her husband's death Mrs. Barnes has purchased and improved property in Alameda, which is now very valuable.

CLARENCE CROWELL.

Although young in years Clarence Crowell has won for himself a position among the representative citizens of Oakland and the bay country of California, establishing himself as a successful exponent of the law and proving so able an advocate of Republican principles that he has been chosen at various times to represent his party in positions of trust and responsibility. He is a native of the middle west, having been born in Waterloo, Iowa, December 17, 1868, and in 1888 first became a resident of this city. Here he attended the high school and graduated therefrom in 1891, after which he entered the law office of Hall & Earl, of Oakland, and at the same time attended the law department of the Univer-

sity of California. Completing his work in June, 1894, he was graduated from that institution, and at once assumed the practice of his profession. In 1895 he codified the road laws of Alameda county for the board of supervisors. The following year the office of assistant city attorney was created by the city of Oakland and Mr. Crowell was appointed to that office, which he held for the two succeeding years. At the expiration of that time he resigned to form a co-partnership with A. P. Leach for the practice of law, the firm being known as that of Crowell & Leach, and the two continued together until 1902, when Mr. Crowell was appointed to the position of court commissioner by the unanimous vote of the superior judges of the county. The law of the state providing that the court commissioner shall not have a partner in the practice of his profession, Mr. Crowell then severed his connection with Mr. Leach and since that date has practiced alone. He was re-appointed to the office in 1906 and is still engaged in the discharge of these duties in conjunction with his private practice, which has grown to lucrative proportions. He has always been a staunch Republican and has played an important part in political affairs since his admission to the bar. He has served four successive terms on the Republican county committee and has acted for three terms as chairman of the committee. During the first administration of George Gray as public administrator, Mr. Crowell and George Reed acted as his attorneys.

In San Francisco, October 1, 1904, Mr. Crowell was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide M. Samuels, daughter of Frederick S. Samuels, who is assistant to the president of the John D. Spreckels & Bros. Co., of San Francisco. He is one of the early pioneers of the state, and a much esteemed citizen. Mr. Crowell has always taken an active interest in social matters, being one of the organizers of the Nile Club, of which he served as president for one term, while fraternally he is associated with the Masons, being a member of Live Oak Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., and Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E. He is a writer of ability and has penned several articles on Oakland and its development which have been



Geo. W. Lick

of unusual merit. He holds a high place in the citizenship of the place and is always accounted one ready to assist in the furtherance of any plan for the upbuilding of the city in which he resides.

GEORGE W. FLICK.

The industrial life of the city of Oakland has in George W. Flick, contractor and builder, an able representative, his residence in the state of California dating from May, 1875. Mr. Flick was born in Somerset county, Pa., in 1848, a son of Gillian Flick, a builder of that section of Pennsylvania, and who lived to attain the age of eighty-two years. He received his education in the public schools during the winter months and in the summer time assisted his father in the carpenter trade. He remained with his father until about twenty-three years old, after which he worked with an uncle for a short time. Upon coming to California in 1875 Mr. Flick remained in San Francisco for a week, then came to Oakland and on this side of the bay has ever since made his home. He first engaged as a journeyman for about eighteen months and earned excellent wages, which with frugality and thrift furnished him with the necessary means to engage as a contractor on his own responsibility, which he has since done, devoting his attention principally to the erection of residences throughout Alameda and Contra Costa counties. He has won an enviable reputation both for his ability and the integrity which he has manifested in his work, being thorough and conscientious in all his dealings, and faithfully fulfilling his contracts in all particulars.

In Nevada, in 1880, Mr. Flick married Miss Catherine Houser, a native of Germany, and they have four children: George A. and Edmund Allen, engaged with their father, May and Eudora, all of whom were born and reared in Oakland, and educated in its public schools. Mr. Flick lived in Eureka, Nev., during the years 1879 and 1880, and there erected one of the

largest business blocks of that time. In 1882 he erected his present residence at No. 416 East Sixteenth street, which location was then in the outskirts of the city, his faith in the future of Oakland at that time being fully justified today in the development which has taken place in this section. He has taken a keen interest in all movements looking toward the upbuilding of the city, both in educational and municipal government, and is always found ready to espouse all projects for the city's development. He is a member of the First English Lutheran Church, in which he officiates as an elder; fraternally he is associated with the Odd Fellows, having been a member of Somerset Lodge No. 438, in Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Builders Exchange; in politics he supports the best men and measures, regardless of party affiliations.

MARSHALL D. PLUMMER.

Numbered among the pioneers of 1849 is the late Marshall D. Plummer, well known in both Oakland and San Francisco, in both of which cities he engaged as a business man for many years. He was a native of Maine, born in 1818, the descendant of an old New England family of prominence; there he was reared to manhood's estate and remained until he was thirty-one years old. The attraction of the gold mines of California induced him in 1849 to make the trip to the Pacific coast, taking passage on a vessel, via Cape Horn. He arrived in San Francisco after a long and dangerous voyage, and there became identified with the business life of the city, served as a vigilante, and in every possible way gave of his efforts toward the upbuilding and development of this section. He came to Oakland in an early day and purchased considerable property, put up a brick block and also at one time owned a wharf. He also dealt largely in stocks and bonds and through some of his speculations lost a part of the fortune he had accumulated. His death occurred in Lodi, Cal., in

May, 1898, removing from the community a citizen of worth and ability, and one who had made a place for himself among the pioneers of the early days.

Mr. Plummer was survived by his wife, who died at the home of their daughter, Frances, now the wife of M. T. Dusenbury, of Oakland. Mr. Plummer went back east for his wife, and together the two returned to California in 1852 on the ship *Napoleon*, under command of Captain Chetfield, their trip occupying six months, and the date of their arrival being February 2, 1853. In memory of his early arrival in the state, Mr. Plummer was for many years associated with the Society of California Pioneers.

HIRAM TUBBS.

Well known as an honorable, successful man, Hiram Tubbs reached a position of prominence among the citizens of California by a rugged and difficult road. However, the indomitable energy of his character conquered all obstacles from the beginning, and to this and persevering industry he owed the place he held in public esteem. He was born in Deering, N. H., October 14, 1824, a son of Michael and Mehitable (Stuart) Tubbs. The mother was born in 1804, in Henniker, N. H., the old home of the family established three or four generations earlier by her ancestor, a political refugee from Scotland. Her father, John Stuart, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and lived to an advanced age. The immediate progenitors of Hiram Tubbs were all long lived, four paternal and five maternal relatives, besides his parents, having lived within his recollection. His great-grandfather, Abisha Tubbs, was married in Marlow, N. H., in 1765, to Hephzibah Mack. At the first town meeting of Marlow, held in March, 1766, Joseph Tubbs was chosen moderator, and at the adjourned meeting held at his house, May 16, 1766, he was chosen the first selectman. It is thought that he was the father of Abisha, and certainly was of the same

family. Michael Tubbs, a son of Abisha, became a physician and settled in Deering, N. H., where he was married, February 19, 1799, to Esther Chase, and was widely known as Dr. Tubbs of Deering. His son, also named Michael, born in Deering, July 3, 1802, married Mehitable Stuart and was the father of Hiram Tubbs of Oakland. He carried on a hotel and stage business in Concord, N. H., for several years and came to the Pacific coast in 1857. In 1858 he bought the land in East Oakland owned later by Hiram Tubbs, comprising the two squares on East Twelfth street, on which the Tubbs hotel and Tubbs residence stood, and the two squares north of these. After some years he made a visit to the east, remaining some considerable time, and on his return resumed his old business of hotel-keeping for three or four years, at the Cosmopolitan hotel in San Francisco. Mrs. Tubbs died September 29, 1872, and Michael Tubbs February 18, 1881.

Hiram Tubbs, the subject of this review, having reached his twentieth year in his father's house, was married a month later, November 14, 1844, in Chichester, N. H., to Miss Abbie Ann Stanyan, and soon afterward removed to Lynn, Mass., to engage in business on his own account, as partner in a dry-goods store with a relative named Gordon, under the firm name of Gordon & Tubbs. In 1845 Mr. Tubbs moved to Boston and engaged in the business to which he had been brought up, and conducted a hotel in that city until 1853. Mrs. Tubbs died in Boston, December 17, 1851, and Mr. Tubbs was married in that city, September 2, 1852, to Susan Ann Staniels, born in Chelsea, Mass., October 23, 1831, a daughter of Carpenter and Hannah (Hall) Staniels. The father was a grain merchant in Boston and lived to the age of sixty-nine; the mother died comparatively young. Grandfather Jonathan Staniels, a farmer of Chichester, N. H., lived to be over ninety and his wife lived to an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Tubbs came to California in 1853, leaving New York in February and arriving in San Francisco, March 7, by the steamer *Tennessee*, which was wrecked outside the heads of the Golden Gate, but without loss of life, as the tide was full, and

when it ebbed the passengers could walk ashore. A younger brother of Mr. Tubbs, named Alfred, was engaged in the ship-chandlery business on Pacific street, then the prominent thoroughfare of San Francisco, under the firm name of Tubbs & Folger, and into this firm Hiram Tubbs was admitted. In 1854 the firm moved to Nos. 611 and 613 Front street and shortly afterward purchased the property. In 1855 Mr. Folger withdrew and the firm became Tubbs & Co. In that year Hiram Tubbs went east and bought machinery for manufacturing cordage; Flint, Peabody & Co. being interested in the enterprise and so continuing for twenty years. About 1875, Tubbs & Co. became sole proprietors and some twelve years later were incorporated under the style of the Tubbs Cordage Company. When the manufacture of rope was firmly established the ship chandlery business was given up. Rope manufacture was a difficult industry; it took brain power to make it a success, and the Tubbs Cordage Company met with considerable competition. They continued successful through it all, but the other firms failed to accomplish this success.

During the war Mr. Tubbs was active in promoting the sanitary fund. His contribution was large and sustained throughout the war period, the company donating not less than \$1,000 every month. His landed interests in Oakland were large. In 1870 with his brother he erected a magnificent hotel bearing his name, and this in its appointments became one of the leading hotels in Oakland and compared favorably with any in San Francisco at that time. Mr. Tubbs was also interested in Oakland street railways and did as much as any other to advance the interests of Oakland and San Francisco. Every laudable undertaking for furthering the interests of the communities met with his hearty support and cooperation and he always entered upon its fulfillment with his characteristic energy, inspiring his co-workers and making success assured. He viewed the growth of San Francisco and Oakland and saw his individual interests advance in proportion. The element of chance never entered into the successful outcome of his enterprises. His foresight and sagacity led to his success, and no

embarrassment ever visited one of his undertakings. He had been in business in Boston, but when he decided to come to California he transferred his eastern ventures to his father, arranging, however, for his return in case he did not find the realization of his ambitions in the west, but his success and the position attained in California more than met his expectations. As soon as he foresaw that his future was to be cast in the western coast interests he prepared a home for his wife and family.

Mr. Tubbs was a member of California Commandery No. 1, K. T.; the Board of Trade, and the Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the founders and for some time president of the Mountain View Cemetery Association, promoted the Mercantile Library, and aided in such other interests as had the benefit of the city and its business at heart. Political office of any kind he never sought. He made a worthy record and his life work tended greatly toward state advancement. His industry urged others on and his example had a greater effect with the people with whom he came in contact than ever he knew. The examples of such men have a good effect, and particularly in California did this influence bring about order and make law effective. He was an able man and his ability and his influence made him a power which was exercised always in the right direction. Beyond the circle of business he was an eminently sociable man with his legion of friends; a companionable man who liked to surround himself with happy and comfortable influences, a true friend and one who did not carry dislike into action. He was held in the highest esteem by the community at large; and his life was characterized by great generosity to his children and grandchildren. He was also a liberal contributor to the wants of the poor, his kindly nature finding it easier to give than to withhold. He passed away June 4, 1897.

The following is an account of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Tubbs: Abby Ann, born in San Francisco, married Sheldon I. Kellogg, and died December 25, 1881, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Ethel Lois Nichols; Frank Eastman, born in Boston in 1856, died December 14, 1885; Hiram Carpenter, born in San Fran-

cisco in 1857, died in 1864; Lillie Esther, the first child born in the family home in Oakland, married Edward Masser Hall and they have three living children, Hiram Tubbs, Susan Tubbs and Frank Tubbs; Hetty Stuart married William G. Henshaw, and they have three children living, Mrs. Alla Chickering, Florence and Griffith; Susie Grace married Fred William Henshaw, and they have four children, Tyler T., Stanley T., Fred T. and Stuart T.; Florence Adams married Everett Mason Grimes, and died leaving a son, Everett Grimes; Herman Allen, who was engaged with his father in the Tubbs Cordage Company, died in 1900, and Alice Mabel married George Greenwood, and they have two children, Suszette and Monroe. Mrs. Tubbs passed away at her home in East Oakland February 19, 1905, deeply mourned by her family and a wide circle of friends who knew her for her worth as a Christian woman.

GEORGE MESERVE WALKER.

For many years prior to his death, which occurred January 30, 1907, George Meserve Walker was one of Oakland's substantial citizens. He was born in Limington, Me., May 30, 1833, one in a family of six sons and four daughters, of whom but one, David, the youngest, is now surviving, being a resident of Scarborough, Me. George M. Walker received his education in the public schools and the Limerick Academy, after which he served a regular apprenticeship to learn the trade of carpenter. After following his trade for a time he went to Iowa for the purpose of continuing in that occupation, but conditions were such that he followed the drug business for a time instead and finally returned to Maine. There he enlisted for service in the Civil War in 1862, in Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Maine Infantry, was promoted to corporal September 16, 1862, sergeant April 14, 1863, and was honorably discharged July 17, 1863. Returning to Maine once more he found employment in the

Cumberland paper mills (now the largest paper mills in the world), but his work, which necessitated his being out in all kinds of weather, undermined his health and he decided to seek a milder climate. Accordingly, with his wife he came to California in 1867, taking passage on the Arizona to Panama, and thence on the Golden Gate to San Francisco, where he arrived in June of that year. He located first in Irvington and remained a few months, after which he removed to East Oakland, then a small town in the midst of green fields, with few streets cut through and few houses built. He boarded with William T. Noyes until he had erected his own residence, which is now the home of his widow, at 1030 East Sixteenth street. They had sold their property in the east and brought the money to California in greenbacks, and here they had to dispose of it for fifty-nine cents on the dollar. With Mr. Noyes he entered into partnership in the contracting business, the two continuing together successfully for a period of fifteen years and erecting many of the early residences in Oakland.

After ending the partnership arrangement Mr. Walker continued alone for many years, and was very successful in his work. He was public spirited to a degree, always interested in movements pertaining to the advancement of the general welfare, and as a Republican seeking his party's interests on all occasions. Fraternally he was made a Mason in 1867 in Maine, also raised to the degree of Royal Arch there. Upon coming to California he was demitted and placed his membership in Brooklyn Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M., thereafter taking an active part in lodge affairs, serving as master of his lodge in 1879 and 1880. He lived a Christian life and was ever liberal as far as his means would permit toward all charities.

In September, 1862, Mr. Walker was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth J. Best, a native of Westbrook, Me., and a teacher in the public schools ten years before her marriage. They became the parents of two sons. Fred B., who was born in Maine, was just four years old upon their arrival in San Francisco; he is associated with the Remillard Brick Company; he is married and has one son, Loris D., and resides in the same



Archie Gregory

block in Oakland with his mother and brother. Harry L. Walker, who was born in Oakland, is in the employ of Henry Cowell Company as manager of the Oakland office; he is married and has one son, George A. Both sons were reared in Oakland and educated in the public and high schools, and also took a commercial course in the Pacific Business College.

ADOLF GREGORY.

His identification with one of the first class public institutions of Oakland has placed Adolf Gregory among the most prominent upbuilding citizens of this section, for to his efforts alone is due the excellence of what is known as the Oakland Conservatory of Music. Mr. Gregory has brought to bear in his work an inheritance of ability and training which could not but be productive of success. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Chester; in that place he received his early education and later studied music. From Chester he went to London, his parents, William and Emily (Davies) Gregory, both of whom were musicians, the father a vocalist and the mother a pianist, being anxious that he prosecute his studies under the best instructors. From London he went to Italy, then to France and finally to Germany, spending his entire time in study and teaching. While in Italy he took a regular course in the university, as well as a course in music, and thoroughly equipped himself for the battle of life.

Finally locating in America he accepted a position in a conservatory of music in the east, but not liking the climate he came west in 1893 and located in British Columbia. He established a school in that country which he conducted for several years with considerable success, but deciding to dispose of these interests he sold out in 1899 and came to California. In Oakland he established the school of music which has since grown to such noteworthy proportions, after

five years removing to No. 1170 Madison street, and finally to his present quarters, Nos. 203-205 Twelfth street. The faculty consists of fifteen fully qualified artists, the best that this country and Europe can provide; pupils from all parts of our country have availed themselves of the privilege of studying under such admirable instructors and many afterward have done credit to their masters. Mr. Gregory's methods are particularly efficacious and have proven effective enough to be in vogue wherever he has taught. As a director of the conservatory he is appreciated for his ability, energy and effort, and has won a wide circle of friends for his institution.

Mr. Gregory was united in marriage with Miss Florence Edith Wilkie, the daughter of George and Emma Wilkie, and their home is now in Oakland. Mrs. Gregory is a musician of distinguished attainments, being a graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and a member of the associated board of the Royal College and the Royal Academy of Music of London, England. She is a valuable assistant to Mr. Gregory in the direction of the Oakland Conservatory of Music. The professor has a number of musical clubs in connection with his school, and also has charge of the only symphony orchestra of advanced amateurs in Alameda county. For the past eight years he has filled the position of organist and choir-director in the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Oakland, which church is celebrated for the excellence of its musical services.

JOHN H. BREWER.

No name is better known in the official life of Oakland than that of John H. Brewer, who as an attorney-at-law has ministered to the needs of the public for many years, and although now retired from the active cares which have so long engrossed his attention, still preserves an intimate connection with matters of contemporary interest. John H. Brewer, a pioneer of California, was born in North Brookfield, Mass.,

July 20, 1824, a son of Willard and Cynthia (Hatch) Brewer, and the descendant of John Brewer, who was made a freeman in Cambridge in 1630. The family was originally of Welsh ancestry and the traits which distinguish that people are strongly marked on the American branch; they are a long-lived race and retain to old age those faculties which made them prominent in their younger days. The name was a prominent one in the Revolutionary war, Mr. Brewer's great-grandfather being a colonel in that service and receiving a wound at the battle of Bunker Hill.

John H. Brewer was the recipient of excellent educational advantages, attending Yale University and graduating therefrom in 1850, after which, in 1853, he was admitted to the bar in Worcester. The attractions of the Pacific coast country led him to emigrate, and accordingly he took passage on the George Law for the Isthmus of Panama, and thence on the Golden Gate to San Francisco, in which city he arrived after a voyage of twenty-four days. Here he joined two brothers, William S. and Thomas T., the former of whom died in later years in Santa Clara county and the latter is still living in Worcester county, Mass. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Brewer was admitted to the California bar and in San Francisco began the practice of his profession. Possessing the qualifications which could not fail to bring him success, he rapidly built up a wide clientele and for many years was numbered among the most prominent and successful lawyers of San Francisco. In 1864 he removed with his family to Oakland and here he has ever since resided, carrying on a lucrative practice for more than thirty years, when he retired to private life. He has always been a staunch advocate of Republican principles politically, but has never sought official recognition for himself, feeling his attention too strongly engrossed by the demands of his profession. He has taken a commendable interest in public affairs, serving for a time as a member of the board of education in San Francisco and also as a member of the first board of education ever organized in Oakland.

In Washington, in October, 1862, Mr. Brewer

was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Abernethy, a niece of former Governor Abernethy of Oregon. She was born in Payson, Ill., April 17, 1841, a daughter of Alexander S. and Eliza (Harris) Abernethy, and when eleven years old accompanied her parents to the Pacific coast. The Abernethys are descendants of the ancient Abernethy clan of Perthshire, Scotland, the full history of which with its affiliated family connections, is given in Rev. D. Butler's elaborate history of the Ancient Church and Parish of Abernethy. Mr. and Mrs. Brewer became the parents of the following children: Margaret Abernethy, born in San Francisco September 23, 1863, graduated at the University of New York in 1898, and was married September 26, 1903, to Eldridge M. Fowler, who has since died, leaving one daughter, Kate G.; Mrs. Fowler divides her time between New York City and Pasadena, Cal.; the second daughter, Annie Willard, was born in Oakland August 21, 1866, graduated from the University of California in 1893, was a teacher of English literature for many years in the Oakland high school, and is now traveling in foreign countries; Henrietta Foster was born in Oakland June 9, 1870, graduated from the University of California in 1893, has traveled extensively abroad, and is now taking a post graduate course at Yale University; and John Abernethy was born in Oakland March 4, 1879, graduated from the University of California in 1903, and since that date has been a law student, principally at the Harvard Law School, with a temporary residence in New York City. Mrs. Brewer has always taken an active interest in church and benevolent matters, finding ready assistance from her husband in such affairs. Mr. Brewer has always maintained faith and confidence in California and in Oakland, has invested in realty here, and with the passing years has found it increase materially in value. He has disposed of small parcels of land from time to time, his first home in Oakland having been at the corner of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets, now in the heart of the city; he also owned the entire block upon which the gas office is now located. He has assisted materially in the up-building and development of the bay country.

and although well advanced in years is still counted upon to play the part of a practical and helpful citizen, as such never having failed his community.

COMLEY H. RANDALL.

One of the successful business men of Fruitvale is Comley H. Randall, having been located in the state of California for more than twenty years and for some time engaged in the management of a real estate and loan enterprise. Mr. Randall is a native of Canada, born in 1862 and reared a Quaker, his father being a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of England. The former is now deceased, while the latter is living with a daughter in Niagara Falls, N. Y. A brother, Charles E. Randall, and a half-brother, R. H. Atkinson, have come to California since C. H. Randall first located here, the former being a resident of Fruitvale and the latter of San Francisco.

C. H. Randall is a self-made man in the best sense implied by the term, having become dependent upon his own resources at a very early age and was forced to pay the expenses of his own education, which was received through the public schools and business college of Buffalo, N. Y. In 1887 he came to California and here became associated with railroad interests, accepting the position of chief dispatcher of the omnibus line and remained with the company for the period of eighteen years. He had charge of the Howard, Post, Oak and other lines, having two hundred and fifty men under him. He was in charge of the Valencia street line at the time of the great strike, a position which he resigned in 1903, and with the money thus earned cast about for a real estate investment. He found it in the erection of ten flat buildings in San Francisco, but during the disaster of 1906 he lost heavily, as they were all located in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Howard streets. He then bought a lot in Fruitvale intending to retire, and invested his means in flat buildings in both Oak-

land and Fruitvale. He entered into the real estate business in Fruitvale and in the past year has sold \$30,000 worth of property, principally in the Fruitvale district. He has the utmost confidence in the future of the bay cities of California and manifests this by his own investments in the property.

In San Francisco Mr. Randall was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Gercke, daughter of an old pioneer, who engaged in mining and also established the Gercke bakery on Howard street in San Francisco. Both her father and mother are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Randall are the parents of two sons, William H. and Comley H., Jr., both students in the public schools. Mr. Randall has always been a staunch advocate of Republican principles politically, although he has never been an aspirant for official recognition. He formerly belonged to the Railroad Athletic Club and took an active part in its social affairs. He is public spirited to a degree, always liberal with time and means toward upbuilding projects, and is a citizen of worth and ability.

ALEXANDER SIMPSON KELLY, M. D.

The medical profession of Oakland, Cal., has in Dr. Kelly one of its most successful exponents, whose career, although necessarily of short duration (as he is still a young man), since locating in this city has been prolific of accomplishments which have placed his name foremost among physicians. Dr. Kelly is a native of Canada, having been born in Kincardine, Ontario, January 15, 1879, a son of A. W. Kelly, who for many years was a prominent merchant of that city. His mother was in maidenhood Elizabeth Simpson, whose father and mother were natives of Scotland; both parents are still living and now reside in Oakland. The son, Alexander Simpson Kelly, passed through the common schools of his native city, and after his parents came to California in 1893, he took a course in the Oakland high school, still later becoming

a student in Cooper Medical College at San Francisco. Graduating therefrom in 1901, he spent one year in the Alameda County Hospital. At the expiration of the twelve months he located in this city, where he has since conducted a successful general practice.

The doctor is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and also the American Medical Association. He is on the staff of lecturers of the Oakland Medical College; is a member of the staff of the East Bay Sanitarium and of the Oakland Central Hospital, and is serving as a member of the staff of the Emergency Hospital. He has taken a prominent part in matters of public interest, serving in 1907 and 1908 as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Oakland, while as a member of the Presbyterian Church he is active in the advancement of religious interests, being past president of the California Christian Endeavor Union. He was appointed as one of the committee to receive Admiral Evans' fleet, which arrived during the early summer months of 1908, an event which was of great importance in the history of the Pacific coast. Fraternally the doctor is affiliated with the Masonic body, being a member of Sequoia Lodge No. 349, F. & A. M., also of Oakland Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T., Oakland Consistory No. 2, Islam Temple and Mystic Shrine, Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E., and Porter Lodge, I. O. O. F.

HENRY ROBINSON MILLER.

In 1852 Henry Robinson Miller first came to California, being then a young man of seventeen years, and for almost a half century he was instrumental in building up that portion of the state in which he made his home. He was a native of Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee, August 24, 1835, of English and Irish extraction, his father, Henry Miller, being a pioneer of the middle west. Henry Miller also became a pioneer of

California in 1850 in the hope of bettering his financial condition. He located in Sacramento and there became associated with banking interests, serving as president of the D. O. Mills bank for many years. His son, Frank Miller, succeeded him in the banking circles of Sacramento, where he was also a prominent figure until his retirement, when he removed to Sausalito and is there passing the evening of his days. After deciding to remain permanently in California Mr. Miller sent for his son, Henry R., then for his wife, and finally for the remainder of the family, the daughter and two other sons. One daughter remained in the east, however, and is still living there at an advanced age, as they come of a long-lived family on both paternal and maternal sides.

Henry Robinson Miller was educated in his native city in the common and high schools, and at the age of seventeen years joined his father in California, taking a position in the bank with which his father was connected. After remaining there for a time he entered the employ of the Booth-Lindley Co., wholesale grocers, giving up his position there, however, to enter the service of his country, President Lincoln having called for able-bodied men for service in the Civil war. Enlisting at Sacramento he went at once to Salt Lake City, and was there raised to a lieutenantcy. He remained in the service throughout the war but did not see active warfare. Returning to California after the close of hostilities, he was employed by Daniel Earl in the transportation business, after which he was transferred to San Francisco and given full charge of the enterprise in that city. In 1873 he went to Salt Lake City and from there to the mining districts in Bingham Canyon, opening a general merchandise establishment which he conducted profitably for six years. Returning to the bay country of California, he secured employment in the United States mint in San Francisco, and later, after a change of administration, became bookkeeper for H. Dingee in the real estate business. At the end of six years he found his health so impaired that he felt the necessity of retiring from active business life, and in the home now occupied by his widow, which he erected in 1890 at No. 328



Julian J. Benton, M.D.

Boulevard Terrace, he passed the remainder of his days. His death occurred in March, 1901.

In 1868, in San Francisco, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McIntire, of Scotch parentage. She was born in Indiana and reared in Kentucky, and passed the years from 1857 in California. They became the parents of two sons, Harry H. and Bernard P., both educated in the University of California, and the latter now connected with the Realty Syndicate. Mr. Miller was always a staunch advocate of Republican principles and though never desirous of official recognition along personal lines, yet took an active part in advancing the interests of his party. He served as postmaster while a resident of Bingham Canyon, and was always identified with movements which had for their end the upbuilding of the general welfare. He was associated with the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of George H. Thomas Post of San Francisco, and in religion was reared in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was distinctly a self-made man, self-educated principally, was an earnest advocate of education, and progressive in every sense of the word.

JULIAN J. BENTON, M. D.

Physician, surgeon and health officer of Berkeley, Julian J. Benton is named among the prominent citizens of the bay cities of California, where he has been a resident for a little less than ten years. Dr. Benton is a native of Georgia, born in Richmond county, on his father's plantation, in August, 1873. His father, Jay L. Benton, was also of southern birth and lineage, having first seen the light of day in Tennessee, there grew to manhood, and in Georgia became a prosperous planter. There he married Miss Julia Dent, a native of Lincoln county, Ga., and the descendant of a prominent southern family, distinguished in the annals of our country. Mr. Benton died in Georgia in 1882, after which his widow came to California to make her home, now residing in the evening of her days in Berkeley.

Julian J. Benton received his early education in the public and high schools of Boston, Mass., where he prepared for college, matriculating in the University of New York, at New York City. After his graduation in that institution he went to Bellevue Hospital, New York, took a medical course, and graduated therefrom in 1900. After spending one year in Bellevue Hospital he came to California, and in the University of California graduated from the department of arts in 1903. In the same year he established himself in Berkeley, opening an office for the practice of his profession in the Shattuck building, and here he has succeeded in building up a wide patronage, respected alike for the unerring ability he has displayed in his work and the conscientiousness he has always shown in all matters.

In May, 1907, Dr. Benton was elected to the position of health officer of Berkeley, while he is also physician and surgeon for the Roosevelt Hospital. He is identified prominently with the various medical associations, among them the Alameda County, State Medical and American Medical Associations. In his fraternal relations the doctor is connected with the Masonic organization, being a member of Berkeley Lodge, No. 363, F. & A. M., of which he is Worshipful Master; Berkeley Chapter, No. 92, R. A. M.; Oakland Consistory; Berkeley Commandery, No. 42, K. T.; and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is also a member of Lodge, No. 1002, B. P. O. E., and the Knights of Pythias, both of Berkeley.

A. V. CLARK.

As president of the N. Clark & Sons pottery A. V. Clark is continuing the splendid business established by his father in the manufacture of sewer pipe, fire brick and terra cotta. The business had its inception in Sacramento, where a specialty was made of stoneware, and as soon as Nehemiah Clark purchased the plant he made his specialty the manufacture of sewer pipe and fire brick. From a small, unpretentious beginning he built up a large and prosperous business.

which soon outgrew the size of the plant and necessitated removal to larger quarters. West Alameda was chosen as the most desirable location and large brick buildings especially adapted to the business were erected here in 1886. These consisted of three buildings four stories in height, 110x206, 110x106 and 100x1,000 feet, respectively, the last mentioned being used exclusively for the manufacture of pressed brick, fire brick and terra cotta. The main building is supplied with the latest and most approved machinery, whose motive power is obtained from a Corliss engine of two hundred and fifty horse-power. While the buildings were being erected in West Alameda the original plant in Sacramento was destroyed by fire. In 1889 the business was incorporated under the name of N. Clark & Sons, with a capital stock of \$200,000, N. Clark becoming president of the company, and A. V. Clark becoming president at the death of his father and George D. Clark secretary and treasurer. The original intention was to continue the Sacramento plant after the removal of the main portion to West Alameda, but the fire previously mentioned made the continuance of the plant impossible, and the efforts of both brothers have since been concentrated on the establishment in West Alameda.

The founder of this large enterprise, Nehemiah Clark, was a native of the state of Delaware, born in 1829, but during his boyhood his parents removed to Ohio, locating in the vicinity of Zanesville. When he was a young man of twenty-one years he was attracted to the west by the finding of gold in California, and hither he came in 1850, making the journey by way of Cape Horn. He followed mining for a time, but gave it up temporarily to make a trip back to Ohio, where his fiance, Miss Ann E. Dickinson, resided. After the marriage of the young people they started on a wedding journey which was to take them to their new home. Having secured their outfit for the long journey they set out from Ohio overland and reached their destination in Sonoma county, Cal., without serious mishap. Gold mining had no particular attraction for Mr. Clark at this time, but he saw large prospects for successful cattle raising and he wisely de-

cidcd to follow this branch of agriculture. To cattle raising he later added a dairying business, making a specialty of the manufacture of cheese. Finally however he disposed of his ranch and removed to Sacramento, here as in Sonoma county following farming, but in time he turned the management of the business over to his two sons and concentrated his attention upon the establishment of the pottery, previously mentioned. His earth life came to a close on his ranch near Sacramento in 1896, his wife passing away two years later.

A. V. Clark is a native son of California, having been born in Sonoma county in 1860. After his graduation from the public schools near his home he took a commercial course in the Commercial College at Sacramento, a training which thoroughly prepared him to assist his father, first upon his ranch, and later to become president of N. Clark & Sons. Becoming familiar with the business at an early age he has grown up with it, so to speak, which accounts for the splendid success which attends his efforts.

The marriage of A. V. Clark united him with Minerva E. Pattison, she too being a native of the state, and three children have been born of their marriage, Verna A., Paul W. and Alberta V. The family home is pleasantly located at No. 700 Peru street, Alameda, which commands a beautiful view of the bay. Mr. Clark is prominent in official affairs in his home city as well as taking an active part in its business life, and for some time acceptably filled the office of city trustee.

EDWIN STEARNS.

Edwin Stearns, secretary of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce, was born in Boston, Mass., on June 20, 1857. He comes from a long line of puritanical ancestors, tracing his ancestry to the Aldens and Cottons, who came over in the Mayflower. His great-grandfather on his father's side was Col. Nathaniel Call Stearns, who commanded a regiment in the Revolution, and

his grandfather was Col. Jacob Stearns. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Capt. Alden Gifford, who commanded one of the first steamships to cross the Atlantic. His father was Nathaniel Call Stearns and his mother before marriage was Sarah Augusta Gifford.

Edwin Stearns received a public school education in Boston, finishing at the Boston Latin School. Before he was of age he entered the newspaper business and was connected with the *Boston Post*, *Saturday Evening Gazette*, the *Boston Globe* and for eleven years was with the *Boston Herald*, finally being night New England manager of the Associated Press, which position he resigned in 1894 to come to California. Here he entered the real estate and insurance business in Pasadena with his brother-in-law and cousin, subsequently severing his connections and going into the real estate business for himself and corresponding for the *Los Angeles Times*. Subsequently he entered the service of the *Los Angeles Express*, first on the reportorial staff and then in the business department of that paper. In 1902 he left the *Express* to come to Oakland as secretary of the Oakland Board of Trade, which organization in 1906 merged with the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. From a membership in 1902 of one hundred and fifty the membership has grown in the Chamber of Commerce to upwards of twelve hundred.

In Pasadena, in 1901, Mr. Stearns was united in marriage with Gertrude A. Howard, then a resident of that city, but formerly of Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns make their home at No. 671 Vernon street. They have no children.

JOSEPH WESTALL.

Now retired from the active cares of life, Joseph Westall, of Oakland, Cal., is rounding out the years of a well-spent career, profiting by his early labors and efforts toward acquiring a competency. Mr. Westall is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Somersetshire

May 30, 1841; he was one of nine children, his parents being Charles and Catherine (Newport) Westall. The father was a manufacturer of fine cloths in England, in which business he engaged up to the time of his demise.

Joseph Westall received a common-school education in the vicinity of his home, and after putting aside his studies he was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet maker. He worked at this business for four years, and then, in 1862, came to America, sailing through the strait of Magellan and up the Pacific coast to San Francisco, and from this point on to Victoria, British Columbia. Not liking the latter city, however, he returned to California, his voyage occupying more than nine months. He secured the first position that came to hand but soon afterward found it possible to engage in business for himself, establishing a feather business—buying and selling and renovating. He began on a very modest scale, but managed each year to enlarge the capacity of his concern, finally beginning the importation of feathers from China, Germany, England and other European countries, and these he prepared and shipped throughout the coast states. He followed this business actively from 1862 to 1896, when he closed out the concern and retired from further commercial employment. During a portion of the many years in which he was engaged in business he had a partner, upon whose death he purchased the entire interest in the business from the estate and thereafter continued alone.

Mr. Westall owned both residence and business property in San Francisco, and in 1896 he purchased property in Oakland and here established his home on Independent Square, built a handsome residence, situated on an elevated plain and commanding a fine view of the surrounding city and country. He also built a brick business block on Mission street where he had carried on business for so many years, and after this was burned down in 1906 it was rebuilt at a cost of \$35,000. He has taken a keen interest in everything pertaining to the general advancement of the city, giving freely of his means in the expense of cutting through Nineteenth and Twentieth and also Commercial street. In

1867 he married Miss Harriet Legg, of Somersetshire, England, and they became the parents of the following children: Charles W., a business man of Alameda; Rosa Josephine; and Mabel Louise. Before his wife's death in 1902 he took her and their two daughters on a tour of the world, which lasted eighteen months, and which was one of the most enjoyable experiences in their lives. Mr. Westall is a staunch Republican in his political preferment, but has been too busy to concern himself personally in political matters. At one time he was a member of the East Oakland Improvement Club and actively interested in the development of the city.

MORTIMER SMITH.

Mortimer Smith, judge of police court Department No. 1, of Oakland, has been a resident of this city for more than thirty years and is recognized as an able lawyer and a citizen whose best efforts have always been given toward the furtherance and maintenance of all movements calculated to advance the general welfare. Judge Smith is a native of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in Venango county, June 9, 1872; his father, James Hume Smith, was born in York, Pa., the descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He grew to manhood in his native place, receiving his early education in the public schools, after which he studied law and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. After his admission to the bar he came to California, this being in 1876, and locating in Oakland began a practice which grew to large and lucrative proportions before his death, which occurred March 19, 1903. He was widely known and highly honored, being justly accounted one of the upbuilders of the city of Oakland. His wife, formerly Miss Julia Bailey, a native of Louisiana, survives him and still makes her home in this city.

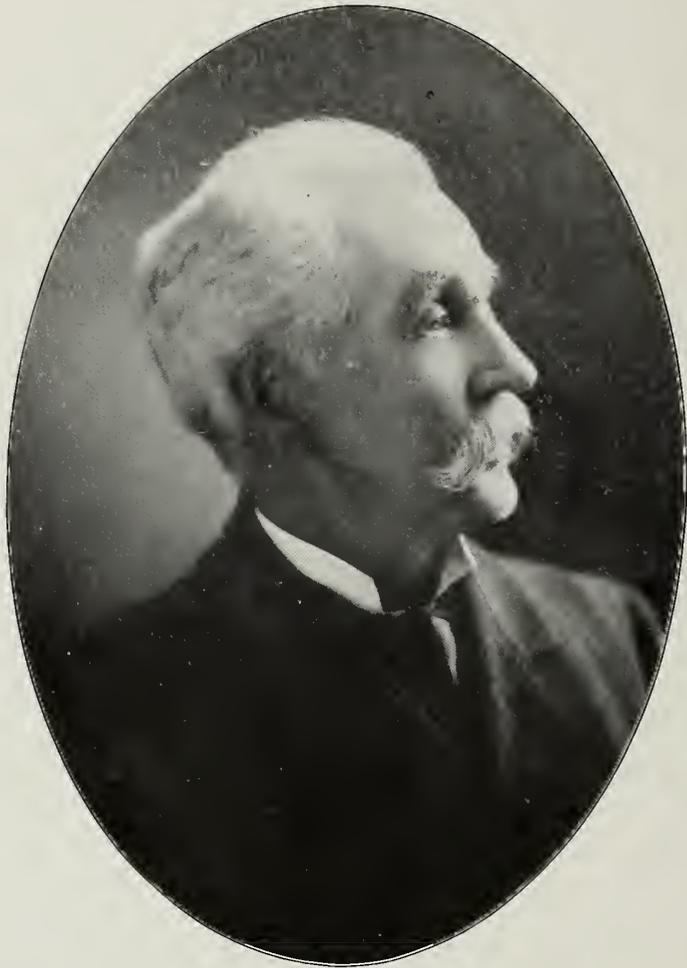
Brought to Oakland when only a child in years, Mortimer Smith has passed practically his entire life in this city. He received his early

education through an attendance of the public schools, after which he read law in his father's office and finally graduated from the law department of the State University August 9, 1894. He immediately began his practice in Oakland, devoting his entire time and attention to a complete mastery of his profession, and it was not long before he had won recognition from the more thoughtful and conservative citizens of Oakland. As a Republican in politics he soon came prominently before the public, and in 1898 was elected police judge; he has held the office continuously by re-election since, now serving his third term. He takes an active interest in all matters political, both of city and state, and is a prominent man in the councils of his party.

Judge Smith married Miss Anna L. Williams, of Oakland, the daughter of Wolsey Williams, and born of this union are two children, Leila M. and Mortimer, Jr. The judge is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master; Oakland Lodge No. 7, F. O. E., of which he is past president; and the Woodmen of the World. He has been a member of the Nile club. Judge Smith not only stands high as an attorney, but personally is held in high esteem for the demonstration of such characteristics as go to make up the best in American citizenship.

ARTHUR C. SANDFORD.

Connected with the business interests of Oakland, Arthur C. Sandford has taken a prominent part in matters of public import and has ably demonstrated his possession of business qualities. He is a native of Trenton, Clinton county, Ill., born March 6, 1854, a son of Seth and Margaret Emmons (Sumner) Sandford. The father was a musician and had charge of the musical training in the public schools of Washington, D. C., until his death, which occurred in 1873. He was a member of the Congregational Church and a liberal contributor to its charities. His wife sur-



Geo H. Lee

vived him and came to California, where she passed away at the age of eighty years.

At the age of nine years Arthur C. Sandford became a resident of Oakland, and here he received his education, first in the public schools and afterward in a private academy conducted by a Mr. Rowell. Upon putting aside his studies he engaged in the grocery business, acting as salesman for about twenty-five years. He remained with one firm for eighteen years, that of W. P. Wheeler, whose interests were finally sold to the Gardiner-Mitchell Company. He continued with this latter firm for three years, when he left them to engage in the real-estate business. Securing stock in the realty firm of George W. Johnson Company he acted as sales manager for the business until 1908, when he engaged in business for himself. He has been very successful and has proven no unimportant factor in the growth and development of the city.

In Oakland Mr. Sandford was united in marriage with Miss Kate Murray, the date of their union being January 14, 1888; she was a daughter of John and Mary (Lyons) Murray. Born of this union are four children, namely: Alice, Arthur, Grace and Herbert, all students in school, Alice being in the high school. Mr. Sandford has found time to identify himself with various fraternal organizations, among them the Woodmen of the World, being the first of twenty-five members in Athenia Camp, of Oakland, in which he secured the first nineteen members, and received from the officials a gold pin in recognition of his efforts. He is also a charter member of the Tribe of Ben Hur.

GEORGE H. LEE.

Engaged in the real-estate business for the past fourteen years, George H. Lee is an important factor in the upbuilding and development of the bay country, in which section he has made his home for thirty-six years. He is a native of Canada, having been born in the city of Quebec,

September 29, 1835, a son of Henry Lee, of Essex county, England; the family belongs to that which gave to America the famous Lee family. Henry Lee, with his wife, Nancy (Galbraith) Lee, who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, moved to Canada in an early day, and there followed agricultural pursuits for many years. George H. Lee spent the first twenty-one years of his life in his native country, and upon attaining his majority he came to the United States, spending two years in New York City and later locating in St. Louis, Mo.

In the last mentioned city, Mr. Lee was married in 1860 to Miss Nancy Ellen Wolff, a native of Lexington, Ky., and a descendant of Benjamin Franklin on the maternal side. In 1872 they removed to San Francisco, where for about fourteen years Mr. Lee was employed in the D. Samuels lace house, having charge of the silk department. At the age of fifty-one years he left the mercantile establishment and engaged in the real-estate business in San Francisco, from which city he removed to Oakland, and thence to Fruitvale, where he is now engaged in partnership with his son, Charles Franklin Lee, in the management of one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the section. They have handled the finest subdivisions in Fruitvale and vicinity, and to their efforts more than to any other one real estate firm is due the rapid development and upbuilding of this location.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee became the parents of the following children: Charles Franklin; Susan, wife of John E. Goody of Fruitvale; and Georgia, wife of M. G. Willard, of Los Angeles. Mr. Lee is a member of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. He was master workman of Spartan Lodge, A. O. U. W., of San Francisco and a very active worker in that organization and its various branches. He assisted the Taft and Penoyer Employes Mutual Aid Association by the donation of two fine lots in the Fruitvale Boulevard tract, and was elected an honorary member of the organization. In all matters that have had for their object the general upbuilding of the state, county and city, he has been found ever ready to lend his aid, as far as his means would permit. Mr. Lee assisted in subdividing the

tract now known as Allendale, also personally, the tracts Laurel Grove, Galindo, Westall, and others; with his son he has subdivided thirteen different tracts in Fruitvale and thus contributed his full share towards the material and moral growth of Alameda county. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, and those with whom he has come in personal contact.

FRED L. BUTTON.

For more than a quarter of a century Fred L. Button has been engaged in the practice of law in Oakland, where he has risen to a prominent position among the representative citizens. Mr. Button is a native of Michigan, born in Pontiac in March, 1856, and when seven years old was brought to California by his parents. They located in the city of Oakland and here Mr. Button attended the common and high schools, graduating from the latter and eventually becoming a student in the State University. In 1876 he graduated from the latter institution, receiving the university gold medal for real excellence in scholarship and also the prize for the most meritorious scientific essay. Having at that time served a year as assistant instructor in mathematics under appointment by the regents, he continued in that position during the succeeding year. He then studied law in the office of Vrooman & Davis, and in 1879 was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, continuing with that firm for about two years.

In 1881 Mr. Button established an office in Oakland, and in the passing years has built up a lucrative practice in the civil and probate courts, being now located in a handsome suite in the Bacon block. He has taken part in much important litigation and has been very successful. In 1888 he rendered important service as secretary of the Board of Freeholders, who drafted the present City Charter; afterward he revised the city ordinances to harmonize with that instrument, and since then has twice codified and an-

notated the city ordinances and charter for publication by the city. In 1895 Mr. Button revised for publication Under-Sheriff Harlow's work on Sheriffs, a leading law textbook on that subject. His extended experience in matters relating to the city charter and ordinances, and also the opening of streets, has made him an acknowledged authority upon those subjects. Mr. Button's ability, integrity and close attention to business have placed him in the highest rank among the legal fraternity of Oakland, as well as establishing him prominently among its citizens. In 1897 he received the nomination of the Republican party to the office of City Attorney, which he declined to accept, however. In November, 1899, he was appointed by the Board of Education to fill a vacancy in its membership, and the following year was elected to succeed himself. He served two years, during which time he was chairman of the High School committee, and accomplished much in placing that school upon a higher plane of effectiveness.

Mr. Button was married in 1875 to Emma Howland, and they became the parents of two children.

FRANK LINDEN NAYLOR.

Two qualities stand for the success of Frank Linden Naylor—one the inheritance of a good name, and the other native ability, qualities which together cannot fail to bring the accomplishment of results. He is a son of Addison Wood Naylor, one of Berkeley's most prominent citizens, whose biography is given at length on another page of this volume. He was born in Mahaska county, Iowa, July 19, 1873, and being taken to the city of Des Moines in childhood, received his educational training in that city, and also in California, graduating from the high school in San Jose in 1893. In the meantime he had resided in San Diego and other cities of the state, and after his graduation he accompanied his parents to Oakland, where he entered the Central Bank of Oakland as a messenger. He

was gradually promoted to higher positions and was holding the position of bookkeeper when he severed his connection with the institution in 1896 to become assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Berkeley. After a service of two years in this position he became cashier, also serving in the same capacity for the Berkeley Bank of Savings, of which institutions his father is now president.

In Berkeley, in July, 1897, Mr. Naylor was united in marriage with Miss Olive Squires, daughter of John and Mary (James) Squires, and they have one son, F. Linden. Mr. Naylor is like his father a staunch advocate of Republican principles, and also belongs to the Friends Church, to which faith those of his name have adhered for more than three hundred years.

M. L. WURTS.

Pride of lineage is a marked characteristic in the make-up of M. L. Wurts, one of the enterprising citizens of Oakland, and that his claim is well founded will be proven by a perusal of the following account of both the paternal and maternal branches of the family. The Wurts family was originally of Austrian descent, but as early as 1072, probably for reasons of state, it was transferred to Switzerland, and the old home which was built in Zurich in that year had the year carved on the door and the coat-of-arms of the family carved on the ceiling. Recently this old landmark has been torn down to give place to a modern hostelry. The first member of the family to settle in America was the great-great-grandfather of M. L. Wurts, Rev. Johannes Conrad Wurts, who settled in York, Pa., in 1763. It is safe to presume that he later settled in Ulster county, N. Y., for it is recorded that all of the American ancestors were born in that county. The next in line of descent was George Wurts, the great-grandfather, and following him was his son Mauritius. The latter became a very prominent doctor and scholar of New Paltz, Ul-

ster county, and his brother became famous as the discoverer of anthracite coal in America and was the first to introduce it as a fuel. The fact that large deposits of this coal were found on his land in Scranton, Pa., led to the discovery which has since made his name famous. Later he built the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which ran from the coal fields to New York state, and was himself president of the company.

The son of Mauritius Wurts was John Henry, who was born in New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y., October 3, 1821. For over fifty years he followed farming in that county, which for several generations had been the scene of the life and accomplishments of his forefathers. His marriage with Sarah Ann LeFevre united him with a family no less well known than was his own in the pioneer history of this country. The earliest member of the family of whom we have any definite knowledge was Simon LeFevre, the great-great-grandfather of M. L. Wurts, and following him the line is traced through Abraham, Noah and Jonas, Sarah Ann LeFevre being a daughter of the last mentioned. Early in the history of this country the LeFevre family became established in Ulster county, N. Y., and from that day to the present time the property which the first ancestor acquired has been held by succeeding members of the family. This was acquired by Simon LeFevre, who was one of the twelve patentees of Wiltwyck, Ulster county, N. Y. (now known as Kingston), he receiving a grant of a large portion of land there from the Indians in exchange for merchandise.

M. L. Wurts was born in Ulster county, N. Y., on the paternal farm, and there grew to young manhood and received his early educational training in the public schools. After spending a short time in New York City he came to California in 1886, and locating in Oakland, was for a few months engaged with a railroad company. This occupation was followed by an active interest in the real estate business, which resulted in his opening up a business in this line in partnership with another, the firm name being Dusenberry & Wurts. Later he was associated with a Mr. Smith, under the firm name of Wurts & Smith, and since the dissolution of the

partnership, Mr. Wurts has carried on the business alone, having his office in the building which he owns at No. 1323 Broadway. With justice he is named among the progressive and enterprising citizens of Oakland and is held in the highest esteem both for his business ability and the stanch integrity which characterizes all his dealings.

In Oakland Mr. Wurts was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Snyder, the daughter of A. J. Snyder, one of the old pioneers of the bay country, and born of this union are the following children: Jackson, Harold Conrad, Valentine Elmo, Rebecca and Roy Maurice, the last named having died in infancy in 1895. Many relics of the early family possessions are still in existence, among them the old Swiss coat-of-arms granted by Emperor Maximilian, and also a portrait of the old family home, besides which Mr. Wurts has other articles whose history dates back to Revolutionary and colonial times, among them spinning wheels, silverware and dishes.

WILLIAM McDONALD.

Closely identified with the building interests of the bay country of California, William McDonald has taken a prominent part in the development of resources since his location here in 1876, and at the same time has won for himself a position among the representative citizens of the place. Mr. McDonald is a Scotchman, his birth having occurred in the land of heather January 5, 1826; he was but ten years of age when his parents removed to America and locating in Ontario, Canada, engaged in general farming occupations. His education, begun in Scotland, was thus completed in his new western home. He remained at home until he was twenty-two years old, when he came to the United States, and going at once to Tonawanda, N. Y., began work as a carpenter on the first elevator ever built on the Niagara river. Upon the completion of this enterprise he worked on several other buildings

for a time, then returned to Canada and took up work on the new Welland canal. Thence by this new canal he came again to the United States, and after reaching Detroit, took passage on the first railroad in Michigan, going to New Buffalo, and from there driving to Rockville, on the Kankakee river, in Illinois. From that point he started for California with a team of horses and mules, crossing the Missouri river the last day of April, 1850, and pushing on toward the remote west. In Salt Lake City he spent a week among the Mormons, and then again resumed his journey. He had several narrow escapes in encounters with the Indians, but came through in safety, arriving in Hangtown (now Placerville), August 2, 1850.

Mining occupied his attention for a time, after which, during the winter of 1850, Mr. McDonald went to Sacramento and there was employed in a plow manufactory, the first enterprise of its kind in California. Later he went to Downieville and there witnessed the hanging of the only woman so executed in California, July 5, 1851. From that point he went to Hoodoo Bar, seven miles away, and with others put in a flume on the North Yuba river and began working for gold. They met with success and the first half day took out one hundred and forty-six ounces of gold. Later they built a sawmill and looked after both enterprises until they finally sold out, disposing of both claim and mill. On October 1, 1852, Mr. McDonald took passage on the Tennessee, bound for the Isthmus of Panama, thence by steamer went to New York City, and from that point to Philadelphia, where he had their gold coined.

Going to Illinois Mr. McDonald made his home in Rockville and was there married, February 24, 1853, to Miss Mary C. Smith, a native of Vermont. On the ship St. Thomas the young people set sail from New York City March 28, 1853, bound for Sydney, Australia, going by way of Cape of Good Hope, and arriving at their destination on the 14th of June. From Sydney they went overland to Melbourne, and it was while residing there that their first son, Arthur H., was born, September 6, 1854. In June, 1855, they left Australia en route for Eng-



Chas. F. Lee

land and Scotland, making the voyage via Cape Horn, and from the British Isles they returned to the United States in the following autumn. Mr. McDonald then engaged in farming on the Kankakee river, remaining in that location until 1866, in which year he sold out, and going to Chicago followed contracting and building for the ensuing ten years. He met with success and accumulated considerable means, but still retaining a friendly feeling for the beautiful states in which he had spent two years in early manhood, he decided to locate here permanently. Accordingly, in 1876, he came to the Pacific coast and established himself first in Berkeley and later in Oakland, here beginning a similar business, which he carried on successfully until his retirement about 1905. He was the instigator of the paving of Twenty-fourth and Thirty-second streets, from Telegraph avenue to West street. He erected the second house on Twenty-fourth street and the first one in the block in which he lives, between Telegraph avenue and Grove street. The Builders' Exchange of Oakland claims him as one of its charter members.

The family home is located at No. 546 Thirty-second street, in Oakland, where, by his industry and ability, Mr. McDonald has been able to surround his family with every comfort and luxury. Besides the son born in Australia, they have two other children, Mrs. S. L. Ayer, of Elk, Cal., and William J., deputy assessor of Oakland.

CHARLES FRANKLIN LEE.

Charles Franklin Lee, one of the leading real-estate men of Fruitvale, Cal., is accounted one of the most substantial citizens and upbuilders the town has ever had, no one man doing more for the material development of this section than he. Mr. Lee is a native of Missouri, born in the city of St. Louis, in 1861; he is a son of George H. Lee, who is also a resident of Fruitvale; for details concerning his life refer to his personal biography, which appears on another

page of this volume. He has profited by his descent from two such men as Benjamin Franklin and Robert E. Lee, inheriting the qualities which have been manifest in his business career. He passed his early boyhood in his native city and attended the public schools of the place until the family removed to San Francisco in 1872. Entering the schools of San Francisco he finally graduated from the high school in 1877. During this time he had also secured an insight into commercial life, beginning his business career as a clerk in a general store in San Francisco, after which he went to Southern California and in Los Angeles became manager and chief clerk of two different stores in that city. He remained there for fifteen years, acquiring an extended business experience which has proven of inestimable benefit to him. Returning to the bay country, through the influence of his father he located in Fruitvale in 1901 and opened a real-estate office and at once became active in opening up and settling various tracts throughout the section. His wide advertising, constant plans for attracting attention to this section, his liberality in dividing profit for the benefit of the purchaser, have been instrumental in bringing a large number of people into Fruitvale and the upbuilding and development of many homes. He has platted and subdivided some of the best tracts in Fruitvale.

One of the finest homes in Fruitvale is that occupied by Mr. Lee himself, and presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Emma Atwell, of Fruitvale, whom he married in 1906. By a former marriage he became the father of four children, as follows: George H., who was educated in the State University and is now a member of the firm of George H. Lee & Son; Marcus A.; Charles F., Jr., and Beatrice E. Lee. Mr. Lee is identified with the Masons, belonging to Lodge No. 319, F. & A. M., of Los Angeles, is also a member of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E., Oakland Lodge No. 2, K. O. T. M., and Eerie No. 1375, of the Eagles, of Fruitvale. He is a stockholder in the Citizens Bank of Fruitvale, and a member of other important enterprises, toward all of which he has given a strong impetus in promoting and building. At

the time the refugees were encamped in Fruitvale he was the leading spirit in furnishing and distributing supplies, and had full charge of the camps, under military rule. He was also fire commissioner of Fruitvale and inaugurated the present system and built the fire house. A Republican in his political affiliations, he takes a leading part in the workings of his party. He owns considerable valuable real estate and takes the keenest interest in the improvement and development of properties in this section.

CHARLES G. MAYBORN.

Charles G. Mayborn, deceased, was one of the most prominent citizens of Emeryville, Alameda county. A native of the state of New York, he was born in Chautauqua county, November 18, 1831, the son of Charles and Mary (Orr) Mayborn, both of whom were natives of England. Both parents emigrated to America in youth, and here they met and married, establishing their home in New York. The father engaged at his trade of brick layer and also in agricultural pursuits, until his accidental death, which occurred in 1834. Their son, Charles G. Mayborn, was reared on a farm until he had attained the age of twenty years, his education up to that time having been received through an attendance of the district schools.

About this time the news of the gold discovery in California induced him to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and accordingly he took passage on the steamer Northern Light to Nicaragua, thence on the Lewis to San Francisco, where he landed July 16, 1852. He went at once to Calaveras county and for four months was employed in mining at Wade's flat. Not meeting with the desired success in this line of work, he left the mines and coming to Alameda county, engaged on the ranch owned by Robert Farrelly for one year. From that location he went to San Francisco and entered the employ of a company formed for the purpose of boring wells, and as-

sisted in drilling some of the first wells in that city. Subsequently while digging a well in Stockton, Cal., after he had drilled three hundred and forty feet, his drill passed through a log two feet thick, the wood of which looked like oak. In Contra Costa county, in 1863, Mr. Mayborn assisted in drilling the first oil well in California, little dreaming at the time that in 1908 this state would rank second in the oil-producing states of the Union. The well, however, although drilled to the depth of four hundred and twenty-four feet, never produced oil enough to pay expenses.

In 1858 Mr. Mayborn bought a ranch in San Pablo, Contra Costa county, and for thirty years thereafter was engaged in drilling wells and farming. In 1870 he purchased property in what is now Emeryville, Alameda county, and from 1873 until his death, March 28, 1908, was a resident of this place. With the passing years this land has become very valuable, he having improved his portion by the erection of business houses and residences, and in various ways did his part in the development of the best interests of the community.

Mr. Mayborn was twice married, his first wife being Mary Ann Little, who was born in England in 1828 and died in California in 1870. They were married in 1855, in which year Mr. Mayborn returned to his native state, and after the ceremony came again to California with his bride. They became the parents of two children, Margaret and Mary. The former became the wife of Henry Whitney, of Berkeley, and they have two children, Mabel, who married John Ross and has one child, Muriel, and Charlotte. Mary married Reuben Morton Milliken, of San Bernardino county, and died, leaving one son, Roy. December 29, 1873, Mr. Mayborn was united in marriage with Mary J. Little, a well-known educator of San Francisco.

Always interested in the growth and progress of his adopted state, Mr. Mayborn supported political interests as a steadfast Republican, and for twelve years served as town treasurer, a position for which his financial ability eminently qualified him. He officiated as town trustee in both San Pablo and Emeryville, and proved a

potent factor in the upbuilding of both places. He belonged to the Grange and was interested in the agricultural development of the state. In religion he was prominent in the Baptist Church, of which he was an important member and officiated for over ten years as deacon. In his personal characteristics Mr. Mayborn was the true type of citizen who braved the dangers and hardships of the early day to make California what it is among its sister states to-day. A man of excellent ability, sound judgment and upright integrity and honor, he fought his own way in life. When he came to the coast he was \$5 in debt, but with characteristic American grit and determination he labored patiently at any paying employment, and the history of his subsequent career furnishes to the rising generation a forcible example of the material success to be obtained by persevering industry, prudent thrift and wise management. The last few years of his life he lived retired from active business cares. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him and named prominently among the representative citizens of this section.

STEPHEN LUCIUS IRISH.

Remembered among the early pioneers of California is the late Stephen Lucius Irish, who first came to the Pacific coast during the mining days of 1852 and made California his home for nearly forty years. He was born in Albany, N. Y., April 12, 1827, and there grew to young manhood and married. He learned the trade of carpenter there and engaged at this work until the fall of 1852, when he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama. He established a tavern in the Santa Clara valley and besides conducting this went to the mines of the Yuba river, where he operated with some success. After being joined by his wife in 1855 he again went into the mountains and again mined with considerable success, but later went to Wisconsin Hill and there established a hotel, which he

conducted for many years. For about sixteen years he lived in this vicinity and became widely known, the big dancing parties given at his hotel drawing crowds of old and young for many miles distant. Finally he went to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as bridge carpenter, working on many of the bridges and trestles of that system. It was while in the employ of this company that he passed away in West Oakland December 3, 1889. He was associated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational Church. He was a man well liked and held in the highest esteem wherever known, thoroughly appreciated for the qualities of citizenship displayed during his long residence in the west.

The marriage of Mr. Irish occurred in Niagara county, N. Y., September 21, 1850, and united him with Miss Martha U. Kline, daughter of Capt. Mathias and Rachael (Sutherland) Kline. Captain Kline was a soldier in the war of 1812, a farmer by occupation and a prominent man of his locality. Of the children born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Irish we mention the following: Frances, who was born November 15, 1851, died in infancy; Spencer K., born January 3, 1853, is employed in a mercantile establishment in Piedmont; Adaline, born November 15, 1855, is a resident of Grangeville, Kings county, Cal., the widow of Charles Sullivan; Martha A., born June 1, 1858, died February 19, 1865; John B., born February 24, 1861, died March 8, 1865; Minnie C., born July 28, 1862, is the widow of John Allen and now resides in Alameda; Stephen L., born January 8, 1864, died August 17, 1906; Clarence E., born April 8, 1865, died March 16, 1870; Charles M., born November 26, 1866, is at home; and George, born January 2, 1869, died August 20, 1870. Mrs. Irish was born January 21, 1830, in Niagara county, N. Y., within six miles of Niagara Falls, and after her marriage she came to California with one child, Spencer K., and had to ride a mule across the Isthmus of Panama while natives carried the child. After a three weeks' trip she arrived in the Santa Clara valley, where she rejoined her husband, from whom she had been

separated for over two years. They then went up into the mountains, where Mr. Irish had many narrow escapes from death, one of which occurred at night when he with two other men were doing some digging; a log giving way rolled down and pinned one of the men to the ground, killing him instantly. Mrs. Irish has seen every phase of pioneer life in California and she, too, has been the victim of many accidents. She has been east several times, the first trip being made upon hearing that her mother was dying. She took her four children with her and at Council Bluffs, Iowa, one of the babies was taken sick and died, and before she could reach her old home her mother, too, had passed away. Also, while her child was sick she was robbed of every dollar she possessed and had nothing left with which to pursue her journey save her ticket. Five months later she came back to California, and then again in 1890 she made another visit east, this time going alone. She is now living in her home at No. 1230 Chestnut street, Oakland, where she enjoys a wide friendship, being a member of the Congregational Church, a liberal contributor to its charities, and always ready to lend her aid to those in need.

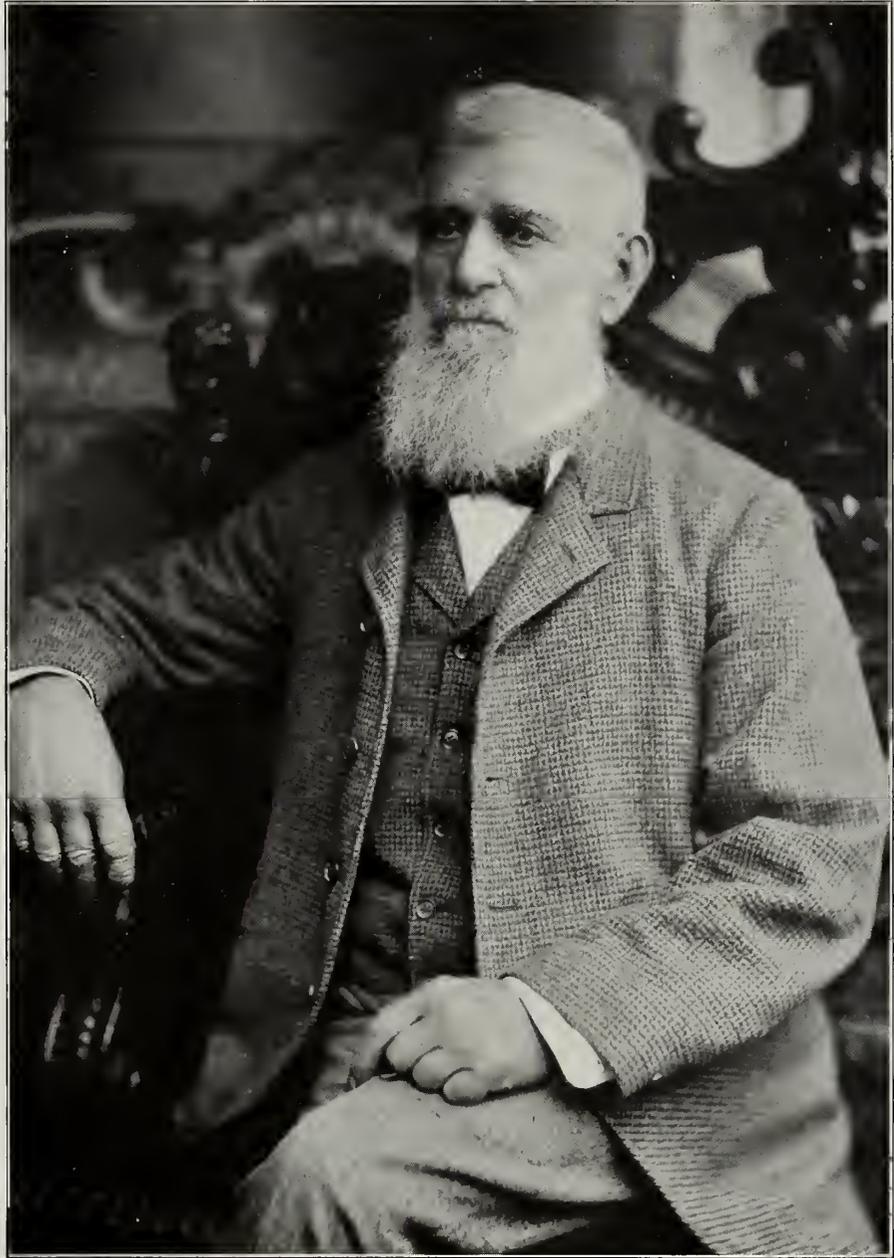
JOHN H. MEDAU.

Now in his seventy-eighth year, John H. Medau is living in retirement in Oakland, Cal., of which state he was an early pioneer and one who has witnessed and participated in the development and upbuilding that has made it first among her sister states. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Toning, September 12, 1830, the second son in the family of his parents, George and Catherine (Hansen) Medau; the father was a miller by trade, but later became a grain merchant, acquiring a competence and establishing himself in the business world. He lived and died in his native country.

John H. Medau spent his youth in his home town, attending the common schools up to his six-

teenth year, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tobacconist. He worked at this for the period of three years, after which he went to Hamburg and followed the trade for one year. Deciding he would emigrate and try his fortunes in the western world, in 1851 he sailed for the United States and landed at Castle Garden, New York City, some weeks later. He remained in New York City for thirteen months, when he came to California, making the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Upon his arrival he accepted whatever employment presented itself, working at various occupations for about a year, then in 1853 purchased a cigar store, which with his brothers he conducted for several years, and although in 1857 he sought another business enterprise he retained his interest in this concern until 1864. As early as 1855 he imported cigars from New York.

In 1857 Mr. Medau came to the vicinity of Oakland and here purchased a tract of four hundred and eighty-seven acres of land, then in the Brooklyn, and now in the Piedmont district. Here he took up his residence in 1858, having erected what was then the finest house in the locality, from materials brought from San Francisco. He first engaged in the raising of stock and fruit-growing, but not finding it profitable, later followed the raising of grain and hay in addition to general farming pursuits, and with others later organized and conducted the Central creamery of Oakland. He remained engaged in ranching occupations until 1901, when he sold his ranch to a syndicate and realized a handsome sum from his years of labor and improvement of the property. When he retired he built a handsome home on Twelfth street in Oakland, where he now resides, his wife enjoying with him the fruits of their early efforts. She was formerly Regina Robenger, a native of Germany, but a resident of San Francisco. They were married in June, 1860, and became the parents of the following children, all born on the ranch near Oakland and educated in its public schools: Edward, a carpenter; Theodore, who with a brother conducts a hack-line; Pauline, widow of Henry Steinback and mother of three sons; Adelphine, wife of Manuel D. Massel; Ma-



Mr. D. Thorne.



G. M. C. Thackeray

tilda, at home; Eda, wife of Albert Blakeley, a plumber; Henry, in business with his brother, Theodore; and Louisa; wife of Arthur Hansen, an electrician at Mare Island Navy Yard. The sons all remained at home with their father until attaining maturity and all have become successful business men. Mr. Medau has been an important factor in maintaining good schools, having served for over twenty years as school trustee in the Fruitvale and Hays districts, and has otherwise manifested his interest in matters of citizenship. With nothing but energy and ability he started out in life for himself, and through the demonstration of business qualities has succeeded in acquiring a competence and establishing himself among the representative citizens of this section of California.

DR. WILLIAM T. THRASHER.

One of the prominent citizens of San Leandro, Alameda county, was Dr. William T. Thrasher, who was a resident of California from 1860 until his death. The second child in his father's family, he was born in Frederick county, Md., April 29, 1821. His parents, Elias and Elizabeth (Ritchy) Thrasher, were both natives of Virginia, where the father served valiantly in the war of 1812. He took his family to Maryland, where they resided until 1822, when he located in Loudoun county, Va., and followed agricultural pursuits. Fifteen years later he became a pioneer of the state of Ohio, farming in Jefferson county for twelve years, when he removed to Whitley county, Ind., and there his death occurred at an advanced age. In his political convictions he was a stanch Whig, and one of the enterprising citizens in whatever section of the country he made his home. His wife also passed away in Indiana, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters.

The youth of William Tillman Thrasher was passed in the states of Virginia and Ohio, where he attended the common schools in pursuit of a

preliminary education. Upon attaining his majority he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of wheelwright, being then located in Jefferson county, Ohio, and after his mastery of this work he followed the same for the period of seven years. In the fall of 1849 he removed to Iowa, spending a half year in Jefferson county and a year in Wapello county, when he returned to Ohio for a short time and then located in Huntington county, Ind. He there studied dentistry and began the pursuit of this profession, following the same for seven years. It was in 1860 that he first became a pioneer of California, making the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after his arrival in the state he continued his profession in Hornitos, Mariposa county. In the fall of 1867 he came to San Leandro and in connection with farming carried on his profession until his impaired vision induced his retirement from this line of work. In the meantime he purchased the eighteen acres which comprised his home place, setting the greater part of it to fruit and engaging extensively in this pursuit up to the time of his death. In 1872 he erected the present beautiful home, where he resided until his death as one of the esteemed citizens of San Leandro.

Dr. Thrasher was twice married, his first wife being Miss Annie E. Clark, who was born, married and died in Indiana. The one child born of this union died in infancy. In California, in 1863, he married Miss Sally Maria Christina Woodward, who was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., August 16, 1823; her parents, William and Nancy (Ballett) Woodward, were natives respectively of Massachusetts, and Madison county, N. Y. The father served in the war of 1812, while her paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution. Two sisters and a brother came to California in an early day, and at Hornitos Dr. Thrasher met and married his wife. She taught school from 1860 to 1863 in Placer county, at Rattlesnake Bar, and in Hornitos. Dr. Thrasher was an interested citizen in all movements advanced for the betterment of the general community and could always be depended upon to lend his aid in both time and means. Politically he was a stanch adherent of

Republican principles, in his young manhood having cast his first ballot for Henry Clay in 1844. He served as town trustee of San Leandro for one term of two years, accepting the position at the solicitation of his friends, as he never cared for personal recognition at the hands of his party.

Dr. Thrasher died September 29, 1907. In his will he left a portion of his ranch to the town of San Leandro to be made into a beautiful park, and also endowed it with a fund to care for it for all time. Dr. Thrasher was an honest man and in every respect a good citizen. He was firm in his opinions once formed and was often so blunt that those who did not know him well were apt to put a wrong estimate on his character. He never allowed himself to be swerved from the path of duty, as he saw it, by friendship, clamor or partisan bias. He was always alert and vigilant in the discharge of his responsibilities, and his observations were so keen and his judgment so correct that his opposition to things which his judgment did not approve and his endorsement of things he believed to be intended to promote the public good were always intelligent and convincing. But his crowning glory was his absolute integrity. The social and domestic side of his life was pleasing and affectionate. He was cordial and unaffected in manner and his nature was kind and benevolent. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of his friends, and his passing is sincerely mourned by all classes of our citizens.

JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND.

A son of Joseph Knowland, pioneer of California in the early days and since that time one of the most prominent and successful business men, Joseph Russell Knowland was born in Alameda, Cal., August 5, 1873. After completing his education in the public schools, Hopkins Academy and the University of the Pacific, he became associated with his father in the lumber business and various shipping interests, begin-

ning at the bottom of the business and learning the details in such manner that he was soon able to prove a valuable assistant to his father. A business career, however, was cut short by Mr. Knowland's taking a keen interest in public affairs, and his early manifested ability in political matters. He was only twenty-five years old when elected to the assembly from the forty-seventh district, in which he was born and bred, by a majority of fifteen hundred votes, and acquitted himself with credit both at the regular session of 1899 and the extra session of 1900, being chairman of the committee of commerce and navigation. Being re-elected in 1900 by a majority of two thousand, he was appointed chairman of a special committee to investigate the police department of San Francisco, and as a result of disclosures made in the course of such investigation Mr. Knowland introduced legislation, now on the statute books, prohibiting Chinese slave girl traffic in San Francisco.

In 1902 Mr. Knowland was elected to the state senate from the fourteenth district by a majority of twenty-eight hundred, and served efficiently as chairman of the committee on banking. During his entire legislative career he was identified with all movements calculated to improve public morals and elevate the standard of citizenship, and his courage and integrity, as well as evident ability, led to his nomination in 1904 to fill the unexpired term of the Fifty-eighth Congress of Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, appointed secretary of commerce and labor, and also for the Fifty-ninth Congress, his election following with a plurality of seventeen thousand, three hundred eighty-four votes. His re-election for the Sixtieth Congress speaks eloquently as to his services for the state while in Congress and is a tribute to the character and services of the man.

Mr. Knowland married early, his wife being in maidenhood Miss Ella Fife, and of the children born to them two are living. In July, 1908, the family suffered the loss of the wife and mother, who was a lady of culture and refinement, thoroughly domestic and deeply attached to home and family. Mr. Knowland takes a keen interest in matters of public import in Alameda, serving as a director in both the Bank of Ala-

meda and the Alameda Savings Bank, and being a member of the finance committee of both institutions. He is thoroughly alive to the needs of the city and community and can always be counted upon to further any plan for their material development. He takes time to affiliate himself with various fraternal organizations, being a life member of the Masonic body, and is past master of Oak Grove Lodge No. 215, F. & A. M., Alameda Chapter, Oakland Commandery, Oakland Consistory, and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Elks and the Woodmen, while for eight years he served as a grand officer of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is now first grand vice-president. Early in his career Mr. Knowland became interested in the preservation of the landmarks, relics and other mementoes of the early history of California, and ardently participated in the movement for the restoration of the old missions and other structures of the pioneer period. He delivered illustrated lectures in over twenty cities on this subject and contributed greatly to arousing public sentiment to the necessity of preserving the ancient landmarks of the first European occupation on these shores. Mr. Knowland well deserves the place he holds in public esteem, not alone by the ability which has distinguished his career, but as well for the unswerving integrity, honesty of purpose and high principles which have characterized his efforts in all directions, whether political, business or social.

EDWARD BANGLE.

Associated with the pioneer history of the state, Edward Bangle recalls with vividness the early days of the west, the privations, hardships and dangers endured, the struggle for a beginning civilization, and the long, slow years of effort and industry toward the accomplishment of what to-day places California in the front ranks of western commonwealths. Mr. Bangle was born in Cambridgeshire, England,

January 20, 1829, attended the schools there until he was ten years old, and was then brought by his parents to the United States. They settled first in Huron county, Ohio, then removed to Sandusky, and there Mr. Bangle completed his education. His father was originally a shoemaker, but some years prior to his death he learned the trade of painter. This induced his son to take up this work and after the death of his parent he went to Norwalk, Ohio, to learn the trade of painter. He made several trips throughout the middle west, one being to Lockport, N. Y., and to Buffalo, in the latter city securing work in the painting of steamers. He also made a trip to Chicago, after which he returned to Ohio to begin business for himself. Attracted to California by the glowing reports of the wonderful opportunities of the west, combined with the discovery of gold, led to his decision to emigrate, intending, however, to spend but one year in California and then return to his home in Ohio. The return trip was never made. He took passage to Panama, and although he had paid for his transportation across the Isthmus, yet he walked for the experience, and on the trip met many who were returning to their homes, being unable to secure the necessary funds with which to continue their journey to the new eldorado. Mr. Bangle took passage on a ship bound for San Francisco and after a voyage of nine weeks, during which they suffered from the scarcity of provisions, poor accommodations, etc., they arrived in the city of their destination. Mr. Bangle went at once to the mines of Yankee Jim, above Auburn, taking the steamer to Sacramento and walking from there to Auburn, and finding himself penniless upon his arrival in the camp. Fortunately pluck was something he did not lack and he at once sought employment on any terms and until he took the Panama fever he succeeded in making a livelihood. After his return to health, which was some time after he was stricken with the fever, he went to Sacramento and there found employment, first in a hotel and later at his trade, both occupations bringing him good wages. He had left his trunk in the city when he went to work at the mines, and found upon his return that a fire had

destroyed everything he had left. In 1854 he came to San Francisco, and shortly afterward located in Oakland, this city remaining his home ever since. He was the pioneer sign painter of Alameda county, also went to Virginia City, Nev., and there painted stage-coaches for Wells-Fargo & Company Express, also conducted a paint store on Sansome street, in San Francisco, and for years has been identified with the painting business in Oakland.

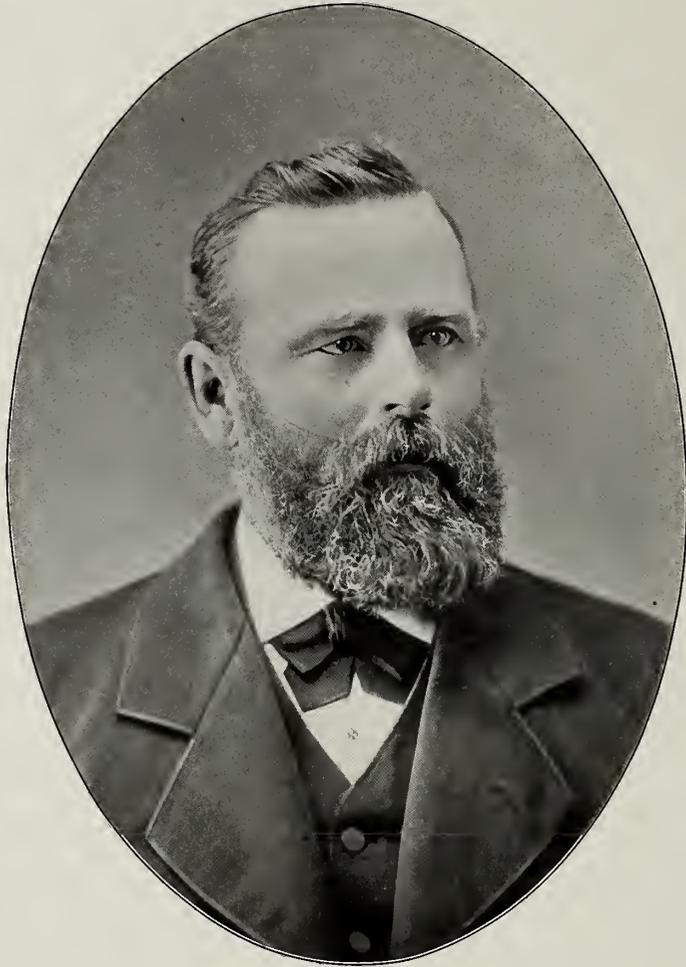
In 1885 Mr. Bangle built his home at No. 1402 Sixth avenue, then the outskirts of the city, and here he has ever since resided. He has been married three times, his first wife, Mary Johnson, dying soon after their marriage. He then married Mary Ann Robinson, and of their union four children were born, of whom two survive: Edward, Jr., a carpenter, formerly in the employ of the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, who is married and has two children; and Eva, at home. His third wife was in maidenhood Elizabeth Ann Winter, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have one son, Harry W., a mining engineer of Mexico. Mr. Bangle is prominent fraternally, being a member of Orion Lodge No. 189, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, was deputy grand master of the district and attended grand lodge for many years; and also belongs to Brooklyn Lodge No. 225, F. & A. M. He was a member of the vigilance committee during the exciting times in San Francisco. In politics he has always voted the Republican ticket since the formation of the party, having formerly been a Whig. He is well read and well informed, keeps in close touch with progress along lines of contemporary interest, believes in good schools, is liberal to churches, and in every possible way seeks the advancement of the general welfare of the community.

MAJOR CULLEN BRYANT.

Many generations of the Bryant family had lived and died in England prior to the removal of the immigrating ancestor to the shores of

the New World. It was Stephen Bryant who braved the dangers and uncertainties of a voyage in a sailing vessel across the Atlantic and established the name on American soil in 1632. He settled at what was known as Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, and from this ancestor has sprung the greater majority of those bearing the name Bryant in the northern part of the United States. The grandfather, Dr. Peter Bryant, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., and his son, Cyrus Bryant, the father of Major Bryant, was born in Cummington, where Dr. Peter Bryant removed and his family were reared. His second child, the noted poet and journalist, William Cullen Bryant, was born in that place. The wife of Peter Bryant and the mother of these children was in maidenhood Sarah Snell, she too being a native of Massachusetts and the descendant of a prominent English family. Cyrus Bryant married Julia Everett, a descendant of Richard Everett, of Dedham, Mass.

Some time before the birth of Cullen Bryant the parental family became established in what was then considered the far west, for he was born in Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., June 3, 1839. His initial training was in the public schools of that vicinity, and later he attended a private seminary, where he received a thorough training and prepared to enter West Point (N. Y.) Academy. After his graduation in 1864 he was commissioned second lieutenant and stationed at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., remaining there one year. From Watervliet he was sent to Governors Island, N. Y., on the Hudson, and five years later he was ordered to Leavenworth, Kans. He had not been stationed in the latter place very long when he received orders to appear before the Department of the Platte in Nebraska, a removal which resulted in his becoming a member of the staff of the Commanding General, E. O. C. Ord. Going to Massachusetts, he was for two years stationed at the Watertown arsenal, and for several months thereafter was again stationed at the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y. Going to Boston, he became assistant constructor of ordnance in the South Boston Iron Works, remaining there for six years. He was then transferred to Vancouver, Wash.,



W. P. Wetmore

and there was chief ordnance officer in the Department of the Columbia and from 1882 remained two and a half years.

Major Bryant's association with California dates back to the time he was stationed at Benicia, in December, 1884, although his residence in the state has not been continuous. After remaining in Benicia three years he was ordered to the Frankford arsenal at Philadelphia, Pa., remaining there for two and one-half years. From there he was sent to the Kennebec arsenal at Augusta, Me., and while there was promoted from captain to rank of major, and two years later returned to the Watervliet arsenal, where he remained until his retirement from public service in 1894. It was during that year also that he established his permanent home in California, three years later locating in Alameda, where he now lives retired and in the enjoyment of the accumulations of former years. It was in California that he formed domestic ties by his marriage in 1888 with Miss Kittie Scott, the only daughter of Rev. William H. Scott, chaplain of the United States Army, retired. For many years Dr. Scott had held a prominent position in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, during his later years traveling extensively throughout the United States, and is now living retired in Alameda. He is very prominent in Masonic circles. Together Major and Mrs. Bryant share the esteem and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In 1898 Major Bryant erected his present residence on Santa Clara avenue, Alameda.

branch, and his birth occurred in Yarmouth, June 9, 1832. His father, Jesse L. Wetmore, engaged as a bridge builder throughout his entire active life; he lost his wife in early manhood and the little son, thus orphaned, was adopted by a relative. The latter did not carry out the agreement in the matter of adoption, and while still a lad in years William P. Wetmore ran away from home, and landing in New York City sought various way of earning a livelihood. He served a regular apprenticeship to learn the trade of masonry, and by the time he was twenty-one years had mastered the trade and had accumulated over \$300. In the meantime he had added to the meager information secured by one year's attendance of the primitive log schools of the day by reading and study, and was thoroughly abreast of the times in matters of current interest. After spending one year in Maine, in the city of Portland, Mr. Wetmore returned to New York City and there engaged at his trade for a time, then, after his marriage, November 20, 1853, removed to Jersey City. From that point, after erecting a block in the business section of the city, he again went to Portland, Me., spent two years as a mason contractor, then went to Minnesota and in Minneapolis established his home; for four years he carried on his business in that city, assisting in the building of the Nicolette House. There he outfitted for Pike's Peak, but did not leave the town. He employed many men in his work and was very successful. His next location was in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed his trade for ten years, and during the war was awarded the contract for plastering many of the national hospitals. He sought to enlist for service in the war, but was rejected because of defective vision.

It was in 1867 that Mr. Wetmore first came to the Pacific coast, going to Portland, Ore., via San Francisco, and there making his home for six years; while there he built the United States custom house. He then came to Oakland and here made his home up to the time of his death, engaging up to eight years prior to that time in the prosecution of his trade. While in Oregon, in appreciation of his services, his employes presented him with a gold headed cane. In Oakland

WILLIAM PUDDINGTON WETMORE.

The Wetmore family was established in America during colonial times, three brothers of that name coming to this country on the Mayflower. After the Revolutionary war one of them settled in New York, another in Connecticut, and the third in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. William P. Wetmore was a descendant of the latter

and vicinity he did a large amount of work, being one of the original contractors of the city, and for years paid the best wages to his employes. He was universally kind and considerate, always ready with praise instead of censure, and enjoyed the unstinted esteem and respect of those who worked under him. The Galinda hotel, which he built by contract, is one of the landmarks of Oakland. His death occurred April 2, 1906. He was a member of the Plasterers' Association, the Odd Fellows, belonging to Enterprise Lodge, No. 298, I. O. O. F., of which he was a charter member and treasurer of same from its first meeting to the time of his death, and had passed all the chairs in the order, and was also identified with the encampment. He was sent as representative to the Grand Lodge many times. In political circles he was active in Republican affairs, although he was too loyal a citizen not to support the man whom he knew to be best qualified for public office on all local issues. He was strictly temperate and never used either liquor or tobacco. In religion he had been reared in the Episcopal church, although he was liberal in his support of all charities.

Mr. Wetmore's wife was before her marriage Charity Amelia Wetmore, and was born in New Brunswick July 20, 1831. She was a descendant of the same branch of the Wetmore family to which her husband belonged. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wetmore we make the following mention: Charles William, who was born in Jersey City, N. J., died in New Brunswick in infancy; Fred Ward, who was born in Portland, Me., is now a cement contractor and plasterer in Oakland; he is married and has one son; he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Fred William is also married and has a son, Fred; Hattie Elizabeth, who was born in the Nicolette house, in Minneapolis, married W. B. Moody, of Oakland, and has three children; Vera A. is the wife of Herbert Nattage; Bradley William and Clara Van Cott are next in order of birth; Lillie May, who was born in Cincinnati, married Capt. Walter Higgins, of North Berkeley, and has four children, May Augusta, Walter, Ethel Beatrice and Pierson; and William Nelson, who was born in Portland, Ore.,

is a plasterer and cement worker. The last named son is a member of the Odd Fellows, lives in Oakland and has two children, Frances Amelia and Fred Vessing. All of the children received good educations in the public schools and the sons learned their business under the training of their father. Mrs. Wetmore is and has been for sixty-three years a member of the Baptist church, is one of its liberal contributors, and in all respects deserves the high esteem in which she is held wherever known. Three years prior to her husband's death the aged couple celebrated their golden wedding, at which were present numerous friends who had come to love them both for their Christian character, kindness and hospitality.

NATHAN R. LOWELL.

Nathan R. Lowell was born in Farmington, Me., of good old New England stock, on April 5, 1829. He was educated in the public schools and also at the Farmington Academy, where he was a pupil of John Jacob Abbott. The vast opportunities of California attracted him and his three brothers and he started for the new land in 1850. Coming to the Pacific coast via the Isthmus of Panama, he at once sought the mines in the vicinity of Oroville and remained there for two years; he then returned east and there married Miss Lydia Jennings, also a native of Maine.

In 1853 they came together to California and settled in San Francisco, and Mr. Lowell there embarked in the warehouse business and continued thus engaged throughout the balance of his active life. His death occurred December 26, 1900, in his Oakland home, to which city he had removed his family as early as 1866. He was a stanch Republican in politics, a Mason, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a loyal and patriotic citizen. During the Civil war he enlisted in a company organized in San Francisco.

There were four children. The eldest, Augusta, achieved national renown as a musician, es-

pecially as an organist, holding foremost rank as organist at The Church of the Incarnation, New York City, for nearly ten years; she married E. H. Garthwaite and has three children. The second daughter, Adeline, now deceased, married H. A. Redfield and had two children, a son and a daughter. The son, Lowell, is one of the leading soloists of Oakland and is well known as an accomplished musician. Sarah Lois became the wife of J. A. Beckwith and has four children. The youngest daughter, Anna, now deceased, married George Tyrrell and had four children.

PETER B. LYNCH.

Peter B. Lynch, secretary of the Grayson-Owen Company, has been a resident of California throughout his entire life, having been born in the state September 4, 1867. His parents, Peter and Mary (Nolan) Lynch, were natives of Ireland, and both immigrated to New York City in youth and were there married. For a wedding journey they came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, the opportunities of the new western country appealing to Mr. Lynch strongly, as he was just starting in life. He engaged as a farmer in Alameda county in partnership with Peter Mathews, the two operating a large tract, on a part of which Berkeley is now located. They continued together for some time, but finally divided their property interests, and Mr. Lynch then went to San Pablo valley, thence to Contra Costa county, and there engaged in the management of three hundred acres which were devoted to stock and grain. He was one of the first farmers of the section to procure a threshing outfit, and this proved a source of considerable income. He met his death accidentally in 1868, at the early age of thirty-three years. His widow continued the farming interests until she, too, passed away. They were the parents of five children, namely: Kate; James who was accidentally killed in Alameda county at the age of thirty-four years, leaving a widow and

daughter; Mamie Wyatt, of Richmond; Margaret, who married P. McClellan, and is now deceased; and Peter B., of this review.

The education of Peter B. Lynch was obtained in the public schools of Contra Costa county, where he grew to young manhood, assisting in the home management until he was twenty years old. He then became associated with the Grayson-Owen Company of Oakland in the capacity of weigher, and upon the organization of the present concern in 1900 he became secretary and manager of the business. He has helped materially in the growth of the enterprise, which is now named among the important industries of Oakland, employing about forty men. Mr. Lynch's residence is at No. 1081 Fifty-ninth street, and is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Susie Osborne, also a native of California, having been born in San Francisco. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in politics is a staunch Republican, and has always sought to advance the principles he endorses, although personally he has never cared for official recognition. He is in every sense a citizen of Oakland, being an enthusiastic supporter of all movements tending toward the general advancement of the city's interests, enjoys the respect of subordinates, and has as well a wide circle of friends in and about the city.

ALFRED CLINCH DIETZ.

The name of Alfred Clinch Dietz is associated with much of the progress and development of the bay country of California from the days of its pioneer history up to the time of his death in 1904, a period of more than fifty years, during which time he gave his best efforts toward the general welfare as well as to the accumulation of his own competence. Mr. Dietz was born December 9, 1831, in Burlington, Sullivan county, N. Y., one of a family of ten children, of whom four sons and two daughters came to California, a daughter, Emma, still residing in Alameda at

the present writing. At the age of twenty years Alfred C. Dietz followed his brother, Theodore, to California, the latter having come to the state in 1849 and after mining for a time embarked in the manufacture of burning fluids in the city of San Francisco. Upon his arrival he engaged with his brother in this business and for years devoted his entire time and attention to this enterprise.

With his accumulated means Alfred Dietz invested liberally in real estate, both in San Francisco and Oakland, building many houses in the former city which were burned in the fire of 1906. He first became interested in Oakland in 1867 and here he built the residence now occupied by his widow at No. 5403 San Pablo avenue, this being the first building in that section. He also bought the Brayton property and moved the old agricultural hall to the spot known as the coliseum about 1882. He became an extensive owner of country property, purchasing a ranch of thirteen hundred acres in Ventura county which is now known as the Ferndale ranch. He also owned a ranch of four hundred acres. Being a lover of fine horses he purchased much imported stock and bred race-track animals, and at various fairs won the first premium for his stock. He was a splendid judge of equine flesh, the face of the horse expressing to him as in the human face the character of the animal. After his retirement from his manufacturing interests he spent much of his time on his ranch in Ventura county, where he also engaged in the raising of cattle, and where his death occurred November 10, 1904. He left a family of three children by his second wife, she being in maidenhood Miss Sarah Pierce, daughter of Joseph Pierce, a pioneer merchant of San Francisco, where his death occurred in 1897, at the age of eight-two years. The eldest daughter, Alice, who was educated at Mills Seminary, became the wife of R. J. Boyer, of Oakland; Charles L. is deceased; and Nellie is at home with her mother. Mr. Dietz was a member of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E., and was active in the organization. Politically he was a staunch advocate of Republican principles and although never desirous of official recognition along personal lines, was ever

ready to assist in the advancement of the party's interests. He was liberal in all church and charitable movements, and indeed public spirited to an unusual degree, ever ready to assist in the advancement of movements looking toward the establishment or maintenance of general law and order. A part of his pioneer experience consisted in being a member of the famous vigilance committee. Thoroughly respected and esteemed, Mr. Dietz will ever be remembered and honored among the early settlers of California.

LEON MARK JONES.

Known throughout the Pacific coast states as a business man of ability and integrity, Leon Mark Jones occupies a prominent place in the commercial world. Born in California, Mo., in 1871, he was a son of Mark F. Jones, a native of Michigan; the elder man came west in 1876 and located in Oakland, later removing his headquarters to Spokane, Wash., where is located the business of the Mark F. Jones & Sons Company, piano merchants, one son, Carl W., now having the management of the enterprise in Spokane. His wife was in maidenhood Rebecca Powers, also a native of Michigan.

Leon M. Jones was brought to Oakland when but five years old, and in the public schools of the place he received his early education. Later he graduated from the literary department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, after which he took an interest in his father's business, remaining so identified to the present time. He has also the Pacific coast agency for the Adam Schaaf Company of Chicago. Mr. Jones has succeeded in building up a large trade in his line of business on the coast, being one of the progressive dealers in pianos, his integrity in all matters of business, his promptness and despatch in the execution of all orders winning him commendation wherever he has business dealings.

In 1896 Mr. Jones was married to Miss Mary Lovell Gilkey, a native of Kalamazoo, Mich.,



Fritz Boehmer

and daughter of P. H. Gilkey, a well-known banker and capitalist of that city. They have one daughter, Lovelle, eight years old. Mr. Jones is a member of the Elks Lodge No. 228, of Spokane, Wash., and in civic matters of Oakland occupies a prominent position as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade. He is a citizen of worth and works and holds a high position among the representative men of Oakland.

FRITZ BOEHMER.

In the annals of Alameda, town and county, the name of Fritz Boehmer occupies a prominent place, for he was one of the pioneers and up-builders of the early day, and it is fitting that the record of his career should appear among those whose efforts made California what it is to-day. Mr. Boehmer is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in the old historical city of Madgeburg, Prussia, May 15, 1831; his father was the owner of a machine and foundry business in that city, where he engaged until his death, which occurred in 1848. His mother was in maidenhood Johanna Hofmeister, daughter of the postmaster of the city of Brunschwig, about one hundred years ago. Besides Fritz there were the following children in the family of the Boehmers: August, Wilhelm, Edouard, Herman, Maria, Louise and Hermine.

The boyhood of Mr. Boehmer was uneventful, after the close of his school days entering his father's shops and learning the trade, the business being conducted by the mother and older brothers after the father's death in 1848. It was in this memorable year that a revolution broke out in France and spread like wildfire over all Germany and the greater part of Europe. Business came to a standstill and times of peace had turned into times of war and desolation. The thirst for liberty aroused every soul. Young and old unsheathed the rusty sword to stamp out that feudal system under which for centuries

mankind had been disgraced. Joining a company of young students with an old veteran sixty years of age at the head, Mr. Boehmer was proud to fight for the freedom of his unhappy country.

It was in this same year, when the seed of Germany's present greatness was sown and its golden fruit of liberty picked at the battle of Gravelot, all Germany being united in one nation, that the discovery of gold in California aroused the world; brave men with their heroic wives traversed the broad and pathless desert of North America, crossed the Rocky mountains and climbed the snowy peaks of the Sierras. Surrounded by dangers everywhere, wild men, beasts and starvation were the daily foes to fight until after a weary six months' travel they landed safe in the beautiful Golden state. Here they met others who had made the journey by the water route around Cape Horn or Panama, floating for six months on the briny deep before their anchor was cast in the harbor of San Francisco. These are the people to whom the present generation may look with pride as their ancestors and the founders of this great state. The news of the fabulous gold finds in California reached Germany in the fall of 1848 in a semi-official way. The newspapers called it a dangerous undertaking, that California was a wild, impenetrable and unexplored part of the globe whence no traveler returned alive. But in spite of these discouragements it was but a short time until an expedition was equipped for the far distant land and one of Mr. Boehmer's brothers, Edouard, decided to join it.

With his mother's permission, Mr. Boehmer accompanied his brother to Bremerhaven to see the latter off to California, and without her permission he himself embarked for that wonderful land, attracted beyond his powers to resist to try his fortunes across the briny deep. On the 21st of March both vessels lifted their anchors and set sail, and after three weeks' breasting of the mighty waves of old ocean, found themselves on the quiet, calm waters of the equator. All those who crossed the equator for the first time had to undergo the usual form of a Neptunian baptism, which was performed by the oldest

sailor on board. This being done all hands were royally treated by Captain Haslip to punch and plum pudding, and after the celebration was over all who could swim went overboard for a ducking, a luxury which cannot be so enjoyed in any other part of the world. Then, with all sails set, they once more sped southward, and in another week Trinidad came in sight, a lone island about two hundred miles from the coast of Brazil. A calm set in, and being near the island the captain sent a boat ashore for fresh water. In the meantime a ship hove in sight, coming from the south under full sail. All on board had written letters to their loved ones at home, all ready to send on the passing ship, but they did not stop until our captain sang out "Ship ahoy," to which the other captain answered reluctantly; but finding we were not pirates as he supposed, stopped and communicated with us in a friendly way, and took our letters. He told our captain that our vessel looked very suspicious to him, hovering around this lonely island which had the reputation for being a hiding place for piratical craft, and he had his whole crew armed for a fight, even two cannons being loaded for a warm reception. It was an English ship coming from Melbourne, Australia, and through the captain we heard the news confirmed that they had really discovered gold in California.

The two ships then drew apart and a breeze from the north springing up the island soon vanished, and it was not long before they were in the rough waters in the vicinity of the Falkland islands. The bad weather continued for over a month while they were rounding Cape Horn, and many and unpleasant were the adventures which threatened to send them all to a watery grave. However, they finally succeeded in rounding the Horn and after leaving Cape Pigeon and Albatross struck as fair weather and water as they had found on the entire voyage, the lofty Andes on the east and the Southern Cross on the west and the ocean calm and beautiful. Mr. Boehmer had a narrow escape from a man eater on one of these fair days; unable to resist the temptation to enjoy another swim in the equatorial waters, and just as he was being pulled aboard an immense shark ap-

peared within a foot of him, snapping at his foot. The next adventure was a heavy thunder storm, accompanied by violent rain and blinding flashes of lightning. The waves rose mountain high, tossing the little craft mercilessly about, and making all concerned for their safety. The third day the wind abated and with a good breeze blowing they soon sighted land which the captain told them was the coast of California. In a few days the mountains appeared plainer, and the boat's passengers saw grass fires on the hillside which they took to be burning lava running down the high mountains. One hundred miles south of Monterey they encountered a sailboat giving a signal of distress, and in it were found three men in a starving condition. These men were passengers from a ship bound for San Francisco; with the captain's permission they were foolhardy enough to toy with one of the ship's boats to get there before the ship, but by attempting to land, their boat was capsized and they lost everything but their lives. After straightening the boat again three of the party decided to stay with the boat and the other three to take their chances overland. When near Monterey the captain gave them provisions and a compass to steer by and they finally reached that city, where they found their companions save one, who had died from exposure and hardship.

It was on the 15th of September, 1849, on a bright, clear day, that their ship entered the Golden Gate, and at one o'clock they sighted the sister ship, the *Talisman*, near where Meiggs Wharf now stands, stuck on a sand bank, having come in about an hour before. Clark's Point was then the landing place for all the boats and here for the first time in his life Mr. Boehmer set foot on American soil. A stranger in a strange land, unable to speak the language, young and inexperienced, yet he found no difficulty in securing employment. Labor was king and there was plenty of work for everybody; only the highest kind of wages could induce enough men to stay in the city to perform the necessary labor. Mining was the highest ambition of all who came to California then and in view of the great results in the state it is

safe to say that there was never a nobler set of men—noblemen, professors, preachers, doctors, generals, soldiers, sailors—all gave to the upbuilding of the western statehood its first impetus with the pick and shovel.

Like all the rest Mr. Boehmer served his time as a miner, after a few days' stay in San Francisco seeking the mines in the vicinity of Moke-lumne. However, the life did not at first suit him and it was but a short time until he decided to return to San Francisco, and after packing his valise with various articles he had brought from Germany with him, he strapped it to his back and bidding his friends good-bye set out on his journey. He became so weary with his heavy load and the hot southern sun beaming down upon him, that in sheer despair he threw the valise from him and it rolled to the foot of the hill. He of course had to follow his package to protect it from marauding coyotes and while sitting there a Mexican pack train came by and he obtained permission to travel with them to Stockton. Thence he went to San Francisco and there inquired for his trunk which he had brought from Germany, and to his surprise and consternation he found that the ship had sailed with all his belongings. But like the other hardy pioneers who found themselves with nothing but health and courage in this western land, he set about the upbuilding of a personal success. On the ship Godfrey, on which his brother had taken passage for California, was a three-story house in sections and this brother secured the contract for putting it up in San Francisco. Mr. Boehmer worked with him, and from this small beginning they established an extensive contracting business, employing a large number of men whose wages ranged from \$8 to \$12 per day.

Inheriting the German thrift of his forefathers, Mr. Boehmer had other ideas than those of merely making a fortune and returning to his old home, which was at that time the only definite plan of the great majority of the pioneers. He believed in the development of the lands of the state and at various times tried farming, being located first ten miles below Sacramento on the west bank of the river. The high water

drove him with his partners out of that section. He then engaged in mining at Marysville, and after the great fire in San Francisco in 1850 he returned to that city to take up carpentering. In a brief time Boehmer Bros. had re-established their reputation in contracting and building and soon made a fortune. A disagreement with his brother caused Mr. Boehmer again to seek mining occupations, and in Coloma, Eldorado county, he interested himself with a river company. After three months heavy work, the dam being nearly completed, a heavy rainstorm came up and washed away their work of the past ninety days. He was then associated with another river mining company on the middle fork of the American river, which turned out to be a very profitable undertaking, each member taking out from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Boehmer and another member of the firm, Henry Rosenbaum, sold out their interests and with the proceeds invested in a tract of one hundred and sixty acres of land which is now the present site of Oakland. This was in 1851, at the time of the most desperate lawlessness of California, and they had hard work to hold their property, land grabbers attempting their lives several times. They succeeded in convincing them that they were determined to hold their property and finally they were let alone. But being young and restless and always looking for a larger fortune in another part of the state, they sold their ranch, and going to Sacramento, established a restaurant where they carried on an immense business. Their liberality prevented their accumulating much wealth and because of this and the fear of a flood they sold out again. They heard later that when the flood did come the restaurant was four feet under water. In this year Mr. Boehmer's brother Edouard returned to Germany, whence he went to Odessa, in South Russia, and there he now resides with his family.

About this time another brother, Herman, and his youngest sister came to California; the brother eventually returned to the Fatherland, while the sister married Henry Gersting, a prominent merchant of San Francisco, who afterward took Mr. Boehmer into partnership with him, which was his stepping stone in life. The Gersting

family were victims in the fearful wreck of the steamer Golden Gate, deciding in the spring of 1862 to return to Germany and took passage on her regular trip to Panama. At this late day the wreck of this ill-fated vessel is visible on the Mexican coast near Manzanillo, reminding the travelers of the present time of those two hundred passengers who lost their lives by fire and water.

In the meantime Mr. Boehmer had formed the acquaintanceship of Otto and Henry Sevening, two German miners of pluck and energy, and they became friends, and through Otto he came to know their sister Johanna, then living in Germany. After a year of courtship by mail they became engaged and she soon came to California, where they were made man and wife. With his brother-in-law, Henry Sevening, Mr. Boehmer later engaged in a general merchandise business in Camp Seco, the latter selling his interest to his partner after three years and then establishing a similar business in Colombia, which was then a rich mining center. He met with success and acquired a prominence in the place, being elected town trustee and in other ways depended upon to advance the general welfare. Later Mr. Sevening sold out and coming to Colombia again engaged in partnership with Mr. Boehmer. The retirement of Mr. Gersting from his business in San Francisco induced Mr. Boehmer to go to that city and with Mr. Gersting's brother, Herman, engage in the conduct of this extensive enterprise. Three years later the firm went out of business and Herman Gersting returned to Germany.

In 1886 Mr. Boehmer made a trip to the Fatherland, where his mother was still living and where the family had continued prosperous. He had intended to make a lengthy visit, but the cholera broke out and he returned to California abruptly. In 1888 Mr. Boehmer came to Alameda and purchased a block of land on Park street, where he built his first house. His interest in the growth and progress of the city has never waned and through him have been brought about many advantageous movements. It was through his efforts that the teachers of the town had their salaries increased from \$50 per month

to \$125, as he firmly believed in securing only the best for such positions and paying them adequately. Two years after the earthquake of 1868 the railroad line was completed through the city (then the town of Encinal). A short time afterward was incorporated the city of Alameda, its first board of trustees being composed of the following citizens: Henry H. Haight, afterward governor of California; E. B. Mastick; Jabish Clement; Henry Robinson and Fritz Boehmer. Under the judicious management of this board the city advanced rapidly in population and improvements. At a succeeding election Mr. Boehmer was again made a member of the board, and during this administration the high school was built which was publicly inaugurated under the auspices of the school children. The money from this fair netted \$800, which was set aside for a fund for the future free library of Alameda. In accordance with the wants of the population stores had to be built and every year Mr. Boehmer added another business house until the entire frontage of his block was filled. Mr. Boehmer has continued active in public affairs and is at present writing serving as a member of the city council.

The death of Mr. Boehmer's wife occurred February 13, 1890, in Alameda, in her fifty-second year. They had become the parents of the following children: Hermina, who died at the age of two years in Colombia; Otto, who died in San Francisco at the age of six years; Lulu, who married Herman Ernst and died at the age of forty-two years, leaving two children, Lulu and Alma; Eda, who married Gustav Weiman and died in 1894; Alma; Fred, who married Hulda Watts; and Emma, who married Charles Logan.

The second marriage of Mr. Boehmer occurred October 22, 1890, and united him with Mary Elizabeth Hildenbrand, a native of the city of Stockton, Cal., and daughter of Michael and Marguerite Hildenbrand, widely known for their generosity and good will to all men in old Tuolumne as well as in San Francisco. They were natives respectively of France and Germany, the father coming to California in 1851. Their daughter married first Edward Ehrenpfort, and born of this union was one son, E. J., a resident



A Maloon

of Alameda. Mr. Boehmer is necessarily associated with some of the earliest societies of California, for he was always interested in public movements. He is an Odd Fellow and a Mason, joining the former in San Francisco and latter in San Leandro, and is a charter member of the Alameda lodges of both organizations; he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias of Alameda and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. By virtue of his early career he is a life member of the Society of California Pioneers and member of the oldest Glee Club in California, the San Francisco Harmony, and also the Thalia and the Harmony of Alameda, being one of the builders of the last named. He is a charter member of the Colombia volunteer fire department and also of the Alameda fire department, having obtained his experience as one of the first firemen of San Francisco, which department was then composed of all good citizens, and having nearly lost his life at one of the first fires in that city. All in all Mr. Boehmer has proven his citizenship both in the olden days and those of the present, bravely proving his courage as a pioneer in the midst of danger and hardships, and the equally strong and helpful characteristics of a self-sacrificing citizen in the times of upbuilding and development. No man occupies a higher place in the esteem of those who know his brave career, and no man is more entitled to a place among the representative citizens of this section of California.

BENJAMIN MALOON.

The Maloon family was one of the earliest to locate in California and take up the civic pursuits which have developed the state and brought it to rank with the foremost of the nation in developed resources and active wealth. Benjamin Maloon, the pioneer, was the descendant of an old New England family, his birth having occurred in Newcastle, near Portsmouth, N. H., August 15, 1822. There he was reared to

manhood and educated in the public schools, after which he learned the trade of carpenter. His family all being sea-faring people it was but natural that he should participate in this calling to a certain extent, and in 1848, with a man by the name of Brown, he left Boston and brought the bark Lanark around Cape Horn loaded with a cargo for sale and also brought with him some passengers for the far-famed land of California. It took them nine months to make the trip, but they arrived in safety in the early part of 1849, sold the cargo and also the vessel, which latter was used for a hotel. Thence Mr. Maloon went to the mines in Sutter county, and after spending a short time there, returned to San Francisco and engaged in putting up some of the first buildings in that city, the houses, which were in sections, having been brought around the Horn. He later established a brick yard and wood business. He also built several vessels about this time, one of which, the Catherine Miller, is still in use in the harbor. He was also interested in the then largest schooner, the Susan and Kate Denneen, and the first vessel built in San Francisco.

In 1854 Mrs. Maloon and family left Boston to join her husband in California. They crossed the Isthmus via the Nicaragua route, taking twenty-eight days to make the journey, and upon arriving in San Francisco found Market street a planked road which ended at Kearney street, where there was a large hill of sand. On the other side was a little valley called St. Ann's, where they lived for a few months; during this period their water supply was bought by the bucket from the water carts. Later Mr. Maloon disposed of his interests in San Francisco and coming to Oakland proceeded to establish himself among the business men of this city. He engaged in the building business and many of the most substantial business blocks of Oakland were the work of his hands, among which were the Wilcox block, Odd Fellows Hall, the Baptist Church (now burned), and others. He built the bridge across the Feather river at Oroville (he at that time being a member of the Pacific Bridge Company), two across San Pablo creek, and also several others throughout the state. He was a

very successful business man and accumulated a competence, and at the same time became a prominent citizen of the state, always ready to lend his aid toward any movement calculated to advance the general welfare. In 1856 he acted as captain of a vigilance committee in San Francisco. He was formerly a member of the Boston Light Artillery, the oldest military organization in the country. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow, being a charter member of Oakland Lodge No. 118, and was also a Mason, belonging to Live Oak Lodge No. 61. Politically he was a stanch advocate of Republican principles and was often requested to accept the nomination for public office, but always declined. His death occurred January 19, 1898, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife followed him to his last resting place three months later, April 22, 1898.

In his native town Mr. Maloon was married January 2, 1841, to Miss Mary Battes, who was born in Boston, January 8, 1822, and born of this union were the following children: Benjamin Franklin, whose biography is given elsewhere in this volume; Seth Brown, born June 30, 1845, a fruit grower on Moss avenue, Elmhurst; Henry; Nathaniel, who was born May 8, 1849, and died the following December; George, born February 22, 1852; Ida A., born July 24, 1855, now the wife of William Clark of Oakland; Isabella, who was born December 9, 1858, and died in infancy; and Charles E., who was born October 24, 1861, a carpenter living at the corner of Linden and Thirtieth streets.

Henry Maloon was born in Roxbury, Mass., August 2, 1847, and was only a young child when brought to Oakland to make his home. He became one of the first pupils in the old Carpenter school, with his brother, Benjamin F., carrying the banner in the dedication of this first public institution of learning in this city. After school days were over he went to work at various occupations, for the past twenty years having engaged in the housemoving business profitably. Previous to that he had acted as license inspector for six years, under Mavors Pardee, Snow and Thomas, and for a time following was employed in the United States mint in San Francisco. He was a member of the Oakland Guards.

In 1868 he married Miss Lysle Elizabeth Peckham, daughter of Charles O. and Nancy (Wright) Peckham, and they became the parents of the following children: Benjamin, Harry O., Raymond H., Calla Alberta, Jessie Maud and Ida Etta. Mr. Maloon like his father has always voted the Republican ticket and has given his best efforts toward the support of the principles he endorses.

EDWARD FRANKLIN THAYER.

Edward Franklin Thayer, known until his death, June 29, 1906, as a successful business man of both San Francisco and Oakland, was born in Randolph, Mass., April 11, 1848, a son of Adoniram Thayer, one of the first shoe manufacturers of New England, and for many years a prominent citizen of that section. He attained old age as did his wife, she living to be more than eighty years old, and both passed away in Massachusetts. The son received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts, after which, at an early age, he went to Boston and secured employment in a dry goods establishment. Attracted to California by the roseate vision held out by all who had ever heard of the new Eldorado, he borrowed money with which to pay his passage to the Pacific coast and in 1866 made the voyage via Cape Horn. His first employment in the state was in a hotel in San Francisco, and in a very short time he was able to return the money which he had borrowed. Later, with his accumulated means, he engaged in business at No. 464 Eighth street and for twenty-five years remained in that location, then removed to No. 907 Broadway, where he carried on a lucrative business. He was conscientious in all his dealings, fair and honorable, and numbered a host of friends among the many with whom he had come in contact.

Mr. Thayer was twice married and by his first wife had the following children: Randolph Churchill, deceased; Mrs. Florence Lester Morris, of Oakland; and Mabel, wife of Joseph An-

gel. His second marriage occurred in 1902 and united him with Miss Emma F. Churchill, whom he had known in the old Massachusetts home. She is a native of Plymouth county, Mass., and a descendant of Samuel Eddy, who came to America in the *Handmaid* in 1630, and in Providence, R. I., established the name and family fortunes. Both her parents are now deceased, having lived to be seventy-five years old. Mr. Thayer was always a Republican in politics, was liberal and enterprising, and was ever ready to further any plan advanced for the general good of the community. Fraternally he was associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN KNOX McLEAN.

John Knox McLean was born in Jackson, Washington county, N. Y., March 31, 1834. He was the son of Thomas King and Mary (Perine) McLean. On his father's side he is of Scotch-Irish and Holland ancestry; his father's ancestors having settled in Pennsylvania, they removed later to New Jersey, his grandfather going thence to New York. His mother was of Huguenot-German descent. Their son grew up on a farm, a true farmer's boy, drinking in a healthful love of Nature which never left him. When he had outgrown the district schools he went to Washington Academy in the neighboring town of Salem, and after completing the course in part there, in part at other like schools, he entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y. Union College was then at the height of its fame, having been successfully directed for half a century and more by President Nott. It was the cherished ambition of John McLean to become a lawyer, a career for which he was admirably qualified, but having been brought to another choice during the college revival of 1857-58 he determined to enter the ministry. Accordingly, upon his graduation in 1858 (at which time he received the honor of election to the Phi Beta Kappa society) he entered Princeton Theological

Seminary, graduating therefrom in 1861. On the twenty-sixth of June of the same year he married Miss Sarah Matilda Hawley, of Salem, N. Y., the daughter of David and Matilda (Harvey) Hawley, with whom he had formed a friendship during his school days at Salem.

Mr. McLean was ordained and installed in his first pastorate in Fair Haven, Conn., in 1861, remaining there but eighteen months, long enough, however, to accomplish the signal service for the cause of church union of inducing his church (which was one of three Congregational Churches in the town) to disband, for the sake of strengthening the other two churches of the denomination in an over-churched community. In 1863 Mr. McLean was called to the Congregational Church in Framingham, Mass., which he served successfully until 1867, when, actuated by the attractions and opportunities of a newer section of the country, he accepted a call to become pastor of a newly formed Congregational Church in Springfield, Ill. There a substantial house of worship was erected under his leadership and a strong and growing church nourished into usefulness and power. In 1872 a still stronger drawing westward made itself felt, and this time he traversed the remaining breadth of the continent to become the pastor of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, Cal., as successor to the Rev. George Mooar, S. T. D. This pastorate continued for nearly twenty-four years, during which time twenty-one hundred and forty-eight members were received into the church, the majority of them upon confession of faith.

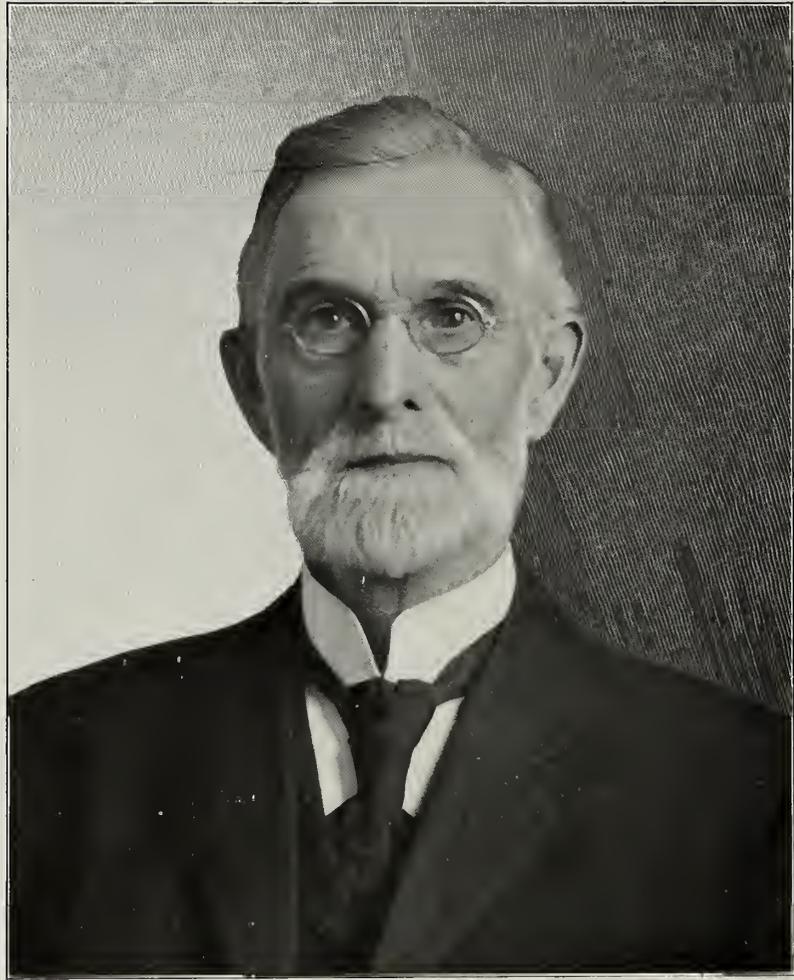
When Mr. McLean became pastor of the First Church of Oakland the community was hardly more than a village, and the membership of the First Church was little over a hundred. Rapid growth of church and town made the life of the pastor of the First Church a busy one. Countless calls were made upon him for personal, professional and civic service, to all of which so ready a response was made that it gave him an ever stronger and deeper hold upon the community. He assisted in establishing many of the churches and charitable institutions of the city and surrounding country. Meanwhile his own church steadily developed; a large Sunday-

school with young people's societies, in which the pastor was especially concerned, was built up, and various forms of church activity instituted. Led by Dr. McLean (whose services had been recognized by the bestowal upon him of the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., in 1876) the church built and equipped in 1878 the commodious edifice now in use, on the corner of Twelfth and Clay streets. As preacher, pastor and citizen, Dr. McLean won deep and wide esteem. He was one of the founders of the Associated Charities of Oakland and its president from 1884 to 1894; an associate-founder and trustee of Pomona College for several years, and has been president of the board of trustees of Pacific Theological Seminary since 1880.

The latter institution, Pacific Theological Seminary, founded at the cost of great self-sacrifice by the Congregational churches of California in 1866, for the purpose of training young men for the ministry, won an ever-deepening place in the interest and concern of Dr. McLean; and when at the close of nearly twenty-four years of service, he, in 1895, resigned the pastorate of the First Church of Oakland, he was elected president of the seminary. To the work of maintaining and developing this institution President McLean has given himself with patience, earnestness and wisdom. Largely through his efforts the seminary was removed in 1901 from Oakland to Berkeley, in order to secure the advantages of affiliation with the University of California, and at the same time to contribute to the fulfilment of a complete system of University education. Perhaps the most distinctive ideal and object of President McLean in late years has been to establish in Berkeley a system of interdenominational theological education, by which a group of denominational schools of divinity should co-operate with one another, in connection with the University, in furthering a **broad, modern** theological education in which denominational controversies should be lost in the pursuit of a great common purpose. This ideal is constantly drawing nearer fulfilment under the wise and catholic guidance of Dr. McLean. Seminaries of four denominations have already been es-

tablished in Berkeley and are working together with efficiency and harmony; these will soon be joined by a fifth.

Appointments of high honor and trust have been given to Dr. McLean by the Congregational Church. He was preacher at the annual meeting of its National Home Missionary Society at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., in 1890, and declined appointments to other similar services. He was delegate to the First International Congregational Council, in London, in 1891, and assistant moderator of the Second International Congregational Council, in Boston, in 1899. He is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and has held numerous like memberships, philanthropic and civic. Dr. McLean is also a director for California of the Religious Education Association, and a member of the advisory council of the International Committee on Moral Training. He served on the United States Christian Commission at City Point, Petersburg and at Hatcher's Run, from January to April, 1865. He was chaplain during its entire existence of the Oakland Light Cavalry. For the state of California he has done varied and valuable service, notably in serving for some ten years as director of the Institution for the Deaf and Blind, Berkeley, and (since its creation in 1903) as vice-president of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, with its constant duties of visitation, inspection and report. With his discerning and unfading love of Nature, Dr. McLean has done much to interpret the beauty and grandeur of California scenery to her people. A member of the Sierra Club since its beginning, he is also an ardent fisherman and mountain climber, and rates the reputation gained in these pursuits as among his chief personal assets. While he did not come to California as early as many of his friends, and while he has been a frequent traveler, both in his own country and abroad (making a tour of the Holy Land in 1907) Dr. McLean has identified himself very closely with the life of the state and of the Pacific Coast, and has served very widely and fruitfully its higher interests, religious, educational and philanthropic.



J. H. Macdonald

JOHN H. MACDONALD.

Still active in the business life of Oakland, John H. Macdonald, at the age of seventy-two years, occupies a prominent place as a dealer in real estate and an upbuilder of the best interests of the city. He is a native of Prince Edward Island, born April 13, 1836, the youngest son in the family of Archibald and Eliza Macdonald. He received his primary education in the common school in the vicinity of his home and later attended a select school in Georgetown. The colonization of California, induced by the discovery of gold, attracted him in 1856 to make the journey westward, which he did by the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving in San Francisco, July 1, 1856, he took a trip through the mines of northern California. Thence going to British Columbia, he was engaged for three years in mining on the Fraser river; returning at the end of that time to California he located in San Francisco, and established a lumber business which he owned for several years. From 1862 to 1878 he operated a planing mill, preparing lumber for inside and outside finish, and succeeded in building up an extensive and profitable business. In 1879 Mr. Macdonald became interested in the real-estate business in Oakland and from that time to the present day has remained thus occupied. He is associated with John A. Macdonald and R. A. Jackson under the firm name of J. H. Macdonald & Co. (Inc.), he being the president, his son vice-president, and Mr. Jackson secretary. This firm, which was incorporated in 1906, has an office at No. 1052 Broadway, where they conduct an extensive business, the outgrowth of their many years association with the commercial interests of Oakland, and their established reputation for fairness and integrity in all dealings. He is otherwise interested in financial affairs, being a director in the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Oakland. He owns valuable real estate in this city and San Francisco, and has taken a keen interest in the improvement and development of property.

In 1864 Mr. Macdonald was united in marriage with Miss Catherine E. Lydeard, a native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and they have become

the parents of three sons and one daughter, namely: A. S., a successful capitalist and business man of Oakland; John A., a member of the real-estate firm with which his father is identified; Royal P., manager of the E. B. and A. L. Stone Supply Company; and Bernice G., living with her parents.

EDWARD P. FLINT.

Although now in his eightieth year Edward P. Flint is still active in the business life of Oakland, in which city he has made his home for nearly a half century. He is the descendant of one of the early families of America, his grandfather, Daniel Flint, having borne arms for his country in the war of the Revolution. His father was one of the pioneers of California in famous '49, and after his arrival in San Francisco became interested with others in a mercantile enterprise under the firm name of Flint, Peabody & Co., the concern carrying on at one time the most extensive shipping business of its kind with eight clipper ships discharging at the wharves in their behalf.

Edward P. Flint came to California in 1850 by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after a voyage of twenty-four days arrived in San Francisco, where he, too, became identified with this concern. He continued the enterprise after the death of both his father and Mr. Peabody until 1880, when he disposed of his interests, and later, in Oakland, whither he had in the meantime removed, engaged in the real estate business. His office was located on Broadway until after the earthquake of 1906, when he closed same and has since carried on all his transactions in his home. He has manifested his strong faith in the future of Oakland and its vicinity by liberal purchases of land, which he has since improved, putting up from six to eight residences each year. He has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of everything pertaining to the general welfare, and was a member of

the executive committee of the famous vigilance committee of 1856 in San Francisco, which at one time had under arms and drill fifteen thousand men in their effort to maintain law and order.

Politically Mr. Flint is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, following the example of his father, who labored in behalf of this party and in the early '50s served as city councilman in San Francisco. In Pennsylvania Mr. Flint was united in marriage with Miss Emma P. Du Bois, and born of this union are the following children: Mary D., Edward D., Helen P., Emma, Alice M. and George M. Mr. Flint is a member of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, and has officiated in various ways. He is an esteemed citizen and as a pioneer deserves the high place given him in the annals of the Bay section.

JOHN GAMBLE.

John Gamble, a pioneer educator of the state of California, and pioneer of 1853, was born in the north of Ireland, in County Antrim, in 1823, of Scotch parentage, and when about eleven years old was brought to America by his parents. He received his primary education in the public schools of Maine, after which he became a student in Waterville College. Studious by nature and intent upon securing a broad fund of information, he applied himself diligently and in young manhood established a reputation for himself as a teacher in an academy at Skowhegan, Me. Mr. Gamble was induced to come to California by two of his brothers, Alexander and Peter Gamble, the former of whom came to California via the Horn in 1849. After he joined his brothers in the state they were located at Big Oak Flat, Tuolumne county, and in Chinese Camp, and there engaged in business for several years. Mr. Gamble then went to Big Oak Flat and for two years followed mining pursuits independently. He rapidly rose to a position of prominence among the more sub-

stantial citizens of Tuolumne county, where he assisted in the organization of the first schools and later engaged in teaching, being so occupied in that section for about fifteen years. At that time he came to San Francisco because of better educational advantages for his children and for some years following engaged in teaching in San Mateo county. About fifteen years prior to his death he retired from educational work, and removing to Alameda in 1897, erected a residence on Caroline street and there spent the evening of his days in quiet and contentment. He was always a home-loving man, preferring the peace of his home to the excitement of club life, never affiliating either with club or secret society. He was a Republican in politics, but beyond participating as a loyal citizen should in the establishment and maintenance of good government, cared nothing for personal recognition along these lines. He was an indefatigable student, and wide reader and had the faculty of assimilating the best in whatever he read. He had considerable knowledge of law, which he had taken up at one time, although he never cared to practice the profession. His death occurred in August, 1905.

In Skowhegan, Me., Mr. Gamble was united in marriage with Miss Lucy A. Lord, a native of that place, and born of this union were the following children: John A., born in the east and now residing in San Mateo county; Lucy, the wife of Fred W. Crossett; William P., deceased; Mary E., a teacher in the Oakland schools; Thomas A., an attorney of Seattle; and James M., of San Francisco.

ORRA CROSBY HYDE, M. D.

Orra Crosby Hyde, a successful physician and surgeon of Oakland, Cal., is a native of Vermont, born in East Hardwick in 1871, a son of Dr. A. J. Hyde. The latter was the descendant of an old family of Vermont, in which state he also was born, there reared to young manhood,

and completed his classical education in the University of Vermont. Later he graduated from Bellevue College, in New York City, and began the practice of his profession in Vermont. Coming to California in 1872, he located in Vacaville, Solano county, later going to Napa, and finally to Oakland, where he engaged in practice until his early death. He is survived by his wife, formerly Flora Crosby, also a native of Vermont and now a resident of Oakland.

Their son, Orra C. Hyde, received his primary education in the common and high schools of Oakland and the University, after which he became a student of medicine in Cooper Medical College of San Francisco, graduating therefrom in 1898. He then established an office in Oakland and began the practice of his profession, which with the passing of the years has grown to lucrative proportions. He is held in high esteem by all who have known him since beginning his practice here, being thoroughly trusted in whatever he does, both as to his skill and his integrity. In 1893 he married Miss Daisy Hanson, a daughter of Dr. T. C. Hanson, a native of Maine and one of the early and prominent physicians of Oakland. The doctor and his wife have one son and a daughter, Orra C., Jr., and Muriel. Dr. Hyde is a member of the Alameda County Medical, also of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America.

FRANCIS JAMES MOFFITT.

One of the strongest men and most potent of the forces that wrought the upbuilding and development of the state of California, Francis James Moffitt holds high rank among the representative citizens of the Pacific coast, appreciated both for the remarkable grasp of public affairs which ever distinguished his career and the sterling integrity with which he pursued his life-work. Mr. Moffitt was a native Californian,

his birth having occurred in Oakland, October 16, 1859. His education was received primarily in the public schools, after which he attended St. Mary's College and completed the academic course. At the age of eighteen years he became editor of the Newark *Enterprise*, published at Newark, Alameda county, being associated with Daniel Gelwick, and at the same time he acted as special writer for the *Examiner*. Later he established the Oakland *Independent*, changed the name to the *Enquirer*, and then sold to Frank Leach, when he purchased the Oakland *Times* and conducted this enterprise successfully. His strong personality and evident ability in whatever field he chose to venture soon attracted for him the attention of men high in public affairs and gradually he assumed a place of prominence among them. His first official position was in 1883, when he became deputy sheriff under Charles McCleverty; a year later he ran for the state assembly on the Democratic ticket, was elected and served as the youngest member of the house, and during this time, with W. D. English, conducted the campaign for United States Senator Hearst. In 1889 he was elected to the state senate and served one regular and one special session, during which he acted as a member of several very important committees, and it is said of him that during this time he dominated the state senate as no man had ever dominated a like body. Democracy was in the ascendency at the time and he was one of its most successful leaders. He was a man of great personal force and magnetism, a reader who assimilated the best of all he read, and had a mental grasp and hold of public affairs which made him a remarkable figure in the politics of that day. Mr. Moffitt was chosen at various times to represent his party at national conventions, having been named as national committeeman to attend the convention in Chicago which nominated Cleveland for the presidency for the second term, and the convention at St. Louis which nominated W. J. Bryan.

In 1894 Mr. Moffitt gave up both newspaper work and politics in order to give his attention to the interests of a business career. He was one of the most active men in the upbuilding of Oak-

land, and while connected with the Oakland *Times* gave the first contribution toward the erection of the MacDonough theater. While president of the Livermore Water Company, he accomplished the merger of the three companies, —the Oakland, Livermore and Contra Costa, that have contributed so much to the prosperity of Oakland. He was always a leader in all movements which had for their end the upbuilding and development of the general welfare of the state, and was always named among the first to give their aid toward such promotion. He had in contemplation the erection of a large hotel in Oakland at the time of his death, which occurred at the early age of forty-five years. His loss was thus a public bereavement, for no citizen had better proven his worth, his public spirit, his energy and ability, and with his passing over the Great Divide was broken one of the links in the chain of progress and development which have marked the building of this western commonwealth. He was not only missed in a business and political way, but socially as well, having been identified with various clubs and social organizations, among them Oakland Parlor, N. S. G. W., the Athenian, San Francisco and San Francisco Yacht Clubs, in all of which he was an active spirit. He was an intimate friend of such men of note as W. D. English, Stephen M. White, W. W. Foote, Thomas J. Clunie, and others of equal prominence, and among them was a congenial spirit, his own high ideals, unsurpassed standard and broad education fitting him to shine in such society. He was a man of artistic sentiment, a lover of art in all its branches, a man of broad charity, this being one of his chief characteristics, giving liberally to all movements and to individuals less fortunate than himself. He was a man of national reputation, having friends and business associates among the kings of finance of our country. He made enemies, had a revengeful nature, never forgot an injury and retaliated in various ways, sometimes to down his antagonist and again by heaping coals of fire, was hospitable and enjoyed entertaining his friends. Whatever his faults, and he had many, they were equally balanced by his virtues.

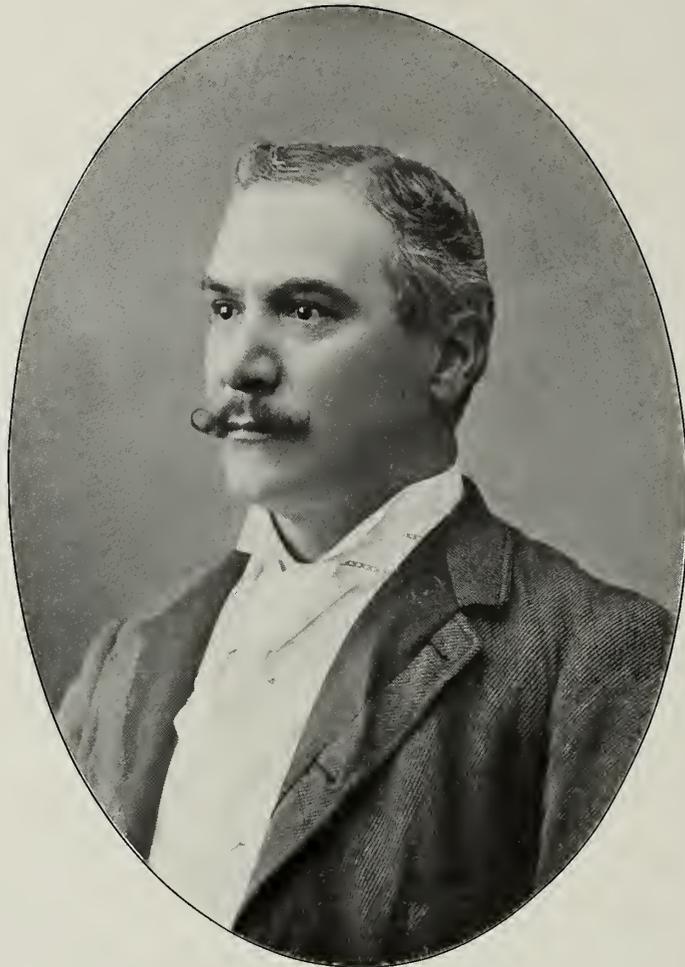
Mr. Moffitt was married in 1885, his wife being

in maidenhood Augusta Louise Jaffé, daughter of Louis Jaffé, once a well-known merchant of San Francisco. One son, Jefferson Grant, was born of their union.

ERASTUS WHEELER MARSTON.

The pioneer associations of Erastus Wheeler Marston cover a period of more than a half century, during which time he has given his part toward the development of the commonwealth along various lines of activity. Mr. Marston is now living retired from business activities and is making his home in Oakland at No. 1391 Webster street, serene in the successful accomplishment in the past, a helpful citizen still in the present, and looking with cheerful vision to that which awaits him beyond. Mr. Marston is a native of the most easterly state in the Union, having been born in Waterville, Me., March 14, 1830. He was educated in the public schools and like countless others was attracted to California upon the discovery of gold. He was one of the first who took passage in 1849 on a steamer bound for the Isthmus of Panama with the intention of crossing it. During the trip across the Isthmus the party encountered a tribe of natives, who were magnificent specimens of people, large of stature, and they had evidently never seen white men before. They had no huts or habitations of any kind and were absolutely nude. They had plenty of food, fine fat cattle, and all kinds of fruits and flowers grew in abundance.

On this side of the Pacific Mr. Marston again took passage for San Francisco, and upon his safe arrival in the state he went north to the mines, where for a year and a half he engaged as a miner. He met with great success the first eight months and to enlarge his operations invested his fortune in a flume. This was swept away by a cloudburst and he found himself bankrupt. He borrowed money to pay his debts and began over, establishing a mercantile enterprise in Tuolumne for his own personal efforts, but



A. STEFFANONI

later invested in mining properties. For sixteen years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Tuolumne county, but because of impaired health he quit this work and going to San Mateo county purchased a livery business and stage line from San Mateo across the mountains to Redwood City, a part of his business being also the carrying of the United States mails. This was in the days of the old-fashioned six-horse stage coach, with all its picturesque accoutrements, and for fourteen years Mr. Marston engaged in this business. He then retired from business activities and in January, 1883, came to Oakland and has since made this city his home, with his residence as given above. He has taken an active interest in the development of the city, and indeed of all communities in which he has resided, being a member of the Board of Education in San Mateo county, and in Oakland president of the Board of Education and also a member of the Board of Trade. He has taken a keen interest in political matters, being a staunch advocate of Republican principles, and in Tuolumne county served for two terms as county assessor, and was there chairman of the Republican county central committee. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having joined at Redwood City, and there passed all the chairs and served as representative to the Grand Lodge, and also became an Odd Fellow in San Mateo county.

In Tuolumne county, May 7, 1861, Mr. Marston married Mary S. Fiske, daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Johnson) Fiske, and they became the parents of two children, Addie M., wife of Carl H. Allen, of Berkeley, and Fred C., of Oakland. Mrs. Marston died in 1886, at the age of forty-six years. October 2, 1888, Mr. Marston was united in marriage with Miss Adelaide Page, of Boston, Mass., she being a daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Stanley) Page. Mr. Marston occupies a high place among the representative citizens of Oakland, where he has won a wide circle of friends through the demonstration of the sterling traits of character inherited from his New England ancestry. He made his one hundred and thirtieth trip to the east in 1907. In the course of his life he has traveled exten-

sively, visiting nearly every city of any importance in the Union. He was always in favor of the law and order leagues of the early days in the state.

ACHILLE STEFFANONI.

The old world has given largely to the up-building and development of our American civilization and especially in the Pacific coast states, among the foreign born citizens of California mention belonging to Achille Steffanoni, late a business man of Oakland. He was born in Milan, Italy, August 30, 1841, of well-to-do parents; he received his education in the common schools, which he attended to the age of thirteen years, being apprenticed at that age by his father to learn the trade of jeweler. After the expiration of his three years' apprenticeship, his father having had to sign an agreement that his son would remain so long, he continued with his employer for several years, after which he went to Genoa and purchased a store and carried on a successful business for five years. There he was married in 1868 to Mrs. Marietta (Cochi) Belizzi, a widow. She was born in Cuneo, Italy, in 1836. Mr. Steffanoni had a friend in California who wrote glowing letters back to the old home, telling of the opportunities to be found in the Pacific coast state, and after much deliberation he disposed of his business interests in Genoa, and, with his wife, set out for California, which land he reached April 25, 1872. He was unable to speak a word of English and so for three years he worked in San Francisco in order to learn the language. In 1875 he came to Oakland, and here purchased a store on Broadway in partnership with a Mr. Mueller, and for five years the two conducted this enterprise. Mr. Steffanoni then went into business for himself on a very modest scale, and by hard work, fair dealings and strict business methods he succeeded in winning a large patronage. He was said to be at this time the best watchmaker and workman on the Pacific coast, and rightly deserved the success which accompanied his efforts.

Mr. Steffanoni erected a beautiful residence on Milton Place, equipped with every modern convenience, and one of the first houses in that section, and here they resided until Mr. Steffanoni's death in February, 1899. His widow continued his business until August, 1905, when she sold out, and the following year also sold her fine residence for a handsome figure, much in excess of the value at the time the property was purchased. Mrs. Steffanoni then purchased a cottage at No. 2424 Piedmont avenue, where she makes her home. Mr. Steffanoni was one of the staunch upbuilders of Oakland, always loyal to its interests and ready and eager to lend his aid toward the furtherance of any plan for its upbuilding. He was a Democrat politically, but never took any active part in such matters, and always refused to accept any public office. Fraternally he was associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having been made a member of the organization in Oakland. He always supported all church and charitable movements, was liberal in his donations whenever called upon, and in every way performed the part of a helpful citizen.

HENRY BUSH.

Henry Bush, pioneer of the Bush family in California, was born in Vermont in 1805, and although but seven years old was drafted for service in the war of 1812. Because of his age an elder brother took his place. He removed to New York in young manhood and in East Rochester engaged in the manufacture of stoves and a general foundry business, and there married Miss Abigail Norton, who was born in Ohio, March 19, 1810. In 1849 the gold discoveries of California attracted him westward, he making the journey with two sons, Henry Bush, Jr., and Alonzo, a brother, and a friend by the name of Harvey Brown. He had intended to go at once to the mines, but decided instead to locate in San Francisco, where he engaged in

the flour business and eventually made a fortune in it. He had a place of business on the wharf just above what is now Montgomery street. He also purchased an extensive ranch, about three hundred and twenty acres, which was a part of the Welch grant and fortunately he secured a deed from the original owner, William Welch, which obviated the possibility of litigation over the title. He built a house here with lumber which was brought to California around Cape Horn, and set out an orchard of all varieties of fruit trees, seeds for which were brought in barrels from New York. He was the first to engage in horticultural pursuits, his cherries bringing \$2 per pound in the San Francisco markets for years. Many prizes were also taken at county fairs for the size and quality of his fruit.

In 1864, with his son, George T., Mr. Bush drove to Nevada and there took up a claim, and later left his son there, he himself going to New York City, where he opened an office and dealt in Nevada mines in the Amador district. He was very successful in his enterprise and eighteen months later returned to California with his family, whom he had taken to the east. He again located on the ranch and lived there many years, finally removing to San Francisco, where he engaged in the brokerage business until his death, which occurred July 29, 1875. He was survived many years by his wife, she passing away December 1, 1898. They were the parents of the following children: Norton, who died in San Francisco; David, tax collector of San Francisco; Elijah, Elisha, Edward N., Abby and Ellen C., the five last mentioned being deceased; George Thompson, of whom a biographical sketch is given elsewhere in this volume; and Eva B., widow of J. J. Jones, of Berkeley. By a former marriage, to Caroline Bull, Mr. Bush had three children, Henry J., of Hamilton, White Pine county, Nev., who died in May, 1908, in his eightieth year; Caroline, deceased; and Alonzo, also deceased, who was one of the oldest employes of Wells Fargo & Co. Express at the time of his death. These two sons with Mr. Bush himself were members of the Vigilance committee, while Mr. Bush was

identified with the Society of California Pioneers. Mrs. Abigail Bush led the first woman's suffrage meetings ever held in the United States, and was elected president of the convention in 1848, the first. She was an intimate friend and co-worker of William Lloyd Garrison and Frederick Douglass, and life-long friend of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Mr. Bush was a staunch Republican in his political convictions, and being a man of power and ability in speech, stumped Austin, Nev., for Lincoln. He was urged to accept the nomination for the state legislature, but had not been a resident long enough to do so. He was a staunch abolitionist and assisted in the famous Underground Railway, being ever ready to lend a hand to assist the downtrodden race. He was always liberal in all matters of charities and gave of his means in a kindly Christian spirit. He was a spiritualist in his religious attitude, although well versed on all orthodox creeds. He was a man large in stature as well as mentally and took a broad view of all matters of public import and exercised a charity in his judgment which made him many loyal friends.

AUGUSTUS M. CHURCH.

A conspicuous figure in the early development of California was the late Augustus M. Church, for many years associated with the interests of the bay country of the state. He was born in Allen's Hill, Ontario county, N. Y., June 19, 1816, a son of Lovett and Sally (Boyd) Church, and in Richmond spent the first fifteen years of his life. At that early age he became dependent upon his own resources and first found employment in a hardware store in Canandaigua, continuing thus occupied for about a year, and then entering the postoffice as a clerk. Taking charge of the office in Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y., he discharged the duties of that position until 1834, when he became identified with the banking interests of that city through his con-

nection with the bank conducted by L. A. Spaulding. Two years later he became clerk in the canal collector's office of Judge McKane, and in the winter of 1837 and 1838 he proceeded to Chicago to take charge of and sell out a stock of goods for the Bank of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Mich. This accomplished, he went to Ottawa and was there interested in the construction of the Illinois & Michigan canal, and also general mercantile operations, removing in the same year to Berrien county, Mich., where in May, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Ellen Cronkhite, a native of New York. In the following autumn he located in Bellevue, Iowa, and embarked in a mercantile enterprise, met with success, and at the same time established himself among the prominent citizens of the place. His next location was in Whitmanville, Cass county, where he conducted a hotel for two years, then in 1842 he located in St. Joseph, Mich., there combining trading with the management of a hotel for some years. Removing in 1845 to Saint Mary's Rapids he conducted a hotel there for eighteen months, and in 1847 returned to St. Joseph and resumed his former business.

In the ever memorable year of 1849, Mr. Church prepared to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast, and with others outfitted for the trip across the plains. August 13, 1849, they arrived at Bear river and there called a halt for a brief rest, after which they proceeded to the mines on the Yuba river and Deer creek. In October Mr. Church and his comrades moved to the north fork of the Yuba and mined for a time at Goodyear and Michigan bars, while during this month three of the party proceeded to the point where now stands the town of Downieville, Sierra county. Here in an incredibly short time they took out \$500 worth of gold. With elated spirits they returned to their companions on Goodyear's bar, and with such prospects decided to locate there for the winter. The night they reached their destination rain and snow set in, therefore no work could be done, and they returned to Sacramento to pass the rainy season. In the spring they returned to the location only to find every vestige of gold gone and no prospects either for the present or the

future. Mr. Church now decided to return home, and after disposing of all his effects found himself better off by \$1800 than when he first came to California. This, however, was stolen from him and eventually he returned to Michigan no better off than when he left the state.

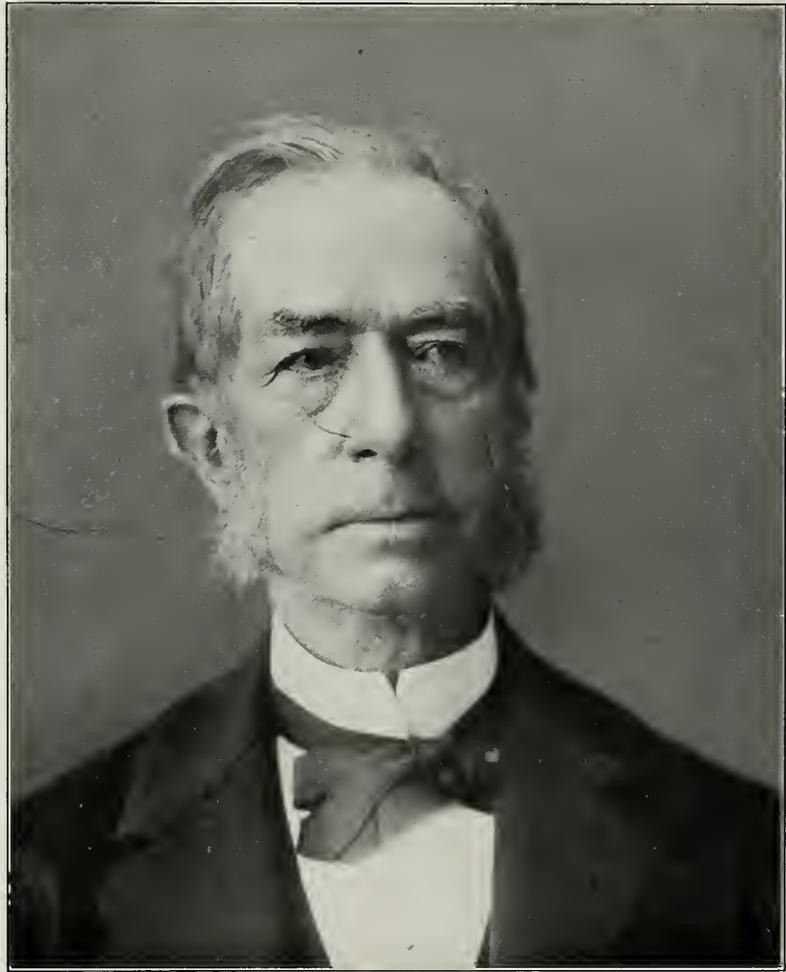
He remained at home just one winter, and in the spring of 1851, in company with Socrates Huff, of San Leandro, with whom he had made the first trip, he again came to California. The following winter Mr. Church hunted with others in the hills situated at the back of Mission San Jose, from which expedition each of the party cleared \$300. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Church located a trading point in partnership with Henry C. Smith at New Haven (now Alvarado), and was there elected to the board of supervisors in 1852 and 1853, when Washington township was a portion of Santa Clara county. While a resident of New Haven Alameda county was created out of portions of the counties of Contra Costa and Santa Clara, and disposing of his interests to his partner Mr. Church was elected the first county clerk and recorder of Alameda county. He was connected with these offices as chief and deputy for nine years, and in 1867 was elected to the state legislature as representative from Alameda county, serving with the late John W. Dwinelle. In 1869 he visited Healdsburg, Sonoma county, and in company with a daughter met with such serious injuries from the upsetting of a Concord coach between that town and Calistoga that he was lamed throughout the remainder of his life. In 1870 he established himself in a mercantile enterprise in Healdsburg, believing that that place would be the terminus of the San Francisco & North Pacific Railroad, but upon the granting of the franchise to continue the line to Cloverdale the commercial prospects of Healdsburg were shattered. Returning to his ranch in Murray township he succeeded his former partner, Henry C. Smith, as justice of the peace, and held the office for four years at Livermore. In 1877 he sold his estate and took up his residence in the city of Oakland, being in the following years elected justice of the peace for Oakland

township, an office he held with marked ability, as he did all others which he was called upon to fill. He was a man of merit and ability, his integrity unquestioned, his popularity unbounded, and while in his official capacity may be said to have exercised more than usual tact in the management of public affairs. His death, which occurred in Oakland September 1, 1889, was sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Church became the parents of the following children: Helen White, now deceased; Sarah, now Mrs. Gill, residing in Santa Barbara; William H., residing in Oakland; Rod W., of Piedmont, Alameda county; and Lincoln S., residing in Oakland. Mr. Church was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Society of California Pioneers.

JOHN C. SCOTT.

Holding a prominent place among the professional men of Oakland is John C. Scott, a successful attorney-at-law, who, although he has been located here for only a few years has already demonstrated the possession of qualities which bespeak pre-eminence in his line. Mr. Scott is a native of Denmark, born in 1861, a son of Christian and Mary Scott, both natives of the Fatherland, where they spent their entire lives. John C. Scott attended the common schools in his native country up to his fourteenth birthday, after which he was variously engaged until 1879, in which year he came to the United States. He landed in New York City and at once came as far west as Iowa, where in Black Hawk county, near the county seat, he found employment on a farm. He followed this work for four years, during which time he employed every opportunity to increase his fund of information. A desire to thoroughly master the English language led to his attendance of the normal school at Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he pursued his studies for some time. Returning again to the business of



Geo Robins

money getting, he taught school during the winters and farmed in the summers, continuing this for five years, and in the meantime began the study of law.

Admitted to the bar of the state of Iowa, May 15, 1889, Mr. Scott opened an office in Cedar Falls and began a practice which continued for the period of thirteen years. Coming to California in the spring of 1902, he opened his practice with offices at No. 1003½ Broadway, where he is now actively engaged in the civil and criminal practice. In 1892 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Minnie Thompson of Cedar Falls, the daughter of S. Thompson, a much respected citizen of that place, and they have one son, Leo L. Their home is located at No. 4336 Howard street, Oakland. Mr. Scott joined the Masons at Waterloo, Iowa, in 1888, and is also a member of the Knights of the Maccabees. Since coming to California he has taken an active interest in the Danish societies on the coast, Dania of California and Danish-American Brotherhood.

GEORGE ROBINS.

Now retired from the active business cares which have engrossed his attention for so many years, George Robins is rounding out the years of a well-spent manhood in his comfortable and substantial home at No. 3797 Telegraph avenue, in Oakland, where he has made his home since 1877, previous to that year having lived in San Francisco, where he was always an influential citizen. Mr. Robins is a native of New York City, born in 1822, and there he attended the common schools in pursuit of an elementary education. Later he read law in New York City and was admitted to practice, but the wonderful gold discovery of California distracted his attention from his profession, and in 1849, with others, he chartered a ship and came around the Horn to the Pacific coast. They stopped at the islands of Fernandez for supplies, but otherwise their trip was a continuous one and free from any serious adventure.

After arrival in San Francisco Mr. Robins worked at anything that came to hand, draying, etc., and also made several trips to the northern mines on the Klamath river. He continued the study of law in San Francisco and engaged in its practice later, also succeeding in establishing himself prominently in the citizenship of the place. He was elected justice of the peace for two terms of four years each, his offices being on Bush street. He was ever afterward familiarly known as Judge Robins, the sobriquet which clings to him to-day. Although interested in public affairs he was never a politician in the accepted sense of the term, simply giving the support and aid which he believed every citizen owed to his city, state or nation. Mr. Robins was made a Mason in California, and is a member of the Society of California Pioneers. He was a member of the vigilance committee in the early stirring days of San Francisco, and has always stood valiantly for law and order. He is of a retiring disposition and prefers the peace and quiet of his home to official recognition.

In California Mr. Robins married Miss Angelle Job, and born of this union are the following children: John H., of San Francisco; Mrs. Louise Jeffery; Mrs. Belle Burney; Robert, Percy and Georgia.

JOHN H. ROBINS.

In mentioning the prominent business men and upbuilding factors of San Francisco the name of Robins is immediately called to mind, the first to bear the name being George Robins, a pioneer of '49, who for over half a century has been closely associated with upbuilding measures both here and in Oakland, in which latter city he is now living retired, in the enjoyment of the rest and competence which are his just reward for the past years of untiring devotion to business interests. He was a member of the Vigilance committee formed to establish law and order in the early days in the history of San

Francisco, and in many other ways lent his aid in furthering the well-being of the struggling young city. He is familiarly called Judge Robins, a title which was given him during the time he served as justice of the peace of San Francisco, he also having practiced law to some extent there. With his wife he is now living retired in Oakland, at No. 3797 Telegraph avenue.

The son of this pioneer and upbuilder, John H. Robins is adding lustre to the name and accomplishments of his father through his upright and business-like methods. Born in San Francisco, March 26, 1874, he attended the common schools and graduated from the Oakland high school. Subsequently he was a student in the Boone Academy at Berkeley, and still later spent one year in the University of California. Thereafter he made his home with his parents until entering upon his business career, and is now doing a general real-estate business in San Francisco, being a member of the firm of Curran & Robins.

In Oakland, June 14, 1904, Mr. Robins was united in marriage with Celestia Disney, a native of Iowa, and one son, Harvey Russell, has been born of their marriage. Mr. Robins belongs to several fraternal orders, being a member of Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M., Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., and the Consistory, all of Oakland, and is also a member of Oakland Lodge No. 162, I. O. G. T.

THOMAS MORTON LINDLEY.

Among the earliest pioneers of California was the late Thomas Morton Lindley, and among the strongest of those who proved themselves upbuilders was he during the years in which he played a part among the citizens of this new western commonwealth.

Descended from Quaker ancestry who crossed to the New World with William Penn, he was born August 14, 1819, in Orange county, Ind., where his parents had located in an early day. This was in the neighborhood where Abraham Lincoln passed his boyhood days. There among

the primitive surroundings he was reared. Later Mr. Lindley's family moved to the Quaker settlement of West York, Ill., where the Quaker meeting house, as the center of the settlement, was on the Lindley farm. When about seventeen or eighteen years old Mr. Lindley went into a mercantile business in Terre Haute, Ind., and there continued occupied until he decided to emigrate to California, then the far-famed land of gold. Accordingly he came to the state by way of Mexico, arriving in 1849 in Sacramento, and there established with a partner a merchandise store, now under the management of his son, Douglas A. Lindley, the oldest wholesale grocery house in California. This partner was Lucius A. Booth, who afterwards organized and established the settlement of Piedmont near Oakland. Their first store was known as that of Lindley & Booth, and later, as the business enlarged, two establishments grew out of the early firm, one known as Lindley & Fry, the new partner being John Douglas Fry; and the other as Booth & Co. The latter afterwards passed under the control of Newton Booth, a cousin by marriage to Mr. Lindley, upon the withdrawal of Lucius A. Booth, Newton Booth later becoming the governor of California and finally United States senator, as such playing an important part in the advancement of the state's interests. The firm which occupied the attention of Mr. Lindley and Lucius A. Booth has been in operation continuously since the early days of California. These two men were equal contributors with the original builders to the fund for the purpose of organizing the Central Pacific Railroad, which was eventually carried through, Mr. Booth becoming a director. Mr. Lindley was also associated with other important movements, being one of the organizers of the Buffalo Brewing Company of Sacramento, and he also assisted in the organization of the Sacramento Beet Sugar Factory, the first to raise sugar beets successfully in California. With others he was instrumental in securing the State capitol for Sacramento, and was one of the committee which after the great flood of 1852 decided to retain the city upon its present and original site instead of moving to a point a few miles down the river.

Mr. Lindley was a Mason, having joined the order in 1845, and a member of the Pioneers of California, the Pioneer Hall in Sacramento being in the old Lindley building erected by Mr. Lindley. His death occurred June 6, 1896, and he was buried June 9, the anniversary of his arrival in the state. After his death the old Lindley home was during three administrations occupied as the governor's mansion. Warmhearted, liberal and generous, he won many friends during his half century in California, while the business qualities which distinguished him made of his business career a success and placed him foremost among those citizens who have given of the best in their lives to the upbuilding of the western statehood.

At Mr. Lindley's death the leading business firms of Sacramento closed their doors as a singular tribute to his memory, though his life had been that of a private citizen only, and mention was made of him by the daily press as follows: "One of the sweetest things ever said of a man was said, and truly said, of the late Thomas Morton Lindley: 'He gained his fortune without oppressing others.' In these days when the brutal dogma, 'Get money; honestly if you can, but get money,' prevails, it is cheering to find here and there men whose ambition never leads them beyond the bounds where honor lies."

"No business man this state has had, won more general respect than the pioneer whose life work has just ended."

"Mr. Lindley's life would supply material for a useful book, illustrative of the pioneer life of California. His towering characteristic was an unswerving devotion to principle and a courage that never faltered before a duty to be done, and he made his life an honor among men."

In California, in November, 1857, Mr. Lindley was united in marriage with Miss Isabelle Victoria Arrington, daughter of John and Joanna (Drake) Arrington, of North Carolina, the mother being the fifth generation from a brother of Sir Francis Drake, the English explorer. Born of this union were the following children: Leila J., deceased; Douglas A., engaged in the management of the firm of Lindley & Co., in Sacramento; Morton, whose biography will be

found on another page of this volume; William, deceased; Helen, deceased; Mary, wife of William S. Hunt of San Jose, Cal.; and Alice, Flora and Edith, all deceased. The mother passed away June 22, 1880.

GEN. OSCAR F. LONG.

Since his retirement from active service in the United States army, Gen. Oscar F. Long makes his home in the city of Oakland, having identified himself with several business interests here as well as in San Francisco. At the present writing he is serving as vice-president of the Pacific Steel & Wire Company and president of the Union Belt Line Railway of Oakland, as well as being on the board of directors of several other corporations. He takes an active and helpful interest in all upbuilding projects advanced for the city and community, is public-spirited to a great degree, and by his ability and practical experience has been able to contribute largely to the success of such movements.

Oscar F. Long was born in Utica, N. Y., and there in childhood received the groundwork of his education. July 1, 1872, he entered the United States Military Academy from New York, and graduated therefrom in 1876. On the 15th of June of that year he was appointed second lieutenant in the Fifth United States Infantry, and soon after that saw active service in the campaign against the hostile Indian tribes of the northwest. He took part in the battle of Wolf Mountains, January 7, 1877, against Sitting Bull and Crazy Horse, and in the battle of Lame Deer Creek, May 6, same year. He also went on the Nez Perce expedition in 1877 and was in the fight at Bear Paw Mountains against Chief Joseph on the 30th of September. Again, on the 17th of July, 1879, he fought against Sitting Bull at Milk River, Montana. For "most distinguished gallantry" in action General Long was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor. His promotion in the regular service followed these

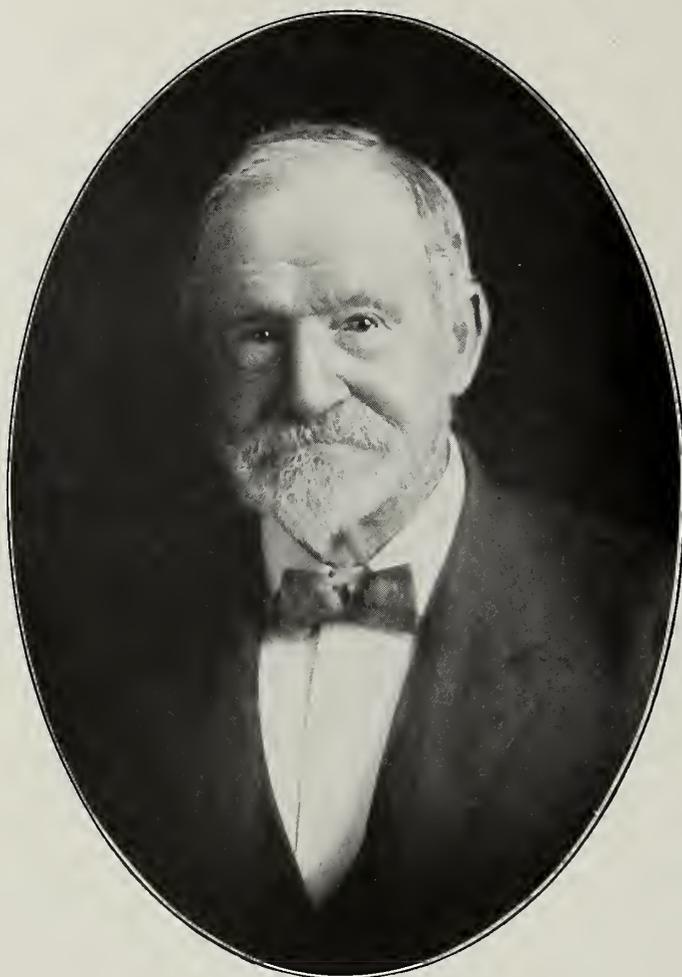
events, and on the 21st of October, 1881, he was appointed first lieutenant; assistant quartermaster with rank of Captain, May 26, 1892; major quartermaster, February 2, 1901; lieutenant colonel deputy quartermaster general, August 10, 1904; brigadier general United States army and retired July 11, 1904. He was also prominent in the volunteer service in the Spanish-American war, being the organizer and general superintendent of the Army Transport Service in San Francisco. May 18, 1898, he was made major and quartermaster in the United States volunteer service; lieutenant colonel and deputy quartermaster general, August 10, 1898; brigadier-general, April 26, 1901, and was honorably discharged from the volunteer service only June 20 of the same year. General Long has had an honorable and distinguished service, has attained promotion by the demonstration of soldierly qualities, and is now in the retirement to which his services have entitled him. Personally he is a man of sterling characteristics and since his permanent location in Oakland has won a high place in the citizenship of the community.

JUDGE JAMES LARUE.

The death of Judge James Larue July 9, 1904, removed from the community of Oakland one of its helpful citizens and upbuilders, who came to the state of California in childhood, grew to years of maturity, and followed the course laid out by his father, the pioneer, and worthily honored the name. His father, James B. Larue, was born in New Jersey, in 1800, the descendant of a prominent family in the state, became a resident of Michigan and finally, induced by the discovery of gold in California, crossed the plains to the Pacific coast in 1849. He was a pioneer of East Oakland and there became identified with its upbuilding and development. In partnership with a Mr. Strode he purchased two hundred acres of land, extending from Twenty-third avenue toward Broadway, which was then entirely

undeveloped, and assisted materially in the improvement of this tract which is now one of the sightly places of the city. The two gave the property known as Independence Square to the town of Brooklyn, and this is now being developed as a park. Mr. Larue also gave the right of way (two miles) for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and in countless other ways added to the growth of the city and surrounding country. As a Republican in his political convictions he sought the advancement of his party's principles, served as a member of the state legislature, and was always interested in the establishment and maintenance of good government. Although never a member of any church, he served as vestryman in the Episcopal church and trustee of the Presbyterian church for many years, and assisted in all their charities, as he did in the advancement of all educational movements. In memory of his early days in the state he held membership with the Society of California Pioneers. He died in Oakland in 1872, survived a few years by his wife, formerly Sarah Van Buskirk, who was born in New Jersey of Holland extraction. She was a pioneer of 1852, coming to California, via the Isthmus, and in the social and religious life of Oakland occupied a prominent place throughout her entire life. She was a member of the Episcopal church and assisted in the erection of the first house of worship of this denomination in East Oakland.

James Larue was born in St. Joseph, Mich., April 12, 1838, and remained in his native city until he was fourteen years old, when he accompanied his mother to California. He at once entered the Brothers' School in Santa Clara, and there took a preparatory course in order to enter Harvard College, changing his plans, however, to engage in business with his father, who was then interested in the real estate business and in a lumber concern. He remained thus engaged until the death of his father left the management of the enterprise in his hands, when he tried to carry out the plans and purposes of the elder man, emulating him in a business way as well as in the stanch integrity which had placed him high among the commercial men of Oakland. He also took an active interest in local political affairs.



John Woolley

serving as a member of the city council from the Seventh ward, and also as justice of the peace for several years. He was a member of the first free library board of Oakland, was interested in all educational movements, and as well took a prominent place in charitable and church work. He was married in Oakland in 1868 to Miss Lydia A. Palmer, and born of this union were the following children: James, Jr., who died young; E. Ruth, wife of A. S. Ireland, of Oakland; Mary, wife of L. P. Harvey, of Oakland; James Van Buskirk, who was drowned at the age of twenty-three; Lloyd Palmer, an attorney of Grass Valley; and Sarah Van Buskirk, wife of Kenneth A. Kerr. Mr. Larue was a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M.

JOHN WOOLLEY.

Among the retired citizens of Berkeley who have assisted materially in the development of the city and section, mention properly belongs to John Woolley, who is now passing the evening of his days amid pleasant surroundings in his home in Berkeley. Mr. Woolley is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Cheshire, February 25, 1827; he was educated in his native country and in young manhood immigrated to America, landing in Philadelphia, Pa., June 16, 1850. He had previously learned the trade of blacksmith and boiler maker and engaged at this work for about a year and a half. On the 14th of February, 1852, he set out for California, the far-famed land of the Pacific coast. He landed on the Isthmus of Panama on the 28th of the month and there he remained until May waiting for transportation to San Francisco, there being about five thousand people in a similar predicament. Taking passage finally on the Northerner, he reached San Francisco June 15, 1852. Later he made one trip to Panama as fireman on the Northerner, and on his way back had charge of the tool room. Upon his return from this trip he went to Sacramento and secured em-

ployment there, remaining so occupied for one year, then spending three months in prospecting, and again locating in Sacramento. There he followed his trade and was city tapper for the water company until 1860, in which year he came to San Francisco and was in the employ of the Spring Valley Water Company for a time. Again locating in Sacramento he engaged in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company until 1876 and then came to Berkeley, and purchasing three hundred feet on Telegraph avenue, erected a residence which remained his home for some time. At that time there were but three other houses in his immediate neighborhood; no streets except Dwight Way and Choate street were cut through, and he was thus a pioneer of that section of the city. Besides holding a position with the railway company he also engaged in partnership with another in the boiler making business in Oakland until 1900, under the name of the Oakland Boiler Works, owned by Clark & Woolley. Upon disposing of this interest he retired from active business life and has since resided in Berkeley, enjoying the comforts and luxuries his early industry won for him. In 1907 he made a trip back to England, the first in fifty-five years, and enjoyed a tour of the British Isles before his return to his home in Berkeley.

Mr. Woolley was married in Sacramento in 1860 to Miss Mary Jane Mellon, who was born in the north of Ireland and came to California in 1854. She passed away January 23, 1907, at the age of seventy-six years. They never had any children, but gave their care and thought to the rearing and education of three children of a sister. Mr. Woolley is associated fraternally with the Odd Fellows, having been made a member of the order in 1854, and is also a charter member of the Berkeley lodge. He has passed all the chairs in the organization, was prominent in the Sacramento Encampment, belonged to the Grand Lodge, and also to the Veteran Odd Fellows of the state. He is a staunch Republican politically. He owns considerable valuable real estate in Berkeley and Oakland, and was formerly a large land owner of San Francisco, but has recently disposed of all his

holdings in that city. He has always had a firm faith in the future of Berkeley and has lent his aid in every possible way for the advancement of the city's interests. He has been specially active in seeking to promote first class educational advantages in his city, and is recognized as one of the foremost citizens in his efforts. While a resident of Sacramento he was also prominent, and while there acted as a member of Company No. 3 of the volunteer fire department.

WILLIAM THOMAS WELCKER.

William Thomas Welcker, who died in Berkeley, Cal., November 30, 1900, in his seventieth year, is mentioned at length in the following review written by Col. George H. Mendell, U. S. A., one of his oldest friends, who knew him from his boyhood to his grave, and which was published in the annual publication of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, June 18, 1901:

"His grandfather, John Henry Welcker, a native of Darmstadt, Germany, immigrated to this country in 1797, landing in Baltimore, at the age of twenty-one. His wife was a Virginian, and there were a number of sons. William L. Welcker, his son, married with Miss Mitchell, daughter of a prominent lawyer, member of Congress and Circuit Judge of a district in Tennessee, and resided in Athens, where the subject of this sketch was born on June 24, 1830.

"His uncle, George L. Welcker, was a graduate of the Military Academy at the head of the class of 1836, who served with distinction for twelve years in the corps of engineers. He was assistant in the department to General Totten for three years preceding his death, which occurred at Savannah in 1848. Other members of the family made reputations in the practice of law.

"William Thomas Welcker became an orphan while a child, and was taken by his grandfather Mitchell to Mississippi, where he remained on a cotton plantation until twelve years of age, at

which time he went to visit his grandfather Welcker's home (Laurel Banks), near Kingston, East Tenn. Later on while attending the Rittenhouse Academy, in that town, he was a member of his uncle's household, his uncle being manager of his father's estate, until he went to West Point. He entered the military academy in 1847, was graduated fourth in the class of 1851, to enter the Ordnance Corps, in which he served until his resignation from the army, July 22, 1861. His service was mainly on the Pacific coast, at Benicia, and at Vancouver ordnance depot, which he established and commanded. He served at Watervliet arsenal for eighteen months, and also for more than a year at St. Louis arsenal. He was in command of Vancouver depot at the date of his resignation, which took place upon the secession of his native state.

"In 1857 he was married to Catherine Adair, daughter of John Adair, Esq., collector of customs at Astoria, Ore., and granddaughter of Gen. John Adair, governor of Kentucky, senator and representative in Congress, a Revolutionary soldier who re-entered the service in the war with England in 1812, and who commanded the Kentucky men in the battle of New Orleans.

"Mr. Welcker was intended by nature for a soldier. His adventurous nature chafed under the quiet life in arsenals, possessed by an ardent desire to share the adventures of the troops, who were engaged in Indian warfare on the Pacific. He sought exchange to the infantry or cavalry, and but for the conservative restraint of some of his friends, would have consummated this arrangement.

"His desires for active service were, in some degree, fulfilled for a time in 1856, during a serious outbreak of Indians while he was in command of Vancouver ordnance depot. While not under the command, Col. George Wright, Ninth Infantry, who commanded the military district of Oregon, Welcker volunteered to serve, and he did serve, on the staff of the district commander at the Cascades, where Sheridan first notably came into repute for military intelligence, bravery and activity. Welcker's services were much appreciated by Colonel Wright, and by all the officers present, as showing much zeal, courage and

activity. In after years he often recurred to the adventures of this period, which, until the Civil war called for operations on a much larger scale, were considered as of great interest. He was, in these days, associated on most friendly terms with men who afterwards, in a cause which he opposed, gained great fame. Among them were the names of Sheridan, John I. Reynolds, Ord, Augur, Benjamin Alvord, Macfeely and others not now recalled. Neither did difference of political views make any change in their personal relations, nor indeed, with those he had for many years maintained with General Sherman and with General Hancock.

"Up to the date of his resignation from the army he fulfilled his obligations to the government, which he served with peculiar and thorough loyalty. Being a man of fine intellect and strong character and a native of a southern state, it was natural that others of the same latitude should go to him for advice and consultation, but no suggestion of his own political views or intentions or advice was ever given while he was in the service of the United States. It is safe to say that no man who quitted the service on account of difference of political opinion in these trying times, left behind a kindlier and more appreciative feeling among his former associates or departed with a cleaner record, both as to expression and action, than did Welcker. Indeed, in this trying occasion, as ever before and afterwards, he was the soul of honor.

"He was not able at once, after his resignation, to reach the south, the military policy at that time forbidding the exit from the country of any person suspected of an intention to join the enemy. Proscribed, and unable to escape to his political friends, without means to support his family, amid hostile opinion, his position was almost desperate. He attempted to practice law, to the study of which he had devoted leisure hours, but he could hardly hope to succeed. He removed his family to Victoria, B. C., and there managed to live until 1864, when he received, via England, a commission of captain of artillery in the southern army, with a remittance of back pay. He at once prepared to go to the south, taking passage with his family, wife and four infants,

on a lumber vessel bound for Valparaiso, arriving in about three months. Thence he proceeded by an English steamer to Panama, losing by death one of his children. Thence he went to Havana, hoping to enter the south by way of Wilmington. In the meantime this port had been closed by capture. He found his way into Texas, by way of the Rio Grande, in the spring of 1865, after the armies of Lee and Johnston had been surrendered. He was himself surrendered with Kirby Smith's and Magruder's commands several months later.

"He returned to California, and in succession endeavored to establish himself in law there and in Oregon, but the courts were not open to officers of the Confederacy. Later he went to Idaho, where the courts were then open to him, but his stay was short, as an oath which he could not take, was soon exacted in the courts. He was afterwards a miner in British Columbia, and for a time agent of a steamship company in Victoria.

"In 1868 he returned to San Francisco, where he found temporary occupation. In 1869 he became professor of mathematics in the University of California, and held the position with credit for twelve years. During this period he established military instruction in the university and prepared a text book, embodying military principles. He also published a monograph on algebra. Owing to a strong popular feeling, caused by his removal from the professorship, which was attributed mainly to political jealousy, he was elected by the people to the state office of superintendent of public instruction by a majority of many thousands. He became ex-officio regent of the university, holding the position during his term of four years. Upon its expiration he practiced law for a time and for some years, before and until his death, was one of three trustees who administered a large estate.

"In 1899 he was elected by the regents of the university emeritus professor of mathematics, a late requital of an inflicted wrong. During all these years his efforts were sufficient, with self denial and strict economy, to support and educate his family, four of whom, two sons and two daughters, together with their mother, survive.

"This is a brief outline of a manly and success-

ful struggle with adverse circumstances, which could have been maintained only by a man of capable and honorable character, and during which no act not scrupulously correct, can be cited to stain an uniformly high reputation among his fellow men. No need of his own was a temptation to indirect practice. He left his family well provided for and the legacy of an unblemished name.

"It is almost needless to further state that he was a loyal friend, but friend only to the honorable, and, if enemy, only to the false and dishonest.

"He became in early life a churchman, and remained in this, as in other things, consistently true to his colors. He was naturally a soldier, and if opportunity had served, those that knew him best are of opinion, that unless an early and honorable death preventing, he would have left a military name, of a reputation of his alma mater. She was his admiration, and her sons of every age and grade were, in his opinion, the noblest class of men, true to their principles, and fearless in performance of duty.

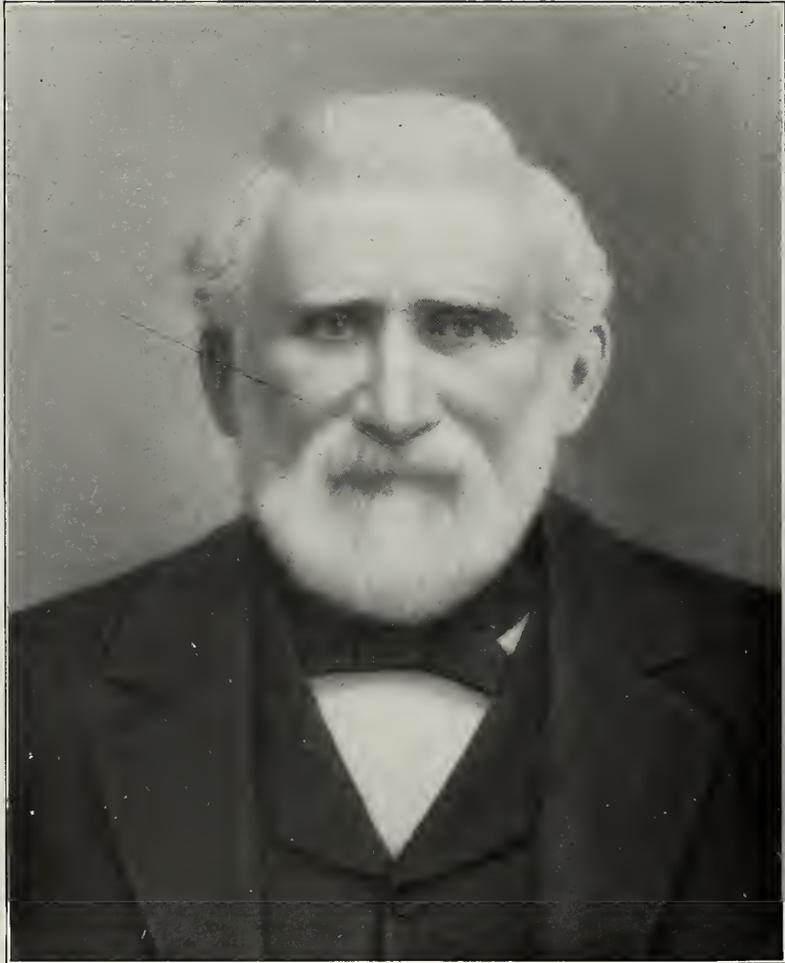
"His friends carry him in memory as in appearance, tall, erect, with soldierly bearing, dignified and courteous in manner, positive in opinion, without intolerance, frank and ingenuous, without guile, inflexible in the cause of truth as he saw it, his word as good as his bond, sympathetic in nature, strong in favor of the weak, clean and true in life, a faithful friend and a devoted father and Christian, one who could always be trusted, without fear of default. No tribute to his fine and affectionate character can be better than the love and admiration of his family, which attended him until death, and will always remain."

JOHN LE CONTE.

Descended from a family of French Huguenots, John Le Conte was born in Liberty county, Ga., December 4, 1818, his earliest known ancestor being Guillaume Le Conte, who left his native city of Rouen because of religious persecutions,

and sailing across the sea, established the name and fortunes of the family in Monmouth county, N. J., in 1698. Succeeding generations drifted southward and in Georgia the name came to be a familiar one. John Le Conte received an excellent education primarily in the private institutions of the south, after which he matriculated in Franklin College, Georgia, and graduated therefrom at the age of twenty-five years. Proceeding directly to New York City, he began the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after completing the course with honors, returned to his native state and opened an office in Savannah, Ga. After a number of years spent in that location he went to Athens and from 1846 to 1855 was professor of natural philosophy and chemistry in Franklin College. Going to New York City in 1855 he held a chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons for three years, and also lectured regularly. From that point he went to Columbia University and held the chair of physics until his removal to California in March, 1869, to assist in the organization of the University of California and accept the chair of physics, holding this position until his death, April 29, 1891. He was president of the University from 1876 to 1881 and acting president from 1869 to 1870, and from 1875 to 1876, and acquitted himself with the dignity and honor which have always been distinguishing characteristics of this family of Le Contes, prominent for generations among the scientific men of America.

Dr. Le Conte was married in New York, in 1841, to Miss Eleanor Josephine Graham, a native of that state. Two of their children were born in Savannah: Mary Tallulah, who died in South Carolina in 1868, and Louis Julian, born in 1845. A son, John Cecil, was born in Athens and died in California in 1874. Mrs. Le Conte died in California in December, 1895. Louis Julian Le Conte came with his parents to California and since his location here has been associated with governmental work on rivers and harbors, having been in the engineering department since 1874. He was employed on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, and since the work was started on the Oakland Harbor he has been in charge. He first



JOHN B. BON

made his home in Oakland, but since 1891 has resided in Berkeley. He was married in July, 1880, to Miss Harmon, and born of this union are six living children, two sons being deceased: Tallulah; Mary R., wife of J. D. Hoffmann; Mildred; Josephine; L. J., Jr., and Cecile.

JOHN BAPTISTE BON.

Among the early pioneers of California mention belongs to the late John Baptiste Bon, who, in 1852, came to the state in search of the fortune that attracted countless men from all parts of the world. Mr. Bon came from France, his native land, his birth having occurred in Briancon, July 1, 1824; he received his education in his native place and early became interested in the asphaltum roofing business and also brick making, the family being pioneers in that enterprise. A brother, Charles Bon, came to California about 1849, and having met with success in his mining, sent for his brother to join him. John Baptiste then came to the Pacific coast, this being in 1852, and at once became a partner in the business on Protrero street, in San Francisco, where the first Bon was the first to make brick by hand. Later they engaged in the roofing business with success, and for many years carried on a lucrative enterprise. They leased the land upon which their manufactory was located, and in this location they continued until their raw material was exhausted, when they closed out their business.

John B. Bon then returned to France, intending to make his home again in his native land, but it was only about a year later that he returned to California. The equable climate and bohemian life appealed strongly to him and he wished to make this his home throughout the remainder of his life. He early found himself sufficiently well off financially to enable him to retire from active business, and at that time he located in Oakland, purchasing six acres on Telegraph avenue and there building the first house erected in the neighborhood north of Thirty-sixth street. Besides this home, where both himself and wife passed

the balance of their lives, Mr. Bon erected a building in San Francisco for business purposes. Two years of their lives were passed, however, on a small ranch which is now a part of the grounds of Mills Seminary, where they removed for that length of time on account of the delicate health of a son. Mr. Bon died February 3, 1894, removing from the community a citizen who had always taken the keenest interest in matters of public import, as a Republican seeking the advancement of his party's interests. He was a well read man, fond of history and the discussion of French politics, although he had become a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was liberal in every sense of the word, public spirited, and progressive, and as a member of the Catholic church lived consistently with his religion. He played an important part as a pioneer of California, being a member of the Vigilance committee and seeking ever the maintenance of law and order.

Mr. and Mrs. Bon had two children, the son, Charles Arnold Bon, having been born in San Francisco, in their home at the corner of Sansome and Jackson streets. His life was spent in Oakland, where he received his education in the public schools, and then engaged in the wholesale wine business. At his death, in 1903, at the age of thirty-six years, he left a widow, formerly Miss Mary I. Thomas, and two daughters, Helen V. and Claire M., their home now being on Telegraph avenue. Mr. Bon's daughter, Mary E., was also born in San Francisco, educated in its public schools and a convent, after which she married A. G. Chauche, who was engaged in business with her brother. His death occurred in 1894, since which time Mrs. Chauche has resided on the old homestead on Telegraph avenue.

JAMES H. KENDALL.

Both directly and indirectly James H. Kendall has been connected with mines and mining interests throughout the western section of our country and through such association has accu-

mulated a competence. He is generally recognized as an authority in all matters pertaining to the mining of gold, silver or copper, and is held in high repute among the men engaged in this line of work, which represents so large a part of western industry. Mr. Kendall is a native of England, having been born in Cornwall in 1866, and there educated in both the public and select schools. He was only thirteen years old when he went into the mines of his native country, being engaged in the tin and copper mines of Carn Brae, Tincroft and Dolcoath, for about four years. He came to the United States at the end of this time, and although so young in years, his experience enabled him to successfully follow the work of a miner in the iron mines in Negaunee and Champion, Mich. Coming to California in 1886, he located in Plumas county and at the Eureka mills mine worked for twelve months as a miner; he then went to the mother lode country in California and continued his interests in this line. In the following year he became interested in the Juneau and Douglas Island mines, and was prospector and discoverer of mines in Silver Bow Basin, on the mainland about six miles east of Juneau, Alaska. He also prospected from Taku Inlet all along the coast to Yakitat bay. Returning to the mother lode he engaged in mining from Fresno county to Shasta county in the northern part of the state, filling positions as miner, shift boss, foreman and superintendent and general manager of mines. Later on he was made president of the Tonopah-Kendall Gold Mining Company of Nevada, and also of the Nevada Queen Gold Mining Company of California, with offices at Nos. 95-98 Bacon block, in Oakland, Mr. Kendall being the prominent factor in the organization of both corporations. In addition to these interests Mr. Kendall is also identified with others of like nature, in all of which he is a dominant factor because of his experience and general knowledge along these lines. In 1908 he incorporated the Kendall United Gold Mines, a holding company, for the combination of interests to make the investments safe.

In 1901 Mr. Kendall was united in marriage with Miss Maud E. Stevens, of Redding, Cal.,

a daughter of George W. Stevens, and their home is now established at No. 3056 Hillegass avenue, in Berkeley. They are the parents of three children, James H., Jr., John A. and Evelyn. Mr. Kendall was made a Mason in Keystone Lodge No. 161, F. & A. M., of Calaveras county. He is a citizen of worth and works, and although much engrossed with his business affairs, yet he is never too busy to lend his aid toward the furtherance of any movement calculated to advance the general welfare.

WILLIAM H. HENDRICKS.

One of the most extensive of the real estate enterprises of Berkeley is that of the Irwin-Patton Company, Incorporated, with offices in the Wright block, southeast corner of Shattuck avenue and Center street. Mr. Hendricks, who is the active man in the business, is a native of South Carolina, born in the city of Charleston in September, 1866, a son of John W. and Armedia (Sharer) Hendricks, both parents natives of the southern state, where the father engaged for years as an extensive planter in the early days of slavery. William H. Hendricks received his initiatory education under the instruction of a private tutor, and later went to New York and attended a select school in the pursuance of a commercial course. Upon putting aside his studies to engage in commercial pursuits he was employed by the Steinway Piano Company in the capacity of salesman, remaining with the firm for eight years. Resigning this position, he came to California in 1899 and engaged in the insurance business with office in the Union Trust Building, San Francisco, where he remained until after the fire in April, 1906. In August of the same year he purchased a one-third interest in the Irwin-Patton Company and has since acquired a half interest in the company.

The Irwin-Patton Company was incorporated in 1905 with a capital stock of \$50,000, the pres-

ent officers being W. A. Irwin, president, William H. Hendricks vice-president and manager, and H. S. Patton secretary and treasurer. This firm deals only in Berkeley property and is one of the most popular in the city. Mr. Hendricks was for some time manager of the National Life Insurance Company, whose main offices were located in San Francisco, and which were destroyed in the great disaster of 1906.

The marriage of Mr. Hendricks occurred in 1899 and united him with Miss Nellie Jordan, of Burlington, Iowa, and daughter of James Jordan, formerly a prominent merchant of that city. Mr. Hendricks is prominent fraternally, being a Mason and actively affiliating with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Mystic Shrine, while he also belongs to the Knights of St. John and the Red Cross of Constantine. In October, 1907, he was honored by the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third degree for the Southern Jurisdiction, by having conferred upon him the knight commandership of the Court of Honor.

JOSEPH KNOWLAND.

One of the most prominent business men of Alameda and San Francisco is Joseph Knowland, who has been located in California since the pioneer days of the state, since which time he has engaged in various lines of occupation. Mr. Knowland was born in New York, October 8, 1833, and reared in Southampton, Long Island, a representative of a family long established on American soil. He received a good education, which with a sound, moral home-training, fitted him for the part he was to play in life. He was yet in his teens when the news of the gold discovery of California was carried east, and like many another lad of that time was fired with enthusiasm to try his fortunes in the new Eldorado. Some time later he secured passage on the George Law to Aspinwall, going thence on the steamer John L. Stephens, and

arriving in San Francisco on the 14th of February, 1857.

Shortly afterward he went to the mines and worked in the usual manner of that early time in the neighborhood of Yankee Jim's, Placer county. Illness compelled him to return to San Francisco, and upon recovery to health he decided not to again locate in the mining sections, not having found mining either profitable or agreeable. In San Francisco he soon secured an engagement with the shipping house of Moore & Folger, then agents for a line of clipper ships running between here and New York City. He remained with them for a considerable period, and also had other engagements of like character prior to his entering the lumber business. His first experience in this business was in the year 1862, when he began with Benjamin Dore. Afterward he was with the house of Blythe & Wetherbee. In 1867 he entered business for himself with Jason Springer, under the title of Springer & Knowland, and so continued for about three years. About this period Mr. Knowland was ill for some time and was out of business for about a year. He next entered the lumber business, associated with Charles F. Doe, under the title of Knowland & Doe, and remained so connected for a number of years. Prior to his connection with the Gardiner Mill Company, in 1882, Mr. Knowland made a trip east. From 1882 (at which time he was instrumental in the reorganization of the company) to the present time he has been agent of this company, and is its president and managing owner. The Gardiner Mill Company have a very important enterprise. The mill, which is located at Gardiner City, Ore., was burned in October, 1888, but this impeded operations only for a time. It owns extensive lumber lands, and has interests in a large coasting fleet, besides being heavily interested in the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill & Lumber Co. of Los Angeles. In its operations large capital is used, and it makes for the development of this section as only such a far-reaching enterprise would do.

In addition to his engrossing interests as president and manager of the Gardiner Mill Company, Mr. Knowland has associated himself with

various other enterprises of importance, using judgment and decision in his investments, which have constantly brought him increasing returns. He was the principal owner in the well-known whaler, the Amethyst, which was wrecked some time ago, and to the rescue of the crew of which the government dispatched a relief vessel. He at one time was interested with the Hoopers and Talbots in the San Pedro Lumber Company, and acted as director of that concern, and also had large interests in the Southern Lumber Company, of San Diego, which he has closed out at the present writing, having acted in same as president and a member of the board of directors. With Governor Lowe, Egbert Judson and other prominent men, he was at one time largely interested in mines in Tombstone, Ariz. In Alameda, where he has been a resident since 1872, he has been largely identified with public affairs, being one of the largest stockholders and a member of the board of directors of the Alameda Bank, and is a trustee of the Gas Consumers Association, with which he has been identified for seventeen years, while he is vice-president of the Kennedy Mining & Milling Company, of Jackson, Amador county, one of the largest mining industries on the coast, employing about three hundred men at their plant.

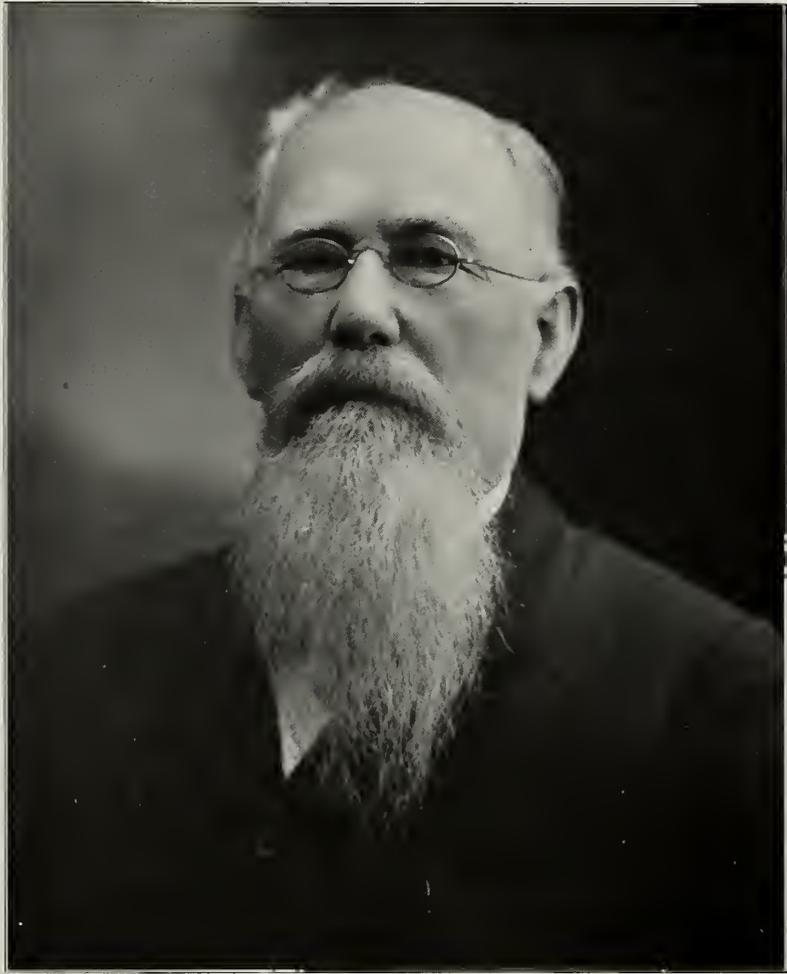
Mr. Knowland was married May 13, 1863, to Miss Hannah B. Russell, a native of Bingham, Me., and born of this union are the following children: Joseph R.; Hollis P., deceased; Sadie E., who married Prof. George E. Coe, and who died August 24, 1905; and Lucy B. Mr. Knowland takes the greatest pleasure in his home life, where he is surrounded by every comfort and luxury made possible by his years of energy and industry. He is associated with various fraternal organizations, having been made a Mason in Golden Gate Lodge, in San Francisco, in 1864, and is now a member of Oak Grove Lodge No. 215, F. & A. M.; Alameda Chapter No. 70, R. A. M.; Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T.; Oakland Consistory, and the Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and has recently been raised to the first section of the Thirty-third degree. He has also been associated with the Odd Fellows, belonging to San Francisco Lodge No. 3,

I. O. O. F. He has not allowed his engrossing business cares to deprive him of the pleasures and duties of a citizen, and in all matters looking toward the advancement of the city he has taken a most helpful interest. He is always ready to aid charitable movements, having given freely to such institutions here as the Old People's Home, of which he is one of the trustees. In matters of this kind, however, Mr. Knowland's friends know but little, as he is very unostentatious in his gifts and makes no display whatever, following the Bible maxim literally of not allowing his left hand to know what his right is doing. Mr. Knowland can certainly take great satisfaction in reviewing his career, for with integrity and stanch honesty of purpose he has conducted his affairs for more than a half century, won a competence as the result of his efforts, and at the same time has risen to a high place among the representative citizens of California.

ANDREW ISADORE KARMAN.

While it is true that but a brief time has elapsed since Mr. Karman came to Oakland, yet he has already established a position among the business men of the city and in his enterprise as proprietor of a tailor shop bids fair to accumulate a competence. Andrew Isadore Karman is a native of Hungary, born in 1872, and there grew to manhood and received his educational training in the public schools. At the age of twenty-seven years he immigrated to America, locating first in Canada and thence coming to the United States and in Seattle, Wash., setting himself to learn the trade of tailor. After completing his apprenticeship he came to Oakland, Cal., and for nine months was in the employ of S. N. Wood, then went to San Francisco and opened a shop in which he employed fifty men,

In 1905 Mr. Karman returned to Oakland and at No. 1521 Seventh street established an independent business in the tailoring line; later he extended his business and also opened a shop



William Simpson

at No. 1146 Adeline street, employing now altogether fifteen hands. He has also found time to ally himself with fraternal organizations, having, in 1905, joined the Masonic order in Oakland, in Alcatraz Lodge, also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Foresters, Woodmen of the World, and others. He is a member of the First Hungarian Aid Society and takes an active and helpful interest in his own countrymen. He is an ardent supporter of Oakland's interests along civic lines and belongs to the Boosters Club. In Seattle, Wash., he married Miss Mollie Kahn and they now make their home in Oakland.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

When indulging in a retrospect of the years that have passed, the thoughts of this old pioneer often revert to the year 1849, when as a young man of twenty-one years he set sail from New York with San Francisco as his destination, full of hope and ambition to win success and make a name and place for himself in this land of opportunity, a hope which has been fulfilled even beyond his fondest dreams.

Born in New York City March 6, 1828, William Simpson is a son of William and Nancy (Obert) Simpson, the former a native of Scotland, born in 1790, and the latter a native of New Jersey. The father came to the United States during young manhood, becoming one of the pioneer residents of New York City, where he became known as a manufacturer of considerable prominence and was well known in business circles in general. His marriage with Miss Obert occurred soon after his removal to the United States, and thereafter they made their home in New York City. It was in the latter city that William Simpson, Jr., received his early education, attending first the public schools, and later a private institution under the preceptorship of Professor Lockwood.

It was as early as 1840 that William Simpson

turned his thoughts towards matters of a business nature, at that time entering a drug store in New York for the purpose of learning the business. The gold excitement in California in 1849 caused a temporary cessation in his business plans, however, and September 17 of that year he was numbered among those who landed at San Francisco as a result of the glowing accounts of fabulous wealth to be obtained in the mines of California. He spent little time in the city after landing, making his way directly to the mines in Jamestown, Tuolumne county, and after remaining there for some time, went to Stockton and there established himself in the drug business. As this was the first drug store in that city his success was assured from the start, and he continued it with excellent results for two years, giving it up at the end of that time to engage in farming near that city. During the eleven years of his residence in Stockton and vicinity he served his fellow-citizens in an official capacity as justice of the peace of O'Neal township, and was then appointed associate justice of the court of sessions of San Joaquin county. After locating in San Francisco in 1863, he opened a drug store, which he continued in one vicinity, until the earthquake and fire of 1906 destroyed his establishment, and at this juncture he came to Alameda and has since lived retired, having established his home here in 1867.

In San Francisco, in 1865, William Simpson was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Duff, at the time of their marriage residing in San Francisco, although she was a native of Belfast, Ireland. Five children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, all of whom have grown to manhood and womanhood and are filling creditable positions in the business and professional world. Named in order of birth they are as follows: Albert F., an architect in the government employ in the department of the Philippines, with headquarters in Manila; M. W., an attorney-at-law, ex-senator, and now city attorney of Alameda; Theodore H., who is in business in South America; Howard, engaged in the grocery business in Alameda; and Edna, who is at home.

In addition to following the drug business throughout the greater part of his business life,

Mr. Simpson has been a liberal contributor to newspapers and journals, and for some time was connected with the San Joaquin Republican, supplying material for the agricultural columns as well as short stories. He is also an author of some note, having written a number of books that have met with a large sale, among which may be mentioned "The Man from Mars." He enjoys a large acquaintance among the noted writers, and is a great reader. In 1870 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Alameda and served four terms, and was also elected president of the free library board. He was elected to the assembly in 1889 and in 1891 and 1893 to the state senate from Alameda county. By right of his early citizenship in the state he is a prominent member of the California Pioneer Society, and served as vice-president and a member of the board of directors for several years; while residing in San Francisco, he was a member of the board of pharmacy. Personally Mr. Simpson is a man of many fine qualities, which have stood the test of over half a century in his varied career in the west, and during his residence here he has gathered about him many staunch friends.

HENRY AYER.

The earliest ancestor of the Ayer family of whom we have any definite knowledge came to America from England in the year 1658 and settled in Haverhill, Mass. A descendant of this ancestor, Oliver W. Ayer, was born in Stockbridge, Mass.; he became a minister in the Congregational faith and throughout his mature life worked indefatigably in behalf of his Master for the betterment of mankind. His son and namesake, Oliver Ayer, was for many years a well-known lumber dealer in the east, importing lumber from Canada which he shipped over the Oswego & Erie Canal to Albany, N. Y. The marriage of Oliver Ayer united him with Mary Russell Bates, whose maternal uncle, Jonathan Russell, was one of five commissioners appointed

to negotiate the treaty of Ghent pending between the United States and Great Britain during the war of 1812.

One of the children born of the marriage of Oliver and Mary Russell (Bates) Ayer was Henry Ayer, whose birth occurred in Sandy Creek, Oswego county, N. Y., August 26, 1832. His early boyhood was spent in the vicinity of his birthplace, first attending the schools there, later at Belleville Academy, and still later attending the state normal at Albany, from which he graduated with honors in 1860. Without loss of time he began to apply the knowledge gained during his previous years of training by taking up the teacher's profession, and for twenty-five years, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country, he continued this calling. Responding to the call of his country for able-bodied men, in 1863 he enlisted as a member of Company D, Twentieth New York Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Newton B. Lord commanding the regiment. Throughout the greater part of his term of service Mr. Ayer was on garrison duty, and he was honorably discharged from duty in July, 1865. Thereafter he returned to his native state and once more took up the duties of the school room. Ten years later, in 1875, he turned his face toward the setting sun and has since made his home continuously in California. Going directly to San Francisco, he had no difficulty in securing a position there. In 1878 he became identified with Berkeley and has since made this city his home. During the early part of his residence here he established himself in business as a contracting painter, and developed an extensive business in Berkeley and the adjoining towns. In 1906 he retired from active business and has since given his attention exclusively to the management of his property.

In 1862 Mr. Ayer was united in marriage with Miss Rosalind C. Hughes, a native of New York and the daughter of John Hughes. Two daughters have been born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ayer, as follows: Ida M., who resides in Gardiner, Ore., and is the wife of George B. Balderree; and Susie R., who lives in Eugene, Ore., and is the wife of Grant R. Balderree. Mr. Ayer is a member of the Grand Army of the

Republic, belonging to Lookout Mountain Post No. 88 at Berkeley, of which he is post commander. Locating in Berkeley about thirty years ago, Mr. Ayer has been an interested spectator and participant in its development. In politics he is a stanch Republican, though never an aspirant for office.

HON. FRANK K. MOTT.

The success acquired by Hon. Frank K. Mott in the citizenship of Oakland has been the result of his own efforts, energy and ability, for as a lad of twelve years he became practically dependent upon his own resources, rising from the position of telegraph messenger to a high place in the business world and the highest in the gift of the people of the municipality. He has ably discharged the duties devolving upon him as mayor of the city of Oakland, preserving the integrity which had always characterized his business career and bringing to bear the judgment and business acumen which have meant the success for the city's interest which had been his personally.

Mr. Mott is a native Californian, his birth having occurred in San Francisco January 21, 1866; his father, Peter D. Mott, was born on Long Island, New York, of Quaker parentage. The latter became a stationary engineer in manhood and after coming to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the early '50s he followed this occupation in San Francisco. He established his residence in Oakland in 1868. He acted as engineer of the United States Mint in San Francisco for some years, and was then connected with the Central Pacific Railroad Company until incapacitated by a stroke of paralysis. His death occurred in Oakland in 1877. He was an active and helpful citizen in all public matters, and fraternally was a Master Mason. His wife was formerly Fannie Kanning, who was born of Scotch-Irish parentage; she was left an orphan at an early age. She survives her husband and makes her home with her son in Oak-

land, still an active member of the Episcopal Church, to which she has belonged for many years.

Of the six children born to his parents, of whom five are now living, Frank Kanning Mott is the eldest. He was but a child in years when brought to Oakland and here he grew to young manhood, attending the Prescott grammar school to the age of twelve years. At that time he became messenger for the American District Telegraph Company, carrying the messages afoot, as that was the day before bicycles had made the work so expeditious. One year later he was promoted to an office position and continued as a clerk until he was sixteen, when he resigned to enter the employ of George S. Brown, a hardware dealer at the corner of Tenth and Broadway. He remained with Mr. Brown and with his successor, W. C. Fife, until about 1890, when in partnership with E. A. Howard, he purchased a portion of the business and began its conduct. They removed from Clay and Twelfth street to Second and Broadway and continued in business together until 1897, when Mr. Mott became the entire owner. In 1900 he moved the enterprise to Nos. 908-910 Broadway, here enlarged the business, putting in a new and varied stock, and incorporated the concern under the name of the Frank K. Mott Company, which he managed successfully for some years. In 1907 he purchased the interests of the real estate firm of Breed & Bancroft and since that time has engaged successfully in that business.

During the years in which Mr. Mott was actively engaged in business affairs he was at the same time rising to a position of prominence in the municipal life of the city. In January, 1895, he was appointed councilman by Mayor Pardee (since governor of the state), to succeed H. P. Dalton, and three months later he was elected to the position from the First ward. He acted as chairman of the finance committee and was also president of the council for one year. In 1899 he was again elected for a term. In March, 1905, he was elected mayor of Oakland on the Republican ticket, which nomination was endorsed by the Municipal League and the Democratic party. Taking the oath of office April 1, 1905, he has

since ably filled the position and discharged the duties incumbent upon him in a manner worthy to win for him the continued regard of those who have so liberally supported him. In 1907 he received the nomination for re-election by practically a unanimous vote, having received the endorsement of practically all parties.

Mr. Mott is associated with the Masonic organization, having been made a member in Live Oak Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., of Oakland, and in which he is past master; was raised to the degree of Royal Arch in Oakland Chapter No. 36, and to Knight Templar in Oakland Commandery No. 11; belongs also to Oakland Consistory No. 2, and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco. He also belongs to Oakland Parlor No. 50, N. S. G. W.; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and Dirigo Lodge, K. P., of Oakland. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and a liberal supporter of its charities. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Exchange and was formerly a director in the latter, while socially he is identified with the Athenian and Nile clubs, and a director of the latter. He is active in the councils of the Republican party, being a member of the state central committee, while he is a charter member and director of the Union League Club of Oakland, and a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco.

AMASA DRAKE COLBY.

The life work of Amasa Drake Colby was such as to add to the material development and upbuilding of his adopted state, having become a pioneer of California in 1852, established his home in the vicinity of San Francisco and there lived and labored until his death, which occurred on the 10th of February, 1902. Of English descent, he was born in Eaton, N. H., January 23, 1831, and up to the age of fourteen years received his education in the public schools of that community. Removing at that time to Massachusetts, he completed his education in that

state and when seventeen years old shipped for Australia on board a whaler. He remained there for about four years when, having lost his health, his physician recommended a sea voyage. Accordingly he crossed the Pacific to California and arrived in San Francisco in 1852. Shortly afterward he went to the mines, there took up claims and began operations, which he conducted with considerable success for some time. The titles to his property proving defective, he lost his mining interests, after which he purchased a tract of twenty acres, and with two hundred acres adjoining which he rented, engaged in general farming operations.

In the meantime Mr. Colby had married the daughter of one of the early and successful pioneers of the state, and after three years spent on his own property he located on a ranch owned by his father-in-law. This was in the vicinity of Berkeley, where he lived for forty years, carrying on general farming interests with success. This was his life-work and in it he developed property which is now forming a section of the city of Berkeley, the property he first bought now being subdivided and sold for high-grade residence lots. On a part of this property his widow has erected a beautiful residence, where she has made her home since her husband's death. Mr. Colby passed away on the 10th of February, 1902, his death removing from the community a citizen of helpful influence and an upbuilder. He belonged to the Congregational Church, having united first in Oakland and later was identified with the First Congregational Church of Berkeley. He was always interested in educational movements, and for ten years was trustee of the Peralta school.

Before marriage Mrs. Colby was Vesta Maria Hersey. She was born in Maine, reared in Massachusetts, and came to California at the age of twelve years. Her parents, Amos and Ann (Irish) Hersey, were early pioneers of the state of California, the former having been born in October, 1813, and the latter August 29, 1814, both natives of Maine. They were married in their native state, remained residents there for some time, then removed to Massachusetts, and



M. Rosaida Woodward

in 1852, with their two children, took passage for San Francisco via Cape Horn. They were on the ocean one hundred and twenty-six days and arrived without mishap at the city of their destination. The first four years were spent in San Francisco, when, in 1856, Mr. Hersey brought his family to Oakland, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres on San Pablo avenue. Owing to a defective title he had to relinquish his rights, whereupon he bought a tract of twenty-seven acres on Claremont avenue. This has become very valuable land and now is a subdivision of the city of Oakland, having been sold by Mrs. Colby in 1905. Her father died in 1871 and her mother in 1880. Amos Hersey was one of the most prominent men of this section of California, through his efforts as an upbuilder, assisting in the organization of the first school in the Peralta tract, and acting as clerk of the school board. He was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland, and as an accomplished musician was leader of the church choir for fourteen years. In musical circles also he assisted in organizing the Oakland band, and served as one of the leaders. He always was ready to assist in any movement which had for its end the betterment of the community. Fraternaly he was identified with the Masons, being a charter member of Oakland Lodge No. 188, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Their daughter was reared in California and educated in the public schools. She was united in marriage with Mr. Colby, March 26, 1860, and became the mother of the following children: George Elden, a resident of Berkeley, and an assistant professor in the State University; Anna Louisa, who died in 1881, at the age of eighteen years; Lulu M., wife of Charles Biedenbach, principal of the McKinley school; Charlotte Hersey, a teacher of water colors and drawing, now residing with her mother, and who for four years had charge of the preparatory work in the schools of Fresno; and Fred March, an electrician of Seattle, Wash. Mrs. Colby is a woman of rare worth, cultured and refined, and in the society of Berkeley has always occupied a prominent position.

Amos Edgar Hersey, her brother, the only son, was educated in Brayton College and then embarked in business by opening a brass foundry at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets in Oakland. He continued in business until 1890, when he removed to Cisco, Placer county, and engaged in the hotel business. His marriage united him with Ella Rebecca Freeman, of Portland, Me. He died in Placer county in 1894, aged forty-eight years. He was a prominent Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

MISS N. ZORAIDA WOODWARD.

Among the pioneer educators of California and one who has labored in her chosen vocation to aid in bringing about our present splendid system of schools, mention is accorded Miss Woodward, of San Leandro, who is a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., and a sister of Mrs. Dr. Thrasher, of San Leandro. From New York the sisters went to Michigan, and from there came to California in 1860.

In Snelling, Merced county, Miss Woodward taught school for a time, then went to Mariposa and taught there for six years. Coulterville was the scene of her labors for ten years, and during these years spent amid pioneer conditions she did her part to promote educational interests and raise the standard of the public schools. In 1874 she graduated at the San Jose Normal School, then went to Trinity county and taught in Lewiston one year. Crystal Creek, Siskiyou county, was where she spent the ensuing year, and then two years at Penryn, Placer county.

In 1878 Miss Woodward returned to the county of her first efforts in California as a teacher, and for ten consecutive years filled the responsible position of vice principal in the schools of Merced. In 1889 she was in Lemoore, Kings county, and there she remained three years. In 1895 she came to San Leandro and until 1902 made this her home. In the last named year she

went abroad, visiting among other places, Great Britain, Switzerland, Italy and Egypt, then she returned to California content to settle down and spend the remainder of her days in quiet and contentment, residing with her sister, Mrs. Thrasher. Miss Woodward has been a keen observer of conditions in the various parts of the state in which she has taught school and has given of her best efforts to further the movements for the general welfare, especially along educational lines.

FREDERICK JULIUS HEIMBOLD.

Now retired from the active cares of life, Frederick Julius Heimbald is enjoying in peace and plenty the twilight of his days, a resident of Oakbrae, Claremont, and one of its representative citizens. Mr. Heimbald, as the name would indicate, is a native of Germany, having been born in Saxony February 17, 1837; his parents, Henry Christopher and Eva (Hergott) Heimbald, were both natives of the Fatherland, where the mother passed away at the age of forty-six years, while the father came to America and in Wisconsin, in 1863, he passed away when fifty-eight years old. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Frederick J. and Frank were twins and next to the youngest of the family.

In the Fatherland Frederick J. Heimbald received a common school education and also learned the trade of shoemaker. In boyhood he came to America and for fifteen years made his home in New Jersey, where he worked at his trade. In 1863 he took passage for California via the Isthmus of Panama and after a month's voyage arrived in San Francisco February 14. He first located near San Francisco and then for a time was located at various places, and finally, in Menlo Park (now Fair Oaks), engaged at his trade. Here he married, June 16, 1864, Miss Ann Kerwin, and soon afterward came to Oakland. The greater part of his attention here was given to landscape gardening until he re-

tired from business activities, since which time he has resided at Oakbrae. To himself and wife were born the following children: Henry, who died young; Anna, at home; Eva, wife of F. A. Jackson, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Berkeley; Julius, engaged in the grocery business in Oakland; Henrietta, wife of Charles A. Glunz, instructor and director in a mission school at Dumaguete, in the Philippine Islands, where his wife also teaches; Margaret, at home; Lucy and Edward, who both died young. In 1868 Mr. Heimbald built a residence at No. 1411 Franklin street, but has since sold the same and is residing in the Claremont Hills, where he has built a beautiful home, called Oakbrae, and where he formerly passed his summers. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and liberally supports its charities. Politically he has always affiliated with the Republican party and has held various local offices. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, having joined in Oakland in 1880.

JOSEPH STICKNEY EMERY.

Prominent among the pioneers whose names are enrolled in the annals of California is Joseph Stickney Emery, one of the early settlers and a prominent upbuilder of its best interests. Mr. Emery is a native of Pembroke, N. H., where he was born September 30, 1820, a son of Jacob and Jane (Gault) Emery. They were both of New England birth and ancestry, both the Emery and Gault families having been prominent for generations in public affairs of the nation. The emigrating ancestor of the Emery family came from Romsey, Hampshire, England, with a brother, and settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1635; a descendant participated in the struggle for independence, while another, Joseph Emery, held a commission as captain of a company in that war. The Gault family was likewise conspicuous in the Revolution, Mr. Emery's grandfather having fought under Gen. John Stark at the battle of

Bennington, and in subsequent engagements throughout the struggle. The sword carried by him is now in the possession of Mr. Emery's niece, Mrs. William Van Zant Cox, of Washington, D. C., wife of the president of the Second National Bank of that city; while a member of the Gault family—Norris Gault, of Hookset, N. H.—has a musket which was carried in the Revolutionary war by his grandfather. Mr. Emery's paternal grandmother had eight brothers who also served throughout the Revolution. None of them was injured during the conflict and at its close all returned home and spent the remainder of their lives in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The Stickney family, from which Mr. Emery is also descended, is noted for its longevity, one of its members in an earlier generation having attained the remarkable age of one hundred and fifteen years.

The early boyhood years of Joseph S. Emery were passed upon the paternal farm, where he received a practical training along with a primary education through an attendance of the district school in the vicinity of his home, which course was supplemented by an attendance of Pembroke Academy. Upon attaining his majority he went south and for the ensuing ten years was a resident of Maryland and the District of Columbia, and in Baltimore learned the trade of stonecutter. While engaged in quarrying stone at Woodstock, Md., he met Henry G. Davis, who was employed in the work, and who afterward became United States senator from West Virginia and in 1904 was the Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency of the United States. The two became intimate friends and have remained thus to the evening of their days, Mr. Davis having in late years paid a visit to Mr. Emery at his home in Emeryville. It was in 1850 that Mr. Emery became a pioneer of the state of California, the discovery of gold leading him like countless others to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. He secured passage on the ship John Marshall, bound for San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, being one of seven passengers to make the voyage at that time, and the only survivor at the present writing. At Valparaiso, Chili, the vessel put in for repairs and provisions,

making a stop of sixteen days, after which the journey was continued to San Francisco, where they arrived in safety, September 18 of that year.

Mr. Emery's first work was on the county jail, serving for six months as superintendent of building, then, in company with a friend, immediately set off for the mines of Butte county. While en route he met several others bent upon a like venture, and the group decided to join forces. Mr. Emery being the only one of the party with any money he had to "grubstake" the others and furnish the entire outfit, which he did. They reached a spot where gold had been found shortly before this and would have stopped had not one of the party urged them to go further; the same thing again happened, and so much of their time was wasted that they were compelled to camp on account of the snows. They had just found a place they thought might prove lucrative but they were out of provisions, so Mr. Emery with another started back across the mountains to secure food. Returning to camp they again took up the work of mining, which was again interrupted in like manner, but it was now so late in the winter that the snows made the mountains almost impassable. The two had to return to camp without provisions, and for four days the men worked without any food. They then broke a road to the place where they had secured their first supplies and after a long, hard struggle succeeded in reaching the camp. It was shortly after this that the party broke up and Mr. Emery returned to San Francisco, which the fire of 1851 had partially destroyed, thinking that he might find employment there in the rebuilding of the city. Within a few weeks after his arrival the second disaster occurred, and he soon found that there was an extraordinary demand for his services as an expert stonecutter and contractor for stone work in the reconstruction of the city. For six months he was employed by Messrs. Andrews and Sheldon and by Congressman Piper. In the spring of 1851 he began the development of a rubble stone quarry on Goat Island, in San Francisco bay, for the purpose of securing material for the foundation of the building erected for John Parrott at the corner of California and Montgomery streets in San Francisco. This was

the first quarry of any kind from which stone was taken to San Francisco. The superstructure of the Parrott building was of Chinese granite. It was first erected in Hongkong by Chinese constructors, then taken down and shipped to America, where it was again erected by Chinese laborers after the original design. Each stone was identified by Chinese characters, and occupied the exact position in San Francisco to which it had been assigned by the original designers. The building is still standing. Mr. Emery afterward purchased all the stone which was brought to the city from China by vessels engaged in trade between the two countries, and used it in his building operations, which were now assuming very extensive proportions. Mr. Parrott gave him the privilege of quarrying stone on Angel Island, where for three years, or until the Federal government took charge of the island, he developed the quarries. From 1852 to 1855 he was engaged exclusively in contract work, carrying to a successful consummation some of the most important undertakings of that period in San Francisco and vicinity. In 1854 and 1855 he built a basin for the United States government to float the first dock at the Mare Island navy yard; it was never used, however, though accepted by the government; he also got out large quantities of oak and pine timber for use in the work at that point for Captain Farragut, who started the navy yard. He also furnished most of the material employed in the construction of the dry dock now in use there. He had the facilities for conducting extensive operations, and performed most of the important work of that period in and around San Francisco, employing at times about three hundred men. In 1869 he secured from the United States government the contract for furnishing the stone used in the construction of the mint of that city. When the governor was letting the bids for the erection of the mint in San Francisco, Mr. Emery was asked if he were not going to put in a bid for the contract. At first he was disinclined to do so, saying that he could not furnish native stone. In the meantime, however, he had leased large granite quarries in British Columbia, where he could get the finest of stone, and a friend induced him to meet

the government engineers, which he did the evening before the day the bids were let. After talking with them, Mr. Emery went with his friend to a theater, spent the remainder of the evening, and the following morning spent about five minutes in drawing up a rough estimate as to the cost of furnishing the stone, putting in his bid at \$338,000. He was awarded the contract and furnished the stone, and this proved of such durability that it withstood both the shock of the great earthquake of 1906 and the disastrous fire that followed.

Mr. Emery became a resident of Alameda county in 1858, and here he continued in business as a stone contractor for a number of years, furnishing the material for a number of important undertakings, while he at the same time continued contracting for public and private buildings in other cities of the state. From the first days of Mr. Emery's residence in Alameda county he took an active and prominent part in the work of promoting the material interests of Oakland and its vicinity. In February, 1859, he purchased the property which now forms a portion of the site of the town of Emeryville, including the land now occupied by his residence. His purchase consisted of a tract of one hundred and eighty-five acres bordering on the northern limits of Oakland. In 1897 this tract and contiguous territory, which had been platted and much of it finely improved, was incorporated as a town under its present name. The residents of that section had wearied of their unsuccessful efforts to induce the board of supervisors of Alameda county to furnish to them the municipal improvements to which they felt they were entitled by reason of the heavy taxes they had been paying, and came to the conclusion that a separate incorporation was the only way out of their difficulties. A tax of forty cents on every hundred dollars of valuation was levied for the first year, and each succeeding year the tax has been fifty cents. The money thus raised has been most wisely expended, the finest sewer system in the state having been established, electric lights installed, a town hall costing about \$25,000 erected, the principal streets graded and macadamized and other substantial improvements made. The town

has a population of about five thousand and is one of the few California towns that is out of debt.

Since its incorporation Mr. Emery has served continuously as a member of the board of trustees, and has also been interested in all projects which have been of permanent value to the public. He was one of the chief organizers and builders of the Blue Lakes Water Company of Amador county, which furnishes the water power for numerous industrial enterprises, including mining and milling companies. The property is now in the hands of another company, which purchased the privileges of the original owners. He was also one of the promoters of and stockholders in the company which constructed the Telegraph avenue horse-car line, the first in Oakland, and subsequently purchased all the stock of the company. With his own capital he built and maintained the first horse-car line on San Pablo avenue, extending from Broadway in Oakland to his residence, and thence to the bay, a distance of two miles, and operated it successfully for twelve years, when he sold it to Senator Fair. When the road was constructed there were but three houses between Mr. Emery's residence and the corner of Broadway and Fourth street. Many persons ridiculed the idea that the operation of the road would pay, but Mr. Emery's ideas on the subject found fulfillment in the handsome financial returns accompanying the patronage accorded the two roads, which he consolidated, and the work of development of the residence portion of Oakland traversed by the road. He was also one of the organizers of the company which built the California & Nevada Railroad, a narrow-gauge line, about 1880, and was the president of the company until the property and right of way were sold to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, which destroyed the tracks and simply used the right of way. He was one of the incorporators of the Oakland Home Insurance Company, since purchased by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, and for some time served as its vice-president. Since the organization of the Mountain View Cemetery Association in 1863 he has been a director therein, and for several years has been president of the association. This

cemetery is located in Oakland, and is one of the most beautiful on the Pacific coast. He was also one of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library of San Francisco. Through his influence and the donation of six acres of his land, the Oakland Iron Works established a business here, which has since become the largest enterprise of its kind in the west.

Probably the most important undertaking in which Mr. Emery has ever been engaged, from the standpoint of the public, is his connection with the great work of deepening the bay at the mouth of Oakland harbor. During the early years of Oakland's history the greatest drawback in the development of the city, from both a commercial standpoint and as a place of residence for persons whose business necessitated daily trips between that city and San Francisco, was the shallow water at the mouth of Oakland harbor at low tide. It was not infrequently the case that passengers would be detained for several hours by the boat sticking on the sand bar at the mouth of the estuary on account of the low water. Private capital and Alameda county bonds were enlisted in the work of dredging that section of the bay. He assumed the supervision of the entire undertaking, making a channel one hundred and seventy-five feet in width and four and one-half feet deep at low tide, whereas one foot had been the depth under similar conditions prior to that time. This work enabled the San Francisco ferries to make the trips in regular time, facilitating commerce and passenger transportation. The development of Oakland received a tremendous impetus as the result of this work. Railroads, which before then had feared to enter Oakland on account of this drawback, were soon afterward constructed.

In his personal characteristics Mr. Emery is one among many men. An unswerving integrity of purpose combined with an absolute fearlessness has enabled him to lead various factions to a safe and conservative standing, and have placed him with unerring judgment in the van of those who were seeking the advancement and upbuilding of the public's interests. During the period of his residence in San Francisco, Mr. Emery became one of the most influential members of the

vigilance committee, and as a member of the executive committee of that historic body assisted in the enforcement of law and order during its career. Three of the five men composing that executive body are now living, those beside himself being C. J. Dempster, E. P. Flint, Dr. Martin J. Burke and Capt. A. M. Burns. Mr. Emery is a Republican politically, having cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay at the age of twenty-three years; he affiliated with the Whig party until the nomination of John C. Fremont in 1856, when he voted for him. However, he is not narrow in his convictions, but thinks and acts broadly on that subject as on all others. Fraternally he has been a member of the Masonic organization for many years, having been made a Mason in Oakland Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Alameda Chapter No. 36, R. A. M.; Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T.; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and the Order of the Eastern Star. Since its organization Mr. Emery has been a member of the State Board of Trade, of which he was at one time vice-president, and is now chairman of its finance committee. Through his long association with this body he has been enabled to accomplish much toward the advancement of the industrial and commercial interests of the state. A perusal of this outline of his life indicates in a measure what he has been able to accomplish for the benefit of the generations which shall follow him. It would appear that in all his operations he has kept constantly in mind the welfare of the whole people, rather than having been actuated by motives of a purely personal and therefore selfish character. Those among his friends and acquaintances who are most familiar with the record of his daily life express the conviction that the state of California has had no more public-spirited broad-minded or enterprising citizen than he; and that largely through his individual efforts and his cheerful co-operation with others similarly inclined, the second generation—the men of affairs to-day—have been enabled to advance the best interests of the state by building upon the sound and enduring foundation in whose erection he has borne such an important and disinterested part. His name and his life work are entitled

to a conspicuous place in the historical literature of California, for there are few men living to-day whose labors have had such a beneficent influence upon the prosperity and welfare of the commonwealth. Mr. Emery has two children living: Henry, who has charge of a stone quarry in British Columbia for his father; and Ralph, who is in business in San Francisco, handling building material. Mr. Emery has five grandchildren.

JOHN CLAYTON HILL.

Many years of various business experience have gone to make up the thorough knowledge and understanding of human nature which has contributed so largely to the success accompanying the efforts of John C. Hill, one of the most enterprising and progressive citizens of Oakland, and indeed, the entire Pacific coast, for the affairs with which he is connected are far reaching and of great importance in the development and upbuilding of the western section of the country.

Mr. Hill was born in Oswego, N. Y., March 25, 1860, a son of James M. Hill and his wife, Mary M. (Green) Hill, both of whom are now deceased. They had a large family of children, but only four are now living. One son and one daughter are located in Fulton, N. Y.; one daughter in Granada, Colo., and one son (the subject of this sketch) in Oakland, Cal.

John C. Hill spent the first seven years of his life in Oswego, N. Y., and the remainder until 1880 in Fulton, N. Y. He attended the public schools at the latter place until he was fourteen years of age, when he left school and went to work as errand boy in a dry goods establishment. After working about a year his health gave out, and the family physician advised outdoor work. He thereupon took a position as driver of a team of mules on the Erie canal for one season. In this way he recovered his health and again entered the dry goods business, following it until he left for California in the

spring of 1880. He came to California on an emigrant train which took twelve days to make the trip, arriving in San Francisco on May 7th of that year, his entire capital being a twenty dollar bill which his mother sewed in his vest pocket before leaving New York. He again engaged in the dry goods business, with the firm of Kennedy & Durr on Market street, San Francisco. After a few months stay in that firm, he took a better position with Keane Brothers, who at that time had the largest retail dry goods store in San Francisco, on Kearny street.

Early the next year Mr. Hill moved to Oakland to reside and in the fall was offered a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in the office of the bridge and building department at West Oakland, at a salary of \$75 per month. He remained with that department until 1890, working himself up from a menial position to that of chief clerk of the department. In 1890 the department was consolidated into what was known as the maintenance of way department, and the office force moved to Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco. Mr. Hill was given charge of the lease and right of way department, which he handled successfully during the remainder of his employment by the Southern Pacific Company. For several years prior to his resignation he also had charge of all the electric matters of the company. He remained in the service of the railroad company until June 1, 1905, when he purchased a sixth interest in the Monterey County Gas & Electric Company, located in Monterey, Cal., and became its vice-president and general manager. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Monterey & Pacific Grove Railway Company.

After the San Francisco disaster of 1906, Mr. Hill again located in Oakland and entered into the real estate business with Harry L. Holcomb, their incorporation being under the name of Holcomb Realty Company, of which Mr. Hill is secretary and treasurer. This firm is now a part of the realty life in various cities on the Pacific coast, being located in Oregon, where they are colonizing and developing the great Klamath country. They also have offices in Portland, one

in Los Angeles, and many connections throughout the east.

The firm is a stockholder in the Bankers Hotel, of Oakland, Claremont Hotel, of Berkeley, and the Bank of Commerce, of Oakland. It is also a heavy stockholder in the County Line Land Company and the Hayward Land Company, in both of which companies Mr. Hill is secretary and treasurer. The Holcomb Realty Company has put several sub-divisions on the market, among them being the town site of Decoto, the Hayward City Tract, Sunset Terrace and Regents Park.

Mr. Hill is also a director and stockholder of the Century Electric Company of Alameda county, a stockholder in the Century-Klein Electric Company, and the Century Electric Construction Company, both of San Francisco. He is also secretary of the Oakland Real Estate Association, and takes an active interest in its work. He is also a stockholder and secretary and treasurer of the Home Pressed Brick & Tile Company, and a stockholder and president of the Holcomb Realty Company of Oregon. He is president of the New Era Club of Oakland, and a member of the California State Realty Federation, in which he takes quite an active part, being on some of the most important committees. He also takes considerable interest in local politics, being quite an active member of the municipal league.

Mr. Hill was united in marriage with Miss Ida B. Miller, daughter of George Miller, one of the early pioneers of California, who came to the state via Isthmus of Panama, first locating in San Francisco, and then coming to Oakland when this city was in its infancy, and has here been a very successful business man and a large property owner.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill have three children, of whom George C. is secretary of the Holcomb Realty Company of Oregon, and located at Klamath Falls, Ore. He was educated in the Oakland public and high schools and the College of Commerce of the University of California, from which he graduated in 1906. A daughter, Florence M., graduated from the Oakland high school and thereupon took a course in kindergarten work under Miss Barnard, from whose

school she graduated in June, 1908. Harry W., the youngest child, also attended the public schools of Oakland, and became a junior in the Oakland high school, when he took a competitive examination under Congressman Joseph R. Knowland of Alameda for appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. He successfully passed the examination, scoring the highest percentage of all those who entered the competition, and received the principal appointment. He then went to Annapolis, entered a preparatory school, and in June, 1907, took his final examinations, receiving the eighth highest rank out of nearly eight hundred contestants.

Mr. Hill has found time, despite his busy career, to affiliate himself with fraternal organizations, being a member of the Woodmen of the World, and having the honor of being the first charter member of this order in Alameda county. He helped to organize Camp 94, which is the principal Camp of Woodmen in the county. He also helped to organize Golden Gate Camp, which was the first camp of Woodmen in San Francisco. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and takes a keen and practical interest in every movement tending to advance the public interest, and can always be relied upon to give his financial aid and moral support to all such matters.

JEREMIAH J. HANIFIN.

For a half century Jeremiah J. Hanifin has been engaged in business in the bay country of California, where he has also taken a prominent part as a citizen and an upbuilder. Mr. Hanifin is a native of Ireland, born near Milltown, County Kerry in 1834. He was brought to America by his parents when a child of four years, and in New York attended the public schools in pursuit of an education. As a lad in years he became apprenticed to learn the trade of boat builder, which he relinquished in order to come to California, having caught the gold fever. He came as a cabin boy aboard the *Michael Angelo*, the trip around the Horn consuming one hun-

dred and forty-nine days. They arrived in San Francisco August 5, 1852, and Mr. Hanifin at once sought employment. Securing work in a restaurant, he remained there for nine months, after which he returned to his home in New York by the Panama route. He remained in New York for the ensuing five years and there engaged in the hotel business on his own resources.

Mr. Hanifin was married there, and again in 1858 he came to California, via the Panama route, landing in San Francisco August 28. It was with the intention of going to Caribou, British Columbia, and there engaging in the mines that Mr. Hanifin came to California again, but after reaching San Francisco he decided to remain here instead. August 30, 1858, he leased the building occupied by him on Pacific street and opened the Great Western hotel in partnership with Frank Glover, who six months later retired and returned to New York City. During the six years Mr. Hanifin continued the business he built up a lucrative patronage. Later he engaged in shipping and the custom brokerage business with the firm of A. F. Scott & Co., and finally, in July, 1868, he disposed of his business interests, and, coming to Oakland, expected to retire from active cares. However, the fine business opportunities tempted him to again enter the business arena, and August 5, 1869, he purchased the Cosmopolitan hotel, conducted by Joseph Dieves, at the corner of Seventh and Broadway; from this he branched out into the wholesale and retail liquor business, conducting the enterprise in the same building, which he occupied until 1904, when he removed to his present location, which was originally a branch of his business, while he also operated a branch at the corner of Seventh and Washington streets until 1895. In this extensive business he employed about twenty men, but always gave his personal attention to the management, which has resulted in large financial returns for him. He also operated in real estate for a number of years, and erected several buildings, among them the brick block at the corner of San Pablo and Nineteenth street, while he also bought and improved considerable other property in Oakland and Berkeley.

In New York, in 1856, Mr. Hanifin was united in marriage with Miss Eliza J. Farley, a native of that state; her death occurred in California in 1870. The oldest child was born in New York and the remainder of the family in California. Named in order of their birth the children are as follows: Adeline H., the wife of V. S. McClatchy, proprietor of the Sacramento Bee; Eliza J., a sister in the Convent of the Holy Family; J. J., Jr., in the sheriff's office; Alice, the wife of P. F. Casey, M. D., of Oakland; Herbert, of Oakland; Edward Everett, of San Francisco; Mary Irene and Theresa A., at home; and Frank C. All of the children received good educations, some attending college and convent schools in addition to receiving public instruction. Mr. Hanifin is a staunch Republican in his political convictions, and has always taken an active interest in party affairs. For nine years he served as a member of the board of supervisors, being chairman of the board for four years, also being chairman of the committees on roads and hospitals, during which time many improvements were made. He has been a member of state, county and city conventions, and has wielded a wide influence. For two years he was a member of the fire commission, was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he holds membership, and is one of the active men of the city in the furtherance of all plans for its improvement and upbuilding.

Elko, Nev., he engaged in the cattle business for about ten years, and there passed away at the age of seventy-one years, his wife living to be but sixty-five. George Edwin Sherman, their only child, received a good education through an attendance primarily in private institutions, after which he entered the University of California and graduated therefrom in 1865 in the second class of that institution. Going to New York City immediately afterward, he took up the study of medicine in the New York College of Medicine, and pursued this course until his graduation with honors in 1868. After one year spent on Blackwell's Island he went to Europe and took up post-graduate work, finally returning to Oakland, and here opening an office for the practice of his profession. This he prosecuted with great success until his untimely death in 1881, leaving at that time, however, a record one might well be proud of. He always found time to ally himself with movements tending toward the advancement of the city's general welfare, was prominent in Republican politics, was health officer for some years, examining physician for the lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows, a member of the Oakland Medical Society, and fraternally was associated with the Masons. He was liberal and public spirited to a degree and always ready to share his prosperity with those less fortunate than himself.

Dr. Sherman was united in marriage with Miss Blanche I. Wetmore in January, 1871, and of the children born of this union we make the following mention: Aaron L. died at the age of fourteen months; Bertram Edward, a thirty-second degree Mason, is married and living in Little Rock, Wash., and engaged in a lumber mill; Edwin John took the course of college of letters in the University of California; he is married and has one son, and is now living in Sioux Falls, So. Dak., where he is employed in the collection department of the International Harvester Company; Vida Louise is a graduate of the University of California; and George Arthur took the course of electricity in the University of California, and is now employed as an electrician in San Francisco, while he makes his home with his mother. Mrs. Sherman is a daughter of one of

GEORGE EDWIN SHERMAN, M. D.

The late George Edwin Sherman, for many years a successful physician and surgeon of Oakland, was a native of Galena, Ill., born May 27, 1842, and at the age of ten years was brought to California by his parents, Aaron L. and G. E. (Amory) Sherman, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Ohio. The father brought his family across the plains in 1852, and locating in Colusa county, Cal., there engaged for many years as a prosperous farmer. Finally removing to

the early pioneers of California, Jesse L. Wetmore, a record of whose life is given on another page of this volume. He gave to his daughter her home at No. 566 Tenth street, Oakland, where the family resided until the death of Dr. Sherman, since which time Mrs. Sherman has lived with her sister in Piedmont.

HAROLD EVERHART.

Thoroughly wide-awake to the opportunities of his city as well as to the responsibilities which necessarily devolve upon its governing body, Harold Everhart has already demonstrated the possession of such ability as could not fail to make him a valuable member of the city council, to which he was elected in April, 1907, and has placed his name foremost among those citizens upon whom public honor may safely rest. Mr. Everhart is of the younger generation of business men of Oakland, his birth having occurred November 10, 1870, in Clermont county, Ohio. His father, William H. Everhart, was a wholesale grocer of Cincinnati, who as a boy of sixteen years came first to California in 1853, mined for three years and with the results of his labors returned to his home in the middle west and established himself in business. He prospered with the passing of the years and is now living retired with his wife in their home in Ohio.

In his native county Harold Everhart received a common and high school education, after which he became a student in the Cincinnati College and was graduated in the law department in 1890, being then not yet twenty years of age. Admitted to practice in May of that year, he remained in Cincinnati for three years and during this period took up the work of an accountant. Coming to California in 1902, he located in Oakland permanently after making a brief visit here, so pleased was he with the prospects, and here purchased an interest in the firm of Salinger Bros., taking charge of the clerical department. At the time of selling out to Hale Brothers he was act-

ing in the capacity of secretary and treasurer. Mr. Everhart had always taken an active interest in public affairs, as a Republican seeking the advancement of the principles he endorsed. While living in Cincinnati he served as justice of the peace and soon after his location here rose to prominence in the councils of his party, being elected in April, 1907, on the Republican and Municipal League endorsement as councilman from the first ward, since which time he has discharged the duties devolving upon him with more than ordinary ability and interest. He is prominent fraternally, being a member of the Independent Order of Red Men and the Knights of the Maccabees, in the latter organization being past commander of Tent Bayou Vista No. 91.

In Cincinnati, in 1896, Mr. Everhart was united in marriage with Miss Grace Edwards, and born of this union are five children, the first three in Ohio and the other two in California: Glenora, Sturla, Everett, William H. and Charles E.

WILLIAM H. H. HAMILTON.

A varied business career has been that of William Henry Harrison Hamilton, now a retired citizen of Oakland, coming as he did in the pioneer days of the state and assisting in its development and upbuilding during the years that have followed. Mr. Hamilton is a native of the middle west, his birth having occurred in Wayne County, Ohio, June 28, 1828; his parents, Hanson and Sarah (Davis) Hamilton, were born in Washington county, Pa. The father always engaged in farming for a livelihood, first in his native section and then in Ohio, where he became a pioneer settler. He was of patriotic stock and during the War of 1812 he raised a company and served under William Henry Harrison, of Tippecanoe fame. The friendship formed then for the sturdy soldier led to the naming of his son for him.

Until he was seventeen years old William H. H. Hamilton remained at home on the paternal

farm, receiving his education through an attendance of the primitive public schools, which were furnished with puncheon floor and slab benches. His first business venture was in learning the trade of carriage making, in the town of Wooster, the county seat of Wayne county, remaining at this occupation for four years. Having decided to try his fortunes in the far-famed land of California, in 1852 he outfitted with ox-teams and necessary provisions for the perilous trip across the plains, which occupied four months' time. Arriving in Plumas county, he spent that first fall in mining, meeting with considerable success; he then invested his earnings in a water flume undertaking, but this was swept away by high water and he lost all he had gained. Coming to Marysville at that time he spent the ensuing nine years, engaging as a clerk in a book store, then went into a hardware store, and finally established a green grocery business on his own resources. This he later disposed of and, going to Nevada county, engaged in the Badger hydraulic mine, remaining there for about four years and acting during that time as secretary of the mining company. He became prominent in the public affairs of Rough and Ready township, and was elected justice of the peace. Later he sold his mining interests and, coming to San Francisco in 1861, spent one year in the employ of a wheelwright firm, and then went to Alvarado and established a carriage business. Two years later he disposed of this enterprise and in East Oakland engaged in the carriage business with V. S. Northey, and after seven years of this service he was elected assessor of the town of Brooklyn and also engaged in the real estate business with A. B. Webster. The annexation of that town to Oakland caused him at that time to withdraw from real estate interests, but later for two years he was known as a member of the firm of Hamilton & McGrew, with offices on Thirteenth street, in Oakland. Disposing of this business, he went to Alpha Hill, Nevada County, as foreman and superintendent of the Alpha Hill Mining Company, remaining for two years and then returning to Oakland and finding employment with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He continued in their employ until July 1,

1903, since which time he has lived retired at his home at No. 1325 Sixteenth avenue, which was the first house built on Sixteenth avenue north of Fourteenth street.

October 24, 1866, Mr. Hamilton was married in San Francisco to Miss Mary Jane Girvin, daughter of Alexander and Catherine (Daly) Girvin, and they became the parents of two children, of whom William H. H., Jr., was born in 1870 and died in 1901, leaving a wife, formerly Mary Josephine Enright, of Oakland. He was a mechanical engineer by trade. The other son, Milton Scott, is an attorney, with offices at No. 1103 Broadway, in Oakland; he is unmarried and makes his home with his parents.

Mr. Hamilton is associated with various fraternal orders, among them the Odd Fellows, having joined this organization in Oakland Lodge No. 118, in 1864; in 1871 he became a charter member of Orion Lodge and became its noble grand, and represented this lodge in the Grand Lodge three times and held the office of grand marshal at one time. He was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias lodge and acted as its first secretary, passed all the chairs, has represented this lodge in the Grand Lodge three times, and has also acted in an official capacity. He is also a charter member of the Knights of Honor lodge and was its first officer, and also served as treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the American Legion of Honor for six years, while he is likewise affiliated with all temperance orders and prominent in their different councils. When in Ohio Mr. Hamilton joined the Presbyterian Church, and ever since 1856 he has served as an elder in the church and was a representative to the general assembly in 1883 and again in 1893. He has always taken an important part in the public affairs of whatever section he has made his home and can always be counted on to further any plan advanced for the betterment of the general community. In 1880 and again in 1890 he served as United States census enumerator. He served for some time as a member of the Oakland library board, and was also a member and enthusiastic worker in the volunteer fire department of Oakland, for which he was largely instrumental in raising the necessary funds. He

organized the Brooklyn Guards, a military company, and served as its captain during the life of the organization, and was with the state militia for fourteen years, holding two commissions from Governor Stanford and one from Governor Lowe. He deserves the high place he is given in the citizenship of the city of Oakland, won by the demonstration of both business and personal qualities which distinguish him among the representative class.

JOSEPH WARREN HOAG.

Remembered as a pioneer of California during the stirring days of 1851, the late Joseph Warren Hoag holds a place among the citizens who assisted in the upbuilding and development of the best interests of the section. Mr. Hoag was a native of Canandaigua, N. Y., born April 17, 1827, the son of a carpenter, and this trade he took up in boyhood. He received his education through an attendance of the common schools, after which, at an early age, he went to Joliet, Ill., where he followed the trade of carpenter. There he met and married Elizabeth Jane McClellan, who was born in Illinois December 20, 1828; her father, Hugh McClellan, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was a pioneer farmer of the Prairie state, where he spent his entire life.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoag made their home in Joliet until 1851, when they decided to come to California in search of the fortune which everyone expected to find in the new Eldorado. The journey was made via the Isthmus of Panama, and after their arrival they went at once to Placerville, where Mr. Hoag began mining. About eighteen months later they returned to San Francisco, and Mr. Hoag then began work at his trade, engaging in contracting and employing a number of men. He came to Oakland about 1855 and here worked at his trade for a time, and also established one of the first express companies between this city and San Francisco. Later, in partnership with D. G. Barnes, he established one of the first planing mills in the then

small town of Oakland. Finally he embarked in the wholesale tobacco business in partnership with two others, his work being soliciting and the management of the Oakland branch. He met with success in his efforts and continued so occupied up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1870, while he was on a business trip to Gilroy, Cal. His home was located at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets, and this until recently was the home of his widow, she now residing with her son and his family at No. 1066 West Tenth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoag became the parents of four children, of whom Carlotta, widow of Capt. C. L. Hooper, was the only one not born in California. Frank C., born in 1854, in California, was a machinist by trade and engaged in the bicycle business in Oakland until his death in 1879, at the age of forty-five years, leaving a widow, a son, Irwin W., and a daughter, Attai S., both graduates of the normal school of Oakland. The third child, Don D., is superintendent of the Indereiden Packing house in Hanford, Cal., is married and has two children, Joseph Warren and Arthur Charles. The youngest child, Florence M., married Charles Putnam Smith, of San Bonito, and they have two children, Eileen and Rex McKinley. Mr. Hoag was always a staunch Republican in his political convictions, and gave his support to the advancement of the principles he endorsed. Fraternally he was a charter member of Live Oak Lodge, F. & A. M., and senior deacon of the Royal Arch Chapter at the time of his death.

JOHN GILCREST.

From childhood up John Gilcrest has been a citizen of Oakland and through the demonstration of business qualities which have made him financially successful, integrity of character in all his dealings, and a participation in those movements which have had for their end and aim the upbuilding and development of the city, has justly won a place among the representative class

of this section. Mr. Gilcrest was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio; at the age of three years was taken to Iowa, and from that state came to California when he was but twelve years old. He received his education in the public schools of Oakland, and after putting aside his studies took up civil engineering for a livelihood. In this connection he has done much important work throughout the Pacific coast states, much of his connection being with government affairs. He surveyed for the Yosemite railroad, which, however, has not yet been built. After about twenty years of this character of work he became identified with the interests of Miller & Lux, looking after their property interests in Nevada and Oregon. Their acreage in these two states is said to be two hundred and fifty thousand, upon which graze more than sixty thousand head of cattle, and this is directly under Mr. Gilcrest's supervision. There are no railroads connecting these properties, so he has to travel throughout the country by means of a team or on horseback, but despite all the hardships attendant upon this position every detail is looked after with the shrewd business judgment, decision and energy which have characterized all of the efforts of Mr. Gilcrest.

Mr. Gilcrest maintains a handsome home in Oakland, in which city he was married July 31, 1889; his wife was formerly Cora Dewitt, daughter of Elon and Francelia (Shaw) Dewitt. They have three children, John, Jr., Mary and Evelyn, all being students in the Oakland schools. Mr. Gilcrest gives his support to the Baptist Church religiously, having been reared in that faith.

JOHN LEWIS ROUNDNEY.

An honorable war record, combined with a long and worthy civic career, has conspired to make of John Lewis Roundney one of the earnest and practical citizens of whatever community he has called his home, he having been a resident of the Pacific coast for more than forty years.

He is a native of Massachusetts, his birth having occurred at Marblehead, July 28, 1844. His father, also John L. Roundney, was also a native of Massachusetts, born October 2, 1818, and in manhood a sailor on the waters of the Atlantic. He came to California on the brig Josephine in 1849, and upon his arrival in San Francisco prospected for gold with variable success. Later he became associated in cod-fishing with Capt. Matthew Turner, and was practically the pioneer in this industry. Later he was employed to attend the Webster street bridge for a number of years, holding the position until May, 1877. His death occurred in Arizona, from thirst on the desert, in July, 1877. His wife, who survived him until 1889, was formerly Miss Hannah Hooper, who was born May 20, 1820, in Marblehead, Mass., a daughter of Moses Hooper. Two sons survived her, John L., of this review, and Joseph A. H., the latter of whom died in Oregon in April, 1902.

John Lewis Roundney received his education in the common and high schools in his native city, and after graduation from the latter at an early age, he became a clerk in the dry goods store of a T. W. Tucker, of Marblehead. He worked at this occupation for the period of eighteen months, after which he learned the trade of cordwainer and followed the same until the breaking out of the Civil war. He enlisted in Company G, Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment Infantry, under the command of Col. W. B. Green, on the 5th of July, 1861, and served acceptably. The latter part of the year 1862 the regiment was changed to the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, two more companies being added. In January, 1864, he was promoted to second lieutenant and served in the battle of Harris Farm or Fredericksburg Road, May 19, 1864. Here he was severely wounded by a gunshot through the left ankle joint, which crushed the bones of the foot and ankle. He was taken to the hospital at Fredericksburg, and later to Washington, D. C., and May 27 returned to his home. There he resigned his commission and was honorably discharged the 4th of October, 1864. It had been decided by the surgeons in attendance that it was necessary to amputate Mr.

Roundey's foot, but he steadfastly refused to submit to such an operation, forcing them to continue their treatment, which, though slow and not successful in that he was never entirely cured, was yet of such benefit to him that it was found later unnecessary to sacrifice his foot.

After recovering his health Mr. Roundey was commissioned captain of the Military District 112 of Massachusetts, which district was abolished by a law passed in 1865. He then engaged in cod-fishing for one year, and on December 10, 1866, came to California on the ship *Archer*, under command of Captain Cressy. Upon arriving in San Francisco Mr. Roundey accepted employment with Webster & Co., who were then engaged in the express business, his work being the charge of transportation to and from San Francisco. In 1876 he embarked in the express business on his own account, continuing so until 1881, when he disposed of these interests and accepted a position in the United States custom service in San Francisco under W. H. Sears, collector. Later he was promoted to the position of assistant weigher, which he has since ably filled, being at present so occupied. Mr. Roundey's home is located in Oakland. He was married May 19, 1869, in Oakland, to Miss Abbie S. Caverley, a native of Massachusetts, and born of this union were two sons and a daughter: Charles E., a railway postal clerk; Mary E., now Mrs. McDonald; and Arthur L., engaged in the laundry business at Sacramento. In his fraternal relations Mr. Roundey is associated with the Knights of Pythias, and also belongs to Porter Post No. 169, G. A. R. Politically he is a staunch adherent of the principles advocated by the Republican party, but has never cared for official recognition.

JOHN BAKEWELL.

In 1891 the Episcopal Church located at the corner of Telegraph avenue and Twenty-ninth street, Oakland, was built under the supervision of Rev. Dr. John Bakewell, one of the most

eminent religious divines of the Pacific coast. Not only did he through thrift and energy raise the money to build the church from many different sources, but from his own means bought the valuable lot and gave it as a present to the congregation. Upon the completion of the building he became rector and acted in this capacity for some years, without remuneration, until his resignation in 1903 in favor of Rev. Clifton Macon. This church or mission was built at a cost of \$9,000, and when completed was absolutely free from indebtedness. Although resigned from activity in the pulpit, Dr. Bakewell is still retained for service in Trinity Parish, under the title of rector emeritus, and is now living retired at his beautiful home on property adjoining the church at No. 1219 Telegraph avenue.

Dr. Bakewell is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., born in the year 1838, and in that city his grandfather settled in the beginning of the last century. He was an expert glass manufacturer and built the first glass manufacturing plant west of the Alleghanies. Dr. Bakewell's parents were John P. and Ann (Stevenson) Bakewell, the latter a native of England. Of their family of six children John was the third son and fifth child in order of birth. John Bakewell graduated from Trinity College at Hartford, Conn., after which he went to Atchison, Kans., taking charge of a congregation there and building the first Episcopal Church, completing it without any indebtedness being left upon the property. In this connection it is well to mention that of all the churches established and built by Dr. Bakewell none was ever completed with a debt upon it. From Atchison Dr. Bakewell went to Topeka, there rebuilding the church, and from there went to Trenton, N. J., where he also rebuilt the church. The ill health of his wife induced him to come to California, and in Santa Barbara he built a fine church, of which he had charge until 1888. In 1891 he came to Oakland, and of what he has accomplished during the intervening years mention has already been made.

Dr. Bakewell has been twice married, his first wife being Maria Elizabeth, daughter of

Thomas Hubbard and Frances (Burling) Vail, her father being the first bishop of Kansas. Born of this union were seven children, one of whom died in infancy, and the others are as follows: Harriet Burling; Ann; John, Jr., an architect of San Francisco; Thomas Vail, an attorney; Benjamin, a physician; and Walter B. Dr. Bakewell's first wife died in 1883, at the age of forty-two years, and he was later married to Harriet Winslow, a descendant of Governor Winslow, the first governor of Massachusetts. Dr. Bakewell is a member of the I. K. A. of Trinity College, Hartford, one of the oldest secret societies of America, and in which he has held numerous offices. He is also a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and is a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of California. From a personal viewpoint Dr. Bakewell is a man who is winning and pleasing in his manner, genuine in his interest in the numberless friendships which he forms, and is loved by all who know him, honored for his personal characteristics, his business judgment, his stanch integrity, and the unselfishness of the life he has lived for others.

ADRIAN R. HAMLIN.

From childhood Adrian R. Hamlin was a resident of California, witnessing its growth and development, and gave a material assistance by his own efforts to earn a livelihood. His father was one of the early pioneers of the state, after his arrival engaging in mining in Shasta county for a time and then returning to San Francisco, where he engaged at his trade of millwright. Adrian R. Hamlin was born in Peoria, Ill., October 15, 1842, and with his mother made the trip to California via the Horn in 1852. They were one hundred and three days making the trip and upon their arrival found that the husband and father had died six weeks earlier. He was a member of the Masonic organization and this body looked after the widow and her children

after breaking the news to them. They remained in San Francisco for a year, when the mother went to the mountain districts to teach school, leaving her son with an uncle, Orin Hamlin, with whom he lived until her return in 1855. In 1856 she was united in marriage with Benajah Benedict, and thereafter they made their home on Bay Farm Island until their deaths, Mrs. Benedict passing away in 1900, and her husband two years later. Mrs. Benedict's daughter by her first marriage, Amelia, became the wife of Lewis H. Nolte, and now resides in San Francisco.

Adrian Ralph Hamlin received his education through the medium of the grammar schools of Alameda, and in San Francisco learned the trade of carpenter with Mr. Nolte. At the age of seventeen years he enlisted in Company A, First California Volunteer Cavalry, which was the first five hundred troops raised in the state for service in the Civil war. The greater part of their service was among the Indians, although they were in several important engagements Mr. Hamlin being taken prisoner and held for one hundred and six days, when he was exchanged. The company was moving continuously and traveled thousands of miles. At one time Mr. Hamlin was wounded in the neck, and again was injured seriously by the falling of his horse, which caused a paralysis on the left side, and from which he ever afterward suffered. He continued in the service, however, until his honorable discharge, which occurred in Tubeck, August 12, 1864, while he was mustered out in San Francisco the following year.

Returning to civic life, Mr. Hamlin located in Virginia City and there followed mining until 1870, when he returned to the vicinity of San Francisco and engaged in farming on Bay Farm Island and also as a hop grower. He continued so occupied until 1886, in which year he lost his property by fire. Being incapacitated for engaging in heavy labor he accepted the position of bridge tender for the draw bridge at Bay Farm. Mr. Hamlin always took a prominent part in politics, although never desiring official recognition personally, seeking to advance the interests of the Republican party, of whose principles he

was a staunch advocate. He served as delegate to the Republican state conventions for four terms, and was active in the work of the party. He belonged to Joe Hooker Post No. 11, G. A. R. passed all the chairs, and at his death was the oldest office holder in the department. He belonged to the Presbyterian Church, in which faith he was reared. He married a native daughter, Jennie Hass, whose parents, John and Mary (Reed) Hass, were pioneers of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin became the parents of one son, Benajah Ralph, a practicing dentist of Alameda, having graduated from the University of California in the class of 1899. Mr. Hamlin traveled quite extensively, although his home always remained in this vicinity, where he owned considerable property. In addition to his other interests he was interested in both placer and quartz mining in Shasta county. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, appreciated alike for his business and personal qualities of character. He passed away in Alameda, August 24, 1907. He was always known as a benevolent man and a friend to the young men in his neighborhood, in fact was a friend to all he met in distress.

CHARLES ALEXANDER KLINKNER.

As a pioneer of Oakland Charles Alexander Klinkner was associated with the business interests of the bay country for many years, having established a manufactory in San Francisco which furnished the basis for his later fortunes. Mr. Klinkner was a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Ausen June 25, 1852; his parents, John and Catherine (Hermann) Klinkner, came to the United States in 1854 and located in Cascade, Iowa, where the father followed his trade of shoemaker and also conducted a farm. Charles A. attended the common school at that place until he was eleven years old, when for a time he was employed in a drug store, thereafter made his home in Worthington for three years, and finally worked on a farm for one year. Thinking that a better opportunity was offered him

by the still undeveloped resources of the Pacific coast, he came to California in 1872, arriving in San Francisco on the 28th of August of that year. He found employment in the auction house of Van Shaack on Kearney street, where he continued for eleven months, then went to Solano county and farmed for four months, and in the following fall sold patent novelties throughout the country. He continued this last occupation for about two years, introducing many valuable labor-saving devices into the homes of this section. In the fall of 1875 he laid the foundation for the business which afterward established his name among those of the business men of San Francisco, and the following year opened a factory at No. 153 Montgomery street in that city, for the manufacture of rubber stamps. He prospered in this venture and in 1878 moved to better quarters at No. 320 Sansome street, and here employed a large force of men in the work, the output being sold all over the Pacific coast, but being especially popular in San Francisco and Oakland. He conducted this enterprise successfully until his death, after which it was managed by his widow until finally sold.

In addition to his engrossing interests as a manufacturer, Mr. Klinkner became interested in the development of a tract of fourteen acres located at what is known as Golden Gate station on San Pablo, which property he purchased in partnership with P. F. Butler in 1885. This they converted from a dairy ranch to a settlement known as Klinknerville, which was afterward changed to Golden Gate and finally to the original name of San Pablo. Mr. Klinkner himself built more than fifty houses in this town and vicinity, disposing of them as fast as they were erected, and in this way he added substantially to his fortunes. Two of these houses were sold by a scheme of purchasing a book of ten tickets at \$2 per ticket, the lucky number drawing the home. Mr. Klinkner died March 17, 1893, in his home in Oakland. He was a broad-minded and liberal citizen, always ready and willing to give both time and means to aid in the development of common interests. Fraternally he was associated with the Knights of Pythias, and politically was a Democrat on all national issues.

In Vacaville, Cal., November 23, 1875, Mr. Klinkner was united in marriage with Miss Katherine V. Parke, who was born in this state September 1, 1855. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Charles Alexander, born in San Francisco and now a member of the board of public works; Frederick Schneider, a druggist; Herman Parke, born in San Francisco, now in the Pacific mail employ; Harriet Katherine; Cora Virginia; Harry Davey; and Elma Irene. All were reared in Oakland and educated in the public school. Mrs. Klinkner was the daughter of Robert and Margaret V. (Alexander) Parke, early pioneers of California, for more extended mention of whom refer to the personal biography of Mr. Parke, which appears on another page of this volume. Mrs. Klinkner received an excellent education in her youth, and possessing business ability of more than ordinary calibre she found herself thoroughly capable of managing the affairs which fell to her upon the death of her husband. She took charge of his manufacturing interests and conducted them ably until she sold out, and also straightened out all tangles connected with his real estate enterprise which had not been settled up before his demise. With all this she reared her family to useful lives of manhood and womanhood, instilled into them business methods and stanch principles of integrity, and has thus ably fulfilled her destiny as an American woman, wife and mother.

EMIL CHARLES HAHN.

Various avenues in the commercial and financial life of Oakland have had in Mr. Hahn an important factor toward their upbuilding and development, as merchant, financier and city councilman assisting in the advancement of public interests. Mr. Hahn is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in San Francisco, August 25, 1869; his parents, John William and Elizabeth Hahn, were natives respec-

tively of Germany and France, and became pioneers of California in the early '50s. Emil Charles Hahn received his education in the public schools of San Francisco, and after completing the course he became an errand boy in a tailoring shop in that city. Two years later he became apprenticed to learn the trade of cigar maker, and worked at this occupation for three years, while the ensuing seven years were spent at the coppersmith trade, he still being located in San Francisco. Upon coming to Oakland he engaged with the Southern Pacific, August 1, 1894, as coppersmith and steamfitter. He continued in this occupation for five years, when he resigned and purchased a notion and periodical business located at the corner of Seventh and Pine streets, then conducted by A. Lobe, and this enterprise has since occupied his entire time and attention in a commercial way. He has added to his stock several thousand dollars and put in a full line of men's furnishing goods, and also carries a full line of tobaccos, cigars, pipes and cutlery. At the time he purchased the business he was also made agent for Wells Fargo & Company Express, which position had been held by the former owner of the business, and for three years he acted in that capacity.

In the meantime, Mr. Hahn had agitated the question of establishing a bank in this section of Oakland, an undertaking which had not at the moment met with the approval of the business men of the community. However, he continued his efforts and finally secured the co-operation of other substantial citizens, and with the help of these men organized the West Oakland Bank with a capital stock of \$50,000, of which he became first vice-president and still retains that position. In the same year (1904) Mr. Hahn was appointed postmaster of Oakland, and the following year resigned to accept the office of city councilman, to which he had just been elected. He has taken a prominent part in municipal affairs and is acting as chairman of the committees of ordinances and judiciary, and is present and active at all important meetings. His sound business judgment and decision have won

for him the esteem of his fellow laborers, who appreciate the effort and thought he has given to his work.

In San Francisco, Mr. Hahn was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Duffy, a daughter of Terrence and Mary (Markey) Duffy, early residents of this section of California. In his fraternal relations Mr. Hahn is associated with the Knights of Pythias, being a member of Liberty Lodge No. 35, of Oakland, which he has represented in the Grand Lodge three times, first at Santa Cruz, then at Bakersfield, and the third time at San Luis Obispo. He also belongs to Liberty Company No. 11, Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is serving as first lieutenant. He likewise belongs to Vorwards Lodge No. 113, I. O. O. F., and Andrio Eerie No. 7, of the Eagles, of Oakland. For ten years he was a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in San Francisco, but since removing to Oakland he has not been actively identified with the order. Personally Mr. Hahn is a man of stanch integrity of character, a pleasant, winning friendliness of manner, and a citizen of such practical ideas and worth that he has justly won the high position he holds as a representative citizen of Oakland.

WILLIAM HANCOCK KNIGHT.

Now retired from active business cares, William Hancock Knight is rounding out the years of a well-spent life amid the pleasant surroundings of his home in Oakland, where he has been a factor in the development of resources for many years. He was born in Thompson, Windham county, Conn., January 6, 1825, a son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Hancock) Knight; they removed to an adjoining county in Massachusetts when he was an infant, and there he grew to young manhood and received his education through an attendance of the common schools and also the academy for a time. Upon attaining his majority he set out in the world to earn

his own livelihood, going first to New York City and there engaging as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, which occupation he had also followed for a short time while a resident of Massachusetts. He remained in New York City until the discovery of gold in California attracted the eyes of all ambitious young men, when, with twelve others, he became interested in the purchase of a ship and a cargo bound for that Mecca. Setting sail in January, 1849, they spent the ensuing six months on the stormy waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and in July of the same year arrived in the beautiful bay of San Francisco. There was no wharf at which to unload their cargo, but it was put ashore at the corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets. Like the majority of emigrants at that time Mr. Knight concluded to go at once to the mines, and accordingly repaired to Trinity county, where he remained until the white men were driven out by the Indians. In the spring of 1850 he joined a company commanded by Captain Ottinger, a naval officer on the schooner *Laura Virginia*, and cruised along the coast for four or five weeks, looking for a location for another city, and on this cruise they discovered Humboldt bay, which they entered and along whose shores they pitched their tents. Their object was to locate a city in northern California that might become a base of supplies for the miners in that part of the state, but because of the Indians they gave up their venture and returned to San Francisco in 1851.

Mr. Knight then went to Stockton and there engaged in a merchandising business for about five years, then in 1856 went to Oroville and engaged in a similar enterprise. There he first met George C. Perkins, at that time a miner, and to whom he gave employment. A few years later he sold out to Mr. Perkins and removing to San Francisco he, with others, established a carriage and wagon manufacturing business and thus gave employment to a number of men. Later he sold his interests to W. C. Ralston and in 1866 entered the employ of Wells-Fargo & Co. Express, and had charge of their banking and express business in Stockton. Being transferred to San Francisco, he remained in their

employ until 1872, in which year he resigned his position and engaged in the brokerage business and a vast hydraulic mining enterprise on Trinity river, being associated with Colonel Raymond, among others. This company spent large sums of money and built immense ditches, but their venture did not prove a success. In 1875 Mr. Knight entered the employ of Goodall, Perkins & Co. in the capacity of accountant, and later, when Mr. Perkins became governor of the state of California, he received the appointment to the position of harbor commissioner to succeed General Blanding. The latter contested the appointment, but the superior court decided in favor of Mr. Knight, who a year later assumed the duties of the position. He remained just three months in office, when with others he was legislated out. Upon taking charge of the position Mr. Knight discovered a shortage in the funds of the office, and at the time he and the other two commissioners were held responsible for it. The matter was investigated by the grand jury, and he was fully exonerated, as it was found that the deficit occurred before Mr. Knight took up his duties and the blame was thus properly fixed. In 1883 he became cashier for Whittier, Fuller & Co. of San Francisco and remained in this position for about six years, at which time he received the appointment by Governor Waterman to the position of bank commissioner for a term of four years. He has always taken a strong interest in political matters, being a staunch advocate of Republican principles, was secretary of the fifth ward Republican club for several years, was delegate to various conventions, and in every possible way demonstrated his activity in matters of citizenship.

Mr. Knight established his home at No. 1300 Webster street, Oakland, where it remained for twenty-two years. To himself and wife were born the following children: Allen, of San Francisco; Mrs. Mary Louise Farnham; Mrs. Elizabeth Burke Allen; Frederick William, deceased, who left one daughter; Mrs. Eva Frances Gray; and Harriet Emma Knight. The wife and mother, Emma Jane Kroh in maidenhood, a native of Pennsylvania, died at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Knight is an honored mem-

ber of the Pioneers Society of California, and has always been an active worker in his efforts to preserve all objects of early historical interest,

CARL EDWARD CURDTS, M. D.

Among the younger generation of physicians and surgeons of Oakland, mention belongs to Dr. Carl Edward Curdts, who since his graduation in 1900 has been a resident of this city and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative clientele. Dr. Curdts is a native Californian, his birth having occurred in San Jose, January 20, 1876. His father, Charles E. Curdts, who died in this city in his seventy-seventh year, was a native of Germany, born there in 1830, was there reared and educated, and for a number of years prior to his emigration engaged as overseer of a large estate. In 1850 he went to Australia and there engaged for seven years in the gold mines, after which he continued his journey around the world and once more settled in Germany. There he was married to Miss Augusta Schave, also a native of the Fatherland. After their marriage they emigrated to the United States, in 1860, and settled in Meridian, Conn., where Mr. Curdts followed contracting and building for nine years. Subsequently, after spending a short time in New York City, they came to San Francisco and soon afterward located in San Jose, where Mr. Curdts carried on a lucrative business as contractor and builder, erecting many of the finest houses (both residence and business) in that community. Quite late in life he located in Oakland and having accumulated sufficient means for old age passed the evening of his years quietly. His death occurred in 1906. His wife survives him and is still residing in Oakland.

Carl Edward Curdts was educated in his native city, graduating from the high school, after which he took up the study of medicine, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, and graduating therefrom in 1900.

Immediately returning to Oakland he established himself in spacious offices in the MacDonough building, where he is now in possession of a handsome practice. Through the demonstration of ability of a high order, as well as strict integrity in all his dealings, he has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He takes a keen interest in all movements along medical lines, is an indefatigable student, and as a member of various medical societies, among them the Alameda County, the State Medical and the American Medical Association, has assisted materially in matters of public import. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, belonging to Oakland Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., and Oakland Chapter No. 36, R. A. M.; he is also a member of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E.; and No. 7, F. O. E. Dr. Curdts is physician to the Alameda County Hospital, and a member of the staff of physicians of the Receiving Hospital.

ALBERT P. BRAYTON.

Albert P. Brayton, who is one of the pioneers of California, is a native of New York, his birth having occurred August 12, 1827, on a farm in Jefferson county. His father, Albert, was also a native of New York, born in Oneida county, and in early life engaged as a farmer, but later became a merchant in Oneida county. He married Miss Louise C. Ely, a native of New York state, and daughter of Henry Ely, a graduate of Yale University and an influential citizen.

After attending the public schools in Watertown, Albert P. Brayton entered the Home Academy in the same place and completed his education. Upon leaving school he became a clerk in a general store in Oneida county, where he remained for two years, then returned to his home place and became interested with his father in the conduct of a similar enterprise. Going to Watertown later, he became associated with his brother-in-law, Alexander Campbell, in a business enterprise, remained there for two and a

half years, when, in January, 1851, he took passage for California via the Isthmus of Panama. At the latter place he was taken sick which detained him on his journey, not arriving in San Francisco until May of that year. He leased the Stockton ranch of eight hundred acres and began cutting hay, which proved profitable for a time as there was no competition, and he sold part of his crop for \$150 per ton. He had to employ laborers to cut the crop with scythes, as there were no mowing machines in the state at that time. Later he encountered competition, and the shipping facilities being poor he baled a large portion of his crop and took it to the embarcadero, where the rainy season caught it, and inundating the lands the hay floated off. This of course caused him quite a loss. In Placerville he then conducted, with others, a drug and a hardware store and soon afterward the town was burned out and he quit business. After this he became interested with others in mining at Smith's Flat, Eldorado county, and also became interested in the Moke-lumne ditch, investing several thousand dollars. This also proved unprofitable, so Mr. Brayton then returned to New York.

He engaged with his father in the hardware business in Watertown for about four years, when he once more came to California, again to try his fortunes. He located his home this time in Oakland, where a brother, Rev. I. H. Brayton, was residing. In San Francisco he engaged in a foundry business and machine works under the firm name of Rankin, Brayton & Co., and known as the Pacific Iron Works, and in which he retained his interest until 1888. In the meantime Mr. Brayton had become actively identified with the Pelton Water Wheel patents and manufactured them at Minna and First streets, continuing the manufacture of this product on Main street near Mission, San Francisco, where the firm built up a large business, as the Pelton water wheel had an enviable reputation in the various mining districts. In 1888, at the time of the purchase, the company incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, with Mr. Brayton president and his son, Albert P. Jr., vice-president and general manager of the plant in San Francisco. They established a branch office of this

industry in New York City, where a large business was built up in supplying the eastern trade and the export from that point. This is now in the enjoyment of the most extensive business of its kind in the world. After the death of A. P., Jr., the second son, Edward L., succeeded to the office with the company. Mr. Brayton also found opportunity to ally himself with other organizations, one of which was the Metropolitan Gas Company, in the organization of which he was largely instrumental. This interest he retained for a number of years, finally disposing of the same at a profit. Since about 1893, he has lived practically retired from all business cares.

Mr. Brayton has been married three times, first in 1858 and then in 1862, from the second union there being three children. Mr. Brayton's present wife was formerly Mildred Lacy, of Schenectady, N. Y., and born of this union is one son, Edward L., who is vice-president and manager of the manufacturing company. Mr. Brayton is a staunch adherent of Republican principles in his political convictions, and in his religious affiliations belongs to the Congregational Church. He has a substantial residence at No. 1167 Jackson street, Oakland, which he built in 1868 and where he is rounding out the years of a well spent life, being now in his eighty-first year. He was a member of the Vigilance committee in 1855 and 1856.

GEORGE ELLIS DEGOLIA.

The legal profession of Oakland is well represented by George E. DeGolia, the representative of an old French family whose members have flourished in the United States ever since the year 1791, when Georges deGolier established his home at West Fort Ann, N. Y. There he married a daughter of the Rensselaer family of Troy, that state, and their son John married into a family of equal prominence, his wife being a Miss Kronkhite of Albany, N. Y. Among the

children born of this marriage was Darwin DeGolia, the father of George E. Born in New York state on the banks of Lake George, Darwin DeGolia prepared himself for the teacher's profession and followed the same in that locality until a young man of thirty-one, when he was drawn to the west on account of the gold excitement in California. For a more complete account of his eventful career the reader is referred to his sketch, given elsewhere in this volume.

It was while his parents were making their home in Hangtown (a name since changed to Placerville), Cal., that George Ellis DeGolia was born May 3, 1857. The times and surroundings were not propitious for large educational opportunities, but such as they were he eagerly grasped them and made them count in his favor. In order to secure the means to further pursue his studies, at the age of fourteen years he became a page in the Assembly of the state legislature, and with the proceeds of his labors entered upon a college course in Oakland at the age of sixteen. Four years later, in 1877, he was graduated, ranking seventh in a class of twenty-six. At the University of California he took a course of civil engineering, a study in which he was especially clever, and received the highest standing in his class. The year after his graduation he became managing editor of the *Oakland Daily Transcript*, and for about a year his attention was confined to newspaper work, but the election of Hon. Henry Vrooman as district attorney of Alameda county was destined to work a change in the career of his young friend. In March, 1878, Mr. DeGolia accepted a position as clerk in his office, and at the same time took up the study of law, carefully devoting his energies to his legal studies until, in 1879, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the state. Still greater opportunities were awaiting him, for upon his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership with his preceptor, an association which was mutually agreeable and profitable and which was severed only by the death of Mr. Vrooman. With the death of his partner Mr. DeGolia came into possession of his fine law library and succeeded to his practice. Upon this substantial foundation he has in the

intervening years established an enviable reputation as a corporation lawyer, and has also attained prominence for careful and satisfactory probate work, having been attorney for the public administrator a number of years. On all disputed questions in probate practice his opinion is taken as final. As a result of his sterling integrity and fidelity he is ranked as one of the leaders of the bar of Alameda county.

Mr. DeGolia has not allowed his success from a professional standpoint to absorb his abilities, as is demonstrated by the interest he has taken in the welfare of the Republican party. His interest in politics dates from the year 1878, and from 1889 until 1894 he was looked upon as a leader of the Republican party in Alameda county. He has also taken a deep interest in state politics, serving as secretary of the senate judiciary committee in the legislative session of 1880. For six years, dating from 1883, he was assistant district attorney of Alameda county, and in 1888 was secretary of the delegation to the national convention of the Republican party in Chicago.

The combined responsibilities of business and politics have not debarred him from enjoying the amenities of social life, and as he is a lover of athletic sports he indulges freely and often in the relaxation which they afford. While a student in college, football, baseball, swimming and rowing found in him an enthusiast, and his love for these sports has not diminished with the passing of years. He is also an enthusiastic golf player, being a member of the team connected with the Claremont Country Club, of which he is also a member. He was one of the charter members of the Athenian Club. In 1891 he was one of the organizers of the Elks in Oakland and for several successive years held the office of exalted ruler. By right of birth he is eligible to the Native Sons of the Golden West, and as a delegate from Piedmont Parlor, of which he is a member, he has been sent as representative to the grand parlor since 1892. His connection with the Masonic order includes membership in the Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine. In the line of his profession he is identified with the Oakland Bar Association and since the organization of the same in 1883 has been its secretary.

In 1883 Mr. DeGolia was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Barroilhet Rabe, the daughter of Dr. William Rabe, who was one of the prominent upbuilders of the early commonwealth of California. Mr. and Mrs. DeGolia have two children, Noelle and George Ellis, Jr.

CHARLES T. BLAKE.

Among the honored names of California's pioneers that of Charles T. Blake occupies a prominent place, for he came to the Pacific coast in famous '49 and for nearly a half century following proved himself an important factor in the development and upbuilding of the western statehood. Born in Connecticut, in October, 1826, he was the descendant of one of the early colonial families prominent in the history of that time and place. Inheriting the high aspirations and sterling traits of his New England ancestors, he supplemented a primary and high school education by an attendance of Yale University, from which institution he was graduated in 1847. Two years later he decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast and accordingly outfitted with a party for the long and dangerous trip through Nicaragua. After a safe arrival in San Francisco, where he remained for a time, Mr. Blake went to the mines and engaged as a miner; later he engaged in supplying the miners with various necessities. This occupation finally led to his employment with Wells Fargo Express Company, being located in different places in California and eventually in Virginia City, Nev. He remained in the employ of this company for a number of years, then in 1863 was occupied in the express business and stage operation at Boise, Idaho. After some years he returned to San Francisco and in 1872 entered the Oakland Paving Company, a concern which has since been merged into what is known as the Blake & Bilger Company, of Oakland. This enterprise proved a highly profitable one and Mr. Blake remained actively associated with

its interests up to the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1897. He was justly entitled to the position he won among the citizens of Oakland, being held in the highest esteem both as a business man of ability and integrity and a citizen whose best efforts were always given toward the furtherance of public welfare. He established a home in Berkeley and reared a family of children, his wife being in maidenhood Miss Harriet W. Stiles, formerly of Massachusetts and a daughter of A. G. Stiles, a prominent citizen of that place. Their four children are named as follows: Anson S.: Eliza, the wife of S. D. Thatcher, of Nordhoff, Cal.; Edwin T., a resident of Berkeley and Robert P. Mr. Blake was a Master Mason.

JAMES W. SHANKLIN.

Among the names of honored pioneers who have come and gone in the march of progress of the beautiful commonwealth of California, that of James W. Shanklin is remembered as one who braved the perils of the early days and in the midst of a beginning civilization established a home and a heritage, building up for himself a place among the helpful citizens. Coming to the state during its early pioneer history he found ample opportunity to exercise his versatile abilities, which expanded and deepened in usefulness with the passing of years, and his death marked the loss of a notable figure in the state's upbuilding. Born in Ontario county, N. Y., August 5, 1824, the surroundings of his boyhood were such as to develop a strong character, for the primitive times made demands upon the abilities which the present generation know little about except by hearsay. His school advantages were necessarily limited, but such opportunities as came his way he made the most of, and when still quite young had qualified himself to teach school, in the meantime having performed his share of the work on the home farm. Having decided to take up the legal profession he went to Roches-

ter to prosecute his studies, but his plans were interrupted by his decision to come to the Pacific coast, which on account of the discovery of gold was attracting so many ambitious young men from the east.

By way of the Isthmus Mr. Shanklin came to California in 1850, going immediately to the mines of the American river, and for a number of years engaged in mining and lumbering. It was during these days that he formed the acquaintance of such men as John Conness, Frank Page, David C. Broderick and others who have been prominent in the state's upbuilding. As would be natural to one of Mr. Shanklin's temperament he took more than a passing interest in politics, and his extensive knowledge of the political history of the country, his good judgment and his ability to clearly express his views placed him among the most convincing speakers in the ranks of the Republican party. The first public office of any note with which he was honored came to him in 1864 at the hands of Abraham Lincoln, who appointed him receiver of the land office in San Francisco, and following his term in that capacity he received the appointment of register of the same office. In 1879 he was elected surveyor-general of the state of California, a position which he was especially well qualified to fill on account of his knowledge of land matters. It is a fact worthy of mention that two other men from Alameda were elected to state offices on the same ticket, namely: George C. Perkins, governor, and Fred M. Campbell, superintendent of public instruction. Mr. Shanklin served his term as surveyor-general with his accustomed devotion to duties entrusted to his care, and he retired from office with additional honors to his credit.

Mr. Shanklin's residence in Oakland dates from the year 1870, with whose interests he was ever afterward intimately associated. He was a member of the city council which gave to Oakland its principal sewage system, also served on the board of education, and in later years was an important factor in bringing about the litigation known as the Oakland water front case. His long residence in the state made him thoroughly conversant with land matters and it was

through his instrumentality that many thousand acres of land were developed and brought into use through irrigation and reclamation. Another matter in which he was deeply interested was the claim of the state of California against the federal government for assistance furnished during the Civil war. He was one of the commissioners under the act of the legislature appointed to urge the claims before congress, but as yet no settlement has been made.

The private life of Mr. Shanklin was irreproachable, and though a man of strong will and iron purpose on the exterior, yet his nature was as tender as that of a woman. No duty however disagreeable did he shrink from performing, and under all circumstances he followed the dictates of his conscience, even though it might be contrary to popular opinion to do so. To himself and wife, who was before her marriage Miss Adaline Slater, two children were born. The only son, Edwin S., is a mining engineer. In commenting on the death of Mr. Shanklin the *Oakland Enquirer* speaks as follows: "The passing of Mr. Shanklin marks the loss of a notable figure in the history of the state. He will be widely mourned by a host of friends who only knew him to love him. With a character as honest and open as the day he combined a singular gentleness and simplicity of disposition, united with a great modesty, and a shrinking from all ostentation, as well as a keen insight into men and affairs and great legal acumen. His death closes the record of a long and useful life, spent largely in the effort to be helpful to others." His death occurred at the family residence on the morning of February 28, 1902, and his remains were placed in Mountain View Cemetery.

JOHN LAUGHLAND.

But a child in years when he came to the Pacific coast, John Laughland has passed practically his entire life in the scenes of his manhood's activity, and here he has risen by his own efforts

from a dependent position to a place of importance in the business circles. He was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1866, and four years later his father, William Laughland, brought his family to California and located them in San Francisco. Two years later they removed to Oakland and here the elder man spent the remainder of his life. Three sons reside in Oakland: John, of this review, and William and Frank.

Reared in Oakland and educated in its public schools, John Laughland grew to manhood and upon attaining years of maturity entered upon an independent business career. He first engaged in contracting and building in 1893 and continued that work until 1895, when he undertook the management of various planing mills throughout the city, among them being that of Ingler & Atkinson, the Zenith mills of East Oakland, the California mills of the same locality, the Eagle mills of Towle & Co., and the mills of S. H. Wilson & Son, learning in this capacity the details which have enabled him since to make a success on his own resources. In 1906 he started in business with his present association, the firm becoming known as that of Laughland & Schnebly Co., contractors and builders, their business consisting principally of the furnishing of interior work of banks and stores, also cabinet work. They started with very little capital, but were so successful that in this short time they have become the owner of a mill and find their orders fully equal to their capacity. They have won an enviable reputation among the business men of Oakland for their integrity and honest dealing, as well as for the promptness and despatch with which orders are executed.

Mr. Laughland formed domestic ties through his marriage with Miss E. R. Phillips, and they have one son, William, fifteen years old. Despite a very busy career Mr. Laughland has found time to ally himself with various social organizations, being especially fond of hunting and losing no opportunity to indulge this sport. He is secretary and treasurer of the Greenhead Gun Club, which has large preserves on Bacon island; was one of the oldest members of the Acme club; lately belonged to the Reliance club; and also belongs to the Elks, Masons, the Fra-

ternal Brotherhood and the Woodmen of the World. Politically he supports staunchly the principles of the Republican party. He is indeed a citizen of worth and works and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

CHARLES W. HAINES.

Among the business men of Oakland is Charles W. Haines, a native Californian, his birth having occurred in San Leandro, Alameda county, February 3, 1863. His father, Ellis A. Haines, whose recent death gave his adopted city cause to mourn, was born in Virginia, the descendant of a southern family of note; there he grew to manhood, receiving his education through the medium of the public and private schools. He became a pioneer of California in 1851 and like others, engaged for a time in mining, being first located in Plumas county and then in Alameda. Although fairly successful in his search for the yellow metal, yet Mr. Haines did not care for the life and as soon as he had made something at mining he immediately invested in a cattle ranch in Alameda county. This enterprise proved highly successful, as he stocked his broad acres with cattle and continued to increase both his land and his herds. While thus engaged he became interested in banking and assisted in the organization of the Oakland Bank of Savings, remaining as a director of this institution until his death in 1905. He had acquired an enviable reputation in the cattle interests of the state and also was favorably known as a banker, being a man of great force of character, tenacious of purpose, and with an integrity above question. He was a prominent Mason and a member of all its branches, and was also an Odd Fellow. He was survived by his wife, Mary E. Haines, also the representative of a southern family.

Reared to young manhood in his native locality, Charles W. Haines received his education through the medium of the common and high schools in Oakland, after which he assisted his

father on the home ranch for several years. In his duties on a ranch of a thousand acres, well stocked with all kinds of cattle, Mr. Haines acquired a practical knowledge and experience which have stood him in good stead in his other ventures in life. Besides being interested in the home ranch, which is still in the possession of the family, Mr. Haines is a stockholder and director in the Harbor Bank of Oakland, of which Frank Bilger is president, and is also a stockholder in the Oakland Bank of Savings, both of which institutions are recognized as being among the leading financial enterprises of this city. Mr. Haines has taken up his residence permanently in Oakland, now residing in a comfortable and well-furnished home at No. 3772 Howe street, where he lives quietly, looking after his general business interests. In 1894 Mr. Haines was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Beck, of San Leandro, her father being one of the old residents of Alameda county, and they have one son, Warner S.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BROAD.

Far away from the scenes of his birth Charles Augustus Broad is passing the evening of his days surrounded by peace and plenty won by him through many years of strenuous activity as a pioneer of the Pacific coast. He is a native of England, his birth having occurred in Great Malvern, Worcestershire, June 24, 1824; his parents, James and Ann (Burrows) Broad, were both natives of that country, where the father engaged as a carpenter throughout the active years of his life, which lasted to the age of ninety years. He was a freeholder, a man of means and influence, and for many years served as a member of the militia.

Charles A. Broad attended the common schools of his native country for a number of years, after which he entered a private institution taught by Lady Littleton. At the age of twelve years, as was customary, he was bound out for seven years to learn a trade, learning shoe-mak-

ing. Not liking his master and thinking to improve his fortunes by venturing on his own resources, he ran away from England in 1842, taking passage on board a vessel bound for New Orleans. Thence he traveled by steamer up the Mississippi river to St. Louis, and there found employment. At the time of the great gold discoveries in California he was working for a man by the name of Nash, a shoe manufacturer of St. Louis, and this man decided to establish a branch house in San Francisco. With a brother of Mr. Nash he started overland for California, a perilous trip, both because of the hostility of the Indians and the many dangers and hardships necessitated by the long journey. Mr. Nash's brother was drowned while attempting to cross the Platte river and it was not until Mr. Broad had reached California that he could send back the news of his death, when he also sent word that it would not be a paying undertaking to establish a branch house in San Francisco. Mr. Broad stopped at Hangtown (now known as Placerville), and there engaged in mining, meeting with a success which justified his continuance for about twenty-five years. For the greater part of this time Mr. Broad was engaged in the Excelsior mine, in which he owned a half-interest for many years, their canal and water rights belonging to the South Fork. In addition to his mining interests Mr. Broad also engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, establishing a reputation in the latter line on the strength of what was known as Broad's early peach, a fruit he raised from the seed and sold at wholesale for some years at fifty cents a pound. For three consecutive years he took the first premium at the state fair, sending his fruit from his ranch in Placerville to be exhibited by Ira Bamber.

Mr. Broad first located in Oakland in 1875 and embarked in the boot and shoe business on Broadway between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, continuing so occupied until he sold out and discontinued active business in 1886. His first home was on Seventeenth street, adjoining the Reliance building, and this he made his residence until disposing of his business interests, when he purchased property on Thirty-sixth

street, near Market, and this property he has since divided among his children, his home now being with his grandsons at No. 860 Thirty-sixth street. In 1848 Mr. Broad married Miss Sarah J. McKnight, then a resident of St. Louis, Mo.; she was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and in young girlhood accompanied her parents to Sparta, Ill. She died in 1904, in her seventy-ninth year. They became the parents of four children, namely: James Alfred, born in St. Louis and now a resident of Oakland, for many years having engaged in mining with success; Jane Ann, who became the wife of Walter Gould and died in 1883, leaving one son, Allen J.; Charles E., manager of a shoe business in Visalia, Cal., is married and has two children; and Mary, who became the wife of Clark Yerick and met an accidental death in 1906.

Always a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Broad has taken the keenest interest in the progress of the community in which he resided. While residing in the mining district he was largely instrumental in building the first schoolhouse and later acted as trustee, and since coming to Oakland no citizen has been more staunch in his efforts to advance the standard of the schools and teachers of this section. In politics he has always maintained a helpful interest, although never acceding to repeated requests to accept public office; he is a Republican on state and national issues, while locally he reserves the right to cast his vote for the man or measure he considers best qualified to advance the general welfare. He was the first to agitate the question of stockmen paying their taxes before taking stock to the grazing grounds in Eldorado county, which measure resulted in the state receiving a just compensation. An evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Broad was held in his Placerville home was the reception held by his fellow citizens at the time of his removal to Oakland, at which time they presented him with a handsome goldheaded cane. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and was instrumental in the building of the church of this denomination in Placerville, where he served as first vestryman for many years. Fraternally he has been a Mason since 1859 and has since been raised to the Royal Arch degree, being a member

of St. James Chapter. He is also prominent in the Sons of Temperance, having been the sixteenth member of this organization in the state of Missouri. Mr. Broad is held in the highest esteem wherever known, appreciated for the sterling traits of character so ably manifested throughout his long career.

WILLIAM PORTER PUTNAM.

A son of the well-remembered pioneer, Royal Porter Putnam, the subject of this sketch, William Porter Putnam, was born in Porterville, Tulare county, Cal., June 16, 1865, and was the first white child born in that locality. A detailed account of his parentage will be found in the sketch of his father, given on another page of this work.

During his boyhood years William P. Putnam was educated in the schools of Porterville, and later was a pupil in the Berkeley gymnasium, following this by a course in the University of the Pacific. His school and college days over, he returned to his home town and entered the store of which his father was the proprietor, one of the prominent merchants and business men of Porterville. He was also the owner of the famous Tulare County ranch, which comprised about five thousand acres. Upon the death of the father this property as well as the vast business interests which he had accumulated fell into the hand of his two sons, William P. and Frank O., who remained together in the execution of the various plans laid out by the father until 1891, when they disposed of the most of their holdings.

It was in the year last mentioned, 1891, that William P. Putnam organized the business with which his name is now associated, the Putnam Granite Company. It is capitalized for \$200,000, and upon the organization of the company William P. Putnam was elected president (a position which he still holds), John G. Hopper vice-president and consulting engineer, and George W.

Austin secretary and treasurer. The quality of granite handled by the Putnam Granite Company is conceded to be the finest quarried in the state of California, the ledge being from fifty to sixty feet thick, and covering several acres of land and located near Porterville. The company maintains an office in Porterville and also one at No. 1018 Broadway, Oakland. Besides the industry just mentioned Mr. Putnam was instrumental in organizing the Porterville Citrus Association, the object of the association being the cultivation of oranges, and in protecting the sale of their produce. The advantageous location of the company's ranch, in the great orange belt of Tulare county, makes it one of the most productive in that part of the state, therefore one of the best known.

In 1890 William P. Putnam was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Kinkade, the daughter of James E. Kinkade, an early settler of Porterville. One daughter has blessed this marriage, Ila May, who is now a student in Miss Anna Head's school for girls. Business interests do not absorb the time and attention of Mr. Putnam to the exclusion of other obligations, for he has ever been recognized as one of the most public-spirited and helpful citizens of both Porterville and Berkeley, in which latter city he makes his home, this being a beautiful modern residence at No. 2619 Regent street. Fraternally he is a member of Porterville Lodge No. 303, F. & A. M., Porterville Chapter, R. A. M., and he is also a member of Berkeley Parlor, N. S. G. W.

QUINCY A. CHASE.

Closely identified with the business interests of Oakland is Quincy A. Chase, one of the city's most prominent and successful business men, who has been a resident of the Pacific coast country since 1853. Mr. Chase is a native of Maine, his birth having occurred in Freeport November 2, 1830; his parents, Thomas and Louisa (Coffin) Chase, were also natives of that state. The father

was a shipbuilder by trade. His grandfather, William Chase, was also a native of Maine, which was then included in the state of Massachusetts, the name having been founded in this country by three brothers who came from England at an early date in our history.

Quincy A. Chase passed his youth in his native state and attended the public schools in pursuit of a primary education. Later he became a student in the Home Academy and with perseverance and industry acquired a thorough knowledge of the common branches. He then began teaching in the public schools and continued thus occupied for three winters, while he worked in the shipyard during the summers. In 1853 he came to California by way of Cape Horn, on the ship Samuel Fales, and shortly after his arrival in San Francisco entered the employ of Andrew Kohler, who was an uncle by marriage. In 1850 Mr. Kohler had founded a musical merchandise establishment in San Francisco, handling organs, pianos and all other musical instruments, as well as notions, and this enterprise constantly increased in value with the passing of years. Mr. Chase proved himself an important addition to the house and in 1863 he became a partner in the concern, the firm name being then changed to that of Kohler & Chase. Later their capital stock was increased to \$500,000, when they incorporated under their present name, with Mr. Chase, president, George Q. Chase, vice-president; and T. P. Winter, secretary. They have constantly enlarged their line of operations, until to-day they have four large stores on the Pacific coast, one at San Francisco, one at Oakland, one at Sacramento, and one at Seattle, Wash. This is one of the leading firms of its kind on the coast, and has an enviable reputation for quality and character of business transacted.

Mr. Chase removed to Oakland in 1866 to make it his permanent home. Three years previously he had purchased property on the east side of Broadway, near Tenth street, paying \$1,600 for fifty feet on the east side of Broadway and a Key lot of twenty-five feet on Tenth street. Two years later he sold the property for about the same amount, which goes to show that

there was a very small increase in land values at that time. This property has since become very valuable, being in the heart of the city of Oakland. In 1866 also he purchased an acre of land at the corner of Wood and Eighth streets, for which he paid \$1,600, and upon this he built. He has continued throughout the years to deal heavily in real estate, improving as rapidly as possible and eventually disposing of same, usually with a good profit, for he always showed judgment in his investments. In 1878, with the firm of Kohler & Chase, he was interested in the building of a five-story brick structure at Ninth and Washington; this passed through the earthquake of 1906 without a particle of damage. In 1894 he erected his present handsome home, which is located on a magnificent spot of land, 100x200 feet, and with surroundings that testify eloquently of the culture of its occupants.

Mr. Chase has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Josephine Cummings, whom he married in 1858 and who died eighteen years later, leaving three children, Edward C.; Clara Louisa, wife of John W. Pepper; and Charles B., now deceased. By his second union, with Miss Eunice M. Ball, a native of Vermont and a lady of education, culture and refinement, he has one daughter, Helen E., wife of Traylor W. Bell, of Oakland, and one son, George Q. who now has charge of his father's business.

Mr. Chase has always taken a very helpful and practical interest in public affairs of both San Francisco and Oakland, while a resident of the former acting as a member of the vigilance committee, while he has also been liberal in his donations toward any public project of worth. He was one of the organizers of a company for the manufacture of glassware in Oakland and also the only woolen mills ever started in this city, both of which proved a failure financially. Although a staunch Republican in his political convictions, he has never cared for personal recognition along these lines, having devoted himself entirely to business. In 1869 and 1870, however, he served for two years as a member of the city council of Oakland and in this duty proved himself a conscientious and efficient citizen up to the time of his resignation from office

because of a business trip to Europe. Also in the early days of '70 he served as one of the fire commissioners of Oakland. Mr. Chase cast his first vote for Gen. Winfield Scott, his second for John C. Fremont, and for all the presidential candidates down to President Roosevelt. In his fraternal relations he is a member of Alcatraz Lodge. F. & A. M., is one of the charter members of the Athenian Club, of which he was also an organizer, and is identified with Fabiola Hospital, of which his wife is treasurer. He is not only recognized as a thorough and reliable business man, but is as well held in the highest esteem by all who know him because of his personal traits of character.

GEORGE W. HOWELL.

George W. Howell, vice-president and general manager of the Howell-Dohrmann Company, incorporated, of Oakland, and one of the most successful business men of the city, is a native of Fort Wayne, Ind., and a son of David Howell; the elder man was also a native of Indiana, and for many years engaged as one of the principal merchants of Fort Wayne. Late in life he removed to Oakland, where his death occurred in 1906. Mr. Howell's mother, in maidenhood Emma C. Gaylord, is still surviving and makes her home in Oakland. The son received his education in the public schools, after which he was apprenticed to learn the trade of pattern-maker in wood work. In his eighteenth year he came to Oakland and took a position in Pinkert's Bazaar, of Oakland, remaining there for two years, and was then connected with Nathan-Dohrmann Company, of San Francisco, for several years. With his accumulated means he then decided to enter into business on his own responsibility, doing so and continuing for three years alone. At the end of that time he became identified with the Dohrmann Company, dealers in crockery, pottery and glassware, with the parent store in San Francisco. The firm name was later changed

to the Howell-Dohrmann Company and in 1889 they established their present business in Oakland, occupying the large store on the corner of Fourteenth and Washington streets, when the business was incorporated with a capitalization of \$60,000, with F. W. Dohrmann, president; George W. Howell, vice-president and manager, and F. Dohrmann, Jr., secretary. The business is conducted on a retail plan, and is the largest and best equipped of its kind in the city of Oakland. Mr. Howell, who has had a large experience in this line of business, is the active member of the firm and the manager of the extensive enterprise. He is widely known and occupies a high position both among other business men and his own customers, admired for his keen, shrewd judgment and executive ability, as well as his clean, clearcut methods of carrying on his business.

In 1893 Mr. Howell formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Grace E. Wilson, of Oakland; she was born in Massachusetts, a daughter of W. P. Wilson, a highly respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Howell became the parents of three daughters, Marion, Davies and Grace. Their home is at Piedmont, while Mr. Howell has otherwise invested liberally in real estate, manifesting both his faith in the future and his good judgment by the manner of his investments.

JUDGE HENRY A. MELVIN.

For many years a resident of Oakland and a widely known citizen of California, Judge Henry A. Melvin was born in Springfield, Ill., September 28, 1865, a son of Samuel Houston and Amanda (Stemmons) Melvin, whose personal history appears on another page of this volume. The financial panic of 1873 swept away the fortune of his father, who shortly afterward gathered together his family and remaining possessions and came to California, in future to be the home of the family. For three years they were located at St. Helena, Napa county,

and there he received his primary education. Dr. Melvin then removed to Oakland and his son became a student in the Franklin grammar school, completing the course in 1881 with all the honors of his class, then attending and graduating from the high school in 1884. The spirit of self reliance and independence early inculcated in the life of Mr. Melvin led him to engage in business activity for a year after his graduation, when with the savings of that time he felt justified in entering the University of California and graduated therefrom in the class of 1889. It was his fortune to be associated during his collegiate career with men who have since become eminent in the public life of the state—among them Prof. Charles M. Bakewell, distinguished in metaphysics; Lincoln Hutchinson, honored as a teacher of political economy; Prof. W. L. Jepson, an eminent botanist; Dr. Herbert C. Moffit, a leading physician of San Francisco; Prof. Charles A. Noble, a renowned mathematician; J. Lincoln Steffens, student of political and social conditions and relentless critic of corruption; Thomas B. Sullivan, the gifted journalist, and Senator George Russell Lukens, one of the best constitutional lawyers of the state. Henry A. Melvin was the leader of his class and was chosen to edit the college annual, "The Blue and the Gold," and at his graduation carried off the honors of the class.

Having won his bachelor's degree in philosophy, Mr. Melvin then enrolled as a student in Hastings College of Law, graduating therefrom in the class of 1892. The same aptitude for knowledge and thorough scholarship that had marked his school days from their very beginning was a pronounced characteristic during his law course, and the success which has since come to him was confidently foretold by faculty members and college mates alike. While still an undergraduate he accepted an appointment as clerk of the senate committee on county and township governments, with unerring judgment appreciating the true relation of the legislature to the work of the lawyer, and attended the California legislature for the session of 1891. The judicial temperament was manifest from the start, and in March, 1891, though hardly enrolled as

a licentiate at law, he became Judge Melvin by appointment for the unexpired term of justice of the peace of Brooklyn township, Alameda county. He was regularly elected to the justiceship at the next general election in November, 1892, but resigned from that bench in March of the following year to accept the position of assistant district attorney of the county of Alameda. In succession he was appointed prosecuting attorney, chief deputy district attorney of Alameda county and finally in 1900 deputy attorney-general of the state of California. All of his briefs on appeal to the supreme court of the state while in this last-named office are marked by clearness, accuracy and profound learning of the law. The increase in the business of the superior court of Alameda county was so great that in 1901 the legislature added a fifth judge to the number already officiating on the bench, and the Governor, with the unanimous approbation of the bench and bar, as well as the laity of the county, appointed Judge Melvin to this position on the bench. At the next general election in November, 1902, he was elected to succeed himself, heading the poll, and out of nine candidates receiving the largest vote ever given a candidate for superior judge of Alameda county. His career on the bench has been characterized by a broad grasp of the principles of law and equity and a fine power of clear statement in his opinions, firmness and dignity in his conduct. His high reputation as a jurist is not confined to his own county, but is state-wide, and is justly accorded him through the exercise of the qualities which have distinguished his career.

Despite his busy career, Judge Melvin has found time to associate himself with various fraternal organizations, and is especially prominent in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He first became a member of this order by joining Oakland Lodge No. 171, when that great lodge was still a young institution of the noble fraternity of Elks. He was made the exalted ruler of this lodge for two successive terms, and took his seat as its delegate and representative in the Grand Lodge in 1902. Accorded recognition at once among the leaders of that body, he was appointed to the important committee on

appeals and grievances, and in this service demonstrated the same abilities which had won him success on the bench. The greatest honor of this association came to him July 17, 1906, when he was elected grand exalted ruler of the Elks. The judge is also a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 225, F. & A. M., of which he acted for a time as junior warden; Golden Gate Camp No. 7236, M. W. A.; and Pacific Lodge No. 7, A. O. U. W. Socially he is identified with many of the best clubs and societies of Oakland and San Francisco, being an honorary life member of the Athenian Club; a member of the Nile Club, in which he has twice served as president; and member and ex-director of the Bohemian Club of San Francisco; and of the Golden Bear, of California, being elected in 1906 as one of the fellows. While a student in high school and college he belonged to the college societies and was always active in their work. He cultivated his voice while in school and being very fond of singing has contributed no little to the pleasure and success of many social evenings, while his wonderful voice has frequently been heard at entertainments in behalf of charity. He was a church choir singer for many years, holding a position in one synagogue for the period of thirteen years. In religion he gives his support to the Church of the Advent (Episcopalian), in which he served for a time as vestryman.

Among many honors won by Judge Melvin, a recent appointment as professor of medical jurisprudence of the Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery is one in which he takes great pride, and for the last term delivered a course of beneficial lectures. During the years in which he has been so largely taken up with his profession and the numerous claims attendant upon it, the judge has still found time to devote himself to journalistic work to a large extent, and many tales are told of his brilliant "scoops" and cleverness in what newspapers call a "story." His work in this line was always marked by clarity and purity as a writer of good, radical English. At times he has turned his attention to writing songs and one of the successes of the University Song Book is his composition. His talents have been versatile and have led him in various fields,

and in none of them has he fallen to the mark of mediocrity, bringing to bear in the simplest scheme the force and power of his intellect and heart. He has not won a mediocre success, he has not taken a mediocre position among his fellow citizens, but has rather risen high above those who are satisfied with small returns and justly won the high regard in which he is held.

Judge Melvin was married in 1893 to Miss Morse, a niece of Governor Penney, of Oregon. Her parents, Solomon Bradford and Frances Louise (Peters) Morse, were residents of Portland, Ore., where her father was engaged as a prominent insurance man until his death in 1901. The judge and his wife have one son, Bradford, now thirteen years old, and a student in the old Franklin grammar school, where his father received his first educational training.

JOSEPH DOLORES SUNOL.

Joseph Dolores Sunol, son of one of the oldest Spanish families of California, was born in San Jose, Santa Clara county, March 21, 1845. His father, Don Antonio Sunol, was born in Barcelona, Spain, and when seven years old was taken to France, where he received his education, learning to speak the French language fluently. He first came to California in 1818.

Joseph Dolores Sunol, the youngest child in his father's family, was a member of the first class in Santa Clara College, and after his graduation he embarked in business as a clerk in a mercantile establishment. Later for six years he engaged in office work for the Wells Fargo & Co. Express, after which he ranched for seven years in Sunol valley (named in honor of his father). Livermore and Los Angeles. Also for a time he conducted a coal yard in West Oakland. This he gave up to travel for the sale of drugs and from a small beginning his business has grown to such proportions that he now handles a wholesale business entirely, having conducted the enterprise for twenty-one years. He has traveled over every

nook and corner of the state, averaging about seven thousand miles a year, has lost about twenty-six horses, and has had many narrow escapes during this time. He has been very successful, all the result of his own efforts, as he started in business without capital, trusting only to his energy and ability to bring him success.

In 1866 Mr. Sunol was united in marriage with Miss Clara F. Forbes, daughter of James Alexander Forbes, British consul of California for fifteen years. (See personal sketch for more complete details concerning his life.) Mr. and Mrs. Sunol have three living children. Anthony, employed as carpenter, mechanic and cabinet maker in Oakland, is married and has one daughter, Dolores; Lewis Arthur, employed in Moran's Clothing Store, in Oakland, is married and has a son and daughter; and Agnes Cecelia in July, 1908, became the wife of Captain C. E. Peterson, of the bark Fresno. Mr. Sunol is a member of Oakland Lodge No. 1017, K. O. T. M., and is a Republican politically, and although taking an active interest in furthering the principles he endorses has never cared for personal recognition along these lines. Mr. Sunol has witnessed many changes throughout the years in California, has aided in the development of the state, and is appropriately named among the representative citizens of the state.

HIRAM L. FARRIER.

Hiram L. Farrier, formerly a prominent business man of Oakland, is of New England ancestry, having first seen the light of day in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., June 10, 1832. His father, William Farrier, was born in New Hampshire, presumably of French Huguenot parentage, the grandfather engaging for years as a manufacturer; a brother, Amasa Farrier, who passed most of his life in Stoneham, Mass., was a noted civil engineer and laid out Mount Auburn cemetery and was also chief engineer in the construction of the Boston & Fitchburg Railroad. A sister, Nancy, married Commodore

Alpha Richardson, a large wholesale shoe manufacturer, who also lived in Stoneham. William Farrier married Lucy Kittridge, who was born in Mt. Vernon, N. H., her father being a brother of Dr. Paul Kittridge, the eminent physician and surgeon. The Kittridge family, members of whom served in the war of 1812, is now nearly extinct in the United States. Mrs. Farrier was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William Farrier was an inventor of considerable ability, inventing what was called hand cards for carding wool, and he engaged in the manufacture of this device for many years in Hancock, N. H. His manufactory was destroyed by fire, after which he removed to western New York and there engaged in farming until his early death. He left four sons and four daughters, namely: Stephen K., John C., Lucy Ann, Harriet, Amasa, Hiram L., Lydia and Mira Ann, all now deceased but Hiram L.

After the father's death Mrs. Farrier removed to Saratoga Springs and with her two children, Hiram L. and Mira A., lived with an older son. The daughter died in 1847, after which Mrs. Farrier took her son to Stoneham, and there, through the influence and desire of his uncle, Hiram L. was induced to learn the shoe manufacturing business. He was very successful in his work, as he inherited the inventive ability of his father, and at the age of fifteen years was in charge of one hundred men. In 1854 he went to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and there established a boot and shoe business and for ten years conducted this enterprise. Having met with some reverses, in 1864 he closed out his business and through the representations of his wife's sister, Mrs. Tubbs, a resident of California, he was persuaded to come to the Pacific coast. He first established a shoe store in San Francisco, also a manufactory, and later took in a partner, after which they removed to Brooklyn and built a factory on the corner of Sixth avenue and East Fifteenth street. Mr. Farrier conceived the idea of building a town for manufacturing called Lynn, after the Massachusetts town of that name, and this he started to do, the town as represented to-day being a prosperous addition of two hundred homes. He finally gave up his shoe business

and for the ensuing thirty-five years was collector and outside business man for Tubbs & Co., later Tubbs Cordage Company. During the time, for three years, he was also employed as superintendent of a marble quarry at Plymouth, Amador county, Cal., in which Mr. Tubbs was interested. He owns a ranch in Napa county, near St. Helena, largely devoted to fruit, and upon this ranch he discovered what is known as Farolite, a mineral substance, which when developed properly is unequalled for polishing glass and metallic surfaces, for the manufacture of soaps, for calcimining walls, for making fine Milwaukee brick and ornamental tile, and for many other very useful purposes. In conjunction with others he has organized the Farolite Manufacturing Company, of which he is now acting as treasurer.

Mr. Farrier was married in Boston, Mass., in 1855, to Miss Mary H. Staniels, who was born in Revere, Mass., in 1835. Her father, Carpenter Staniels, a flour and grain merchant, was a life-long resident of Revere. He was the father of the following children: John S. came to California in 1849 and engaged in mining and the conduct of a livery stable in Marysville, his death occurring in San Francisco; Susan A., the second child, was married to Hiram Tubbs and came to California in an early day, and during their voyage experienced a shipwreck; George C. and Horatio A., the two youngest, later followed their elder brother to the west, engaging also in the livery business, which they followed until they passed away in San Francisco. Mrs. Farrier, through her mother's family, is a descendant of one John Hall, who came from England in 1633 and established the name in Boston. Descendants participated in the wars of the country, Thomas Hall serving as captain of militia in the Revolutionary war, and others of the name also participating in that historic struggle, and H. C. Hall was with Farragut at Mobile. The name is a familiar one among professional men of the country, Phillips Brooks, the noted divine, being a member of the same family. Mrs. Farrier, the third to grow to maturity, is the only one living of the seven children born to her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Farrier became the

parents of four children, Emma L., born in Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Annie T., in Oakland, now living, and one son and a daughter who died in infancy. Both himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while her parents were identified with the Unitarian faith. Mr. Farrier is a Republican in politics and has voted for every Republican president since the time of John C. Fremont. He is associated with various fraternal orders, being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and has passed all the chairs, is a member of the Alameda Lodge of the Knights of Honor, in which he has also passed all the chairs and served as representative to the grand lodge at different times. At Saratoga Springs he was first lieutenant of the Wide Awakes, a company organized for the Lincoln campaign, and also joined the Empire Guards, but on account of ill-health was not accepted for service. Since his location in California Mr. Farrier has favored the best interests of the people and the advancement and growth of city and section, purchasing property and improving same, and with other manufacturers was instrumental in having Brooklyn incorporated. He is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, respected alike for his business ability and the sterling traits of character which have distinguished his citizenship in the west.

Z. N. GOLDSBY.

The Goldsby family, represented in Oakland by Z. N. Goldsby, a successful lawyer, came originally from Wales, tradition having it that three brothers first came to this country in an early day and became residents of Virginia, whence the descendants later scattered to different parts of the Union. James Goldsby became a resident of Kentucky, and there was born James Goldsby, Jr., his son, who married in young manhood, Elizabeth Bingley, also a native of that state. They removed to Illinois in 1830 and there purchased a tract of land, which Mr.

Goldsby engaged in improving until about one year before his death, which occurred in 1854. His wife passed away in 1840. They were among the first settlers in Menard county, and became prominent and prosperous during their years of residence there.

Z. N. Goldsby was born in Sangamon county, which on division became Menard county, June 4, 1836, the youngest son in the family of James and Elizabeth Goldsby. He passed his years on the paternal farm and during the winter months was sent to a subscription school in pursuit of an education. Desiring to prepare for a higher education after the death of his father, he became a student in the preparatory department of the Virginia Seminary in Cass county, Ill., after which he entered Jacksonville College in Jacksonville, same state. Upon putting aside his studies he began pedagogical work, teaching school during the winters and passing the summers in work on his father's farm. In 1857 he married Miss Harriet E. Jeter, of Menard county, the daughter of William G. Jeter, and continued farming until 1859, when he removed to Chillicothe, Mo., and established an office for the practice of law, his chosen profession. It was at this time that the question of slavery and secession was agitating the country, and no one was allowed to be neutral, the bitterness of the subject leading to much personal recrimination. Mr. Goldsby being opposed to both slavery and secession, in spite of his southern blood, voiced his sentiments by becoming a member of the Home Guards, which was made up of courageous and valued Union men, and for a time he was captain of a company for active service. The patriotic spirit which distinguished his ancestors, who were valiant fighters on both sides of the house in the war of the Revolution and war of 1812, spoke in the life of Mr. Goldsby himself and urged him to enlist for active service. This he did in 1862 in the Twelfth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, commanded by Col. Oliver Wells, and thereafter was largely engaged in the state of Missouri in many minor skirmishes, as well as in several important engagements. The summer of 1864 was principally spent in pursuit of General Forrest, after which

they pursued Forrest until they met General Hood's advancing army at Shoal Creek, Alabama. Being a member of the cavalry meant hardships and dangers, while Mr. Goldsby himself was active in scouting to a large extent, which constantly placed him in danger from an enemy in ambush. From Shoal Creek the division of which he was a member was pursued by Hood's forces to Franklin, Tenn., where Mr. Goldsby became attached to the cavalry corps, commanded by General Wilson, his regiment being active in the conflict at Franklin, which took place November 30, 1864, and in which large numbers were killed and wounded. After the battle of Franklin Mr. Goldsby's regiment with the whole of Schofield's army, retreated to Nashville, where they participated in another fierce struggle, the battle of Nashville. In June, 1865, having been three times promoted, he was honorably discharged from the service, a veteran in the cause of the country for which so many of his ancestors had struggled in days gone by. In the Civil war also there were engaged others of the name of Goldsby, descendants likewise of those old Revolutionary spirits which meant the dawn of a new era in this, our western land.

Returning to his home in Missouri, Mr. Goldsby found himself impoverished in both finances and health. Through the assistance of a staunch Union man, he was enabled to purchase a law library and once more opened up in his practice. He at once met with success and rapidly accumulated a large clientele, which brought him satisfactory financial returns. He remained in that location until 1875, when, his health failing, he felt compelled to dispose of his interests, and after doing so removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he took up the practice of law. In 1877 he went to Santa Cruz, Cal., practicing law there successfully until 1895, when he removed to Oakland, where he established his home; here also he established an office and again began the practice of his profession. He has again met with success and is now engaged in a general practice of law. Although an ardent Republican in his political affiliations, yet he never cared personally for official recognition; he gives considerable time and attention, however, toward

the advancement of the principles he endorses, during Grant's campaign in 1868, and in many subsequent campaigns, assisting materially in the work of the Republicans in his community.

To Mr. and Mrs. Goldsby, the latter of whom died September 10, 1897, was born one daughter, Lulu, who became the wife of W. H. Cloud, who died in 1886. There are two grandsons, Scott G., bookkeeper in a hardware establishment in Kansas City, Mo.; and Archibald J., a teacher in the Lowell high school in San Francisco. Mrs. Cloud afterward married James S. Cloud, and resides in Kansas. In 1906 Mr. Goldsby was united in marriage with Mrs. Gertrude Allen, a native of England and then a resident of Oakland. In his fraternal relations Mr. Goldsby is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and for many years has been an active and somewhat prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

MARTIN KELLOGG.

One of the founders of the University of California, Martin Kellogg's name is placed high in the annals of the state for his part in the educational advancement of California. Mr. Kellogg, professor emeritus of Latin, was born in Vernon, Conn., March 15, 1828, a son of Allyn and Eliza (White) Kellogg, and after receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of the state matriculated in Yale University and graduated therefrom as valedictorian in the class of 1850. He then took a course in the Union Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1854, and the following year came to California as a home missionary. He settled in Grass Valley, Shasta county, and there carried on missionary work among the miners and gold seekers of the day until 1861, when he accepted the chairs of Latin and Greek in the College of California and discharged the duties incumbent upon him in this capacity until 1869. In this year the University of California opened with President Kellogg in the chairs of Latin and Greek; and from 1891 to

1899 served as president of the institution, in which year he resigned to take a trip around the world, being at that time appointed professor emeritus of Latin. He had also served as dean of the college of letters from the establishment of the university to 1885. Upon his return in September, 1900, from his trip around the world Professor Kellogg resumed his teaching, which he continued until his death, which occurred August 26, 1903. He had always taken a prominent part in all educational movements, the success of the university being largely attributed to his efforts and undoubted ability, and was also a factor in general educational movement, in recognition of his services as president of the board of education of Berkeley the first public school of Berkeley being called the Kellogg school. He was also a writer of ability.

September 3, 1863, Mr. Kellogg was united in marriage with Miss Louise Wells Brockway, daughter of Hon. John H. Brockway, of Ellington, Conn., and they had two children, Grace Hill and Norman Brockway, both of whom died in infancy. Professor Kellogg was a member of the University Club of San Francisco, and the Berkeley Club of Oakland. He was a scholar in the best sense of the term, devoted to his educational efforts, systematic in his conduct of life, open to argument, and ever ready to lend himself to any movements for the betterment of the general community.

HON. FRANKLIN SOULE.

The first representative of the Soulé family in the United States came to these shores with the Pilgrim Fathers and landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620, and from this ancestor have sprung all of the name in this country, from Aroostook county, Me., to San Francisco, Cal. The late Hon. Franklin Soulé of San Francisco was born in Freeport, Cumberland county, Me., January 17, 1810. In 1838 he was graduated from Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., carrying off the honors as poet of his class. After his grad-

uation he went to Woodville, Miss., where he was instructor in Halsey Academy for a number of years. He gave up teaching to become proprietor and editor of the Woodville *Republican* in 1844. Four years later he held the same positions with the New Orleans *Evening Mercury*, but his labors there were destined to be short, owing to the finding of gold in California in the year following. Leaving the south, he came by way of Mexico overland, and July 14 halted at Sullivan's camp after five months of weary travel in the saddle. One year's experience in the mines satisfied him as to the uncertainty of the lot of the average miner, and he wisely determined to concentrate his efforts upon work with which he was more familiar.

Going to San Francisco, Mr. Soulé became editor of the *Alta California* in 1851, and so popular did he become with his fellow citizens that he was chosen as their representative in the state senate. In this period he published a valuable work, in conjunction with Nesbit and Gihon, known as "The Annals of San Francisco," a book which is still referred to as an authority. During this time he was also furnishing brilliant editorials for the daily press, and poems that were permeated with the true spirit of the Golden West. In 1853 he began publishing the *Chronicle*, an evening paper which became very popular in San Francisco, and in which were printed many of his best literary productions. In the troublous times of 1856 he stood on the unpopular side in Vigilante affairs, and relinquished control of the *Chronicle* to seek rest and diversion in travel. The exciting political period preceding the election to the presidency of Abraham Lincoln found Mr. Soulé the leading editor of the first Republican paper published in San Francisco, and known as the *San Francisco Times*. Following this, in 1861, he became a government official in the custom house, and three years later, in 1864, he was the principal editor of the *San Francisco Call*; but relinquished this position to accept an appointment from President Lincoln as collector of Internal Revenue at San Francisco.

In 1862 Mr. Soulé took a short respite from the arduous cares and duties of past years and

returned to the scenes of his boyhood, in Maine. Upon his return to the west he accepted the editorship of the *Alta California*, a position which he held for a number of years, resigning it to accept an appointment in the United States mint.

While a resident of Woodville, Miss.; Mr. Soulé married Miss Mary Pierson Hand, a native of Bridgehampton, Suffolk county, N. Y. One son, Frank, was born of this marriage. Mrs. Mary Soulé passed away in 1848, and some years after his removal to California Mr. Soulé was married to Eunice Frostena Soulé. Two children, Charles Z. and Kathleen, now residents of San Francisco, were born of this union. The death of Mr. Soulé occurred in San Francisco on July 3, 1882. The influence of his life will ever remain an inspiration to those who were privileged to know him. He was a man of sensitive, poetic temperament, devoted to the truth, and was by nature and art a poet. Comparatively few of his literary efforts have been preserved to the present day, although California pioneers who are now living recall with admiration and affection his noble and inspiring prose and poems.

FRANK M. SMITH.

Not by accident has Frank M. Smith, familiarly known as the Borax King, risen to his present position of affluence and influence throughout the state of California, but by a wise use of the energies and abilities which were his both by inheritance and training. A native of the middle-west, Frank M. Smith was born in the vicinity of Richmond, Wis., the son of Henry G. and Charlotte (Paul) Smith. Both parents were natives of New York, the father having been born in the vicinity of Rochester, where he grew to manhood, married and engaged as a prosperous farmer. In 1842 he removed with his family to Richmond, Wis., and there purchased land and engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising. During the forty-one years of his residence there he acquired large

means and was also accounted one of the sterling citizens of the community, assisting generously with his time and means in the furtherance of every movement calculated to advance the general welfare. Coming to California in 1881 he located in San Jose and there passed the evening of his days in retirement, his death occurring in 1889. His wife survived him until 1893. They became the parents of six children, namely: Julia, Byron G., Ella, Julius P. (proprietor of the Olivina Vineyard, whose wines manufactured in this vineyard have become noted not only throughout California, but in many of the eastern states as well), Frank M. and Ida.

Until he had attained his majority Frank M. Smith, like his brothers and sisters, attended Milton College. He was, however, of a very ambitious nature, and immediately after attaining his majority, with \$200 in his pocket, he set out for the west—the land of opportunity. A silver-mining boom attracted him to Esmeralda, Nev., and there he engaged in prospecting. The uncertainties of such a career, however, did not appeal to him, and shortly afterward he secured a contract to cut timber for a mine. It was this calling of a woodman and lumberman amid the wild mountains and canyons of southwestern Nevada that led him to the opportunity which he wrought into his great life success. Fortune passed the same opportunity before others, but he alone saw, or seeing, seized and mastered. He had quickly prospered in his wood and timber business and had as quickly exhibited his far-seeing enterprise by securing timber claims as fast as he could. His horses, wagons and contracts steadily increased and it happened that he built his cabin where it overlooked a broad, dry, barren flat, called Columbus marsh. It was encrusted with salts and a few men dug borate of lime from it. Becoming interested, Mr. Smith investigated and soon afterward prospected another sink a few miles away, known as Teel's marsh. He had samples assayed and learned that he had the finest deposit of borate of soda ever found.

This was the beginning of the career which has made Mr. Smith famous the world over, associating with his name the development of one

of the world's great mineral industries. The discovery became a Pacific coast sensation, and after numerous conflicts with claim jumpers and others he was in control of the deposit and twenty thousand tons were marketed before this supply was abandoned for the richer and greater deposits of borate soda in and about the mountains of San Bernardino county and Death Valley, in California. In time he gained control of the best of these supplies and developed them on a great scale, introducing desert trains of ponderous wagons carrying twenty-five tons and hauled by twenty mules. These picturesque outfits, and the tragedies of Death Valley and the desert, have made the borax industry famous and romantic. In 1898 the borax product of California was sixteen million pounds, valued at \$1,153,000. The great wealth which Mr. Smith has thus acquired he has invested largely in Oakland and Alameda county, and is now one of the heaviest tax-payers in the Athens of the Pacific and one of its most earnest and enterprising advocates of public improvements. His real-estate holdings are very extensive and a large street railway system is controlled by his money and ability.

FREDERICK M. FARWELL.

From childhood the responsibilities and burdens of life fell upon the shoulders of Frederick Melvin Farwell, and that he has acquitted himself well is evidenced by the position he holds in both the business and social world, honored alike for the business ability and stanch integrity which have distinguished his career. Mr. Farwell is the descendant of old New England ancestry, born November 8, 1838, in Cumberland Center, Cumberland county, Me., where his father engaged as a mechanic and farmer throughout his entire active life. His mother dying when he was but six years old, the home was broken up and from the age of seven years he was dependent upon his own resources. When fourteen he went to Boston, Mass., and there learned the trade of

painting and glazing. He became master mechanic of the shop, and later he also learned the box manufacturing business at Lawrence, Mass., and there earned \$4.60 per day at piece work making boxes for shipping dry goods. After working there for two years he decided to come to California, having heard such glowing tales of the marvelous wealth of the Pacific coast state. He made the journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1857, landing at San Francisco, and from there went to Trinity river, where he found he had just \$1.25 after his expenses had been paid. It was necessary for him to find employment at once, and the first work which he secured was in assisting to build a two-mile flume. Being ingenious in the use of tools he was always able to command good wages. During the years in which Mr. Farwell has been a resident of California he has made twenty round trips back to the state of Maine, his first trip being after he had been here nine months. After spending a short time in Maine he again came to California and on the Trinity river engaged in mining, and met with such success that he organized a company to carry on the work.

While residing in Lawrence, Mass., Mr. Farwell had become a member of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment Infantry, and upon the breaking out of the Civil war he received word from home that his regiment would soon be sent to Washington, D. C., and for him to report for duty. Unable to sell his claims he gave them away, loaned out \$15,000 with Arms & Dollam at two and a half per cent per month, and returning east via Central America, the shortest route, he rejoined his regiment and as a member of Company I was mustered into service in Fanueil Hall, Boston. Thence they started upon their famous trip to Washington, and in Baltimore the first blood was shed in the mighty conflict between the north and south, the first to fall being Corporal Needham, who, when he kissed his wife good-bye, prophesied the event. The orders given the Sixth in Baltimore were not to fire, that the first who fired in Baltimore would be shot, but when fired upon were ordered to fire at random, each man being given ten rounds. Mr. Farwell fired seven times, and still has in

his possession the three cartridges that were left of that number.

After being mustered out of service, Mr. Farwell returned to California, going first to the mines for a time, and then returning to Oakland. He engaged in a mercantile enterprise, having established a paint and oil store, and did a contracting business throughout the state. In 1902 he made a trip to Alaska in search of a fortune and had a most enjoyable trip, although he made only his expenses.

Mr. Farwell has been married three times, his first wife being a native of Maine, where the ceremony was performed in 1858; she was Vesta Tarbell in maidenhood, her mother being a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Farwell died while her husband was in the army, May 22, 1861. Their only son, born May 22, 1861, is also deceased. His second wife was Eliza Jane Jillson, a native of Vermont, and born of this union are two sons, O. M., who is a contracting painter in Oakland, having learned the trade under his father; and George W., department manager of the California Steel & Hardware Company. Both were educated in the public and commercial schools of Oakland, and both are now married and have families. Mr. Farwell's third wife was Sarah Green, who was born in England and came to California with her parents. She is a relative of the late Mr. Brockhurst, a pioneer settler of Oakland, for whom Brockhurst street was named. She crossed the plains in 1862 and has since resided in Oakland. They became the parents of two children, a daughter, who died in infancy, and Frederick M. Jr., who was born January 1, 1898, and is now a student in the grammar school. Mr. Farwell first located in Oakland at the corner of Fortieth and San Pablo avenue, later removed to the corner of Washington and Eighth streets, then to Eighth between Franklin and Webster, after which he resided on the corner of Adeline and Fortieth streets for twenty-eight years. In 1890 he purchased his present property, where he owns an acre of land well cultivated and improved.

In politics Mr. Farwell is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, from Lincoln down to the present time having shaken hands with every

Republican president. He is unswerving in his ideas of clean politics and will never lend his efforts toward anything that is not perfectly straightforward and upright. He is associated with a number of fraternal and social organizations, being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World, a charter member of University Lodge No. 144, I. O. O. F.; also of the encampment and canton, and serving as a colonel on the staff of General Russell and Lieutenant-Colonel Black. He is also a charter member of Appomattox Post No. 50, G. A. R., of Oakland, and has attended various national and state encampments. He holds membership in the Merchants' Exchange, being a charter member, and for years served as a director of same. He is generous and liberal in all matters, giving to the work of churches and charities. He has always been more or less identified with the mining interests of the west, and is now associated with the Jose Gulch Mining Company, of Butte county, Cal., of which he was one of the organizers and is now the business manager.

MISS ANNA HEAD.

Prominent among the widely known educational institutions of Berkeley is that established and maintained by Miss Anna Head, one of the most successful educators of California. Miss Head is a native of Boston, Mass., in which city she passed her girlhood and received her early educational training. Her father, Judge Edward F. Head, was also born in Massachusetts, the descendant of one of the prominent families of the Bay state, and after his early school days were over he took a law course in Harvard College. He came to California, and in 1880 was elected judge of the superior court of San Mateo county; during his incumbency he lost his eyesight, but by the assistance of his wife all law points, briefs and everything of that nature were submitted to him and he continued the conduct of his cases until the expiration of his term, when, though

blind, he was generously elected for the second term and served on the bench until his death, which occurred in 1890. He was survived by his wife eleven years, when she, too, passed to the Great Beyond. Their daughter accompanied her parents to California, and after completing the high school course she entered the University of California and graduated therefrom in 1879. She first took up the study of music after her graduation, passing some time abroad until the completion of her work in this line. Upon returning to California she resided at Redwood City with her parents, and in 1888 entered upon the execution of plans which she had formed for the establishment of a girls' school, and in the years that have passed since that date she has proven her ability, both in the formation and execution of ideas.

The institution, which is known as Miss Head's School for Girls, is located at Berkeley and was established in 1888 on a modest scale. Building by slow degrees, she increased her enrollment year by year, until at the present writing she has one of the largest attendances of any institution of its character in the state. In 1892 the main building was erected, being 100x44 feet in dimensions, and three stories in height; in this building there are thirty-two rooms, the basement being used for cooking and instruction in the art of cooking. There are two other buildings, besides a small cottage used for the isolation of any possible contagious diseases; the principal building, Channing Hall, is on Channing Way, and is the center of the home life of the girls, containing parlor, a library of three thousand volumes, dining hall, gymnasium, infirmary and higher class rooms. Here they meet for study and recreation, for musicales and art lectures. The bed-rooms in this building are strictly for girls of high school age. The second building, called the Gables, contains the offices and housekeeper's rooms, book shop and five sunny school rooms for the girls of intermediate and junior grades. There are bed-rooms on the second floor for the younger girls, who are in the care of two teachers and the house mother assistant, who gives especial attention to order and personal neatness. Dudley Hall is the latest ad-

dition to the school, this being the building purchased in 1906, on the corner of Haste and Bowditch streets, and designed for the use of the seniors and post-graduates. Besides newly furnished sunny bed-rooms for the girls and teachers it contains a parlor, with piano, and a kitchen where cooking lessons are given, and also two pleasant school rooms for the primary grades. All the buildings are thoroughly ventilated, heated by air furnaces and lighted with electricity, with modern plumbing approved by the sanitary inspector, and every equipment necessary to the conduct of the schools with special provision made for the health of the students. The manner of the conduct of this institution has won Miss Head many friends, and she has a wide patronage throughout the state. She takes the keenest interest in advancement along educational lines, is a member of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and enjoys a position of prominence among the educators of the state.

GEORGE EDWIN WHITNEY.

One of the prominent factors in the upbuilding and development of the city of Oakland for many years was George Edwin Whitney, born at Phillips, Me., September 19, 1836, a son of George W. and a grandson of Farrington Whitney, descendants of an English family established in Watertown, Mass., in 1632. From this source, it is believed, has sprung most of those bearing the family name in the United States. The father, George W. Whitney, was a citizen well known and esteemed in his county, holding many minor positions of trust and responsibility, among which was that of county clerk, to which he was elected in 1848 as a Freesoiler. After the expiration of his term of office he continued to reside in Farmington, the county seat, engaged in a mercantile enterprise until his death, which occurred in 1866. He was one of the original founders of the Republican party. His wife was the daughter of Capt. Peter Haines, a sterling

pioneer of Livermore, Me., the companion and neighbor of the Washburns, since distinguished in American affairs.

After completing his primary studies in the Farmington Academy, George E. Whitney entered Wesleyan University, in Middletown, Conn., and graduated therefrom in the class of 1857. His mother desired to make him a Methodist preacher, to which denomination both parents were staunch adherents; but the lad chose instead the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which to give his allegiance, remaining faithful throughout his entire life to these professions. A free scholarship conferred by the Maine Conference upon him out of respect to his parents, and intended to be reserved for candidates for the ministry, was, on the recommendation of the faculty of the college, transferred from him to another more likely to devote his talents to the holy calling. After graduation Mr. Whitney passed one year as assistant librarian of the Free Library of Boston, and one year as local reporter on the *Boston Courier*, after which he returned to Maine and read law in the office of Hon. Robert Goodenow, at Farmington.

Just at the time he was admitted to the bar the Civil war broke out, Mr. Whitney having already made his plans to start for California. In April an application had been made to Governor Washburn on behalf of the patriotic young men of Franklin county, Me., to furnish a company for the war. Of the seventy-five thousand volunteers called for by President Lincoln two regiments were assigned to Maine; but Governor Washburn, willing to show the loyalty of his native state, had authorized the formation of ten regiments, eight to be held in reserve. This was at a time when lumbermen were returning from the logging-camps and they eagerly embraced the opportunity to serve the country, so that when the application made on behalf of Whitney and others to furnish a company was received there was no longer any opening in this direction. After consultation with his friends, Mr. Whitney concluded it was not necessary to postpone his trip to California, and on the 21st of May, 1861, he took passage on the *North Star* for the Isthmus of Panama, thence on the steamer

Sonora to San Francisco, where he arrived on the 13th of June.

In San Francisco he began the practice of his profession, entering the law office of Tompkins & Compton, with whom he remained until the close of the year, when he became independent in his practice. In 1862, while law partner with C. H. Parker, under whose name the work was done, Mr. Whitney employed much time in annotating "Bancroft's Practice Act," the first work upon the Code of Civil Procedure published in this state. In 1867, upon the nomination for governor of Hon. George C. Gorham, who had for some time held the office of clerk for the United States court for the District of California, that position being considered an important and lucrative one was urged upon Mr. Whitney, and he decided to accept it rather than continue at the practice of his profession, which had grown to lucrative proportions, and accordingly he took up the work of this position. Upon his retirement from the office in 1870, Mr. Whitney spent six months in travel through the United States, Canada and Europe, then returned to his adopted state. Finding it difficult to rebuild his practice in San Francisco, he decided to locate in Salt Lake City, Utah, and there practiced law, first in partnership with Charles Bennett and later with James Kimball. After the speculative period of Salt Lake City's prosperity had passed, Mr. Whitney returned to California in 1877, locating his family in Oakland, where he established a law practice and maintained the same for several years. In 1889 he retired from practice and lived quietly until his death, which occurred in April, 1893. He passed one year in Europe and several winters in Washington, D. C. For one term he served as state senator, being elected to this office in 1882 and serving in the Twenty-fifth session of the legislature. Among the measures introduced by him many have since become effective laws, the time that has elapsed since their passage proving their efficacy along the lines for which they provided. He was always an ardent Republican, serving as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican county central committee of Alameda county in the Garfield campaign, when the county gave a major-

ity of two thousand for the Republican electoral ticket. In his fraternal relations he was identified with the Masons, being a member of the lodge, chapter and commandery, and in the last was grand commander for a time. He was an active clubman, belonging to the Bohemian and Athenian Clubs of San Francisco and Oakland, respectively. He always had the best interests of Oakland at heart and liberally supported all public movements.

Judicious in his investments, Mr. Whitney left a comfortable fortune for his widow, who was in maidenhood Miss Mary L. Swearingen; of Holland-Dutch extraction, she was born and reared in Kentucky, there received her education and after coming to California made her home in San Francisco with her mother and sister. She became the wife of Mr. Whitney in June, 1865. Born of this union are the following children: Isabelle Violet; Charlotte Anita, identified with the Associated Charities of Oakland; Stephanie, wife of Seymour Cunningham, of Litchfield, Conn.; George S., an employe of the gas company of Oakland; Mary W., wife of Walter Hughes Henry, of Oakland; Ethel; and Cecil Roberta, who died in childhood. The children were all born in the west and educated in the public schools. Mrs. Whitney resides at No. 925 Adeline street, Oakland, in which city she occupies a prominent part in matters of church and charities. She is a member of the Episcopal Church, as was her husband, he being identified with Grace Episcopal Church of San Francisco, and officiating also as vestryman in Salt Lake and Oakland. Cultured and refined, Mrs. Whitney holds a high place in the social life of the city, where she numbers many friends.

HENRY MASTEN FINE, M. D.

Among the younger professional men of Oakland, Dr. Henry Masten Fine occupies a prominent place, having won an enviable position in medical circles through a wide and varied ex-

perience. He is a native of California, born in 1872, a son of a pioneer of 1849; the elder man crossed the plains in 1849 and upon his safe arrival in California located in the Santa Clara valley. Later he studied medicine and held many important positions by public appointment, being for many years United States pension examiner and physician to the Home of the Adult Blind. He was prominent in public affairs in Oakland, serving as a member of the board of education for many years; politically he was a gold Democrat. In San Francisco Dr. Fine married Mary Masten, daughter of a prominent railway man. The death of Dr. Fine occurred in 1906, and removed from the community a citizen who had always proved helpful in the upbuilding and development of its best interests. He was one of the organizers of the Athenian Club, of which he was made a life member, and was otherwise instrumental and active in the social life of the bay cities.

Henry Masten Fine received his preliminary education through an attendance of the public and high schools of his native city, after which he became a student in the medical department of the University of California. Graduating from there in May, 1898, he became one of the resident physicians of the county hospital of San Francisco, and later was appointed one of the police surgeons of that city. He passed one year in a tour of the world, and had occasion to visit many of the hospitals of Europe. In San Francisco on his return he was appointed to the steamship Nippon Maru and remained aboard this ocean liner for two years. Returning to the United States, he accepted the appointment of physician and surgeon for the Standard Electrical Company during the construction of their works. Afterward he located in Oakland, where he has since been engaged as a general practitioner and also as a pension examiner, to which position he succeeded his father. He has been also an examiner for the Phoenix Mutual and New York Home Life Associations. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations and takes an active part in matters pertaining to their interests. Recently he was appointed acting assistant surgeon of the

United States Public Health and Marine Hospital service, engaged in the prosecution of the sanitary crusade against bubonic plague. He had a wide experience with this scourge while he was in the Orient. Socially, Dr. Fine is a member of the Nile Club, in which he has held the office of secretary for the last three years; and has also been a member of the Athenian Club. He now makes his home with his mother at No. 171 Tenth street, in Oakland, with offices at No. 521 Twelfth street.

WILLIAM ANDREW MITCHELL.

The death of William Andrew Mitchell removed from the business, civic and social life of Oakland one of its most esteemed citizens, a man of stanch integrity of character, unswerving principles of honor, and a public spirit and generosity of disposition which led to his liberal assistance in every movement advanced for the general welfare of the community. Mr. Mitchell was a native of Montreal, Canada, born August 12, 1868, the son of Rev. Andrew and Mary (Patton) Mitchell. The parents removed to New Hampshire when he was a child in years, remaining there until he was eleven years old, when they came to the Pacific coast. Locating in Oakland, they continued to make this city their home throughout the remainder of their lives, with the exception of a short time spent in Berkeley and Redwood City.

In the public schools of Oakland William Andrew Mitchell completed his education, and upon leaving school took up work with various business firms of the city. He remained so occupied for a few months, later engaged in business for himself and finally associated himself with Mr. Gray under the name of Gray & Mitchell, in the shipping and lumber business. They built the Alliance, Nome City, Dispatch, Hueneme and Fulton. The partnership continued under this name for several years, when Mr. Mitchell embarked in business for himself, establishing the North Coast Steamship Company, Inc., and re-

mained the owner of the business until his death, December 14, 1906. During this time he had built for the conduct of his business the Daisy Mitchell, Daisy Freeman, the H. H. Mitchell (which was burned before being completed) and the Daisy, built after his death, under the direction of S. S. Freeman, who conducted the business for the corporation.

Mr. Mitchell was married in San Jose November 19, 1890, to Miss Daisy Hardwick, daughter of Israel and Louise (Newcomb) Hardwick, and born of this union was one child, Homer Hardwick, a native of Oakland. Mr. Mitchell became a member of the Masonic organization in Oakland in 1901, was also a member of the Reliance Club, the Hoo-Hoos (a lumber organization), and in religion supported the charities of the Congregational Church. Through the demonstration of sound, unswerving principles, a strict integrity in business dealings and a home-life of irreproachable character, Mr. Mitchell was given a high place in the citizenship of Oakland, where he was widely known.

PROF. JOSEPH LE CONTE.

The Le Conte family has for many years been a prominent one in the scientific circles of America, one of the ancestors of the present generation, John Eatton Le Conte, attracting the attention of learned men, while his son, John Lawrence Le Conte, was an entomologist of distinction. The family was established on American soil by Guillaume Le Conte, who left his native city in France because of religious persecution and coming to the colonies became prominent in affairs in New Rochelle, N. Y. Later the name became prominent in the southern states, and in Georgia Joseph Le Conte was born on a plantation February 26, 1823. He received a primary training in the common schools of Georgia, after which he entered the state university at Athens and graduated therefrom with the degree of A. B. in 1841. He had planned to take up the study

of medicine and accordingly became a student in the medical department of Columbia College, and after the regulation course secured his degree. In March, 1847, in Georgia, he was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Elizabeth Nisbet, who was born in that state January 1, 1828, and three years later he located in Macon, where he had practiced his profession for some years. Going to the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard, he took post-graduate work under Agassiz, and later examined the reefs of Florida with him, and was also associated with Asa Gray in the study of botany.

Returning to Georgia he accepted a position with the Oglethorpe University at Midway and held the position for a year, then accepted a chair in the state university at Athens, which he held from 1852 to 1856. In 1857 he went to Columbia and there continued for thirteen years, and at the time of the manufacture of gunpowder was the consulting chemist for the Confederacy. After the close of the war the south was in such a state of devastation, colleges fairly annihilated for the time being, that he decided it would be more profitable to emigrate, and in the fall of 1869 he came to California with his brother, John Le Conte, with whom he had been associated in the chemical department for years, and here accepted a position as did his brother, with the State University, in the organization of which he was an important factor. He was a man of genial nature, of wide reading and understanding, and numbered his friends among the highest in the state, and was also honored by foreign societies of science, being invited to England and entertained by the British Association of Science at Liverpool, while a similar invitation by the Geographical Society of Paris was missed by his death, which occurred in the Yosemite Valley, July 6, 1901. He was a member of the American Academy of Science and American Association of Science. He was a writer of unusual ability, having published many works, among them, Religion and Science in 1873; Elements of Geology in 1878; the University Textbook, one of his most important publications; Compend of Geology, a textbook for high schools and small colleges; Sight, the Principle of Monocular and Binocular

Vision; Comparative Physiology and Morphology of Animals; and after his death the Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte. Although not generally interested in political affairs, Professor Le Conte maintained a practical and helpful connection with matters of public import and aimed to cast his vote for the candidate whom he considered best qualified for public service.

Professor and Mrs. Le Conte had four children, Mrs. F. C. Furman, of Macon, Ga.; Mrs. R. Means Davis, of Columbia; Caroline Eatton, of Berkeley, and Joseph Nisbet, born in California and now professor of mechanical engineering in the University of California.

CHARLES ORMSTED HALLETT.

Associated with the pioneer days of California is the name of Charles Ormsted Hallett, who first came to the state in 1854. He was a native of New England, being born in Boston, Mass., November 21, 1842, the descendant of one of the Plymouth colonists, Mary Chilton, the first child to land on Plymouth soil. His parents were Russell and Mary (Shaw) Hallett; both natives of the Bay state. In his native city Mr. Hallett grew to years of maturity, receiving a common school education, after which he learned the trade of plumber. The Civil war coming on he enlisted in Company E, Second Massachusetts Regiment, of the Eighth Army Corps, and was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland. This was in 1861 and he served until 1865, participating in sixty-two engagements, and at the battle of Gettysburg receiving a wound that incapacitated him for ninety days. For bravery in this engagement he was promoted to a lieutenancy and in less than twenty-four hours was raised to the rank of captain. He was discharged from service at Fort Bragg, having participated in the Grand Review at Washington.

Returning to Boston Captain Hallett then came to California, crossing the plains to San Francisco and entering the mail service of the

United States. He continued in this for many years, but finally resigned to become a traveling salesman for a San Francisco house; some time afterward he was again appointed mail clerk, and while filling this position his death occurred February 11, 1903. He was the first man to carry mail over the Southern Pacific road. He became a very prominent citizen of San Francisco and for one term served as city assessor, being elected to the office on the Republican ticket, of whose principles he was a staunch advocate. He was associated with various fraternal orders, among them the Odd Fellows, being a member of Santa Paula Lodge No. 123, of San Francisco, the Loyal Legion, and the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R. His funeral was conducted under the auspices of the Lyons Post of Oakland.

In San Francisco, November 27, 1874, Captain Hallett was united in marriage with Miss Minnie Eagles, daughter of William C. and Marian P. (Hughes) Eagles, on the paternal side being a descendant of Mayflower ancestry. She was born in Newark, N. J., and came to California in 1861 via the Isthmus of Panama, which trip she made twice. She became the mother of six children, of whom only two are living, namely: Sarah Marian, at home, and Minnie Russell, wife of Moltke Schafer, a brother of the present postmaster of Oakland; they have one child, Orrin Hallett. The other children died in infancy.

JOHN MARSH.

The most picturesque character among the early white settlers of Contra Costa county, Cal., was Dr. John Marsh, a man of profound learning, who preferred frontier life, its development and growth, to the companionship of men of like cultivation in cities. The pioneers of 1849 were modern settlers compared to Dr. Marsh, for he came to California in 1836. A descendant of New England ancestry, he was born in Dan-

vers, Mass., June 5, 1799, received his education primarily in the public schools, after which he matriculated in Harvard University and there graduated. As a boy he was famous for his hunting exploits, and his familiarity with hunting and trapping life led to his desire to penetrate into the then remote west. Accordingly he came to the Mississippi valley and lived for a time at Fort Snelling (now St. Paul), then went to Prairie du Chien, Wis., as Indian agent. It was while there that he was married to Miss Margaret Decoto. She died soon after their marriage, leaving one son, who was placed in charge of James Pantier of Illinois after his mother's death.

About 1835 Dr. Marsh started on horseback for the west, traversed Chihuahua and Sonora, and entered California at its southern border. He received a concession from the Mexican government of thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-three acres of land at the base of Mount Diablo, and there founded his great estate and cultivated the place that in the early '50's was known as the most beautiful residence among the homes of California. In the meantime the son of Dr. Marsh, Charles P. Marsh, who was born February 15, 1826, was growing in Illinois to man's estate. Occasionally letters came by roundabout ways with remittances to pay his expenses. The son married Miss Sarah C. Pantier, of Petersburg, Ill., but becoming anxious for news of his father he decided himself to make the quest. Leaving his wife in Illinois he started to California on the 21st of February, 1856, and after arriving in San Francisco in April, made inquiries which resulted in the information that a man by the name of Marsh was living somewhere on the borders of the San Joaquin valley. He crossed the bay and started on foot for the San Joaquin valley, walking to San Pablo and thence to Martinez; and one cold and rainy day begun a dreary walk toward the San Joaquin. By accident he came to the home of his father, not knowing it, of course, and applied for shelter, which was rather grudgingly granted because of many former robberies by apparent travelers. From the talk that followed between the old pioneer and the stranger, the former (although the son gave an assumed name) suspected his identity and

asked him to remove the shoe and stocking from the right foot, when he disclosed a birthmark, which made identification complete. Dr. Marsh then acknowledged the relationship.

A strict disciplinarian and exacting his dues from every man, just as he was willing to give to others, Dr. Marsh did not readily make friends with his employes, although to his personal friends he was a man much esteemed and regarded. Through a transaction which resulted in a lawsuit and a victory for the doctor, he had gained the enmity of some Mexican employes. These three men—Felipe Moreno, Jose Antonio Olivas, Juan Garcia and an American boy, Will Fassett, who lived with them—followed the doctor one night in September, 1856, when he was making a lone journey to San Francisco. From the confession of Olivas it was afterward known that Dr. Marsh was brutally attacked by these men and given no chance for his life, although with the stern strength which had always characterized him he made a vigorous fight even after he had received his death wound. The principal in the affair was apprehended eleven years after the murder, but through an error in the indictment the jury could only convict of manslaughter, sentencing the man to life imprisonment.

After the death of his father Charles P. Marsh assumed the management of his large ranch, which was afterwards disposed of and the proceeds divided between Mr. Marsh and his sister, Alice, the wife of W. W. Camron, and daughter of his father by a second marriage, with Miss Abbie Tuck, of Chelmsford, Mass. She has one daughter, Amy Gertrude. Mr. Marsh became a resident of Oakland, where he remained an esteemed resident until his death, which occurred April 3, 1901. His wife died February 14, 1865. They were the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living, namely: Mrs. G. A. Loring, of Portland, Ore., who has two daughters, Clara and Marguerite; Mrs. Alice F. M. Sewell, of Oakland, who has one daughter, Vera Irene; and Miss Sarah C. Those deceased are John C., who was a prominent Mason of Oakland, and past grand master of his lodge, and who at his death in East Oakland, at the age of fifty-four years, left a widow and two daughters, Myrtle

and Zaidee; Franklin P., who died at the age of fifty-four years, leaving three sons, William Henry, Charles A. and Ralph Raymond; Charles P., Jr., who died at the age of forty-seven years, leaving a daughter, Madaline; and Mary. Mr. Marsh served for many years as justice of the peace in Antioch and acquired a position of importance among the citizens of the bay country.

WILLIAM E. KNOWLES.

For about twenty-three years William E. Knowles has been a resident of California, and during that time has been engaged in various occupations. That which has held his attention for the greater part of this time has been the management of oil wells in Kern county, this state, and which have proven important in the development of that section.

Mr. Knowles is a native of the middle west, born in the town of Fulton, Jackson county, Iowa, in November, 1861, the son of Herman and Caroline (Cross) Knowles. Both parents were born in the state of New York and after marriage moved to Iowa, where the father was ordained a minister of the gospel of the Christian denomination, and remained in the ministry until his death, which occurred in young manhood.

William E. Knowles received his initiatory education in the public schools of Nebraska, where he prepared for college, entering the Wesleyan University, at that time located in the town of Osceola, where he pursued his studies for some time. Coming to California in 1885, he located in the town of Selma, Fresno county, and engaged in the business of real estate and fruit farming for several years. He then sold out, and coming to Alameda county, has ever since made this county his home. At the time of the rush for gold to Alaska in 1897 and 1898 he made several trips to Dawson. Subsequently he became interested in the production of oil near Bakersfield, Kern county. He is general manager of the West Shore Oil Company, and is

a director of several other producing oil companies. A large portion of his time is spent in his office in San Francisco and also inspecting the work at the wells.

In 1884, before coming to California, Mr. Knowles formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Josephine Skelton, daughter of Dr. J. N. Skelton, a physician of Stromsburg, Neb., and they are the parents of three children: Rose M., Hazel C. and William E., Jr. Mr. Knowles owns a beautiful residence at No. 2521 Durant avenue, in Berkeley, where the family now reside, and in addition to this he owns other realty in and about the city.

Mr. Knowles is a member of Durant Lodge No. 262, F. & A. M.; Berkeley Chapter No. 92, R. A. M.; Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T.; also is a member of the board of directors of the Masonic Temple Association of Berkeley; a member and one of the trustees of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and a member of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E. He takes an active interest in politics and is a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of Berkeley; progressive and enterprising, he can always be relied upon to sustain any efforts or advances for the general welfare of the community.

FRANCIS CUTTING.

As a well-known pioneer in many of the most important industries of San Francisco and Oakland, Francis Cutting holds a position among the enterprising and successful business men of the bay country. He is a native of New England, his birth having occurred in Lowell, Mass., August 22, 1834, the second son in the family of Lewis and Jane (Page) Cutting, natives respectively of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. The mother was a neighbor of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, famous in the American conflict, and who, while stationed at New Orleans, established such sanitary conditions as were a great

improvement in that city. Lewis Cutting, the father, was an enterprising citizen and a general business man.

The boyhood of Francis Cutting was passed in his native place, where he received his education through an attendance of the public schools. Upon leaving school he began his career in the employ of a commission house in Boston, with whom he remained for seven years. Deciding to come to California in search of wider fields and more abundant opportunities, he made the journey westward via the Isthmus of Panama in 1858, and locating in San Francisco, established a cannery on a small basis. As the demand for his product increased and fruit became more abundant, he enlarged his business, associated other parties with him, and during the years that have passed since then has proven an important factor in this branch of business on the Pacific coast. A canning plant was organized at Santa Rosa, Cal., after which Mr. Cutting went to Alaska and there established the first salmon cannery, which was located at Sitka and later one at Cook's Inlet; later the company established the second salmon canning enterprise on the Columbia river in Oregon. Still continuing his business in California, in 1875 he organized the Cutting Packing Company and served as its president for a number of years. This in 1898 was absorbed by the California Fruit Cannery Association, also a company he incorporated in San Francisco, and which is yet in existence, while he was also interested in the Atlantic Packing Association.

In addition to his interests along these lines, Mr. Cutting was also active in the Mariposa, Phoenix & Salt River Valley Railroad (now a Southern Pacific branch), in fact, built the greater part of its forty-two miles of road and served for a number of years as its president; is interested in Alaska tin mines as well as other mining enterprises; is identified with oil interests of California, and owns two fine fruit ranches; while in 1859, with others, he organized the first glass works in San Francisco, manufacturing bottles. He was likewise identified with the interests of the Pacific Sheet Metal Works in San Francisco the first large manu-

factory of fruit cans by machinery that was shipped from the east. This last named enterprise proved a valuable investment to San Francisco and was a phenomenal success. In short, Mr. Cutting is the pioneer in the manufacturing interests of San Francisco and has promoted many of the industries which now form the most important part in the growth and development of this section of the state. Mr. Cutting's partner in many of these enterprises was Sidney M. Smith, the two being associated for a period of forty years, during which time their business relations remained of the most pleasant character. While he has in a manner retired, yet Mr. Cutting devotes considerable time to his business interests, which feel the master touch and respond accordingly. He is still serving as vice-president of the American National Bank of San Francisco, which institution he assisted in organizing in 1902.

Mr. Cutting adheres politically to the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party, but has never had time nor inclination to seek public office for himself. He is a member of the Unitarian Church and liberally supports all its charities. He has always taken a keen interest in the development of educational facilities in California, being one of the founders of the Pacific Unitarian School located in Berkeley. His residence, known as Lakeside Terrace, is located in Oakland on Nineteenth street, and by taste within and without gives evidence of the culture of its occupants.

DUNCAN BLAIR FINCH.

The name of Finch in Oakland is associated with one of the institutions of this city whose noble purposes and far-reaching accomplishments have placed it among the first throughout the state—that of the Fred Finch Orphanage, the home of the donor having originally been located upon the present site of the institution. Mr. Finch was one of the best-known men of early

times in Oakland and indeed up and down the Pacific coast, for he was established for some years on Puget sound in the steamship business, although his last years were spent in the city of Oakland. He was born at Cold Spring, on the Hudson river, New York, in 1820, the representative of a family prominent in business in that place. He received a common school education, after which he followed the example of his father and engaged in the lumber business in Troy, N. Y., where he located in young manhood. He then decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast, and accordingly took passage on a vessel bound for California via Cape Horn. For a few years following he engaged in the lumber business in San Francisco, and also purchased an interest in a vessel and began steamboating on the bay and up the Sacramento river. Finally removing to Puget sound he engaged in the trade there for about nine years, owning an interest in several boats. This business he finally disposed of and returning to California made his home in San Francisco for a short time, then came to the Oakland side of the bay and here passed the evening of his days in peace and quietude in his home on Webster street, where his death occurred in 1897.

Mr. Finch was married in Troy, N. Y., to E. C. Gilbert and had two children, the daughter, E. A., dying in childhood, while the son, Frederick D., attained the age of twenty-five and passed away in San Francisco. Mr. Finch, or better known by the old residents as Captain Finch, owned property at Dimond, and shortly after the death of his son he donated the grounds to the Methodist Conference with the understanding that an orphanage should be established there for the care of the children of its members and also any worthy children who were left homeless. The plan has been carried out systematically and there are now large and adequate accommodations for the care of more than thirteen hundred children in all up to the present time. Upon the organization of the home it was called the Fred Finch Orphanage in honor of Captain Finch's son and to do honor to the name of the donor. Captain Finch was a strong temperance advocate and always gave his support to this

movement. In his political convictions he was a Republican on national issues, but locally reserved the right to cast his vote for the man he considered best qualified for public service. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was always liberal in his support of its charities, although he was equally liberal to the individual needs that were presented to him. He was of a retiring disposition and was exceedingly unostentatious in all his giving, and because of his many qualities of character held the friendship of many among the people who had known him.

ROBERT HECTOR, M. D.

Robert Hector, a physician and surgeon of Berkeley, Cal., is a native Californian, and although he is young in years and practice, bids fair to rank with men of attainments in his profession. He was born in Placer county, Cal., in the vicinity of Auburn, in 1875, a son of Robert Hector, Sr., a pioneer of the state and one of its noted horticulturists. The elder man came to California in 1849 and for a time was engaged in placer mining, after which he entered the employ of a firm in the conduct of a cattle ranch. With his acquired knowledge of the business he soon afterward became a cattleman on his own resources and was more or less successful. He then accepted a position with the John Bruner Furniture Company, with whom he remained for some years. While thus occupied he formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Louise A. Miller, a native daughter of California, her father, Dr. Lewis Miller, being a pioneer of the state and a practitioner in the early days of the west over a large territory. Leaving the employ of the furniture company, Mr. Hector purchased a tract of one hundred and twenty acres in Placer county, and placing it in a fine state of cultivation planted fruit trees of all varieties,—peaches, plums, prunes, apples and cherries,—and this is now one of the notable fruit ranches of that sec-

tion of California. He is generally regarded as an authority on all horticultural subjects, having met with unbounded success in his efforts. With his family he still resides on the home ranch.

Robert Hector, Jr., passed his youth and boyhood on the home ranch and attended the public school in the vicinity up to his sixteenth year. He then entered the Lowell high school in San Francisco and pursued his studies for some time. Upon putting aside his studies he returned to his father's ranch and assisted him in the management of the same for some years, when he became a student of medicine in the University of California, graduating therefrom in 1904. Locating in Berkeley he has here established a practice which is constantly growing in volume, proving the esteem in which he has already come to be regarded. In 1906 he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Linscott, of Berkeley. The doctor is a member of the Alameda County Medical Society, also of the State Medical and American Medical Associations. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Maccabees.

ALEXANDER LEO DE LAGUNA.

The educational life of Oakland had in the above-named gentleman one of its most earnest and helpful advocates, whose long career in the establishment and maintenance of private institutions of learning has placed his name among the honored citizens of the community. Mr. de Laguna was a native of France, born in 1821 of French parents. He received his early education in his native country, where he remained for perhaps the first twenty-five years of his life. Crossing the Atlantic about 1846, he went first to Washington, D. C., thence to Philadelphia, Pa., and there undertook successfully the study of languages. He remained a resident of the eastern section of the country until 1854, in which year he took passage on a sailing ves-

sel bound for San Francisco via Cape Horn. Six months later he arrived without serious mishap in San Francisco, then the Mecca for western-bound fortune hunters. Unlike many, however, who sought the Pacific coast at this time, Mr. de Laguna did not give his attention to mining enterprises, but instead became an instructor in languages. He located in Oakland for a time, then returned to San Francisco in 1859 and with a partner established the Heald Business College, the first institution of its kind in that city. Later Mr. de Laguna sold his interest and started the institution now known as the Pacific Business College. After disposing of this interest he came to Oakland (this being in 1873), and with his accumulated means began the purchase of real estate. He believed thoroughly in the improvement of lands and not in impractical speculation, and after purchasing the properties he began the erection of buildings, putting up what is known as Platt's Hall, and also built a theater. His educational work was not allowed, however, to slip entirely into the background, and after locating in Oakland he established a young ladies' seminary, later selling his interest to a Miss Blake, for whom the school is now called Blake College. He had a keen and practical interest in all public affairs and was largely instrumental in the upbuilding of the city. Up to within two months of his death, which occurred in March, 1904, he retained his faculties to an unusual degree and was actively interested in everything that pertained to the general advancement of the community. He was a staunch Republican in his political convictions, but never cared personally for official recognition, owing to his many engrossing private affairs. He was a Mason in his fraternal relations, having been made a member of the organization in Philadelphia in Jerusalem Lodge, and after coming to the coast became associated with Oakland Commandery, No. 11 K. T., in which he was the oldest member at the time of his death. In 1865 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and had just united with this denomination in Oakland a short time prior to his demise. He was a man of much business ability and energy, respected alike for the judgment which domin-

ated all his transactions and the integrity which marked his dealings.

In Philadelphia Mr. de Laguna formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Frederika Burgner, by whom he had nine children, namely: William Alexander; Anita; Frederika, a teacher in the Westlake School for girls, in Los Angeles; Herman, who died at the age of thirty-five years; Ottie, who died at the age of twenty-three years; Gussie, living on a ranch near Sacramento; Bertha, wife of W. W. Price; one who is a teacher in a school for boys in Palo Alto, Cal.; and Theodore, a teacher in Bryn Mawr College, school for boys. Mrs. de Laguna passed away in 1888, at the age of fifty-seven years.

A. E. SHAW.

Among the younger attorneys-at-law in San Francisco may be mentioned the name of A. E. Shaw, who since his admission to the bar in 1892, has built up a lucrative practice of which he may well be proud. A native of the state, he was born in the vicinity of Sacramento in July, 1867, the youngest son born to his parents, A. D. and Elizabeth (Irving) Shaw. Born in New York state in 1821, A. D. Shaw grew to young manhood in his native surroundings and in 1848 removed to Illinois. Prior to this he had fitted himself for the legal profession and had been admitted to practice in the courts of New York. Moving to Illinois he there engaged actively in the practice, continuing the same until his removal to Sacramento county, Cal., in 1864. There he at first purchased a farm and engaged in general farming and grain raising, but finally, in 1873, he removed to Monterey county and continued ranching. Still later he gave up active pursuits altogether and finally settled in Berkeley, where he lived retired until his death in 1891. His wife survived him for a number of years, her death occurring in 1908.

The early school training of A. E. Shaw was received in the public schools of Oakland, and in

the high school of that city he prepared for entrance into the University of California, graduating from the classical department of that institution in 1891. The following year he completed his law course and was admitted to the practice of his profession before the supreme court of California. He opened an office in San Francisco, where he has built up a lucrative law practice, maintaining his residence in Berkeley. Many well-known corporations are numbered among his clients, among them the Spring Valley Water Company.

In 1907 Mr. Shaw formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Lois Faulkner, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of J. C. Faulkner, also a native and well-known business man of that commonwealth. Mrs. Shaw's maternal grandfather, Gilbert S. Carr, was one of the pioneer settlers in that state, locating there prior to the war of 1812. Mr. Shaw is prominent in a number of organizations, being a member of Berkeley Lodge No. 1002, B. P. O. E., of which he was the first exalted ruler; is a member of Berkeley Parlor No. 210, N. S. G. W., and is also a member of the Claremont Country Club and Athenian Club, both of Oakland. With his family, Mr. Shaw occupies a fine residence at No. 2929 Benvenue avenue.

E. DINNEEN.

As proprietor of the marble works at No. 717 Seventh street, Oakland, Mr. Dinneen is associated with the commercial interests of the city and is an able contributor to its success in this line. This enterprise was established in 1890 by his father, Michael Dinneen, who conducted the same profitably until his death, which occurred in 1904, at the age of fifty-six years. At that time his son, E. Dinneen, succeeded to the management of the business which he had learned under his father. The business is one of the largest of its kind in the city, to whose trade it caters entirely, making a specialty of marble steps, wainscoting and baseboards and also monumental

work. Among the buildings in which Mr. Dinneen has worked are the Hearst Memorial Hall at Berkeley and the New Oakland Bank of Savings. Mr. Dinneen is married and has one daughter, Carmelita. Fraternally he affiliates with a number of lodges in Oakland, and as a public-spirited citizen seeks the advancement of every movement tending to promote the general welfare.

FRANK SOULE.

The name of Soulé is well known in California, where both father and son have taken a prominent part in the advancement of the state's best interests. The pioneer, Hon. Franklin Soulé, came to the Pacific coast in 1849, expecting to make his fortune in the mines, but quickly turned his efforts into more congenial channels, and thus rounded out a long and useful career in the west.

Frank Soulé was born in Woodville, Miss., August 6, 1845, the only child of his father's marriage with Mary Pierson Hand, who died when her son was three years of age. He was taken to Long Island, the birthplace and girlhood home of his mother, and there he lived and received his education up to the age of sixteen years. It was at this period in his life that he came to California for the first time, remaining, however, but one year, when he returned to the east to accept an appointment at the military academy at West Point. After his graduation in 1866 he received the commission of a lieutenant in the United States Army and three years later was appointed professor of mathematics in the University of California. He also, in 1871-72 organized and drilled the first company and first battalion of Military Cadets in the University of California; and in 1898 and 1899 he had charge of the cadets in that institution. He was made professor of civil engineering and astronomy and later dean of the college of civil engineering of that University.

Mr. Soulé finds time for social intercourse

and recreation in the various clubs of which he is a member, among which are the Faculty Club, Sigma Xi of the University of California, and the Pioneer Society of San Francisco, West Point Association of the United States Military Academy, and the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was one of the charter members and the first vice-president of the University Club of San Francisco. Formerly his name was on the membership roll of the Bohemian Club.

During the time of the earthquake Mr. Soulé had charge of the Second Battalion of cadets of the University of California. He has been connected with the University from the date of its organization in 1869; and is now in his fortieth year of continuous service. To an exceptional degree Mr. Soulé possesses the genuine esteem and admiration of a host of friends and acquaintances, who are drawn to him by his uprightness of character and the charm of his personality.

CALVIN LEIGHTON HOOPER.

Calvin Leighton Hooper left to his descendants a record of which they may well be proud—one of patriotism, courage, honor and honesty,—practically his entire manhood years being passed in the service of his country. Born in Boston, Mass., July 7, 1842, he was the descendant of one of those sturdy Americans who placed his name upon the greatest of American documents,—the Declaration of Independence,—and an inheritor of those qualities which have ever distinguished members of the family. He was but ten years old when he first went to sea, the necessity for early seeking his own livelihood becoming a part of his youthful training. It was during the Civil war that he entered the cutter service of the United States as third lieutenant, and following this saw service in various parts of the world, being in command of the *Corwin* when the search was made for the *Jeannette*, also on the old *Lincoln* during its Alaskan trip, while at various times he was stationed in Boston, De-

troit, and Erie. During the Spanish-American war Captain Hooper was in command of the McCullough under Admiral Dewey at Manila, his succeeding promotions having placed him high in the naval service. After the close of hostilities he was stationed as senior officer in the construction and repair department in San Francisco, and it was while thus engaged that his death occurred April 29, 1900.

September 1, 1873, Captain Hooper was united in marriage with Miss Carlotta E. Hoag, and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters: Carlotta Florence, born in Erie, Pa., became the wife of Dr. Samuel A. Hackett, of Oakland, and they have two children; Calvin Leighton, born in Baltimore, Md., is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in Oakland; Elizabeth Townsend, born in Port Townsend, Wash., died in infancy; and Samuel Lawton, the youngest son, was born in Oakland. Captain Hooper bought the home in Oakland at No. 202 Santa Rosa street, which is now occupied by his widow, and here he spent the last years of his life. He was prominent in various organizations, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a pioneer member of the Olympic Club in San Francisco, and always an interested and helpful citizen in the upbuilding and development of the best interests of the community. He was genial, courteous and kindly and won the esteem and affection of those with whom he came in contact.

SOLOMON LATHROP.

The Lathrop family is one of the oldest in New England, the emigrating ancestor being John, a dissenter from the Church of England, who came to America in 1634 and founded the first Congregational Church in this country, being located at Barnstable, Mass. Further down the line other members of the family were also clergymen, Dr. Joseph Lathrop presiding for sixty-five years over one congregation in West Springfield, Mass. His son, Seth, was a physician,

while the latter's son, Solomon Lathrop, became a pioneer of Michigan and there practiced law until his death at Royal Oak, at the age of seventy-six years. He was born in Springfield, Mass., educated in Yale University, and later assisted Professor Silliman in a geological survey of the New England states. By marriage he allied his fortunes with another prominent family of New England, and reared seven children, three of whom survive, namely: Catharine S. Campbell and Mary Andrews, now residing in Knoxville, Tenn., and Solomon, Jr.

Solomon Lathrop, Jr., was born in West Springfield, Mass., December 20, 1829, the sixth child in order of birth. He was only a lad in years when he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and in the public schools of that state received his primary education. Later he supplemented this course in an academy connected with the University of Michigan. He taught school in that state for a time, then learned the jewelry business in Detroit. In 1852 he married Miss Cornelia Guild, a native of New York City, and born of this union were three children, of whom Frank died in 1906 in Oakland, at the age of fifty-two years, leaving one son located in Denver; Eugene Harold was a dentist who died in Detroit in 1880; and Louise is now the wife of Tracy Hardy, of Oakland. A year after his marriage Mr. Lathrop went south and in Memphis, Tenn., engaged in the jewelry business, from that point went to Macon, Ga., then to Fort Smith, Ark., and finally to Jacksonport, same state. Thence in 1862 he returned to Michigan and spent six months in Detroit and from there came to California. He located first in Coloma and then went to North San Juan and Grass valley. He came to Oakland in 1872, remained a short time, then went to Virginia City, Nev., and spent the ensuing year. Returning to Oakland he has since made this city his home, engaging in the jewelry business for the greater part of the time. In 1896 he retired temporarily from the business to pursue a course in an optical college and after completing the same he returned to active business again.

Although always actively identified with business interests Mr. Lathrop has still found time

to take a keen interest in public affairs. As a Republican he has steadfastly sought to advance the principles of that party, although personally he has never had time or inclination to accept official position. In Grass valley he was particularly active and was also a member of the Grass Valley Military Company at one time. He is a Mason of high degree, having been made a member of the organization in East Saginaw, Mich., in 1851. After coming to California he was raised to the Chapter degree in Grass Valley Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., and the Commandery degree in Nevada Commandery No. 6, K. T., under Sir Charles Marsh. Mr. Lathrop is a charter member of Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T., and has had the honor of receiving the election to the position of commander for four years in succession. With an ancestry such as Mr. Lathrop can boast on both sides of the house, with endowments which could not fail to be the inheritance from such stock, it would be surprising if he were anything but what he is—a citizen of unblemished character and reputation, a man of honor and ability, and one who justly occupies one of the high places in the citizenship of his adopted city.

WILLIAM ULLNER.

On East Fourteenth street in Oakland is located the business of William Ullner, one of the enterprising citizens of this city. He is a native of Germany, born in Brunswick in 1844; the first fifteen years of his life were spent in the Fatherland, and there he received his education. In 1859 he came to America and after a voyage of sixty-five days he landed in Baltimore. He went to sea soon afterward and spent five years on the coast of China. Finally returning to America he went to Chicago and there engaged in various sewing machine factories until May, 1873. At that date he came to the Pacific coast, and locating in San Francisco, engaged in business at No. 631 Vallejo street until the earthquake and

fire of 1906. After that disaster he came to Oakland and established a business on East Fourteenth street where he is now carrying on a successful enterprise in the handling of nearly all kinds of sewing machines. He is married, his wife having formerly been Miss Mattie Olsen, their union taking place in Chicago. They have the following children: Henry; Hannah, wife of Charles Gunter; Belma; Arthur; and William. Mr. Ullner is a member of the Lutheran Church and fraternally belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ABNER HOYT STOCKER.

For many years Abner Hoyt Stocker, now deceased, was one of the leading business men of Oakland, being associated as a partner in the abstract firm of Stocker & Holland, an enterprise conducted for over twenty-three years. Mr. Stocker was a native of Vermont, born in Danville, January 6, 1841, and in childhood was taken by his parents to McHenry county, Ill., where, on his father's farm, he passed his boyhood years. He received a good education, which enabled him to begin teaching in the public schools when nineteen years old. At the outbreak of the Civil war he offered his services, and with his brother, Henry Stocker, organized a company in defense of his country. He was rejected because of defective eye-sight. Shortly afterward he entered the law college of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, graduating therefrom with honors, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Chicago. There he became identified with land titles, and when, after the great fire of Chicago, it was found that the county records had been completely destroyed and no entire set of private records saved, he saw his opportunity and in conjunction with three other young men secured control by leases of all of the then existing private sets of records and engaged in the abstract business. This monopoly was enjoyed for ten years, when, at the expira-

tion of the leases, laws were enacted by the legislature of Illinois, taking away from the records their official character.

Mr. Stocker shortly afterwards came to California because of impaired health, and in 1884 he located in Oakland and purchased the abstract books of Lawrie & Schramm. In 1890 he took into partnership A. P. Holland, and in 1898 the business was incorporated under the name of the Stocker and Holland Abstract Company, and in this enterprise Mr. Stocker continued actively engaged as president and business manager until his death, which occurred June 5, 1904. He was conceded by all who knew of his ability to be the authority on land titles of Central California. He was a man of many talents, not alone in a business line, but as well in a literary way, possessing a highly cultivated mind, a studious nature, and a refined and sensitive soul that delighted in and understood much that is beyond those whose chief aim is the accumulation of wealth. To those who were brought in close companionship with him, there was such evidence of high principles, of unswerving integrity and honor and honesty of purpose that he won a large circle of friends wherever he was known.

Mr. Stocker left a widow, formerly Miss Alice Howe, and two children, Ralph B. and Alice Helen MacDougall.

THEODORE H. DOWNING.

One of the prominent business men of Oakland is Theodore H. Downing, who as a contractor and builder has been largely instrumental in the up-building and development of different sections of the city. Mr. Downing is an old pioneer, having come to the state in 1851, when only nineteen years old. He is a native of Nova Scotia, having been born in Annapolis county, in 1832, there reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. He was early bound out to learn the trade of carpenter, and after serving for four years he took up the work for himself.

Not able to secure very good wages he decided to come to California, where the gold discovery was drawing all classes and conditions of men, and accordingly took passage on the ship Cherokee, bound for the Isthmus of Panama, crossing this before the railroad was built, and on the boat Tennessee completed the journey to San Francisco. Thence he went to Stockton and remained for a time engaged in mining, after which he returned to San Francisco and secured employment on various buildings and wharves of the city. From this point he went to Petaluma and there purchased land and began the erection of houses, which he sold for homes, and after three years returned to San Francisco and entered into this business here. He continued thus engaged very profitably for many years, putting up residences, and also worked for Goodall & Perkins, who conducted a shipyard, and after one year was made foreman over the work, which employed from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty men.

Mr. Downing continued in this position for about fifteen years, when he went to Alaska, and working for a corporation, built a steamer and went up the Yukon river to Dawson. He remained there until the spring, when he returned and went to Nome, and was there at the time of the discovery of gold on the beach. He came back to San Francisco and secured two big machines to work the claims, but these were never utilized. His mining ventures were thus unprofitable to him, and after his return to California this time he began contracting in Oakland, whither he had already located his family, and since that date he has continued in this business. He has been very successful and has put up many of the residences of this city, earning an enviable reputation as a builder to be depended upon in every branch of the work.

In 1887 Mr. Downing built a home in Oakland, which was then the most pretentious house in that section, and here the family have since lived. He married Miss Matilda Goodall, a sister of his employer for so many years, she having come to California from New York. They became the parents of six children, all born in California and all but one living: Charles, who is married and has three children; Serena:

George; William, who was chief engineer on the steamer Valencia and lost his life when the ship sank; Frank, and Alice. All the children received good educations, all being graduates of the high school of Oakland, while William attended college at Napa for one year. Charles and George are both carpenters, the latter being associated with his father. Mr. Downing's parents, James and Mary (Cropley) Downing, are both deceased, the father dying at fifty-six years and the mother at ninety-six. One of their sons, Ainsley, also came to California about 1887, and made the state his home until his death in 1907. Mr. Downing is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, politically, having cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He is, however, first of all a loyal citizen and locally supports the man whom he considers best qualified for public office.

business at various places for about nine years, and then, in 1863, sold out to his partner and coming to Oakland established his interests on this side of the bay.

Upon coming to Oakland Mr. Tum Suden and a partner, Mr. Erzgraber, opened a store in San Antonio, at the corner of East Twelfth street and Fourteenth avenue. After the death of his first partner Mr. Tum Suden took another. He has been very busy in the past few years putting up buildings on property which he had bought and also purchasing other property, one of his structures being a brick warehouse which he himself used until his removal to his present place on the corner of Fourteenth street and Thirteenth avenue, where he located in 1890. He is now the oldest grocer in business on this side of the bay who has engaged continuously since establishing his interests here. In May, 1907, the business was incorporated under the name of H. Tum Suden Mercantile Company, of which H. Tum Suden is president; A. C. Tum Suden, vice-president; and George A. Tum Suden, secretary and treasurer. While in his former place of business Mr. Tum Suden carried on an express business between San Francisco and Oakland, beginning on a small scale and building it to such proportions that from two to five cars per day were loaded in the former city and brought to the latter over the narrow gauge, while he also had teams in both cities. He later sold his transfer business at an excellent profit.

HENRY TUM SUDEN.

Henry Tum Suden, a grocer of Oakland, and since 1853 a resident of California, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1835, and was there reared to the age of sixteen years. He attended the public schools of the Fatherland in pursuit of an education and also learned the home duties that fall to the lot of a farmer lad. Eager to try his fortunes among the broader opportunities of the western world, he came to the United States when sixteen years old, and here secured employment in a grocery store with a remuneration of \$6 per month and board. Because of the prospect of higher wages he came to California in 1853, and upon his arrival in San Francisco worked on Kearney and Pine streets, Dupont and Jackson, and later on Sacramento and Davis. In the early days of San Francisco he never had any difficulty in securing remunerative employment. Finally, in 1856, he purchased an interest in a restaurant business on California and Davis streets, having for his patrons the lumbermen of the city, as all the lumber firms were located on California street at that time. He continued this

Mr. Tum Suden was married in California in 1860, to Miss Catherine Ahrens, also a native of Hanover, Germany; she came to California in 1852. They became the parents of eleven children, of whom all but one were born in their home at the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Sixteenth street, and of these seven are now living: Martha, born in San Francisco, is the wife of G. Meese, of Spokane, Wash.; Regina is the wife of Fred Hacke, of Alameda; Bertha is the wife of Boyd Parker, of Vacaville, Cal.; Alma is the wife of Herman Bahls, of Oakland; Henry N. is engaged in the real estate business in Oakland; George Adam is engaged in business with his father; and Ernest, who married Miss Minnie Armstrong, is employed by his father. Mr. Tum

Suden is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic organization in his fraternal relations; politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles on all national issues, while locally he reserves the right to cast his ballot for the man he considers best qualified for official position. Upon the incorporation of Brooklyn he was named a trustee of the city, there being only seventeen people at the first election who did not vote for him for this office. He has also been a liberal supporter of public schools, and as a member of the German Lutheran church he has done more, perhaps, than any other one man in this section of the west to build up that denomination. A missionary came to his place of business one day in San Francisco and together they made plans and carried them out for the establishment of this church on Telegraph Hill, from which have grown more than one hundred churches of this denomination in the northwest. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Exchange, and takes a keen interest in all matters looking to the commercial as well as the moral upbuilding of the city. His word is considered as good as his bond, his integrity is unquestioned, and though he has passed through several financial panics during the past thirty years, yet he has always paid one hundred cents on the dollar. He holds a high place in the citizenship of Oakland.

WILLIAM D. THOMAS.

But recently the death of William D. Thomas removed from the circle of Oakland's pioneers one who had come to the state of California in the early days of the commonwealth, had been a witness of and participated in, the wonderful development of the last half of the nineteenth century. Mr. Thomas was a native of Swansea, Wales, born March 31, 1829, a son of David and Hannah Thomas; with his father he immigrated to America in 1848, and they were here joined by the mother and sister shortly afterward. He

studied engineering in Pittsburg, Pa., and in the years that followed visited many parts of the world in the installation of engines. He spent some time on the island of Cuba, where he installed engines on sugar plantations, while he also proved himself an inventor of unusual ability, with his brother, Edward Thomas, building and operating the first triphammer, and also the first diving bell. He came to California in 1854 and engaged as an engineer in the northern mines for James Fair. He had married prior to coming to California and was joined by his family about 1858. He first located in Oakland, but went from this city to Calaveras county, thence to Mariposa, and there engaged as engineer in the then largest stamp mill in the state, operating the same until it closed down in 1862. He then returned to the bay country and for years was engaged in operating a grist mill. Later he engaged in the real estate and insurance business, improving considerable of his own property and disposing of the residences as fast as built. For many years his own home was located on East Twelfth street, in Oakland. He was twice married and had four children, losing his two sons, William and Joseph, when they were little more than twenty-two years old. His two daughters are Mrs. Albert Dean, of Oakland, and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, of Redwood City. His widow survives him and still resides in Oakland.

Mr. Thomas was associated with various fraternal organizations, having been a member of the Masonic body for about thirty-five years, and a member of Brooklyn Lodge, No. 225, F. & A. M., in which he served as an officer for thirty-three consecutive years and seldom missed a meeting. He was also a charter member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Oakland, and had passed all the chairs, while he likewise affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was always active in political matters, being a staunch Republican from the time he voted for Fremont to the day of his death, served as delegate to conventions, and was otherwise instrumental in advancing the principles he endorsed. He served for many years as a member of the police force and was always fearless in the discharge of his duty. He was patriotic to a degree, was fore-

most in matters of demonstration and as grand marshal acted as leader of various parades. He was an exempt fireman, and was a lieutenant in the Oakland Guards. He always maintained his church connections, being a member of the Pilgrim Congregational church for many years, assisted in the erection of their place of worship, and for years acted as trustee. He was ever ready to lend a hand to those less fortunate than himself, was public spirited in all matters pertaining to the general advancement of the community and a firm believer in the great future of Oakland. His death occurred December 11, 1907.

PHILIAS HENRY LAMOUREUX.

Although all the members of the original firm of the Remillard Brick Company are now deceased, the work they established is still being conducted on constantly increasing lines and has become an important industrial factor in the business life of the bay country of California. Prominent among those whose efforts brought success to this enterprise is the late Philius Henry Lamoureux, for many years a resident of the state and a citizen of worth and ability, remembered as a pioneer upbuilder throughout the early days of the country.

Mr. Lamoureux was a native of Canada, born of French ancestry August 8, 1853, in St. John's; his father, Medore Lamoureux, was a farmer in Canada. He received an education through an attendance of the common schools during the winters, completing with a course in a Vermont academy. He came to California from Canada when seventeen years old, having lost both parents at that time, and having a brother on the Pacific coast he wished to join him. Here he engaged with his brother and a brother-in-law in the manufacture of brick and also the construction of buildings, assisting in establishing the firm now known as the Remillard Brick Company. They established yards at Pleasanton, Green Brae and San Jose and met with success

in their venture, which brought all connected with the enterprise a competence. Mr. Lamoureux built four dwellings on Jefferson street and moving into one of them made that place his home for twenty-three years, the home of the family now being at the corner of Thirty-third and Grove avenue, where they have a beautiful residence.

Mr. Lamoureux was married in November, 1882, in Oakland, to Judith Remillard, who was born in Canada and came to California in 1869 with her mother, being the only one of the family now in California. They became the parents of three children, Eva R., Laura J. and Henry P. Mr. Lamoureux was a Mason of Knight Templar degree, and an Odd Fellow, and in religion was a member of the Unitarian Church. He was a liberal and public spirited citizen, always ready to lend his aid toward any movement calculated to advance the general welfare, and was likewise as helpful in a quiet and unostentatious way to all who needed his help. His business ability, which as secretary and manager of the company with which he was so long identified was largely responsible for their large measure of success, was not allowed to occupy his entire efforts, but rather was given only as a means toward an end—the upbuilding of the competence which is every man's right and duty, the comfort and happiness of his family, and the establishment of his own character and personality as a dominant force in the march of progress and development.

SETH BROWN MALOON.

Born in Roxbury, Mass., June 30, 1845, Seth Brown Maloon was a son of Benjamin Maloon, one of the early pioneers of California, whose personal biography is given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Maloon was brought to California in childhood and here he received his education in the Oakland public schools. His first business venture was in the hay, grain and fuel business in partnership with his brother, Benjamin F.

Maloon, the two continuing in partnership for the period of twelve years. At this time they traded the property and business for a ranch near Hayward, and in the meantime Mr. Maloon had purchased a tract of fourteen acres near the present site of Elmhurst, and this he had improved by setting out fruit, principally cherries and apricots. He came to the place to make his home in 1881, he being the first settler who had purchased in the tract, and has since made his home here, in the enjoyment of a competency earned by earlier years of effort.

Mr. Maloon married Miss Mary E. Warner, a native of Illinois, and they became the parents of three sons: Clarence L., a medical graduate of the University of California, who died at the age of twenty-five years; Arthur S., engaged in the electrical business in East Oakland; and George, who died at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Maloon was formerly a member of Oakland Lodge, I. O. O. F.; politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, although personally he has never desired official recognition.

ELI BENJAMIN DUNNING.

As a pioneer resident of California, Eli Benjamin Dunning has witnessed and participated in the development of the state and the upbuilding of its enterprises, and in Alameda, where he has been located for many years, has proven an important factor in the commercial life. He was born in Essex county, N. Y., March 18, 1831, a son of Moses B. and Esther (Cook) Dunning, natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont, and representative of old and honored families of those states. They had five children, only two of whom are now living, Eli B. Dunning, and Adelia A., wife of Douglas G. Barnes, of Oakland.

Eli B. Dunning was reared in his native county and educated in its public schools and in an academy of that section, remaining there until attaining the age of twenty-two years. He then de-

cidied to become a pioneer of the Pacific coast in search of the fortune which every one expected to find in California in the early '50s. He accordingly took passage on the steamer Crescent City for Aspinwall, thence by rail six miles, then by mule-back and then by boat up the Chagres river, to Panama, where he again took passage on a steamer, this time on the Golden Gate, and shortly afterward arrived in San Francisco without mishap. It cost him \$8 to reach Sacramento by river, and thence he went by stage to the mines, then the center of activity. Success accompanied his efforts from the very beginning, his first venture being in the placer mines of Eldorado county. He took in partners eventually, with whom he operated the mines, first using the old pan and cradle system, and after two years adopting the sluice system, which was the best method of catching the gold. During these times he had many interesting and exciting experiences, but the strong sense of honor which governed that then lawless region carried him safely through all perils. It was the custom at that time to leave everything—provisions, clothing, weapons, etc.—without the protection of a lock, and the only thing ever lost was provisions, which it was considered perfectly honorable to help one's self to in the event of finding it. Nothing else was ever disturbed.

In 1861 Mr. Dunning went to Silver City, Nev., and was there employed by various companies in the getting out of quartz of silver-bearing qualities. He remained so occupied for three years, when he enlisted for service in the Civil War, becoming a member of Company D, First Nevada Cavalry. There was, of course, no way of returning to the seat of operations save overland, so the company was stationed at Fort Churchill and spent the greater part of their time on the plains in battle with the Indians and scattered Rebels. Discharged at Fort Churchill and mustered out of service November 18, 1865, Mr. Dunning then returned to San Francisco and there engaged in the United States mint as foreman of the rolling department for about nine years. His home had been in Oakland for some years, and after leaving his position in the mint he moved his family to Alameda, purchased both

business and residence property, and has since continued to make this place his home. He established a paint store and operated the same from 1882 until April 18, 1906, when his building was destroyed by the earthquake. He then sold his stock and fixtures and since that time has been retired from active business affairs.

In Oakland, Cal., in 1870, Mr. Dunning was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Kelsey, a daughter of Melville Kelsey, an early resident of this section, who brought his daughter to California in 1855 from her birthplace in Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Dunning is associated with various organizations, among which is the Joe Hooker Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Alameda, in which he has held many of the important offices. Also for a number of years he was active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN T. COE.

A retired citizen of Oakland, John T. Coe was born February 13, 1820, in Buffalo, N. Y., when that city was at the head of navigation. His mother being left a widow with two sons, he found it necessary to seek his own livelihood at a youthful age, and after their removal to Lockport, N. Y., and a brief attendance at the public schools he went to live with a merchant in that city and in time became a messenger in a bank, and later a clerk. He went to Lynn, Mass., thence to Boston, and there engaged in a wholesale business as a clerk. It was about this time in his career that he formed domestic ties by his marriage, September 4, 1854, with Aurelia Ellen, the daughter of Hon. Benjamin Mudge, of Lynn, Mass. She died May 11, 1860.

At the first call to arms Mr. Coe responded, in 1861 enlisting in the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Infantry, and went at once to the front with the Seventh New York. These were known as the 'minute men,' and after ninety days service under Major Usher Mr. Coe went into the regular army, and under Major Usher (then

Colonel Usher) became chief clerk in the paymaster's department and remained thus occupied until the close of the war. Two brothers-in-law of Mr. Coe, Theodore A. and Benjamin W. Mudge, having come to California in 1850, he decided to join them, and after the close of the war he came to the Pacific coast via the Isthmus of Panama. He remained in California but a short time, when he went to Arizona and was made assistant superintendent of a mine for Strong & Curry. He erected a stamp in Hardyville and continued in this employment for about two and a half years, when he returned to California and at once secured a position in the custom house in San Francisco under E. B. Jerome. During this time he had made Oakland his home, and coming to believe in its great future he decided to enter into business here, and for thirty-eight years was identified with the Wallace-Everson agency. He was very successful in his efforts and in the prosecution of his business won a wide friendship and confidence among the business men of the city. He is now retired from active business and makes his home with his niece at No. 1264 Sixth avenue, Oakland, still participating in public affairs to the extent that a good citizen should. He is a charter member of Admiral Porter Post, G. A. R., having formerly been a member of Lyon Post. He has ever been a staunch Republican from the time of the organization of the party, and had a personal acquaintance with Lincoln, whom he met in Washington, D. C.

EUGENE LEIGHTON BROCK.

A native of California and a son of one of the early and successful pioneers, Eugene L. Brock was born in Oroville, Butte county, January 25, 1879, the son of Joseph M. and Mary M. (Swan) Brock.

When he was less than a year old Eugene L. Brock was taken to Oakland by his parents,

and he therefore received his education in the public and high schools of that city. After completing his education he began his business experience by entering the Berkeley Bank of Savings, and during the nine years he remained with that institution he rose to the position of assistant cashier. He resigned this position, however, in March, 1906, in order to engage in the real estate business in this city, entering into partnership with Francis Ferrier under the name of the Ferrier-Brock Co. This business arrangement proved unusually pleasant and successful throughout the years of its existence, or until 1908, when Mr. Brock succeeded to the ownership of the entire business, which is now conducted under the firm name of Eugene L. Brock & Co. The company is conceded to be one of the leading firms in Berkeley, and in addition to doing a general real estate business, they also write insurance.

The marriage of Eugene L. Brock was solemnized in Berkeley and united him with Miss Adela Wikoff, a daughter of H. H. Wikoff, of this city. Fraternaly Mr. Brock is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a member of Berkeley Lodge No. 1002, and socially is a member of the Union Club, also of this city. By his progressive and enterprising spirit Mr. Brock has succeeded in his business ventures, and judging from the success which has been his in the past, a brilliant future may safely be predicted for him.

GEORGE W. RODOLPH.

The name of Rodolph is well known through the state of California, for it belonged to one of those sturdy pioneers who crossed the plains after an emigration from his far distant home in Switzerland, and took up his part in the work of founding a great western commonwealth. The elder man, Samuel Francis Rodolph, was a native of Switzerland, born there in 1816, of worthy and much respected parents, who gave every

possible advantage to their children. This son studied medicine and surgery and when he came to America was a licensed practitioner. It was in September, 1850, that he arrived in California, having crossed the Atlantic and then the plains, enduring the hardships of his pioneer transportation. He began the practice of his profession here and in the days and years that followed built up for himself a position among the professional men of the state. In 1868 he located in the city of Oakland and here continued his practice until retirement from activities, his death occurring in 1894. Notwithstanding his busy professional interests he had associated himself with various enterprises throughout the state, chief among which were stock and mining enterprises, and this, combined with his success as a physician and surgeon, won for him a comfortable fortune, which surrounded him with comforts and luxuries in the evening of his days. He was always a practical and helpful citizen, as a stanch advocate of Republican principles, giving his efforts to advance their interests yet never caring for official recognition himself. He was one of the most earnest advocates in the development and upbuilding of Oakland, where he proved his citizenship in a substantial way. His family consisted of the following named children: Frank, Emma, Irene, Julia, Adda, Charles and George W., all of whom are now living.

George W. Rodolph was born in California, and in the common and high schools of Oakland received a primary education, which was later supplemented by a course in the University of California. He took up the study of dentistry in the dental department of the state university at Berkeley and graduated therefrom in 1887, having two years previously graduated from the literary department of the same institution. He opened an office in Oakland and began the practice of his profession, and was successful in building up a lucrative patronage. Later he became interested in commercial affairs and is now one of the principal stockholders of the Rodolph Storage Company and is vice-president of the Union Savings Bank of Oakland. He has an elegant home at the corner of East Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, which is presided over

by his wife, formerly Miss Carrie Dutler, daughter of Warren Dutler, a resident of Oakland. Dr. Rodolph is a member of the Gun Club socially and enjoys his vacations with gun and rod. He is affable and courteous in manner, thoughtful and kindly in disposition, and with the characteristics he has shown in professional, business and social life has won the esteem and respect of all with whom he has come in contact.

IGNATIUS E. THAYER.

For many years the name of Ignatius E. Thayer has been prominently identified with the business interests of San Francisco and Oakland, and he is counted among the representative men of the bay cities and, indeed, of the entire Pacific coast. The sterling traits of character which have distinguished his career came to him as an inheritance from a long line of sturdy New England ancestors, history recording that the family was established in this country by two brothers who came over from England in 1628 and located in Massachusetts. The paternal grandfather of Ignatius E. Thayer, Isaac Thayer by name, remained in that state throughout his entire life, and for many years was prominent in the civic affairs of that commonwealth. His son, Luther F., was also born in Massachusetts, and in Randolph, that state, was engaged in the shoe manufacturing business for many years. His marriage with Susan Hichborn united him with a family likewise well known in Massachusetts, the name having been established there prior to the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Thayer was a relative of Paul Revere, whose mother before her marriage was a Miss Hichborn.

Ignatius E. Thayer was born in Massachusetts in March, 1840, the third son in the family of his parents, and in the public schools in the vicinity of his home he received a primary education, which was later supplemented by a course at Randolph in a private academy. After leaving school he went to Boston and served an appren-

ticeship as shipwright in the United States navy yards. Among those who enlisted in the service upon Lincoln's first call to arms for ninety-day men was Ignatius E. Thayer. He was enrolled as a member of the Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, under command of Colonel Lawrence, and with his company he went at once to Washington, D. C., becoming a part of the Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battle of Bull Run. After his term of enlistment had expired he returned to the navy yards, remaining there one year. It was in 1862 that Mr. Thayer became identified with California, going directly to the navy yard at Mare Island, where for one year he served as chief draughtsman in the construction department. Following this he embarked in the contracting business, supplying ship timber to the navy department and other builders. Later he went into the custom house to put into operation a new tonnage law which went into effect January 1, 1865, whereby all American vessels were required to be remeasured. In 1866 he resigned this position to associate himself with the shipping interests of San Francisco, an interest which claimed his attention for nearly a quarter of a century. In 1877 he went to Tahati, one of the Society Islands, where for three years he had the management of a large mercantile business. While there he bought and rebuilt, with American labor and material, assisted by native labor, the British bark *Ada Iredale*, that was burned at sea and afterwards towed into Tahati; this vessel was renamed the *Annie Johnson* and is now engaged in the Honolulu trade from this port. When Mr. Thayer returned to California he brought this vessel with him. In 1902 he again went to Tahati and brought back the *Manga Reva*, which he repaired and put into service, and in which he is still interested. Since 1881 he has been inspector for Bureau Veritas, international registry of shipping on the Pacific coast, and a member of the technical committee of the same. He is also inspector for the Norwegian Veritas. Since 1880 he has been connected with the Duncan Mills Land and Lumber Company, and since 1890 has filled the office of president in the organization. The mills of the company are located in Sonoma county and are an important

factor in the lumber interests of the Pacific coast. The company is also represented in Marin county, having a yard in Sausalito, and the main offices of the company are located in San Francisco. In addition to the interests already mentioned Mr. Thayer is representative agent for the Penn Steel Casting and Machine Company and the Baldt Anchor Company, both of Chester, Pa., the Lebanon Chain Works, of Lebanon, Pa., and the Clayton Fire Extinguishing and Disinfecting Company, the latter in New York City. Not the least of Mr. Thayer's local interests is the large and well-improved orange grove which he owns in Placer county.

In an early day Mr. Thayer took up his permanent residence in Oakland, coming here in 1873, and in 1882 erecting a residence at the corner of Fourteenth and Jefferson streets. On this same site he now has in course of construction a fine, up-to-date hostelry, which will be known as the Hotel Jefferson. Though owned by Mr. Thayer the hotel will be under the management of Hotel Metropole, located on the corner of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets. Mr. Thayer has one son, Philip R., who is associated with his father in his various business enterprises. In the development of the bay cities he has been an important factor. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, though he has at no time been an enthusiast, and beyond casting his vote has taken no part in political matters.

EUGENE STACHLER.

As councilman at large from the second ward, Eugene Stachler takes a part in the public affairs of Oakland and gives his best efforts toward the establishment and maintenance of whatever will add to the general growth and welfare of the city. He is a native of California, his birth having occurred in the city of San Francisco June 28, 1868; his parents, John J. and Barbara (Guete) Stachler, were natives respectively of Germany and France. The father came to the

United States from Germany, landing at New Orleans, then because of the yellow fever there shipped to the Isthmus of Panama, and thence worked on various vessels plying between the Isthmus and San Francisco. At the time of the gold excitement he went to Angels' Camp on the American river and there engaged in construction work in the mines and made a small fortune. He then came to Oakland and began investing in realty, handling some of the property which to-day is worth many times its original value. He was very shrewd and careful in his investments and the passing years found him rapidly accumulating a handsome competence. He is now living in Oakland at No. 867 Center street, retired from active business at the age of seventy-six years. He has always been a helpful citizen in every movement advanced for the general welfare of the community, but has never cared for politics. His wife came to the state of New York with her parents in girlhood, lived in Erie county until 1846, when, at the age of fifteen years, she came to California with an uncle, their voyage being made around the Horn. She worked in the Myers Hotel in San Francisco, and in that town established the first lodging-house. She died in Oakland in 1890, at the age of sixty-five years. They were the parents of seven children, namely: William, Edward and George, who died in San Francisco in childhood; Emil J., paper hanger and decorator, living with his father; Joseph, a blacksmith of Alameda; Eugene, of this review; and Annie, wife of Henry Allard, of Warm Springs, Cal. Mr. Allard conducted a general merchandise business and also managed a vineyard, he being an expert winemaker, who came from his birthplace in France and worked for Joseph Stanford.

Eugene Stachler was brought to Oakland when five years old and here he was reared and educated in the public schools, after which he took a commercial course in a business college and in a high school, at the same time working as an apprentice in the leather business. He worked in various places, among them Arizona, Mexico and California, then finally returned to San Francisco and entered the employ of the American Sugar Refining Company. Later he returned to the

work of his trade, establishing a business for himself in Oakland in 1893, and manufacturing all kinds of harness and saddlery goods. He has been successful in his business, and at the same time has taken a keen interest in political matters, as a Republican seeking the advancement of this party's interests. He was one of the originators of the Harrison Eagles, a club of Republicans of West Oakland, and is also a member of the James G. Quinn Republican Club and the Texas Social Club. In April, 1907, he was elected councilman at large from the second ward and is now serving on various committees, among which are the audience and judiciary, street commissions, wharves and water front, fire and water and railroad commission, being the chairman of the last named committee. In his fraternal relations Mr. Stachler is associated with the Eagles, being a member of Oakland Eerie, No. 7; also belongs to the Foresters; Court Advocate, No. 7378, A. O. U. W.; Camp No. 94, Woodmen of the World; and to Athens Parlor, No. 195, N. S. G. W.

August 17, 1893, Mr. Stachler formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Henrietta Carlen, a native of England, who came to California when two years old. received her education in the schools of Oakland, and here married. They had three children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being Barbara and Carlen, students in the public schools.

JAMES RANKIN.

For a period of thirty-eight years James Rankin has been a resident of Oakland, and for about eighteen years of that time has been engaged independently in a plumbing business. He is a native of Scotland, having been born in Paisley, May 8, 1851, and after attending school until he was eleven years old he began with his father as an operator of a handloom in weaving. Later the innovation of looms operated by steam led to many seeking other occupations, and among them was Mr. Rankin, who at once immigrated to the

western world. He sailed on the *Britannia* to New York City, thence came overland by rail to the end of the railroad, and from that point by stage to Oakland. Here he had an uncle, Mr. Dalziel, and with him he found employment and learned the trade of plumber. He continued with him for about twenty years, meeting first his obligations, one of which was the return of money which he had borrowed to pay his passage to California, and putting aside sufficient means to enable him to consider engaging in business for himself. Finally he embarked in business in the Johnson building in partnership with a Mr. Moore, the firm being known as that of Rankin & Moore, and after five years Mr. Rankin sold his interest to Mr. Moore and engaged independently. In 1904 he took his two sons into partnership with him, the firm being known as Rankin & Sons. They have been very successful both as to quality and quantity of work, the neatness and dispatch with which orders are executed winning them many friends and patrons.

In Oakland Mr. Rankin was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Armour, who was also born in Paisley, Scotland, and they became the parents of six children: James, Jr., who is married and has two children; John W., also married and has three children; Andrew, and Mary, while two children, William and Agnes, are deceased. All of the children were born in Oakland on Caledonia avenue, and were educated in the public schools. James and John W. are associated with their father in the plumbing business. Mr. Rankin owns considerable real estate in Oakland, his first purchase being in 1873, on Caledonia avenue, where the following year he erected his home. He also erected the house now occupied by his brother, on Thirtieth street, near Adeline, erected the residence occupied by one of his sons, and finally the residence at No. 1963 Grove street, where he himself resides. When he first built his residence here it was on the edge of the city, and is now one of the built-up residence sections of the city. In his fraternal relations Mr. Rankin has been a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 118, I. O. O. F., for the past thirty-seven years. He has been a member of the Scotch society of Clan McDonough for years,

and in religion is identified with the First Baptist church. Politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles as far as national issues are concerned, although locally he reserves the right to cast his ballot for the man he considers best qualified for public office.

DAVID FRANKLIN MINNEY.

David Franklin Minney, one of Oakland's most enterprising and successful real-estate men, is a native of Nebraska, and was born February 2, 1874. His parents, Charles and Vida D. (Thompson) Minney were natives respectively of New Jersey and Mt. Vernon, Ill.; they were married in Illinois and from that point journeyed by "prairie schooner" to Nebraska, where they homesteaded a farm and spent the remainder of their lives. They had a large family of children, of whom eleven are now living. The father was a soldier in the Civil war and also acted as scout under Col. William F. Cody.

In Fillmore county, Neb., David F. Minney received his education, attending the public schools until he was fifteen years old. At that age he went to Omaha and there passed two years, engaging with a manufacturing firm for that time. Going from that city to Denver, Colo., he followed the bicycle business for a period of three years, then left there and located in Tucson, Ariz. While occupied in that city in the sale of bicycles and bicycle supplies, he became interested in real estate, purchasing a large tract of land located about eighteen miles from Phoenix and in the vicinity of the Tonto dam, the largest government irrigation tract in the United States. This proved a success and gave him considerable means. Leaving Arizona he came to San Francisco and for about two years traveled for a manufacturing firm of that city, after which he located permanently in Oakland and established himself in the realty business. He has given his attention to close-in property and has an exclusive contract system which has

been a great innovation in the realty business of Oakland, but has proven such a success that it has been adopted by the greater part of the realty firms of the city. Mr. Minney with two others has acquired the old Pacific Press property which they are turning into business property, the same having a frontage on Twelfth street of one hundred and seventy-five feet, runs through on Castro to Eleventh street, where it has a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet, and on that street faces the well-known landmark of ex-Governor Pardee's home. Mr. Minney has also extensive interests in oil lands in the Coalinga district and mining interests in Nevada, while his faith in Oakland and its future has led him to invest heavily in real estate.

In February, 1892, Mr. Minney was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Sternenberger, of Kelly's Island, Ohio, her father being the largest wine grower of the island, and born of this union are three children, namely: Howard, thirteen years old; Edna A., eleven years old, and David C., three years old. Mr. Minney is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also of the Realty Board, and in his fraternal relations is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

MORONI EDWARDS.

Although practically retired from business pursuits when he located in Oakland, yet Mr. Edwards gave his interest to the development of projects advanced for the public good with such enthusiasm and good citizenship that he is remembered as one of the early and helpful citizens of the place. He was born in Liverpool, England, March 27, 1846, but when only six years old was brought to America by his parents. They landed in New Orleans, whence they went north to St. Louis, Mo., and there established their home. But three years after that the father passed away with cholera, leaving the little family dependent upon the efforts of the mother. In that city Mr. Edwards was reared and educated

and there he began his business career. He first engaged in the real estate and loan business, later traveling for the firm of Waddell & Russell. He became connected with gold mining interests in Utah and Montana and served as director in several companies thus engaged. After having accumulated a comfortable competence he sold out, and coming to Oakland established his home here in retirement from business activities. For fifteen years he made this city his home, his death occurring September 1, 1897.

In Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Edwards was united in marriage with Miss Marian B. Dilworth, a native of California and daughter of John T. and Josephine E. (Mulford) Dilworth. Her father was born in Westchester, Pa., January 29, 1825, and in 1857 came to California and settled at Hangtown (now Placerville). He remained in that location for some years and then came to Sacramento and engaged in a general mercantile enterprise. He came to San Francisco at the time of the flood in 1863 and followed a similar enterprise, thence went to Los Angeles, then to San Bernardino, finally returning to San Francisco, where his wife passed away. He then returned to Pennsylvania, where he made his home until 1898, when he returned to Oakland to make his home with his daughter, where he lived until his death, November 7, 1905.

LELAND HOWARD WAKEFIELD.

The Pacific coast has been the scene of Mr. Wakefield's activities in a business line for more than a half century, both Oregon and California profiting by his residence. He came to the latter state in 1873 and continued his business career for about twenty years, while he made his home in Oakland, which has known him for a staunch, upright and reliable citizen, ever ready to lend his aid toward the furtherance of movements advanced for the general good of the community. Mr. Wakefield came of New England stock, his birth having occurred on a farm in New Hamp-

shire in 1823, and there he remained until he was sixteen years old and prepared in the public schools for a college course. After leaving school he went to Boston and learned the making of ambrotypes. In 1848 he decided to try his fortunes in the then small city of Kenosha and accordingly located there and secured employment. At this time he was offered a lot in Chicago for \$500 in the present warehouse district, where property is now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Finally he went to Kenosha, Wis., where he engaged in business for a short time. Having friends in Oregon he concluded to make a trip to the Pacific coast, and accordingly took passage for the Isthmus of Panama and thence on the Tennessee to San Francisco, where he landed on the 14th of April, 1852. Thence he went to Portland, Ore., which state remained the scene of his activities for twenty years, and embarked in a mercantile enterprise in Portland, which was then a small village with nothing but plank walks cut from the trees and everything of the most primitive character. He was very successful in his venture, to which he added by a store of similar character in Albany, Ore. At the same time he rose rapidly to a position of importance among the citizens of Oregon, always keeping abreast of the needs of city, county and state, and in every crisis proving his worth and ability. He was a Republican in politics, although first of all a loyal and patriotic citizen. On political issues he did not care to concern himself, but for good government and clean administration he was ever found ready to give both time and means liberally; he was elected to the state legislature from Multnomah county in 1864 and ably served his constituents. Later he was appointed by President Grant to the office of postmaster of Portland, and also superintendent of construction of the custom house at Astoria and the postoffice and court house in Portland, Ore., all of which came to him without any solicitation on his part. He discharged all of these duties in a manner commensurate with the dignity and importance of his position. When he sold his business in Portland he gave his time to the establishment of a public library, securing in a few days \$2,500

from W. S. Ladd and other prominent citizens, after which he called a meeting of donors for the purpose of electing officers. Mr. Wakefield was appointed president, which duties he discharged until his removal to California. This was the original library of Portland and was one of the important steps in the history of the city in its establishment of public institutions.

During the years in which he was engaged in business in Oregon, Mr. Wakefield had purchased his goods in San Francisco, making occasional trips south for that purpose, and on one, in 1856, attending a barbecue in Oakland, then a small town whose principal business thoroughfare was Third street. While attending this barbecue he heard Rev. Mr. Benton deliver an oration, which was interrupted by H. L. Foot, who afterwards became the vice-president of the Southern Confederacy. Having disposed of his interests in the north Mr. Wakefield came to California in 1873, and in San Francisco again embarked in a business career in a wholesale coal business. After two years he sold out and continued what in the meantime he had begun,—the purchase of business and country property. When he first came to California he purchased one lot in San Francisco, and this he eventually sold at a good advance, and also sold two others which he had bought. When he sold his coal business he bought forty acres of land in Napa valley, set it to vines, and within four years had realized a handsome profit over the purchase price by sale. In 1880 he bought one hundred acres in the Santa Clara valley, paying \$110 per acre, and set it to prunes, and having made a comprehensive study of horticulture he was successful in this enterprise. He has been a liberal investor in the city of Oakland, also in San Francisco, purchasing lots and erecting five houses. He paid \$30 a foot for property on Bush street, before the street was macadamized, and put up a residence. At the same time that Mr. Wakefield has been working for a personal success along financial lines, he has also been giving time and attention to the material upbuilding and development of the city of Oakland, serving as a member of the city council and chairman of the finance committee, and also in 1889 became in-

terested in the Municipal League in its restraint of the sale of liquor, he himself always being a staunch advocate of temperance. He has occupied a very prominent place in the citizenship of this section and is held in the highest regard for the staunch integrity and honor that have always marked his course, whether in business, political or social life.

Mr. Wakefield has been twice married, his first wife being Henrietta Whittlesey, of Vermont; when he came to Oregon he left his wife and one son in their home in the east, returning after one year for them via the Isthmus of Panama. They had a family of children, all of whom are now deceased. Mr. Wakefield's second marriage united him with Mary Warren, and they became the parents of the following children: William H., a graduate of the high school, and after two years in the state university a student of osteopathy in the Kirksville institution and now practicing this profession; Etta C., also a graduate of the Kirksville Institution of Osteopathy, the two having offices together in the Union Savings Bank building; Violet, a student of domestic science; and Harry Leland, on the ranch.

WILLIAM LEACH.

Prominent among the successful business men of San Francisco is William Leach, president of the Keystone Boiler Works, located at the corner of Main and Folsom streets, and carrying on a patronage which extends not only throughout the United States, but to Russia, Scotland, and other foreign countries. Mr. Leach, who has demonstrated his right to be classed among the upbuilders of this section of California, was born in the city of Chicago, Ill., in May, 1854, a son of Edward and Mary (Kay) Leach. His father was a merchant, capitalist and man of affairs in that city for a number of years. William Leach received his education through an attendance of the public schools up to the time he was thirteen years old, when, young as he wa

he decided to learn the trade of boilermaker. Going to Fort Wayne, Ind., he completed the trade, after which he went to Omaha, Neb., and engaged at this work for some time. In 1875 he came to California and in San Francisco was employed for several years, in 1882 becoming associated with the firm of McFee & Hamilton. In July, 1888, he formed a partnership with James Hamilton, under the firm name of Hamilton & Leach, in the establishment of an independent business, which enterprise continued a partnership until 1900. In the meantime, in 1890, they incorporated under the firm name of the Keystone Boiler Works, the company being well capitalized, employing a large force of men, and the plant equipped with the latest improved machinery. The present officers of the company are William Leach, president; Sidney Hamilton, secretary; and J. M. Robertson, vice-president.

In 1903 Mr. Leach built a very comfortable home at No. 1525 Tenth avenue, which is presided over by his wife, to whom he was married in 1884 and who was formerly Miss Laura E. Harvey. She is a native of New Hampshire, and a daughter of Benjamin P. and Keziah Harvey, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mr. Leach is a member of the Masonic organization. Besides being a shrewd, energetic business man, he is of a genial and friendly temperament and during his long residence on the coast has won a wide circle of friends.

EDWARD JAMES SMITH.

All thinking men know the value of a perfect physical development, but not all men work for it as has Edward James Smith, one of Oakland's athletic citizens and one of its most staunch supporters of a systematic method along such lines. From childhood up he has been interested in all sports that tend toward physical development, and though of necessity another occupation engrossed his attention for the first few years of his business career, he has now come to a place where

he can devote much time and attention to the work for which he is so singularly adapted.

E. J. Smith is a native of New York City, born December 7, 1877, and being brought west by his parents he received his education in the public schools of Leadville, Colo., and Oakland. Upon leaving school he secured a position with the Metropolitan Opera Company, and traveled throughout the United States as assistant business manager, acquiring a knowledge of the world in general, and an understanding of human nature which have meant no little toward the success he has achieved in other lines. He finally returned to Oakland and took up the trade of plumber, with a view to making this city his permanent home. He rose rapidly in the citizenship of the place and May 1, 1901, was appointed by Mayor Olney to a place on the board of sanitary inspectors, which position he is now occupying. All the spare time Mr. Smith possessed was and had always been passed in athletic sports, and one of the first things he did in Oakland was to become a member of the Acme Athletic Club. He immediately took a prominent part in all its sports—foot racing, bicycle racing, boxing, etc. After the close of the Acme Club he became a member of the Reliance Club, and was soon afterward appointed boxing instructor, and since that time has been very active in all the affairs of the club, being its official matchmaker. He was also appointed boxing instructor for the Young Men's Christian Association of Oakland, in which organization he has been very active since locating in this city. After his hours spent in the health office he gives his time and thought to the editorial page of the sporting news of the *Oakland Tribune*, with which work he has been connected for some years.

Mr. Smith has established his home here through his marriage with Miss Annie Anderson, of Rio Vista, Cal., and daughter of Louis Anderson, a prominent rancher of that section. He is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 171, B. P. O. E., and is a life member of the Reliance Club, this honor having been voted him by the board of directors in appreciation of his many services to the club. Mr. Smith has the utmost faith in Oakland and its possibilities as a great commer-

cial city, being the terminus of all the railroads practically, which makes it an ideal site for factories in the avoidance of handling shipments; being protected from the winds and fog which make the climate of San Francisco disagreeable; and its excellent location on the harbor, which he thinks will one day be the greatest port on the Pacific coast. He is justly entitled to the high position he holds among the best citizens of Oakland, for he has not made athletics a study for their own sake, but for that which a successful practice of them will bring—physical and moral development, a higher education possible because of a more perfect mental calibre from physical training along correct lines. He takes an active and helpful interest in matters of public import, is active in politics, and seeks always a maintenance of general interests.

ALEXANDER McADAM.

The success achieved by Alexander McAdam has been the result entirely of his own efforts, for he was orphaned in childhood, reared by strangers and launched upon the struggle of life with nothing but his own courage and ability to aid him in the battle. That he has succeeded and won a place for himself among both the financially successful men of Oakland and those who hold honorable place for personal qualities of character, speaks eloquently of the inherited characteristics of Mr. McAdam which he has made to bring forth the fruit destined for him. He is the descendant of Scottish ancestry, his parents, John and Rose (Miller) McAdam, both being natives of Scotland, where they were married, and whence they immigrated to Canada about 1835. The mother died in 1858 and the father in 1865.

Alexander McAdam was born in Montreal, Canada, April 17, 1856, and received his education through the medium of the public schools and Jordan's Academy, which he attended for two terms. He spent the first sixteen years of

his life on a farm, when he became apprenticed in Montreal to learn the trade of wheelwright. Having completed the work, he immigrated to California at the age of nineteen years and in Oakland engaged in carpenter work for a time. With the accumulated means of eight years he then purchased a farm at the head of Thirteenth avenue and for the ensuing ten years followed agricultural pursuits. He was successful in this occupation, but in the meantime had discovered a sandstone quarry on his property. Upon the sale of his farm he acquired considerable financial returns. Stone from it has been used in many of the largest buildings of Oakland, among them being the Unitarian Church, the last buildings of the deaf and dumb asylum, numerous retaining walls, and for many other purposes. He employs from four to ten men and carries on a large and profitable business.

Besides his business activity Mr. McAdam occupies a prominent position in municipal affairs, having been elected in 1902 a member of the city council and was re-elected in 1904. In fraternal relations he is identified with the United Workmen, which order he joined in Oakland, and in which he has passed all the chairs, and also belongs to the Eagles, having become a member in the Oakland lodge. He has a comfortable and substantial home in this city, presided over by his wife, whom he married in 1881. She was formerly Miss Frances Abby Harrison, a daughter of Luther and Frances Sophia (Wells) Harrison, residents of this section.

CAPT. CHARLES E. H. REED.

Almost sixty years ago Charles E. H. Reed became a pioneer of California, and for the greater part of that time performed the duties of a helpful citizen and upbuilder in whatever walk of life he followed. A native of Maine, he was born at Woolworth, near Bath, on the Kennebec river, March 21, 1828, the descendant of a seafaring people for generations and represented in

Maine for many years. He received but a scant education and at a very youthful age went to sea. The discovery of gold in California led to his coming to the Pacific coast, and here he engaged in the northern mines with more or less success for the brief time he stayed in the state. He followed the sea engaged in foreign trade for many years, withdrawing from that life in 1876, and locating in Oakland. Here he engaged as a coal merchant in East Oakland, and became known by the sobriquet of the "honest coal dealer," an encomium well worth earning. For seven years he was in partnership with S. Perington, and in the conduct of their enterprise they met with satisfactory financial returns. He became a prominent citizen of Oakland, well known and liked throughout the city and surrounding country, numbering his friends by the score and always ready to extend the hospitality of his home to any whom he designated by this name. He was a Mason and affiliated with an Oakland lodge, while in politics he was a stanch advocate of Republican principles. He was well read and widely informed upon all topics of current interest, took a helpful interest in educational movements, and was highly respected for the part he played in the citizenship of the city. His death occurred the 28th of October, 1895.

October 26, 1855, Captain Reed was united in marriage with Miss Emily A. Gove, aboard the barque Live Yankee, on which his wife came from the east on her voyage of five months and six days. After marriage they took a trip to China, and upon the return established their home in San Francisco, later removing to Oakland, where his widow now resides. She made many trips with her husband, having spent in all about eight years in various waters. They became the parents of nine children, three of whom died in early childhood, the surviving being as follows: Clara E., who continued the coal business after the death of her father until 1907; William H., engaged on a government boat in Seattle, Wash.; Edward S., a seafaring man for years and now engaged in the auditor's office in Oakland; Weston G., employed in a mercantile house in Seattle, Wash.; Lester, employed in Oakland; and Chester, chief engineer on the Hermosa, running

between San Pedro and Catalina. All the children were born in San Francisco and educated in the schools of that city and Oakland. Captain Reed was in Seattle at the time of the Indian revolt and witnessed the departure of the first company to engage with them, and also was in California during the excitement incident to the vigilance committee.

M. T. MINNEY.

As president of the M. T. Minney Company, a real-estate firm of Oakland, M. T. Minney is associated with an enterprise which has been one of the greatest factors in the upbuilding and development of the city and surrounding country. Mr. Minney is the son of a pioneer of the middle west, his father, Charles Minney, a soldier of the Civil war, having crossed the plains with his wife in a "prairie schooner" from central Illinois to Nebraska in 1871. They homesteaded property there, being the first settlers of that section, and there passed the remainder of their lives. Of their large family of children, eleven are now living, are married and have families, there being forty-three grandchildren.

M. T. Minney was the first white child born in that section of Nebraska in which his parents located, his birth occurring October 2, 1872. He passed his boyhood days on the paternal farm, and there received his early education. In young manhood he located in Omaha, where he secured employment with a sewing machine firm, remaining with them for about three years, when he went to Denver and there accepted a position as manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company. In 1902 he first came to California and going to Fresno engaged in business as a dealer in machines and pianos. Because of ill-health he left that location, and coming to Oakland opened a real-estate enterprise, engaging alone for the first four months and then with some of his assistants incorporating with a capital stock of \$100,000, with himself as president and the owner of the largest amount of stock. The first

year they sold more than \$1,500,000 worth of property, a record unsurpassed by any other Oakland firm. Mr. Minney's career since locating here has certainly been a phenomenal one and has resulted in the building up of a substantial business and his establishment also among the representative business men of this section. In March, 1906, Mr. Minney assisted materially in the organization of the Real Estate Exchange of Oakland and was the founder of the exclusive list in the city.

Mr. Minney established home ties through his marriage with Miss Ruby Martin, of Greenfield, Ind., daughter of a prominent physician of that place, their union taking place in Denver, Colo. They have two children, Estherbrook and Martin.

JUDGE E. M. GIBSON.

Prominently identified with the professional life of Oakland is Judge E. M. Gibson, a native of Indiana, his birth having occurred on a farm in Hamilton county July 13, 1842. The family is of southern lineage, North Carolina being their home for generations. There Mr. Gibson's paternal grandfather, Thomas, enlisted for service in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and there later he pursued his civic interests until his death; he allied his fortunes by marriage with another prominent family, citizens of Massachusetts, his wife in maidenhood being Miss Crothers. Their son, George Gibson, the father of E. M., was born in North Carolina and in manhood became a pioneer farmer of Indiana; he, too, married into an old Massachusetts family, his wife being Mary Winslow, daughter of Eleazer, a direct descendant of the first governor of Massachusetts; they are also intimately related to the Stanton family, his maternal grandmother being Elizabeth Stanton. E. M. Stanton, secretary of war during Lincoln's administration, was also a member of the same family. The Winslow family, Quakers in religion for generations, left their native Massachusetts and became residents of the south.

In the district school in the vicinity of his home, E. M. Gibson received his primary education, after which he attended the Quaker seminary in his home county. In his eighteenth year he enlisted in Company A, Nineteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, under Col. Sol Meredith, for service in the Civil war, and was in camp for a time in Indianapolis. Ordered to Washington, D. C., later, they went thence to Arlington Heights, Va., and there served under Gen. George B. McClellan. Following this he participated in many of the most important engagements of the war, among them the battles of Gainesville, Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam, after which the command was succeeded by General Burnside in Fredericksburg, when Mr. Gibson was promoted from a private to the rank of sergeant. Then came the battle of Chancellorsville under Hooker. Still later he took part in the battle of Gettysburg, being a member of the famous Iron Brigade, the first infantry to participate in this great battle. In the first day's engagement he received the wound which cost him a leg. He was immediately taken prisoner and remained on the field four days before he was taken to a hospital. He was soon exchanged and remained in Gettysburg until he could be moved, when he was taken to Philadelphia, and in December was sent to Indianapolis at his own request so he could be at home, and thence to Madison, Ind., where he was honorably discharged June 25, 1864.

Returning to his home, Mr. Gibson entered the offices of Hamlin & Wickersham, in Indianapolis, with whom he read law for a time; then in the spring of 1865 he entered the law department of Columbian College, now George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom in 1868. Being appointed clerk in the Interior Department at Washington, he was afterward transferred to the United States Treasury, and placed in the legal branch of the third auditor's office. It was in 1870 that he first came to California, locating in San Jose and remaining there for about a year. Removing then to San Francisco, he passed two years, and in 1874 came to the city of Oakland, where he has ever since resided. He opened an office and be-

gan the practice of his profession and quickly rose to a high place in the legal fraternity of the city, which won him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. A Republican of prominence, his party soon found him an invaluable aid and his reputation as a platform speaker called him to all parts of the state in every political campaign. In 1878 he was appointed district attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Vrooman, and one year later he was elected to the office for a term of four years. He was defeated as a candidate for railroad commissioner and also for the office of mayor of Oakland, and soon afterward was elected judge of the superior court of Alameda county for a term of six years. Upon the expiration of his term, he returned to the general practice of his profession, which is now one of the largest in Alameda county.

Mr. Gibson was married in Washington, D. C., in 1869, to Miss Irene E. Brashears, of French and German extraction, and their children, all born on the Pacific coast, are as follows: Augusta, wife of J. V. Campbell, of San Anselmo, and the mother of one son; Clara, wife of B. F. Woolner, attorney-at-law and partner of Judge Gibson; and Grace. For ten years they owned a country place beyond Piedmont, but now reside at No. 1410 Franklin street. Mr. Gibson is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and is justly proud of the record left him by his patriotic ancestors.

A man of versatile ability and high attainments, Mr. Gibson is considered a man of power in every branch of his profession, seen at his best, however, in the forum. Of commanding presence and an attractive personality, added to his analytical mind and powerful reasoning ability, he compels the closest attention to his every utterance, and by the strength of his own sympathies and his thorough understanding of human nature, as well as his charity toward its weaknesses, he wins and holds the appreciation of his listeners. While it is true that he inherited the ability which has made his career pronounced, yet the splendid training he has is the result of his own efforts, for he has always been an indefatigable student, reader and thinker. He is a man of broad

sympathies and understanding, patriotic and loyal, and has based much of his character on the life of Lincoln, whom he admires above all American patriots and with whose history he is so familiar that he is one of the most interesting lecturers on the subject. Of sterling integrity, a patriot, jurist, statesman, philosopher and philanthropist, he is justly entitled to the high position he holds among the representative citizens of Oakland and indeed of the entire state of California.

HENRY E. ALDEN.

The business experience of Henry E. Alden has been calculated to increase the qualities which he possessed for this kind of a career, his many years in mercantile enterprises giving him a keen insight into human nature and enabling him to meet the details of any affair with quick and unerring judgment. He is now and has been for a number of years engaged in a real-estate enterprise in Oakland, and in this line of work has proven an important factor in the development and upbuilding of the city. Mr. Alden is a native of the Pine Tree state, his birth having occurred in Union April 4, 1849; his parents, Lyman and Elizabeth (Williams) Alden, were natives respectively of Union and Augusta, Me.

The early education of Henry E. Alden was received in the public schools of his native town, after which he attended educational institutions in Bangor, Me. Here also he entered into business upon attaining years of maturity. From Bangor he went to Boston, Mass., and also engaged in business there for a time, leaving that section in 1875 to come to California. From San Francisco he went to Vallejo and entered into a mercantile enterprise which he conducted for the period of two years, then went to Napa and with a brother established another store and later established one at Suisun City, conducting all three until 1885. Disposing of his interests at this time, he came to Oakland and here engaged in the real-estate business with E. W. Woodward

& Gamble, continuing with them for about ten years. He then became sole owner of the business through his purchase of the interests of his two partners, then carried on the affairs for a time until J. D. Garfield became connected with him. The firm was then known as that of Alden & Garfield, and remained thus until the death of Mr. Garfield five years later. Since that time Mr. Alden has continued the business alone under the name of Alden & Co. He has made a complete success of his enterprise and at the same time has established himself firmly among the business men of Oakland through the demonstration of strict business methods, unswerving integrity and fair principles.

Mr. Alden was united in marriage with Miss Carrie S. Jones, a native of Union, Me., the ceremony being performed in Vallejo in 1875. They have had two children, Alice, the wife of J. F. Rhodes, of Hartsel, Colo., and Sarah M., who died at the age of five years. Mr. Alden is a charter member of the Woodmen of the World, and also has passed through chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is interested in various mining properties in Nevada and California.

STEPHEN T. GAGE.

One of the strong men of California, along both political and business lines, is the gentleman whose name heads this review—Stephen T. Gage,—for more than a half century a potent factor in the upbuilding and development of the best interests of the Pacific coast. Mr. Gage is a native of Ohio, born in Ashtabula county in March, 1831, the eldest in a family of six children. Like the other pioneer children he attended the district school during the three winter months and in the summer time assisted his father on the home farm. Ambitious and energetic, he managed to attend an academy to complete his education, after which he taught school for a term or two.

The west holding out to him more abundant

opportunities than were possible in his native state, he decided to come to the Pacific coast and accordingly left home in March, 1852, and set out for St. Joseph, Mo., to begin the long and dangerous trip across the plains. With others he embarked upon the journey and completed it in safety, arriving in Hangtown (now Placerville) in July of that same year. Here he was variously engaged as a teamster, clerk and finally a miner, for about three years. In the meantime he had risen to a high place in the citizenship of that primitive town, having won the confidence and respect of the more sober element, and in 1855 he was chosen to represent them in the state legislature. There he gave evidence at the early age of twenty-four years of those sterling qualities which afterward brought him success and prominence in the citizenship of the state. His constituents wished the county seat moved from Coloma to Placerville and to this difficult task Mr. Gage bent his efforts. With the masterly tact and zealous industry that characterized him, he allied himself with the strongest men in the chief issues of the session, ably assisting Hon. T. J. Farley, afterward United States senator, in his successful contest for the speakership, and Hon. Horace Hawes in his campaign for the passage of the Consolidation Act, which governed San Francisco for over forty years, and he was later successful in his own measure.

Returning to Placerville he was elected city marshal in 1857, and the following two years served as deputy tax collector for the county. In 1860, perceiving the future of the great mines of Virginia City, Nev., he purchased a pack train and for two years engaged in transporting freight over the mountains. This enterprise he finally disposed of and establishing himself in Virginia City he purchased a considerable interest and controlled seventy out of four hundred feet in the afterward celebrated Hale & Norcross mine; he parted with his interest before the bonanza was struck, which was then worth \$5,880,000. During his residence in Nevada, which covered in the main the stirring times of the war and the reconstruction period, Mr. Gage was probably the strongest single political influence in that territory and did more than any other one man to

swing and keep Nevada in the loyal Republican column. He was long secretary of the state central committee and was recognized and trusted as the party's leader and the director of its affairs. While residing in Nevada Mr. Gage was chosen presidential elector on the Republican ticket of 1864, he being the messenger that carried Nevada's vote for President Lincoln to Washington. Mr. Gage has always taken more pride in this official honor than any other that has ever come to him throughout his long and eventful career. It was in 1864 that Nevada was made a state because of the war conditions. In 1866 Mr. Gage became collector of internal revenue for Nevada and in 1871, having paid off the debts resulting from unfortunate mining speculation, he accepted an offer from the proprietors of the Central Pacific Railroad and entered their employ in July of that year, which position he retained for years in the executive department. During the lifetime of Senator Stanford, Mr. Gage represented him upon the boards of directors in various corporations, and in 1885 was made assistant to the president, a position which lapsed with the death of the latter. Mr. Gage is president and manager of the Ione Coal & Iron Company, a corporation owning about thirty-four thousand acres of land in Amador and Sacramento counties used for stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Gage occurred in March, 1875, and united him with Miss Bessie, a daughter of the late Capt. A. T. Fletcher; they became the parents of five children, namely: Mabel T., wife of Dr. J. Loren Pease, of Oakland; Ethel F., wife of George E. Gross, city auditor and treasurer of Oakland; Bessie S., wife of William H. Richardson, Jr., of Austin, Tex.; George G., in Nevada; and Stephen N., a student in Stanford University. Mrs. Gage passed away in 1895. She was a woman of rare worth of character, a Christian in the truest sense of the word interested in the welfare and happiness of those about her, and a devoted wife and mother. She left a wide circle of friends who sincerely mourned her loss. She was a self-made artist of ability, as the decorations on the walls of the home demonstrate. Mr. Gage is now residing in Oakland in a beautiful home, which he pur-

chased in 1876, the year of his location here, surrounded by every comfort and luxury purchased with the fruits of his early labors; in the evening of his days he can look back without regret over the pathway that he has come and forward without fear to that which awaits a man whose duty has been nobly done, whose personal efforts for success have not allowed him to crush the hope and strength from some weaker brother—rather always ready to extend a helping hand to those less able than himself. In fraternal relations he is a Scottish Rite Mason and also a Shriner, and in this order and out of it has proven himself a loyal and steadfast friend, while his citizenship has been of such character as to place him prominently among the representative men of Oakland and of the state of California.

CHARLES HINSDALE KNOX.

Charles Hinsdale Knox, a pioneer of California in 1856, was born in Blandford, Mass., June 6, 1837, a son of Justice and Mary Knox, descendants of old New England families long established on American soil. They had four sons, Israel W., Henry E., Charles H. and William B., and both parents and sons came to California; the youngest son survives and now lives at Healdsburg, Sonoma county, where he is engaged in ranching. The eldest son was an iron worker in the works of the Golden State Mines Company, while the second son was a dentist. His brother, Israel W., and a cousin, Richard, having preceded him to California, the letters they wrote east so fired Charles H. Knox with the desire to try his fortunes in the west that at the age of nineteen years he, too, took passage via the Isthmus of Panama for the new eldorado. Upon his arrival he was sent to Amador county to take charge of a stamp mill at Hornitos, where he had seventy men under him. This work he continued to do for several years, and then returned to San Francisco and engaged in book-keeping for W. L. Palmer, who was engaged in the foundry business. He was sent to Virginia

City on business and while there an explosion occurred which killed him with ten others, they being in a building adjoining the Bank of California. Mr. Knox was well known and highly esteemed, and his death, June 29, 1873, removed a helpful citizen from his place in the business life of San Francisco. He was associated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1863 Mr. Knox was united in marriage with Miss Sarah R. Palmer, who was born in Whitneyville, Me., in 1840, a daughter of William A. Palmer. Her father was a lumberman in Boston prior to his removal to California, which was made in 1852, and here he engaged also in that business for a number of years, finally disposing of that enterprise to engage with his son, Wales L., in the foundry business. Both father and mother died in San Francisco, where they had become prominent citizens, the father participating in the official life of Howard Presbyterian Church as an elder for many years. Mr. Palmer was a staunch advocate of Republican principles, although he never cared for personal recognition along those lines. Besides Wales L., Mr. and Mrs. Palmer had another son, Cyrus, who first came to California in 1849. Later he returned to Massachusetts, but finally again came to California, where he met his parents at the time of their arrival here. He died in Westfield, Mass., while on a visit there, having gone east to investigate the building of dredges for the Panama Canal. Two of the daughters, Rebecca G. and Mary, followed the family to California in 1853, from Charlestown, Mass., which city had been their home for many years. Rebecca married Israel W. Knox, and they had one child, Charles W., who now resides near Pacific Grove. Mary married Samuel H. Harmon, and they became the parents of five children, of whom three, Nellie, Minnie and Charles A., are deceased, while the others, Edward N. and Annie L., are residents of San Francisco. Sophia Tufts and Sarah R., Mrs. Knox, complete the parental family. The family home of the Palmers was on Rincon Hill in San Francisco, the house having been built in the east and shipped around the Horn to California.

Mrs. Knox purchased a home in Oakland, at No. 524 Twenty-third street, and has resided here since 1886. She had one son, Frederick Palmer, who was born March 10, 1868, and died June 16, 1883, at Pacific Grove.

ALVIN FORD.

Now living retired at No. 105 Park avenue, East Oakland, Alvin Ford is named among the early pioneers of California and one among the class of citizens fast passing to the Great Beyond, whose memory, however, will last for all time in the annals of the state. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Sandusky February 1, 1826, of German ancestry on the paternal side and Scotch on the maternal. The father, Eli Ford, removed with his family to Michigan and in Berrien Springs conducted a farm and a grist and saw mill, this mill, which was the first erected in that section, still standing. The first grist was ground in 1828, his wife's wedding dress being used as a bolt. He died in 1839 and his widow afterward married Hugh Mars, her death occurring in 1888. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ford five are now surviving.

Alvin Ford received his early education through an attendance of the common schools in the vicinity of his home in Michigan, after which he engaged with his father on the home farm until he was twenty-three years old. The discovery of gold led to his decision to come to California, and after his arrival in the state he went at once to the mines on the middle fork of the American river. But a little later he began farming at Danville, Contra Costa county, in partnership with his brother, to whom he sold out in 1861. The ensuing winter he spent at Mission San Jose, after which he came to Oakland and in 1862 bought a tract of ten acres for \$800, and engaged in the raising of fruit and poultry. Later the growth of the city brought the value of his land to a much higher figure

and nine of his lots, 25x125 feet, were sold for \$1,000 each. He also sold the water front for \$2,500 per acre, at the present writing retaining of the original purchase but one block and four lots, his own home having been erected in 1892. During this time he also raised a crop of potatoes in the San Ramon valley and realized handsome profits from the sale of the product.

In 1858 Mr. Ford returned to Michigan and on the 26th of September of that year was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Phillips, a native of Berrien county, Mich., born in the vicinity of Niles December 8, 1833. Her father, Thomas Phillips, was a pioneer of Michigan, a farmer and the owner of a saw mill. Of his twelve children but two survive, Mrs. Ford and Henry, of Napa. Mr. and Mrs. Ford returned to California via the Isthmus of Panama, one day being spent at Aspinwall, and since their arrival in the state they have made Oakland their home. In his political convictions Mr. Ford is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, although never desirous of personal recognition along these lines. He has always taken a deep interest in all matters looking toward the development of Oakland's interests, is well informed on all topics of general interest, and has been looked upon as a helpful, practical citizen.

JONATHAN G. WRIGHT.

Among the older generation of residents in Berkeley there is no one more generally revered and respected than Jonathan G. Wright, at one time one of the most successful bakers in this city, but now retired. A native of England, he was born in Bury St. Edmunds, April 10, 1837, the thirteenth child born to his parents, Richard and Betsey (Clutton) Wright, both natives of Suffolk, England, and both born in the same year, 1797. In England Richard Wright was a lay preacher in the Baptist Church, but after his immigration to Canada in 1852 he was there regularly ordained and in addition to preaching the

Gospel he also operated a small farm. He died in Chicago in 1872, and his wife made her home there until her death, which occurred in 1894. at the age of ninety-seven years.

Jonathan G. Wright attended the schools of his boyhood home, Bury St. Edmunds, England, until he was eleven years of age, and then began to make his own way in the world. Following in the footsteps of his father, who was formerly a baker, he worked at the trade until coming to America. Later he served a regular apprenticeship as a carpenter, and followed this trade in Canada and the United States until 1877. His association with the Golden State dates from the year 1875, and his identification with the business life in Berkeley began in 1877. He erected the bakery building and under the name of the Golden Sheaf he opened an unpretentious bakery business on Shattuck avenue, accident having led him back to his native trade. By strict attention to business and honest dealing the business grew from year to year until the old quarters were outgrown. Acceding to the demands of the trade he erected a building 50x100 feet with an L 45 feet, three stories in height, equipping the plant with the very latest labor-saving machinery. The Golden Sheaf bakery had during these years acquired a reputation for turning out goods of the finest quality and absolute purity, a reputation which Mr. Wright took pride in sustaining. Nothing was allowed to prevent him from being at his post of duty as long as he continued in the business, and at all hours of the day he could be found on the premises, planning and directing the business and instituting changes whenever they would prove a convenience to his customers. In 1907 he disposed of his business for \$50,000, retaining his building and grounds, but leasing them to his successor. Since disposing of his business he has lived retired from active business of any kind, enjoying the accumulations of former years. He takes added pleasure in the fact that he has led a temperate life, and indeed he feels that if he had been addicted to either the tobacco or liquor habit he would never have realized his present success, for he says his business was founded, so to speak, on what he saved by being a total abstainer. Fraternally Mr.

Wright is a member of Berkeley Lodge No. 270, I. O. O. F., and has passed through the chairs of the order. With his family he occupies a comfortable residence at No. 2001 Francisco street, Berkeley. Before her marriage Mrs. Wright was Hannah Sallows, a native of Ontario, Canada. She became the mother of six children, four of whom are living. Mary is the wife of Henry Mowry; Martha L. is the wife of Alfred Lovegrove; John Cooper, the only son, is in business in Berkeley; Alice C. is the wife of John Berry, one of the successors to the Golden Sheaf Bakery. All are residents of Berkeley.

COL. JOHN C. HAYS.

One by one the pioneers of California pass away, and soon nothing will be left but their memory and the few items gleaned from their lives and preserved in various historical works. It is not now possible to give in the following sketch a connected history of the life and exploits of the brave man who fell into that "sleep that knows no waking" on April 28, 1883. John Coffee Hays was born on January 28, 1817, at Little Cedar Lick, Wilson county, Tenn. He received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen left home for Mississippi, where he joined a party surveying the swamp lands of that locality. At that time Texas was the objective point of all adventurous spirits, and it presented irresistible attractions to the martial spirit of young Hays, and in 1837, when he was nineteen years old, he joined the United States Army on the Brazos River, shortly after the battle of San Jacinto. He took service as a private and was singled out to act as a spy. The first historical mention of John C. Hays we find in Yokum's "History of Texas," where, describing the operations of the scanty handful of Texan rangers against guerrillas, the author says: "One of these bands of Mexicans, under Ignacio Garcia, was met on the 7th of April, 1841, about ten miles from Laredo by Capt. John C. Hays, in

command of a company of twenty-five scouts. After a short contest the enemy retreated, leaving three killed and three wounded. Captain Hays pursued the fugitives so closely that he took twenty-five prisoners without the loss of any of his command." He made an official report of this fight April 14, 1841. The next affair in which Captain Hays is mentioned as being concerned was near San Antonio, from which place, while in command of only fifty men, he drew out the Mexican forces under Gen. Adrian Wall, two hundred cavalry and six hundred infantry. Hays fell back on Salado creek, east of San Antonio, where Caldwell was well posted with a force of about two hundred and twenty men, and in the action that ensued the Texans gained a complete victory. The adroit manner in which Captain Hays drew the enemy into the fight is regarded as a good piece of generalship. Colonel Hays used to relate the story of a raw young Tennessean who had joined Gen. Sam Houston's army, when the Texan Revolution was under full headway, and the Mexicans had invaded the country. It was in one of the first battles that took place, and was certainly the first big fight the young Tennessean had ever seen. Where the hostile forces came in conflict there was a large patch of half-grown grass, and the Texans, anxious to take advantage of all the cover at hand, dropped out of sight at the first fire of the enemy. To the green Tennessean the noise of musketry seemed like pandemonium broke loose, and when he saw every one of his fellows drop as if killed, it was too much for him, and he let go everything and put out as fast as his legs could carry him. In his haste and fright he ran across Sam Houston, who hailed him and wanted to know why he had left the field and where he was going. "Home, jist as quick as I kin git. They're all down, all killed. Saw 'em drop." "Who do you mean?" "Our side; our fellows. Mexicans killed 'em all, fust go-off." "Young man," returned the old general, sternly, "make haste home. You've no business here. Go home and cross your blood with the Bowies." The colonel possessed the presence of mind in an eminent degree, as the following instance will prove. When quite a young man he was engaged as a

surveyor in locating land-scrip issued to the soldiers in the War of 1812. It was wild land, somewhere in Tennessee or thereabouts; Colonel Hays had need of a force of men to oppose the Indians, who roamed in numbers all over the country. George Work, who was the first sheriff of Sonoma county, Cal., and who was shot and killed by a man while arresting him, used to tell the story. In company with Colonel Hays, he had gone out early one morning to reconnoiter, when suddenly they found themselves ambushed by a large party of redskins. It was then a ride for life. An Indian who rode a faster horse than the others gained on them and shot Work's animal under him. The colonel then called out, "George, take my horse and lasso the first Indian that comes up." The colonel dismounted and took a position where he was partly screened by projecting rocks. Work was in his place in the saddle, and in a twinkling had noosed the Indian. At the same moment the colonel sent a ball through his heart, and as he fell out on the off side, with a bound like a panther he was in the Indian's place and both Work and himself rode rapidly out of danger.

In the Mexican War Colonel Hays distinguished himself under General Taylor, especially at the battle of Monterey, where he commanded a corps of Texan troopers who led the van and contributed materially to the success of the American forces on that occasion. He was afterward transferred to the command of General Scott, and when General Santa Ana was captured by Colonel Hays, the prisoner was consigned to his care, in recognition of the prominent service rendered by the troops under his command in effecting the capture. In 1849 Colonel Hays crossed the plains to California, and arrived in San Francisco at a time when that city was overrun by the boldest and most dangerous criminals. The first election for county officers in San Francisco took place April 1, 1850. The principal office to be filled was that of sheriff, for which there were three candidates. Col. J. Towns was the regular Whig nominee; Col. J. J. Bryant the nominee of the Democratic party, and Col. J. C. Hays, independent candidate. Bryant was a famous gambler, with plenty of money, and it soon became

apparent that the contest was really between himself and Hays, the dashing Texan ranger, as he was called. Colonel Bryant, a man of fortune, determined to spare no expense or exertion to secure the election. He was proprietor of the most extensive and best conducted hotel in San Francisco, known as the Bryant house, formerly the Ward house, which was a great resort for politicians, and where hundreds of the colonel's pretended friends and real supporters enjoyed his generous hospitality. A band of music was daily stationed on the balcony of the hotel, after the nomination of its proprietor; free lunches were served up in the spacious saloon; and on the day of the election the building was literally covered with flags, while the finest liquors were served at the bar to all who chose to call. On Saturday afternoon, March 29, the friends of Colonel Hays held a mass-meeting on the plaza, and after several spirited addresses, formed a procession, headed by music, and paraded the principal streets, cheering and being cheered by multitudes as they went along. The election on the 1st of April was conducted with more than usual spirit. At noon it was evident that Colonel Hays was the people's favorite, and this incited the Bryant party to increased effort, and they succeeded temporarily in retrieving their candidate's fortunes. But in the midst of the excitement Colonel Hays, mounted on a fiery black charger, suddenly appeared. The sight of the Texan hero, as he sat bareheaded and unattended, took the people by surprise, and soon there arose a deafening applause, deadening the sound of trumpets and drums, and reaching the islands of the bay and its further shores. A description written at the time says men crowded around him on every side, some seizing the bridle, others clinging to his clothing and stirrups, and each anxious to obtain a grasp of his hand. The noise and tumult terrified the spirited beast he rode, which reared and plunged among the enthusiastic crowd, though the animal was so admirably managed that no injury was done. When at length the rider gave him the rein, he dashed into and along the adjoining streets, followed by loud huzzas at every spring. This settled the business. The Colonel had 'witched the

crowd by noble horsemanship. Bryant's friends gave up the struggle, and the Texan ranger was elected by an overwhelming majority. Talking about this affair in after years, Colonel Hays, in his usual modest way, always asserted that he had no design in visiting the plaza as he did. The only object he had in coming to the polls was to learn how the vote stood. He had mounted a horse for convenience, not for display; but the enthusiasm of his friends gave life to an idea which he had not conceived, and in this case, as in many other experiences of life, an important issue hinged on a trifling circumstance. Colonel Hays was re-elected at the next annual election, September 3, 1851, and held office until 1853, when William R. Gorham was elected. As an instance of Sheriff Hays' faithfulness to his official duty, regardless of public opinion, and bravery in fulfilling it, his action in the case of Samuel Whittaker and Robert McKenzie may be mentioned. These two criminals were executed on the 24th of August, 1851, by the first Vigilance Committee. Owing to the interference of the authorities the committee had a more difficult task than they expected in bringing Whittaker and McKenzie to justice. Hon. John McDougal, governor of the state, although he had previously approved the citizens' movement as a needed assistance in dealing with an exceptional condition of society, thought proper on this occasion to issue his proclamation warning "all good citizens" against the acts of the committee; and on the morning of the 21st, before sunrise, Sheriff Hays and one of his deputies, armed with a writ of habeas corpus, issued upon the affidavit of Governor McDougal himself, boldly entered the Vigilance Committee's rooms, took the men named (who had already been tried by the legally constituted authorities and condemned for burglary, robbery and arson) and returned them to the county jail, whence the committee had taken them. It was thought the sheriff was aided by treachery on the part of the citizen guards, but he took his men in defiance, as it was his duty to do. The committee afterwards recaptured and hanged them, as mentioned. The case of the New Orleans may be remembered by some. This steamship had been attached for \$65,000 and lay

moored at the old Long wharf. Capt. Ned Wakeman, who had been the hero of more than one escapade in running steamers off under a sheriff's nose—the most notable one being in New York harbor—itched to get away with the New Orleans, and, once on blue water, to snap his fingers at all sheriffs and their legal processes. Sheriff Hays was wary. Sixty-five thousand dollars was at stake, and it stood him in hand to keep his eyes open. One evening a messenger came running into his office, out of breath, and said: "Something wrong going on down at the wharf, Colonel." "What about?" "The New Orleans. Steam's up. It looks to me as if she was going to take a trip." It did not take many moments for the sheriff to reach the scene, where he found a sailor meddling with the moorings.

"Let that line alone," commanded the colonel. "Who are you?" asked the sailor. "I'm the sheriff of the county. Get away from there as quick as you can." The sailor reported the state of affairs to Captain Wakeman, who thought he could do what the seaman failed to accomplish. He came forward for the purpose. "Wakeman," said the sheriff, "you must let that line remain where it is." "Suppose I choose to cast it off, what then?" "I will kill you," returned the sheriff, in a low tone and the same even voice, but there was no mistaking the look in his eyes. The two men looked steadily in each other's faces for a moment, Wakeman with his hand on the hawser and the sheriff with his on the butt of his pistol. "I believe you would, by ——," said the captain at last. The steamer remained at the wharf.

During the colonel's incumbency of office, in December, 1851, Indian troubles began in the southern part of the state, and the confederated Indian tribes menaced the white settlers so seriously that they applied for aid to General Hitchcock, commanding the United States forces in California. He sent as many of his troops as could be spared, and authorized the raising of two companies of mounted volunteers. Great excitement prevailed in consequence of this permission and the previous alarming news. Numbers hastened to enroll themselves in the proposed companies; but, to the disappointment of

many applicants, only a selection of those offering could be received. The two companies were placed under the respective commands of Col. John W. Geary and Capt. Daniel Aldrich, while Col. John C. Hays was appointed to the command in chief. Later intelligence from the south was to the effect that, in the face of this armed preparation, the Indian difficulties had been arranged, and the volunteers were not called on. There was lively work for Colonel Hays and the volunteers in the spring of 1860, when the Piutes, numbering about three thousand warriors, made a formidable disturbance in the now state of Nevada; but it proved to be a good deal of a tempest in a teapot. The Indians were maddened by the horribly brutal action of a man who kept a stock ranch on Van Dusen river. This man had an Indian boy in his employ, who occasionally would go off to visit his relatives, and his absence so incensed the ranchero that he visited the family one morning and murdered every member of it, putting the victims on a rude raft of logs, which he directed to W. H. Mills and started it down the river. Mills was opposed to the ill-usage of the Indians, much less their indiscriminate slaughter. Chief Winnemucca called his warriors to the field to avenge the rancher's atrocity. He had, according to his own account, three thousand men, while the volunteers under Hays numbered six hundred. There was a good deal of scare among the settlers of the Carson River country about Winnemucca's movements, and an appeal to the public, made May 31, 1860, says: "The volunteers now in the field are our main reliance for conquering a peace." The population of Virginia City at the time was about one thousand. An account of the transactions of that period gives a slightly ridiculous phase to the campaign, and says when the volunteers left Virginia City for Pyramid Lake, May 26th, there were more officers than privates. On the 30th of May Colonel Hays, with five hundred men, had a brush with the Indians near Williams' old station, in which seven Piutes were killed and three volunteers wounded. The Cromwellian method was strong in Colonel Hays. It is recorded of Cromwell that when he was training his Ironsides he used them daily to look

after, feed and dress their horses; he taught them to clean and keep their arms bright, and have themselves ready for service; to choose the best armor and arm themselves to the best advantage. Upon fitting occasions, and in order to inure their bodies to the service of the field, he also made them sleep together on the bare ground, and one day before they actually met the enemy, tried their courage by a stratagem. Leading them into a pretended ambushade, he caused his seeming discovery of danger to be attended by all the circumstances of actual war. Terrified at which, about twenty of the troops fled; and these Cromwell immediately dismissed, desiring them, however, to leave their horses for others who were not so easily scared. The parallel, relatively, in Colonel Hays' case is that when the volunteers for the Washo war, as it was called, offered to place themselves under his command, he accepted the leadership, but on condition that they give him complete control, and obey orders as implicitly as though he were empowered to shoot down the disobedient. They agreed to those terms, and for several days before they took up the line of march he subjected them to incessant drilling and other military exercises. He would not move until the men had a fair practical knowledge of military discipline and could receive orders without being confused. Cromwell's false ambushade is also paralleled by an amusing test to which the colonel put some of his officers. While sitting around the campfire one evening, he slyly and unperceived hid among the glowing coals a can of fruit, which, on becoming heated, burst with a stunning report. At the same time the colonel shouted, "Injuns!" and gave the regular Delaware war-whoop. The effect was electrical. Everybody sprang to their feet and some stood their ground bravely; but two or three of the group rushed wildly into the sage-brush. One of those who beat a hasty retreat was afterwards a member of the San Francisco Board of Brokers. The history of the Washo war, with which Colonel Hays was so intimately connected, has never been written in full. A public meeting to consider the situation, to aid the volunteers in the field and relieve set-

tlers harassed by the Indians, was held at the Merchants' Exchange June 1, 1860, and Messrs. R. Meacham, Harvey S. Brown, S. P. Dewey, A. Fonda, R. G. Eells, H. F. Teschemaker, Col. A. B. Perkins, Charles Hosmer, Capt. J. B. Olney and George O. Whitney—well known names of the time, many of whom have now passed off the stage of action—were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions to purchase provisions for Colonel Hays' command who were fighting and starving at the same time. Josh P. Havens had written Governor Downey that the troops had no credit and no money, and desired permission to pledge the credit of the state for provisions and transportation. The governor refused, as he had no authority in the premises. So the "army" had to get along the best way it could. It numbered about four hundred and fifty men when it rendezvoused at Camp Hays, May 24, 1860, on the Carson river, about twenty miles below Carson City. The officers in command were Col. J. C. Hays; Second Lieutenant-Colonel E. Sanders; Major Charles S. Fairfax, acting adjutant-general; Major B. S. Lippincott, quartermaster; Captain McNeesh, assistant quartermaster; Major R. N. Snowden, commissary-general, and Dr. Perkins, surgeon. Besides the four hundred and fifty volunteers there were about one hundred and sixty-four United States troops, artillery and infantry, under command of Captain Stewart, Third United States Artillery. Dr. Keeny was surgeon to this command; Capt. Treadwell Moore, A. Q. M., and the well-known Ned Byrne, quartermaster's clerk. Gen. Josh Havens, Captain Lippincott, Frank Soule and other prominent San Franciscans, were with it as volunteers. Colonel Hays and Captain Stewart acted in concert, though their commands were distinct. They marched up the eastern side of the Carson river to the valley of Pyramid lake, where something like an action took place, and the names of Richard Snowden, Major Ormsby, Henry Meredith and a few others who fell in this war, are to this day remembered with regret by their friends.

Alameda county and the city of Oakland owe much to the enterprise and energy of Colonel Hays, who, at an early day, began to take a deep

interest in the welfare and prosperity of the community. When Colonel Hays in 1852 began to direct his attention to this side of the bay, the site of Oakland and its suburbs was controlled as a vast rancho by Vincente Peralta, under a Spanish grant. Squatters were, however, beginning to crowd in, and Peralta, perceiving that under the loose laws governing the rights of land-holders, he could not long withstand these encroachments, accepted a proposition from Hays, Caperton, and others, by which all the dry land north of the estuary and south of Lake Merritt passed into their hands through a bona fide sale, the title of which has been fully recognized and confirmed by the United States Government, and upon which all right, title and interest of present holders are based. The southern portion of the city was speedily improved by Colonel Hays, and, being divided into building lots, was sold at a handsome profit. After retiring from the office of sheriff, Colonel Hays took up his residence on this side of the bay, where he resided continuously ever afterward, engaging in various profitable enterprises and materially assisting the community in its onward progress.

Colonel Hays gave the land upon which the College of California was erected, and which later became the University of California. He also gave various blocks of land for park purposes and upon which some of the county buildings stand. He was a prominent Mason and one of the original members of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco. He was liberal in his support of all movements that had for their object the betterment of the community and the assistance of those less fortunate than himself. He was one of the founders and directors of the Union Savings Bank, for a time regent of the University of California and a director of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum. His home was always open to his friends and he was a liberal entertainer.

Shortly after he came to Oakland he was appointed surveyor-general for California by President Pierce, and discharged the duties of the office with his usual ability, and to the complete satisfaction of the citizens generally. He always

figured prominently in Democratic politics, having been a delegate to nearly every state convention and a delegate in 1876 to the National Democratic convention at St. Louis, when Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for the presidency.

The wife of Colonel Hays is descended from the Calverts of Maryland, her maiden name being Susan Calvert. They were married at Seguin, Tex., and have two children living: John C. Hays, Jr., of Visalia, and a daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of John McMullin, of Oakland, four children having passed away. Colonel Hays was a brother of Gen. Harry Hays, a prominent Confederate officer and lawyer, who practiced in New Orleans, where he died. His sister was the wife of Major R. P. Hammond, of San Francisco. She died in 1882. Col. Harry Hammond, who served in the army after graduating from West Point, and afterward became an attorney of San Francisco, was a nephew of Colonel Hays. John Hays Hammond, a mining engineer, was also a nephew. Colonel Hays also left relatives in the Southern States. His residence near Piedmont, where he died in 1883, had been the family home for thirty years, and was considered one of the most beautiful in the state. It was located at the base of the verdure-clad hills of the Coast Range, in a quiet nook, secluded from the bustle and turmoil of that busy world in which this hero so long maintained a gallant and successful career. Lordly oaks surrounded a handsome building, and exquisite art assisted in adorning the natural beauties of the scene. Here General Fremont entered the valley and from the top of the hill viewed the Bay of San Francisco and named the Golden Gate. It was meet that one who had braved the storm of battle, struggled actively and with giant force against tremendous odds, and transmitted to posterity a name famous in the annals of his country and honored by his fellow-men, should sink to rest amid such a scene as that which surrounded the spot where he died. It was a sweetly appropriate finale to the stirring, thrilling drama of his life that the melodious songs of birds should be his requiem instead of the hoarse shout of armed foemen, that the warm sunshine should flicker through the curtains of the death-chamber to greet his

fading vision which had so often witnessed the lurid blaze of battle. It was fitting that the veteran should sink to sleep as a child on its mother's breast, that the hero should pass peacefully, calmly to his eternal rest, surrounded by his family and devoted friends, regretting his death, yet proud of his career, his manhood and his honored position among men.

Thou little know'st
 What he can brave, who, born and nursed
 In Danger's path, has dared her worst!
 Upon whose ear the signal-word
 Of strife and death is hourly breaking,
 Who sleeps with head upon the sword
 His fevered hand must grasp in waking.
 —Moore.

DANIEL J. McQUARRIE.

Daniel J. McQuarrie, a resident of Alameda, and descendant of Scotch and Mojave Indian ancestry, was born in Kingston, Jamaica, of the West Indies, February 21, 1821, the seventh son of a seventh son, his father being captain of a vessel under the English flag for many years. His paternal grandfather was a full-blooded Mojave Indian, while the grandmother was of the Cherokee nation. Losing his father when but two years old, Daniel J. McQuarrie was taken into the home of his uncle, Duncan Mojave (the literal meaning of the word McQuarrie being Mojave), who was then occupying a high position in a hospital in Kingston in the English service. His death occurred twelve years afterward, at the age of one hundred and eleven years.

From his earliest childhood Daniel J. McQuarrie was associated with his uncle in the surgeons rooms in the hospital, and when fourteen years old had thoroughly mastered the science of the anatomical structure of the body. He was only fourteen years old when he went on the stage in Boston as a magnetic healer, and thence traveled all over the world engaged in this work. His first service in the army was spent as a soldier

in the Mexican war, after which he went to Canada and there enlisted in the English army for service in the Crimean war. From there he went to Africa and in Abyssinia spent six months aboard an American man-of-war. Returning to New York, he went from that point to Boston and there enlisted as first surgeon on field duty in the Civil war. Altogether he served twelve years in the various armies, undergoing great hardships and privations for the good of the humanity he has always tried to aid with whatever means lay within his power.

Since 1866 Mr. McQuarrie has been a resident of California, having made the trip to the Pacific coast aboard the Guiding Star. He located in San Francisco and built a residence at the corner of Lombard and Polk streets, where he resided for twenty-one years. His business during this time was in general contracting and building, employing a force of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men, and erecting a large number of residences and public buildings, especially in the country about Mission San Jose and Niles, where he passed a half dozen years, there building the public school and hotel, the winery at Sunol, and other buildings of importance. Mr. McQuarrie had purchased several lots in Alameda, upon which he built cottages for renting purposes. Disposing of these interests in 1895, he then purchased a lot and put up the ten-roomed house which he now occupies for a home. He has been twice married, the first ceremony being performed in Picton, British Columbia; thirteen months later the young wife died, leaving one son. By his second marriage he had six sons and three daughters, the latter being deceased. The sons are as follows: John, a sculptor and artist; George, Frank, Albert, Benjamin G. W. and Murdock, these five all being theatrical men of renown, the first named, George, being one of the most noted comedians of the day. Mr. McQuarrie, because of his great natural gift for healing, is known far and wide as Dr. Mojave. He is the manufacturer of a blood medicine known as the Mojave Blood Purifier, an old Indian remedy, the sale of which has brought him a large fortune.

Mr. McQuarrie is very prominent in the citizenship of this section, having always taken an active interest in matters pertaining to the general welfare. Although he is known to support the candidates whom he knows best qualified for public office, yet he is an adherent of Republican principles and has cast his vote for two of the most prominent Republican presidents,—Lincoln and McKinley. For twenty years he was prominent in the political life of San Francisco, but would never accept official recognition personally. Fraternally he was made a member of the Masonic organization in Boston in the early '50s. Although well along in years he retains his keen faculties in every particular, and with his reminiscences of early days and his extensive travels throughout the world is a most entertaining and interesting companion. He is genial and kindly by nature and has always made it a point of duty to extend his help to those whom he found in need.

DAVID GAGE.

The pioneer life of California is an open book to David Gage, in whose beautiful home on Merrimac street, in Oakland, he is rounding out the years of a busy and well-spent career. The gold excitement of the early days called him from the quiet and peace of his loved New England hills—youth, with its attendant attributes of courage, energy and ambition, bidding him God-speed on the way to fortune. That he has won it and with it a place among the representative citizens of his adopted city of Oakland is due to his own unaided efforts, to the courage which kept him brave during dangers, the sterling worth of a character uncomplaining in the face of privations, and although hardly won it has yet been won by the toil of his own brain and brawn and forms the happiest epoch in his life.

Like many others who sought the Pacific coast at that time, Mr. Gage was a native of New Eng-

land, born and reared among its hills. In Pelham, N. H., he was born, November 30, 1830, a son of Joseph and Mary Adeline (Hamblet) Gage; both parents were descendants of old New England stock, located on this continent by English ancestors. Both had ancestors in the Revolutionary war, the paternal grandfather being one of the first settlers of New Hampshire. A story is told that this grandsire in an early day went to a store a few miles distant from his home and bought some codfish which he was carrying home, when he was attacked by wolves and in order to save himself from their ferocity strewed the ground with the fish until it was all gone, by which time he was in sight of his home and safe from any further danger. The pioneer spirit was truly bequeathed to his grandson, for he himself experienced all the dangers and rigors of a new civilization, Indians and wild animals constantly threatening the safety of the settlers.

In the common schools of New Hampshire, David Gage received his education and upon attaining manhood engaged in the dairy business for a livelihood. It was a year later when he decided to emigrate and accordingly came to California, crossing the Isthmus and at once sought the mines of Butte county. He took up a mining claim and met with a success which justified a continuance of thirty years in this line of work. With others he was associated in the Cherokee gold mine, one of the largest hydraulic mines of the world and widely famed. It yielded during the thirty years about \$13,000,000, Mr. Gage doing all the retorting and cleaning of the gold. He is now the only survivor of the original owners. Having acquired ample means to enable him to live in comfort and plenty throughout the remainder of his life, he sold his interest in the mine in 1886 and coming to Oakland established his home on Merrimac street, where he is now living retired from the active cares of life.

In 1867 Mr. Gage went back to Pelham, N. H., and the following year he was married to Miss Sybil Currier, a daughter of Simeon and Emily Currier, and the same year brought her back to his California home. They became the parents of two children, Henry D., of Sterling, Butte county, a graduate of the Oakland high

school and the University of California; and Edward C., who formerly had charge of large mining interests in Mexico, but now makes his home in Oakland. Mrs. Gage is a member of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, and both herself and husband are liberal supporters of its charities. Mr. Gage is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens, who appreciate him alike for his business ability and his personal qualities of character. He was one of the original stockholders in the Bell Telephone Company on the Pacific coast.

J. S. MYERS.

The development of Oakland has been largely due to the efforts of such men as J. S. Myers, representative of one of the old realty firms of this city, who, since his location here has built and sold more than two hundred and fifty residences, besides handling considerable business property, improved and unimproved. He is an ardent supporter of the best interests of the city, has a firm faith in its great future, and has demonstrated this by making his interests identical with those of the city and surrounding country.

Mr. Myers is a native of New England and the descendant of an old family of that section, Connecticut being their home for generations. There he was born in Woodstock in 1864, and there he received his early education. Upon attaining his majority he set out in the world for himself, and for some years was a wanderer, being in various sections of the country.—Chicago, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Arizona, and finally in 1890 coming to California. He had followed various trades and occupations throughout the country, and after coming to San Francisco he secured employment with the street car company. He came to Oakland soon afterward and engaged in a similar occupation until 1892, when he decided to engage in business for himself. Accordingly he established a real estate office and began a handling of property which has increased to an immense volume

during the passing years. Among business blocks which he has erected are the Amory building and the brick on Franklin between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. He has developed large tracts of land adjacent to the city and many of these are now among the most beautiful residence sections. His integrity was always as pronounced as his business ability and it was not long before he had won quite a wide circle of friends and through these he was soon asked to look after the loaning of funds for various wealthy clients. This he did and this has become one of the important branches of his business. His business is transacted under the firm name of the Athens Realty Company, of which he is president, although he is now practically retired and spends most of his time in looking after his personal interests. Mr. Myers was one of the developers of the Kern county oil district, an undertaking which has proved very remunerative to him, the fortune which he acquired being now largely invested in Oakland realty. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a staunch supporter of public interests; fraternally he affiliates with the Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM S. PORTER, M. D.

A prominent place in the professional life of Oakland is given to William S. Porter, one of its most successful physicians and surgeons, who has been engaged in the practice of his profession since 1895. Dr. Porter was a mere lad in years when he came to California with his parents, and here he received his primary education. Desiring to take up the study of medicine and surgery, he returned to the east and took a collegiate course in the Kentucky University, after which he continued his professional studies in the University of Pennsylvania. After his graduation therefrom he returned to Oakland in 1895 and entered upon the practice of his profession, and has since risen to a high place among the leading men of the medical profession in Central California. By

his recognized ability, experience and integrity he has won the confidence of a large clientele. Dr. Porter at one time held the appointment of county physician and also that of surgeon to the receiving hospital. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, the Alpha Mu Phi Omega, the latter a medical society, and to Oakland Lodge, No. 171, B. P. O. E.

ROBERT BROWN.

One of the largest hay, grain and coal establishments in Oakland is located at Nos. 317, 319, 321 East Twelfth street, and is owned by Robert Brown, born November 9, 1847, in New Zealand, whence he came to California by steamer July 4, 1870. Embarking at Sidney, Australia, he came to California to explore the wonders of the state and to seek a change of climate and surroundings. Soon after landing in San Francisco he became a clerk in a dry goods store, and for a number of years continued in the mercantile business. While in that city he built a residence on Mission street, and still owns this property. After giving up the dry goods business Mr. Brown handled newspaper routes in San Francisco for the *Call* and *Bulletin* for a time, in which he met with success. Coming to Oakland in 1897 he purchased his present business, which was then owned and conducted by L. A. Stevenson, and since that time he has carried on a constantly increasing and consequently profitable business. He now employs three men and operates several wagons.

In Sidney, Australia, Mr. Brown was married to Emma Harvey Nicholson Piess, of French descent, and they became the parents of two daughters, Emma, the wife of T. W. Christianson, and Rena, who became the wife of E. K. Ford, both daughters living in Oakland, and the last mentioned a native of the state. Fraternally Mr. Brown is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the order in San Francisco, and also for a number of years

was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he passed all the chairs in the San Francisco lodge. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, a Canadian order. Mr. Brown is a public-spirited citizen and gives his assistance freely to all movements pertaining to the advancement of the general welfare. He has owned several pieces of property in Oakland and now resides at the corner of East Sixteenth street and Fourth avenue.

ELI SHERWIN DENISON.

Associated with the pioneer days of California is the name of Eli Sherwin Denison, who for the last eight years of his life was state senator. He was the descendant of an old New England family, he himself being born in Elbridge, N. Y., in August, 1827. He was one of five children born to his parents, Harry and Lurana (Sherwin) Denison. He spent the years of his boyhood in his native place, receiving his education in the public schools, after which, at the age of twenty-one years, he decided to try his fortunes in the remote west. Coming to California via the Isthmus of Panama he was a traveling companion of ex-governor Stanford of California, and throughout his life maintained a warm friendship for him. Upon his arrival in California, which was in the year 1852, he engaged in mining in Plumas county, but not meeting with the success desired he soon gave it up. Then coming to Sacramento he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, working first as a brakeman, later as conductor. Finally he left the railroad and established the Denison News Agency, which proved so successful that he found himself able to retire on a competency ten years before his death. He was an ardent Republican in his political convictions and it was on this ticket that he was elected a member of the state senate, serving for two sessions. In March, 1874, Mr. Denison erected his beautiful home at No. 953 Eighth street, in Oakland, and

there he passed the evening of his days in peace and quietude. He passed to his reward July 7, 1898.

Mr. Denison's wife was formerly Mrs. Celia (Fern) Sloper, the widow of Albert Sloper. She was born in New Hampshire, a daughter of Washington and Amanda (White) Fern, who brought her to California in 1850. Her father established the first trading post in Auburn, Placer county, in 1850 and two years later went back east for his family. Upon their arrival here he located in Sacramento county and there followed farming throughout his active life. He died in October, 1891, at the age of seventy-four years. His wife passed away in 1888, at the age of seventy years. The daughter married Albert Sloper, by whom she had one son, Harvey, who died in 1901 at the age of forty-one years. He was located in Oakland at the time of his death, being manager of the Denison News Agency; he left a wife and two children, Florence and Bernice. By her second marriage Mrs. Denison has two children, Lurana, at home; and Olive, wife of R. B. Ayer, of Oakland, and the mother of two sons. Mr. Denison was associated fraternally with the Masons, having been made a member of the organization in Sacramento, and socially was a member of the Union League Club of San Francisco and the Athenian Club of Oakland. A public-spirited citizen, he was a man widely known and highly respected for the many sterling traits of character which he possessed, and he left behind him a large circle of friends to mourn his demise.

B. A. CLARK WATSON.

For more than a half century B. A. Clark Watson has been a resident of Alameda county, has been a witness of and a participant in the development which has brought this part of the state to rank as the most important among other communities, and while building up for himself a competence has at the same time succeeded in

establishing a place in its prominent citizenship. Mr. Watson was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., near Saratoga Springs, April 10, 1836, a son of John Watson, a prosperous farmer and politician of that portion of the state, having served among other official capacities as sheriff of his county. Mr. Watson received his education through an attendance of the common school in the vicinity of his home, helping his father on the farm until 1856, when he came to California to join two brothers who has previously come west. The first to come to the Pacific coast was John B. Watson, who located here in 1850, engaging for a time in the mines of the state and then taking up work in a sawmill. He resided for years in Oakland at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street, while at the same time he engaged extensively in the cattle business. His death occurred in Siskiyou county. The second brother, James William, came to California in 1853; he was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and also engaged as a carpenter after coming west, taking an active part in the material upbuilding of the section and interesting himself in every possible way in its development. The first haypress in Alameda county was operated by him.

Upon reaching California Mr. Watson was first employed as a toll taker on the Twelfth street bridge, of which his elder brother had charge, remaining so occupied for about one year, when he purchased a dairy business and for several years conducted this enterprise. At the same time he engaged with his brother as a contractor and builder, assisting in putting up all the Jackson street property, while at the same time he bought and sold horses, paying the Spaniards from \$1 to \$5 each for the wild animals, with which the country was overrun. In 1878 he went on the police force and continued for seven years, after which he again took up carpenter work and general contracting. He had built a home on Fifth avenue and this he finally sold, and moving to Fitchburg followed farming for a time. Disposing of this interest in 1903 he purchased his present property, erected a home, and is now engaged in the dairy business on a limited scale.

In 1868 Mr. Watson was married to Miss Sarah L. West, who was born in Bangor, Me., and came to California in 1862; they have one son, Frank C., who was born in Oakland at the head of Lake Merritt, where the father had built a little cottage. Though never an aspirant for office Mr. Watson has always taken an active interest in political matters, holding an influence which he has ever exercised for the good of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He has always been in favor of good schools and has given his best efforts towards their support, and in fact everything pertaining to the advancement of the city has received a liberal support from him.

HENRY W. SCHNEBLY.

Henry W. Schnebly, of the firm of Laughland & Schnebly Co., contractors and builders of Oakland, is a native of Peoria, Ill., where he first saw the light of day June 13, 1864. His father, Joseph F. Schnebly, was born in Pennsylvania, where the paternal grandfather was an early settler, rearing a family of twenty-one children; he became a pioneer of Illinois in 1836, locating in the vicinity of Peoria when there was not a railroad in the country. His wife, Elizabeth A. Schnebly, a native of Maryland, is also living, their home still being in Peoria. A brother of the elder Mr. Schnebly, David, came west in 1849 and settled in Washington, where he edited the Ellensburg paper and became a prominent citizen of that section of the country.

The early education of Henry W. Schnebly was received in the public schools of Peoria, while he remained on the paternal farm until attaining years of maturity. He learned the trade of carpenter after leaving school. From Peoria he went to Omaha, Neb., after attaining his majority, and there followed his trade for four years, then he returned to Peoria and spent the ensuing three years. Again locating in Omaha he remained there for eight years, then went

from there to Denver, Colo. In 1902 he came to the Pacific coast, located first in Los Angeles, then came to Oakland the following year and has since made this city his home. He first followed his trade here, then began in contracting and building with the firm of Laughland & Schnebly Co., with whom he has since remained connected.

In Omaha Mr. Schnebly was united in marriage with Miss Pauline Martens, a resident of that city, and they have two children, Elwyn and Elvera. Fraternally Mr. Schnebly is identified with the Modern Woodmen and the Maccabees, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce.

GEORGE MILLER.

After many years of usefulness as an early citizen and pioneer of California, George Miller is passing the evening of his days in peace and quiet in his home in Oakland. He was born in Canada, the son of George and Ann Clark Miller, the date of his birth being June 16, 1836; both parents were natives of England, whence they came to America and located in Ontario, Upper Canada, where the father followed farming and the conduct of a hotel for many years. They reared a family of ten children, three of whom are living in California and one in Portland. The mother had two children by a former marriage with a Mr. Chisam. The father was survived by his wife, who came to California late in life and here passed away shortly after. In 1858 George Miller came to California by way of the Isthmus, and locating in San Francisco, engaged in the dairying business for three and one-half years. At the end of that time, various interests claimed his attention, chief among these being the dredging business and for two years he was also the owner of a tug boat. In San Francisco, which until 1870 was his home, he became the owner of several large business properties. Mining has interested him since his coming to California, and indeed was the attraction which induced him to come west. Since he

came to Oakland, in 1870, he has participated in the development of the city through his connection with the real estate business for several years, he himself owning and improving various pieces of property. He erected his home at the corner of Thirteenth and Alice streets.

In California Mr. Miller formed domestic ties by his marriage with a childhood friend, Miss Marion Waugh, daughter of William and Letitia (Berdine) Waugh, and born of this union were the following children: Ida Belle, wife of J. C. Hill of Oakland; George William, who died at the age of sixteen months; Frank Thomas, who is carrying on a mercantile business in San Francisco established by his father and uncle; Ella Maria; Charles W., who died at the age of twenty-eight years; Harry George, associated with Frank T.; and Georgia Marion, wife of Seth R. Talcott. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is one of the oldest members of the First church of this city. He is in every sense esteemed as a citizen of worth and ability, and holds a recognized position among the pioneers of this section of California. He has always been an advocate of the development of San Francisco, and confident of its becoming a great center. He has demonstrated his faith in the metropolis by his investment in several valuable pieces of land in San Francisco. Since coming to Oakland he has devoted his interests and energies to this city and has seen values increase over ten fold. In politics he is a Republican, but never an aspirant for political honors. Traveling all over the state, he is content to cast his last years with the future of the bay counties.

THOMAS CLAY MAYON.

Thomas Clay Mayon, a pioneer of California, of 1856, was born in Greencastle, Ind., October 14, 1843, a son of Thomas H. Mayon, who was born in Kentucky in 1818. The paternal grandparents removed to Indiana in an early day, and

there Thomas H. Mayon studied medicine. In 1852 he came to California and remained a short time, then returned east and, in 1854, brought his wife to the coast, and two years later went back for his children, whom he brought in the fall of that year. The first time he located in San Francisco, but in 1854 began the practice of medicine in Timbuctoo, Yuba county, where he remained for a number of years. In 1862 he removed to Esmeralda county, Nev., and in Aurora inaugurated the practice of his profession, continuing there until 1865, when he returned to California, and in Amador City followed his profession until his death, which occurred in 1887. His wife, who was also a native of Kentucky, died June 3, 1906, at the age of eighty-three years. She was in maidenhood Sarah Collier, daughter of Joseph Collier, sheriff of Putnam county, Ind., and the descendant of Welsh ancestry; Mary Standeford, of Greencastle, is a cousin of the family, through intermarriage by descendants of Colonel Cresap, an efficient officer of the Revolutionary war, and an ancestor on the maternal side. The Collier family were also prominent in affairs of the nation, Joseph Collier having followed the heroic example of his forefathers and engaged in the war of 1812. The Mayon family is of Scotch ancestry and was established on American soil by one James Mayon, a weaver, who settled in Cresaptown, Md., near Cumberland, and there taught school as a means of livelihood. Later members immigrated to Kentucky, where the name also became prominent in both pedagogical and professional circles. Of the family born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayon eight children were born in Indiana, and one, Dr. J. L. Mayon, of Oakland, in California, the last named and Thomas C. Mayon being the sole survivors.

When thirteen years old Thomas Clay Mayon became a resident of California, and for the succeeding five years he attended the country schools of the state in pursuit of an education. From boyhood he was interested in mining and his first effort at an independent livelihood was in this line of work, as it has been ever since. He has been employed as superintendent of mines and mills in various points on the coast and in Central America, having occupied such positions since

1880, and in the meantime, spent eleven years in Alaska, three years in Nevada, three years in Sonora, Mexico, two years in Arizona, and two years in Central America, all in the interests of mining. He has traveled throughout the country principally in stage coaches, in various parts before railroads were built, and where railroads have not yet come; has seen small towns and hamlets grow to cities and thriving business marts, and in all of this development he has taken an active part. Notwithstanding that he has been for a great part of the time out of his native land he has always taken a practical interest in matters pertaining to the general welfare, and as a Republican in politics has always sought to advance the principles he endorsed.

In 1875 Mr. Mayon married Miss Nellie C. Reed, a sister of Charles G. and George W. Reed, whose family ancestry is given at length elsewhere in this volume. Born of this union are two sons, George C. and Edwin H., both of whom are interested with their father in mining ventures. Both are married and have homes of their own in Oakland, where the parents now reside, in the old homestead of Capt. William Reed, at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

LUTHER M. WILLIAMSON.

Not only as a good business man and a successful dealer in real estate is recognition given to Luther M. Williamson among the citizens of Berkeley, but as well for the qualities of character which have distinguished his life among his fellow-townsmen. Mr. Williamson, member of the firm of Williamson & Mason, of Berkeley, is a native of Cook county, Ill., born in March, 1861. His father, Thomas Williamson, was a successful business man of that section, engaging for years in contracting as a paper-hanger and painter; with his wife, Sarah (Bruce) Williamson, also a native of Cook county, he came to California in 1884, and has since resided in this state.

Luther M. Williamson passed his boyhood in Cook county and received his education through an attendance of the public schools, after which he learned the trade of paper-hanger and painter with his father. This he followed in the middle west until 1886, in which year he followed his parents to California, and locating in Berkeley, engaged at his trade for some time. Later he became associated with William C. Mason in a real estate enterprise, the firm name being known as Williamson & Mason; both were men of ability and energy, and bringing to bear the business experience of years coupled with native qualities, success has accompanied their efforts. Mr. Williamson began investing his own means as rapidly as funds accumulated, dealing principally in Berkeley property, a large amount of which he now owns and from which he derives a good income. At the same time that he has been thus engaged he has given time and attention to the duties of a citizen, taking an active part in movements looking toward the advancement of the general welfare, proving himself a liberal contributor to all worthy projects, and a broad-minded and helpful upbuilder of the section.

Mr. Williamson was married in 1904 to Miss Jessie Dawson, a native of San Francisco, and they have one son, Harry Bruce. In politics Mr. Williamson votes the Republican ticket, but has never cared for personal recognition along political lines.

BELA WELLMAN.

Among the names of the self-made men of central California prominent mention belongs to that of Bela Wellman, a pioneer of the state, and from boyhood up dependent upon his own resources. He not only acquired a competence, but won for himself a high position in the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, whether in a business or social way, and although long since passed away his name is still remembered among those of the helpful men of the

early day. A native of Massachusetts, he was born in 1821, the son of a farmer, whose early death threw the son upon his own resources at the age of twelve years. Nothing daunted by the trials and hardships which awaited him, he set to work to earn his own livelihood and for the ensuing eight years met with many adversities. By the time he was twenty, however, he had acquired sufficient means to enable him to engage in a mercantile enterprise on his own resources, and this he did for a time, later going to Baltimore and thence to New Orleans, following a mercantile career in both cities. From New Orleans he came to California in 1849, by water, bringing with him a house all ready to put up. He had saved some money and this he at once invested in mines in Grass valley, but fortune did not follow his ventures and he lost it all. He soon engaged in a mercantile enterprise and met with the misfortune of being burned out at two different times, each time losing all he had gained. Nothing daunted by his misfortunes, he persevered and in 1860 engaged in the wholesale grocery business in San Francisco, and two years later took into partnership Philip Van Plank, after which they were known under the name of Van Plank, Wellman & Co. A year later John Peck purchased Mr. Van Plank's interest, when the firm name was changed to that of Wellman, Peck & Co., which name it still bears under the management of Mr. Wellman's son. After the death of Mr. Peck, Mr. Wellman became sole owner of the enterprise, and retained the management until his death, January 31, 1887. He was a successful business man and a helpful citizen, as a Republican in politics seeking the advancement of his party's interests. He was a prominent member of the Vigilance committee, a member of the Society of California Pioneers, and an Odd Fellow.

In 1862 Mr. Wellman formed domestic ties through his marriage with Miss Ruth A. Harker, of Monterey, Cal., where the ceremony was performed. She was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and came to California with her parents in 1861. Her father, Rev. Miffin Harker, who was a Congregational minister, died in Fruitvale at an advanced age. Fruitvale became the home of the

Wellmans when this now beautiful residence town was considered the country, and here the widow resides in a beautiful residence, surrounded by handsome, well-cultivated grounds, in every way indicative of the refinement and culture of its occupants. The oldest son, William Wellman, is now in charge of his father's business, and is himself one of the successful and prominent business men of Central California.

EDWARD ATKINSON SMITH.

For several years Edward Atkinson Smith has been a resident of Oakland, and since his location here has been engaged as chief clerk to the manager of the Pacific Telephone Company, in which capacity he has demonstrated practical business ability, skillful management of details and an all-round efficiency that has given him a place among the young business men of the city. Mr. Smith inherited from Scotch ancestry his sterling traits of character, both father and mother being natives of Scotland; the father, George Rodgers Smith, was brought to America by the paternal grandfather in childhood, and in manhood he engaged as a contractor and builder in Portland, Ore., where he now lives, retired from the active cares of business life. The mother, Catherine J. Morrison, was born in Scotland and reared in Nova Scotia, and she also is living.

Born in the city of Portland, Ore., in January, 1868, Edward A. Smith was the third son of his parents. His preliminary education was received through an attendance of the public schools of his native city, after which he took a commercial course in the Portland Business College, from which institution he was graduated in 1885. For two years following this he engaged in the express business in Portland, after which he entered the employ of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company in the capacity of weighmaster and continued with them for the period of fourteen months. Attracted by the mining enterprises of the northwest, Mr. Smith then became associated

with these interests in Idaho, this being in 1899, and there he met with considerable success. However, he returned to Oregon later and in Baker City spent the years from 1894 to 1898, then once more located in Idaho, and on the Payette river continued his mining enterprises. At the present time he retains his interest in mining property in that section, although he ceased to be actively interested in 1901, in which year he came to California and accepted his present position with the Pacific Telephone Company. In 1903 Mr. Smith married Miss Leah M. Fields, then a resident of Oakland, but formerly of Indiana, and a daughter of D. F. Fields, a much esteemed citizen of Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children, Dorothy and Dorice. Mr. Smith is associated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World, being a member of Athens Camp, No. 457.

JOHN L. McVEY.

Although one of the younger members of the bar of Oakland, John L. McVey has already given evidence of the possession of such qualities as are destined to place him in the front ranks of the legal fraternity of this part of the state. A native Californian, he was born in Oakland, September 22, 1877, a son of John and Euphemia (Colquhoun) McVey. The father was a native of Canada, where he grew to manhood and received his education, after which, in 1860, he came to California and engaged in his business of building and contracting. He is now retired from active business and is living in peace and plenty in the city of his choice.

John L. McVey passed his boyhood days in his native city and received his early education through an attendance of the public schools, graduating from the Oakland high school and then matriculating in the University of California. Graduating in 1898 from that institution, he then entered the law offices of John R. Glasscock, an ex-member of Congress, with whom he

completed his law-reading, and was admitted to the bar in 1900. He at once opened up an office which is now located in the Union Savings Bank building in Oakland, and is in the enjoyment of a constantly increasing clientele. He has risen to an honorable position among the citizens of Oakland, and served for some time as secretary of the Municipal League. He also served as deputy district attorney under District Attorney Brown. In 1906 Mr. McVey married Miss Gettie M. Stoddard, and they have one daughter, Nancy N. McVey. Mr. McVey is a member of Oakland Lodge No. 118, I. O. O. F., and served as district deputy grand master of that order for District No. 64.

HERMANN MEESE.

A prominent place among the representative citizens of Oakland is given to Hermann Meese, who established his interests in this section of California more than a half century ago and since that time has acquired a financial success and also built up for himself a position of esteem and respect among those who have had business or social dealings with him. Mr. Meese is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in the kingdom of Hanover, November 10, 1826. His father, a contractor and builder, died in 1836, when the son was about ten years of age, and from his foreman, who continued the business, Hermann learned his father's trade, and in order to perfect his knowledge of the same traveled throughout the country. He reached the city of New Orleans in 1848, from which place he went to St. Louis, working at his trade there for about two years, when, in March, 1850, in company with about one hundred and thirty men he started overland for California. After a hazardous trip of seven months the party reached San Francisco, and there Mr. Meese resumed his trade as contractor and house builder and continued the same until 1865. A few years previous to this he associated himself with several

friends in the establishment of a company for the purpose of refining sugar, and as he was still engaged in the building trade he commenced work on the refinery, which was completed and commenced operations in 1864; the following year the company was incorporated under the name of the Bay Sugar Refinery, with Hermann Meese its president and manager, the duties of this office being discharged by him until 1879, when the company sold out and discontinued business.

In 1858, while still at his trade, Mr. Meese became the owner of a vineyard in Los Angeles county, and about three years later joined four other owners of vineyards at Anaheim, Los Angeles county, in the establishment of a wholesale wine business under the name of the United Anaheim Wine Growers' Association, with headquarters at San Francisco. They then began the business of selling and exporting California wines, in furtherance of which a branch was established in Chicago, and a large trade gained through this branch until 1870, when it was destroyed in the memorable fire. After this disaster the branch house was discontinued and the shares of the other members of the business in San Francisco were bought by Mr. Meese and John Bach, when the enterprise was continued under the name of Bach, Meese & Co. In 1888 Mr. Meese sold his interests in the concern, and the refinery having also been discontinued, he retired from active business life.

In 1864 Mr. Meese was elected president of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. Paulus Congregation, which office he retained until 1879, when he removed to Oakland, and here with others was instrumental in the organization of the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation; he was chosen president of this church and acted in this capacity with great efficiency and satisfaction.

In San Francisco, in the year 1853, Mr. Meese was united in marriage with Miss Catharina Margaret Waldman, also a native of Hanover, Germany, who died in 1880, leaving six sons and one daughter. Of those now living we mention the following: Constant (now married), who after completing his education learned the

machinist's trade, became assistant manager of the Bay Sugar Refinery, and then with John Clot established the Reliance Machine Works, which enterprise they carried on under the firm name of Clot, Meese & Co. for a time, and later as Meese-Gottfried Co.; Edwin and Walter are represented elsewhere in this volume; Emma became the wife of Heinrich Stüt, a civil engineer with headquarters in San Francisco; Gustav (now married), a graduate of the high school and business college, was for several years head bookkeeper of a wholesale grocery business in San Francisco and is now engaged in the wholesale wooden and willow ware business and proprietor of the Washington Broom factory in Spokane, Wash.; and Adolph, who after a common school education learned the printer's trade and is now secretary and a stockholder of the firm of E. C. Hughes & Co., printers, of San Francisco.

CHARLES JURGENS.

By energy, economy and good judgment Charles Jurgens has acquired a competency in the battle of life, having embarked on its uneven seas with nothing but courage and honor to pre-empt the success which should some day be his. He is a native of the Fatherland, his birth having occurred in Waldeck, Germany, in January, 1844. His parents, William and Henrietta Jurgens, were both natives of Germany, where the father was an influential and prominent citizen. He held the office of justice of the peace, and others similar in character and lived to the advanced age of eighty years, passing away in 1880.

Charles Jurgens received a good education through the medium of the common schools of his native land, where he remained until his sixteenth year. Believing the opportunities good for an energetic, ambitious youth on this side of the Atlantic and having the consent of his parents, he came to the United States; and after landing in New York City, went to Detroit,

Mich., and there secured employment as clerk in a general mercantile establishment. He remained a resident of that city until 1863, in which year he came to the Pacific coast and in what was then known as San Antonio and today as East Oakland, he clerked until 1868. He then moved to Temescal and started the pioneer business there, a grocery store. This was later made a general merchandise establishment, the location proving a lucrative one. He continued thus occupied for the period of eight years, when, in 1876, he built the Globe hotel and conducted the same until after the earthquake, at the same time dealing in real estate on his own account. Since 1876 he has been engaged in building a number of residences as well as business houses, many of which he still owns, and from which he derives a good income. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for more than thirty years.

In 1870 Mr. Jurgens was united in marriage with Miss Katherine Springer, a native of Germany, and at that time a resident of Oakland. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters. William C. is a prominent member of the Elks, Athenian Club and other societies; Charles H., a dentist of this city, is a prominent member of Alcatraz Lodge, F. & A. M.; Louisa is the wife of August Kroenker of San Francisco; and Miss Bertha is with her parents. The first son, William C., is secretary and manager of the Winedale company, of which his father is president.

All matters that have been advanced for the general upbuilding of Oakland and the betterment of the people's interests have found Mr. Jurgens a staunch advocate and liberal contributor.

MELVILLE L. RAWSON.

Prominent among the legal profession in central California is Melville L. Rawson, a staunch upbuilder of the best interests of Oakland and vicinity. He was born in Mayville, Dodge coun-

ty, Wis., August 18, 1854, the son of Oliver G. and Helen (Owen) Rawson, both natives of New York state. His paternal ancestry is traced from Edward Rawson, who came from his native country, England, to America, in 1636, settled at Newbury, Mass., and there he acted as secretary for the Massachusetts Bay Colony for thirty years, being re-elected annually to the position. He died July 16, 1686. Members of this family later scattered to the various parts of the east, and finally, in 1841, Oliver G. Rawson located in Wisconsin. He resided there for many years and then came to California, locating first in San Francisco, and two years later he went to San Leandro and became manager of one of the first foundries in that section, remaining so occupied until his death, which occurred November 12, 1876, when in his fifty-sixth year. He was widely known and highly honored among the pioneers of central California.

Melville L. Rawson received his early education in the public schools of Horicon, Wis., and there prepared for college, entering the commercial college at Fond du Lac, graduating therefrom in 1875. In October of the same year he came to California, and located in San Leandro, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1878, then twenty-three years of age, he was elected justice of the peace in that town and filled other positions of trust and responsibility, being appointed deputy county clerk in 1882, and serving two years as clerk of Department No. 2 of the Superior Court, and while in that position was admitted to the bar. That department of the court was presided over by Judge W. E. Green at that time. Beginning in the latter part of the '70s he served as city clerk of San Leandro for two terms. In 1885 he began the practice of his profession in San Leandro and continued there until 1887, when he removed to San Diego, and there practiced for several years. He also served one term as judge of the police court. While a resident of San Leandro he served as city attorney two terms and as a member of the city council for five terms, three terms as chairman of the finance committee and the last two terms as president of the body. In 1901 he came to Oakland, and ever since has conducted a suc-

cessful and growing law business. Mr. Rawson has always taken an active interest in all matters of public import. Prominent in Democratic circles, he served as a member of the state central committee when Cleveland was first elected. He is always counted on to give sound advice on matters political, and for years was recognized as a leader of his party.

In 1882 Mr. Rawson and Miss Olive V. Hunt were united in marriage in San Leandro, and born of this union are three children: Oliver M., an accountant; Harold M., a student of the law; and Helen. Mr. Rawson is a member of San Leandro Lodge, No. 231, I. O. O. F. As a public-spirited man of the state he has given liberally of his means to forward any movement that has for its object the upbuilding of state, county or town, and the general uplifting of the citizens. He is a man of genial temperament, a fluent speaker, and one who counts as among his friends the best citizens of the Golden State.

WALTER JOHN MORTIMER.

Realty interests of Berkeley have in Walter John Mortimer one of their most extensive and able representatives, for since his location here he has been engaged in this line of work and has done much toward the development of the town and surrounding country. Mr. Mortimer is a native of England, his birth having occurred in 1869 in an old castle built in 1160, with its battlements still intact. His father, Nicholas Mortimer, also a native of England, engaged as an agriculturist throughout his entire active life. Several of his sons sought a home among the broader opportunities of the western world, T. P. Mortimer being engaged in the real estate business also in Berkeley; Fred in Fresno; and Albert in Gilroy.

In 1886 Walter J. Mortimer first came to America, being then a lad of seventeen years. He went to Texas and there was employed on a cattle ranch. A year later he came to Southern California, where the wonderful growth and

rapid development of Los Angeles were attracting many settlers, and here he took an interest in a quarry which occupied his attention for a year. He came on to San Francisco, then to Byron, where he entered the general merchandise establishment of W. H. Johnston and continued thus employed for about five years. Removing to Berkeley in 1895 he entered the real estate business with O. G. May & Co., and after Mr. May's retirement from the firm it became known as W. J. Mortimer & Co. He has large real estate interests here and in Oakland and is exceedingly prominent among business men. In addition to his work in this realty concern he is president of the Birdsall & Craig Development Company, secretary of the Grand View Terrace Land Company, and vice-president of the Sierra Development Company, the last-named possessing immense marble quarries. He takes an active interest in matters of public import, now serving as vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow organizations, in both of which he is prominent.

Mr. Mortimer's marriage occurred in Byron and united him with Miss Grace E. May, a daughter of O. G. May, of San Jose. They have two sons and two daughters, Lucy May; Walter J. Jr., Reginald and Marion.

NEAL J. McKEON.

As manager of the Oakland Title and Abstract Company, Neal J. McKeon is associated with the business interests of the city and during the twenty-five years in which he has been associated with the abstract business he has demonstrated a marked ability in this line.

The Oakland Title and Abstract Company was organized in March, 1906, the result of the consolidation of a number of similar companies that had been in operation for from twenty to fifty years in this locality. The company is capitalized for \$100,000, and is under the manage-

ment of the following efficient officers: Charles E. Palmer, president; James P. Edoff, vice-president; Neal J. McKeon, secretary and manager; and Arthur H. Breed, treasurer. They are equipped for the most complete work in their line, having a complete set of books of all records of Alameda county in their office, and have proven themselves thoroughly in touch with all modern methods, system and despatch in conducting their work. The company is regarded not only as the oldest and the most thoroughly reliable in Alameda county, in all its dealings, but enjoys public approval also for promptness and despatch with which orders are executed.

GEORGE E. SLEEPER.

The subject of finances has been a pre-eminent one in the life of George E. Sleeper, for father and grandfather both were prominent in banking circles, first in Maine and later in California, the former, Charles Sleeper, now serving as manager of the San Francisco clearing house. He was a native of St. Albans, Me., and was there engaged with his father in the banking business. In 1862 he came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, and from San Francisco went to Columbia, Cal., where, in the mining district, he and his father started the W. O. Sleeper Company banking enterprise. Later Charles Sleeper was with the Bank of California for eleven years, and then, in 1877, became manager of the clearing house of San Francisco, which position he still holds. He is a prominent Mason fraternally, and as a citizen is identified with movements which have for their end the upbuilding or maintenance of law and order.

George E. Sleeper boasts a California nativity, his birth having occurred in San Francisco in 1874. After receiving his education in the public schools of the city he went into the San Francisco clearing house, and for twelve years occupied a responsible position with that institution. Removing to Alameda county in 1895 he made his

home in Berkeley, while he still retained his interests in San Francisco until the earthquake and fire, when he was elected manager of the Oakland clearing house, this being the first of May, 1906. Since that time he has ably discharged the duties of a position which requires ability of unusual order as well as stanch integrity and honesty of purpose, and that he occupies a high place in the esteem of those who recognize business qualities as well as personal characteristics of a high order speaks eloquently of the success of his career.

Mr. Sleeper was united in marriage with Miss Daisy Clark, of Berkeley, and a daughter of W. A. Clark, a pioneer of Berkeley and one of its most esteemed citizens. Mr. Sleeper is a member of the American Institution of Banking, and fraternally is affiliated with the Native Sons.

JAMES MOFFITT.

Among the pioneers of California in 1846 was James Moffitt, who was born in Tarrytown, N. Y., March 17, 1831, and there made his home until he was twelve years old. At this youthful age he became dependent upon his own resources, and going to New York City he secured employment and made that place his home until 1846, when he decided to try his fortunes in California—then the Mecca for adventurous spirits. Accordingly he secured employment on a vessel bound for the Pacific coast via Cape Horn, and after a voyage of many months arrived in safety in Monterey. Thence he came to San Francisco and here found work, first in a novelty shop. Later he took up mechanical work, and developing a talent for it found work in the capacity of fireman on one of the first boats that carried passengers across the bay, and finally became engineer. Being incapacitated by an injury received in the discharge of his duty, he then opened a hotel in San Antonio and conducted the same profitably for some years. He became a resident of Oakland in 1859 and this city remained his home up to the time of his death.

He was connected with the business affairs of the city in the conduct of a restaurant and with its actual growth by the purchase and improvement of property, his shrewd judgment and far-sight giving to him a vision of the future possibilities of this section of California. He was early identified with the Oakland fire department, being one of the organizers of the volunteer service; he served as foreman of department No. 4, at Brooklyn, was then made engineer, then in 1883 was elected chief of the department, which office he held until his death, discharging his duties with an efficiency which won for him the universal esteem and respect of the citizens of Oakland. His death occurred April 17, 1889.

In 1859 Mr. Moffitt was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Mulgrew, a native of Edinburgh, Scotland; she was brought to New York City by her parents when twelve years old and made that place her home until 1854, when she came to California via the Horn. Her death occurred in 1888, at the age of fifty-three years. They reared a large family of children, namely: Frank J., born in San Antonio; Mary; Margaret; Joseph D.; Emma J.; George W.; Henry M. and Helen Willis, who was born in 1871, in what was known as Brooklyn.

Mr. Moffitt was justly named among the progressive citizens of Oakland, for no movement advanced for the general welfare of the community failed to find active sympathy and support from him. He was associated with all educational advancement, giving liberally of his time and means for this purpose, while municipal interests received no less of his attention. He was a member of the Independent Order of Redmen and Chosen Friends, and had once belonged to the Knights of Pythias, from which order he had withdrawn. He was associated with the Oakland Pioneer Society and was active in the work. A self-made man in the best sense implied by the term, to his own efforts alone is due the credit for the success he made in life. With only a slight foundation for later knowledge, he educated himself by a liberal reading and wide observation, brought into play the business talent and shrewd judgment which were his by inheritance, and thus built up for himself and his pos-

terity a prosperity of substantial value, and better still established his name among the upright, honorable business men of Oakland and practical, loyal citizens.

MRS. MARY H. WEBBER.

Mrs. Mary H. Webber, a resident of San Leandro and of California since 1853, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., in 1832, a daughter of Gilbert and Hannah (Fairbanks) Lyman, both of whom were also natives of New York, and who were married in Madrid. The paternal grandfather, Richard Lyman, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and drew a pension for service under General Putnam, whom he saw ride down the stone steps on horseback, and who said, "If every soldier were like Orderly Lyman he would drive every redcoat out of America in six months." Gilbert Lyman and his wife removed to Ohio about 1836, locating in Chagrin, about ten miles from Cleveland, and there the mother's death occurred four years later. The family then removed to Illinois and lived for some time in Adams county, going thence to Missouri.

Their daughter was educated in the public schools in the different locations, after which, in 1851, in Iowa, she married R. T. Hawkins. They at once outfitted at St. Joseph, Mo., with teams and provisions and set out for the west, the trip to Carson valley taking five months. There they conducted a boarding house for one year, spent the winter at Genoa and in the fall of 1853 came to California. They spent the winter in San Francisco, and in the spring of 1854 came to San Leandro, which was then a farming section. They located in the hills about four miles from the present site of the town, and there engaged in the raising of stock for the ensuing seven years. Three children were born to them in Alameda county: Sarah, who became the wife of W. J. McCoy of San Leandro, and who has four children; Helen, the widow of Dr. Bradley, of Oakland, and the mother of five children; and M.

Belle, who married W. H. McKee, of Stockton, and has one child. The growth of San Leandro induced them to locate here, and from this point Mr. Hawkins took passage on the Golden Gate to return east and enlist in the Union army for service in the Civil war. This vessel was lost with nearly every one on board. In 1863 his widow married Charles W. Webber, a native of New York, but from an early day a resident of California; at the time he was conducting the Planters Hotel in San Leandro, and engaged in dealing in horses also.

The following year his death occurred in Los Angeles, while they were visiting. One son was born to them, Frank Starr, who now resides with his mother.

Mrs. Webber returned to San Leandro and began the conduct of a boarding house, but not having adequate accommodations she soon negotiated for her present property, which came to be known as the Webber house, and on the improvements of which she spent about \$1,800. Until 1898 she continued the management of this enterprise, when she retired from active business, renting her house as apartments. She has spent all the years of her mature life in California, has witnessed the growth of the country from a primitive state to its present development, and has a wide acquaintance throughout the bay section of the state.

FORD MARSELLIS.

One among the old employes of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, Ford Marsellis holds a high place in the esteem of the officials under whom he has been working for so long, esteemed alike for his ability and the stanch integrity which have marked his career thus far. Mr. Marsellis is a native of Canada, having been born on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, February 2, 1856, the only son of Robert L. and Sarah A. (Ford) Marsellis, the latter having also been born in Canada near the line of Bells Corners.

The son attended the public schools at Bells Corners in pursuit of an education, after which he assisted his father on the home farm until his twentieth year. On the 5th of November, 1876, he started for California and upon his arrival in the state spent some time in San Francisco. Thence going to Eureka, Nev., he engaged in the mines for a while, then returned to his home in Canada. Again coming to California, he located at Sacramento and there entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, remaining in that city until 1885, when he came to Oakland and has here had charge of the block system, electric lights and telephones of this company. He has been promoted step by step until attaining his present responsible and lucrative position, his faithfulness in the performance of all duties which came to him winning him the confidence of his employers. He has been successful in life and has acquired considerable property in Berkeley, where he resides, at No. 2915 Wheeler street.

October 29, 1879, Mr. Marsellis was united in marriage with Miss Matilda Elliott of Ontario, Canada, a daughter of Andrew Elliott, and they have become the parents of five children: Hanlan, Ruby, Annabelle, Ella F., and Lew B. Mr. Marsellis is associated politically with the Republican party and takes a keen interest in the advancement of the principles he endorses. He is a straightforward, honest and honorable citizen and can always be counted upon to further any project advanced for the welfare of the general community.

THOMAS W. CORDER.

Although a native of England, Thomas W. Corder has passed all but the first eight years of his life in California, growing to maturity among the pioneer surroundings of the early day, receiving his education in its public schools, and in young manhood embarking upon business enterprises which have to-day placed his name among the successful business men of the

state. Born in London in November, 1844, he was the second son in the family of his parents, Francis J. and Mary Ann (Hawes) Corder. Both were natives of England, the father being born in 1820, and in young manhood came to America and followed the wool business which had occupied his attention in London, England. In 1854 he came to California and located his family in Butte county, where he engaged for a time in the mines, but not meeting with the success anticipated, the family conducted a boarding house for the miners. Returning to Marysville Mr. Corder again engaged in the wool business and conducted the same profitably in that city until 1870, when he went to San Diego. There he followed the same line of work for three years, when he again came north and in Oakland established his business, which he managed until his death, which occurred in 1887. His wife survived him and passed away in 1892.

Thomas W. Corder was only a lad in years when he was brought to America and in California he received his education. In the various cities in which they lived he assisted his father in the wool business and after his father's death he followed buying and shipping on his own account, his principal market being San Francisco. Later he became associated with James Cook in this enterprise. In April, 1874, he came to Oakland and engaged in the wool business and soon afterward became connected with the well known firm of Grayson-Owen & Company, wholesale butchers and packers, and was placed on its board of directors. He is now extensively interested in this business, and is also a director in the Security and Trust Company Bank.

Mr. Corder was married in 1873 to Miss Nettie Farley, of Smartville, Cal., and daughter of Horace Farley, a prominent citizen of that place and formerly from the east, having come to the state in 1864. The following named children have been born of this union: Arthur E., interested with his father; Walter E., also in business with his father; Thomas A., a student; and Amy B., at home. In 1906 Mr. Corder erected the fine business block on the corner of

Twelfth and Franklin streets, 60x100 feet in dimensions, five stories in height, and now occupied by the John Bruener Furniture Company. He also put up the fine building which is now occupied by a market on Washington street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. In his political convictions Mr. Corder is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, but has never cared for office. He is recognized as one of the citizens who have contributed very largely to the development of business enterprises, and as a wool dealer has an extensive acquaintance throughout central California.

J. F. REYNOLDS.

The singular ability which J. F. Reynolds has displayed in his capacity of president of the Oakland Meat and Packing Company is the outgrowth of many years of activity in the mastering of an industry, cattle interests having held his attention from boyhood. He is a native Californian, having been born in Colusa county in 1860. His father, James Reynolds, had settled there in the pioneer days of 1849, and had engaged in the cattle industry. When quite young Mr. Reynolds was taken east, going to St. Joseph, Mo., from Virginia City, thence to Milwaukee, from where he was returned to Kansas City. In that city he received a good common school education and became interested in the live stock commission business with his father.

Returning to California in 1880 Mr. Reynolds operated in the stock business in the northern part of the state for about fifteen years, at the end of which time he came to Oakland. Here, in 1896, he established the company which now is the Oakland Meat and Packing Company. He became president of the concern and occupies that position to-day. At first the enterprise was a modest one, organized with a capitalization of \$50,000, but when incorporated in August, 1904, the capital stock was raised to \$500,000. To-day the firm is one of the largest and best equipped on this coast. It owes most of its success to the de-

vation of Mr. Reynolds, who gives the company's affairs his entire attention. As head of the great business, he is one of the best known men on the Pacific coast.

The marriage of Mr. Reynolds to Miss Elizabeth F. Jackson took place in 1885. She was a daughter of John Jackson, an old California resident, and for many years in partnership in ranches and cattle with the late Hon. Frederick Cox of Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have a beautiful home at the corner of Summit street and Central avenue, in Oakland, where they are surrounded with the luxury demanded by cultivated tastes. Mr. Reynolds is a member of Oakland Lodge, No. 171, B. P. O. E. He is a man of fine business qualities, which have been amply demonstrated in the measure of his success since assuming independent operations in business in his manhood; and socially he possesses characteristics which have won for him a wide circle of friends.

HERMAN MUHR.

Public spirited and enterprising, Herman Muhr has always made his citizenship felt in whatever place he has called his home, and this has been Oakland for a number of years. He is a native of New York City, born in 1866, a son of Dr. Herman Muhr, who came from Germany to the United States and here practiced his profession. He received his early education in New York City and in Hoboken, N. J., both in public and private schools, after which he engaged in the shipping and commission business with various houses in New York City. In April, 1887, he came to California and in Oakland engaged as a clerk with an attorney, after which he engaged in the insurance business for a time, then became bookkeeper for a custom house brokerage firm. In 1893 he went into business for himself, becoming a partner in the firm of Eichwede, Muhr & Co., which afterward became the firm of Muhr & Muhr, retail grocers and wine and liquor merchants. They were very success-

ful and acquired considerable means. In 1900 Mr. Muhr engaged in the general merchandise business in Nome, Alaska, and two years later went north to take charge of the business. He was caught in the ice and remained imprisoned for fifty-four days, during which time he was sought at two different times by a United States revenue cutter, but without success. Returning to Oakland in 1904 he organized the corporation known as the Vienna Cafe Company, of Oakland, of which Mr. Muhr has since acted as president and manager. He has also extensive interests in other lines, being a stockholder and director in the Bank of Germany and member of the finance committee, was also a director of the Merchants' Exchange, and was the organizer of the Retail Grocers Association, which is a very prominent organization among this class of merchants. He is a member of the Elks, and The Oakland Turnverein, and in former years took an active part in amateur theatricals.

Mr. Muhr married Miss Mabel Schunhoff and they have one daughter, Carmen. Mr. Muhr was a member of the old Board of Trade of Oakland, and has always been much interested in matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community.

FRED ALVIN JORDAN.

One of the most popular hotel men of Oakland, Fred Alvin Jordan is engaged in the conduct of Hotel Crellin, which has been under his management long enough for him to demonstrate his ability thoroughly in this line, by tact, knowledge of human nature and genuine friendliness and courtesy winning the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. Mr. Jordan is a native of the Pacific slope, his birth having occurred in Seattle, Wash., April 20, 1871; his father, John Tenny Jordan, was a prominent politician of the state of Washington and of Seattle, holding various positions of trust and responsibility, after serving as sheriff being elected mayor of the city of Seattle.

The early education of Fred A. Jordan was received in the public schools and the University of the Pacific at San Jose, Cal., and after putting aside his studies he began his business career by clerking at Hotel Crellin. He remained in that capacity for six years, then resigned and went away for one year; returning he became the proprietor of Hotel Crellin and has since ably conducted these interests. His brother, J. B. Jordan, is proprietor of Hotel Athens, also of Oakland, and the two owned a summer resort hotel at Weber Lake, in Sierra county, Cal., which they conducted for four years. Mr. Jordan has been very successful in his work and holds a high place also in the civic life of Oakland, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an ardent supporter of all movements tending toward the advancement of public interests. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In Oakland he was united in marriage with Henrietta Rathjen, a native of this city.

WILLIAM T. SAGEHORN.

Among the enterprising business men of Oakland, mention belongs to William T. Sagehorn, who is located at No. 469 Sixth street and engaged in the feed and fuel business. Mr. Sagehorn is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Hanover in 1833. He was educated in the Fatherland, where he passed the first eighteen years of his life. He came to America at the age of eighteen years, taking passage in a sailing vessel and landing in New York City in 1851. He remained in the metropolis for a short time, then went to New Orleans; returning to New York City he made that place his home until 1855. This year found him en route to California, then the Mecca for all fortune hunters, and after his safe arrival in the state he went to Mariposa county and in the mining country followed the occupation of a miner. Two years later he decided to seek

the less precarious if less exciting life of an agriculturist, and accordingly went to Fresno county and there raised, bought and sold stock. He was successful in this work and remained so occupied for the period of five years, then sold out, and coming to the bay country, located in San Francisco, where he followed the hotel business for about five years. Disposing of his interests there after a five years' continuance he came to Oakland and here established the enterprise with which he has since been identified and in which he has met with success.

Mr. Sagehorn established home ties by his marriage in San Francisco with Miss Anna Hoseman, and born of this union are five children. Although always ready to fulfill his duties as a citizen Mr. Sagehorn does not take any particular interest in the political life of the community, nor does he affiliate with any local orders, preferring the quiet contentment of his home life.

JOHN HAMPEL.

John Hampel, deceased, was born in Wetter, Kur-Hessen, Germany, in 1827, of a family in well-to-do circumstances, and after receiving a good education through an attendance of the public schools he hired a substitute to fill his place in the German army and immigrated to the United States. He had learned the trade of blacksmith in the Fatherland, but upon locating in New York City accepted a position with the Herring Safe Company and remained in their employ for a number of years. Two of his brothers, Henry and Fred, had located in California some years previously and they wrote him such glowing accounts of the opportunities of the state, that, on account of this and also because of his wife's health, he decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast. They made the trip via the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco May 1, 1854, and with the means that he had accumulated in his employment in the east Mr. Hampel invested in

a ranch of fifty acres at the end of what is now Thirteenth avenue, East Oakland, and which was then a barren tract of land. Here he erected a small house and began the improvement of the property by setting out fruit of various kinds, and also carried on general farming. He remained in that location throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1890. He was a member of the German Lutheran Church, and was always liberal in his contributions to charitable movements.

Mr. Hampel's wife was in maidenhood Elizabeth Younger, who was born in Germany in 1828, and of the children born to them we mention the following: William is deceased; Henry F., who was born in New York City and educated in the first school of East Oakland, follows the blacksmith's trade; he is married and has two daughters, Cora and Etta; C. Fred, also a blacksmith, resides at No. 1713 Valdez street; he is married and has four children, William, Byron, Steven and Louise; John H., engaged in the feed and fuel business on San Pablo avenue, Oakland, resides on Thirty-seventh street near Market; he is married and has one son, John; Katie E. became the wife of Richard Geike, by whom she had one daughter, Louise, who was widowed, and is now the wife of G. S. Mendenhall, of No. 3863 Grove street; M. Louise, the widow of O. C. Gerhardy, lives at No. 2134 Grove street, with her three children, Carl J., Louis P. and Gladys E. The last four children were born on the home ranch, which since her husband's death Mrs. Hampel has disposed of by the sale of thirty acres to a syndicate, the remainder being divided among her children.

ERNEST JOHN PROBST.

A business man of Alameda, Ernest John Probst was wisely chosen to represent his ward in the city council, for he brought to bear in that line of work the shrewd judgment, quick decision and straightforward methods which had

insured him success in the commercial world. Many of the qualities which have distinguished his comparatively brief career are an inheritance from German ancestry, both parents, Louis and Mary (Wetjen) Probst, being natives of the Fatherland. They immigrated to America in an early day and located in California, where they continued to make their home. Ernest John Probst was born in Alameda July 18, 1876, and in his native town attended the public schools and graduated therefrom in 1890. He was at once apprenticed to learn the trade of butcher, working under J. L. Ansel. After completing the apprenticeship he opened a meat market, and an evidence of his success lies in the fact that he has continued ever since in the location in which he established his enterprise, which was in 1896.

His political influence soon became evident, and before receiving any official recognition he gave his strongest effort toward advancing the principles of the Republican party, of which he is a staunch adherent. It was in April, 1905, that he was elected a member of the city council and since that time he has served efficiently. He is also prominent fraternally, being past president of the Eagles, of which he was the first president in his local lodge, is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and also a member of Alameda Lodge No. 1015, B. P. O. E. He is a member and past-president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is active in the organization. His marriage occurred in San Francisco January 27, 1906, and united him with Miss Mayme E. Hayes, a daughter of John T. and Elizabeth (Murphy) Hayes, early residents of that city.

CARL S. PLAUT.

Carl S. Plaut, president of the Oakland Brewing and Malting Company, is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Frankfort-on-the-Main, March 26, 1872. There he was reared to young manhood and received his edu-

cation through the medium of the public schools, later graduating from the high school of his native city. When only a lad in years he began to learn the mercantile business, being associated with one of the largest hat manufactories of Europe, and through this connection familiarized himself with the business details which have since played so important a part in his successful career. He came to the United States in 1892 and spent the first year in traveling over the eastern section of the country. He attended the World's Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and the year following sought a location on the Pacific coast, establishing his headquarters in Oakland while he extended his operations as far north as Alaska, being then engaged in both merchandising and mining enterprises. He was financially successful in his business and continued so occupied for the period of five years, when he closed out his affairs and returned to his home in Germany with the intention of visiting points of interest in Europe before again locating in America.

In Oakland, after his return from Europe, Mr. Plaut bought the business interests of the Oakland Bottling Company and after five years organized the Oakland Brewing and Malting Company, of which he himself is the president. He was quick to recognize the business possibilities of this undertaking, as there was no such an enterprise in this city at the time. The company purchased two blocks bounded by Linden, Chestnut and Adeline streets and at once began the erection of the buildings, which are thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every particular, being equipped with the latest improved machinery and modern methods for carrying on the business. The plant, which was established at a cost of a half million dollars, has a capacity of one hundred thousand barrels yearly, and a large amount is taken care of in their own bottling department; it is an industrial factor of importance in that it gives employment to more than one hundred men, while the success which has attended the enterprise is calling for a large increase in capacity and thus an enlargement of its importance among the manufactories of the Pacific coast. As president of the company Mr.

Plaut has ably demonstrated his possession of more than ordinary business ability and executive skill, having handled the extensive details with unerring judgment and foresight since its organization. He holds a high place among the business men of this city, respected alike for his business qualifications and the stanch integrity which has been manifest in all his dealings with the public.

As a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade Mr. Plaut seeks the advancement of the best interests of the city and is rightly looked upon as one of the progressive citizens of Oakland. In national politics he is a stanch adherent of the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Mason, having been made a member of the organization in San Francisco in 1895, and also is identified with the Elks. Socially he is a member of the Nile and Athenian Clubs, and being a bachelor, makes his home at the latter.

WILLIAM J. BACCUS.

The contracting firm of Carroll & Baccus has been one of the important factors in the development of Oakland, and although the members of the firm are both young men, yet they have demonstrated the possession of such ability as is absolutely necessary in the accomplishment of results. Mr. Baccus is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in San Francisco in 1874. His father, Benjamin Baccus, crossed the plains with ox-teams from Louisiana in the early history of the state and located in San Francisco, where he afterward made his permanent home. His wife was in maidenhood Theresa Clinton, the daughter of another old pioneer, commonly known in the bay country as "Daddy" Clinton. He also came from Louisiana about 1849, having been a very prominent man in New Orleans, where he occupied the position of chief of police for some time. He located in the bay country of California and purchased land in

Contra Costa county from the Indians, and this he afterward sold to the United States troops at the request of Father Gallagher, one of the early priests of San Francisco.

William J. Baccus received his early education in the public schools of San Francisco, after which he learned the trade of bricklaying. He rose to the position of foreman and finally decided to engage in contracting for himself, and this he has done since in partnership with Mr. Carroll. He has made a success of his work, both as to quality and quantity, as well as the celerity with which every contract is filled. His business integrity is unquestioned and he deservedly occupies a high position among the business men of the city. Mr. Baccus has always taken time to engage in political matters, having for the past eight years taken a prominent part in public affairs. He is now serving his fourth term as councilman from the Sixth ward, is a member of the Harbor League and exceedingly active toward its development. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West and active in the organization.

The marriage of Mr. Baccus united him with Miss Katie Muir, a daughter of Barclay Muir, an early pioneer of California. He came to the state in 1849 and became the owner of the greater part of the land on the estuary. He ran the first ferry on the bay from Isabella to San Francisco, and also had charge of the sea wall which was built by the government. He is now living at Sacramento, where he owns a large pickle factory, being a prominent and helpful citizen there, as he was here for so many years. Mr. and Mrs. Baccus have three children, Velma, William and Robert.

EDWARD CALVIN HAGAR.

Edward Calvin Hagar, lately a prominent citizen of Oakland, was born April 20, 1843, in Lower Falls, Newton, Mass., a son of Isaac Hagar, the elder man being an important factor

in the development of the best interests of West Newton, where he served for thirty years as city assessor, and for fifty years resided in the same house. He was prominent in the Episcopal Church, in which he officiated as deacon, was justice of the peace, and otherwise identified with public affairs. A brother of Isaac Hagar, Daniel Hagar by name, was principal of the normal school at Salem for a period of twenty-five years.

Reared and educated in Newton, Edward C. Hagar passed his boyhood years in the place of his nativity, finally becoming a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., and there becoming occupied in the banking business. He was gradually promoted from time to time until he became head bookkeeper in a strong financial institution of that city, but because of impaired health he was compelled to give this up in 1877 and come to California in search of a more salubrious climate. He visited with relatives a short time and then found employment in a music house of San Francisco, continuing at this occupation for two years. In 1881 he purchased a lot on the hill and built the second house there, being a pioneer of the section, and making his home in Oakland even while transacting his business in San Francisco. Finally he entered the employ of the Oakland Savings Bank as bookkeeper, and later was made assistant cashier, which position he held until his death May 4, 1904.

Mr. Hagar was married in Indiana in 1874 to Miss Clara Johnston, a native of Milwaukee, Wis., and their oldest daughter, Helen J., born in Indiana, is the wife of A. W. Moore, also identified with the Oakland Savings Bank; the second daughter, a native of California, Clara Louise, is the wife of J. R. Tallman, of Oakland; and the son, Edward C., died in infancy in San Francisco. Mr. Hagar became associated with the Presbyterian Church in Indiana, and retained this affiliation throughout his entire life, giving generously and liberally to all its charities, and indeed to any benevolence that presented itself. Politically he always voted the Republican ticket, although he was first of all a loyal citizen. He was a man of business ability and acumen and through the purchase of property in

Piedmont and elsewhere at a nominal figure and which has since increased in value, he left his family well provided for. He was of a quiet and home-loving temperament, possessed a winning personality, and during his long residence on the coast won a large circle of friends who missed him from their midst.

JOHN EDGAR McELRATH.

John Edgar McElrath, for many years a prominent citizen of San Francisco and Oakland, was a native of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Monroe county January 2, 1844. His parents, Hugh McDowell and Elizabeth Lowry (Morgan) McElrath, were natives respectively of North Carolina and Tennessee, the mother a daughter of Gideon Morgan and granddaughter of Gen. John Sevier. The son was reared in the parental home and after receiving preliminary private instruction was prepared for college in Asheville, N. C., and in 1860 became a student in Harvard University. The breaking out of the Civil war induced his return to his native state, and May 20, 1861, he enlisted in the Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and fought in Kirby Smith's division in the battle of Manassas on the 21st of July. April 10 of the following year he was elected lieutenant of his company and on the 14th of May was made its captain. He was then assigned to the cavalry brigade and participated in Briggs' Kentucky campaign. On the 11th of December, 1862, he was appointed quartermaster with the rank of major of cavalry and was engaged in the battles in and about Vicksburg, Miss.

After the close of the war Major McElrath took up his interrupted studies and after completing a law course began the practice of his profession in Cleveland, Tenn. It was in 1869 that he first came to the Pacific coast, and establishing his home in San Francisco, practiced law in that city for the ensuing eighteen years. Removing to Oakland in 1887 he made this city his home until

his death, which occurred May 6, 1907. In North Temescal, Cal., in 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Elsie Ann Alden, a native of Connecticut and a descendant of John Alden, and they became the parents of the following children: Elsie, Bertha, Marion, Phoebe, Ann Edwards, John Edgar, Hugh McDowell, Hilda, Katharine, Alden and Clifford. By his many sterling traits of character Mr. McElrath won a high position in both the professional and social life of the two cities with which he was so long connected, appreciated as a citizen whose best efforts were always freely given toward the advancement of any movement calculated to promote the general welfare.

HARRY GARTHWAITE.

Many years of usefulness as a pioneer citizen were granted to the late Harry Garthwaite, whose name will ever be remembered among Oakland's helpful upbuilders. He was born in England in 1825, and as the son of a clergyman received the best possible education. He came to America in youth and thence via the Isthmus of Panama to California in 1856, finally identifying himself with the lumber interests of the city of San Francisco and continuing so throughout a lengthy career. In 1891 he retired from active business life and in Oakland sought the retirement which he had justly won, and here passed the evening of his days. His death occurred June 18, 1906, in his home in Oakland, and removed from the community a most helpful citizen.

In Oakland Mr. Garthwaite joined the First Baptist Church and served as deacon for over thirty-five years. He enjoyed a wide confidence among all men with whom he came in contact, whether in a business way or socially, and as a citizen he was ever ready to lend his material assistance. He was public spirited, benevolent, sympathetic and kind, and with his wife always took an active part in all church and charitable matters, as well as affairs of citizenship.

In June, 1851, in New York, Mr. Garthwaite married Miss Charlotte T. Hatfield, of that city, born of Huguenot ancestry. Four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter. The eldest son, William, who was born in New York City, has been prominently identified with the banking interests of Oakland for the past thirty-five years and is the vice-president and manager of the Oakland Bank of Savings, one of the most prominent banking institutions of the state. He is married and has a son and a daughter. The second son, Harry P., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.; for a number of years he has been living in Central America as managing director of the Butters Salvador Mining Co. The youngest son, Edwin Hatfield, was educated at the University of California and also at Freiberg, Germany. As a mining engineer he has won fame not only in his own country, but throughout the world, especially in South Africa, where he was identified for a number of years with the mining interests of Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the great South African statesman. In 1890 he married Miss Augusta Lowell, whose father, Nathan R. Lowell, was one of the prominent pioneers of California. (For more details concerning his life, see his sketch elsewhere in this volume.)

The daughter, Mabel, married Louis F. Cockroft, and has three children. Mrs. Cockroft is a lady of more than ordinary prominence in literary, educational and social circles; she has been a conspicuous member of the Ebell Society for many years.

CAPT. EUGENE M. FREEMAN.

For about thirty years Capt. Eugene M. Freeman has been a resident of Oakland, having located here in 1877, after travels which had taken him all over the world. Born of seafaring people, it was but natural that he should seek that kind of a life upon attaining years of maturity, especially as his boyhood days had been passed on the coast of Massachusetts. Born on Cape Cod, in Provincetown, Barnstable

county, Mass., he there received his early education, after which he went to sea. His first trip to California was made in 1857, when he made the voyage by way of Cape Horn, and touched at San Francisco. Up to the year 1868 he had been around the world six times and had visited all of the principal seaports in Europe, Asia, Africa and the Americas. In that year he was made a pilot in San Francisco and continued in that work for thirty-four years. Since 1903 he has served as one of the pilot commissioners of the state. He has been successful in his work, has acquired a standing in his home community, and personally is a man who claims many friends.

Mr. Freeman married Miss Amaretta Ford, of Concord, N. H., the daughter of Theodore H. Ford, of the firm of Ford & Kimball, large iron manufacturers of Concord. They are the parents of the following children: Mrs. R. M. Clement, whose husband, R. M. Clement, was formerly city engineer of Oakland; Mrs. W. D. Smith, whose husband is a cigar dealer of Oakland; and Eugene Ford, who is engaged in the book business in Oakland. Fraternaly Captain Freeman belongs to the Knights of Pythias, is a member and one of the directors of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E., for the past three years has served as chairman of the house committee, and is a director of the Elks Hall Association. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he is a Republican and always interested in the welfare of the party, serving as delegate to various conventions. He is public spirited and ready to assist any worthy enterprise.

JOSEPH DIEVES.

The Fatherland has contributed many citizens to the newer sections of America, whose efforts for a personal success have always added materially to the growth and prosperity of the community in which they made their homes, and among these, in California, is the late Joseph Dieves, who accumulated a fortune during the

years of his residence on the Pacific coast. Mr. Dieves was a native of Heimetzheim on the Rhine, where he was born August 24, 1816. He received his education in the common schools, after which at an early age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of cabinet maker. At the age of twenty-five years he left his native land and going to Belgium, France and Holland, spent three years perfecting himself in the mechanical departments of his trade. Returning to his home in Germany, he worked there until 1847, in which year he came to the United States and locating in Boston spent one year in that city. Thence he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and from there in 1853 made the journey via the Isthmus of Panama to California and after three months in Sonora came to Alameda county. Like the countless others who sought the coast during that memorable period his idea was to make his fortune quickly and be able to return to the more settled portions of the country.

Mr. Dieves located in Oakland and here worked at the carpenter's trade for a time, after which he bought five acres in San Leandro and established the Eagle hotel, the first in this section. In 1861 he went to the country and opened a roadhouse on the old stage road to Stockton, and later purchased the Globe hotel in San Francisco, which he conducted for a time. He finally rented the Cosmopolitan hotel at the corner of Seventh and Broadway in Oakland and conducted this until 1868, when he sold out to J. J. Hannifin, and returned to Germany for a visit. Upon again coming to California he purchased an interest in the Oakland brewery, in which he remained a partner until his death, August 9, 1889. He had firm faith in the future of the city of Oakland and invested his means liberally in real estate and in building many of the first residences of the city. His own home was at No. 318 Telegraph avenue, where he passed the evening of his days. His wife, formerly Gertrude Gette, also a native of Germany, and whom he married in 1846, died in 1892, at the age of sixty-seven years. Of their children, Joseph J., of Oakland, died in 1901, leaving four children. Joseph A., Charles I., Adaline M. Parsons and William J., all residents of Oakland, the last-

named residing with his mother on the San Leandro road. Mary A. was married in 1868 to I. Surryhue, and they had one daughter, Gertrude M., who married Thomas Bibber; Mr. Surryhue died July 2, 1903. Mr. Dieves was a Royal Arch Mason and an Odd Fellow in his fraternal relations. He was a liberal and public-spirited citizen and always gave freely of his time and means toward the upbuilding of public interests.

FRANK H. GRAHAM.

The name of Frank H. Graham is associated with the success which has attended Ye Liberty Playhouse since it was opened to the public, for he has had the management of it ever since that time and in this capacity has exercised the qualities which have won for him wide commendation. Mr. Graham is a native Californian, his birth having occurred in Alameda, November 11, 1879; his father, John W. Graham, was born in Nova Scotia and came to California in 1863, locating on a ranch in Alameda. This farm later formed a part of the city site for Alameda. Later he removed to Fruitvale and made that place his home until his death.

Frank H. Graham received his education through an attendance of the schools of Fruitvale and Oakland, graduating from the high school of the latter place. After leaving school he entered into the employ of Walter Morosco, well known to theater goers, and remained in this connection until his death. Becoming associated then with Harry Bishop, he took charge of Ye Liberty Playhouse when it was opened and has since conducted its interests. He has an interest in the Western Stage Appliance Company, of Oakland, and is its treasurer and manager. The theater with which Mr. Graham is connected is the largest in this section of the country, thoroughly unique in its arrangement and up-to-date in all its appointments, having a revolving stage seventy-five feet in diameter. Mr. Graham's management has resulted in a large patronage

which in itself is an evidence of the appreciation he has won from the theater-going public.

The marriage of Mr. Graham united him with Miss Harriet A. Warfield, of Los Angeles, and their home is now established in Oakland. Mr. Graham is associated with various fraternal and social organizations, being a member of the Elks Lodge No. 171, of Oakland, the Athenian Club, of the same city, and Alcatraz Lodge, F. & A. M.; also Eagles Lodge No. 7, of Oakland, of which he is a charter member, and the Native Sons of the Golden West, belonging to Athens Parlor. He belongs to the Alameda Auto Club. Mr. Graham is yet a young man and the success he has won thus far in his business career indicates the possession of such qualities as will place him without doubt among the most successful men in his line on the Pacific coast.

LOUIS LEIMERT.

Formerly one of the active business men of Oakland, Louis Leimert is now living retired, in the enjoyment of the fruits of his former years of toil and exertion. A native of Baden, Germany, born in January, 1839, he is a son of Joseph and Anna (Schweis) Leimert. In the Fatherland, Joseph Leimert followed his trade of architect and mason. On account of the attitude which he took on the matter of politics at the time of the German war in 1848 it was necessary for him to leave his native land. This he did in 1848 and the following year he sent for his family to meet him in America.

After coming to America, Louis Leimert attended a private school for a time, and when about thirteen years of age began to learn the candy business. He followed the trade for about seven years in Philadelphia, Pa., and in 1862 came to California and started a confectionery business in San Francisco, continuing the same until 1875, when he removed to Oakland.

Mr. Leimert was married August 29, 1871, to Miss Anna Rodeger, daughter of Franz and

Ernestine (Hauschild) Rodeger; she was born in Prussia and was brought to America when two years old and to California eight years later. They have become the parents of the following children: A. L., a painter and decorator; Ernestine L.; Walter H., who was connected with the Oakland Bank of Savings for eleven years and is now in the real estate business; Laura B., at home; Louis O., in the real estate business; Anna V., at home; William and Harold E., both in the real estate business; Nettie; Lillie D., at home; Edward H., a student; and Albert F., who died in infancy, and Herbert, at the age of one year. In his real estate investments in Oakland Mr. Leimert has met with considerable success, first building a home on Myrtle street and selling it, and then erecting his present beautiful home at No. 274 Twenty-third street. Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and has held various offices, and politically is a staunch advocate of Republican principles.

CHARLES HATHERLY GORRILL.

One of the early and esteemed citizens of Oakland was the late Charles Hatherly Gorrill, for many years engaged in the practice of law and also identified with the industrial life of the section through his connection with the Pacific Bridge Company, which enterprise was established by his brother. Mr. Gorrill was the representative of one of the pioneer families of Ohio, where he was born October 8, 1845, and in the town of Bowling Green received his education. He taught school for a time, after which he read law in the office of Bissell & Gorrill, of Toledo, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. His older brother, William Henry Gorrill, had come to California because of ill-health, and later became the founder of the Pacific Bridge Company. This induced Charles H. to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast. He became a partner in the concern and the two continued

together until his brother's death in 1874, when another brother, R. W. Gorrill, became a partner. For years C. H. Gorrill served as president of the company, and established a branch in Portland, Ore., in 1880, while he was engaged in building the first bridge over the Willamette river. This was not completed during his lifetime. He served as president of the company until his death, discharging the duties incumbent upon him with judgment and ability, and by his strict integrity and fair dealing in business winning the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. His death occurred August 2, 1886, and removed from the community a citizen of broad principles and helpfulness. In politics he was a staunch advocate of Republican principles, and fraternally was a Master Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In Oakland, in 1877, Mr. Gorrill was united in marriage with Miss Ida Hitchcock, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and a daughter of Chester and Elizabeth (Mather) Hitchcock. She was the fifth female student to register in the University of California. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Gorrill: Chester L., a student of the University of California and now a surveyor and assayer; Charles Hatherly, Jr., a graduate mining engineer of the University of California; Arthur W., a graduate of the University of California and an electrical engineer; and Ralph C., a graduate in the mechanical engineering and electrical department of the University of California. All are natives of Oakland, in which city their parents resided throughout their married life.

JAMES THORNTON GARDINER.

For more than forty years James Thornton Gardiner has been a resident of California, having first come to the state in 1865 and since that time has made his home in Oakland and here engaged in the development and upbuilding of the city. Mr. Gardiner is the descendant of southern ancestry, having been born in Ken-

tucky; he received his primary education in the schools of that state, and later in Kirkwood, Mo., where his father had established a store in the town and two in the neighboring country. The family removed to Minnesota finally, whence they came to California because of the father's ill health. In Oakland they established their home and here the father purchased a planing mill, which he operated for a time. After disposing of the mill he engaged in the real estate business, continuing this up to the time of his death. In the meantime his son had become interested in a flour mill located on the present site of the McDonough building, which property was afterward lost by fire. His next business venture was a retail grocery, at the corner of Twelfth and Broadway, in partnership with a Mr. Burns; removing later to the corner of Tenth and Broadway, they took into partnership a Mr. Whitman, the firm being known as Burns, Whitman & Gardiner. Upon Mr. Burns' retirement from the concern a Mr. Torrey purchased his interest and the firm was then known as Torrey, Whitman & Gardiner. Later Mr. Gardiner purchased the entire interest and in 1904 entered into partnership with John Mitchell. The company was then incorporated as the Gardiner-Mitchell Company, a wholesale and retail grocery business, located at No. 129-131 Telegraph avenue. They have since carried on a successful and profitable business. The members of the firm are business men of ability and energy and have demonstrated this fact both in their commercial enterprise and their identification with the general interests of the community.

Mr. Gardiner established his home in Oakland many years ago, having returned to Missouri and there married Miss Serena N. Munson. Born of this union are the following children: William, an attorney of San Francisco, and city manager for the White Automobile Company in Oakland; Helen C. and Miriam B., at home; and Libbie, who died at the age of eleven years and is buried in the Mountain View Cemetery of Oakland. Mr. Gardiner is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he officiates as elder. He is in every sense an esteemed citizen of Oakland and holds a high place among

those who have given their best efforts toward the upbuilding and development of the city and surrounding country.

HARRY D. BELL, M. D.

Although a young man, with a career necessarily brief, Dr. Harry D. Bell has still acquired a position among the foremost physicians and surgeons in the city of Oakland, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession since his graduation from Cooper Medical College of San Francisco in 1904. Dr. Bell is a native Californian, his birth having occurred in Oakland December 4, 1878. He is the only son of Hugh J. and Agnes J. (Bankhead) Bell, the former a native of Canada, and the latter a native of California and a daughter of Jane Bankhead, of Janesville, Cal. In Canada Hugh J. Bell learned the trade of wheelwright and later that of carpenter, and after coming to California in 1868 he located in Oakland and engaged as a carpenter and builder. Many of the dwellings in the best part of the city were erected by him, as were also many of the churches and schoolhouses. He has always occupied a high place in the citizenship of the community, being ever ready to lend his aid toward the furtherance of any project calculated to advance the general welfare.

Harry D. Bell was reared in his native city and received his education through an attendance of the common and high schools, after graduation from the latter becoming a student of medicine in the Cooper Medical College of San Francisco. Graduating therefrom in 1904, he at once established an office in Oakland, and in the brief time which has elapsed has succeeded in building up a lucrative and fast growing clientele. In 1906 the doctor was united in marriage with Miss Agnes Gericke, daughter of Adolph Gericke, a native of Germany and one of the early citizens of Marin. Dr. Bell is prominent in various medical societies, being a

member of the Alameda County, the State Medical and the American Medical Associations; he is visiting physician to the county receiving hospital, and in all his work has demonstrated the possession of unusual ability, combined with an integrity and pleasing personality which have won him a wide friendship wherever known. Fraternally he is associated with the Maccabees and also the Native Sons of the Golden West.

ZACHARIAH MONTGOMERY.

The name which heads this review is one of the best remembered in the state of California and indeed its possessor enjoyed a national reputation, for the force of character, the strong personality and the unquenchable fire of enthusiasm and energy made him a most potent element in the burning questions of the day from the time California became a state, through the stirring events of the Civil strife, and the upbuilding of western interests, to the day when he laid down alike the responsibilities of life and its pleasures. Zachariah Montgomery came by inheritance to those qualities which distinguished his eventful career, being the descendant of a Norman family that accompanied William the Conqueror to England. According to tradition it is two hundred years since the Montgomerys came over to America with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland, later descendants following the westward trend of population and locating in Kentucky then the "dark and bloody ground." There the father of Zachariah Montgomery—Thomas by name,—married Clotilda Wathen, whose granduncle, Zachariah Riney, according to Abraham Lincoln's biographer, was the distinguished president's first teacher. Zachariah Montgomery was born March 6, 1825, near Bardstown, Nelson county, Ky., and at the age of three years was taken by his parents to a sugar plantation in Daviess county, same state, where he grew to young manhood. At the age of nineteen years he entered St. Mary's College and later St. Joseph's

College, spending four years in all, and graduating from the latter institution with the degrees of A. B. and A. M. During this time he had also studied law under Ben Hardin and was admitted to the bar in Bardstown in 1850. He taught in the public schools for a short time and then, on July 31, 1850, with borrowed capital scarcely sufficient to defray expenses but strongly possessed of those sterling qualities of heart and mind which afterward influenced and directed his eventful career, in company with several Kentucky friends he began his journey to California. The party traveled by boat from Louisville, Ky., to St. Joseph, Mo., whence they journeyed across the plains and over mountains with mule-teams, arriving in Sacramento some three months later.

In Sacramento the party separated, Mr. Montgomery giving his attention to mining in the northern counties of the state; but his mining returns did not prove successful—"most of his time," as he stated, "being given to hard work in sinking prospective holes in the wrong places." In 1852 he abandoned mining and began the practice of law in Sacramento City, and afterward in Shasta county, which was then the center of mining activities. The following incident is related of his first legal experience in California: One day Mr. Montgomery was an onlooker in court where a sailor was being arraigned for theft of a ham. The case being called, the plaintiff was without counsel. The judge inquired if there was a lawyer present who would defend the sailor, when Mr. Montgomery, garbed in miner's outfit, stepped forward and proffered his services and asked an adjournment of an hour in which to confer with his client. Accosting the prosecuting attorney, Hon. J. H. McKune, for data bearing on the case, he was met with the startling question "Are you the prisoner at the bar?" "No, sir," replied Mr. Montgomery. "I am the lawyer for the defendant." So impressed was Mr. McKune with the young lawyer's argument during the trial, that after the case he congratulated Mr. Montgomery and proffered a partnership which was gladly accepted.

In 1854 Mr. Montgomery removed to Marysville and formed a partnership with Hon. F. L. Aude, and in the same year married Miss H.

Frances Graham; she lived only a little over a year, leaving one child. On the 28th of April, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Evoy, who came to California in 1849 across the plains which journey occupied nine months. In 1856 Mr. Montgomery was appointed district attorney for Sutter county, and upon the expiration of his appointment was elected to that office, which he held for two years. He was as successful in this position as he had proven in a straight practice of his profession, guilty men coming to fear him because of his keenness in cross-questioning. A pioneer relates a story that exemplifies his mercilessness in cross-examination as well as the repartee which frequently found vent in his practice of law and in which few indeed were so ready and apt. The story will also serve to call to mind that Mr. Montgomery was not regarded as a handsome man: he was prosecuting one Smith, a notorious cattle-thief, whom he firmly believed to be guilty, and when put on the stand in his own defense, he pressed the witness so closely as almost to make him admit it; and of course Mr. Montgomery never looked homelier than when cross-questioning. After the case went to the jury, a friend remarked to Mr. Montgomery that he had better be on his guard, as Smith was known to be a desperate character and that having been pressed so hard might resort to violence. Mr. Montgomery said he apprehended no danger, and just at that moment Smith came up and shaking his fist at him said wildly "Montgomery, if you were not so ugly I'd smash your face," whereupon Mr. Montgomery straightened up and said, pointing to the distant pasture, "And Smith, if I were a fat heifer calf grazing on yonder verdant hills, and I saw you coming, I would kick up my heels and scoot." A trite saying "Get Zach Montgomery and a Sutter county jury and the devil can't beat you," exemplifies the confidence this fearless attorney inspired. He excelled as a jury pleader and his aim was to concentrate his attention on one jurymen, and to this one jurymen Mr. Montgomery spoke with all the earnestness of conviction; surroundings were obliterated and often he would advance right up to the jurymen, shaking his hand into his very face. In one case a bitter contest was going on and the parti-

cular jurymen being addressed, possessed an unusually large dog which sat by his master; the court was at tension and Mr. Montgomery kept advancing closer and closer to the man and the dog seeing possible danger for his master in the outstretched hand of the man talking, sprang at the attorney suddenly and with a paw on either shoulder uttered a savage bark. The attention diverted for a moment, the opposing lawyer sprang to his feet and exclaimed "You see, your honor, even the dogs are against him," to which Mr. Montgomery quickly retorted, "Yes, your honor, and only the dogs."

In 1860 Mr. Montgomery was one of Breckinridge candidates for presidential election, and the following year was elected to the state assembly from Sutter county on the Democratic ticket. He was a member of that body at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. He was strongly opposed to the war on constitutional grounds and deeply sympathized with the Confederate states. He urged and pleaded that California remain neutral. In a speech made to the assembly he said in part, "Let California declare that she will never consent to become an ally of one section in waging a fratricidal war against another section of our common country. Let her citizens, whether from the north or the south, treat each other as men and brothers. Let California establish a home, an asylum of peace, so that our brethren from the north and from the south will seek California as a home, and will come with their families, with their wealth, their enterprise and their intelligence, and build up a great and glorious country." But this stirring plea for neutrality was disregarded and forthwith there was introduced a bill obliging all attorneys to take a "test oath" to support the government and constitution. This oath Mr. Montgomery refused to take, claiming that it was unconstitutional, as he had already sworn to uphold the constitution, but contended that the government might commit unconstitutional acts. As a consequence of his refusal he was forced to abandon his lucrative practice and in 1864 removed to the city of Oakland.

Here pandemonium reigned, the city of San Francisco being under military rule; citizens

were being arrested without legal process and thrown into prison without trial, without the slightest warning. Prominent among these citizens were Bishop Kavanaugh and Col. C. L. Weller. The latter, at supper with his family one evening, was summoned to the door, was instantly seized and carried over to Alcatraz without being allowed even to bid his wife goodbye, she remaining for three months in ignorance as to his whereabouts. Losing all hope of securing peace and liberty, the Democrats in August, 1864, decided on holding a mass meeting and invited Mr. Montgomery to address them. Hearing of the move, the San Francisco papers were a unit in their bitter denunciation of the leader and his party. In their nervous endeavor to quell the meeting they advocated, in no covert tones, the imprisonment and even death of Montgomery. Undaunted by their threats two days before the appointed time, Mr. Montgomery went over to San Francisco to prepare his speech, and from his hotel sent instructions to his faithful but distracted wife, as to direction in certain personal affairs in the event of trouble to him before or after his speech. On August 3, friends and opponents assembled in Hayes Park heavily armed, fully expecting trouble. Preliminary to his speech, he requested that in case anything happened to him, that his manuscript as he had prepared it should be given to his family. But the fact is undeniable, as Californians of that day remember, no more military arrests were made in this state from that time until after the assassination of President Lincoln. Furthermore the military prisoners then confined were released within a few days after the speech. This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the *Alta California* insisted on Mr. Montgomery's immediate arrest and imprisonment. However, the *American Flag*, the strongest Republican paper in the state and the only one the lecturer bitterly denounced, joining the *Alta California* in demanding the speaker's arrest, on referring to the attitude of the other paper, said "The *Alta* is addicted to these spasms of loyalty," and scouted the idea of carrying out its suggestions.

On October 29 of the same year, Mr. Mont-

gomery began the publication of the *Occidental*, a weekly newspaper, and this had been in existence only six months when it was destroyed by a mob of citizens and soldiers, who were exercised at the outspoken views of the editor and deeply excited over the assassination of President Lincoln. In April, 1865, he had been warned that his life was sought by his enemies; notwithstanding which he was to be found daily in his editorial rooms. One day a messenger came hurriedly and told him to escape with all haste as the mob was thirsting for his life and was then on its way to his office. He hastily gathered together what papers he wished to save and leaving his office met the mob on the stairs, furious with rage. The leaders, failing to recognize their intended victim, inquired where to find Zach Montgomery's office. He told them and passed calmly down the stairs. His office was totally destroyed and for a short time the doughty editor was compelled to seek seclusion. Endeavoring to get some redress he went to see Major General McDowell, head of the military, and after explaining the situation was told that the mob had only anticipated the military in the destruction of his paper. Mr. Montgomery then appealed to the general in an open letter, demanding by what provision of the Federal constitution he attempted to bridge the freedom of speech; he received no answer. Being deprived of making a living through his paper or profession, he then traveled over the state, making speeches in which he scored the military for what he denounced as their unwarranted interference with the exercise of free speech and personal liberty.

The times having quieted in April, 1866, Mr. Montgomery resumed the publication of his paper under the name of the *Occidental and Vanguard*. In 1867 he was solicited to become a candidate or United States senator, but declined the honor. In 1868 the legislature repealed the test oath which had driven him from the practice of his profession, and he then resumed the practice of law, with an office in San Francisco. His extensive acquaintance and known ability soon won for him a large clientele. He formed a partnership with Gen. J. R. Kittrell, which was short-

ly afterward dissolved by the removal of General Kittrell to Nevada. His next partner, Hon. O. P. Evans, continued with him until 1871, when Mr. Montgomery removed his office to his home place—Oakland. His practice becoming too extensive to manage alone, he formed a partnership with Hon. J. C. Martin. Mr. Montgomery had lost none of the traits which had distinguished him in the early years of his legal career, and an amusing incident of his practice in Oakland is recalled. A case was being tried before Judge Green, when Mr. Montgomery and the opposing attorneys became involved in a heated argument as to the definition of a certain word. Mr. Montgomery quoted Webster, his invariable standard, but the judge sided against Mr. Montgomery. The following morning Mr. Montgomery entered the court room with a copy of Webster's unabridged, telling the judge he would now read the definition given by Noah Webster. The judge looked his displeasure and remarked coldly that the court had already decided the definition. "I know, your honor," replied Montgomery, "but I want to show the court what a fool Noah Webster was."

Because of his wife's impaired health Mr. Montgomery removed to San Diego in 1881, and for four years engaged in the practice of his profession in that location. Appointed in 1885 to the office of assistant United States attorney general, he went to Washington, D. C., there to assume the duties of law adviser of the secretary of the interior for a term of four years. The attorney general, Mr. Garland, had been a school-mate of Mr. Montgomery, and although they had never met from the day of their graduation until they met in Washington, one as attorney general and the other as assistant, yet they had watched with interest and pride each other's career. Upon the close of his official position in Washington, Mr. Montgomery returned to California and again located in San Diego, remaining there for only a short time, however, when legal business called him to Los Angeles, where he was the legal adviser of his nephew, the late Archbishop George Montgomery, who was then bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles. Here Mr. Montgomery engaged in the practice of his profession

until his death, which occurred September 3, 1900. The week his death occurred he was to have gone to Washington City, there to argue a case before the United States supreme court.

The *Daily Tribune* of Salt Lake City, speaking of his death, said "It seemed strange to read the news, for men called him 'Old Zach' in the fifties. He was a lawyer among the Argonauts; he was a Democrat, and no Democratic doctrine was too strong for him. He was not beautiful even in repose, but no one ever saw the twist of his mouth when he spoke the word 'Abolitionist' and ever forgot it. To hear him on the stump was to listen to a human calliope. Personally, though he looked like a grizzly, his heart was as soft as a deer. He was always doing kindly deeds and always there was a look which said plainly 'If my right hand finds out what my left hand is doing it will be liable to beat me to death.' He could not have been lured from the straight line of right for all the wealth of the world. He was old honesty itself and though he was never handsome we believe the angels up above strewed the pathway with flowers when they heard he was coming."

Mr. Montgomery is survived by his widow, who now resides in the city of Oakland; she has six living children, of whom John J. is a prominent scientist and the inventor of the aeroplane, he being now a professor in Santa Clara College. Richard J. is a real estate dealer of Oakland. The daughters, Mary C., Margaret H. and Jennie E., are all residents of Oakland, and the younger son, James P., is an attorney in Oakland.

RICHARD J. MONTGOMERY.

The son of one of California's earliest pioneers and most potent factors in its upbuilding and development, Richard J. Montgomery was born in Yuba City, Cal., April 3, 1863. He first attended St. Joseph Academy and afterwards Santa Clara College. His father, Zachariah Montgomery, made a name and place for himself in the annals

of the state, as lawyer, politician, citizen and upbuilder, wielding a wide influence throughout the Pacific coast; for more complete details concerning his career, refer to his personal biography, which precedes the sketch of his son.

In 1881 Richard J. Montgomery was taken to San Diego by his parents, who located there because of the mother's ill health. The parents went from that place to Washington, D. C., but the son remained in San Diego and during the ensuing twelve years rose to a high position among the citizens of that place. He served as deputy United States collector of customs under Thomas J. Arnold, a nephew of Stonewall Jackson, for the period of four years, then in 1892 he returned to Oakland. He was induced to do this because of the destruction of two years labor in developing an irrigation system by a freshet. In Oakland he became identified at once with real estate enterprises, and has since been an active member of the Oakland Realty Board, also of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce; is also one of the organizers of the Central Oakland Improvement Club, whose object was the upbuilding of the annexed territory known as Central Oakland. To his efforts much of the present improvement is due, for at the time he took up the work there were few streets, no sewers and very few houses in a part of the city now unsurpassed in general improvements. Intensely alive to the opportunities of the city, Mr. Montgomery was very strong in his opposition to the first annexation of new territory in Oakland, this proposition being to annex new land in the west part and leave out the large strip of waterfront, a part of which afterward was taken in upon the incorporation of Emeryville. When the annexation of 1897 came, they had to take territory just up to the Berkeley and Emeryville lines, and this left Emeryville with the entire water front up to the Berkeley line from Thirty-sixth street, and also leaving the strip of land outside of the city to the county line. Mr. Montgomery was active in the movement which resulted in the opening of Forty-second street from Grove to the Piedmont district, then to a connection with the Lake Merritt Boulevard. No less active, also, has he been in the work for the consolidation of city and county

governments for the purpose of lowering taxation and as a better means of protecting the real estate investor. His activity as a citizen has won for Mr. Montgomery a deservedly high place among the representative men of this section, who hold him in high esteem for the sterling traits of character which have distinguished his career.

Mr. Montgomery is a charter member and past president of Athens Parlor, N. S. G. W.; a member of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E., and Oakland Lodge No. 784, Knights of Columbus.

THOMAS J. THOMPSON.

Although young in years Thomas J. Thompson has already made his influence felt in professional and political circles of Oakland, as well as demonstrating his ability in a business line by his success as a member of the real estate firm of Percival & Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a son of Thomas J. Thompson, who was born in Brighton, Mo., and died in California, his own birth having occurred in Lexington, Ky., in 1877. Being but a lad in years when he came to California he received his initiatory education in the public schools of Oakland, after which he took up the study of law and graduated in the same in 1897. He was admitted to the bar and had established his practice when he enlisted in 1898 in the regular army field hospital corps for service in the Spanish-American war, and following the same, spent twenty-three months in the Philippines and China. Returning to Oakland in 1900 he again opened up an office for the practice of his profession and continued for three years, when, in partnership with Mr. Percival, he established a real estate and mining enterprise, in which they are still engaged.

Mr. Thompson has taken an active part in all matters of public import, being specially active in Democratic politics, having "stumped" the state for the national Democratic committee in 1904. He also takes a keen interest in all matters relating to the Spanish-American war, and

is active in the promotion of the Veterans' Society of this section, being past commander of the General Liscom Camp, while he is also a member of the Service Men of the Spanish-American War, and past judge advocate general.

Faternally Mr. Thompson was made a Mason in the military lodge, traveling under a dispensation of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, and later he assisted in the organization of Sequoia Lodge, No. 349, F. & A. M., of Oakland, of which he was a charter member. He also belongs to Oakland Lodge, No. 149, W. O. W. He was united in marriage with Miss Lucile Duncan, daughter of H. H. Drake, a merchant of Amarilla, Tex., and they have two children.

HENRY C. POOLE.

Self made in the best sense implied by the term, Henry C. Poole has successfully battled in the struggle of life and has acquired a competence with which to surround his maturer years with comfort and even luxury, having now been retired from active business for about two years. Born March 4, 1853, Mr. Poole is a native of the state of New York, where he grew to manhood under various difficulties, having run away from home at the age of ten years to begin for himself in the earning of a livelihood. He worked as newsboy and bootblack until grown, when, October 3, 1876, he decided to come to California. He arrived in Oakland on the day above mentioned and at once found employment as switchtender with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, later became switchman and acted as such for some years, also worked as brakeman, towerman, conductor and yardmaster. He went out on the A. R. U. strike, after which he engaged in the cigar business and conducted a billiard hall in West Oakland. In 1905 he retired from his business, having in the meantime acquired considerable means, and this he had invested at different times in real estate. He erected eleven houses on the various pieces of

property and has recently built a handsome home at Twelfth and Poplar streets, Oakland. His time is now spent in looking after his real estate and other personal interests.

In Oakland Mr. Poole was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Rachael Radcliff, and they became the parents of one daughter, Irene Magdalene, who is now the wife of E. C. Karr. Mr. Poole has always found time to associate himself with various fraternal and social organizations, being a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has passed the chairs to that of Master Workman, refusing this because of his engrossing business duties; he formerly belonged to the Yardmasters Association and the A. R. U., and now holds membership in the Firemen's Relief Fund, being a call man in the Oakland Fire Department, the last named having held his membership for eleven years, and for the past seven he acted as foreman of Engine Company No. 3. He has also taken a keen interest in political matters, being a staunch adherent of Republican principles; at one time he served as vice-president of the local branch of the people's party. Mr. Poole is a genial nature and thoroughly social; he enjoys both hunting and fishing and the association of others. He is intensely loyal to the interests of California and especially of the city of Oakland, having decided to make this place his permanent home because of the fine climate and abundant business opportunities of the west.

J. J. JOHNSON.

The pioneer spirit which induced the emigration of his ancestors from England long ago, impelled J. J. Johnson to seek newer fields for his business activities when first entering into manhood, and with the multifold opportunities presented by a virgin country combined with business ability and sagacity in the making of investments he has succeeded in building up for himself an independent fortune. As has been

intimated Mr. Johnson is the descendant of English ancestry, the first emigrant having located in New England, where the name flourished for generations. Asher Johnson was a prosperous farmer, born in New York state, and there he married Amy Smith, a native of New Jersey and a daughter of Samuel Smith. They became the parents of twelve children, of whom but two survive, D. R. and J. J.

The latter was born in Steuben county, N. Y., October 18, 1821, on the paternal farm, the third son in the family of his parents; he received a limited education through an attendance of the primitive schools in the vicinity of his home, the sessions of which were held in log buildings with puncheon floor and everything else in keeping with the early day. Until he was twenty years old he remained with his parents on the farm; then, with the spirit of the pioneer he came as far west as Wisconsin. He engaged first in agricultural pursuits and at the same time conducted a store, gradually enlarging his operations until the raising of stock and grain and its shipping throughout the middle west became one of the most important enterprises in his section of the country. He was also connected with the lumber business for a number of years. Mr. Johnson made his first trip to California in 1888, coming for his health and spending one winter, and before leaving in the spring made several investments in Oakland, which proved very profitable. Returning in 1890 he brought his family with him and at once began heavy investments in residences and business houses, as well as unimproved lots in Oakland, which city he then established as his home.

In his twenty-seventh year Mr. Johnson married Miss Eda Howard, of Wisconsin, second daughter of Sylvester and Bettie (Hayden) Howard, both natives of Massachusetts, and born of this union is one daughter, Lillian J., who is now married. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have a comfortable home, surrounded with every possible comfort and convenience, the fruits of their early years of effort and industry. Although Mr. Johnson is now in his eighty-seventh year he is still hale and hearty and retains his faculties to an unusual degree. He is an interesting com-

panion, a good conversationalist, and generally interested in all that is going on around him. The success he has achieved in life is due entirely to his own efforts, for he began his career with nothing to presage success but his native ability, industry and energy, bringing to bear the shrewd judgment and unerring calculation which enabled him to make judicious investments as fast as his wealth accumulated. Withal he retains the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens and numbers his friends liberally wherever he is known.

GEORGE BINGY YOUNG.

Prominent among the names of those citizens who have passed on to their last reward, is that of George Bingy Young, whose sudden death January 1, 1906, removed from the community a man and citizen who had always proven himself helpful in the upbuilding of the community's best interests. Mr. Young was a native of Nova Scotia, born March 2, 1859, one of a family of twelve children of whom seven attained years of maturity, namely: George B., Thamer, John, William, Effie, Anna and Albert. Both parents are now deceased, the mother passing away when this son was but nineteen years old.

In the public schools of his native place George Bingy Young received his education, after which he took up and learned the trade of carpenter. January 1, 1889, he came to California and with the energy and determination characteristic of him throughout his entire career, he at once enrolled for night work in a private school. He was very proficient in his line of work and rose to the position of foreman, and then afterward became associated with a Mr. Cook in contracting, their offices being located in the O'Farrell building in San Francisco. They put up many of the finest buildings in San Francisco and also in Oakland, their only work outside of these two cities being the residence of Dr. Bowinkles in Alameda. In 1905 he erected the beautiful home

now occupied by his family at the corner of High and Central avenue in Alameda. His death occurred through an automobile accident on New Year's day, 1906. He left a widow and four children, namely: Effie Alma, George Oscar, Percy Russell and Vivian Grace. Mrs. Young was before her marriage, on April 22, 1885, Minnie Warren Chute, daughter of Sidney Smith and Lucretia (Farnsworth) Chute, both natives of Nova Scotia; they located in Cambridgeport, where the father, a carpenter, was accidentally killed.

Mr. Young was associated with the fraternal societies of Alameda, having joined the Odd Fellows here, and also belonged to the Alameda Boat Club. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and active in the Young Men's Club of that denomination. In character Mr. Young stood absolutely above reproach, unquestioned in his integrity and honesty of purpose, frank, free and fearless for the right; a citizen of public spirit and honor, ever ready to lend his aid in matters of public import, he enjoyed a high esteem wherever known. In his family circle he was kind and indulgent, loved his home above all else and protected its honor at all times.

EDWARD NEWLAND.

Almost sixty years ago Edward Newland came to California by way of Cape Horn in company with two hundred and sixteen young men from Boston, who sought wider fields for the improvement of their financial condition and the broadening of their business career. During the intervening years, amid discouragements, privations and hardships, Mr. Newland labored for the accumulation of his competence and won a success which placed him among the foremost men of the early days of Oakland, as a public spirited citizen, ever ready to lend his aid toward the furtherance of plans for public improvement.

Mr. Newland was born in Kirkdale, England, May 12, 1827, and losing his mother at one year

and his father when three, he was reared by his brother, Andrew Newland, whom he accompanied to America in 1833. The brother crossed the plains accompanied by his wife. They had a fine band of horses and were enabled to go ahead of the company, a fact which led to their being called by the others "the American Express." During the trip the party ran out of provisions, but Mr. Newland had fortunately provided for himself and was able to induce Captain Grant, who was in charge of Fort Hall, to supply the others of the company. He was advised by Captain Grant to remain at Fort Hall that winter, and while there he purchased buckskins from the Indians which he and his wife made into trousers and shirts; these they sold in California for \$6,000 worth of gold dust. Edward Newland had in the meantime been placed in a family by the name of Clapp, who had come from Dorchester, England, and while with them he attended school for a time and worked on a farm. The glowing accounts of the discovery of gold in California led him to try to make arrangements to come to the Pacific coast, but he failed to secure sufficient funds for this journey in 1848. The following year, however, he was more successful and taking passage on a vessel bound for San Francisco via the Horn he made the long voyage in safety.

While living in the east Mr. Newland had learned the trade of building, and immediately after his arrival he secured employment at \$16 per day, erecting the first four cottages on Mission and Third streets in San Francisco. Humboldt bay had just been opened up and in 1850 he went there and assisted in getting out piles and timbers for wharves, which were sold in San Francisco. He was next one of a party of sixty-four white men that went to the Klamath river country and engaged in mining, but being taken sick he was forced to pay \$100 to be taken to Sacramento. There he met his brother, Andrew, whom he had not known was in California, and later the two were associated in different enterprises. Mr. Newland worked at carpentering for a time following this, assisting in cutting down the old ocean steamer Antelope, while his brother engaged in the hotel and general mer-

chandise business in Diamond Spring. Here also Mr. Newland built the first frame house, this being an addition to the log cabin in which his brother conducted the hotel. Later he engaged in ranching and the raising of horses, trading horses with the emigrants and raising hay for the markets in Sacramento, near which his ranch was located.

Coming to San Francisco in 1852 Mr. Newland and his brother built a stable on Kearney street, which was the headquarters for an omnibus line, carriage and furniture wagons, and for some years hauled much of the produce of the city. Seeing the advantage of a livery business in Oakland, the two leased a building owned by Carpentier & Adams and here established a branch of their enterprise, Andrew Newland looking after the same. Finally they sold their San Francisco business and locating in Oakland permanently they built up an extensive and profitable patronage. They drove from Oakland to Stockton, and received as high as \$100 for driving a single passenger for a night. About this time Mr. Newland erected a quartz mill and took it to Mexico, and there lost the greater part of the wealth he had accumulated. Returning to Oakland he established a livery barn on Seventh street and again built up an extensive business, also erecting the Newland hotel, at the corner of Seventh and Washington streets. At this same time he began the breeding of fine horses, purchasing a tract of fifteen acres which was used for breeding and another for pasturage, and also owned the Cabinet Carriage Company in partnership with his brother. All of these interests were put aside about 1892, when the brothers divided their property. Through an injury Andrew Newland lost his sight many years ago. After their separation in business Mr. Newland formed a partnership with P. Pumyea, which continued for thirteen years.

In San Francisco in 1856 Edward Newland was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Allen, who was born in Canada of Scotch parentage, and came to California with a sister. They have four children, namely: Louisa, wife of Alexander Campbell, and the mother of two children; May, who died in 1904; Edward An-

drew, who is married and has three sons; and Sophia, wife of Professor Neustadt, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Mr. Newland is a staunch adherent of Republican principles in his political convictions and has always given his aid toward the advancement of these interests. He is liberal and public spirited to a degree, and has always been found ready to extend a helping hand either for public improvement or for private needs. All who know him hold him in the highest esteem.

ANSON BARSTOW.

Remembered as an early pioneer of California and a man whose efforts were always given toward the advancement of public interests, Anson Barstow is not only named as one of Oakland's most efficient mayors, but also as one of the representative men of the state. A native of New Hampshire, he was born in Haverhill, November 29, 1831, and was educated in public schools, Claremont Academy and higher institutions of learning in Lowell, Mass.

In 1850 Anson Barstow followed his two brothers, David and Alfred Barstow, to California, arriving August 29, in time to take part in the celebration of the admission of the state into the Union, September 9, 1850. Anson Barstow followed his brothers to the mines, but before long his health failed and he returned to San Francisco, where until November, 1853, he engaged in business. Subsequently he returned east and formed domestic ties by his marriage with Sarah Stephens. In 1867 Mr. Barstow returned to San Francisco, having been appointed inspector of customs and later United States weigher under General Miller. In 1870 he removed to Oakland and erected a commodious residence at Eighteenth and Linden. At the expiration of his term as inspector of customs in 1873 he engaged in the hay and grain business, and later he added coal to the commodities handled.

In 1893 Mr. Barstow was elected a member of the city council, and during the two years he

was associated with that body he gained the deep respect and admiration of his associates. His service was able and satisfactory, and every measure that was brought before that body received his best thought and attention. His nomination for councilman at large followed in 1899, and in 1901 he received still higher honors in his election to the mayor's chair. It was his privilege to greet President McKinley when the latter made the trip to the coast. At the expiration of this term as mayor Mr. Barstow took a year's vacation in the east, but he did not long survive his return to California, his death occurring in less than one month thereafter, in 1905. His wife's death had occurred about eighteen months previously. It can truly be said of Mr. Barstow that he was a representative of the best in American citizenship, living up to a high standard in public and private life, making his influence felt throughout the community for its betterment and moral uplift.

JAMES STEELE MITCHELL.

The name of James Steele Mitchell is associated not only with an honorable war record, but as well with civic pursuits which have placed his citizenship high among his fellowmen, and given him a place in the memory of those who knew him in the days of the past. Mr. Mitchell was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Hollidaysburg March 14, 1842, the descendant of a prominent family of that section. Until he was fourteen years old he attended the public schools of that place, and being a student of unusual application and ability he had acquired a proficiency at that early age to enable him to teach school, which he did in Blair county.

The call of his country a few years later interrupted his civic pursuits, and on March 17, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was placed on recruiting service. On August 14 the regiment joined the army of

Northern Virginia under General Pope and at this time Mr. Mitchell was promoted to the position of first sergeant of the company. Fifteen days later he participated in the battle of Thoroughfare Gap, and the second battle of Bull Run on the 30th and 31st of the month, and was then sent to the defense of Washington, D. C. It was in October that he joined the Army of the Potomac, in the Third Corps, and following this participated in the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December. On January 18 of the following year he was again promoted, receiving the title of second lieutenant. His next important engagement proved a disastrous one, for at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, he was wounded and taken prisoner, and was then confined in Libby Prison, in Richmond. Being exchanged he rejoined his regiment June 11, and was then placed in command as first lieutenant for services on the field of Chancellorsville. The terrible battle of Gettysburg he always recalled with vivid recollection, and following this on the 25th of July was the battle of Wapping Heights in Virginia. The following day he was detailed on duty connected with the first draft and was then stationed in Philadelphia. Not until July 20, 1864, did he rejoin the Army of the Potomac, and in the same month engaged in the battle of Deep Bottom, Virginia, when he commanded his company, and continued as commander until the end of that year, participating in Burnside's mine, Deep Bottom No. 2, Reams Station, Poplar Grove Church and Boydton Plank Road, and in December assisted in the destruction of the Weldon railroad. The last year of the war he acted as adjutant in his company, engaging in the battles of Hatcher Run, and Hatcher Run No. 2, Boydton Plank Road No. 2, the capture of Petersburg, battle of Amelia Court House and Deatonsville, and finally, on April 9, witnessing the surrender of Lee. The record made by Mr. Mitchell in his service was no ordinary one, for he not only won constant promotion, but the approbation personally of all with whom he was associated. Upon returning to his native town he was given a letter of recommendation which was indeed a credit to its possessor, for it lauded him both as to integrity of character and personal ability,

being signed by the most prominent men of the place, member of Congress, postmaster, lawyers and bankers.

With such influence Mr. Mitchell at once assumed duties which he performed with such faithfulness as to warrant the most earnest commendations from all concerned. From December, 1867, to March, 1869, he acted as chief clerk of Department of Yards and Docks, in the Philadelphia navy yard, serving under F. C. Prindle and Otto Miller, superintendents of yard improvements. Upon his resignation he received most excellent letters from both officials, highly commending him for the discharge of his duties. He then became paymaster's clerk, a position which he held for eight years, when a change of administration led to his resignation. He became a resident of San Francisco and was honored by lucrative positions in the gift of the government. His great mathematical ability was noticeable in all his positions, for they were such as to call forth this knowledge. While a resident of Philadelphia he held the position of professor of mathematics in the Quaker City College and in Professor Heit's College, while in the Oakland Business College he was so engaged from 1887 to 1891, and later for several years held an important position in Heald's Business College of San Francisco. He had been an extensive traveler and had broadened his mind by contact with the best in Oriental countries, while his geniality and kindness of character won him a wide popularity. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church and was prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to Post No. 2 of Philadelphia, and also affiliated with the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of California. Fraternally he was a Mason of Knight Templar degree, having joined the order in Philadelphia.

October 4, 1892, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Carrie Louise Benson, daughter of Henry A. and Lucy (Strong) Benson, her birth having occurred in California, whither her parents had removed from eastern homes, her father having crossed the plains from Wisconsin in 1849. Born of this union are three children, Arthur B., Lucy R. and J. Steele. The death of Mr. Mitchell, which occurred September 9, 1906,

removed from the community an honorable and helpful citizen, whose loyalty to his country had not only been proven in the great crisis that overtook the country, but in everyday life, when courage, honor and patriotism are necessary adjuncts in the successful upbuilding of a nation. He was widely known and wherever known was honored for the qualities which distinguished his career, and which placed him apart from those whose personal efforts prevented a deep, strong and helpful interest and activity for the general public. From the year 1896 he made Oakland his permanent residence.

FRANKLIN ROLLINS.

As a pioneer of California, Franklin Rollins made his home in Oakland for many years prior to his death, which occurred on the 30th of April, 1895. Descended from an old New England family, he was born in Pittston, Me., in 1837, and in that state passed the first few years of his boyhood. Still in boyhood when he left home, he became a resident of New York City and there learned the trade of ship calker and with the exception of a few months working as carpenter with his brother-in-law in New York, followed this occupation throughout the remainder of his life. In 1858 he came to California by way of Cape Horn, working his way as ship carpenter on the six months' voyage, and after his arrival here located at once in San Francisco. With the exception of a few months spent at Midway Island in carpenter work on the government vessels he made Oakland his home throughout his life in the west, working, however, on government vessels in Mare Island navy yard and also on many private ships. He became a prominent citizen of Oakland and served for many years as a member of the old fire department in San Francisco. Fraternally he was identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen for twelve years prior to his death.

In Oakland in 1863 Mr. Rollins was united in marriage with Miss Catherine Keefe, daughter of John and Mary (Whalen) Keefe, and they became the parents of the following children: Elizabeth G., at home; Francis H., employed by the Southern Pacific Railway Company; Alvord G., who also works for the same company; Evelyn Olive, who died in November, 1906, at the age of thirty-one years; and Mary Josephine, who died May 5, 1895, at the age of nineteen years, four months and twenty-seven days. Mrs. Rollins was born in Boston, Mass., and at the age of eight years was brought to California by her mother, then a widow, and June 1, 1863, she was married. She has spent the years since then as a resident of San Francisco and Oakland, where she has many friends and acquaintances, who esteem her for her sterling traits of character.

JOHN WATERMAN PHILLIPS.

Actively identified with many of the business projects of Oakland, John Waterman Phillips holds a recognized place among the enterprising citizens of this section, which he has helped to develop through such connection. Mr. Phillips comes by inheritance to many of the traits of character which have distinguished his career, being a descendant of old New England families on both paternal and maternal sides, his own birth occurring in Middletown, Conn., in 1832. His parents, Elijah and Clarissa (Hough) Phillips, were both natives of Connecticut, the mother being a daughter of Asa Hough, a captain in the Revolutionary war. England was the original home of the Phillips family, the emigrating ancestor locating in New England during the colonial period of our history.

John W. Phillips received his early education in the public schools of Lewis county, N. Y., to which location his parents removed in 1837, after which he attended Lowville Academy. After putting aside his studies he taught school

for two winters, after which in 1854 he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving safely in San Francisco he went from that point to Mariposa county, where he followed placer mining for one winter. In the spring he went north to Trinity county and located near Weaverville, where he established several meat markets. In connection with this he engaged extensively in buying cattle, driving them on foot to his place of business, where he slaughtered them. For the greater part of this time he operated three meat markets and supplied quite a number of local butchers in that section of California. In 1858 he went into Oregon and purchasing cattle drove them to California markets.

In 1860 Mr. Phillips returned to New York and was there married, after which he again came to California and established meat markets in Trinity county and Red Bluff, Tehama county, and carried on an extensive business for ten years. In 1870 he removed with his family to Oakland and here established a wholesale packing business, as well as supplying local butchers of the city and surrounding country. The firm was known as Grayson, Owen & Co., which continued until 1901, when both Grayson and Owen sold their interests, when the firm was incorporated as the Grayson-Owen Company, with a capital stock of \$150,000, at which time Mr. Phillips was made president and has since occupied that responsible position. Aside from this enterprise Mr. Phillips is also largely identified with others of equal importance, being vice-president of the Union Gas Engine Company, director of the Pacific Surety Company, director of the Central Bank since its inception, and also director of the Mountain View Cemetery Association. He is a man of affairs, large minded and well informed, and gives his personal thought and attention to all the projects with which he is identified.

Mr. Phillips' first wife was in maidenhood Anna M. Pierce, of East Durham, N. Y., an only child of a prominent merchant of that place. She became the mother of two daughters, the elder of whom married I. C. Lewis, who is connected with Mr. Phillips in the Grayson-

Owen Company; she died April 1, 1907, leaving one son, Phillips Frisbie. The younger daughter married G. N. Easton, and they have three children, Anna J., Russell and Elizabeth. Mrs. Phillips died in 1903 and two years later Mr. Phillips married Mrs. Henry Martin, of San Francisco, and since her decease he has resided with his daughter, Mrs. Easton. Mr. Phillips was one of the charter members of Brooklyn Lodge No. 225, F. & A. M., of East Oakland, in which he has passed all the chairs; also of Alameda Chapter No. 36, R. A. M., and Oakland Commandery No. 11, while he is a life member of the Order of Eastern Star of Oakland. He is connected socially with the Athenian Club, of which he is a life member, and the Home Club and Claremont Country Club.

EDWARD JAMES GARRARD.

The business and municipal interests of Point Richmond have in Edward James Garrard a worthy exponent, his ability, energy and perseverance having won for both himself and the public a notable success. He is a native of Pittsburg, Pa., born January 3, 1867, a son of William and Adelaide Miriam (Schulen) Garrard. Both parents were natives of England, where they were married, and thence immigrated to America and located in Pennsylvania. Their home is now in Chicago. The elder Mr. Garrard was one of the pioneer oil men of the United States, having in 1859 located in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, about two miles south of the first oil well drilled by Colonel Drake; he became interested in that business and acquired an immense fortune, a part of which he eventually lost by speculation in the early '70s.

Edward James Garrard was six years old when taken by his parents to Franklin, Pa., where he received his education through the medium of the public schools. His first employment in young manhood was as a common laborer in a brick yard at Franklin, following this occupation for

two years, and having then served his time as an apprentice he began work as a journeyman bricklayer. From March, 1887, to 1901, he followed this work, and at that date came to California and at once associated himself with the Standard Oil Company, at Point Richmond, acting as foreman of the bricklayers, and in fact as general foreman of the entire plant, where there are employed under his supervision about eight hundred men. In the meantime he has risen to a position of respect among his fellow-citizens, and in November, 1905, was honored by the election to the board of trustees. Having received unsolicited the largest number of votes of any candidate at both the fall and spring elections, he was elected president of the Board of Trustees, and is now acting efficiently in that capacity.

In San Francisco, September 22, 1902, Mr. Garrard was united in marriage with Miss Anna T. Hultquist, a daughter of Andrew Hultquist, and born of this union is one daughter, Miriam Ida. In his fraternal relations Mr. Garrard is associated with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, both of which he joined in Whiting, Ind., where he still holds membership. In the line of his work he belongs to the Oakland order of the Bricklayers' and Masons International Union No. 8, in which he takes an active interest. The success achieved by Mr. Garrard has been the result entirely of his own efforts, for without capital other than ability, energy and perseverance he started out in life and has steadily pursued the path that has brought to him a competence and the honorable esteem of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM THOMAS GIBBS.

A descendant of English antecedents on the paternal side, William T. Gibbs is a native of Fayette, Howard county, Mo., born June 6, 1820, the son of Frederick and Elvira (Fields) Gibbs. The paternal grandparents died when their son Frederick was a young child, so very little of

the family history has been handed down to posterity. Frederick Gibbs, who was a farmer and hatter by trade, was born in Kentucky, as was also his wife, who was a daughter of Joseph and Martha Fields. Politically the father was a believer in Democratic principles and the mother was a member of the Baptist Church.

Until reaching young manhood the life of William T. Gibbs was associated with his native county in Missouri, and in the schools of Fayette and Glasgow he received his education. The business prospects of his home vicinity began to pale before the allurements which the finding of gold in California spread broadcast over the country, and like many thousands of other ambitious young men he left home and friends behind him to seek his fortune in this western eldorado. Coming overland to California, he located in Georgetown, August 28, 1850, and for about twenty years continued to follow mining in that vicinity. It was in 1879 that he left Eldorado county to make his home in Oakland, Alameda county, where for a number of years he engaged in the general news and stationery business. July 23, 1907, he came to Decoto, in the same county, and here he has made his home ever since. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, having always supported the candidates and principles of his chosen party, and in 1883 was chairman of the Republican City Central Committee of Oakland. Wherever he has made his home he has taken a working interest in the community's welfare, and has filled a number of public offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens, among which may be mentioned notary public, justice of the peace and school director. He is a member of the First Christian Church of San Francisco, and fraternally is associated with Brooklyn Lodge No. 225, F. & A. M., East Oakland, and Memento Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., at Georgetown, Cal. He is also a life member of the Veteran Masonic Association of the Pacific coast and a life member of the Odd Fellows Association of Veterans of California.

Mr. Gibbs' marriage, which occurred in November, 1851, united him with Cynthia Ann Johnson, a native of Rutherford county, Tenn., and the following children blessed their mar-

riage: William T., Elizabeth Whiteside, Elvira Broome, Alice Williams, Olive Miller, George D. and Mary Beck. Besides rearing their own children Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs gave a home to two step-daughters, Mrs. Amanda Putman and Eliza Bayless. Of this large family three are deceased, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Whiteside, and Mrs. Putman. Mr. Gibbs has also suffered the loss of his wife, who passed away in July, 1905.

JOHN BENJAMIN JORDAN.

The name of Jordan in Oakland is associated with hotel interests, for it is as manager of various hostelries that John B. Jordan and his brother, Fred A. Jordan, have established their position in the business life of the city. John Benjamin Jordan is a native of the Pacific coast, his birth having occurred in Seattle, Wash., in 1867; his father, John T. Jordan, was a native of New England, thence coming to California in 1849. He remained in this state until 1861, when the Fraser river excitement attracted him north, after which he settled permanently in Seattle, Wash., where he made his home until his death in 1886. He became very prominent in public affairs and served as the first marshal of the city and its second mayor, and was one of the best known men in the state of Washington. In fraternal circles he was also an important factor, in the Masonic organizations being the past grand master of the state of Washington, and in the Knights of Pythias past grand chancellor for the same territory.

John Benjamin Jordan received his early education in the city of his nativity, attending the public schools of Seattle, after which he entered the University of the Pacific at San Jose, Cal. Upon leaving college he returned to Seattle and became connected with a furniture business, with whose interests he remained identified for about two years; then coming to Oakland he worked with the Michigan Furniture Company, and then with W. & J. Sloan & Co., a furniture and car-

pet house of San Francisco. Joining his brother, Fred A. Jordan, in the management of Hotel Crellin, of Oakland, they became identified with these interests, later taking charge of the Weber Lake summer resort in Sierra county and conducting the dual interests with success. About two years ago they added Hotel Athens of Oakland to their business, John B. assuming entire charge of the management of this particular hotel. In the discharge of the duties devolving upon him he has proven himself a capable and thoroughly efficient business man, and at the same time has demonstrated those qualities which are absolutely necessary to the successful career of a hotel man, has won a wide circle of friends and is generally held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

Mr. Jordan was married to Miss Ida Larkey of Oakland, a daughter of Mrs. M. E. Larkey, a pioneer of California in 1850, having crossed the plains in that year. Her brother, Dr. A. S. Larkey, is a prominent and successful physician of Oakland, and the family are held in high esteem in the social circles of the city. Mr. Jordan is associated fraternally with the Masonic organization, being a member of Live Oak Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., of Oakland, and socially is a member of the Nile Club. In civic matters he takes an active interest, belonging to the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Exchange, in the latter of which he serves on the Board of Directors.

DANIEL W. GELWICKS.

Though nearly a quarter of a century has passed since the death of Mr. Gelwicks, so intimately was his life associated with vital affairs in both Eldorado and Alameda counties that his name and deeds are alike imperishable. Not unlike the majority of the state's pioneer settlers he was a native of the east, his birth occurring in Hagerstown, Md., December 16, 1821. The qualities essential to the successful pioneer were

strongly marked and were early brought into play, for when he was only twenty years of age he left his boyhood home and located in what was then considered the western frontier, settling in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill. A predilection toward journalism led to his seeking employment in this line, but his career in Belleville was of short duration, as the breaking out of the Mexican war drew his interests for the time being into a more active field. Entering Colonel Bissell's Regiment of Illinois Infantry, he served valiantly under General Taylor in the struggle which terminated in the acquisition of the Mexican stronghold. With the close of his experience in Mexico Mr. Gelwicks was attracted to the far west on account of the mining possibilities in California, and he with the others experienced the ups and downs which are a part of the history of almost all mining undertakings. The little straggling mining camp soon developed into a settlement that could support a newspaper, and seizing the opportunity, Mr. Gelwicks started the first paper in Coloma, Eldorado county, having as his co-laborer in the enterprise former United States senator John Conness. A larger field of usefulness induced Mr. Gelwicks to remove to Placerville, then the most important mining town in the state, and there he started the *Mountain Democrat*. In February, 1856, William A. January became associated with him in the management of the paper. As its name would indicate, the *Mountain Democrat* was the exponent of Democratic principles and upon all occasions and under all circumstances it was fearless, frank and honest in portraying its views. So tenaciously did Mr. Gelwicks as editor of the paper adhere to his oft-repeated policy that the *Mountain Democrat* and its editor became a power in the politics of the state, and many there are who can recall his sharp, clear-cut style of writing, which marked him as one of the leading journalists of California.

It was about the year 1867 that Mr. Gelwicks was elected to the office of state printer, a position which he filled with the greatest efficiency for four years. With the close of his term of office he disposed of his newspaper and removed to Oakland and from then until his death, No-

venber 24, 1884, this city and county benefited by his citizenship. His prominence in Democratic politics led to his election to the state legislature from Alameda county and practically closed his private career as editor and proprietor of the Oakland *Independent*, with which he had become identified in the meantime. His term in the legislature was immediately followed by his appointment as director of state prisons by Governor Stoneman, and simultaneous with his appointment was his complete withdrawal from journalistic work. To whatever cause or undertaking Mr. Gelwicks turned his efforts he labored with a conscientious devotion and earnestness that not only made a success of the undertaking, but at the same time won the lasting friendship and confidence of those with whom he associated. It was while the incumbent of the last-named position that his earth life was brought to a close, ending a career the counterpart of which would be hard to find.

Mr. Gelwicks' wife was in maidenhood Miss Frances Slater, the daughter of Rev. Nelson Slater of Sacramento. She was an interested co-worker with him in all of his undertakings and aspirations, inspiring and encouraging him and proving herself upon all occasions a helpmate indeed.

HELAIRE REMILLARD.

As a manufacturer of Oakland, Helaire Remillard is remembered among the business men of this city and surrounding country as a potent factor in the furtherance of industries. He passed away from earth March 26, 1902, at the age of sixty-seven years, having been born December 18, 1834, in Canada, the oldest of a family of twelve children, of whom eleven came to California, ten were married here, and three are now living, two in California and one in Nevada. The children were educated in the common schools of Canada, and at the age of nineteen years Mr. Remillard went to Boston, where he learned the trade of brickmaker. He

came to California in 1849 to better his condition, making the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and upon his arrival followed the greater portion of the population to the various mining districts in pursuit of a fortune. He made some money in and about Auburn, Cal., and in 1864 began the manufacture of brick in East Oakland, from a very modest beginning laying the foundation for one of the most extensive enterprises of its kind in the state of California. With his brother, P. N. Remillard, he established what was afterward known as the Remillard Brick Company, which, although all of the original members of the firm are now deceased, has three yards, one at Green Brae, one at Pleasanton, and one at San Jose, and are supplying brick to a constantly increasing patronage. They supplied brick for all the earlier buildings of the city and section of country, Helaire Remillard acting as manager of the city business. In 1888 he purchased a block at the corner of Adeline and Forty-second street, and there the family home remained five years after the death of the father, when the mother erected a beautiful home at No. 999 Forty-third street.

Mr. Remillard's wife was formerly Miss Evelina Levoy, who was born in Canada and came to California in 1864 with a sister, and two years later was married in San Francisco. They became the parents of eight children, of whom three died in early childhood and four in infancy, leaving one daughter, Eveline, now the wife of George T. Chevailier; they have two children, Adele and George H. Their home is with the mother at No. 999 Forty-third street. Mr. Remillard was one of the prominent men of the early day, being a stanch citizen, a successful business man and always a friend to those in need. He was public-spirited and liberal to an unusual degree, of such integrity that his word was always considered as good as his bond, and a man profoundly interested in that which works for the betterment of the entire community. He came of an old family of French descent, who had been residents of Canada, however, since the seventeenth century. There the father of this generation mentioned, Helaire, Sr.,

engaged as a farmer until his removal to California in 1869. He lived retired until his death, which occurred ten years later, at the age of fifty-eight years. The mother, Mary Reine (Boule) Remillard, lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Helaire Remillard maintained his staunch loyalty and interest in the early home of his ancestors by becoming a member of the French Society in Oakland and seeking its advancement. Mr. Remillard established a reputation that was not all for his financial success, holding a place among the enterprising citizens and thoroughly honored and regarded by all who knew him.

VERNAL S. NORTHEY.

Holding a place of importance among the business men of Oakland is Vernal S. Northey, a manufacturer of carriages, buggies and light vehicles at a location occupied by him since the year 1858, when he came as a pioneer to the state of California and since that time has given his time and effort not alone to the upbuilding of his personal interests, but to the development of the general community as well. Mr. Northey was born in Whitefield, Me., January 28, 1839, one of six sons born to John R. and Sarah (Coombs) Northey. Both parents were natives of Maine, the father being born in 1804, a son of Rodger Northey, a native of Marblehead, Mass., and his Spanish wife. John R. followed farming in young manhood and later in life became a shipbuilder on the Atlantic coast.

Vernal S. Northey was reared in his native town and there received his education through an attendance of the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he became apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith, completing the work in three years. He was then employed at Coopers Mills, Lincoln county, Me., for a short time. In 1858 he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama and located in Oakland, where he worked at his trade for a brief time for George W. Brett. With a partner he then purchased

his employer's business at Nos. 801-803 East Twelfth street, and in partnership with others at various times carried on a constantly increasing business in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, wagons, etc., finding a ready market for all of his productions. His place of business for years was at the head of navigation on the Brooklyn side of the bay, as well as the stage lines connecting with the boats for San Jose and intermediate points. Mr. Northey is now sole owner of the enterprise, which is well established and occupies a prominent place in the industries of the city.

In 1862 Mr. Northey married Miss Mary L. Boynton, a daughter of James Boynton, and a native of Jefferson, Me. She became the mother of three daughters, of whom we mention the following: Mary B. is the wife of Samuel Adams, who is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Carrie N. is an artist, distinguished in her profession, having taken lessons in Europe, while she is also accomplished in music, and on the stage is known as Madame Roma; Maud R. is the wife of Richard Revalk, a business man of San Francisco and also interested in affairs in Oakland. After the death of his first wife Mr. Northey married, in 1904, Miss Jeanette Robinson, daughter of D. K. Robinson, an old resident of California. Mr. Northey is a member of Live Oak Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., of Oakland, also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having served as a member of the Grand Lodge for twenty-six years and is a member of the Encampment and Rebekahs. He is a charter member of the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church and has officiated for many years as one of its trustees, and is the only charter member living.

Mr. Northey takes considerable interest in political matters, as well as everything of public import pertaining to the welfare of his community. From 1861 to 1880 he was active in the Republican party and with Dr. Henry Gibbons stumped the state in the interest of the party. In city, county and state conventions for thirty years he was a delegate, and always has had the interest of the people at heart. At the death of many of the brothers in the Odd Fe .

lows lodge he has officiated as master of ceremonies. He is a forceful and convincing speaker. For years he was connected with the singing societies of Oakland, and especially in church choirs.

Mr. Northey traces his lineage back to some men who have attained a world-wide reputation, one of them being the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket," a son of his great-grandfather, and who is buried in San Francisco.

JOHN RACKLIFFE.

Less than a decade has passed away since the death of John Rackliffe, and his name still holds a prominent place in the early annals of California, when he gave to its upbuilding and development the strength and power of his young manhood. He was a native of Maryland, born April 28, 1828, the descendant of a long-lived English family, his father being a physician and planter of the southern state. In the early pioneer days of the middle west Dr. Rackliffe took his family to Hannibal, Mo., and there his family of five sons was reared to young manhood, two of the sons, however, dying in early life, while the other three lived to advanced ages. John Rackliffe received his education through an attendance of the public schools of Hannibal, after which he became attracted toward California, then the land of wealth and fortune to the man of energy and ability. His father outfitted him and an older brother, Sidney, for the trip overland, and in 1849 they crossed the plains to the Pacific coast together, and throughout their entire lives they remained associated as partners in all business ventures. Upon their arrival they engaged in mining for a time in Nevada, and after a number of years in this occupation embarked in the grocery business in Camptonville, Yuba county, Cal., supplying the territory adjacent with goods of all kinds. Later they went to Nevada and engaged in business for two years, and then, in 1871, decided to come to Oakland, where Mr. Rackliffe's wife had always

made her home, he having in the meantime married. At this time Sidney Rackliffe located in San Francisco and there lived retired until his death, which occurred April 17, 1899, at the age of seventy-six years.

John Rackliffe established a business in Oakland at the corner of Washington and Eleventh streets and conducted it alone for a time, finally taking in a Mr. Reed as a partner, and continuing the enterprise until 1892, when he sold out and retired from active business life. Up to this time he had lived in a residence which he had erected at the corner of Seventh and Castro streets, but upon retiring from business he came to Piedmont as one of its pioneer citizens, erecting first a cottage home and later the comfortable and substantial residence now occupied by his widow at the corner of Vernal and Oakland avenues. He also erected several flat building in Oakland, and in various other ways contributed to the growth and development of the city and surrounding country. He was a lover of nature and made his home beautiful with trees and shrubbery, although he did not live long to enjoy his last earthly home, completing it in the early part of 1900 and dying on April 17 of that year. His death was universally deplored, for he had been a helpful citizen in all lines of development, as a member of the Presbyterian Church giving freely to charities, both public and private, and as a Republican in his political convictions seeking the advancement of the principles which he thought best for good government.

In Camptonville, Cal., June 10, 1860, Mr. Rackliffe was united in marriage with Miss Ellen M. Kelley, who had spent all but the first four years of her life in this state. Her father, Zeno Kelley, was a native of Augusta, Me., but for many years had resided in Michigan, where he engaged in the dry goods business. The gold discovery of California led him to make the trip west in pioneer days, and upon deciding to locate here permanently he sent for his wife and two daughters, who came to the Pacific coast via the Horn. Mr. Kelley engaged for many years as a contractor and builder of Oakland, where he also became prominent as

an upbuilding citizen, taking an active interest in Republican politics and other matters pertaining to the general development of the country. He made his home for many years at the corner of Eighth and Brush streets, while he also owned many others pieces of property, early foreseeing the future of the city of Oakland and investing as fast as possible in its realty. He passed away at the age of eighty-two years. Of Quaker ancestry, he inherited the traits which have made members of the Society of Friends desirable citizens in all sections of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Rackliffe became the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy. Frank was born in Camptonville, was educated in the common schools, and is now engaged as proprietor of the Contra Costa Laundry; he is married and has two daughters. Martha Rackliffe was born in Nevada and is now the wife of A. W. Duck; they have two sons and one daughter.

PATTERSON HENRY MCGREW.

From childhood the burden and responsibility of life fell upon Patterson Henry McGrew, remembered in Oakland as one of the early pioneers and staunch upbuilders of her best interests. Mr. McGrew was born in New York March 31, 1841, and was left an orphan when nine years old. He had received but scant educational advantages up to that time and necessarily nothing came to him afterward but constant work. He learned the trade of blacksmith, cutting wood to pay his necessary expenses during this time. When twenty years old he enlisted for service in the Civil war as a soldier in the Seventeenth Regiment Ohio Infantry and in Company A fought until so severely wounded that he was sent home. Recovering, he raised a company in Lancaster, Ohio, and returned to the service, fighting gallantly until the close of the war. He took part in many important engagements and at one place had a horse shot under him, and was again wounded and spent some time in the hos-

pital at Columbus, Ohio. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant and later to that of captain. After his honorable discharge he returned home, and soon afterward secured employment with the company laying the railroad track to Elko, Nev., to connect the east and the west, being present at the driving of the golden spike. He left the employ of the railroad company and went into the mines, but only lost his money. Coming to East Oakland, he found employment for one year and then established a shop on his own responsibility, doing a foundry and machine business. He met with success and before his death, which occurred December 5, 1891, he had acquired a fortune, which is now largely invested in Oakland real estate. He was popular among the citizens of Oakland, being always ready to help those in need, whether it was a movement of public importance or an individual whose need was great. He was a Republican politically, but first of all a staunch, loyal citizen. For some years he officiated as a member of the board of trustees of the public library and was interested in this institution as well as all others that bespoke the educational advancement of the city. He had managed to acquire a wide range of information, being well posted on all topics of the day, had learned the German language by his own efforts, and was thoroughly conversant with the range of public thought. Fraternally he was associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic, and had passed all the chairs in all of them.

In 1866, in Massachusetts, Mr. McGrew was united in marriage with Miss Kate Henry, who was born in that state and reared in Ohio from the age of six years. They became the parents of two children, of whom Eudora L. was born in Illinois, and is now the wife of Joseph M. Merritt, by whom she has one daughter, Katherine; they make their home on a ranch near Sacramento. The son, Henry Grant, was born in Oakland in 1872, and here educated, and in manhood became a contractor and builder, and draughtsman; fraternally he is a Mason and Woodman. He married Florence Adams and has one daughter, Flossie Cooper Adams. On the 27th of

April, 1906, Mrs. McGrew became the wife of Charles W. Fry, until this time a resident of Michigan, where he owned farming property. He was born in New York, June 23, 1841, and was thoroughly familiar with California through various visits which he had made to the coast. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Grange. Mrs. Fry is a member of the California Grange, the Rebekahs and the Eastern Star. She has resided in her present home since locating in Oakland many years ago; she is well known here and held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends.

MORTON LINDLEY.

Descended from one of the prominent pioneer families, Morton Lindley occupies his position as a representative citizen both through inheritance and the possession of ability of a high order, these giving him the right of entrée in the select circles of the social, business and financial world. Mr. Lindley is the son of Thomas Morton Lindley, the pioneer merchant of Sacramento, promoter of enterprises to advance the general welfare of the state, and an upbuilder of its best interests throughout a residence of nearly fifty years. His personal biography will be found on another page of this volume.

Morton Lindley was born December 18, 1861, in the city of Sacramento, and there passed the years of his boyhood. His education was primarily received in the public schools of that city, and also in Howe's Normal, from which institution he was graduated. He then took a course in the University of California, after which he went to Harvard College, and there took a law course. From boyhood he was interested in mining pursuits, and thus has resulted his preparation for what has proven a profitable career along these lines. Upon his return to California he at once began prospecting throughout the state. Returning again to mining interests, he

traveled all over California, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and the northern part of Mexico, discovering mines and promoting their development. It was Mr. Lindley who went to Boston, where he was the first to submit the great Mammoth copper mine of Shasta county, in September, 1900, to the organizers of the present operating company. The mine had been more or less worked before Mr. Lindley took hold of it, but the deep tunnel run by previous operators had failed to discover the ore body, and had been abandoned. Mr. Lindley entered the workings in the upper part of the mine and selected a position for the shaft to prove the existence of the main body of sulphide ores. The shaft so started by Mr. Lindley was sunk by him into pay ore, and when continued deeper opened the great Mammoth ore body, estimated at this time to contain upwards of \$40,000,000 worth of copper ore. At the present time Mr. Lindley is controlling owner and has charge of operations on the Shasta May Blossom mine, the Shasta-Kennet mine, in California, and also one of the owners of the Zerape Esquina mines, adjoining the great Pilaes mine in Sonora, Mexico, the Pilaes being the second largest ore-body in the world. Mr. Lindley is the president of the California companies and field manager of the Mexican properties. The former is composed of about four hundred acres of land, while the latter consists of nearly one thousand acres.

For several years Mr. Lindley has been a member of the California Miners Association, and at the time of their meeting in 1903 he delivered the address on the copper mines of Shasta county. His business has led him into the study of mining law, and although he has never actively practiced his profession, yet he has prepared many briefs for law firms of some of the most important cases of California, which have brought favorable decisions in the courts.

Mr. Lindley has been a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West; he is also associated with the Sons and Daughters of the California Pioneers.

Through his marriage in San Francisco with May Blossom Davis, Mr. Lindley united his fortunes with another prominent family of the

west, her father being Oliver Davis (relative of the famous southerner, Jefferson Davis), a pioneer and owner of some of the largest lumber mills on the coast in early days, and for whom the town of Davis Flat was named. Her mother, Mrs. Margaret (Belknap) Davis, was an artist of rare ability; her paintings of California scenery ranked high among works of art. Conrad Meiser, curator of the art gallery of Cleveland, an authorized critic of landscapes among national artists, pronounced her paintings of Pacific coast scenery among the finest he had seen on his trip with the presidential party, when President Roosevelt visited San Francisco in 1903.

Mrs. Lindley is a woman of rare ability, a writer of unusual merit, and has already attracted general notice through her publications. Among these is a novel, "Around the Golden Deep," dealing with the mines of California, while she has also been associated with others in able contributions to the press, both of California and the east. She was associated as literary critic with Judge Seymour D. Thompson, editor of the *American Law Review*, and in his publication of *Thompson on Corporations*, the greatest work of its kind in the world, and was also associated with A. C. Freeman in the preparation of his different law works.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindley are the parents of two children, Blossom Isabelle and Morton Douglas Lindley.

PERRY JOHNSON.

A retired pioneer of Oakland, Perry Johnson is descended from one of the early families of New England, the emigrating ancestor being William Johnson, who was born in Kent, England, in the reign of James the First, came to America in the ship *Robert Bonaventure* in 1634 or 1635, and became one of the founders and principal municipal officers of Charlestown, Mass., where his death occurred December 9, 1677. The line of descent to Perry Johnson from William, Esq., is Joseph, Deacon Thomas, John,

Colonel Thomas and Haines, the father of Perry, the last named being born in Newbury, Vt., November 9, 1787. There he married, March 14, 1813, Phoebe Hazeltine, eldest daughter of John Hazeltine, Jr., her birth having occurred December 10, 1796. Her father was one of a family of sixteen children. An early ancestor of the family was Baldwin de Carleton, who was born in 1066, in France, and whose family crossed to England with William the Conqueror and became very prominent in the affairs of England. During the Revolutionary war Sir Guy Carleton (first lord of Dorchester) had charge of military affairs in New York state. Colonel Johnson was prominent in the army, raised a company for the Revolutionary war, and was with Ethan Allen at Ticonderoga. He was a prisoner in Canada eight months.

Perry Johnson was born in Orange county, Vt., May 28, 1829, a son of Haines and Phoebe Johnson, and on the paternal farm he was reared to young manhood. He attended the public schools in pursuit of an education. At the age of eighteen years he struck out for himself, going first to Boston, Mass., and in that city and East Cambridge working at various employments until 1852. January 1 of this year he took passage for California via the Isthmus of Panama, and on the 11th of February arrived in San Francisco, and having been drawn thither by the wonderful gold discoveries in March he went to the mines of Placer and Eldorado counties. There he mined for about seven years, but not meeting with the success anticipated he gave it up and coming to Oakland engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Fourth and Broadway. Two years later he established a market which he conducted for three years, and this he gave up to perform the duties of city marshal, to which office he had been elected. After a period of eight years he retired from this office and became connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as wharfinger and ticket collector, continuing for twenty-five years in this service. In August, 1903, he was retired by the company and placed on the pension list. During the many years of his residence here Mr. Johnson has been prominent in the public affairs of the city.

servicing in the volunteer fire department of the city and acting as president of the hook and ladder company. He was made an honorary member of the Oakland Guards. He is a charter member of Oakland Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M., and is also an Odd Fellow, having been made a member of the organization in Massachusetts, and is a charter member of and has since passed all the chairs in Oakland Lodge No. 118. In February, 1860, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ellen Daggett, daughter of Hiram and Louisa (Burnham) Daggett, and born of this union are the following children: Emma J., widow of George Crowell, who lives with her father; Perry L., a clerk in San Francisco, who is married and has one child, Ferol H.; and Mary J., wife of J. W. Basford, a resident of Oakland.

WILLIAM PARKER MERRIAM.

As a pioneer of the bay section of the state of California, William Parker Merriam is remembered throughout this community as one of its public-spirited citizens and practical upbuilders. Descended from old New England ancestry, he was born in Camden, Me., in 1838, his father, William Merriam, being a prominent man of that community and a member of the state assembly from that district. The first member of the Merriam family to come to California was Andrew J. Merriam, who afterward became connected with the San Francisco *Call* and remained so identified for many years, his death occurring in that city in 1902. To join this brother, William Parker Merriam left his native state, where he had received his early training and education, and via the Isthmus of Panama came to San Francisco. Here he continued his studies by attending night school and at the same time secured employment on one of the newspapers, later being connected with both the *Alta* and *Bulletin*. Later securing a position in the Hall of Records as a copyist he was promoted from time to time,

and remained in this work for something like twenty-five years, reaching the position of deputy before resigning in 1889. In this last-named year he removed to Shellville, Sonoma county, Cal., and there made his home with his father-in-law, James McMackin, until his death, which occurred August 1, 1903. Mr. Merriam left behind him a record of clean living, both in public and private life, and a host of friends who mourned his demise. He was a liberal-minded citizen and though adhering to the principles of the Democratic party could always be counted upon to aid the man or measure which he considered best calculated to advance public interests. He was prominent in social life, being one of the charter members of the Olympic Club.

In 1872 Mr. Merriam was united in marriage with Miss Annette McMackin, who was born in Madison, Ohio, a daughter of James and Lucy A. (Rand) McMackin, both of them born in that place. Her father came to California in 1853 and engaged in mining for a time, and was later identified with the manufacturing interests of San Francisco. Finally purchasing a ranch in Sonoma county he removed to that community and made that place his home until 1905, in which year he came to Oakland with his daughter, Mrs. Merriam, who was his only child. He purchased a home at No. 2081 Webster street, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam had but one child, a daughter, Emma, who was born in San Francisco.

ELLIS A. HAINES.

California, perhaps more than any other State in the Union, has had a large number of heroic men, capable of battling with the dangers and hardships of a primitive civilization, seek a home within her borders and develop their personal fortunes and at the same time seek persistently the upbuilding of the western statehood. Prominent among these is Ellis A. Haines, remembered as a pioneer and upbuilder, a man of unassuming character but with the forceful per-

sonality which laid the foundation for California's greatness. Mr. Haines was born January 2, 1829, in Virginia, the son of parents who were descendants of two old American families and residents of the Old Dominion for many years. They finally removed to Ohio, in which state Mr. Haines received his education through the medium of the public schools. His father being a farmer, he received a practical training along this line. In 1850 he was attracted to the Pacific Coast by the glowing reports of the discovery of gold in California, and after arriving in the state, like many others he sought the mines and engaged in that occupation for a time. However, his far-seeing judgment and business acumen induced him instead to take up agricultural and stock-raising pursuits, the rich lands forming abundant opportunities for the accumulation of wealth. Accordingly he came to Oakland and purchased land and soon had established a fine stock ranch, which he continued to own and operate throughout his entire life. His death occurred October 5, 1905, when nearly seventy-seven years of age. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Mary Heath, by whom he had three children, Charles, John (deceased) and Thornton. After her death he married her sister, Miss Martha Jane Heath, May 31, 1893; their parents were Joshua and Mary R. (Parker) Heath. Of his second union was born one daughter, Miriam Heath Haines, on the 18th of April, 1905.

Mr. Haines became one of the prominent men of his section, taking an active part in all movements tending toward the upbuilding of the community and identifying himself with public interests. He became a charter member of the Masonic lodge of this city. As a director in the Oakland Bank of Savings he exercised an influence in the advancement of this institution. While his life was one of quiet and retirement, yet in his character shone out his strength of purpose and purity of intentions, combined with the excellent business judgment and manly principles that go to make up the man and gentleman. Honored in business by all who had business dealings with him, he earned the respect of all by his strict adherence to the law of fairness.

Through his own efforts he rose from the humble position of a farmer boy to the affluence and influence which was his in the city of Oakland and vicinity—industry, energy and ability contributing to the success he won. Personally he possessed many lovable characteristics and it is this which explains the large circle of friends which mourned his demise. He is remembered gratefully by the present generation, while those who worked with him, who labored with him in the upbuilding of the western commonwealth, hold him in high esteem and veneration for the part he played as a California pioneer.

FRANK X. Z. MARCHAND.

In young manhood Frank X. Z. Marchand came to California and here his best efforts were ever put forth, not alone toward the upbuilding of his personal fortunes, but in the establishment and maintenance of a western statehood, and he enjoyed a position among the honored citizens of Oakland. Mr. Marchand was a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in Quebec, August 12, 1844; his parents were Julian and M. (Martineau) Marchand, natives of the province of Quebec. Reared and educated in his native place, Mr. Marchand remained a resident of Canada until 1865. He then came to the States and upon his arrival in Detroit, Mich., joined a company of soldiers, mostly Frenchmen, and spent three months in the south. Returning to Michigan he located at Three Rivers and there he learned the trade of carpenter and builder, which business he followed until 1874, when he decided to try his fortunes among the manifold opportunities of the Pacific coast states. Accordingly he came to California and so well pleased was he with the climate and general conditions that he ever afterward made it his home. He established his home in Oakland, working in a planing mill in San Francisco and for more than twenty years in Oakland. He purchased one hundred and sixty acres near Paso Robles which

he developed and which is now owned by his widow.

Mr. Marchand was married in Oakland, January 23, 1878, to Miss Mary E. Miller, a daughter of William P. and Susan (Tucker) Miller; they were both of Holland Dutch descent, their early ancestors having come to America and located in the state of New York, where, near Lodi, Seneca county, the home of this branch of the family was established. There Mrs. Marchand was born and passed her girlhood, and there her father passed away in 1896. Her mother still resides on the old home place at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Marchand came to California in June, 1874, with some friends.

Mr. Marchand was associated fraternally with the Masonic organization, having been made a Mason in Three Rivers, and was afterward raised to the Knight Templar degree there, and was a charter member of the Sequoia Lodge and Oakland Commandery. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, which he joined in Oakland, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he belonged for thirty-five years. He passed away November 17, 1906; in Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Marchand became the parents of one son, Frank Elmer, who was born in December, 1880; he is a graduate of the Oakland high school and is now engaged in the insurance business, holding a responsible position in the San Francisco office with the London & Lancaster Company of Liverpool.

WILLIAM GREGORY.

William Gregory, deceased, was a native of Stonehaven, Scotland, having been born in 1818. His father died when he was a mere boy and due to this he was brought up on a farm by his grandfather, who taught him the fundamental principles of husbandry and industry. While yet a boy he left the farm and went to Australia, where, learning of the discovery of gold in California,

he subsequently took passage on an old-time sailing vessel and after many weary months he finally landed on California soil, in 1850. He soon afterward started for the gold mines and located on the American river, where for some months he was busily engaged in hard work and the production of gold. Later he learned of Butte county, and decided to go there, where he found splendid conditions and well-paying gravel deposits. Water, one of the most important features in mining, and especially for mining on a large scale, was scarce here, and after a careful survey of the country around he decided to organize a company to do hydraulic mining. This he finally did, having interested some good men, and they started on their project. First they built several reservoirs many miles back in the mountains, from which they built ditches and flumes and converted this water in wonderful power for forty miles, running their flumes up one mountain and down another and over many more until finally the mines were reached, where the water was turned loose on the immense gravel deposits where it would wash out thousands of yards a day. As many expensive improvements were needed they used the production of the mines for these, which finally brought this mine to be one of the most noted gold producers in the state. Later this mine was consolidated with the Eureka Company, and later with the Harris Company. Their clean-ups were large and after melting the production in gold bars, it was transported under heavy guard to the United States mint in San Francisco. This mine had the reputation of casting the largest gold bar ever cast up to that time (1871), the value of which was about \$75,000, and this was all done under the supervision of William Gregory, who had full charge of this immense plant for many years. Besides the productions of gold, diamonds of rare whiteness and beauty were also found and Mrs. Gregory's daughter now has a very fine specimen, which is still in the rough, she preferring to keep it in the natural state.

In 1880 the company sold the mine to eastern capitalists for \$800,000, and their engineers not being familiar with the successful working of the mine, operated it for a long time at a

great loss; the men employed were not able to get their wages and they finally put a lien on the plant and operations ceased. After the condition of affairs had been fully discussed by all concerned, Mr. Gregory was again selected to manage the plant, and in three years he paid off the entire indebtedness to the men and a part of the bonded indebtedness. The state of California about this time passed a law prohibiting the operation of any and all hydraulic mines where the debris emptied into the main rivers and waterways, causing the rivers to fill up and the farm lands to become flooded, so the passing of this act meant the closing down of nearly all of these large and productive mines, which cast a gloom on the gold producers of the state and lessened the output millions of dollars a year.

As a mining engineer and as a civil engineer, Mr. Gregory had proven himself master, having accomplished many seemingly impossible feats, proving to all doubtful that water could be run in flumes and ditches for many miles over a series of mountains thousands of feet high, and other problems equally as difficult. He was the father of the sub-levy, which in itself was a grand success and which has since been used generally along the flooded districts and which is still in use and will continue to be one of the main water protectors as long as the flooding problem is before the people.

In 1885 Mr. Gregory moved to Oakland, still retaining his interests in other mines in Butte county, and these are still in the possession of the family. After his removal to Oakland, however, he gave up active business and lived retired, with the exception of investing his capital in valuable real estate. He always took an active interest in politics, but never would allow himself to run for public office. In 1863 Mr. Gregory was united in marriage in San Francisco with a widow, Mrs. Martha (Robertson) Beaton, and of this union there were two children born, Jeannie and Agnes G., the latter of whom died in Oakland January 18, 1894, aged twenty-seven years. By her first marriage Mrs. Gregory had two sons, Andrew K. and James R. Beaton.

Mr. Gregory was a man who at once won the

confidence and esteem of all he met and his friends were numbered among people in all walks of life. Commencing life a poor boy, he commenced at the bottom round of the ladder and through indefatigable industry rose step by step to wealth, honor and influence and those that knew him best can best appreciate the manly principles which characterized his life. In his home he was ever a loving and considerate husband and father. He died October 31, 1899, and though he has gone to his great reward, his kindly deeds are still cherished in the hearts of many and shall live on forever.

CHARLES EDWARD LLOYD.

One of the well-known business men of Oakland is Charles Edward Lloyd, a native of Wales, his birth having occurred in that country in 1848. He accompanied his parents to America in 1863, and after their permanent settlement in Chicago, Ill., he attended the public schools in pursuit of an education. He learned the trade of carpenter after leaving school and followed this work until 1870, then engaged in the government service. He went from Chicago to Kansas, thence to Denver, Colo., there following his work of building. In 1874 he came to the Pacific coast and for three years made his home in San Francisco, where he found it profitable to engage in his trade of builder and also followed contracting to some extent.

Removing to Oakland in 1877 Mr. Lloyd has since made this city his home, shortly after his location here engaging in the real-estate business, which has since occupied his time and attention. He has made a success of the business and is accounted one of the enterprising citizens of Oakland and one of its staunch supporters and upbuilders. In spite of engrossing personal interests Mr. Lloyd has found time to participate in affairs of public import, being a staunch Republican in his political preference and an ardent supporter of the principles he endorses. He has al-

ways voted this ticket and was an enthusiastic advocate of James G. Blaine at the time he was a candidate for the nomination for presidency. However, since 1891 he has been an enthusiastic worker in the advanced reform movements. Among the local positions he has been chosen to fill in Oakland was that of chief of police, to which office he was appointed in 1895 for a period of four years, during which he discharged the duties in an efficient and thoroughly reliable manner. Fraternaly he is one of the most prominent Odd Fellows in Oakland, having been a member of the order since his twenty-first birthday, and has served for a number of years as a representative to the Grand Lodge, and has passed all the chairs in the Encampment.

Mr. Lloyd formed domestic ties through his marriage with Miss Murdock, and they have one son, Charles E., Jr., aged twenty-six years. He holds a very responsible position in the office of the auditor of the Western Pacific Railroad Company. He is a prominent basso singer and in demand throughout the city, his father having won recognition in musical circles by the possession of a fine tenor voice and a thorough knowledge of music which enabled him to lead various choirs in the churches of Oakland. Mr. Lloyd is a thorough business man, prompt in all his methods, thorough and painstaking, and with a knowledge of human nature learned through a long association in various lines of business, among which were oil and mining, has made a success of whatever enterprise he has desired to pursue. He is held in high esteem by the citizens of Oakland and numbers many friends throughout this section.

GEORGE ERNST.

The business career of George Ernst, one of the retired citizens of Oakland, has been passed variously throughout different portions of the western states, in which he has been located since young manhood. He is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Kirchein December

18, 1837; his parents, Daniel and Sophia (Mueller) Ernst, were likewise natives of the Fatherland, where the father engaged as a stone mason. In 1839 he immigrated to the more abundant opportunities of the western world, from New York City going to Pittsburg, Pa., where he spent the first six years of his residence in America, following his trade. The west still called him and in 1845 he decided to locate in what was then the frontier, going by steamboat down the Ohio river to St. Louis, Mo., and thence to Dubuque, Iowa, which was then a small village, and there engaging in building. In 1868 he crossed the plains to Nevada and there lived retired until his death, at the age of seventy-six years, in the home of his son.

George Ernst received a good common school education, after which he prepared for and entered Kenyon College, graduating therefrom in the year 1862. He then went home to Iowa and engaged in school-teaching for about a year. He preceded his father to Nevada, coming that far west in 1863, and in Virginia City engaged in civil engineering. The following year Mr. Ernst persuaded Adolph Sutro to undertake the construction of what is now known as the Sutro tunnel for the Comstock lode and in the following March, 1865, he made the careful survey of the proposed tunnel and located four shafts on its line, from which drifts were to be run in each direction on the line and form a complete tunnel when completed. When it is considered that at this time neither dynamite nor the Burleigh drill had been invented it can readily be seen what an immense undertaking this was, and that it was carried to a successful termination speaks eloquently of the ability and energy which managed the enterprise.

In 1866 Mr. Ernst became a member of H. G. Balisdell's expedition across the southern portion of the state of Nevada to find a route to the southeastern part of the state. This route lies near the present mining camps of Tonopah, Goldfield and Bullfrog. After a great many hardships, the expedition reached Pahrangat valley, where Mr. Ernst remained for three years, becoming the first assessor of Lincoln county after its organization. In 1873 he removed to Bel-

mont, Nye county, Nev., and there engaged in mining engineering, continuing in that location for twenty-four years and becoming a prominent citizen in all public matters. In 1893 he went into the sheep industry in Elko county, Nev., but in 1902 sold out his interests and located on a large ranch in Churchill county, same state, where he engaged in general farming until 1906. In this year he retired from the active cares of business life and locating in Oakland is spending the evening of his days amid the peace and plenty to which his years of industry have entitled him.

Not the least of Mr. Ernst's interests have been those of a public nature, his association as a Democrat with political affairs of Nevada resulting in material advancement to the party and its interests. He served the county for three terms as surveyor, was recorder for two terms, and in 1881 was nominated and elected a member of the assembly and served in the session of that year. In 1896 he was elected state senator and by virtue of being president of the senate was acting governor of the state for twelve days during the absence of the governor and lieutenant-governor. By his fidelity and efficiency Mr. Ernst won the general esteem, which was evident in the popularity displayed toward him. One of Mr. Ernst's public enterprises was running the boundary line between Nye and Esmeralda counties, the boundary having been fixed by the legislature at so many minutes and degrees west of Washington, D. C. There being no telegraphic communications in the country at that time (in the summer of 1875) Mr. Ernst procured a nautical outfit and located the required meridian by lunar observations, the line running through the center of what is now the Goldfield district, and up to what is now the Tonopah district, these rich districts having been discovered twenty-two years afterward. Later, Esmeralda county, believing that Mr. Ernst did not have proper facilities for locating the boundary accurately, applied to the general government for an astronomer to determine the boundary line, and Professor St. Clair was sent out and by converting the Candelera telephone line into a telegraph line after midnight, in the course of three or four months' preparation and observa-

tion the object was accomplished, but Mr. Ernst's line was not disturbed.

In 1865 Mr. Ernst was united in marriage with Miss Ellen M. Hinton, a native of Birmingham, England, residing at that time in Dayton, Nev. Born of this union are the following children: Sarah, wife of Eugene Locke, of Kaiser Springs, Nev.; Ellen D., who married James Russell, of Lovelocks, Nev.; George D., a prosperous stockman of Churchill county, Nev.; Clarence J., a real estate dealer of Oakland; and Eleanor, wife of Senator Robert L. Douglass, of Churchill county, Nev. Mr. Ernst is a Royal Arch Mason. Although but recently having located in Oakland, he is so well known throughout the western states that he does not come as a stranger but rather as a citizen who has helped in the upbuilding and development of the Pacific coast. He has won a competence financially and at the same time has built up for himself a place among the most desirable citizens of a nation.

CAPT. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE.

More than eighty years have passed over the head of William Henry Lawrence, one of Oakland's esteemed citizens, and yet he retains a vigor and energy that is akin to youth, enjoys good health, and takes a pleasure in life that is unusual at so advanced an age. He was born in Nantucket, Mass., September 7, 1825, a son of Benjamin and Eliza (Pitman) Lawrence; the father was the last survivor of the ill-fated ship *Essex*, which was stove in by a whale in the Pacific ocean in 1821. William H. Lawrence made his first trip with him on the "briny deep," and from the age of fourteen years to the age of thirty-four he followed the sea. About that time he decided that there were other vocations that would be more remunerative to him, and in 1858 he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and locating in San Francisco engaged in shipping on the bay for two years. For twenty years he was superintendent of the United

States bonded warehouse, but on account of failing health he resigned in 1882. Coming to Piedmont soon afterward he erected his home at No. 305 Vernal avenue. At that time there were but nine families in Piedmont district. Three years later he went back to San Francisco and engaged in different occupations for four years, then his health again failing he returned to Piedmont and has since lived in retirement.

Captain Lawrence was twice married, his first wife being in maidenhood Miss Elizabeth Chase; she died in 1861. The only child of this marriage, William, died in San Francisco at the age of nineteen years. Mr. Lawrence's second marriage occurred in 1867, uniting him with Miss Mary Chase, a sister of his first wife; she died in August, 1907. In politics Mr. Lawrence has always been a Republican, though never an aspirant for office. During his residence here it has been his pleasure to watch the bay country grow from a small aggregation of houses to its present flourishing condition.

CLEMENT CHARLES CLAY.

For just thirty years Clement Charles Clay was identified with the interests of the bay country of California, contributing materially to its commercial growth and development through his association with the firm of Sherman, Clay & Co., as well as the general upbuilding of the cities of San Francisco and Oakland in his character of a public-spirited and enterprising citizen. Mr. Clay, whose death occurred August 6, 1905, was a native of Tennessee, born in Dyer county a descendant of Henry Clay. He was reared to young manhood in his native state and at the breaking out of the Civil war he was found ready to espouse the cause of his beloved south, serving under Gen. Nathan B. Forest throughout the entire conflict. He was twice wounded, but not seriously either time. After the close of hostilities he returned to civic pursuits, locating in Memphis, Tenn., where he engaged in the whole-

sale business under the firm name of Fargerson & Clay. They succeeded in building up a lucrative business in their line and continued in partnership until 1875, when because of impaired health Mr. Clay disposed of his interests. Induced at that time by his family to come to California, Mr. Clay located on the Pacific coast, and after recovering his health he cast about for a business opening. The one that attracted him was entirely different from anything in which he had ever engaged. Purchasing a music house at the corner of Sutter and Kearney streets, under the firm name of Sherman, Clay & Co., he began the conduct of this enterprise. This business was originally conducted under the name of Sherman, Hyde & Co., and was one of the pioneer firms of the city. Although the business was new to Mr. Clay, his business methods were still those he had used in his former enterprise and they were responsible for the success which accompanied his efforts in a new field. He came to be ranked among the most enterprising and successful business men of San Francisco.

Mr. Clay's home was located in Fruitvale nineteen years ago, when he purchased the spacious grounds and erected the beautiful home now occupied by the family. This is one of the strikingly beautiful residences in this section of the county, being located on the broad road which is the main thoroughfare between Oakland and the eastern suburb. Here the Clays delighted to entertain their friends in the hospitable manner typical of the sunny south from whence they came. About 1903 Mr. Clay was stricken with illness from which he never fully recovered, and he then retired from active business and lived in retirement until his death. He left a widow, Mrs. Annie L. Clay, like himself a native of the south, and an inheritor of those qualities which have made the southerners famous the world over. She has three children, Philip T., Mrs. Harden Lake Crawford, of New York, and Miss Madeline. Philip T. Clay is vice-president of the firm of Sherman, Clay & Co. After the destruction of their building in the great fire, the firm erected a substantial six-story building on the same site and this they have fully restocked. Mr. Clay, Sr., was a member of the Tenth Avenue

Baptist Church, in which he took a great interest and was a most liberal contributor, officiating in several important positions. Fraternally he was an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Western Addition Lodge of San Francisco. He was a broad-minded, enterprising and liberal citizen, and was justly deserving of the high position which was always accorded him as one of the representative citizens of California.

WILLIAM PLATT TODD.

Public spirited and enterprising in every sense of the word, William Platt Todd has assisted materially in the development of the interests of Oakland in his association with the real estate business of the city and section during the past sixteen years. He was born in New York City, in 1861, a son of James W. and Mary N. Todd, the latter a daughter of George W. Platt, an assayer and bullion dealer of New York City, and who was also prominent in the organization of the Broadway National Bank of that city. James W. Todd was also born in New York City, a son of James Lawrence Todd, who was actively engaged in the dry goods business there for many years. James W. Todd was prominent in the public life and as a financier in that city and in the city of New Rochelle, while during the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Seventh Regiment, New York Infantry.

William Platt Todd received his educational training in the public schools of New York City and New Rochelle, graduating from the high school of the latter place. Upon leaving school he went into business in New York City, being connected with the firm of Harper Brothers for some time, and later engaging in the manufacture of stationery under the firm name of Hall & Todd, at 26 Exchange Place. In July, 1886, Mr. Todd left New York City for California and upon his arrival in the state first located in San Francisco, where he was associated with the S. Carson Publishing Company, and later assumed

management of the retail department of the J. Dewing Company, publishers and booksellers. After being thus occupied for five years he resigned his position, and coming to Oakland in the spring of 1892 he established a real estate business, which with the exception of a few years given over to the oil interests of Kern county, has occupied his attention ever since. The oil excitement in 1899 led to his removal for two or three years to Bakersfield, where he took a prominent part in the development of the local oil fields. In addition to his extensive real estate operations he is also largely engaged with mining interests, both gold and silver, centering in Shasta county, Cal. He has taken a prominent part in the public affairs of Oakland, being a member of the Realty Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce, while fraternally he is associated with the Masonic organization as a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 225, F. & A. M., and also the Woodmen of the World. He is independent in politics and is a member of the Oakland Voters League.

Mr. Todd married Miss Alice F. Fiske, of San Francisco, the daughter of Henry G. Fiske, an early pioneer of the state, and they have two children, Stedman F. and Theodocia. With his wife Mr. Todd is a member of the First Baptist Church of Oakland and a liberal supporter of its charities.

ASA HOWARD.

One of the early pioneers of Oakland and one, who though many years since passed away, is still remembered among the prominent citizens and successful manufacturers, is Asa Howard, who located his home in this city in 1860. He was a native of Canada, born near Niagara Falls in February, 1812, a son of Samuel and Mary (Wrightman) Howard, both of whom were also natives of that country. Asa Howard received a good education in the common schools, after which he attended school in the town of Grimsby. In young manhood he decided to come to the United States and accordingly located in Cincin-

nati, Ohio, where he remained variously engaged for some time.

Upon returning to Canada, Mr. Howard was married to Miss Elizabeth Hughes, and shortly after that event engaged in the manufacture of buggies and carriages in his native country. In 1860 he returned to the United States and this time decided to locate on the Pacific coast. Accordingly he came to California and in Oakland established the second manufactory of buggies and carriages in this place. He employed a large force and soon built up a wide sale for the products of his factory. His death occurred in 1888, when he was in his seventy-sixth year. He had become widely and favorably known among the early settlers of Oakland and indeed of the entire surrounding country, respected for his stanch integrity of character, his strict business methods and the fairness with which he dealt with the public in all relations. He served as justice of the peace in Oakland for fifteen years, but was always known as the peacemaker, as he advised all who had any associations with him to settle their difficulties without litigation. He was a member of the Odd Fellows.

Mrs. Howard died in 1901, at the age of eighty-five years, leaving an only daughter, Sarah, who was reared in Canada and Oakland and in 1865 became the wife of John V. Webster, whose personal biography appears on another page of this volume.

JOHN HUDSON GRINDLEY.

One of the well-remembered men of San Francisco and Oakland is John Hudson Grindley, whose death August 23, 1907, removed from the citizenship one who always gave his best efforts toward the public upbuilding and development of the community in which he had made his home since the pioneer days of the state. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30, 1848, Mr. Grindley was a son of John and Isabel (Stevens) Grindley, both parents natives of the north of England,

who immigrated to America during their young married life. The father was a ship carpenter and died at sea. The mother came to California in 1856, bringing her son of seven years, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and again taking passage by boat to San Francisco. She had friends at Benicia, where she at once located. The son received his education primarily in the public schools, after which he took a commercial course in Heald's Business College in San Francisco. Losing his mother when fifteen years old, he was thus thrown entirely upon his own resources, but managed to secure a good education, after which he taught in the business college which he had attended. Later he became identified with the Deming-Palmer Milling Company located in San Francisco, and remained with this concern for thirty-two years, and for three year after its consolidation with the Sperry Flour Company; beginning in the early day as a bookkeeper, he advanced from time to time until he was made one of the stockholders in the enterprise. He removed to Oakland in 1877 and established his home and lived there until his death.

Mr. Grindley was a Republican in his political convictions, and fraternally a member of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E., and also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He always aimed to practice the Golden Rule, and an evidence of his success in this is the loving regard of a wide circle of friends and the esteem of those who came in contact with him, whether in a business or social way. He married Miss L. E. Smith, a daughter of D. S. Smith, a pioneer of '49 and one of the prominent men of San Francisco, and they have one son, Percy H., now in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. He like his father is a member of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E., and prominent in the order. Mrs. Grindley's father, Dr. Sidney Smith, was born in Norwalk, Conn., May 22, 1805, was educated in the common schools, and after serving an apprenticeship became a silversmith. He followed this trade until his marriage with Julia Ann Réilay, whose father was a miller in Troy, N. Y., after which he went to New York City and took charge of his father-in-law's business. Reports of the wonderful discovery of gold in

California led to his emigration in 1849, taking passage on the ship *Niantic*, upon whose hull the hotel *Niantic* of San Francisco was afterward built. Landing in San Francisco in December, 1849, Mr. Smith went at once to the mines and followed this occupation for five weeks. He was successful, but did not like the work, so returning to San Francisco he engaged in business on Jackson street opposite the Custom House, handling hay and grain. In 1852 his son, Rufus, came to California, and the same year the father returned east on a visit, leaving his business in charge of the son. He returned to California shortly afterward and his family followed him in 1855 via the Isthmus of Panama, the wife and seven children, three of the children now living, Isabell, Charles in Oregon and Mrs. Grindley. The family home was established on Mission street, where it remained for years. After Mr. Smith disposed of his feed business he removed to Marin county, thence went to Petaluma, finally returning to San Francisco, where the mother died April 19, 1879, and the father December 10, 1884. Mr. Smith was a Mason and also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a staunch advocate of Republican principles.

THOMAS W. LE BALLISTER.

Oakland has been the home of Thomas W. Le Ballister for many years, and having engaged in a general blacksmithing and wagon making business he has been associated with its upbuilding interests for a long period. Mr. Le Ballister was born in Windsor, Me., September 30, 1849, the son of William and Mary (Northey) Le Ballister. The family originally came from France, the emigrating ancestor, Charles Le Ballister, grandfather of Thomas W., locating the name in Maine. He took up land upon which he located in 1793, consisting of three hundred acres in the southwestern part of Windsor, and on which he built a log cabin, where afterwards the roads intersecting were called Le Ballister's Corner. The chim-

ney was laid with the first bricks manufactured in Windsor. Here he died at 1815. In 1818 the house was burned. The children born to Charles Le Ballister and his wife consisted of four sons and two daughters: William, Thomas, Joseph, Jeremiah, Elizabeth and Amelia.

William Le Ballister, father of Thomas W., was born in Maine in 1803. The earlier years of his life were spent in the vicinity of his birthplace, where for a number of years he conducted a sawmill. With his knowledge of this business he came to California in 1853 and established a sawmill on the Albion river, in Mendocino county, this being one of the first mills on the Pacific coast. After carrying on the business for a number of years he dissolved his partnership with McPherson & Wetherbee, and returned east for a visit. It was while there, in 1863, that his wife died, and the following year the four children came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Establishing his home in Mendocino county, he operated a mill at Russian Gulch for a number of years, and his death occurred in 1866, while on a business trip to San Francisco.

Thomas W. Le Ballister received his education in the schools of Mendocino county, after which he secured employment in a sawmill at Mendocino City. Later he came to Oakland and with V. S. Northey learned the trade of blacksmith, after which he traveled as a journeyman throughout the state of California for two years. In 1869 he returned to Oakland and entered the employ of Mr. Northey, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1884 he established a blacksmith shop on his own responsibility, engaging in general blacksmithing and the making of wagons and light vehicles. This business he continued from 1884 to 1891, then for ten years he was employed in the Oakland Planing Mill on Washington street, Oakland. For two years afterward he was employed on the Oakland side of the bay as wharfinger. Retiring as wharfinger he opened a blacksmith shop at 1169 East Fourteenth street, in 1903, and since then this has occupied his attention.

In 1876 Mr. Le Ballister was united in marriage with Miss Lena Schimmelpfennig, the eldest daughter of Frederick Schimmelpfennig, and they

became the parents of the following children: Fred W., who is engaged in the fire insurance business in Oakland; Thomas Milton, a plumber; Homer L., a student; and two daughters and a son who died in childhood. While Mr. Le Bal-
 lister has never cared for public office, he is a
 staunch Republican and an advocate of this party's
 principles. For a number of years he served as
 a member of the Republican city central commit-
 tee. Fraternally he is associated with the Odd
 Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Work-
 men.

MICHAEL YOUNG STEWART.

The early history of California is constantly re-
 called by its fast diminishing army of pioneers,
 prominent among whom is Michael Young
 Stewart, for many years a resident of Oakland
 and a staunch upbuilder of its interests. Mr.
 Stewart is the descendant of Scotch ancestry,
 his paternal grandfather, James Stewart, having
 served in the British army during the Revolu-
 tionary war, as did his maternal grandfather,
 Michael Young. His birth occurred in Town-
 send, County Charlotte, New Brunswick, March
 16, 1825, and in his native city he received his
 education in the public schools. The California
 excitement of 1849 led to his taking passage on
 the Venilia, commanded by Captain Christie,
 bound for the wonderful gold fields; the ship was
 wrecked on the southern edge of the Gulf stream,
 being completely dismantled, and for eight weeks
 they remained on the lifeless vessel until sighted
 and picked up by an English ship from Port
 Stevens, New Brunswick, when the hulk was
 burned. He again started for California in 1852,
 sailing through the Straits of Magellan on the
 first day of January on the ship Cortez, under
 command of Captain Capper. This time the voy-
 age was made in safety, and after landing in
 San Francisco he found employment with a
 brother-in-law on Kearney street. He was well
 equipped to earn his livelihood, having learned

the trade of ship carpenter, which occupation,
 combined with lumbering, was followed by his
 father, the elder man also owning a farm of two
 hundred acres.

Later Mr. Stewart went to Humboldt bay in
 the capacity of mate on board the William Penn,
 remaining for several trips, after which he re-
 turned home for a visit with his family. He
 remained for about a year, during which time his
 father died, having attained an advanced age. Re-
 turning to California, Mr. Stewart then went to
 Nevada, and in Aurora, Esmeralda county, en-
 gaged in mining without success. He then be-
 came interested in political matters, being a staunch
 advocate of Republican principles, and was ap-
 pointed by Governor Frye to the position of
 constable, and was also the first deputy sheriff,
 both calling for courage because of the law-
 lessness of the times. At one time Mr. Stewart
 had six prisoners taken away from him and hung
 by the vigilance committee, which numbered ten
 thousand of the citizens who were determined
 that law and order should prevail. Mr. Stewart
 was also elected a policeman of Aurora, and for
 four terms served as copy clerk in the legislature
 while during the Civil war he was a member of
 the Esmeralda guards. During his residence in
 Aurora he was associated in a stationery busi-
 ness under the firm name of Stewart & Lake,
 and later as Stewart & Mitchener. Later he
 sold his interest to his partner and purchasing a
 dairy business conducted it there for a time and
 then removed it to Carson City, where he finally
 sold out to a Mr. Rice. While residing in Carson
 City he became the owner of the Carson race
 course, for which he paid the sum of \$1,500, and
 in 1876 he sold out for \$10,000. In this year he
 came to California and in Oakland purchased
 property, with unerring ability foreseeing the
 great future of this city and section. For many
 years he owned and managed a meat market. In
 1880 his building was destroyed by fire, but was
 rebuilt shortly afterward with brick, this still
 being in his possession. For more than twenty-
 one years he continued in business at this lo-
 cation, after which he retired from active busi-
 ness cares, now residing in peace and plenty in
 his home at No. 226 East Seventeenth street.

During this time he had spent five years in Bodi, Cal., where he conducted a hotel.

In Aurora Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Miss Martha N. Holman, the ceremony being performed in March, 1865. She was born in Mineral Point, Wis., and came with her parents to Aurora in 1864. She is educated and refined, and holds a place of prominence in the social life of Oakland. They have one son, Frank Holman, a mining man and who is interested in the Silver Peak Mercantile Company; he is married and has one child, Hazel T. He is a Thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Scottish Rite, and is counted one of the strong men of Oakland. The elder Mr. Stewart is also a Mason, having been made a member of the organization in Sussex Lodge No. 327, F. & A. M., in Fort Stevens, New Brunswick; he later joined Esmeralda Lodge No. 6, of Aurora, was then demitted to Carson Lodge No. 1, then to Live Oak Lodge No. 61, of Oakland, and from that lodge to Brooklyn Lodge No. 225. He was made a member of the Veteran Masonic Association in 1887. He was also associated with the Odd Fellows in Carson City, although not actively connected with the order at the present time. He was a member of the Merchants Exchange and Butchers Board of Trade, and took a most active interest in advancing the business interests of Oakland. He is public-spirited, and holds a high place among the representative citizens of this section.

WESLEY M. CROWN.

Descended from old New England ancestry, Wesley M. Crown was born in Vermont in 1872, and in the vicinity of his birthplace grew to years of maturity, receiving his education through an attendance of the public schools. After putting aside his studies he became associated with a dry goods firm in the east, and there continued in business for ten years. Coming to California at the end of that time, he spent the first few

years on the coast in travel, which took him as far south as Mexico and Central America. He decided to locate in California, and selecting Eureka, Humboldt county, as his center, for eight years conducted a successful real estate and loan business, and as a public-spirited citizen gave his influence to further the upbuilding of the place.

In 1905 Mr. Crown located permanently in Oakland and here established a real estate, insurance and loan business under the name of the W. M. Crown Company, of which he is president, and this he is now engaged in conducting with a success which has placed him among the representative business men of Oakland. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, as well as the Realty Board and the States Realty Federation, and fraternally is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 652, B. P. O. E., in which he officiated as treasurer. He married Miss Jean Mosby, a native of Iowa, and they have one daughter, Aileen B.

FRANCIS T. HALL.

For more than thirty years Francis T. Hall was a resident of Oakland, having located his home here in 1873 and between that and the time of his death, September 28, 1906, was a factor in the upbuilding of the city and the development of its interests. He was born in Niagara county, N. Y., August 31, 1826, his parents, who were pioneers of that section, locating the family fortunes in Flint, Mich., at an early date in the history of that state, where members of the family still flourish. His father was justice of the peace and in many ways was an upbuilder of the section in which he made his home. Both himself and wife came of long-lived people, the wife dying at the age of ninety-six years of cancer.

Francis T. Hall was reared in Flint, Mich., and was there educated in the common schools, after which he learned the trade of painter. In young manhood he went to Saginaw, Mich., being the fifth man to locate in that place, and

two years later there was a population of fifteen hundred. He played an important part in the upbuilding and development of that town and was accounted one of its most progressive citizens. He assisted in organizing the first Masonic lodge of Saginaw, and also in 1861, assisted materially in the organization of the first company chartered for service in the Civil war. From Saginaw he located in St. Joseph, Mo., and while there he organized the first fire company. There he followed the trade of painter for some time, finally coming to California because of his son's health. The family spent one year in Los Angeles and then, in 1873, came to Oakland, and purchasing property in East Oakland, began its improvement.

Mr. Hall was married in Michigan, January 24, 1865, to Miss Mary M. Phelps, who was born in Livingston county, N. Y., in 1840, and they became the parents of one son, Frank Frederick, who died in 1891. In early life Mr. Hall was a Whig, but afterward became an adherent of the principles of the Democratic party. He was always a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and his name is today given a place among those who benefited their home town in whatever manner they could.

JAMES PHILLIPS.

Far removed from his old English home and from the birthplace of his ancestors in England, Mr. Phillips finds in California a climate surpassing that familiar to his childhood years and he finds as well an opportunity to earn a comfortable livelihood for his family in the midst of an attractive environment. As a stair builder he has built up a large and lucrative business, of which he has made a special study, hence his well-founded enterprise.

As has been intimated, Mr. Phillips is a native of England, born in Hatherleigh, County of Devon, December 21, 1845, the youngest in a large family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, born to his parents. John and Eliza-

beth (Brock) Phillips were also natives of England, the father following the teacher's profession there for many years. As the parents appreciated the value and importance of a good education they gave their children every opportunity in their power to broaden their knowledge, but as the family was large and as James was the youngest of the number his advantages were not all that could be desired by an ambitious youth, although he made the best of them. A good common school education formed the ground work of his training, and to this he added private instruction under his father. Observation and wisely directed reading in later years have added to the foundation of early life, and to-day he is a well-informed man. When only thirteen years of age he had formed clear cut ideas as to his future and at this age apprenticed himself to learn the carriage and wagon maker's trade, following it assiduously for seven and a half years, or until he was twenty years old. Thereafter he followed house building for three years in Devonshire, after which he went to Exeter, the county seat, and continued the same business there. He next went to Bristol, and as long as he remained in England made that city his home and carried on his trade there.

It was while he was living in Bristol, England, that Mr. Phillips formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Hannah Moore, a native of Hartland, Devon. Some time after their marriage they set sail for the New World, landing at Castle Garden, New York City, but after a short time they went to Detroit, Mich., where Mr. Phillips engaged as a house carpenter until 1874. It was in the spring of that year that he became identified with the Golden state, making the journey by rail to San Francisco, where he remained for nine months. He then crossed the bay and located in Oakland, where he has since remained, contented with the business outlook. At no time in his career has he been satisfied with mediocre results in his business, and all who employ his services are convinced that he has made his calling an art by thorough and conscientious study. For a time he also operated a fruit ranch in Santa Clara county, but as this did not suit his tastes he gave it up and concentrated his efforts

in Oakland. Of late he has made a specialty of stair building.

By the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips four children have been born, evenly divided as to sons and daughters. John is the eldest of the family; Frank M., who has followed in the footsteps of his father in the matter of occupation, is a stair builder in San Francisco; Edith is the wife of William J. Faunt and with her husband makes her home in Sausalito, Cal.; the youngest child, Florence, is the wife of George Avan, a marine engineer on the Pacific coast, and they reside in Oakland. Since coming to Oakland Mr. Phillips has invested his means in real estate from time to time, and besides owning a fine residence, has a number of other choice properties. Fraternally he is a member of Harbor Lodge No. 253, I. O. O. F. His family are identified by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the work of which they participate freely and heartily.

FREDERICK RHODA.

As a pioneer of the Pacific coast the name of Frederick Rhoda is placed among those who assisted in the development and upbuilding of the western states during the days of hardships and dangers, and whose efforts were prolific of much success both along personal lines and those in the interests of the general community. Mr. Rhoda was a native of Germany, having been born near Stettin in 1810, and in his native country he received his education. While still a young man he came to America and located in the middle west. He married in Illinois and had two sons, William and James, by this union. His second marriage, which also occurred in the middle west, united him with Elizabeth (Donaldson) Wilson, who by a previous marriage had two sons, A. D. and James P. They accompanied their mother and Mr. Rhoda to the Pacific coast in 1847, the journey to Oregon occupying ninety-nine days. After a short time in the north, during the Indian troubles, Mr. Rhoda brought his

family to Del Norte county, Cal., and there followed mining and farming for a time, and also engaged in the dairy business and stock-raising. After one year he removed to Butte county and in the vicinity of Chico took up a large amount of rich land. For business considerations he left there and for a time following was located in Sonoma county.

During the mining excitement in 1851 in British Columbia Mr. Rhoda drove a herd of cattle north from Oregon and sold them, after which, in December, 1859, he came to Fruitvale and here purchased over four hundred acres of land. This was partially improved and he at once began the development of the land, setting out fruit, and met with a success which brought him large returns. His was the first fruit ranch in this vicinity and it gave origin to the name of Fruitvale, by which the beautiful town is now known. In 1869 he shipped to New York City the first fruit ever sent from California, cherries bringing \$5 per pound. In 1886 Mr. Rhoda erected a comfortable residence near a fresh water spring, but before his death divided his ranch among the children, of whom the eldest son, Albert, was born in Oregon, in 1851; Franklin was born in Crescent City, Cal., in 1854; Ellen, wife of A. P. Stotts, was born on Butte creek, near Chico; and Lincoln, for whom the avenue in Dimond is named, died in Fruitvale in 1882. The sons were educated in Brayton College of Oakland, Mr. Rhoda being a staunch advocate of the best advantages to be had along educational lines. His wife, who in maidenhood was Elizabeth Donaldson, was a daughter of Alexander Donaldson, a soldier in the war of 1812, with Gen. W. H. Harrison in northern Ohio, and he was a member of the company that numbered some of the greatest scouts known in history, their captain being a relative of the famous western scout Daniel Boone. Mrs. Rhoda was born in Virginia, and died in 1881. Mr. Rhoda was a staunch Republican in his political convictions, although never personally desirous of official recognition. He contributed to the charities of the Lutheran Church, in which religion he was reared.

Franklin Rhoda was educated in Brayton College of Oakland, after which he matriculated in

the University of California and graduated from the engineering department. After three years in the geological survey of the United States he returned to the home ranch for a time and then in 1889 entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, since holding pastorates in South San Francisco, Valona and Fruitvale, in the last-named place still occupying the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church. His home is within a stone's throw of the original site of the old homestead. He was married in San Francisco in 1890 to Miss Bessie Williams, a native of Pescadero, Cal., and born of this union are the following children: John W.; Ellen; Frank, deceased; Paul; Lyte Wilbur; Mabel; Floyd; Laurence; Grace; and Lucile.

JACOB VOGEL.

Germany has contributed largely to our successful citizenship in California, and not the least among the natives of the Fatherland is Jacob Vogel, a prominent banker and capitalist of Fruitvale, where, although he has been a resident for but a brief time, has still proven himself a helpful and practical citizen. Mr. Vogel was born in Germany November 27, 1839, and in the public schools received his early education. At the age of fourteen years he started out into the world to make his own way, becoming apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he worked for a time as a journeyman, and then in 1855 immigrated to America. He landed in New York City, thence came direct to Chicago, and there found employment at his trade by working a month on trial and another month for his board. At the expiration of the two months Mr. Vogel felt that he was entitled to wages and told his employer so, but he could not see it the same way, so Mr. Vogel sought another position. This he quickly secured at fair wages, in Bloomington, Ill., his employer also being a merchant, and in a very short time he became foreman of the

shop and later acquired an interest in the business.

Mr. Vogel's business occupations were interrupted by his enlistment in 1862 in Company A, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel McNulty, for service in the Civil war. The first nine months were spent in the states of Missouri and Arkansas, after which the regiment went to Vicksburg, Miss., and later on was sent to Brownsville, Tex., and from there went south and took part in the Red River expedition. Returning to New Orleans, they remained in that city for a time, then went to Mobile Bay and participated in the engagements at that place. Although he participated in nine heavy battles and many smaller engagements, Mr. Vogel escaped all but slight wounds, was never taken prisoner and enjoyed fair health up to the time of his honorable discharge in August, 1865.

After his discharge from the service Mr. Vogel returned to Illinois, and in Bloomington became associated with his former employer, Mr. Daniels, in the boot and shoe business, he acting in the capacity of cutter for about thirteen months. Thence going to Clinton, Ill., he embarked in a similar enterprise on his own responsibility, and there he continued business successfully for twenty-one years. In 1886 he came to San Francisco as a delegate to the National Grand Army Encampment. His brother-in-law had been to California the previous year and made some investments for Mr. Vogel, and when he came here in 1886 he was so well pleased with them and with the future prospects of the state, that he returned for his family, having decided to spend the remainder of his life in California. He first located in Fresno, where he carried on a successful real-estate business, handling both city and country property. Shortly afterward he became interested in the banking business and with others he organized the First National Bank of Fresno, of which he is the vice-president. Later he became associated with the Savings Bank of Fresno, the First National Bank of Selma, in which he remained a director for a number of years; also the State Bank of Dinuba, Tulare county; and the Bank of Madera, Madera coun-

ty. In June, 1899, he moved to Fruitvale and here became one of the principal organizers in the Citizens' Bank, being made its president, which position he held for one year and then resigned. Since that time he has given his attention to his personal interests, living practically retired in his beautiful home in Fruitvale.

February 14, 1866, Mr. Vogel was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Ludolph, of Bloomington, Ill., who was born in Germany and came to the United States in childhood; she was educated in Bloomington, where she resided with her parents until her marriage. Mr. Vogel and his wife are the parents of the following children: Amelia, wife of A. Hall; Louise, wife of Henry Aldrich; Olive, wife of Charles McCardle; Herbert E., Velby J. and Bernal. Mr. Vogel is a pronounced Republican, and although he has never been a candidate for office, still has taken a lively interest in state and national issues. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, and in memory of his "days and nights on the battlefield" he is a member of Appomattox Post, G. A. R., of Oakland. Mr. Vogel is a gentleman of very pleasing personality and besides holding the respect of his fellow townsmen because of his business ability, is also generally esteemed for his sterling traits of character.

JOSEPH McCLINTOCK.

For many years a resident of California, Joseph McClintock was born in Lincoln county, Me., July 17, 1821, the youngest in a family of sixteen children and the only one now surviving. His father, also a native of Maine, was a prominent citizen in his county, serving as sheriff and in other important positions, elected to his responsible post by Republican influence. During the war of 1812 he served as captain of a company and distinguished himself for bravery and courage. He attained the ripe age of eighty-six years, although his wife passed away when only thirty-two.

The early education of Joseph McClintock was received through the medium of the public schools of Maine. He continued to reside upon the paternal farm until he was twenty-two years old, when he went to Alabama and began to earn his own livelihood. He was successful and accumulated considerable means, and after returning home and visiting his parents for a time, he went to Independence, Mo., and outfitted for the perilous trip across the plains to California, then the far-famed land of the gold discovery. There were only three people in the party, but like Mr. McClintock they were all courageous and unaware to a certain extent of the dangers they might encounter. However, their six months' trip ended without serious mishap, their worst trouble being encountered in Sacramento, where cholera was claiming many victims. He remained in that city for several months, after which he went to Mormon Island, on the American river, and lost his means in an attempt to flume the river.

In the meantime the teams which Mr. McClintock had used in crossing the plains were improving in condition, and after losing his money he engaged in teaming from Sacramento to Hangtown, now Placerville. For about eighteen years he followed this occupation and was very successful, and after coming to Oakland he invested in realty. Later he sold several lots for building purposes; the residence now occupied by the family has been the home since 1868. He also engaged in teaming in Oakland, and operated a threshing machine in Alameda county, but disposed of his business in 1895.

In 1867 in San Francisco Mr. McClintock married Miss Mary Wagner, who came to California from New Haven, Conn., where she had located with her parents upon their emigration from Germany, where she was born in January, 1838. She was married the same year she came to California. They became the parents of three children: George, a teamster in Oakland; Edward E., a merchant of Portland, Ore., who is married and has one child; and William W., employed by the government at Mare Island navy yard; he is also married and has one child. The last-named son was a member of Company

F, Third United States Infantry, during the Spanish-American war. Mr. McClintock was a member of the vigilance committee under Captain Stone. In politics he has always been a staunch advocate of Republican principles. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being one of the original fifty members of the Eighth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always been active in religious work.

ELNATHAN BEECH GODDARD.

A forty-niner and for years a prosperous up-builder of California, E. B. Goddard is entitled to a prominent place among the representative citizens of the early days. He was born in Middlebury, Vt., in 1805, the descendant of an old New England family long established on American soil, but like many another lad of those primitive times he found it necessary to rely on himself for educational advantages and a financial start in life. The discovery of gold led to his emigration westward in 1849, and upon his safe arrival in San Francisco he went at once to the mines of Calaveras county. Returning to San Francisco he was one of the organizers of the Pioneer foundry, a manufactory of mining machinery, which was not only the first of its kind, but for many years the most extensive in California.

Mr. Goddard's business experience had been gained in New York City, where through inventions he had acquired means to engage in business, building for his first venture a row of brick houses on East Twenty-eighth street, and continuing in business until he had acquired considerable means before locating in California. Here he rose to a position of prominence among the citizens of San Francisco, serving as a vigilante, and giving his support to men and measures calculated to advance the general welfare. He was also a member of the Board of Education. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican and always interested in the progress of

the party, although personally he never cared for official recognition. His death occurred in 1864, while his wife, formerly Miss Fanny Colby, passed away three years later. She, too, was prominent in the life of San Francisco and Oakland, in the former city establishing a relief society. She purchased the first Steinway piano, and the first phaeton ever brought to Oakland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Goddard were members of the Presbyterian Church, he being an officer, and always liberal in the support of its charities.

A niece of Mr. Goddard, Mrs. Agnes Hunt, is now residing in Oakland, having made her home in California since June 1858, and in Oakland since 1862. Mrs. Hunt has three sons and two daughters, of whom Walter W. is married and has two children; he is employed by the Fisher Lumber Company of Oakland; Edwin G., a lieutenant-colonel in the N. G. C., is married and has one child, and is employed by the Sunset Lumber Company; Elmer is married and has one child; he is employed by Sherman, Clay & Co., of San Francisco; Fanny G., the wife of Fred L. Burt, a railroad man, has three daughters; and Helen M. is employed in the office of the Standard Oil Company. Their home has been located at No. 810 Tenth street since 1877.

JAMES M. MONTGOMERY.

Among the rising young business men of Oakland mention belongs to James M. Montgomery, who has been established in this city only since the great disaster which forced him to locate elsewhere than in San Francisco. Mr. Montgomery is a native of Kentucky, his birth having occurred in Cynthiana, February 8, 1875; his parents were representatives of old southern families. He received his education in the country school in the vicinity of his home, and after putting aside his studies he went to Cynthiana, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He then went to Paris, Ky., and became connected with the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company of that city.

After remaining with this firm for seven years he returned to Cynthiana and there engaged in a mercantile enterprise on his own resources, establishing a hardware business. For about three years he remained so occupied, when he disposed of his interests, and coming to California, obtained a position with the Galloway Lithograph Company in San Francisco. After the earthquake and fire of San Francisco Mr. Montgomery located in Oakland, and here established a hardware store which he continued for about two years, selling his interest at that time to accept his present position as deputy county clerk of Alameda county.

The marriage of Mr. Montgomery united him with Miss Elizabeth Ashurst, of Paris, Ky., and they have one daughter, Martha, three years old. Mr. Montgomery's father, Thomas A. Montgomery, has followed his son to California, and now resides in Oakland also. Mr. Montgomery is associated fraternally with the Elks, having become a member in Paris Lodge, No. 373, and socially belongs to the California Yacht club. Although but a brief time has elapsed since Mr. Montgomery established himself in business in Oakland, he has demonstrated such business ability as bids fair to bring him a large degree of success and also to place him among the citizens who will do most to advance the general interests of the community.

PHILLIP ROGERS.

For almost a half century a resident of Oakland, Phillip Rogers established himself in the citizenship of the place as one always ready to assist in any movement which had for its end the upbuilding and development of the community. Mr. Rogers was born in Canada in 1836; the family later removed to Iowa and in the vicinity of Maquoketa took up government land in 1848 and there engaged in farming for some years. Finally they located in Michigan, where both father and mother passed the remainder of

their lives, the former passing away at the age of sixty-four years, and the latter when some years younger. The father had been a shoemaker by trade, but had never followed that occupation in the United States, engaging throughout the balance of his life in farming. Besides their son Phillip another son, John, came to California, he having fought in the Civil war and then immigrated to the Pacific coast, coming to his death by accident in 1904 in Oakland.

Phillip Rogers attended the primitive log schoolhouses in both Iowa and Michigan, and after attaining the education thought necessary in those days he began farm work for a livelihood. He owned a piece of land which he had cleared at the time he decided to come to California and this he sold for the means to make the trip. He was induced to make this step by his father-in-law, Samuel Percy, who, after the Mexican war, in which he was a soldier, came to California and located in Monterey, remaining in the army for many years and carrying dispatches from Monterey. He became a pensioner of the government finally and in Oakland passed the evening of his days, dying at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, who engaged as a private teacher in the early days, is also deceased. Mr. Rogers made the trip to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and upon his arrival he engaged in farm work for a Mr. Watts. He ranched on shares a tract of forty acres, extending from San Pablo road to Market street about twenty-second street, also had a block at Fourteenth and Broadway, which he rented for three years at \$10 per year, raising oats for hay. He invested his means as rapidly as accumulated, one of his purchases being three lots on Eighth street, for which he paid \$50 each and later sold for \$2,500. The year following his arrival he began well-boring, an occupation which he followed up to the time of his death, May 10, 1908. Successful in his work, he accumulated property, and at the same time proved himself public-spirited and helpful in all matters of public import.

Mr. Rogers was three times married, his first wife being Salina Percy, who died in Oakland. He then married Susan Ketts, and after her death he married Mrs. Nellie (Pearson) Holmes,

a native of California, her birth having occurred in Watsonville, where her father, Thomas C. Pearson, now a resident of Suisun City, was then residing. She had three children by her former marriage: Velma, Daphne and Mildred. Mr. Rogers was always a staunch advocate of Republican principles and gave his support to the advancement of this party's interests. He witnessed the growth of Oakland from a little village in which there was but one grocery, to a cosmopolitan city, which in her advantages equals any on the great Pacific slope.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHARRER.

Now retired from the active cares of life, George Washington Sharrer is rounding out the years of a well-spent career in the state of his adoption, where he is named among the representative citizens. The qualities which have been so pronounced a feature in his life work are an inheritance from German and Scotch ancestry. His parents were George and Nancy (Montague) Sharrer, the latter being a descendant of Scotch emigrants and the former of German ancestry, who made this country their home. George W. Sharrer was born in Huntingdon county, Pa., September 11, 1823, on his father's farm, and in the common schools in the vicinity of his home he received his education. His father being a mechanic and the larger part of his time thus employed, the son was early trained to the farm duties, and when he left school assumed the management of the place. Upon attaining his majority he decided to seek his fortune in the west, and accordingly in 1845 he went to Illinois, and in Lee county bought eighty acres of land and engaged in general farming, besides following threshing. After four years spent in that location he came to California and in Butte county, on the Middle Fork, and on the South Fork of Feather river, twenty miles south of La Porte, followed mining pursuits until 1855. In Butte county also he

purchased a ranch of four hundred and forty acres, a part of which is timber land, and which also contains gold, but the land is too low and level for successful mining. The greater part of his attention was given to the improvement and cultivation of his ranch, setting out an orchard and also raising hay and vegetables. Since his retirement from active duties he has divided this property among his children, and having lost his wife is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Charles Gulick, in Oakland.

Mr. Sharrer was married in Butte county to Miss Sarah Springer, whose death occurred in March, 1904, at the age of sixty-seven years. They became the parents of the following children: Lizzie, wife of Charles Gulick, principal in one of the public schools of Oakland; Thomas, who died at the age of twenty-four years; Francis W., residing in Humboldt county, Cal.; David C., a carpenter residing in Oakland; George A., on the home place; and Harvey L. employed in the bank at Point Richmond. Mr. Sharrer is one of the pioneers whose mind has been concerned with the development and up-building of his adopted state, and with others he has always been ready to lend his aid toward advancing the general welfare. He is genial and hospitable in disposition, is an entertaining companion, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

WILLISTON A. LORING.

Williston A. Loring, deceased, was a pioneer of California, having crossed the plains in a prairie schooner. He was born in Kentucky, a son of a prominent family of Boston, who moved in an early day to Kentucky. He attended a law school in Columbus, Ohio, where his mother moved after the death of her husband, who was a minister in the Christian Church.

With about twenty others, Mr. Loring came across the plains in 1849 in search of gold in California. Upon his arrival he met E. Haywards

and for fifteen years they engaged in mining in Yreka, Siskiyou county. Not meeting with his expectations he sold out and went to Seattle and entered politics and for years served as justice of the peace. He left there after some years and came to Oakland and became interested with Mr. Brown and Mr. Nash in property interests.

Mr. Loring passed away in May, 1882, in Oakland at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Brown. He was married in 1871 to Maria Nash, the daughter of Elisha and Nancy (Webb) Nash, who came to California in 1876. Two children were born of this marriage, one of whom died at the age of seven months; the daughter, Georgia E., lives with her mother.

Some years after the death of Mr. Loring his widow married Dr. T. M. Burns, who was a physician and surgeon and a graduate of Yale College. For years he followed his profession in the east. His death occurred in Oakland in April, 1894. His widow and daughter by her first husband make their home with Mrs. L. D. Brown, No. 1220 Castro street, Oakland.

JEREMIAH TYRREL.

The business success achieved by Jeremiah Tyrrel since coming to California has been entirely the result of his own efforts, for with nothing but energy and determination, coupled with native ability, to presage a future, he found himself a pioneer citizen of Oakland and his own fortunes to make. He is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Sullivan county; his parents were Albert Isaac and Hannah (Haight) Tyrrel, natives respectively of Connecticut and New York; the paternal ancestors located in America in an early day, settling in Long Island, whence later descendants went to Maine. They were of English extraction, while his mother's ancestors were English on her father's side and French on her mother's.

Losing his father while still a lad in years, Jeremiah Tyrrel found it necessary to seek his

own support early in life. He first worked on the canal towboats in his native state, remaining so occupied until he was eighteen years old, when he went to New Orleans and there engaged on a steamer plying between that city and Vera Cruz. Returning to New York City, he there took passage on a vessel bound for California, via the Horn, and after a voyage of one hundred and ten days, he arrived at his destination none the worse for his long and perilous trip. He came at once to Oakland and here engaged in the draying business, soon entering into partnership with Harry N. Morse in this work between this city and San Francisco. In 1864 Mr. Morse was elected sheriff of Alameda county and at that time sold his interests to Mr. Tyrrel, who continued alone for a time. Later he too disposed of this enterprise and opened a book and stationery store, later putting in a stock of pianos and conducting this double business from 1868 to 1872. Selling out he went to New York Island, in Contra Costa county, and followed farming until he was flooded out, when he returned to Oakland. In March, 1874, he was appointed deputy sheriff, serving for four years. Elected sheriff at that time, he served successively three terms, being in office until 1883. Then taking up the insurance business, he acted as agent for the Oakland Home Insurance Company until its reinsurance with the Firemen's Fund, when they took up their agency, and also followed real estate interests during this time. In 1900, with his three sons, he went to Alaska and mined there for almost two years, and then returned home. He is associated with many business enterprises in Oakland, being director of the Home Security Loan Society, the Alameda Building and Loan Association, and for one term served as trustee of the city library. He is a staunch advocate of Republican principles and has always been elected to office on that ticket. During the strife beginning in 1861 he was active in the organization of the Oakland Guards, of which he afterward was elected lieutenant, ex-Governor Pardee being one of its captains as well as Mr. Morse, who was elected its second captain. He is an exempt fireman in the volunteer department, but as he was in the en-

gineering department (having run the first steam fire engine for the city of Oakland) he was under pay. Fraternally he is prominent, being a charter member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge, the Oak Leaf, in which he has passed all the chairs and has acted as corporate director for a time and a member of the finance committee.

In Oakland Mr. Tyrrel was united in marriage with Miss Harriet O. Pullen, daughter of George and Charity (Ingraham) Pullen, and they became the parents of the following children: George Albert, of San Francisco; Charles A., in business with his father; Lillie, wife of I. H. Tuttle, of Watsonville; Nettie, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Horace W., a painter and decorator of Oakland; Harry Morse, in his father's office; Fred Grant, a miner of Goldfield, Nev.; Clarence W., a painter and decorator of Elmhurst; and J. Valentine, in the office with his father. Mr. Tyrrel has justly won the high position he holds among the business men of Oakland, respected alike for his business ability, his stanch integrity of character, and his fairness in all his dealings.

HENRY ERSKIN CARLETON.

It was during the Colonial period in American history that the name of Carleton was established on this continent, and it is thought that the first immigrant settled in Maine. It is known beyond a doubt that the grandfather of Henry E. Carleton made his home in that state, for history relates that he participated in the Aroostook Indian war in that state in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The old flint-lock gun which he carried has been on exhibition many times and has taken a number of prizes. This memento has been handed down from one generation to another, and is now the prized possession of Charles E. Carleton, the only surviving son of Henry E. Carleton.

A native of Maine, Henry E. Carleton was

born in West Gardiner in 1808, was there reared and educated, and until forty-four years of age had made that locality his home continuously. It was in 1852 that he came to California, bringing with him a house made in sections, which he put together upon his arrival in San Francisco.

As he was a building contractor by trade he found unlimited opportunity for his profession in the growing town, and finally founded what was known as the Mechanics' Institute, Col. Robert Mathewson and two others being also interested with him. While engaged in the contracting business in San Francisco Mr. Carleton assisted in the construction of the first postoffice in the city, the building later being used as a custom house. Lawlessness and disorder prevailed to an alarming degree in those early days, so much so that a vigilance committee was formed among the citizens to restore order. Mr. Carleton took an active part in endeavoring to accomplish this end, and was a member of the famous vigilance committee of 1856. In 1857 he removed to Alameda county with his family, the latter having come to the state in 1854, and here he purchased a tract of sixty-five acres at \$20 per acre, securing a squatter's title thereto. This property is now a part of Berkeley and is worth a magnificent sum today, notwithstanding the fact that he had to settle all the claims held against the old Spanish grants, which had been given as mortgages on the property previous to the settlers' purchase of the land. Many of Mr. Carleton's neighbors met with similar fate in their purchase of property. Throughout Alameda county Mr. Carleton built many residences, many of which are now landmarks. In connection with his building operations he also engaged in ranching, following this up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1877. While F. K. Shattuck was serving in the office of supervisor Mr. Carleton filled the position of roadmaster, and so acceptably did he fill the office that his friend and co-laborer, Mr. Shattuck, perpetuated his name in the thoroughfare known as Carleton street. Mr. Carleton was a citizen of ability, of stanch integrity of character, and deserved the high place he held among the representative men of Alameda county.

Henry E. Carleton was married in the east to Miss Hebeibeth Daggett Eames, a native of Swanville, Me. Six children were born of this marriage, but of the number four died in Maine. With her two remaining children, George Henry and Charles Edward, Mrs. Carleton started for California in 1854, setting sail from Boston on the clipper ship *Romance of the Sea*, in charge of Captain Demenick. The passage from Boston to San Francisco was made in the remarkably short time of ninety-six days.

George Henry Carleton was one of the city employes of Oakland for thirty-three years, during which time he invented and founded the police and fire alarm systems of the city. Politically he was a Republican and held many public offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens. Fraternally he was a Mason, and with Judge Harry Melvin, Alford Wilke and Ben Clark, formed the Masonic quartet, he himself having a very heavy bass voice. He passed away in December, 1904, leaving a widow, who now resides in Oakland.

Charles Edward Carleton, the only remaining member of the family, was educated in the Ocean View School, the land on which it was located being donated for the purpose by Domingo Peralta, and he was one of the first thirty pupils who attended there. Though reared to ranch life he also learned the trade of carpenter. His first independent employment was at Half Moon Bay, where he worked with a threshing machine for a time, and later drove a stage from San Mateo to Pescadero by way of Spanish Town, continuing this business for about two years. He has also engaged extensively at the carpenter's trade, working on the first building of the University of California, which was the college of agriculture. He also assisted in the construction of the old long wharf of the Central Pacific, this now being called the Southern Pacific wharf, and in the reconstruction of the snow sheds on the Sierras. At one time he was also engaged in mining speculations. Besides acting as a special agent Mr. Carleton has served as deputy under Sheriff Hussey and others. In May, 1906, Mr. Carleton sold a large part of the Carleton tract, which is now occupied by the

Byron Jackson machine works, reserving for himself only the old homestead which his father first occupied upon purchasing the property; this is now one of the oldest houses in this valley, being constructed by a squatter.

The marriage of Charles E. Carleton occurred October 17, 1876, and united him with Rebecca Warren High, a daughter of W. H. High, Sr., of Raleigh, N. C. Mr. High was an extensive cotton raiser in that state, and was also active in municipal affairs, serving as sheriff of Wake county for eighteen years. Three children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Carleton, William Erskin, Archibald Edward and Oro Lee, the latter a daughter, but of these Archibald is the only survivor. He is an engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad. While he was serving as fireman he met with a disastrous wreck, but by his presence of mind in turning off the steam of his engine saved the life of his engineer, Charles A. Loring. Mr. Carleton is a Republican in his political convictions and is a stanch and practical citizen, ever ready to lend his aid in the advancement of public projects.

JAMES V. JEFFRESS.

The family with which James V. Jeffress is connected was established on the Pacific coast in 1851 by his father, John T. Jeffress, who came to San Francisco from Australia, and in this section of the country was instrumental in founding several pioneer industries, among them the first sulphur and sugar refinery, while he was also connected with the Donahues, who manufactured the first lighting gas used in San Francisco. He is now deceased, leaving a family of eight sons and two daughters, one son, Thomas W., having died a few months since. The other sons are: Robert, a contractor of San Francisco; John K., who has been identified with the W. W. Montague interests of San Francisco for years; George H., manager for N. O. Nelson, manufacturer of plumbing goods; Walter F. and Alexander M.

connected with the firm of Crane & Co., of Portland, Ore.; and E. F., connected with the Diamond Rubber Company; and James V., of this review.

Born in San Francisco in 1856, James V. Jeffress received his early education in the public and high schools of that city, and after putting aside his studies entered into the dry goods business with which he remained connected for twenty years. About ten years ago he came to Oakland and here established a real estate business now known as the Home Real Estate Company, of which he is president and manager, while he occupies a similar position with the Summer Home Land Company. Besides doing a general real estate business, the company engages specially in the buying and selling of large tracts and the opening of subdivisions. He has acquired a reputation among the business men of the city and is held in high esteem for the qualities of character which have distinguished his citizenship.

Mr. Jeffress was married in 1880 to Miss Lulu G. Paget, of San Francisco. At her death in 1891 she left one son, Melvin G., who is a graduate of the University of California, and is now studying law at the Hastings Law College, San Francisco. Mr. Jeffress' second marriage occurred in September, 1907, and united him with Mrs. W. T. Hamilton, of Oakland, in which city they now reside.

MARTIN V. TAYLOR.

Among the retired citizens of Oakland who have played an important part in the development and upbuilding of the western section of our country, mention belongs to Martin V. Taylor, a resident of the Pacific slope for more than fifty years. Mr. Taylor was born in Mount Sterling, Brown county, Ill., November 30, 1836, the descendant of a family located in Baltimore, Md., by an English emigrant as early as 1660. The great-grandfather of Mr. Taylor, John Taylor by name, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His son and namesake, John

Taylor, was first a resident of Virginia and later of Kentucky. He lived to a great age, and died in 1852, when nearly ninety-nine years old. He was a participant in and a pensioner of the Revolutionary war, and he also took part in the war of 1812. The son of the latter, George Taylor, grew to manhood in Kentucky and there married Mary Huddleston, a native of the Blue Grass state. Later he removed to Illinois, where his wife passed away in 1849, leaving a family of six children, as follows: John H., William, Martin V., Eliza, Elizabeth and Ruth, and of the number Martin V. is the only one surviving. The father was very prosperous as a farmer and became the owner of more than a thousand acres of land. In after years he came to California and died in Placerville.

Martin V. Taylor attended the subscription schools of Illinois until he was fifteen years old, when he and his brother, John H., went to Oregon with ox-teams, in 1852, crossing the Missouri river at what is now Omaha, and reaching their destination after a trip lasting six months. In Oregon Martin V. later attended school for a time and then engaged with his brother, who was carrying on a large farming enterprise near Ashland. In time he owned several hundred head of horses and cattle, which ranged on the land now occupied by part of the city of Ashland. The winter of 1852 found Mr. Taylor engaged in mining in Yreka, Siskiyou county, Cal., and he continued so occupied until 1855. During these years, however, he took part in the Rogue River Indian wars. In 1855 he went to Oregon and purchased cattle which he drove to the mines in Yreka, and after the discovery of gold in Idaho drove cattle to the Boise district from Oregon, where he had considerable stock of his own on range land. Later he became interested in a stage line in Idaho, running from Walla Walla (now Washington) to Placerville, Cal., and in this work his experiences were not only interesting, but hazardous as well, for he had many exciting adventures with the Indians, hold-up men, washouts, and other difficulties that attended such an enterprise in that early day. This business he carried on for nearly one year, being interested with three others, and they sub-

contracted to carry the United States mail from Ben Halliday, the original contractor. After selling out Mr. Taylor went to Oregon and there disposed of his holdings and, in 1866, came to San Francisco, where he invested in property. From that time up to the time of the great disaster that overtook the city in 1906, he made that city his home, a period of forty years, during which time he was occupied in looking after his personal interests. Part of his property was destroyed, after which he disposed of his holdings and made an extended visit in Illinois and various points in the east. His first trip back to the east was made in 1867, via Nicaragua, on the S. S. America, remaining eighteen months, although in the meantime he made one trip to California by stage and rail. In 1869 he made the trip once more and was present at Promontory at the driving of the golden spike in 1869, uniting the east and the west. During his pioneer days in Oregon he took part in the Yakima Indian war on the Columbia river, and in consequence draws a pension for his services. Both of Mr. Taylor's older brothers were soldiers in the Mexican war, serving under General Richardson from Quincy, Ill.

After his return from Illinois in April, 1907, Mr. Taylor purchased the property at No. 1121 East Fifteenth street, in Oakland, where he is now living retired from business activity. His home is presided over by his wife, formerly Jennie Bradley, who was born near Booneville, Cooper county, Mo., and to whom he was married in 1879. Mrs. Taylor came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1868, and has lived in Sacramento and San Francisco ever since. She is the only survivor of her father's family.

Mr. Taylor is identified with the Republican party, took an active part in the campaign that elected McKinley, and for some time has served on the Republican central committee. Formerly he affiliated with the Democratic party and was a member of the state central committee. He was made a Mason in Hardin Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M., of Mount Sterling, Ill., while on a visit to his old home after attaining manhood. Later he joined Mission Lodge, No. 169, of San

Francisco, of which he is past master. He is a member of the Pioneers' Association of Oregon, belongs to the Indian War Veterans' Association, and is interested in everything that recalls the historic days in early western statehood.

CHARLES THOMAS GUNN.

Charles Thomas Gunn, one of California's citizens since pioneer days, was born in New Bedford, Mass., September 26, 1840, a son of John Christer Gunn. The latter was born in England of English and Scotch ancestry, and in young manhood he became a seafaring man. He first came to California from New Bedford on a whaler, but meeting with some trouble at the islands he took passage aboard another vessel. This was in the early days of 1849, and upon his arrival he went at once to the mines in northern California. He secured a mine and soon found himself acquiring wealth. This was interrupted by information, apparently true, regarding the welfare of his family whom he had left at New Bedford, the man imparting the information, however, seeking only to gain control of Mr. Gunn's mine. This he succeeded in doing, as Mr. Gunn at once sold out and took passage for his home, via the Isthmus of Panama. Upon his arrival he found the report untrue, his family being well. Deciding again to come to California he made the trip west and went at once to the mines of the Fraser river, soon afterward returning to San Francisco and here becoming interested in shipping. He held various positions for different owners, on the Martha Elizabeth, the Eagle, and others, and later with Captain McCall owned the schooner Eagle, engaged in the coasting trade. He then bought the brig Tanner and then the barque John I., named for the boat which brought Lafayette to America. On this vessel Mr. Gunn lost his life while unloading a cargo at the estuary of Oakland December 16, 1879. His wife, formerly Miss Mary Ann Fuller, a native of New Hampshire, died in 1901.

lacking but six days of being eighty-seven years old. Mr. Gunn sent for his family in 1859, this consisting of his wife, three daughters and one son. They are: Mary Lincoln, widow of Charles H. Merchant, of Coos Bay, Ore.; Jane Elizabeth, wife of W. S. Dryden, of Elmhurst; and Bertha C., who married Winfield Curtis and is now deceased. They came on the *Star of the West* to Panama and on this side took passage on the *Golden Gate*. The father had located in San Francisco, but after his family came out he purchased six acres on San Pablo avenue, in Oakland, then ranch land, and where there were no streets nor any signs of the present civilization. They erected a residence, the first on the tract, there being at that time but four buildings from Fourteenth to Fifty-seventh streets. Isabella street was cut through and named for a daughter who had died before they came to California. Mr. Gunn was a Master Mason, and a helpful friend and citizen in every sense of the word.

Charles Thomas Gunn received his education in the common schools of Oakland and in young manhood learned the trade of carpenter. He also learned the life of a sailor working with his father, after which he took up the work of stevedore and continued for the period of fifteen years. He then went to Marshfield, Ore., and worked for a brother-in-law in a mill there, and while thus occupied he met with an accident which cost him his right hand. Returning to California he spent a short time in Oakland and then went to San Francisco and there held various positions through political influence. He also served as watchman for various manufacturing concerns and after coming to Oakland was foreman in the street department for a time, and since 1897 has been acting as one of the guards at the California Jockey Club.

In 1874 Mr. Gunn was married to Mrs. Frances (Beach) Rossman, who was born in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., and widow of Hiram Rossman. Her father, Henry Harmon Beach, also a native of the same county in New York, was a man of means and traveled extensively throughout the country. He first located at Lawrence, McHenry county, Ill., and there outfitted and crossed the plains in 1864, with his wife and

daughter. After five months they arrived in California, and in San Jose spent the remainder of his life. His wife, formerly Mary E. Arnold, also a native of New York, died in San Francisco. In 1877 Mr. Gunn built the residence which is now the home of his family, his mother the preceding year having put the tract upon the market as a subdivision to the residence section of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Gunn have one son, John Francis Gunn, who was born in Coos county, Ore.; he was educated in the Oakland schools and is now an architect and contractor. Mr. Gunn was a charter member of the Oakland Guards, of which he was corporal, and is an exempt fireman of Oakland, being one of the first firemen at the point. Fraternally he is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 16, K. of P. In politics he has been a "wheelhorse" of the Republican party, serving as a delegate to various county and city conventions. He has always been public spirited and ready to lend his aid toward the furtherance of any movement advanced for the general welfare of the community.

JAMES F. VANE.

Mention belongs to James F. Vane among the business men of Oakland, he having been a resident of California since he was fifteen years old. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23, 1848, and was educated in the public schools of Albany, whither his parents removed when he was a child. In 1863 he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and in Sacramento became an apprentice to Robert Dalzell, with whom he remained for one year. He then came to San Francisco and was in the employ of Thomas Day for some time, and after learning the trade of plumber spent about eighteen months in that city. He then came to Oakland and went to work for Mr. Dalzell, who in the meantime had located in this city. He continued with Mr. Dalzell for the period of eleven years, tried business for himself for four years, and then returned to

Mr. Dalzell's employ again, and after the first two years acted as his manager. He next engaged for one year in business for himself on the corner of Twelfth and Franklin streets, after which he assumed the management of the enterprise of E. R. Tutt and for ten years remained in that capacity. He has done work in all of the principal buildings in Oakland and also spent some years for Mr. Tutt in San Francisco.

In Oakland Mr. Vane was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hampton, who came from Albany, N. Y., and born of this union are the following children: James P., a salesman of Oakland; Lulu M., wife of Fred H. Sergeant; Walter F., an attorney-at-law, who is married and has one child; Hampton, a student; Alice I.; and Vivian R., a student. All of the children were educated in the Oakland public schools, and all are natives of this city. Mr. Vane is a stanch Republican in his political convictions, but has never cared for official recognition. He is a member of the Master Plumbers, of California Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., of Oakland, and as a member of the Baptist Church has always been a liberal contributor to its charities. He is public spirited in all matters pertaining to the general welfare and can always be relied upon to give his aid toward the advancement of the city's interests. He owns his own residence in East Oakland, having erected it in October, 1887.

ALBERT CURRLIN.

The association of Albert Currlin with editorial interests has extended over a period of thirty years, during which time he has been located in various sections of the middle and western states. For the last ten years he has been a resident of Oakland and at the present writing is connected with three papers in the state, one in this city and in San Francisco and one in San Jose, in which enterprises he has met with noteworthy success. Mr. Currlin is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1852 and in which

country he received his early educational training. There he also learned the confectionery business. In 1874 he decided to seek the broader opportunities of the western world, and accordingly took passage on a vessel bound for the city of Boston. After landing he went to New York City, thence to Philadelphia, and in the last-named city engaged in the prosecution of his trade for about a year and a half. Going thence to St. Louis, Mo., he followed the confectionery business until 1876, in which year he engaged in the newspaper business as editor of the *Volksstimme Des Westens*. He continued in this capacity for two years, when he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Westliche Post*, discharging the duties satisfactorily and ably during his eight years' continuance. He also won for himself a position among the citizens of St. Louis and for four years—from 1882 to 1886—he held the office of city water inspector.

In 1888 Mr. Currlin first came to the Pacific coast, having the previous year made a lecturing tour throughout the United States. The second day after he had arrived in San Francisco he was made editor of the *Arbeiter Zeitung* and successfully held this position for two years, when, with Charles Schmitt, he purchased the *North California Herald*, of Sacramento, and continued this publication for two years. Because of impaired health he then disposed of his interests in Sacramento and with Mr. Schmitt purchased the *California*, a German paper of San Jose, continued its publication alone until 1898, then also bought out the *Oakland Journal*. After the earthquake Mr. Currlin established the *Neue San Francisco*, a German paper, at the request of representative Germans of that city, and since that time has increased his patronage in this publication and has also managed the other two with constantly increasing success.

In St. Louis, in 1878, Mr. Currlin was united in marriage with Miss Anna Kath. Just, who was born in Highland, Ill., of Swiss parentage. They have two sons: Woldemar E., aged twenty-nine years, is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Tucson, Ariz., he married Miss Aurora Gonzales, of Los Angeles, and they have one daughter. The other

son, Varlin A., twenty-eight years of age, is engaged with his father in the publication of the newspapers previously mentioned; he married Lillian Fox, of San Jose, a daughter of Dr. Richard Fox, one of the oldest pioneers of Santa Clara county, and they have one son. Mr. Currilin is identified with many of the most prominent fraternal societies of Oakland and San Francisco, among them the German Club; he also belongs to the Oakland Turnverein, having served for four years as president of the Pacific Coast Turn-Bezirk and twice represented the society at the national convention of the Turners held at Louisville, Ky., and at Denver, Colo.; was one of the organizers of the German Aid Society after the great earthquake, and now serves as treasurer of that organization, which immediately following the disaster distributed thousands of dollars among the homeless and destitute; is also a member of the Foresters, Odd Fellows, the Redmen, Sons of Hermann, the German Old People's Home located at Fruitvale; the Schwaben Verein in San Francisco; and member and honorary president of the German-American League of California, which consists of all the German societies of California. He is a member of the Oakland Board of Trade and is active in his efforts to advance the interests of the general community.

ADAM TREADWELL GREEN.

In the evening of his days Adam Treadwell Green, a well known resident of Berkeley can look back with satisfaction to the pioneer days of California, when he with others of equal courage and ability gave the impetus to the statehood which now exists; and he can rest content with the knowledge of work well done and of duties to posterity faithfully performed. Mr. Green is a native of New York City, born November 28, 1831, his father, Robert H., being a native of Norway, and his mother, Maria Van Kampen, a native of Holland. With her mother she came to

New York, in the early part of the nineteenth century. From this parentage Mr. Green inherited those sterling traits which made possible the successful termination of his career.

He was educated in the schools of New York City, and at an early age put aside his studies to engage in business, becoming a clerk in a retail dry goods establishment in New York. He remained with the firm for seven years, when he resigned from their wholesale department to come to California, making the trip in thirty-five days, via Nicaragua, and arrived in San Francisco in March, 1852. On arrival in San Francisco Mr. Green became associated with the firm of Taaffe, McCahill & Co., a large wholesale dry goods house, the members of which had been salesmen in the same New York dry goods house in which Mr. Green entered as a boy. One of the firm being in New York at that time he offered him a clerkship in their San Francisco house, which he accepted, and was sent to California to fill it; this he faithfully did, and in five years (1857) he was made junior partner in the firm. He continued thus engaged until the financial troubles which preceded the Civil war in 1861, at which time the firm failed. After their affairs were settled he remained with their successors until 1868, when he purchased a commission business, dealing in wheat, and for fifteen years was successfully engaged in this line of industry. Finally he sold his interests, and gave his time and attention to the handling of San Francisco real estate as a broker, and to-day he maintains an active interest in this calling. Since 1887 he has been a resident of Berkeley, his home being located on Dwight way.

Mr. Green married in San Francisco in 1874, Miss Harriet Hancock Jones, a resident of that city, but a native of New Hampshire, and born of this union were four daughters: Florence E., wife of Fred Bixby, of Long Beach, Cal.; Mabel, who died in youth; Leslie Thayer, wife of Howard E. Huntington, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Ruth Van Kampen, wife of George Campbell Jones, of Tonopah, Nev.

Mr. Green has always taken a prominent part in affairs distinctly those of a citizenship character, regarding it as the duty of every American

citizen to cast his vote, although he never desired official recognition. He is a Republican and seeks the advancement of the principles he endorses. In the early days of his residence in San Francisco, he was named among the members of the vigilance committee of 1856, taking part in all the exciting times of that body, whose efforts in behalf of law and order cannot be overestimated. In 1854 Mr. Green, among other business men and citizens, became a member of the volunteer fire department, organized to preserve the safety of the city, which twice had been leveled by flames. In his fraternal relations Mr. Green is a Mason, belonging to Oriental Lodge, No. 144, F. & A. M., of San Francisco, and to San Francisco Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M. He keeps abreast of the times in all the national and current movements, is broad minded, with literary tastes and an occasional contributor to the public press on matters tending toward the upbuilding of the general community.

PHILO MILLS.

The real estate interests of Berkeley have had in Philo Mills a most successful advocate, as indeed have several of the various occupations which have employed the time of California's citizens since their arrival on the Pacific coast in the pioneer days of the state, for he came as one of that class of citizens a half century ago, grew with the growth of the times, contributed to the development of the wonderful resources of the west, and today can point with pride to the achievement of that early day. Mr. Mills was born in Gloversville, N. Y., June 22, 1836, a son of Charles Mills, also a native of that state. The elder man engaged in the manufacture of gloves at Gloversville for many years. Mr. Mills' mother was formerly Harriet Burr, a native of Connecticut and the descendant of a family originally from England. The boyhood and early school days of Philo Mills were passed in his native city, and later he attended a private school. In Janu-

ary, 1858, Mr. Mills decided to try his fortunes on the Pacific coast. Accordingly he made the trip to California and for a time taught school, then engaged in the placer mines on Fraser river. Returning to San Francisco later on, he was employed as shipping clerk in a mercantile establishment, then became salesman. Later he established a glove manufactory in San Francisco and under the firm name of Mills, Leak & Co., engaged in this industry for many years. Upon the disposal of his interest in this concern, Mr. Mills came to Berkeley and here established an office for the purpose of handling the real estate of the city, locating on Shattuck avenue. In connection with his real estate transactions he has dealt in fire insurance, which is now a part of his business. He has been successful and through his interest and help as a citizen has added materially to the growth of the city.

Mr. Mills spent six years in his native city between the years 1868 and 1874, and while there married Miss Kate M. Seeber, of Chicago. Born of this union are three children, namely: Joseph S., assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Berkeley; Charles B., engaged with his father in the real estate and insurance business; and Lulu M., wife of M. A. Cheek, of Singapore, he having been born in Siam the son of a missionary. Mr. Mills is a Republican and takes a keen interest in the furtherance of the principles he endorses; both himself and wife are members of the First Congregational Church, in which he has officiated for the last twenty years as deacon. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, being a member of Berkeley Lodge No. 268, F. & A. M.

JOHN HENRY CORBETT ALEXANDER.

Inheriting the sturdy qualities of his Scottish ancestry, shrewd business ability and judgment, it is not a matter of surprise that success has accompanied the efforts of Mr. Alexander since he became dependent in young manhood upon his own resources. A native of the bonny land of

Scotland, John Henry Corbett Alexander was born in Glasgow May 8, 1862; his father was the Peruvian consul for Scotland, and there represented the firms of Anthony Gibson & Sons, of London, England; Gibbs, Bright & Co., of Liverpool, and William Gibbs & Co., of Lima and Valparaiso, South America, all of whom were bankers and merchants, Gilbert Gibbs being a director of the Bank of England. It was through the influence of these business men that the elder Mr. Alexander received the appointment to Peru.

John H. C. Alexander received his primary education in the Park school, which was then under the preceptorship of William Francis Collier, LL.D. Leaving school upon attaining his majority, Mr. Alexander came to America, going first to Canada and from there to New York City. There he met Alexander King, an extensive manufacturer of thread, in whose employ he remained for some time. In March, 1899, he came to California and in Oakland worked for Frederick Monroe Husted, then for H. S. Crawford, of San Francisco, also engaged for a time in the directory business. In 1907 he established a brokerage business and organized several mining concerns, one of the largest being the Death Valley Gold Placer Mining Company, of which Mr. Alexander is secretary, and E. G. Gould, the discoverer of the mine, president.

N. H. BRAUN.

One of the prominent business men of Oakland is N. H. Braun, associated with the firm of Laughland & Schnebly Co., contractors and builders, his interests having been identical with theirs since 1906. Mr. Braun is a native Californian, his birth having occurred in Oakland in 1874, and here he received his early education through an attendance of the public schools. Upon attaining years of maturity he accepted a position as cashier of a large San Francisco firm, and held the same for the period of fifteen years,

during which time he acquired an understanding of details which has enabled him to successfully discharge the duties of his present position, which is that of manager of the office of Laughland & Schnebly Co. Enterprising and energetic he has developed his native ability and deservedly occupies a place among the business men of Oakland.

JAMES RUSSELL LITTLE.

As one of the most prominent citizens of Berkeley, James Russell Little is active in the material upbuilding of the city and the surrounding country, having been identified since his location here with every project of public interest. He is the representative of one of the oldest families of New England, his earliest American ancestor being an emigrant in the Mayflower and locating the name in Massachusetts, where the descendants have resided for generations. Mr. Little himself was born in Columbia county, N. Y., where his parents, Warren and Sarah E. (Landers) Little, removed from their birthplace in the Bay state, where both paternal and maternal grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war. His father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church and followed this calling throughout his entire life. He was a man of strong character, an earnest citizen, and wherever he was known was held in the highest appreciation.

James Russell Little was born November 4, 1849, reared in New York and Massachusetts and received his preliminary education through the medium of the public schools of those states, also a commercial college at Poughkeepsie. In 1866 his parents removed to Grinnell, Iowa, and there he attended Iowa College, taking an optional course. Upon attempting an independent effort at a livelihood, he began teaching in the public schools and also worked for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, having in the meantime located in California. Finally, in 1875, he accepted a position with this railroad company

as clerk in the local freight office in Sacramento. He was shortly afterward transferred to the general office in San Francisco, remaining there until 1877, when he resigned. His resignation was not accepted, so he remained with them another year, when, in September, 1878, he left their employ with the understanding that his position was always open to him whenever he chose to return.

The next enterprise which engaged the attention of Mr. Little was that of real estate in Berkeley, where he then located, and this has continued to be one of his chief interests to the present time. He has, however, been actively identified with the railroad interests of the section, in 1890 being solicited by the Southern Pacific to accept the position of agent in Berkeley, which he finally consented to do, and has for years acted in this capacity and has also looked after right of ways, and other important matters, and has unquestionably earned the high regard in which he is held by the officials of this company. At the same time that he returned to the service of the Southern Pacific Mr. Little also formed a partnership with Walter P. Woosey, and with him has continued profitably in the real estate and insurance business, the latter having increased many times over since the great earthquake. He has extended his interests constantly and has become one of the most successful men of the Pacific coast, both financially and in the matter of general upbuilding. A number of extensive enterprises name him as a prominent factor, among them the San Vicente Mining Company, which he helped to organize and which now has a paid-up capital of \$100,000, and in which he is serving as a director; the Riverton Coal & Development Company of Oregon, which owns two hundred and fifty acres of semi-bituminous coal lands with bunkers on the shore of the Coquille river at Riverton, a prosperous company with a capital of \$100,000, in which Mr. Little is serving as president; the Sanhedrim Mining Company, a gravel mining proposition with a capital of \$200,000, of which he is also president; the San Antonio Land and Oil Company, a company of \$100,000 capital which owns eight hundred

acres of land in Monterey county, in which he is president; the Veratina Oil Company, adjoining the last mentioned property, with a capital of \$100,000, in which he is acting as vice-president, and the Navidad Mines and Reduction Company of Jalisco, Mexico, considered one of the greatest properties in Mexico.

All of these extensive interests have contributed to the financial success of Mr. Little and with the means thus acquired he has invested heavily in California realty. He owns several beautiful and valuable estates, one of which is a ranch of one hundred acres in Sonoma county, known as Seven Oaks, all developed to fruit which he himself set out, having owned the property since 1890. He also owns a summer home of forty acres near Shasta Springs, traversed by the railroad and the Sacramento river, while the old Oregon stage road also passes over his land.

October 5, 1871, Mr. Little established domestic ties by his marriage, which occurred in Sutter county, Cal., and united him with Miss Margaret A. Orr. She was born in Missouri and came across the plains in 1865 by means of mule-teams, accompanying her parents, Joseph W. and Susan (Pritchett) Orr, early pioneers of this section of California. Mr. and Mrs. Little are the parents of the following children: J. Edwin, manager of the National Ice Company of Oakland, and a resident of Berkeley; Ada G., twin sister of the oldest son, now the wife of John C. Merriam, a professor in the University of California; and Herald L., engaged with his father in the real estate and insurance business. Mr. Little has not allowed his outside interest to so engross his attention that he has failed in his duty as a citizen of his home town, seeking the advancement of the Congregational Church, of which he is a member, serving as school director for several years, and although not desirous of official recognition, giving his efforts toward the advancement of the principles of the Republican party. Ever since the organization of the First National Bank of Berkeley and the Berkeley Savings Bank he has served on the board of directors, and also acts on the executive committee. A man of such determined force of character, such integrity of nature, and

the business ability he has always demonstrated, is necessarily a large part of the life of a community, and in the duties which have fallen to Mr. Little during his years of citizenship there has been a fulfillment equal to the expectations of those who know him best. His position is among the best of those who make Berkeley their home, his influence always strong for the moral welfare, and his voice always heard in matters which tend toward the material upbuilding of the city, county and state.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ARPER.

A varied business career has been that of George W. Arper, a native son of California, and for the greater part of his life a staunch upbuilder of its best interests and a firm believer in its future greatness. Mr. Arper was born in Gilroy, Cal., March 1, 1856, a son of Thomas Arper, a pioneer of the state in 1852, who crossed the plains with ox-teams amid all the perils and privations of that long and arduous trip, locating first in Stockton and later in Gilroy, where he was afterward dispossessed of farming lands by the old Spanish grants. His sons all became successful business men, Albert D. being engaged in the lumber business in Stillicom, Wash.; Clarence Thomas, who was an actor for sixteen years, being a miner in Eldorado county, Cal.; and Walter I., now deceased, formerly a lumber and mining man of California.

George Washington Arper received his early education in the public schools of his native town and in Placerville, Eldorado county, after which he took a commercial course in Heald's Business College of San Francisco, graduating therefrom at an early age. He accepted a position as entry clerk with a commission firm in San Francisco, but later returned to the trade of operating wood-working machinery, which he had learned in boyhood. This he followed up to 1876 and in that year went into the newspaper business in San Francisco with E. B. Thompson and published the

Western Addition News. Four years later he gave this up and going to Butte county, operated a mine for some time, then took the management of a sawmill near Chico. Removing to Oakland in the fall of 1882 he took up the study of law at Hastings Law School in San Francisco, pursuing this study for some months, when he became interested in certain patents and to pursue this interest left school and entered into a manufacturing business and engaged in putting these patented articles on the market throughout the United States. He met with success, which eventually resulted in the formation of the Arper Brothers Company, who conducted a large oil business in the city of Oakland in opposition to the Standard Oil Company, which at that time was just beginning to control the oil trade of the United States and Europe. This business was very successful for years and was afterward sold to other parties and in the course of a year repurchased by Mr. Arper, who gradually enlarged his operations until he became the second heaviest transcontinental freight payer in Alameda county. He was at that time operating his own oil cars between California and Ohio and Pennsylvania and had his own pipe and tank line. In the fall of 1900 the refineries of the east that he was doing business with passed into the control of the Standard Oil Company and it became impossible for any other concern to secure adequate supplies, which resulted in Mr. Arper having to discontinue his enterprise, which he did by selling out to the Standard Oil Company.

After his disposal of these interests Mr. Arper went to Alaska and at Bluff City, a point sixty-five miles from Nome, engaged in mining. He returned to California the first of November of the same year and again became interested in the oil business, giving his attention to the fields being developed in Kern county. Realizing that oil would eventually become the fuel of the state, he began to devise ways and means whereby it could be used for heating and cooking purposes, finally obtaining eight United States patents for devices and methods of using the oil in hotels, apartment and office buildings, restaurants, etc. He had succeeded in equipping quite a number

of public buildings in San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and fire, which disaster, however, swept away the proceeds of his work and prevented him from carrying out many contracts which he had made for installing his patents in other buildings in that city. Thrown upon his resources again, he established another business enterprise, the Arper Transportation Company, which proved very successful in its operation between San Francisco and Oakland. This enterprise he disposed of in the spring of 1908.

In June, 1888, Mr. Arper was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Markell, daughter of David Markell, of Oakland, a very prominent contractor and builder, and also a pioneer of the state. Their home is now established in Oakland, where Mr. Arper takes a keen interest in all public matters, playing a prominent part in both city and county politics, always looking toward reform movements in this community. He is a member of the Merchants' Exchange and for two years served as president, while for thirteen years since its organization he has been on the board of directors. Fraternally he belongs to Live Oak Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., of Oakland.

GEORGE THOMPSON BUSH.

George Thompson Bush, a well-known resident of Berkeley, was born in Rochester, N. Y., November 21, 1847, a son of Henry and Abigail (Norton) Bush, natives respectively of Vermont and Ohio, and when six years old he was brought to California by his parents. Although so young in years he well remembers the trip, which was made via the Isthmus of Panama. He received a common school education through an attendance of the public schools of his adopted state until the fall of 1865, when he was sent east to complete his studies in Le Roy Academy, while his sister, Eva, also attended Ingraham University. Returning to California in 1867, he went to his father's ranch in Martinez and worked there with his father and brother until

1870, when he located in Sacramento and worked for his brother David in the plumbing and steam-fitting business. He purchased the entire interest in 1872 and continued thus occupied until 1884, for about eleven years having a large amount of state work as well as railroad work. He then located in San Francisco for a time, going thence to Martinez, where he was elected city clerk for a term of four years and later served as deputy sheriff for several years. He was an active participant in politics, and served as delegate to the city and county conventions at various times. In 1894 he first came to Berkeley and here dealt in real estate until 1900, then went to Alaska, after which, in Washington, he was in the employ of the government for two years. Upon returning to Berkeley he took up contracting and building, the firm being known as George T. Bush & Sons.

In 1871 Mr. Bush was united in marriage with Miss Nettie E. Russell, who was born in White Rock Springs, Eldorado county, Cal., July 26, 1850, the parents having reached the state just three days prior to her birth. Her father, Major Samuel Russell, was a pioneer of 1848, coming to California via the Horn; he returned the following year, and in 1850 brought his family across the plains. He was born in 1811 in New York, of which state his wife, Esther J. Hill in maidenhood, was also a native, born 1816. They had twelve children, six of whom died in the east, while the others are named in order of birth as follows: Helen M., widow of Frank De Lanza, of Alameda county; Maria, widow of Richard Richardson, of Oakland; Velasco B., deceased; Samuel, deceased; Nettie, wife of George T. Bush; and Hiram, deceased. Major Russell took up a ranch of six hundred and forty acres and also engaged as a hotel keeper in Martinez, while he also conducted a hotel at White Rock Springs for a time. He was a charter member of Martinez Lodge No. 41, F. & A. M., and was highly esteemed wherever known. He left considerable property to his family at the time of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Bush have six children, five sons and one daughter, namely: Alonzo R., married and living in Oakland, and in the em-

ploy of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Hiram E., a contractor and builder, who served in the Third Artillery, United States Army, and passed fifteen months in the Philippines; Lewis W., who is married and has one child, living in Oakland, and in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Clarence K., a butcher; Mabel E., who died in Sacramento at the age of fifteen months; and George T., Jr., a butcher. All were born and educated in California. In 1873 a family reunion of the Bush family was held at the old home in Martinez, and this was the last time that all the family were together. Mr. Bush is a member of the Masonic organization, belonging to Union Lodge No. 58, F. & A. M.; Sacramento Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Sacramento Council No. 1, R. & S. M.; Sacramento Commandery No. 2, K. T., from all of which, except the blue lodge, he is demitted. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Knights and Ladies of Honor for a time, and belonged to the colonel's staff of the First Artillery as paymaster. He has been a liberal supporter of church work and is also charitable to all private needs which are presented to him.

PATRICK W. TREACY.

For over twenty years Patrick W. Treacy has been engaged in business for himself in Oakland, and while he has accumulated a competence, he has also won a position among the men of integrity and honesty who command a place as worthy citizens. He is a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Galway; his parents, Patrick and Honor (Langan) Treacy, both died in their native land. In Ireland, Patrick W. Treacy married Miss Mary Higgins, and with her sought a new home among the more abundant opportunities of the western world. They came first to San Francisco, and thence to Oakland, this being about twenty-eight years ago. By trade he was a painter and decorator, a business which

he began to follow as soon as he located permanently in this city. For a few years he worked for others, then in 1884 established an independent business, since which time he has carried on a lucrative business. He now employs from six to eight men the year round, and for the character of his work as well as the promptness and dispatch with which orders are executed, has won an enviable reputation.

Mr. and Mrs. Treacy have eight children, all in school, namely: Nora, Mary, Helen, Eugene, Agnes, Thomas, Stephen and Wilfred. Mr. Treacy is associated fraternally with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and St. Joseph's Benevolent Society of St. Patrick's Parish, West Oakland, Cal.

CAPT. JOHN T. WRIGHT.

More than eighty years have passed over the head of Capt. John T. Wright, one of Oakland's esteemed citizens, and many of them have been eventful years, for from boyhood he followed the sea with all its dangers and fascinations, traveling from country to country and familiarizing himself with many parts of the globe. He is now retired from active business life and amid the pleasant conditions of Oakland is passing the evening of his days. Captain Wright is a native of New York, born December 24, 1826, in New York City, being the eldest son of Capt. John T. Wright, Sr., an early settler of New York City and the oldest steamboat captain in the United States service. The death of the elder man occurred in 1868 at Throwggs Neck, N. Y., an old historic place of that state. The wife, formerly Miss Eliza A. Lawrence, a native of New York and daughter of William Lawrence, of Holland-Dutch descent, is also deceased.

John T. Wright, Jr., passed his boyhood years in his native state, receiving his education in the public schools of White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., a select school, and also the public schools of Selma and Albany. He early chose the sea as his life work, his first trip to Cali-

ifornia being made in April, 1849, during which voyage he touched at many points of interest in South America and Mexico. He remained on the waters of the Pacific throughout the remainder of his career, being captain at different times of a ship called the Whipple, the John T. Wright, and the Brother Jonathan, while he was also interested in the vessel called the William Tabor, the first boat fitted for refrigerating purposes. He continued to engage actively in a sea-faring life until 1880, when he purchased property in Oakland and has here lived retired for the greater part of the time since. In 1878 he formed domestic ties by his marriage with Mrs. Terril V. Beck, a native of Oil City, Pa., and a resident of that place at the time of her marriage. Captain Wright is held in high esteem by all who know him, appreciated for the sterling traits of character and for his citizenship, which has manifested itself in various helpful ways since his location in Oakland.

DAVID S. SHERMAN.

Although the late David S. Sherman came to California at the time the discovery of gold led to the colonization of the Pacific coast, yet he never engaged in the fascinating pursuit of fortune as a miner, but gave instead his whole effort to the more substantial upbuilding of civic interests. His death, which occurred March 7, 1902, removed from the community of Oakland one of its most enterprising men—ambitious for his personal advancement, yet withal one of the liberal citizens whose efforts have counted for most in the development of this city.

Mr. Sherman came of old New England ancestry, his birth having occurred in Providence, R. I., April 18, 1833. He was reared in his native city and educated in its public schools, after which, in 1853, he accompanied his brother Obadiah to California, the journey being made by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Upon their safe arrival in San Francisco Mr. Sherman en-

gaged in various occupations and finally accepted a position as salesman in a carpet store of that city. After a number of years he resigned to enter the assaying department of the United States mint; still later he entered the establishment owned and managed by Mr. Price, and remained thus engaged for some time. In 1867 he located in Oakland, where he had established his mother, Mrs. Wait D. Sherman, and sister Susan P. He had previously sent for them to come to California, and the family home remained at the corner of Grove and Sixteenth streets until the mother's death.

After locating in Oakland Mr. Sherman embarked in the real estate business, his faith in the future of the city leading him to take a keen interest in this line of development. He was then in partnership with R. M. Anthony, and the two remained connected in business until Mr. Sherman's death. Through his business transactions Mr. Sherman was active in much of the material upbuilding of the city of Oakland. Party principles occupied a considerable share of his attention, as an ardent Republican entering heartily into public affairs and assuming a helpful interest in all municipal matters. Personally he never cared for official recognition, although at one time he was prevailed upon to act as judge of election. In religion he was a member of the Presbyterian church. In 1884 Mr. Sherman was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Walker, a native of Binghamton, N. Y.; she came to California in 1877, and since her husband's death has resided at 496 Hawthorne avenue, Oakland.

MATHEW DE LA MONTANYA.

A descendant of one of the earliest families of America, Mathew De la Montanya was born at Haverstraw, N. Y., April 2, 1829, heir to the honors of American citizenship through a member of the hardy Mayflower band. Those of the name gradually drifted westward and in the state of New York became prominent in various

lines of activity. There Mathew De la Montanya received his education through an attendance of the public schools, after which, at the age of thirteen years, he learned the trade of tinner under a Mr. Whitney in Peekskill, N. Y. He was but nineteen years old when he demonstrated his executive ability by engaging in the stove and tinning business in Peekskill on his own responsibility, which enterprise he gave up in 1850 to come to California with his brother. The journey was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama and consumed seventy-five days. After his arrival in the far-famed land of California Mr. De la Montanya became actively identified with commercial enterprises in the bay section of the state, and in both the cities of San Francisco and Oakland became a prominent factor in the up-building forces. He served as a member of the vigilance committee in 1854, resigning to return east for his bride, being married in Williamsburg, Long Island, to Miss Ellen Marian McMillan, daughter of Archibald and Mary (Farrell) McMillan. With his wife he then returned to California, their advent in the state being commemorated by the execution of Casey and Cory. Until 1897 Mr. De la Montanya remained engaged in business, at which time he sought a well-earned retirement. He made his home at No. 658 Sixth street, Oakland, from 1860 to 1907. It is the only house in Oakland of which no one can trace the builder; it is made of California redwood, with hand carved shingles, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. De la Montanya became the parents of four children, namely: Mathew, the eldest, a man of prominence, for fifteen years connected with the San Francisco sub-treasury; Ida, the widow of Judson Sause; Archibald, for thirty years in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company and now engaged in mining operations in Nevada; and Helen I., the wife of George H. Vose of Oakland. Mathew, the first born, is now in the post-office department, having organized the rural delivery routes in California, Nevada and Colorado. He still superintends them for the United States government.

Mathew De la Montanya was made a Mason in California many years ago and still is affiliated with the order. He is a member of the exempt

firemen of San Francisco and Oakland. He always has taken a prominent part in affairs in Oakland, having served as chief engineer of the fire department for several years, served as a member of the city council for one term, and in countless other ways has been instrumental in the development of the section.

JOHN LUTH.

John Luth, an early pioneer of California who died in 1877, was a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Schleswig-Holstein in 1817. He received his education in the Fatherland and there learned the trade of blacksmith, pursuing the same in the management of a business owned by his cousin. Thinking to better his condition, he immigrated to the United States in an early day and remained in the eastern section of the country for a short time, when, in 1852, he came to California as the land of more abundant opportunities. He tried mining for a time, but not meeting with the success anticipated he returned to San Francisco and worked at his trade in the making of prison gates for the California State Prison. Believing the opportunities greater on this side of the bay, he came to San Antonio (which is now a part of Oakland), and here on Sixteenth avenue he engaged in the blacksmith business in partnership with Henry Hampel, and for years carried on a profitable business, as all the stages passed his shop. Finally dissolving his partnership with Mr. Hampel, he purchased a lot at the corner of Twelfth street and Fourteenth avenue and erected a building, where he carried on general blacksmithing for several years. Impaired health caused his retirement from this business, after which he purchased for \$300 a block of land, paid \$400 to have it fenced, and for some time engaged in the raising of vegetables. He again erected a building for a workshop and followed the blacksmithing business until ill-health once more induced his return to retirement.

In 1855 Mr. Luth was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Reier, a native of Germany, who came to California in 1854 after two years spent in New York. She has a brother, George Reier, living in Oakland at the present writing. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Luth we make the following mention: Charles J. is employed by Wells-Fargo & Company Express in New York City; Elizabeth is at home; John H. is married and has two daughters; Frederick, who is married and has two sons, is conductor on the Oakland street car line; and Dora is the wife of Bernard Richter, of Oakland, and the mother of two daughters. Their first home in Oakland was on the corner of Fourteenth avenue and Twelfth street, and in 1872 he erected the home now occupied by his widow at No. 1114 Seventh avenue. Mr. Luth was a member of the German Lutheran Church and a liberal supporter of its charities. In politics he always voted the Republican ticket, was a member of the Brooklyn Engine Company No. 1, and was always found ready to further the advancement of any project suggested for the betterment of the city.

RODRIGO E. J. KERN.

A native Californian, Rodrigo E. J. Kern was born in the old mission at San Jose, in 1867, and there he received his early education. Later being taken to old Mexico by his parents he attended college in that country and completed his scholastic training. He had early evinced a strong taste for vocal music and to this cultivation he bent every effort, developing a fine baritone voice. For a period of six years he sang the leading baritone in different operas, when, in 1890, he decided to locate permanently in Oakland. Here he has since built up an enviable reputation as a teacher of vocal music, in which profession he is still engaged. He is leader and director of the Holy Redeemer Church choir in San Francisco. He has his home in Oakland, having married Miss Annie E. Burk, of this

city, and they have two children, Emil K. and Rodrigo E. M. Mr. Kern is associated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World.

Mrs. Kern's father was Henry Burk, one of the early pioneers of California, having located in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe. Here he built the first steamboat on Lake Tahoe, which he named for Governor Blaisdel of Nevada, from whom he received a set of silk colors for the boat. Mr. Burk had the first contract to carry the United States mail, which he did for several years, then removed to Oakland, where he passed the remainder of his days. Before locating in California he was a wealthy mine owner of Australia.

CLARENCE SIDNEY MERRILL.

Descendant of a pioneer family of California, Clarence Sidney Merrill was born in San Francisco September 9, 1858; his parents, Sidney and Prudence Varnum (Bradley) Merrill, came to the state in 1853, and here the father, who was a graduate physician, engaged throughout his entire life in the drug business. The son was reared in San Mateo county and after completing the course of the public schools, entered the University of California. While pursuing his studies he also became engaged in the drug business in Berkeley with his father, and when he left college, made this his vocation until 1885. In that year Clarence Sidney took up shorthand reporting. In 1896 he entered the employ of J. L. Willcutt, secretary of the Southern Pacific Company, in the capacity of private secretary, continuing in this position for seven years. At the end of this time, in 1903, he was elected city clerk of Berkeley without opposition, and in 1905 duplicated his success by being re-elected again without opposition. In the year following he resigned his public office to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Berkeley Bank of Savings and Trust Company, holding this place for nearly two years. Then he became the postmaster of Berkeley, being appointed by President

Roosevelt after one of the most warmly contested candidacies ever made for the appointment. He assumed the duties of this federal position, which he now holds, in October, 1907.

Mr. Merrill was married December 21, 1881, to Miss Ada Eudella Pratt, and they are the parents of two children, Ralph Howard, a graduate of the University of California in the class of 1904, and now an insurance surveyor for the board of underwriters; and Bessie Pratt, who graduated from the University in Berkeley in the class of 1906, and now is the wife of Erdmann E. Frenzel, with the foreign department of Wells-Fargo Express Company.

Mr. Merrill is associated with various fraternal organizations being a member of Durant Lodge No. 268, F. & A. M., in which lodge he served as secretary for several years and now is treasurer. He is a member and also treasurer of Berkeley Commandery No. 42, K. T., and belongs to the Mystic Shriners. At the present writing he is secretary of the Masonic Temple Association of Berkeley, which has erected a hundred thousand dollar building at the corner of Shattuck avenue and Bancroft Way. He is likewise affiliated with the Elks of Berkeley, with Berkeley Lodge No. 170, I. O. O. F., and the Union Club of the same city, being a director in the organization last named. He is very prominent in public affairs and is found always ready to lend his aid toward the advancement of any project for the general good of his fellow people.

GUY C. EARL.

Since in its most intelligent form success is measured by the faculty of contributing to the well-being of the community, by promoting soundness in finance, politics, education and some of the useful arts of living, the career of Guy C. Earl must be regarded as of vital importance to the city of Oakland, of which he has been a resident for nearly forty years. To attain so honored a place in the community as has Mr.

Earl is to live worthily and improve the opportunities within the reach of one's ability and industry. Without doubt the surroundings of his youth had much to do with formulating those principles of truth and honesty which are the keynote of his character and which have helped him in surmounting difficulties.

A native of California, Mr. Earl was born on a farm near Red Bluff, Tehama county, May 7, 1861, the son of Josiah and Adelia (Chaffee) Earl. When he was a lad of eleven years the family home was transferred to Oakland and in the public schools of this city he acquitted himself with honors. Following the grammar school course he took up his studies in the high school, graduating therefrom with honors in 1879, and in 1883 he graduated from the University of California with the degree of A. B. During his college days he had determined to concentrate his attention and efforts upon the study of the law, a determination which he carried out to the letter, for in three years, 1886, he was admitted to the practice in the courts of Oakland. The following year he was made assistant district attorney of Alameda county, a position which he held for one term, or until 1889. The name and fame of Mr. Earl during these years had been gathering strength through his many accomplishments and in 1893 he was nominated and elected state senator from Alameda county and for four years served his constituents faithfully and creditably. Throughout his life Mr. Earl has kept in close touch with educational affairs and in his appointment as regent of the University of California in 1902 a wise selection has been made, his term to extend to 1918.

The marriage of Guy C. Earl occurred in Oakland in 1888 and united him with Ella Ford, the daughter of Jerome B. Ford, one of the well-known residents of this city. Four children, three daughters and one son, have been born of this marriage, Alice, Martha, Elinore and Guy C., Jr. Politically Mr. Earl is a staunch Republican and in the ranks of his party is a well-known figure. The social amenities of life are not overlooked by Mr. Earl, indeed his name may be found on the membership roll of many of the most influential social organizations of his home

city and elsewhere, among them the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, the Berkeley Club (a philosophical organization), the Union League Club of San Francisco, besides a number of local organizations. The memory of his college days is kept fresh through his membership in the Greek letter fraternity, Beta Theta Pi. With his family Senator Earl is a member of the First Congregational Church of Oakland, and in its upbuilding he has contributed largely, both by personal work and by liberal contributions of his means.

FRANK M. DREISBACH.

For many years Frank M. Dreisbach has been identified with the business interests of California, since 1903 being sole owner and proprietor of the Zenith Mill & Lumber Company, an enterprise which had been conducted under a different name for a considerable length of time. Mr. Dreisbach is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, in 1869. He is the son of Hiram and Rebecca (Houghton) Dreisbach, the father being a native of Center county, Pa. He now resides in Sunbury, and at the age of seventy-six years is still engaged in the lumber business there.

Frank M. Dreisbach received his education through an attendance of the public schools, graduating from the high school, after which he became dependent upon his own resources. He first taught school for one term, after which, wishing to see a little of the world, he made a trip to Arizona to visit a friend. While residing there he took charge of a large eating house, retaining the management of same until the fall of 1889, when he came to San Francisco, thence to Oakland, and shortly afterward became an apprentice in the mill then operated by Woodcock & Hodge. During the six years in which he remained there in the capacity of clerk, bookkeeper and general business man he acquired an experience that has proven of inestimable value to him since. Returning to Pennsylvania he en-

gaged in business with his father for about three years, then again came to California. Here he purchased an interest in the mill business with a Mr. Sorenson, remaining in this connection until 1903, when he purchased the entire interest and incorporated it under the name of the Zenith Mill & Lumber Company, of which Mr. Dreisbach is president and general manager. To the planing mill of which the business consisted when he bought it he has added a lumber yard and greatly increased the capacity of the enterprise, furnishing all kinds of building materials for houses for both exterior and interior. Mr. Dreisbach is also president of the Oakland Lumber Company, located on Oak street, on what is known as Adams wharf, J. A. Bishop being its manager.

In 1903 Mr. Dreisbach was united in marriage with Miss Annie Brook of Oakland, and daughter of Henry Brook, an early settler and for a number of years the leading dyer in the California Cotton Mill, and born of this union are four sons and two daughters, four of the children being natives of California. Mr. Dreisbach is recognized as an enterprising and successful business man and also as a citizen whose efforts are always given toward the furtherance of any plan for the upbuilding or development of public interests.

D. L. JUNGCK.

D. L. Jungck, one of the leading real estate and insurance men of Berkeley, was born in Indiana, near Batesville, Ripley county, March 20, 1868, a son of Philip J. and Louise (Smith) Jungck. The father, who was a descendant of German ancestry, was a pioneer of that county and one of its prosperous farmers and stockman. The son passed his boyhood in his native state and prepared for a university course in the public schools of that section, graduating from the grammar school in 1886. Several years later he came to California and later on took a course in

the University of California, and was graduated in 1903. Two years later he took his law degree from the same institution.

While attending the university his attention became attracted to the real estate business of Berkeley and so profound was his faith in its value that after graduation he opened an office for this business rather than for the practice of his profession. He has been very successful, and as an evidence of his belief in the future values of the city has invested heavily in the realty of Berkeley. He has taken a prominent part in public affairs since locating here and as a Republican has been active in various campaigns, and at the present time is a member of the Lincoln-Roosevelt Club. He is a strong advocate of temperance and is always to be found in the furtherance of its cause. In the moral life of Berkeley he has also proven his worth and ability, as a member of the First Presbyterian Church giving liberally to its building fund, while he is president of the Coffee Club, an indirect defender of the morals of a city. Individually he is always ready to lend his aid toward suffering humanity, and in the geniality of his disposition and the kindness of his hospitality wins and holds the friendship of those with whom he comes in contact. In fraternal relations he affiliates with the Woodmen of the World.

In 1892 Mr. Jungck was united in marriage with Miss Addie Davis, of Morris, Ind., and their home, a place of refinement and culture, is now established in Berkeley, where both Mr. and Mrs. Jungck hold a prominent place in the social life.

GEORGE E. GRANT.

One of the successful business men of Oakland and a representative citizen in all that went to make up the development and progress of the city, was the late George E. Grant, a pioneer of 1850 and one among the men who gave the first impetus to the rearing of a western statehood. Mr. Grant was born in Lyme, N. H., October

28, 1823, a son of Erastus Grant, a prominent farmer and woolen manufacturer of that section, whose family came originally from Scotland. The son passed his boyhood in his native city and received his preliminary education through an attendance of the public schools, after which he became a student in the Hanover select school. Upon putting aside his studies he became a clerk in a general store in Hanover and continued in that capacity for some years. Finally, attracted to the Pacific coast by the wonderful tales of the fortunes to be made in California, he severed his business connections in New Hampshire and in 1850 took passage on a steamer bound for the Isthmus of Panama, thence sailing to San Francisco. There he found many enterprises offering opportunities, and for a number of years he was engaged in the general merchandise business, having a number of stores in various towns in California.

Finally, locating in Oakland, Mr. Grant built a handsome residence at 1253 Third avenue, and for a time after his removal here was identified with several land companies in the buying and selling of real estate. In the meantime he became extensively interested in various enterprises in Oakland, among them the Key Route Railway, while he was also a stockholder in the Union Savings Bank and a director in same for a number of years.

He was one of the founders of Mountain View Cemetery in Oakland, always on its board of trustees, and its vice-president at the time of his death. He was always interested in everything which made for the better life of the community. For many years he was a supporter and trustee of the Independent Society, under the leadership of the Rev. L. Hamilton, D. D., and later of the First Unitarian Church. On account of failing health he settled up his business affairs some years ago and lived in retirement until his death, which occurred December 3, 1904.

Mr. Grant left a widow and two children, the elder, Abigail L., being the wife of Rev. C. W. Wendte, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Oakland, of which Mr. Grant was a member and a trustee for many years; and the son, George E., Jr., being engaged in the asbestos

business in this city; he married Miss Laura Farrell, of Berkeley, Cal. Mrs. Grant was in maidenhood Miss Ellen Daggett, a native of Maine; although quite advanced in years she retains her faculties to an unusual degree and is an entertaining companion. She is a woman of rare qualities of mind and heart and has always been foremost in any movement along charitable lines, giving freely of her time and means toward their furtherance.

ROBERT SMILIE.

One of the prominent upbuilders of Oakland is named in the person of the late Robert Smilie, an enterprising and successful resident of this city for many years. Mr. Smilie was a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in Montreal, July 4, 1853, both of his parents being descendants of Scotch ancestry. Another son, Alexander Smilie, is located in Oakland and identified in a business way with the Pierce Hardware Company.

Robert Smilie was reared in the place of his nativity and educated in its public schools, while also in boyhood he learned the trade of carpenter. When about sixteen years old he left his home in Canada, his father having died when he was a child, and coming west located first in Nevada and shortly afterward in Oakland, which city remained his home throughout the balance of his life. Here he began carpenter work and worked gradually into contracting and in the course of his career put up many of the finest buildings of both Oakland and San Francisco, among them being the Call building, of San Francisco, the Central Bank and McDonough buildings in Oakland, a large sugar refinery at Contra Costa, in the erection of this last named enterprise meeting his death December 11, 1897, by the collapse of a scaffold. He was owner of Hotel Metropole building which he had erected, and which is still held by his widow. He also owned the Del Rio Rey rancho near Fresno, Cal., consisting of seven hundred acres, and this also is

still in the possession of Mrs. Smilie. In maidenhood Mrs. Smilie was Mary A. Saunders, daughter of Edward and Mary (Nolte) Saunders, natives respectively of Philadelphia and Illinois. She has two children, Robert H., associated with the Reliable Gas Engine Company, and Florence, a student.

Mr. Smilie was a prominent man in the citizenship of Oakland, belonging to the various fraternal and social orders. In the Masonic organization he was a Knight Templar and a Shriner, was eminent commander at the time of his death, and also belonged to the Odd Fellows. Socially he was prominent in the Athenian Club and St. Andrew's Society. He was a man of splendid personal characteristics, and by a demonstration of them he had won a large circle of friends wherever he was known. As a citizen he could always be counted upon to lend his aid in the advancement of any movement inaugurated for the benefit of the general community, and individually was ever ready to respond to human needs.

FRED W. FOSS.

The Foss family was established in California by Martin Foss, a native of the state of Maine and the descendant of an old New England ancestry. He made his first trip to the Pacific coast in 1863, returning to his native state in 1867, and there he married Evelyn C. Seavey in 1869, thence emigrating to Missouri, where he made his home. In 1875 he again came to the extreme west and located his family in San Francisco, where he engaged in the lumber business with C. L. Dingley & Co. until 1899, when he removed to Berkeley and has since been so occupied with his son, Fred W. Foss. This son, now one of the representative business men of Berkeley, was born in Linn county, Mo., August 1, 1871, and being brought to San Francisco four years later, his education was received in the public schools of that city. Upon putting aside his studies he began in the lumber business in

San Francisco, working there from 1887 to 1893, when he came to Berkeley and accepted a position with the Pacific Lumber Company. Three years later he established a similar enterprise on his own resources, and during the years that have followed he has succeeded in building up an extensive patronage throughout this section of the county. From a very modest beginning he has now built up a business which requires the services of sixty men, and has two yards.

Mr. Foss was married in 1893 to Miss Anna M. Renwick, a native of New York, and they are now the parents of three children, William R., Lulu R. and Annita L. F. W. Foss is the eldest of a family of four brothers and three sisters in Berkeley, namely: F. W., M. S., Frank and Arthur; Mrs. G. Ward and Mrs. M. Ward, and Evelyn E. Foss. In his fraternal relations Mr. Foss is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, holding membership in Berkeley Lodge No. 1002; Berkeley Lodge No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Peralta Camp No. 123, W. O. W. He has taken a helpful interest in all public affairs of Berkeley, is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and for two years served as its president. He is also a member of the Hoo Hoos, a lumber organization, having a membership throughout the United States, in which he is vicegerent, being head of the Northern California division.

JOSEPH M. BROCK.

Through the life and accomplishments of many generations of the Brock family in New England it became well known in that locality, and its first representative in the west was Joseph M. Brock, who came here during the gold excitement in the famous year of '49. Born December 3, 1829, in New Hampshire, the home of his ancestors, he was there reared and educated, and no doubt would have been content to remain there indefinitely had not the news of the finding of gold given him new ideas for the future. From

the port of Boston he set sail on the ship Edward Everett, January 12, 1848, and on April 6 following he with the other passengers, numbering one hundred and fifty-two in all, landed at San Francisco after an uneventful voyage around Cape Horn.

From San Francisco Mr. Brock went immediately to the mines on Sutter creek, and from then until 1855 experienced the luck of the average miner. In that year he went to Oroville, Butte county, and unlike the greater part of the pioneers at that time did not engage in mining operations there, but instead sought to establish a more stable business, one from which he could expect more dependable returns. His decision proved a wise one, and from the unpretentious little tin-shop which he then established he developed a large business, in fact, the largest hardware business north of San Francisco with the exception of some in Sacramento. He removed to Oakland in 1879, continuing his mercantile business, however, until 1889, retiring only a short time before his death in the same year.

The marriage of Joseph M. Brock united him with Mary M. Swan, who though a native of Maine was reared principally in Boston, Mass., whither her parents, Moses and Mary (Locke) Swan, removed during her childhood. On the maternal side Mrs. Brock was a descendant of William Locke, a brother of John Locke of England, the noted philosopher and theologian. Mr. and Mrs. Swan came to California during the year '49, making the voyage on the clipper ship Reindeer by way of Cape Horn. They had left their daughter in the east in the care of relatives, and in 1852 Mrs. Swan returned to Boston to get her, and the same year mother and daughter made the voyage on the clipper ship Ellen Foster, arriving in San Francisco in August. By trade Mr. Swan was a contractor and builder, a trade which was in constant demand and which necessitated his going into different parts of the state from time to time. He died July 14, 1876, and his wife several years later, January 29, 1879. Of the children born of the marriage of Joseph M. Brock and his wife, six are now living, namely: Joseph H., in the custom house of San Francisco; Mrs. Milton J. Green, whose

husband is referee of bankruptcy of San Francisco; C. Lawrence, who is associated with his brother Eugene L. in the real-estate business in Berkeley; Mrs. J. Elton Green, whose husband is manager of the San Francisco office of Wickham-Havens Co., Inc.; Alfred T., an attorney in San Francisco; and Eugene L.

JOHN R. TREGLOAN.

The Tregloan family have taken more than a usually active interest in the development of mining properties in Amador county, Cal., having been identified with such affairs for the past fifty years, and though John Tregloan, the founder of the family fortunes, has long since passed away, his son and grandson are perpetuating the mining traditions of the family. John R. Tregloan has been associated with his father in the management of the various mines since his graduation from the Oakland College and University of the Pacific at San Jose, and since 1875 has had continuous charge of the company's mines. He is thoroughly conversant with all the details of mining, for he began at the foot of the ladder, and round by round has worked his way to the top and has mastered the practical application of underground and top work. When the elder Mr. Tregloan started work at the Gover mine in 1872 his son put his shoulder to the wheel and began a study of the routine work both in and out of the office and soon proved himself a valuable assistant in the management. The South Spring Hill mine has been operated extensively since 1877. The company owns about one hundred and forty acres on the mother lode between Sutter creek and Amador city. There are three inclined shafts sunk to facilitate the extraction of ore, connected with the forty stamp mill by track tramways. The Talisman and South Spring Hill are connected by levels twenty-three hundred feet in length, and a crosscut is being driven to connect at Median with Talisman. About eleven thousand

feet of drifts have been driven, forming a network of underground workings. The mines are equipped with an electric light plant, the first company to adopt such lighting in the country, while a system of telephones connects the office and the three mines. A compressor plant and machine shop add their value to the economical management. Dividends to the extent of \$250,000 have been paid out by this company. Mr. Tregloan also owns the Idaho, situated on the east vein, paralleling the Bunker Hill mine and the second patent north of Median. The property carries two distinct ledges, which can be traced by the croppings for fully one thousand feet; there are several surface shafts and a tunnel upon the property.

John Tregloan, Sr., was an Englishman by birth, in 1842 immigrating to the United States and establishing his home in Wisconsin in the lead mine country. He remained in that section for about ten years, when he again followed the westward trend of emigration, coming to California in 1852 and following mining in Tuolumne county. He went from this place to Virginia City, Nev., and in the quicksilver mines at New Almaden worked for a time. He also became an owner of mining property, acquiring the title to the Carson Mill on Eagle Canon river, Nevada, the Swansea at Silver City and one at Dayton. In Amador county he became associated with the interests of a number of mines, among them those previously described, the Gover, Talisman, Potosi and Wildman mines. He reared a large family of children and acquired a position of independence and prominence among the citizens of California. His death occurred in 1898.

John R. Tregloan Jr. was the fifth in a family of seven children, was born in Wisconsin and brought to California in childhood, and in the schools of Oakland received his primary education. This he supplemented by a course at the University of the Pacific in San Jose, after which he took up the work with his father on the latter's mining properties. He is now acting as superintendent and manager of the Consolidated South Spring Hill Gold Mining Company, and well conducting the interests established by his

father. He purchased his present home at 1556 Santa Clara avenue, in Alameda, where he now passes his leisure hours. He is prominent in public affairs, although not desirous of official recognition because of his multitudinous duties in other lines. While residing in Amador county, however, he served at one time as supervisor. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Amador county and has since taken the different degrees, and in Alameda joined the Odd Fellows organization. He has two children, Grace S. and John B., the former born in Amador county and the latter in Alameda. The son attended the Santa Clara high school and completed his studies at Stanford, where he acted as president of the Republican club, an honor sought for by his classmates. He is now superintendent of mines in Tonopah, Nevada, and erecting mining plants.

Mr. Tregloan has been uniformly successful in his work and has won the esteem and confidence of the men by his courteous bearing and kindly if firm direction of affairs. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers of New York. He is also an expert engineer and spends nearly half of his time in investigating mining property.

JOHN ADAMS NASH.

For many years Mr. Nash was a resident of Oakland and one of its upbuilders, coming here from Maine, where he was born September 16, 1828, and where he grew to years of maturity. At the age of twenty-two years he came to California, that being the year of the gold excitement, passed three years here engaged in mining, then returned to his home in Maine. Returning again in 1878 he made this city his home until his death, which occurred February 23, 1907. He never married and made his home with his sister, Mrs. Brown, with whom he had lived for thirty-two years prior to his death. While in Maine he had operated the Cherryfield woolen mills, and after coming to California was asso-

ciated with his brother-in-law, Leonard D. Brown, in realty holdings in Oakland, the two putting up several business blocks, one on the corner of Webster and Seventh streets, and another at the corner of Eleventh and Clay streets. Mr. Nash was a Mason and a member of the Congregational Church, and took an active interest in all developments in both interests. He was a man of high moral character and ability and deserved the high place he held among the representative citizens of Oakland.

PETER L. WHEELER, M. D.

As a retired physician and surgeon. Peter L. Wheeler is rounding out the years of a well-spent life in his home in Oakland, in which city he has taken a prominent part in public enterprises and assisted materially in its development and upbuilding. He is a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred in Greene November 9, 1843; his father, John B. Wheeler, was also a native of that state, where he engaged extensively in business affairs. The mother was in maidenhood Arian Lansing, a granddaughter of Gertrude Lansing, a prominent woman of New York. They were honored citizens in their community and held a high place in the esteem of their fellow townsmen.

Peter L. Wheeler passed his boyhood years in his native place, and there acquired his primary education in the common and high schools. Later he attended school at Fort Edward, N. Y., where he prepared for college, becoming a student in the medical department of Columbia College and graduating therefrom in 1866. Immediately after this event Dr. Wheeler went to St. Joseph, Mo., and there opened an office and began the practice of his profession, continuing so occupied for a year. Thence he went to Montana, and in 1869 returned east.

Deciding to locate on the Pacific coast, he came to California in 1875 and took up his residence in Oakland, establishing an office here and devot-

ing his time exclusively to the practice of medicine. He succeeded in building up a wide and lucrative patronage and upon his retirement in 1905 was accounted one of the most successful men in his line in the city of Oakland and its environs. He has not withdrawn entirely, however, from business affairs, as he still serves as trustee of the Samuel-Merritt Hospital of Oakland, one of the leading institutions of its kind in the city, with property which is conservatively estimated as worth \$700,000. The doctor also has extensive business interests of his own, owning property in Tacoma, Wash., and also is connected with other enterprises in his home city.

Dr. Wheeler married in 1894 Miss Kate Kirkham, a daughter of Gen. Ralph W. Kirkham, a prominent citizen of California, and born of this union are three children, namely: Pauline, Catherine and Ralph Kirkham. The doctor retains a deep interest in social organizations, being a member of both the Athenian and Bohemian Clubs, the former of Oakland and the latter of San Francisco. In early years he enjoyed his vacations with the gun and rod. Personally he is of a genial temperament, courteous and kindly in disposition, and has won a wide circle of friends during his long residence in Oakland.

HUGH HOGAN.

To those at all familiar with the business interests of Alameda county the name of Hogan will at once suggest one of the thriving industries on the Pacific coast known as the Hogan Lumber Company, located in Oakland. This company is also represented in Berkeley by its branch known as the Bruce Lumber Company, and also in Elmhurst by the Elmhurst Lumber Company. The Logan Company had its inception in the Humboldt Lumber Company, which was organized by J. J. Egan, who in 1889 united his interests with those of Thomas P. Hogan. Five years later Hugh Hogan was admitted to the firm and some time thereafter the two brothers

purchased Mr. Egan's interest in the business and have since then been the sole proprietors. From a small, unpretentious beginning the business has grown and prospered until now, through the parent company and its various branches, a large part of the lumber business on the Pacific coast is transacted. The company is capitalized for \$1,000,000, one-half of which is paid up. Besides the yards, the company has a large planing mill, owns several steamers and vessels, and in the conduct of the various branches of the business gives employment to over two hundred men, and uses thirty-five wagons and about forty horses in the handling of material. The company's yard is located at the foot of Alice street, and occupies a large portion of the ground down to the bay.

Hugh Hogan is a native of New York state, born in Ithaca in 1853, the son of Patrick and Bridget (McCarthy) Hogan, both of whom were born in Ireland, but who early in life immigrated to America. (For a more detailed account of their lives, refer to the sketch of Thomas P. Hogan.) From Ithaca, N. Y., Hugh Hogan followed the family fortunes to Buffalo, where he attended the public schools and later the Christian Brothers College. His first work, which was that of laying brick, he followed for a short time only, later having charge of a ferry on the Buffalo river. He followed this for about seven years, when he gave it up to enter the police force of the city of Buffalo. This in turn he gave up, in 1876, to enter the wholesale and retail grocery business, an undertaking which he carried on with good results for thirteen years. Giving up the business at the end of this time, he came to Oakland, Cal., and associated himself with J. J. Egan and his brother Thomas P. Hogan in the lumber business. From the time of organization up to the year 1906 business was conducted under the original name of the Humboldt Lumber Company, but during the year just mentioned the business was incorporated under the name of the Hogan Lumber Company, a name which has become known throughout the entire coast country for straightforward business dealings:

Hugh Hogan was married in 1878 to Miss

Anna S. Rawlings, a native of Buffalo, N. Y. Of the nine children who were born to them only six are now living, as follows: Hugh W., who is associated in business with his father; William R., who is connected with the Elmhurst branch of the Hogan Lumber Company; Harold R., a carpenter and builder in Oakland; May R., the wife of J. R. Cook, of Oakland, a leather merchant in business in San Francisco; Ella M., at home; and Howard F., a student. Mr. Hogan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and for two years he held the office of deputy grand knight.

RUPERT WHITEHEAD.

When a lad of sixteen years Rupert Whitehead bid farewell to the land of his birth and came to America alone, to take up life in new surroundings and among strangers. Landing in New York City, he thereafter attended the schools of that metropolis for a time. His identification with the state of California dates from the year of the Mid-Winter Fair, at which time he remained one year, and in 1899 he again came to the state, associating himself with the Realty Syndicate of Oakland, in the agency department, and is still identified with this department.

Mr. Whitehead is a member of the Masons and Elks, joining the latter order in Oakland, and socially he is identified with the Athenian Club.

ANTHONY CHABOT.

Although many years have passed since the death of Anthony Chabot, his name is still remembered as that of one of the early pioneers who gave the best years of his life to progress and development, he, perhaps, more than any one of Oakland's wealthy citizens, having done more to bring business enterprises to this city

and section. Mr. Chabot was the descendant of French ancestry, as the name would imply, his own birth having occurred near St. Hyacinth, Canada, where his father was engaged as a farmer. His parents having but limited means, at the early age of sixteen years he found it necessary to seek his own support, and from that time forward he was dependent entirely upon his own efforts, the success which came to him being the result of his native ability, courage and indomitable energy.

Mr. Chabot became a pioneer of California in famous '49 and for ten years following his arrival on the Pacific coast he worked as a miner in Nevada City, and at the same time became interested in building ditches to supply the mines with water, while in 1854 he built two sawmills in Sierra county, Cal. Mr. Chabot came to San Francisco about 1859 and here began an investigation into the possibilities of supplying this city with water. Finding the plan of bringing the waters of Lobos creek into San Francisco feasible he entered into arrangements with John Bensley and A. W. Van Schmidt for such purpose, and after much litigation about property and water rights, difficulties were eventually surmounted and the matter successfully consummated. It was in 1866 that Mr. Chabot began the erection of the water works for the supply of the city of Oakland, the base of supplies being Temescal creek and later San Leandro creek, and until 1875 he remained the sole owner of this enterprise. In this last named year he disposed of a portion of his stock, still retaining, however, more than a half-interest. About 1869 Mr. Chabot, in company with a Mr. McKenzie, built waterworks for the city of San Jose, and about the same time constructed those for the supply of Vallejo, which latter he continued to own to the time of his death. In addition to these engrossing business interests Mr. Chabot was also identified with various other enterprises of equal importance, among them being the paper mill of Stockton; the Judson Manufacturing Company, of Oakland; the Pioneer Pulp Mill Company near Alta, Placer county; the Puget Sound Iron Company, near Port Townsend, Ore.; while at one time he was in-

terested in an extensive cranberry tract in Washington. He retained an active interest in mining undertakings throughout his entire life and unlike the great majority of investors in this line was uniformly successful. He acquired much wealth but never hoarded it, being in all matters generous to an unusual degree, besides improving for the good of the community in which he made his home all properties he owned, giving with a free hand to public demands, public and private charities, and freely to individual needs. He took a prominent part in the founding of the Old Ladies' Home in Oakland, while one of his latest gifts to the city of Oakland was the observatory on Lafayette Square. Mr. Chabot's death occurred January 8, 1888, and he is at rest in the city he loved and for which he gave so much of manhood's energy and ability. The only survivor of his family is Miss Ellen H. Chabot, his only daughter.

ALBERT RHODA.

Albert Rhoda, the eldest son of Frederick Rhoda, one of the earliest pioneers of California, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work, has won for himself a recognition which is not that given to the representative of an old family alone, but is accorded him because of the position he has taken in the material upbuilding and development of Oakland and its vicinity.

Albert Rhoda was born in Oregon in 1851 and in California received his education, attending the old Brayton College from 1863 to 1868. Before his death the father divided his large property among his children, and Albert Rhoda engaged for a time in the raising of fruit, after which he entered the real-estate business, and subdividing his own property, induced settlement which has made an important addition to the city of Oakland. This tract was known as the Rhoda tract. He has been otherwise identified with the business interests of Oakland and is prominent among the representative men of this city, while he is

also interested in valuable mining properties in Mexico.

Mr. Rhoda married Elizabeth Ford, a native of Alameda county, and daughter of John Ford, former owner of the Boulevard tract, another important subdivision of the city. They have three children, Frederick, Ethel and Madeline, all of whom were born, reared and educated in Oakland. Politically Mr. Rhoda is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, and although he has never aspired to public office himself, yet gives his best support to the party's interests.

JOSEPH L. SCOTCHLER.

Old New England ancestry contributed to the qualities of character which have given Joseph L. Scotchler a place in the citizenship of Berkeley, for both parents were natives of Massachusetts and representatives of colonial families. The father, Joseph B. Scotchler, was born in Boston in 1831. He came to California in 1852, directly to San Francisco, where his business career commenced. He established in 1863 the Merchants Mutual Marine Insurance Company, soon becoming its president and retaining the position until his death in 1874. He was a man universally known and highly regarded in business and social circles in the early days of San Francisco. The mother, who is now living in Berkeley, was Miss Ellen M. Taggard, the daughter of John L. Taggard, of Charlestown, Mass., who also came to San Francisco in the early '50s and was for many years a prominent merchant of that western city.

Joseph L. Scotchler was born in San Francisco October 14, 1856, and was educated in the public and high schools of that city and of Oakland, after which he entered the State University and pursued his studies for several years. Upon leaving college he engaged in the insurance business in San Francisco, becoming cashier of the Sun Insurance Company of California, which place he retained until 1886. In 1881 he mar-

ried Miss Nellie B. Whirlow, a native of Cambridge, Mass., and four children have been born of this union, Wallace B., Mabel L., Nelson N. and Malcolm W.

Since 1886 Mr. Scotchler has given his efforts and thought to the real estate business in the Bay cities and has taken a very active part particularly in the development of the town of Berkeley. He was for some time a member of the board of trustees of Berkeley and served as president of that body in the years 1890-91. Fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of Durrant Lodge No. 268, F. & A. M.

ROBERT PARKE.

The boyhood years of Robert Parke were spent in County Westmeath, Ireland, where his birth occurred, and at the age of fifteen years he immigrated to the United States and settled in Indiana. He followed farming there until war was declared against Mexico, when he enlisted in the service and remained throughout the entire war. Instead of returning to the east he crossed the plains with ox-teams to California in 1849, and here followed mining in Sierra county and other northern mines. Subsequently he returned to Indiana and there was united in marriage with Margaret V. Alexander, and together they returned to California in the same year (1853) and established their home in Oakland.

In a very short time, however, Mr. Parke went again to the mines and passed four years in mining, succeeding beyond his anticipations. Not caring for the life beyond securing means with which to launch him successfully in some other enterprise, he then purchased a ranch at Fruitvale and farmed for three years, then followed a similar occupation in the Sacramento valley near Dixon, later in Vacaville and then made his home with his daughter, where after three years his death occurred May 22, 1899, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife died in 1870; she was a native of Indiana and the descendant of an

old Virginia family. They became the parents of eight children, of whom five are now living, and of them we make the following mention: Katherine V. became the wife of Charles A. Klinkner, a manufacturer of Oakland, whose death occurred in 1893; his widow now resides in this city, where her father passed his last days; M. J. is the wife of George C. Little, and the other children are Henrietta W., Charles Franklin and Alvin Alexander. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Parke was united in marriage with Mrs. Ellen Buckley of San Francisco. She died in Oakland March 19, 1908, having become the mother of eight children, of whom one son, Arthur, is now deceased. Those living are William, George, James, Walter, Anna, Ethel and Beulah. Mr. Parke was entirely a self-made man, having amassed his competence by his own efforts and against odds, and at the same time he proved himself an interested and helpful citizen in the upbuilding and development of this western statehood.

FRANK JOSEPH KATZENBERG.

For some years an esteemed resident of Oakland, Frank Joseph Katzenberg was a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in the Fatherland March 9, 1855. He received his education in the public schools of his native country, after which in young manhood he came to America and in New York City learned the shoemaker's trade. He worked at this trade for a time in the east, then came to the Pacific coast and in the country about Puget Sound worked as a shoemaker for some years. Finally, coming south in the early '70s to California he established his home in the bay country and there it remained until his death, which occurred June 5, 1904. He engaged some at his trade in California, but not much, because the confinement proved a detriment to his health, so he purchased a haypress and also ranched in Contra Costa county for a part of the time.

Mr. Katzenberg's marriage in 1880 united him

with Miss Rosa Tenney, a native of California and daughter of John Tenney, an early pioneer. After his marriage Mr. Katzenberg worked with the Taylor Lumber Company for a number of years. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church, and in his fraternal relations was associated with the Woodmen of the World. He had eight children, of whom one died in infancy, the others being named as follows: Frank, Lawrence J., Esther, Alice, George, Reuben and Clara, all being natives of California. The residence now occupied by the family at No. 66 Linda avenue was erected in 1890, being the only residence in the locality for a time. Here he passed away, having lived an active life, one whose word was as good as his bond.

GEORGE DANIEL HALLAHAN.

A position in the business world of Oakland as well as a high place among its citizens, was accorded the late George Daniel Hallahan, who was engaged for the greater part of his mature years in the commercial activity of this city. He was a native of New York state, his birth having occurred in Utica September 17, 1867, and there he was reared and educated. He was employed in the ice business for a time just previous to his emigration to California, which occurred at the age of nineteen years, his desire to locate in this state having been caused by his brother, Thomas Hallahan, who had come to the Pacific coast in 1877. Accordingly he made the trip west and here entered the employ of his brother, who was engaged in the restaurant business in Oakland, at the corner of Seventh and Broadway. After two years he was taken into partnership and a few years later they removed to a location at the corner of Eleventh and Broadway and here established a catering business, giving up the restaurant.

After his brother's death, George D. Hallahan was in partnership for a time with his sister, Mary C., then purchased her interest and con-

tinued the enterprise alone. He was a man of far-sighted judgment, and anticipating a business future for this section of Oakland, he purchased for \$4,400 a fine piece of property at the corner of Twelfth and Alice streets. He continued to enlarge his business until his death, which occurred the 29th of June, 1905, and at that time he was conducting a very lucrative enterprise. He had married in Oakland, September 29, 1897, Miss Mary Lucy Gorman, a native daughter of California. Upon the death of her husband she at once assumed the management of the business, and through the courtesy extended to her from the business associates of her husband she found no difficulty in the management. Since that time she has more than doubled the business, which she looks after with marked ability and energy. She has two children, George Edwin and Eleanor Higgins, both students in the public schools. Mr. Hallahan was associated fraternally with the Elks and Knights of Pythias, and in public affairs took a prominent part in the Merchants Exchange and the Board of Trade, now the Chamber of Commerce, of which his wife is now a member.

JOHN HENRY WHITLEY.

A successful business man of Fruitvale is named in the person of John Henry Whitley, who is engaged as a grocer at No. 3121 East Fourteenth street, under the firm name of J. H. Whitley & Son. Mr. Whitley is a native of Cork, Ireland, where he was reared; he became a seafaring man and in the course of his travels came to California. He resolved to make this place his home and accordingly located here permanently in 1869, making his home in San Francisco, on Green street, until his marriage with Miss Emma Dorington. They became the parents of one son, Harry J., who was born in San Francisco. He inaugurated the grocery business in Fruitvale in 1903 and later his father became connected with the enterprise, which is now one

of the most extensive in this city and enjoys the most satisfactory financial returns. Mr. Whitley is identified with the Odd Fellows, and at one time was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His business interests have been such that he has never cared to take any part in the political affairs of his community, although he does his duty as a citizen.

J. J. KONIGSHOFER.

J. J. Konigshofer was born in Bavaria in 1842, and came to California in 1862. In San Lorenzo he followed the grocery business for a time, and afterward moved to Montana, where he opened a general store, but returned to California in 1876 and started a dry goods store in Alameda. In this city he later invested extensively in real estate on Park street, Santa Clara and Alameda avenues. He died July 20, 1906, leaving a large fortune to his children. He married Annie Sheeran, of New York, who died in 1904, and has two children living, the elder being Jennie A. Goldbaum, and one son, Leon A., who carries on his father's business at No. 1423 Park street, Alameda. Mr. Konigshofer was a Mason, being a life member of Oak Grove Lodge No. 215, Alameda, and of Chapter No. 70.

JOSEPH LEAL D'AZEVEDO, M. D.

Although young both in years and practice, Dr. Joseph Leal d'Azevedo has won for himself a place among the physicians and surgeons of Oakland, where he has been a resident since 1903. Dr. d'Azevedo is a native of Portugal, and was born September 8, 1874. He came to America at the age of fourteen years and made his home in Sacramento, Cal., where he attended the public schools in pursuit of a primary edu-

cation. Later he matriculated in St. Mary's College and graduated therefrom in 1895, after which he began the study of medicine. He became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco, pursued the course until 1901, when he was graduated with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in Sacramento and remained in that city for the period of two years, at the expiration of which time he came to Oakland and has since made this place his home. For some time he was located at No. 572 Twelfth street and then in 1906 purchased his present property at No. 790 Eighth street, a beautiful home, within and without indicating the refinement and culture of its occupants.

In Oakland, August 8, 1899, Dr. d'Azevedo was united in marriage with Amalia B. Gloria, and born of this union are two children, Joseph and Amalia. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church. The doctor is the grand medical examiner of the U. P. E. C. and the S. P. R. S. I., two of the most important Portuguese organizations in the state, one numbering eight thousand members, and the other six thousand.

JAMES F. KELLY.

The business life of Oakland had in James F. Kelly an able representative, and the enterprise which he established is still conducted under his name. Mr. Kelly was a native of Ireland, in which country he spent the years of his boyhood and young manhood, receiving his educational training in the public schools. Upon attaining his majority he came to the United States, this being about 1870, and coming to California at that time he began work in various lines in an effort to earn his livelihood. After locating in Oakland he engaged first in the marble business on Seventh street near West, erecting a building in the rear of his present building about 1890. In 1893 he put up the present corner now occupied by his business, gradually drifting from

the marble business to that of the placing of wood mantels, tile and grates, in which latter enterprise he continued successfully until his death, which occurred August 10, 1906. Since then his son-in-law, Mr. Cooke, has had entire charge of the business, which is located at No. 723 to 731 Seventh street, his specialty being the placing of all kinds of wood mantels, tile fireplaces and tile floors for banks, restaurants, and indeed all characters of public buildings. Mr. Cooke was born in Northampton county, Pa., and there spent the years of his life up to 1901, in which year he came to California. He remained in San Francisco for a short time, then came to Oakland, and here took up the business he is now following and which he learned in Philadelphia.

Mr. Kelly left a family of four children and a widow, she being formerly Miss Agnes Tully. The children named in order of birth are as follows: Lillian, the wife of I. A. Cooke, Evelyn, Francis and Loretta. Mr. Kelly was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and a practical and helpful citizen in all movements looking toward the betterment of the community.

DAVID B. HUNTER.

David B. Hunter, lumberman, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Westmoreland county in 1840. His father, Joseph Hunter, was a prosperous farmer. His early years and school days were spent in Pennsylvania, but at the age of twenty he journeyed to California, going by the way of Panama. After spending two years in the Golden state he returned to his home in Pennsylvania. The Civil war having begun during his absence, he responded to the call of his country soon after his return and enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment of volunteers. After the war was over he went with his family to Iowa, where, after engaging in farming and various business enterprises for several years, he ultimately chose the lumber business for his life

work. The pursuit of this business took him in 1875 to Nebraska, whither he moved with his wife, Ella Burton Hunter, and son, Vere W. Hunter. He remained in Nebraska for three years, moving from there in 1878 to Oakland, Cal. In this city and in Berkeley he has since been actively engaged in the lumber business, identifying himself prominently with the various county and state organizations. He is the founder and principal owner of the Hunter Lumber Company, of which organization he is the president and general manager.

HUGH W. HOGAN.

As secretary of the Hogan Lumber Company, Hugh W. Hogan is engaged actively in business in Oakland, where he has been located since boyhood, having received his education through the public schools and St. Mary's College. He is a native of Buffalo, N. Y., born in 1880, a son of Hugh and Ann S. (Rawlins) Hogan, both likewise natives of New York, the father born in Ithaca and the mother in Albany. Soon after marriage the parents located in Buffalo and shortly afterward came to California, establishing their home in Oakland. Here in 1890 Mr. Hogan purchased the interest of J. J. Egan in a lumber business which had been started the year previous by Thomas P. Hogan and Mr. Egan. The name was then changed to the Humboldt Lumber Company, continuing so to 1906, when the company was incorporated under the name of the Hogan Lumber Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, with Hugh Hogan president and treasurer, Thomas P. Hogan vice-president, and Hugh W. Hogan secretary. They are now building a plant three times the size of their former one, at a cost of \$30,000, installing the newest and most improved machinery. The company employs one hundred and seventy-five men in the different departments, and fifty-seven horses, and conduct a constantly growing patronage, having earned an enviable reputation

both for the quality of the work done and the despatch with which orders are executed. The president, Hugh Hogan, is now making a tour of Europe, the management of the company devolving on the younger members of the firm.

Hugh W. Hogan went into his father's lumber yard upon leaving school, beginning at the bottom and thoroughly familiarizing himself with all detail work and receiving steady promotions until he was made secretary of the company. He is a man of strict business methods, good judgment and an energy which accomplishes much combined with the other qualities. In 1903 he married Miss Clara Degan, second daughter of E. P. Degan, a prominent business man and a member of the L. P. Degan Belting Company. Mr. Hogan is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Elks, also the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoo, a lumber organization.

DUNCAN McMULLEN.

Duncan McMullen, of Oakland, has, by prudence, good judgment and industry, acquired a substantial competence and at the same time has enrolled his name among those of the residents of this city who may always be counted upon to advance the interests of the general community. He is a native of Canada, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish parentage. In Canada he attained years of maturity, after which he traveled in different parts of the world. Previous to locating in Oakland he spent four years in the Sandwich Islands.

After coming to California Mr. McMullen learned the trade of blacksmith and this he makes his main business, although, having purchased lots in 1894, he has erected quite a number of business houses and residences which demand considerable attention. He married in California, his wife being in maidenhood Miss Hannah Thornton, and they now reside in Oakland. Both are members of the Catholic Church. Although Mr. McMullen has never cared for politics, yet

he is an enterprising and practical citizen and willingly gives his time and attention to any projects advanced for the general good of the community.

PATRICK McDONNELL.

Floriculture has proven the avenue to the success of Patrick McDonnell, one of Oakland's esteemed citizens and upbuilders, he having been a resident of this section for more than thirty years. Mr. McDonnell is a native of Ireland, born in County Cork, and there he was educated in the common schools. From boyhood he worked in the propagation of flowers and acquired a proficiency that enabled him to secure a good position upon coming to the United States, spending one year in the east and then coming by rail to California. After a short time in San Francisco he came to Oakland and worked for various florists for about eighteen years, then with his accumulated means decided to go into the business on his own resources. Casting about for a suitable piece of land upon which to engage in business, he selected what was known as Humboldt park. A hotel had once occupied the ground, but after its destruction by fire had not been rebuilt. The ground was covered with trees from one hundred and seventy-five feet to two hundred and fifty feet in height and with horehound four feet high, having lain idle for many years. The location was that of the first slaughter house of the Spanish time, all the property being owned by the Peraltas, from the top of the hill to tide water. This property Mr. McDonnell purchased, and here with fertile land and sunshine, he began the cultivation of flowers. He met with success and from year to year has increased his business until he now has twelve thousand feet under glass, all of the most modern structure. He makes a specialty of carnations and has grown some of the finest in the state. He keeps well abreast of advancement in his line of work, takes all the leading papers on

floriculture, and is considered an authority among florists of the state.

Mr. McDonnell is independent in his political convictions, reserving the right to cast his vote for the man he considers best qualified for public office. He is ever found ready to espouse the cause of good roads, schools, charities, and in fact any movement tending toward the upbuilding of the city and its welfare.

JOHN LEWIS LYON.

Since the 4th of January, 1874, John Lewis Lyon has been a resident of California and one of the staunch upbuilders of its best interests, and although now retired from active business is still keenly alive to the advancement of the general welfare of the community. He does not, however, belong only to the Pacific coast states, but rather to the entire Union, with that great bond of sympathy which exists between the soldier and the civilian, for he fought gallantly for his country in its hour of need. It is probable that he inherited his patriotism from Revolutionary ancestors, as the family is one that has long been established on American soil; his father, Harvey Lyon, a farmer and miller, and a man of more than ordinary mechanical ability, spent his entire life in New York state, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. He is survived by his wife, who in maidenhood was Laura Seymour; she is living in Ogdensburg, N. Y., at the age of ninety-two years, retaining her faculties to an unusual degree and always proving an entertaining companion in her reminiscences of the early days.

John Lewis Lyon was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., April 7, 1842, and amid the home surroundings was reared to young manhood, assisting his father and at the same time receiving a good high school education, having intended in youth to study for the ministry. The call to arms in 1861 turned his attention to other things, and on the 18th of April he enlisted in Company

A, Sixteenth Regiment New York Infantry, and during his service from that date to May 22, 1863, participated in many important engagements. Among them were the first and second battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Charles City Cross Roads, first and second battles of Fredericksburg, and in the second of these at Salem Church he was first sergeant and volunteered to carry the colors; prior to this four color guards had been shot down, and after he took the flag two stars were shot out, his haversack was shot away, and he received three bullet holes in his pants and two bullets passed so close to his face that he received burns which left scars for a long time. In proportion to the number engaged this was said to be a more hotly contested fight than that of Gaines Mill, where eleven color bearers were shot down. After the engagement Color Sergeant Lyon was asked as to his thoughts during the conflict and he said that he never wanted to see his mother more and never had home seemed so sweet. He took part in eighteen engagements in all. After returning home Sergeant Lyon raised a company for the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery and had intended to act as its captain, but did not on account of reasons beyond his control.

After returning to civic duties, Sergeant Lyon clerked for a time in Ogdensburg. In October, 1864, in Fayetteville, he married Miss Mary E. Parker, a native of that city and daughter of a druggist, who came west to Oregon and there made his home until his death. She was graduated from the State Normal at Albany, N. Y., and met her future husband when he was delivering the colors to Governor Seymour of New York. After their marriage Mr. Lyon went to St. Joseph, Mo., and there passed a year, during which he engaged with an uncle in the lumber business and made a success of it, while he also took an active interest in the general welfare of the community, raising a hook and ladder company. When he left there he received an ovation at the hands of the citizens who had come to appreciate his sterling traits of character. He went to Tennessee, intending to locate in Nashville, but instead went on to Brooklyn, N. Y., where with a partner he entered into business as

a dealer in building materials, the firm being known as that of Reeve & Lyon. For the last five years of his stay there the firm was known as the J. L. Lyon Company.

In December, 1873, after the great panic of that year, Mr. Lyon started for California via the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco, January 4, 1874. He at once formed a partnership and engaged in business at No. 549 California street, under the firm name of Chamberlain & Lyon. Shortly afterward Mr. Chamberlain sold his interest and the firm was then known as Fowler & Lyon. Six months later Mr. Fowler retired, C. W. Kinsey taking his place, and under the name of Lyon & Kinsey they conducted a general auction and furniture business for two years at the southwest corner of Ninth and Washington streets, Oakland. At the end of that time they removed to the present location of F. Becker, on Washington street, and there continued their business for a number of years. After dissolving the partnership Mr. Lyon continued the business alone for three years, under the firm name of J. L. Lyon & Son, this son, W. Parker Lyon, now being mayor and a prominent business man of Fresno. Their location during this period was on the corner of Fifteenth and Broadway and there they continued until 1892, when the son withdrew and removed to Fresno; later his other son, Edmund C. Lyon, was associated with him for a time, and when the government rented their building for the post-office, J. L. Lyon withdrew, while the son located the business just across the street, and in 1892 he engaged in the furniture business in Los Angeles. Since that time Mr. Lyon has given his attention to his private interests and has also devoted some time to private auction sales. J. L. Lyon, better known as colonel, is one of the oldest auctioneers in the bay country, has always been very successful in his work, and has been associated in work of this kind with various houses, having served as manager of the firm of Easton & Elbridge, of San Francisco, for five years.

In his political relations Colonel Lyon was always a Republican until 1892, and was prominent in the councils of the party, having served

as delegate to state and county conventions for many years. In 1886 he was appointed special aid-de-camp on the staff of the department commander of the state of California with the rank of lieutenant colonel and served acceptably. In 1893 he advocated the principles of the People's party and was nominated for Congress from the third congressional district and succeeded in lowering the Republican majority thirty-five hundred, while the Democratic nominee was elected by only eleven votes. He has been extremely prominent in all matters relating to the welfare of the community, being a member of the Board of Trade and a director, a member of the Merchants' Exchange, and treasurer and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for seven years was one of the trustees of the California College. He is a member of Appomattox Post No. 50, Grand Army of the Republic, and has served in various offices. In 1886, at the time of the dedication of Grant's tomb in New York, Colonel Lyon received the idea of sending a carload of flowers from California and in three weeks he perfected the arrangements, raised the necessary funds and secured the flowers, these being donated by individuals and the various posts of the state. The flowers consisted of two thousand calla lilies, a life-size horse and pieces of various designs; they were placed in a refrigerator car and sent on a passenger train to the east in charge of the colonel. He was royally entertained while in New York by General Jardine at a banquet, General Sickles and others being present, and Grant Post also gave him an ovation before his return to California. In 1893 Colonel Lyon was also chosen to represent his fellow-citizens, this time acting as a member and treasurer of the World's Fair commission from Alameda county, when he spent from three to five hours daily for forty days in lecturing on Alameda county, addressing during the time about three-quarters of a million people. Fraternally the colonel is a member and past consul of Camp No. 94, Woodmen of the World.

No less active is Colonel Lyon in church affairs having been a prominent member of the Baptist denomination for many years. While residing in Brooklyn he served as trustee and treasurer of

the church to which he belonged and was one of the directors of the Brooklyn Baptist Social Union. Since coming west he has taken an equally prominent part in religious affairs, for twenty years serving as a member of the board of trustees of the First Baptist Church and officiating for seven years as its president, while for five years he served as chairman of the Home Mission Board of the state. For three years he was president of the Baptist State convention and for many years served as a trustee of the California Baptist College. The family of Colonel and Mrs. Lyon consists of three children, W. Parker, born in 1865, and now mayor of the city of Fresno; Edmund C., born in 1872, and now engaged in the furniture business in Los Angeles, as president and manager of the Lyon, McKinney & Smith Company; and Harvey B., manager and owner of the Lyon Storage & Moving Company of Oakland.

I. HARRISON CLAY.

Since 1898 I. H. Clay has been a resident of Oakland and during that time has succeeded in building up extensive business interests which have placed him among the foremost citizens of this section. Mr. Clay was born in Mississippi, August 1, 1864, and in that location he received his early education. His first independent work in life was in the grocery business, where he gained an insight into business affairs which has assisted him materially in conducting his later enterprises. In 1887 he came to California and in San Francisco engaged as cashier for a large music house. From that position he went to Oakdale, Cal., and entered a bank of that place, with which he remained connected for some time. Coming to Oakland in 1898 he engaged in the insurance business, which enterprise has since occupied his attention. He has made a success of his work and as a business man is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. In 1892 he was united in marriage with Miss

Nannie Prather, of Oakland, and they have two daughters, Nina and Elizabeth.

Mr. Clay has found time to identify himself with various fraternal organizations, among which is the Elks, in which he is especially prominent, having passed all the chairs to that of past exalted ruler, and exercising his authority as exalted ruler from April 1, 1906, to 1907. He was a delegate from Oakland Lodge No. 171 to the convention at Philadelphia, and has been secretary and manager of the Elks Hall Association ever since its organization. He is also a Mason, belonging to Oakland Lodge No. 188. During the trials which followed the earthquake and fire of San Francisco in 1906, Mr. Clay distinguished himself for the efforts he made in behalf of the sufferers, starting a fund which grew to \$100,000, and established a camp at Adams Point. Mr. Clay was at the head of all relief work and so thorough was his method in its management that the camp came to be known as the most sanitary in the country, and it was said not one dollar was misappropriated. In June, 1908, he was instrumental in the organization of the local Fire Insurance Association, and on the 20th of that month was elected its president, and was also elected president of the State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. Mr. Clay's efforts deservedly won him a wide popularity, and placed him among the citizens upon whom the honor of a community may safely rest.

GEORGE T. MORRIS.

One of the most esteemed and helpful citizens of Alameda is George T. Morris, who conducts one of the most thoroughly up-to-date grocery establishments in this city, being conveniently located at No. 2048-2050 Lincoln avenue, where in July, 1908, he erected a modern building for the accommodation of his constantly growing business. To all intents and purposes Mr. Morris is a native American, although

his birth occurred on the island of Raiatea, near the city of Tahiti, on the island of that name in the South Pacific ocean. This circumstance was brought about by the fact that his father, Rev. George Morris, who is a minister in the Congregational faith, was then serving as a missionary in the Society Islands. The son was born in April, 1862, and it was not until 1870 that his parents located in the United States, coming at that time to Dixon, Solano county, Cal. Six years later, in 1876, the family removed to Vallejo, same county, remaining there three years, and then came to Alameda, where they have since made their home. Though well advanced in years the parents are still living, making their home at No. 631 Lincoln avenue.

George T. Morris was a lad of eight years when he came to the United States, and he was ten years old before he became familiar with the English language, although he could converse fluently in the language of his native island. Following the removal of the family from Dixon to Vallejo, he attended the public schools of both cities, and finally, in the latter place, he began to make his own way in the world. He was first employed in a match factory, but finally secured a better position in the Star Mills, located at South Vallejo. He gave up this latter position to come to Alameda with his parents, and here he found an opening in the grocery of Gates & Ashley. Thereafter he held positions with several similar firms until starting in business on his own account in 1895, at the corner of Park and Pacific avenues, where he conducted a thriving business for about thirteen years. Acceding to the demands of his constantly increasing patronage he erected a building suited to his needs at No. 2048-2050 Lincoln avenue, and here he has conducted his business since July, 1908.

Mr. Morris was married in October, 1892, to Miss Minnie S. Wilweber, who was born in Sausalito, Marin county, Cal., and three children, two daughters and one son, have blessed their marriage, and all of them are now attending the public schools. By a former marriage he has a son George. Mr. Morris is well known in fraternal circles, belonging to the Odd Fellows,

Alameda Lodge No. 1015, B. P. O. E., Woodmen of the World, and also to the Sons of St. George. In his political leanings he is a Republican, and is one of the active members of the Lincoln-Roosevelt League. Upon a number of occasions he has served as a delegate to the Republican county convention, and was the first president of the Municipal Republican Club which put up a ticket for good government. For over twenty-two years Mr. Morris served as a member of the Alameda fire department, which up to February 8, 1905, was volunteer service, and he was foreman of Hose Company No. 1 for three years, or until it was changed to a paid department.

ARTHUR A. BARBER.

Arthur A. Barber, undertaker and deputy county coroner, is one of the enterprising and rising young business men of Oakland, and has also the distinction of being the son of Arthur F. Barber, the oldest native son of Alameda, and in turn the grandson of a well-known pioneer. The pioneer was Arthur S. Barber, who came to California in the famous days of '49, locating first in Marysville, where he mined, remaining there for four years, and then settling in Alameda in 1853 and there serving for thirty-four years as postmaster. His son, Arthur F., born in 1855, became an accountant and now resides with his wife in Fruitvale. Of their seven children, Arthur A. is the eldest. The latter received a good education through an attendance of the grammar schools of Alameda, after which he completed a business course in a commercial college. He then served an apprenticeship to an undertaker in Alameda, after which he entered a college of embalming. Returning to Alameda, he worked for one year and then established an independent business in Fruitvale in 1905. Since that time he has carried on a successful business, being equipped for any and all cases which come to him. He is also deputy county coro-

ner, having been appointed in August, 1906, by Dr. Mehrmann, and re-appointed by Dr. Tisdale.

The marriage of Mr. Barber united him with Miss Helen Fowler, a native of Iowa, and their home is now in Fruitvale. Mr. Barber is associated fraternally with the Masonic organization, also belonging to the Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Woodmen of the World. Politically he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles. In the line of his business he is a member of the State Association and the Alameda County Funeral Directors Association, and takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the work.

JOHN RICHARD NYSTROM.

One of the prominent citizens of Richmond is Mr. Nystrom, who as a member of the city council seeks the advancement of the best interests of the public, and heartily favors every movement calculated to promote the general welfare. He is a native of Finland, his birth having occurred in that country August 24, 1848; his parents, John and Johanna (Kallis) Nystrom, both died in the old country. They were the parents of eight children, of whom John Richard Nystrom was the eldest. He received his early training at home and his education through the medium of the public schools. He was twenty-three years old when he immigrated to America, coming to California for a permanent location. Before making this move he had traveled over a large part of the world, visiting the land of the Midnight Sun and then journeying far enough south to see the Southern Cross. He had heard much about California, its wonderful resources and matchless climate, and he finally decided to locate here, and after his arrival in the state, was first employed in boating on the bay. He had been a sailor before the mast and in his new work took charge of the vessel of his late captain, and for the period of nine years carried on a general freight business. In the

meantime he had purchased seventy acres of land in this section and after leaving the boating business he engaged in general ranching operations. He continued so occupied until 1903, when he subdivided the land and sold it for building lots, retaining a part for his own home, which is now located on this tract. All the property is within the corporate limits of the city of Richmond and is very valuable property. He has become prominent in public affairs, having served as school director for fifteen years, and also as city councilman since 1905, at which time he was elected to the office. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic organization, having joined the order in Richmond, became a Royal Arch Mason at Berkeley, and a Knight Templar at Oakland. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church at Richmond and officiates as a trustee.

On his ranch, in 1881, Mr. Nystrom was united in marriage with Miss Mary Griffin, daughter of Owen and Kate (Evans) Griffin, both of whom are now deceased. She is a native of California, having been born on the ranch adjoining that of her husband's. They are the parents of the following children: Alfred John, Edwin, Mary E., Mabel, Alice, William, Louis, Hazel, Edna and Raymond. One son, Richard, is now deceased. Mr. Nystrom is one of the enterprising and progressive men of this section and is held in the highest respect and esteem among the citizens of Richmond, and is accounted one of the citizens upon whom public honor may safely rest.

ABRAHAM POWELL.

Varied business pursuits occupied the attention of Abraham Powell after his location in California in the early days of the state, but the most important and that in which he spent the declining years of his life was the lumber business in Vallejo and San Francisco. Mr. Powell, a pioneer of famous '49, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 24, 1828. He was

but twelve years old when he went to sea, visiting the West India Islands with Capt. John Rue; the following year he sailed in the bark Madeline under Capt. William Shanklin on a voyage to Europe which occupied seventy-three days, and which was full of hardships, as the steerage passengers ran short of provisions, which necessitated the entire list of passengers on board being put on an allowance.

After returning to his native city, Mr. Powell learned the trade of ship-joiner under his father in the navy yard in Philadelphia, and also civil engineering. He followed this occupation up to 1849, when the discovery of gold in California led to his emigration to the land of the setting sun. He took passage on the brig Osceola on the 16th day of January, 1849, and on the morning of Sunday, the 5th of August, after a voyage of two hundred and two days around Cape Horn, he anchored in the beautiful bay of San Francisco. Upon their arrival Mr. Powell and a fellow-passenger, named William Butcher, entered into partnership in the business of builders and joiners. They had brought out many of the necessary tools and articles for carrying on this enterprise and at once established themselves in San Francisco on Jackson street above Kearney, where they erected their own buildings on the site now occupied by the old Philadelphia engine house No. 12. Orders came to them rapidly, one of the first being to build the old Philadelphia auction-house on Jackson street for Berry & Middleton.

In the beginning of the year 1850 Mr. Powell discontinued this business and returning home again engaged in the navy yard in his native city, continuing so occupied until September, 1854, when he received the responsible post of master-joiner to the yard at Mare Island, in California, a new station just established on the Pacific coast. Thither on the 5th of September of that year Mr. Powell made the journey, this time accompanied by his family, and on October 1 reported his arrival to Capt. D. C. Farragut, at once assuming his duties, and until 1858 having entire control of all the building operations in the yard. Between the years 1858 and 1861 Mr. Powell went home on a furlough and then

again returned to Mare Island and filled his former position. In 1864, in conjunction with his own legitimate employment, he was called upon to perform the duties of civil engineer, both of which offices he continued to fill to July, 1865, when he finally severed his connection with the government.

It was in this year that Mr. Powell began the enterprise which continued to occupy his attention throughout the remainder of his active business career, carrying on a lumber business in Vallejo and San Francisco. He made a success of the work and accumulated a handsome competence, which he left for the care and comfort of his family. He had married in December, 1846, Miss Sarah L. Paxon, daughter of James Paxon, of Philadelphia, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Thomas Brainard, at what was then known as the old Pine Street Church. Mrs. Powell was born in Philadelphia October 23, 1829. They became the parents of the following children: James H., born in Philadelphia; Mary L., born in the same city; Abraham, who was born on Mare Island and died in 1886; Priscilla Florence; Eva Paxon; Lurena Blanche; and Fannie Elizabeth, all born at Vallejo, the last named passing away March 5, 1863. Mr. Powell made several trips back to his old eastern home, as a prominent member of the Society of California Pioneers going to New York City on the occasion of the fete given this body in 1869 upon the joining of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads and attending the banquet tendered them at Delmonico's on the 13th of October. He returned to his adopted home in the following November, and again, in 1874, he visited the east, this time expecting the death of his mother. The trip proved a joyous instead of a sad one as had been expected, as his mother, although then eighty-eight years old, recovered and lived three years more. In his fraternal relations Mr. Powell was a Mason of high degree, belonging to both the York and Scottish Rite branches; he was master of Naval Lodge while working under dispensation and was continued after the charter was received from the Grand Lodge of California. In his citizenship no man could have been more of a power, although always quiet and

unobtrusive in his efforts, for he was ever found ready to lend his aid toward any movement advanced for the general welfare of the community. Personally he was of a rare, genial temperament, possessing a mind of vast and varied information, and was never too busy to give of all he had for the benefit of those with whom he came in contact. His death occurred April 24, 1895.

MARK T. ASHBY.

The first member of the Ashby family came to California to hunt for gold and the second came to engage in a commercial enterprise established in San Francisco by the pioneer of '49, and the two together made a success financially and at the same time aided materially in the development and upbuilding of the general interests of this section of the state. William Ashby was the pioneer of 1849, and he made the trip to California via the Horn; after mining for a time he located in San Francisco and there established a hay and grain business, and the success which accompanied his efforts induced him to send to Massachusetts for his brother, Mark T. Ashby. The latter was born in Newburyport, Mass., May 12, 1826, was educated in the public schools, and then engaged as a clerk in the establishment of his uncle in Salem, Mass., in the first express company doing business between Boston and Salem. He had also been engaged for a time with his brother, William, in farming operations, and when this brother sent for him to come to California he at once made his preparations to do so.

Upon the arrival of Mark T. Ashby by the Nicaragua route the brothers formed a partnership in the feed and fuel business in San Francisco and continued on Broadway for four years. At the end of that time they removed to Oakland township and, still in partnership, purchased a tract of one hundred and eighty-seven acres from the Peraltas and began farming. Eighty acres of this tract was later sold to Mr. Woolsey

for a ranch. In 1865 the brothers divided their property, Mark T. becoming owner of seventy-five acres, and later he purchased forty acres on what is now College avenue. He built a residence and subdivided a part of the land, assisting materially in the upbuilding and development of the section. His home remained in San Francisco until 1875, although his interests had been on this side of the bay for a number of years. He has never married, his home being kept by a niece, Elizabeth T. White, who has made her home with him since coming to California in 1863, having made the journey west with one of Mr. Ashby's sisters. In politics Mr. Ashby votes the Republican ticket and has taken an active interest in the advancement of his party's interests. For a number of years he served as trustee of the Peralta school, and has given his strongest efforts toward advancing educational interests. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance of San Francisco, having joined the temperance army in 1840 in the Washingtonian movement. He is a wide reader and well informed on all topics of the day, self-made in the best sense implied by the term, and a citizen held in the highest esteem by all who know him. His is a name that will be remembered, for both Ashby station and Ashby avenue are named for him, the avenue being the first eighty foot street laid out in this section of Berkeley, while the station was the right of way through the property, for which purpose Mr. Ashby gave five acres.

THOMAS HAMEL PINKERTON.

The professional life of Oakland had in Dr. Thomas Hamel Pinkerton one of its most successful exponents, his wide range of study and effort, coupled with a native ability of unusual order, bringing him to rank with the foremost physicians and surgeons of this section of California. He was a native of Massachusetts, born near Haverhill, June 20, 1817, the eldest in a family of five sons, all of whom are now de-

ceased. He received a primary education in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, after which, deciding to make medicine and surgery his life-work, he entered the medical department of Harvard University. Having lost his father in youth, he was forced to depend upon his own efforts and consequently worked his way through college. After graduation he began the practice of his profession in Boston, and there married, two daughters born of this union now residing in that section of the United States. Because of impaired health he came to Nevada at an early date and located in Virginia City, and during the Civil war served as a member of the staff of the governor of Nevada, and was later appointed examining physician for the army in that territory. He continued his practice there for some years, and occupied many important positions in connection with the hospital there. In 1865 he came to Oakland, relinquishing his practice in Nevada, and here opened an office and sought once more to build up a practice in a new section. For the ensuing thirty years he carried on the practice of his profession, which became one of the largest and most lucrative in this city, winning many friends by the demonstration of both ability and integrity, their confidence being freely given after a thorough acquaintance with him. He became a helpful member of the state, county and city medical societies and served on the board of health and as health officer. He was a Mason of Knight Templar degree, a Republican politically and in religion had been reared in the Baptist Church, but was a liberal supporter of them all in California. He was a self-educated, well-read man, and owed his success in life to the perseverance and energy with which he sought excellence in every department of his career. He passed away August 4, 1895, in his home in Oakland.

The doctor had married in Nevada in 1865, Miss Mary J. Atwill, the descendant of Revolutionary stock. Her father, Joseph F. Atwill, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1811, and died in Oakland in 1891. He came to California in 1849, attracted to the coast by the discovery of gold, traveling via the Isthmus of Panama to San

Francisco. In New York he married Eliza Ann Dugliss, and in 1853 she with her five children made the trip to California by way of the Horn to join her husband. He was then established in San Francisco, where he was engaged in the conduct of a music store, one of the first in that city, continuing that business until his final retirement from activity, when he passed the evening of his days in his home on Jackson street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. He was a member of the Pioneers Society of California and the Early Pioneers of San Francisco. His wife died in Oakland also, in 1904, at the age of ninety years. Of their living children Mrs. Sarah A. Keith, widow of William H., resides in San Francisco, with her two children; Mrs. E. Augusta Bloomer, widow of J. G. Bloomer, with her one child resides in San Francisco; and Mrs. Pinkerton resides in Oakland.

BYRON E. UNDERWOOD.

There is probably no one in Berkeley who has a more thorough understanding of the plumbing business than Byron E. Underwood, who has been established in business here for a number of years and has built up a trade commensurate with his abilities. He is a native of the state, born in Redwood City in December, 1861, the son of one of the early pioneers and upbuilders of this commonwealth, Joshua Underwood. The latter was a native of the Empire state, and for a number of years prior to his removal to the west he followed the lumber business. In 1850 he joined the throng of gold seekers who were making their way to California, but instead of venturing upon the uncertainties of a miner's life he centered his attention upon a business with which he was familiar. From San Francisco, where he landed after a perilous journey around Cape Horn, he went to the Santa Cruz mountains and in a small way engaged in the lumber and shingle business. From there he went to Redwood City and opened up a similar business, and after continuing this

successfully for eight years he gave it up and came to Berkeley. Soon after locating in this city he established himself in the coal and wood business on the corner of Eighth and Center streets, prosecuting a successful business up to the time of his death in 1899, when in his seventy-fifth year. The only fraternal order of which he was a member was the Independent Order of Red Men. Some time after his removal to California Mr. Underwood was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Steinberg, a native of New York state. She passed away in Redwood City in 1875.

Byron E. Underwood was one of eight children, three sons and five daughters, born to his parents, and of the number five are still living. Until he was a lad of thirteen years Byron E. Underwood attended the schools of Redwood City and thereafter he became a clerk in a general store there. The fact that he had a brother-in-law in Berkeley was a strong factor in bringing him to this city, especially as his relative, A. G. Annis, had consented to teach him the plumbing trade. Completing his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman until 1884, and having decided that he was competent to carry on a business of his own he opened a plumbing shop in West Berkeley. Later he moved to Berkeley and established his business here. To such an extent has his business grown that in 1906 he erected the fine building on Addison street which he now occupies. It is 50x75 feet in dimensions, three stories in height, well finished and suitably arranged for the purposes for which it was erected. The lower floors are occupied by Mr. Underwood's plumbing office and by real-estate offices, while the upper floors are occupied as apartments. In the rear of his office Mr. Underwood has a commodious shop, which is used as a repository for his supplies, and which is equipped with the various machines necessary for the fitting and casting of pipes.

October 15, 1885, Byron E. Underwood was married to Florence Liftchild, a resident of Oakland, Cal., at the time of her marriage, but a native of New Jersey and the daughter of Henry Liftchild. Eight children, six daughters and two sons, have been born of the marriage of Mr.

and Mrs. Underwood, named in order of their birth as follows: Byron E., Gwendolyn, Sadie, Raymond, Florence, Anita, Maria and Edith. The family make their home in a commodious residence at No. 2041 Francisco street, Berkeley, Fraternally Mr. Underwood is a member of Berkeley Lodge No. 270, I. O. O. F., Berkeley Encampment No. 103, Berkeley Lodge No. 363, F. & A. M., and of Berkeley Chapter No. 92, R. A. M. Politically he is a pronounced Republican and for three years he served his party on the board of trustees of the city of Berkeley. Ever since the organization of the bank at West Berkeley Mr. Underwood has been one of the stockholders and has served efficiently on the board of directors of the institution. Upon coming to Berkeley in 1876 he possessed very little of this world's goods, and today he is counted one of the well-to-do residents of this thriving town. This may be partially accounted for from the fact that the opportunity awaited him, but had he lacked the necessary foresight he like many others might not have recognized it and thus let pass a golden opportunity.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MALOON.

At the time that Benjamin Franklin Maloon was brought to Oakland it was only a four corner settlement, without even a public school, and with nothing to presage the development that the years would bring forth. Mr. Maloon's father was one of the pioneers of California and during more than a half century in the state was one of its staunch upbuilders and supporters; for complete details concerning his life refer to the biographical sketch of Benjamin Maloon, which will be found on another page of this volume.

Benjamin Franklin Maloon was born in Boston, Mass., February 22, 1843, and in 1854 he came to California, taking passage on the Star of the West to the Isthmus of Panama, thence crossing the isthmus on mules, and on this side coming by the steamer Cortez to San Francisco.

His father at that time was in the wood and lime and ship-building business in San Francisco, and there they lived for about four months, when they came to Oakland. They were located first on Fourth street, between Washington and Broadway, then on Third street and finally on the corner of Fourth and Broadway. He became a pupil in the first public school of Oakland and took part in its dedication, this being the Carpentier school. His first employment in boyhood was in the nurseries and different gardens owned by the firm of White & Kelsey, located between Twelfth and Eighteenth streets. Later, at the age of nineteen years, he learned the carpenter's trade under the instruction of his father. Thenceforward he worked with the elder man in his carpenter work in Oakland and in different parts of the state, many of the most important buildings of the city being erected by them, among them the Odd Fellows Hall, the old Baptist Church, the Eureka Hotel, and numerous cottages and houses in Oakland and also in Berkeley for the early settlers. Their line of work for a time was from San Leandro to the north county line, at which time they had about thirty men working for them. Mr. Maloon continued the business with his father for a time, then for five years he was occupied in other enterprises. Later he went back to his trade, doing a general contracting business. By all who know him he is respected alike for the quality of his work and the stanch integrity he has always displayed in all matters of business. For about five years of his life Mr. Maloon engaged in the hay and grain business on Broadway near the site of the postoffice, finally trading this property for a farm of eighty acres near Haywards which he still owns and which is given over to the raising of fruit, grain and hay. In his home on Eighth street, where he bought a block of land, his father built the first bay window in Oakland.

Mr. Maloon was a member of the old Oakland Guards, one of the early military organizations of Oakland, and was an early member of Oakland Lodge No. 118, I. O. O. F., in which he held minor offices. Like his father he is a stanch advocate of Republican principles, but has never aspired to public office because of his engrossing

business interests. He has made his home in Oakland throughout his entire life, remembering it in its days of infancy, its people, its primitive surroundings, and the slow but steady growth of the years which has brought it to its present development. He distinctly remembers when the first train came into the city, and also among his pioneer recollections is the execution of Corey and Casey in the vigilance days of San Francisco. As a boy he drove two yoke of cattle to break up ground on the ranches. Mr. Maloon has never married, his home now being at No. 1509 Linden street.

GEORGE WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN.

George Washington Fountain, descendant of French Huguenot stock, was born on Staten Island, New York, August 6, 1826, and in the vicinity of his birthplace was reared to young manhood. He received his early education in the public schools and at the age of twenty years formed domestic ties by his marriage with a young native daughter, Francenia Dell, who was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 24, 1827, her father being a Scotchman of sterling integrity. After his marriage Mr. Fountain located in New York City and there engaged in the conduct of a grocery business. In 1855 he matured his plans for coming to California, then the Mecca of fortune hunters, and with his wife and children took passage on board a ship bound for the Isthmus of Panama. Thence on the other side they again took passage on a vessel and after an uneventful voyage arrived in San Francisco. He at once located in Oakland, and purchasing property, began its improvement and cultivation, engaging extensively in ranching for many years. Much of the property then used for this purpose is now included in the limits of the city of Oakland, the old home place of the Fountains, which extended from Seventeenth to Twentieth streets on one side and from Telegraph avenue to Franklin on the other, being

now beside the present postoffice. Mr. Fountain finally retired from ranching pursuits and for a time followed the work of traveling salesman for a San Francisco wholesale house. His wife died in 1876, and from that time until his own death, December 11, 1879, he was retired from active business life.

They became the parents of fifteen children, of whom eleven grew to years of maturity and ten are now living, namely: Francenia is the wife of G. C. Eldridge, of Oklahoma; Georgia A. is the wife of Harry C. Wetmore, of Clayton, Cal.; Susie L., a twin, is the wife of D. Wilkie, of Oakland; William D., who was engaged in the stationery and piano business, married Martha Lathrop, of San Jose, and at his death in Oakland in 1875, at the age of twenty-three years, he left two children; Ida became the wife of J. W. Evans, of Tacoma, Wash.; Sophia became the wife of J. P. Lamoge, who is engaged in the fruit and general produce business in Oakland, having come to California about 1871 from Albany, N. Y., his birthplace; the next daughter, Fannie, is the wife of E. A. Eaton, of Salinas, Cal.; Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. Benjamin F. Simmons; Henrietta married H. W. Scott; George W., located in Oakland, married Georgia Andrews, of Woodland, Cal.; and Selma L. is the widow of Rev. J. W. Bell, formerly of New York.

CHARLES C. BEMIS.

Charles C. Bemis, as a pioneer of the Pacific coast, has been proven an important factor in the development and upbuilding of this section of the country, having been identified with various enterprises, which have contributed to the general prosperity of California. He is now a resident of Oakland, but retains his business connection with a San Francisco firm—The Giant Powder Company, Consolidated, of which he is president.

A native of New England, Mr. Bemis was

born in Waltham, Mass., July 1, 1830, the oldest son of George and Elizabeth N. (Cook) Bemis, both natives of Massachusetts, and both descendants of early and prominent families of the colonies. For many years the father followed the trade of a machinist. C. C. Bemis, his son, received his primary education in the public schools of Bangor, Me., and also graduated from the high school of that city.

After his school days were over he learned the machinist's trade and located in Jersey City. The mechanical ability which had distinguished the father was in a large measure transmitted to the son, and even though this occupation had never taken much of his time, yet it was in the capacity of a machinist that he first came to California.

In 1853 he entered the employ of parties in the east to construct a flouring mill in San Francisco, and with the machinery came to the Pacific coast and remained in the employ of the company until the erection of the flouring mill and the placing of the machinery ready for operation. He afterwards entered the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company as assistant engineer, running between San Francisco and Portland.

In 1858 he started a machine shop and carried on business until 1861. Upon the election of Abraham Lincoln as President he received the appointment of boiler inspector for the district of San Francisco, and continued in this office until 1873, at which time he resigned this position and was promoted on the election of Gen. U. S. Grant as president of the United States, to the position of supervising inspector of steam vessels for the entire Pacific coast, and continued to fill the duties of this office until 1888. He then entered the real estate business, and followed this until 1898, when he connected himself with The Giant Powder Company, Con., and has remained as executive officer of this company up to the present time.

The home of Mr. Bemis, which is located at No. 1723 Nineteenth avenue, East Oakland, is presided over by his wife, formerly Miss Florence E. Dorsey. He had five children, one son and four daughters, by a former wife (Miss Susan J. Fraser): they are, Charles C., Angie, Elizabeth, Mary and Juliet. Mrs. Florence E.

Bemis was educated at Stanford's University, graduating with the master's degree.

Both Mr. Bemis and his wife are esteemed for their personal qualities, their culture and refinement. In fraternal circles Mr. Bemis is prominent in the Masonic organization, being a member of San Francisco Mount Mariah Lodge No. 44, F. & A. M., since 1856.

JOHN SQUIRES.

More than a quarter of a century has elapsed since John Squires came to California and during that period the greatest part of the development of the state has come. He has thus been a witness of and a participant in its upbuilding and at the same time has built up for himself a competence and a place among the representative citizens of Berkeley, where he is held in high esteem both for his business attributes and his personal characteristics. Mr. Squires is a native of England, and after receiving his education through an attendance of the public schools he learned the trade of brick mason. He followed this business until he came to America in 1873, landing in New York City and thence going to Mansfield, Pa. He carried on contracting in that city for about two years and then came to the Pacific coast, locating in Los Angeles and there doing contract work for the period of four months. Deciding to look further before locating himself permanently, he came north to San Francisco and after looking about him for a few weeks established himself in Berkeley, where he has ever since remained. For about five years he carried on contracting in the city of Berkeley and vicinity, and from 1880 to 1894 had charge of the brick construction work for the Giant Powder Company and Judson Chemical Works. He resigned in the latter year to accept the office of city treasurer, taking the oath of office in May, 1895, and serving continuously in this capacity until May, 1901, a period of three terms. He has proven himself in every way a helpful citizen and has maintained a lively interest in movements for

public advancement, having served for a time as a member of the Board of Education. He was active in the organization of the first church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in West Berkeley, of which he is a member, and has held the office of trustee since its organization, he being now the only one of the organizers left. Fraternally he affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has passed all the chairs.

In England, in March, 1858, Mr. Squires was united in marriage with Miss Mary James, daughter of John and Mary (Wilkinson) James, and born of this union are the following children: Edwin J., of Berkeley; Emily A., wife of Charles E. Wiggin, with whom Mr. Squires now makes his home; Amy E., wife of Thomas E. Knox, of Livermore, Cal.; Emma S., wife of John M. Foy, of Berkeley, formerly secretary of the harbor commission under Governor Pardee; Louis J., of Stockton, Cal.; Harry J., city assessor of Berkeley; Olive V., wife of Frank L. Naylor, cashier of the First National Bank of Berkeley; and Will E., connected with the Union State Bank of San Francisco.

REV. WALTER FREAR.

As a retired minister of the Gospel, Rev. Walter Frear, of Oakland, may look back upon a career of distinct usefulness in the localities where duty has called him, and in the retrospect can gather courage and happiness from the thought that the days of his greatest physical and mental activity were given to the spiritual upbuilding of the race. In the quiet routine of his self-sacrificing labors, helping the needy, encouraging the despondent, uplifting the fallen and teaching the erring and ignorant, he passed from the morning of life to its evening twilight, and now, with nearly eighty years to his credit, he is resting from his labors, cheered and encouraged that he has been permitted to give a helping hand to his fellowmen.

Mr. Frear comes of eastern parentage and was

born on the banks of the beautiful Hudson river, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 16, 1828. His parents, Baltus and Lavinia (Westervelt) Frear, were also natives of the Empire state, which was also their life-time home; they removed to Ithaca, N. Y., where the father rounded out a useful and prosperous career as a tiller of the soil. Mr. Frear fitted for college in the academy at Ithaca and at Aurora, and later, in 1847, entered Williams College, where he passed one year in study. Then entering Yale University, he was graduated therefrom in 1851, when he took up work in the Union Theological Seminary of New York. After graduating in 1854 he spent one year in his native state and then came to California and for five years held a pastorate in Placerville; thence to Grass Valley and held a pastorate for two years. His next location was Santa Cruz, in which latter place he filled the pulpit of the Congregational Church for seven years, and was then called to Fort Street Church, in Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. He served there for eleven years in a very important position, and then returned to California and filled a pastorate in Oakland for four years. In the meantime he had become financial agent and secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions on the coast, a position he filled with great credit to himself and to the cause until his resignation in 1904.

In the meantime Mr. Frear had bought property in Oakland and established his home here, and since 1881 he has been looked upon as one of her most stanch and dependable citizens. For a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of the theological seminary at Berkeley, Cal. While in Placerville, Cal., he was united in marriage with Miss Fanny E. Foster, a native of Boston, Mass., which was also her home until reaching years of womanhood. Six children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Frear and all have been reared to lives of usefulness and are filling important positions in various avenues. The eldest son, Hugo P., is a naval architect and now acting as superintendent of the Union Iron Works; Walter F. has been since 1890 Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Islands supreme court and is now Governor of

the islands; the oldest daughter is the wife of Hon. E. F. Woodward, surveyor of customs at San Francisco; Henrietta, who is a graduate of Mills Seminary, is a woman of many accomplishments and the only one of the children at home with her parents; Philip F. is prominent in the dental profession in Honolulu, where he has built up a large practice; and Caroline is the wife of Fred Burk, who is president of the State Normal School at San Francisco. The family home on Tenth street, East Oakland, is the center of a cordial hospitality which in this day of hurry and self-seeking is as rare as it is enjoyable to experience. Mr. Frear has an extensive acquaintance, drawn to him by a personality which is pleasing in the extreme, for he is a good conversationalist and well informed on diversified subjects, his extensive travels furnishing him with an inexhaustible store of valuable information.

IRVING C. LEWIS.

Irving C. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, although just in the prime of manhood, has been actively identified with many important business enterprises of the Pacific coast states. As vice-president of the Grayson-Owen Company, president of the California Ice Company, vice-president of the Reese Waterproof Manufacturing Company, and with a similar connection with many less important concerns, he is exercising a strong influence in the business circles of the city, where his ability, judgment and enterprise are highly regarded.

Mr. Lewis, who is the second son of Dr. William Frisbie and Albertina E. Lewis, was born in Medford, Steele county, Minn., on the 22d of September, 1862. He received his education in the public schools of Mankato, Minn., and grew to young manhood in that city, to which his father had returned in 1864. He is a descendant of Thomas Lewis, who came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, in 1650, and settled in New Amsterdam, N. Y. Thomas' son Leonard mar-

ried into the Hardenburg family of Revolutionary fame, while their son Gerardus married Rachael Kip, granddaughter of Isaac Kip, who founded Kipsburg, N. Y., in 1686. In 1562 the De Krypt family moved to Holland from Alencon Bretagne, France, and thence, in 1635, to New York City.

On his grandmother's side Mr. Lewis is a descendant of Edward Frisbie, the emigrant, one of the earliest settlers of Bradford, Conn. Edward Frisbie's name appears among the first list of landholders who entered their names for lots December 16, 1645. From records it would seem that the Frisbies went to England from France in the early part of the thirteenth century and founded the town of Frisby, ten miles northeast of Shiretown, Leicester county, England.

Springing from such ancestral stock it is not surprising that Mr. Lewis began his business career at the age of seventeen by becoming a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of N. B. Harwoods & Company, of Minneapolis, Minn. At the end of two years he left Minneapolis to engage in general merchandise business under the firm name of Albee & Lewis at Spencer, Clay county, Iowa. Several years later his partner, wishing to return to the east, this business was sold and he accompanied his father to Texas, then a new country offering great opportunities to young men. At Austin, Tex., Mr. Lewis engaged in mercantile business, his father returning to their Mankato home. Despite the advantages offered here in 1887 he again gave up his business, this time to join his father, who, with his family, was coming to locate in California.

In 1888 Mr. Lewis helped to incorporate the Market Street Bank of San Francisco, of which he was made cashier. Withdrawing from this enterprise he became a member of the Grayson-Owen Company, wholesale meat packers of Oakland. Soon afterwards he was made vice-president of this company, which position he now occupies. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind on the coast and carries on an extensive custom. This plant is located in the stock yards district of Emeryville. Mr. Lewis was one of the organizers of the California Ice Company, and was made its president, which position he still holds. This company owns a large ice manufac-

turing plant, in connection with which is a cold storage department. Besides his many commercial pursuits he is interested in both fruit and stock ranches.

In 1890 Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Lida E. Phillips, daughter of John W. and Anna C. Phillips of Oakland. They have one son, Phillips Frisbie Lewis, born August 26, 1892. Mrs. Lewis died in 1907.

WALTER P. WOOLSEY.

Walter P. Woolsey, of the firm of Little & Woolsey, real estate and insurance dealers of Berkeley, is a native Californian. His father, James Bradshaw Woolsey, was a pioneer of the state in 1850, having crossed the plains from Ohio in that year with a view to improving his financial condition. Upon his safe arrival on the Pacific coast he, like the large majority of pioneers, sought the mines for a time, and unlike many others he was very successful during the four years in which he followed this occupation. In 1854 he invested his returns in a tract of one hundred acres now largely occupied by the city of Berkeley, established his home in Oakland, and began agricultural pursuits. He again met with success and rapidly accumulated means. Even at that early day there was talk of subdividing the ranches and putting them on the market in the effort to build up the town, and indeed several ranches were actually surveyed for that purpose, although not until later put upon the market. The street called Woolsey was named in honor of Mr. Woolsey, which is a just tribute to the citizen who has always labored zealously for the upbuilding and development of the bay country, where he has made his home for more than a half century. He is still living, past the age of eighty-five years, hale and hearty, and thoroughly interested in the events of the day, as he has been all the years in the wonderful progress made by the Pacific coast states. He was one of the early supervisors of the county

and for years a director of the Peralta school district. Mr. Woolsey does not own as much land as he did formerly, having sold a part of it in acreage and subdivided a large part of the remainder, the steady increase in population bringing the value of the land too high for agricultural purposes. When Telegraph avenue line was put through Mr. Woolsey was one of the property owners who granted a right of way and who also subscribed liberally to the enterprise.

In 1905 Mr. Woolsey celebrated his golden wedding, having been married for fifty years. His wife was formerly Anna M. Reeve, a daughter of Henry Reeve, who crossed the plains in 1850 and engaged in ranching for many years. They have a large family of children, seven sons and three daughters, three of the sons being physicians, one a dentist, one engaged in the American Book Company and one in the county clerk's office, while the daughters are all married. Both himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church and liberal supporters of its charities. Mr. Woolsey has never affiliated with any secret society or lodge. In all respects he is esteemed one of the representative citizens of Berkeley, enjoying a wide acquaintance and a large circle of friends both among the old and the new generation of residents.

HENRY A. PLEITNER.

The real estate and insurance business has occupied the attention of Henry A. Pleitner in Fruitvale since 1888, at which time he located in this section and established his enterprise. Inheriting from a German ancestry those traits of thrift and energy which have characterized his career, Mr. Pleitner was born in the Fatherland October 2, 1865, a son of Henry and Mary (Meyer) Pleitner, his father engaging throughout his entire life as a farmer. From the age of six to fourteen years he attended the common schools in pursuit of an education, then entered the high school in the vicinity of his home and

pursued his studies for two years. His first independent effort in life was as a clerk in a general store, where he acquired a good knowledge of mercantile interests.

In 1884, after the death of his father, Mr. Pleitner immigrated to the United States, going first to the city of Baltimore, and thence to St. Louis, Mo., where he found employment in a nursery for about a year. He was then employed on a farm in Warren county for about the same length of time, after which, in 1886, he came to California, and for two years worked as a clerk in a general store. He became interested in the real estate business about this time and purchased a lot for his home in Fruitvale, paying a part down and the balance on time. Receiving a favorable offer from a real estate man for the sale of five lots, he named a certain commission, succeeded in selling the lots, and with the money thus earned cleared his own lot. This proved the beginning of his success in this line. As his means accumulated he purchased lots and erected houses, selling as fast as he found purchasers, after which he began the purchase of small tracts and their subdivision, until he had erected one hundred and sixty-five houses. One of his tracts was known as the Christine Pleitner tract, named in honor of his wife, and consisted of eight acres divided up into lots 50x185 feet, all occupied now by people purchasing them for homes. Mr. Pleitner's home is located at No. 1437 Fruitvale avenue, and is one of the handsome residences of Fruitvale, modern in all its appointments and furnished with a taste which bespeaks the culture of its occupants.

In 1891 Mr. Pleitner was married to Miss Christine Arff, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who came to America when a young girl. In 1903 Mr. Pleitner made a trip back to the old home in Germany, and another in the summer of 1908, having visited many points of interest in Europe. By his personal efforts and his strictly business methods he has gained the confidence of his many clients, and has caused capitalists of San Francisco and Oakland to invest in Fruitvale, and otherwise has built upon and sold several tracts of land. During the years 1907 and 1908, Mr. Pleitner was especially busy in financiering

the building industry in Fruitvale with his own capital, and also with the capital of other money lenders, thereby filling a much felt gap which could not be filled by the banks during the stringency of the money market. Therefore much credit must be given to him for his broad business views and his numerous money and building transactions in the community. In the past twenty years he has accumulated over \$100,000, which is in realty mortgages and cash. All matters that have had for their object the upbuilding of the community have found him a liberal contributor.

HON. HIRAM MILLER VAN ARMAN.

Numbered among the able upbuilders of the Pacific coast is the late Hon. Hiram Miller Van Arman, who won a place for himself among the citizens of California and Arizona, in the territory having served as secretary of state for some years. Mr. Van Arman was a product of the middle west, his birth having occurred in Euclid, Ohio, February 7, 1839; his parents were Richard R. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Van Arman, who located in Ohio from New York, and there made their home until 1846, when they removed to northern Illinois and in Galena lived for several years.

H. M. Van Arman received his education in the public schools of Galena and later studied law, being admitted to the bar and practicing his profession until the breaking out of the Civil war. He then enlisted for service in the Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Infantry, receiving a commission as second lieutenant December 25, 1861. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and at the latter, where he commanded Company A, Fifty-eighth Regiment, he was severely wounded on the 6th of April, 1862. He was honorably discharged from further field service June 20, 1862, on account of disability. After his discharge he was appointed superintendent of recruiting in the second congressional district of Illinois and gave excellent

service in that capacity until near the close of the war. It was his good fortune to be with the army before Petersburg, Va., during the last few months of fighting, where he acted as a volunteer aide-de-camp upon the staff of General Grant. In 1868 Mr. Van Arman moved to Nebraska, where he was appointed to the office of United States immigration agent, holding the same until 1871, and during this service was said to be the most able and efficient of the corps of six. He was editor of the Nebraska *State Journal* at Lincoln until 1874, when he came to California, locating first in San Francisco, where he remained for eighteen months engaged in newspaper work. He then removed to Oakland and continued in this line of work, being on the editorial staff in the Oakland office of the San Francisco *Chronicle, Bulletin* and *Evening Post*. He was also editor of the *Golden Gate Sentinel*, the official paper of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with a Mr. Shaw published the *Pacific Life*, a popular sporting paper. While residing in Oakland, in 1881 he received the appointment from President Arthur of secretary of state of Arizona and served until 1886, and during a portion of this period was acting governor, and was largely instrumental in reducing the formidable gangs of bandits which then infested the southeastern part of the territory. Upon the election of Cleveland to the presidency Mr. Van Arman resigned from his office and returned to Oakland, bought property at the corner of Fourteenth and Market streets and again established a home. However, in the same year he was appointed traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad with offices in Chicago, whither he removed and remained for two years, then returned to the Pacific coast and continued in this position until 1898, when because of ill health he was compelled to relinquish all business cares. It was while passenger agent that he compiled and published a volume called the Public Lands of California.

Mr. Van Arman was a strong Republican politically and took an active part in matters relating to his party, for some time serving as a member of the city central committee of Oak-

land. He was a fluent writer, very genial in disposition and easily won friends, being exceedingly popular while a resident of Arizona, both as secretary and acting governor. His death, which occurred April 28, 1904, removed from the community a citizen who had always proven himself ready to lend his aid in every movement advanced for the general welfare of the community. Mr. Van Arman was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery No. 745, of California, and was formerly a member of Lyons Post, G. A. R.

In Lincoln, Neb., August 20, 1868, Mr. Van Arman was united in marriage with Miss Isabella Haines, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Parrie) Haines, and she now resides at the family home in Oakland, at No. 830 Fourteenth street. She is a woman of rare worth of character and possesses many friends.

WALTER EDWARD LOGAN.

The successful career of Walter E. Logan has justly placed him among the representative citizens of Oakland, for with nothing but ability, energy and a determination to win he has acquired a comfortable competence, has made a name and place for himself in this city, and has demonstrated the possession of such qualities as go to make up the best in the citizenship of a community. Mr. Logan is a native of England, his birth having occurred in the Guernsey Channel Islands in 1868. He was educated at Portsmouth, but attended school a much shorter time than the average lad, as at sixteen years he had successfully passed the civil service examination and was established as a telegraph operator in the English service. He held this position for five years, rising to the highest place in the department, and then, having attained his majority, he decided to come to America. Resigning his position, he took passage for New York City, thence coming at once to the Pacific coast, where, in San Francisco, he accepted a position on the

California Magazine. He continued in this position for several years and then resigning, came to Oakland and here accepted a position as salesman for the Holloway & Lane real estate brokerage firm; then after a year engaged with Clough & Baker, a similar firm, then with the Henry Dodge & Sons firm, who were associated with the Realty Syndicate Company, being at the head of his department. At the age of twenty-five years he engaged in business on his own responsibility, locating at 1118 Broadway first and then removing to the Bacon building, where he still has his offices. He has carried on a large real estate enterprise handling several immense deals, among them being the purchase of the Pacific Press block, which sold for \$75,000, and was owned by the Seventh Day Adventists, a religious sect, and used by them for headquarters of the colony in the heart of the city, and also the State Savings Bank site at 139 Franklin street, which was bought in 1903 for \$45,000.

Mr. Logan has been uniformly successful in his work, and has acquired a large amount of property, the interests of such occupying the greater part of his time. He takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the general welfare of the community, having been a member of the old board of trade for years and with others responsible for building it to its present proportions; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the governing board of the Oakland Stock and Bond Exchange. Fraternally he is a Thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner, and gives much of his time and attention to Masonic work. During the days of trial that followed the great San Francisco disaster he was chairman of the Masonic relief committee, which opened headquarters in the Chutes building and extended help to many sufferers. Mr. Logan is in every way a citizen of worth and ability, justly entitled to the high position accorded him as such, while personally he has won as high a place in the social life of the community. However, Mr. Logan is not a self-made man, for his family rank among the first in England and Wales. Since he returned from England, where he went to settle his father's estate, he has built a magnificent home, in

the most beautiful residence section of Piedmont.

The fortune inherited by the Logan heirs from their father, William A. Logan, came originally from the sale of the historic Furnival Inn, in the heart of London, owned by the Chatham family in 1829; one of the heirs was Miss Griffiths, who while in boarding school in France, became the wife of William A. Logan.

Mrs. Logan's mother, the widow of Robert Chatham Griffiths, was originally the Lady Emily Westbrooke of Roehampton Surrey; she married a second time, becoming the wife of Philip Norman, a gentleman of Granville, England. A century back, leads the family into that of the celebrated Earl of Chatham. Walter Logan is also one of the claimants of the Norman-Willoughby estate. Mr. Logan's wife was formerly Mrs. Carlos White of Oakland, widow of Carlos White, proprietor of a large publishing house, under the name of the Pacific Coast Newspaper Publishing Company of San Francisco. She had three children; the eldest, Carlos Greenleaf White, after graduating from the law department of the State University, was married to Miss Verna Edgren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. J. A. Edgren of Oakland. He now occupies the position of Assistant United States District Attorney, in the naturalization department. The second son, Willard Woodward White, is engaged with the Laymance Real Estate Company; his wife was formerly Miss Anna Moir, of Oakland. The daughter, Jessie Louise White, was educated in the Oakland schools and inherits considerable literary ability from a family of writers. Mrs. Logan is a writer of more than ordinary ability, having been a correspondent for the *San Francisco News Letter*, *Morning Call* and *Examiner*, and also a writer for the *Detroit Free Press* and other eastern publications, under the nom de plume of "Mrs. California." At one time she published and edited a monthly magazine, *The Oakland News Letter*.

She is a Native Daughter, and was the first white child born at Columbia Hill, Nevada county, her father, Samuel McBrown, being a mine owner and pioneer lawyer of Nevada county, a Kentuckian by birth. He was a descendant of two of the most prominent families of the state

of Kentucky, the Crittendins and Murrays, cousin of ex-Governor Thomas Crittenden of Missouri and ex-Governor Eli H. Murray of Utah.

Mrs. W. E. Logan's mother was the daughter of Dr. Andrew Hartman, a writer and pioneer fruit grower of Nevada county, where he owned large property interests at Sebastopol. The family on both sides are closely and prominently identified with the history of California.

DAVID SYMMES.

Now retired from the active cares of life, David Symmes is passing the evening of his days in peace and plenty as a citizen of Oakland, where for many years he has been active in business affairs. A native of the state of New York, he was born in Saratoga, March 24, 1844, the fifth son in the family of his parents, David and Mary (Wilson) Symmes. The father, a native of Ryegate, Vt., where he was born in 1803, was a miner and farmer by occupation; he came to California in 1850, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and after arriving in San Francisco was engaged for a time in the appraiser's department of the custom house. Later he decided to try his luck in mining, and accordingly went to Placer county, where he followed placer mining until 1856. In this year he returned to his home in New York, remained for a time, and then again located in California, making his home in Oakland, on East Twelfth street; he finally removed to Moraga valley, in Contra Costa county, where he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1871. His wife, who was born in New York, also died in 1871.

David Symmes passed his boyhood and youth in his native town, receiving his education in the common and high schools of that place, while he passed his summers on the paternal farm and received a practical training along agricultural lines. In 1858, upon his father's second trip to California, he came with the family to the Pacific state and soon after his arrival went

to work with his father on the ranch in Contra Costa county. He finally went into business on his own resources and engaged in a stock raising enterprise and from that took up the dairy business, his dairy herd being of the best breed for that purpose. He had three hundred and fifty acres of land in his ranch, of which all but fifty acres were devoted to pasturage. He met with success in his new venture and found a ready and profitable market in San Francisco. In 1875 he removed to Oakland, intending only to look after his general business affairs, but later found it profitable to connect himself with the firm of Hays, Carrick & Co., of this city, in the capacity of bookkeeper. He continued in this connection for the period of twenty-one years, when he retired from active business affairs. He retains his interest, however, in the commercial affairs of the city, being still president of the Cosmopolitan Mutual Building and Loan Association. Fraternally he is a member of Orion Lodge, No. 189, I. O. O. F. Socially he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him, appreciated for the business qualities which have been ably demonstrated throughout his long career in the business life of Oakland, as well as for the personal qualities of character which have been noticeable features in his career.

JOHN ELIOT BENTON.

John Eliot Benton, known and honored among the pioneers of California, was born in Connecticut, October 24, 1820, of an ancestry for six generations natives of the same town, Guilford, New Haven county. At the age of eight years he removed with his parents to western New York, and after receiving his preliminary education through an attendance of the district school, worked on a farm in the effort to earn his livelihood. Subsequently he engaged in teaching in the public schools, but not content with the knowledge he had gained, at the age of twenty-two years he became a student in the University of the City of

New York, from which institution he was graduated in 1847. He remained in New York as a student of theology, which study he continued another year at Yale. He came to California in 1852, and traveled extensively over the northern part of the state the first year after his arrival. He then settled at Mission Dolores, San Francisco, and there erected the first protestant church and preached the Gospel for six years. Removing to Folsom, he spent the ensuing seven years there, after which he located at Dutch Flat and preached for two years. He always took an active part in public affairs, believing it to be the duty of every citizen to participate as far as possible in the establishment and maintenance of good laws, and while residing at Folsom he was elected to the state legislature, at a time when it needed strong men to maintain law and order and retain California for the Union. He served one year in the assembly and four years in the senate. During six months of this period he also performed the duties of editor of the *Sacramento Bee*.

Coming to Oakland in 1869 Mr. Benton purchased the *Transcript* and for some years engaged as its editor, while on March 14, 1873, he was appointed to the office of postmaster of Oakland. At that time the facilities for this branch of public service were extremely limited, the office being a dingy room of limited size, the receipts for the year amounting to but \$5,000. Within a few years after Mr. Benton's incumbency conditions were materially improved, and at his own expense the office was removed to more commodious quarters. The receipts of the office increased from \$5,000 to more than \$35,000 per annum. Mr. Benton proved himself a faithful, loyal citizen in whatever business he engaged throughout his years of activity, always ready to lend his aid toward the furtherance of public projects for the upbuilding of the general community, and thus his death, which occurred in Oakland, February 18, 1888, was a loss universally mourned.

Mr. Benton's wife was formerly Miss Mary P. Seavy, with whom he was united in marriage in 1850. Mrs. Benton is the daughter of Joseph Seavy, a physician, while her mother, Mary

(Park) Seavy, was an educator and an artist. Mrs. Benton was born in Boston, August 10, 1815, was reared and educated in New York City, and was sent to drawing school at the age of eight years, to develop the artistic talent inherited from her mother. In 1855 Mrs. Benton came to California to rejoin her husband, who had come to the Pacific coast three years earlier. She brought with her on her trip across the Isthmus of Panama their daughter, Mary Frances Eliot, born March 8, 1852, the seventh generation from John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians of colonial days. She has always been a power in social, religious and art circles since coming to California, one of the first problems which confronted her upon her arrival being the necessity for raising funds for the completion of a church at the Mission Dolores. This she commenced two weeks after her arrival, notwithstanding the fact that there had just been a financial stringency in San Francisco, caused by the failure of Page, Bacon & Co. She has taught classes of boys in the Sunday School for many years, and also taught drawing in the public schools of San Francisco and Oakland, devoting her efforts toward the development of the best within the lives of those with whom she comes in contact. Being of Revolutionary stock she is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

HUGH CRAIG.

One of Oakland's pioneers and a prominent upbuilder of this section of the country, Hugh Craig has deservedly won the high position he holds among the representative citizens. He is the son of Thomas and Sarah (McColl) Craig, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, who went to Australia in 1841, and there the birth of Hugh Craig occurred in the city of Sydney in 1842. Soon afterward, with their family of two sons and one daughter, they removed to New Zealand. In 1850 Mr. Craig, Sr., shipped a cargo of ready-made houses and brought them

to San Francisco, where he hoped to dispose of them at a profit. Others, however, were of like mind and when he sailed into the Golden Gate he found five hundred ships loaded with materials for the building of the new mining town. He lost heavily on this venture and never tried it again. It was the stories he could tell, however, of the beauties and possibilities of California that led to the emigration of his two sons, Andrew Craig coming to Oakland, where he died in 1881, and Hugh Craig locating here in 1870.

Hugh Craig had had a varied experience in New Zealand before he came to America, but had not succeeded in amassing any fortune. After his arrival in Oakland he found employment as a laborer at \$1.75 a day in a planing mill at the corner of Washington and First streets; three weeks later he was given \$2 per day and six weeks later \$2.25 per day, his wages continuing to increase until in six months he was drawing \$100 per month as bookkeeper and salesman for the firm. In May, 1871, he was appointed purser on the United States mail steamer Nebraska and left in that month for his first voyage to Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney. He remained in this employment for ten months and then became manager of the Auckland Steam Packet Company, plying between Auckland and local gold-fields at Grahamstown and Coromandel. He returned in June, 1873, and went into Dr. Merritt's office under Henry Rogers (now the president of the Oakland Bank of Savings), acting in the capacity of bookkeeper. A short time later he returned to his first position in Oakland and was soon raised to \$125 per month. In December, 1874, he was appointed agent for the New Zealand Insurance Company for the Pacific coast and the following year left for Auckland, New Zealand, to obtain the necessary powers of attorney. Coming back to Oakland in April, 1875, he opened a fire and marine insurance business in San Francisco and conducted the same successfully until 1898, when he resigned. In the meantime he had risen to a high place in the citizenship of San Francisco and honors had sought him out during the past few years. He served for three years as president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and is one of

seven of the sixteen honorary life members still surviving. A more recent honor given him was his succession to William J. Bryan in 1898 as president of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, of which he is now an honorary member. In 1882 he took up his residence in Piedmont, where he became one of the pioneers of the now modern city, and in which he is now president of the board of trustees.

In 1875 Mr. Craig formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Inez Augusta Gilcrest, and they became the parents of the following children: Evelyn, wife of W. L. Pattiani, of St. Helena; Margery, widow of William H. Newell, who died in 1905; Jessie; Roy H., who married Miriam Crane, and is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company of Oakland; Donald C., a surveyor; and Eric K., recently graduated from the high school of Oakland and now employed on the United States transport "Crook." Mr. Craig and family attend the First Congregational church. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic organization of Oakland, a member of the Merchants Exchange of San Francisco and a trustee of San Francisco Fire Insurance Brokers' Exchange.

JAMES A. FOLGER.

Among the prominent pioneer citizens who gave their best efforts toward the upbuilding of the Golden State mention belongs to James A. Folger—a pioneer of 1850—a manufacturer and an upright and public-spirited man. He was born in Nantucket, Mass., in June, 1832, the son of a sea-faring man, who gave him every advantage possible. He was educated in and a graduate of the Nantucket high school, and it was only a short time thereafter that his father met with some reverses and this son then determined to start out on his own resources. He had heard glowing reports of the possibilities for making a fortune in California and in consequence he decided to cast in his lot toward building up a name and fortune for himself. He left the east

in the fall of 1849 by way of Cape Horn for San Francisco, and arrived in the early spring of 1850. He began at once on a small scale, his only assets being a strong constitution, youth, and a willingness to overcome all obstacles that he might find to deter him in his undertaking. From a very small beginning he gradually worked his way to the front and maintained it until his death.

Upon his arrival in San Francisco in 1850 Mr. Folger secured a position with William H. Bovee & Co., founders of the business that later passed under the name of J. A. Folger & Co., manufacturers of teas, coffee and spices. The firm name was later changed to Marden & Folger and in the early '60s to J. A. Folger & Co. Under that name the business was incorporated with a capital of \$1,000,000. Their original location was on Front street in San Francisco; this was shown by an old sign now in their office and which is considerably more than forty years old. For thirty years their offices were located on California street, after which they moved to their present location at the corner of Howard and Spear streets, where they located their office, salesroom, factory and warehouse, all of which are modeled on the latest approved plans and are very thoroughly equipped for the conduct of their business. They have advanced their patronage until they now employ a force of two hundred and fifty and cover more than half the United States. The industry has always been ranked among the foremost of the bay country.

In 1861 Mr. Folger was united in marriage with Eleanor Laughran, who was born in Burlington, Vt., and came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1858. She passed away at the old home in Oakland in 1906, aged over seventy years.

In 1866 Mr. Folger decided to establish his home in Oakland. Purchasing land near Lake Merritt, he improved a very comfortable home which he lived to enjoy until 1889, at which time his death occurred. He was a member of the Vigilance committee in San Francisco and gave liberally toward the upbuilding of San Francisco and Oakland. He was a Mason, a member of the Bohemian Club, and of the Union

Club. After locating in Oakland he was instrumental in the organization of the Oakland schools and he served as one of the trustees of the town in the early days. He was unassuming in manners, refined in his tastes, and of a retiring disposition. Every worthy enterprise that was ever brought to his notice received his hearty co-operation and support. Mr. and Mrs. Folger became the parents of five children: William; Mary, who died in infancy; James Athearn, a native of San Francisco; Elizabeth Barrett, wife of Leland Tibbits, of Hoosic, N. Y.; and Ernest R., who was born in Oakland in 1871, educated in public and private schools, and in Yale College in the east. Upon reaching years of maturity, Ernest R. was admitted into the membership of the firm and as vice-president and manager of the company has since demonstrated the possession of ability of a high order, an accurate judgment, and powers of systematizing which have proved a potent factor in the management of their enterprise; and while he is named among the younger generation of business men he has won for himself a most important place among the business men of central California. In 1897 he married Miss Elizabeth Moffitt of Oakland, the younger daughter of Elijah and Eleanor Moffitt, old pioneers in this section. They have two daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor. The name Folger is one that has been long established on American soil, the immigrating ancestor being Peter Folger, who located at Nantucket in 1625. He finally returned to England and secured a grant of land embracing Nantucket Island.

HENRY EDWARDS.

The sterling traits of character which distinguished the career of Henry Edwards during a residence of almost fifty years in the Bay cities of California were an inheritance from sturdy Scotch ancestry, his father being James Edwards, a shoemaker of Quincy, Mass. His own birth

occurred in that place August 13, 1827, and after completing his education in the common schools of the city went to work in a shoe factory and followed this occupation for a number of years. Deciding to come to California and try his fortunes among the broader opportunities of the Pacific coast, he made the trip hence by way of the Isthmus of Panama; he had at first intended to go on to China if he found nothing to suit him in San Francisco or California, but being able to secure almost any kind of employment he concluded to remain in his own land. He went to the mines for a time, but not caring for the life of a miner he soon returned to San Francisco and here for a time he was identified with Roberts, Morrison & Co., boot and shoe merchants. After some years he embarked in business for himself in partnership with C. and P. H. Tirrell, in the retail boot and shoe business, their factory being located in South Weymouth. In 1868 the business was organized on Clay street, and later removed to the Battery, where it remained until the death of one member of the firm led to their closing out the business. Mr. Edwards then retired from active life and spent his time in his home until his death, which occurred in San Francisco in 1896. He had purchased property on Eddy street, where their home was located.

Mr. Edwards had been made a Mason in San Francisco and at the time of his death was holding membership in Excelsior Lodge No. 166, F. & A. M., of that city, having held various offices in the same; was also a member of the Chapter, and California Commandery, K. T., while he was a Scottish Rite Thirty-second Degree Mason. He was always interested in all educational movements, and favored all plans advanced for the general good of the community. In politics he was a Republican, but never cared for official recognition. He was connected with the Unitarian Church and was liberal to all its charities, as well as to those of individual needs. He was the only one of his family who located on the Pacific coast and during his residence here made many trips back to the old home.

Mr. Edwards formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Abigail G. Pope, who was born

in Milton, Mass., and has made her home in California since 1870. They became the parents of the following children: Abbie, a graduate of Convent Madames School, at the corner of Franklin and O'Farrell streets; and E. Elizabeth, who received her education in Miss West's school of San Francisco; both children were born in Quincy, Mass., but educated in the west.

HENRY NEDDERMAN.

The municipal life of Oakland had in the late Henry Nedderman an upbuilding factor for a period of twenty-six years, during which time he served as a member of the police force and at its expiration was retired on a pension. Mr. Nedderman was a product of the middle west, having been born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1848, and in that state his parents, who were natives of Germany, passed their later years. Besides Henry Nedderman a brother, Bernard, came to California, where his death occurred three months prior to his brother's. Henry Nedderman received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, after which he learned the trade of shoemaker. He came to California to better his condition and worked at his trade in Clinton, now East Oakland. He served as deputy constable of Brooklyn township for some time and from that position received appointment to the police force, retaining his connection for the ensuing twenty-six years. In 1902 he was retired on a pension, and on the 24th of April, three and a half months later, his death occurred. He had always taken a keen interest in the development and growth of Oakland and had manifested his faith in the future of the city by liberal investments in real estate. He was a Republican and stanch supporter of the party's principles, and was a member of the Junior Order American Mechanics; he aimed to have his life conform to the Golden Rule and in its practice was ever ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself.

April 5, 1887, Mr. Nedderman was united in

marriage with Miss Mary J. Muir, who was born and reared in Oakland, a fact commemorated by her membership with the Native Daughters of the Golden West, in which she has passed all the chairs. She is a daughter of Barclay and Margaret (Tanner) Muir, the former born in Scotland and the latter in Boston, Mass. Barclay Muir was born in 1833 and in boyhood ran away to the United States, where, in California, he mined in the early days. He also ran the steamer Elk in opposition to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for a time, as well as conducted a sand and lime business and later a pickle business. About 1885 he went to Sacramento and there has continued the pickle business up to the present time, meeting with a success which has placed him among the representative business men of that city. While a miner in Sacramento county Mr. Muir took from the earth a piece of gold which was afterward made into his wife's wedding ring. Mrs. Muir came to California when about nine years old and here grew to womanhood. Mr. and Mrs. Muir became the parents of the following children: Mary J., now Mrs. Nedderman; Margaret, wife of V. P. Mitchell, of Oakland; Barclay, Jr.; John; Catherine, wife of W. J. Baccus; and Robert, all being born, reared and educated in Oakland; while two, Martha and Ella, are deceased. Mr. Muir is a stanch advocate of Republican principles politically and has taken an active interest in party affairs, although never caring personally for official recognition.

Mrs. Nedderman has had two children, Fay Robert, who died in infancy in 1901; and Roy Henry, born in 1891 and now a student in the Oakland high school.

FREDERICK DELGER.

Frederick Delger, a land-owner of Oakland, Cal., and the son of Gottlieb and Dorothea (Wechtler) Delger, was born in Saxony, March 11, 1822. His father, whose life-work was mainly farming, died at about the age of sixty, and

his mother also reached that age. Frederick was brought up to farming, but later learned the shoemaker's trade, serving three years as an apprentice, and afterwards perfecting himself as a traveling journeyman, after the manner of the craft at that time in his native country. He traversed Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary and Bohemia for some years, and in November, 1847, came to America, by way of Hamburg and New York. He was married in that city, in 1848, to Ernestine Blecher, a native of Darmstadt, Germany. He afterward worked in Philadelphia and again in New York, whence he set out with his wife for California, by way of Cape Horn, in 1852, arriving in San Francisco January 7, 1853. After working a short time for others he opened a shoe-shop on his own account, and, being frugal and thrifty, he began to accumulate. Money was abundant in those days, and work of all kinds was paid for on a liberal scale, so that an industrious mechanic, with no disposition to misspend the fruits of his labors, was on the high road to fortune.

In 1855 Mr. Delger opened a regular shoe-store, and in a little while a second one, and by 1857 was able to open a branch store in Sacramento, supplying all three with goods sent too lavishly from the eastern factories and sold at auction in San Francisco at prices which left a handsome margin for the retail trade. After a few years' profitable business he sold out his retail stores and embarked in the wholesale shoe business, carrying it on for about a year. Meanwhile he had bought several pieces of real estate in San Francisco, on Third street, on Clay street, at the corner of Second and Silver streets, where he lived, and on Sansome street. Selling some of these at good prices, he went to Oakland, in 1860, and bought ten acres for \$4,500 on Telegraph avenue, between Seventeenth and Twentieth streets, and running west in part to San Pablo avenue. Of this tract he eventually sold three and a half acres to Alexander Campbell, and subdivided the remainder, laying out what he named Frederick street (now Nineteenth) through the center; William street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, and Delger street (now Twentieth), reserving 175x600 feet on the north

side of Frederick street for his own homestead. This he beautified and lavishly improved until the house and grounds ranked with any of that time. He improved the greater portion of the lots in this subdivision with buildings, selling most of them when thus improved. His great success in accumulating wealth was founded on no special favor of Dame Fortune, nor any alleged luck in buying lottery tickets, of which neither himself nor wife have ever owned a single one, or any fraction of one. The phenomenon has not the faintest tinge of mystery, being the simple result of a thorough appreciation of the value of land possession in a new and growing community. While making a little money in the humble vocation of repairing shoes, and still more in the business of boot and shoe merchant, he knew that the margin of profit in such lines was necessarily of a fluctuating character, and that the flush times would not last long, even in California, and that the only sure thing of steady, permanent and ever increasing value was land.

As an illustration of this growth, let one instance here suffice. The piece of property he owned on Sansome street, which he had bought for \$4,500, after bringing him \$175 a month rent for about twelve years, he sold for \$50,000, with which amount he purchased the unimproved property 100x100 feet, on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourteenth streets in Oakland. Previous to this he had bought the adjoining property on the northwest corner of Thirteenth and Broadway, 100x100 feet, for \$32,500, and had erected a building thereon. It is not the purpose of this article to enumerate all the pieces of valuable property of which he gradually became possessed. It is but just to state that it was all the fruit of his thrift, economy and good judgment, and that but few men could have accumulated so much property with less injury to themselves or injustice to others as did Mr. Delger. As a landlord he was exceptionally attentive to the reasonable requirements of his tenants.

In illustration of his benevolence of character and the motives that prompted his beneficence on proper occasions, it may be interesting to state that he and his wife contributed \$8,000 towards the Fabiola Hospital, the impelling motive being

the remembrance of kind treatment received by him in a similar institution in his native land, in the days of his poverty, when he had nothing but his needs to entitle him to such consideration.

Mr. Delger revisited Europe several times, the last time being in 1885. From 1886 until her death, January 5, 1908, Mrs. Delger was an invalid, and his faithful companion for more than forty years received at his hands a devoted and chivalrous attention that all the gold in California could not buy. Mrs. Delger was a member of the German Benevolent Society, the English Lutheran Evangelical Church, was of a very charitable disposition and a kind and devoted wife and mother.

Mr. Delger was a director of the Oakland Bank of Savings and also of the Central Bank, and interested in the Althenheim, but his increasing years and responsibilities debarred him from taking as active a part in public duties as his kindly spirit and sincere interests in the welfare of a community would otherwise impel him to contribute.

Mr. and Mrs. Delger were the parents of four children. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Matilda Brown, was born in the year 1849; Mrs. Annie Moller was born in 1854; the son, Edward F. Delger, was born in 1859; the youngest child, Mrs. Lillian Powers, M. D., was born in 1866.

ROBERT HENRY DAVIS, SR.

Well known as a commercial traveler throughout the state of California, Robert Henry Davis occupies a prominent place among the business men of the state, having been most active in the promotion of her many interests. He was a lad of only fifteen years when he first came to California, this being in 1876. He was born April 25, 1861, in New York City, a son of George and Catherine Elizabeth Davis, both of whom are now deceased. The father was engaged for many years as a furniture manufacturer of New York City.

The early education of Robert H. Davis was received through the medium of the public schools in both New York City and Albany, N. Y., and after putting aside his studies he decided to come to California, and accordingly, October 31, 1876, he took passage on a steamer bound for the Isthmus of Panama. On the Pacific side he again took passage on a steamer, and on the 29th of November of the same year he arrived in San Francisco. He at once took up his residence in Oakland, and in the early part of 1877 apprenticed himself to learn the trade of pattern-maker, at the Pacific Iron Works in San Francisco. After serving his apprenticeship, he was employed in the wholesale fancy goods house of Davisson, Hall & Co., of that city, and later, in 1882, he went on the road as a commercial traveler for the Columbia Soap Company. Upon the retirement of that company from the field a year later he associated himself with the New England Soap Company of San Francisco and has remained in this connection to the present day. He has always taken the keenest interest in the affairs of traveling commercial men and has been most active in advancing matters connected with them. December 27, 1890, he assisted in organizing the Pacific Coast Travelers' Association, which was incorporated July 15, 1891. After serving many years as director he was unanimously elected its president for three successive years. He is now editor of the Official Bulletin of this organization, which publication he inaugurated, this being the only commercial paper published west of Ohio; it is a model of its kind and has a wide circulation throughout the Pacific coast states.

Mr. Davis married Miss Mary Elizabeth Eden, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and daughter of William J. Eden, well known in business circles in that city. They have become the parents of four children, namely: Robert H., Jr., George C., Mrs. Charles Hart Wilcox, and Ethel Lockhart, the latter at home with her parents. Mr. Davis is identified with numerous fraternal organizations, among them the Woodmen of the World, the Bagmen of Bagdad, Utica Traveling Men's Association, Iowa State Traveling Men's Association, and the United Commercial Travelers' Association of

Columbus, Ohio. He has always taken a prominent part in public affairs in Oakland, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and freely lends his aid to advance the welfare of the general community. He also takes a practical interest in politics, both state and national, voting the Republican ticket, and exercising a wide political influence because of his extensive acquaintance over the great state of California.

FRANK HOSTETTER.

At his residence, No. 1229 Thirteenth avenue, in the city of Oakland, Frank Hostetter, an early pioneer of California, rounded out the years of a well spent and prosperous career. He was a native of Rockingham county, Va., born near Harrisonburg, November 22, 1829; at the age of four years he was taken by his parents to Vermilion county, Ind., and there he was reared to young manhood and educated in the primitive public and subscription schools of the time. Attracted to California by the glowing reports of the discovery of gold, he set out for the west in 1852, taking passage to the Isthmus of Panama, which he walked across, thence again sailing on the blue waters of the ocean to San Francisco, where he arrived November 6, 1852. He had but fifty cents when he landed at Mission San Jose, whence he went to the mines in search of the fabled fortune. Not being successful, however, in his venture, he found employment on a ranch for the next two years, after which he went into the stock business in Moraga valley, raising sheep and hogs. He was the first successful hog raiser in this section. He continued a successful business career for many years, being associated for a part of this time with David Carrick, now deceased, and J. W. Carrick. The three purchased the slaughter house owned and operated by Mr. Slocum in Brooklyn and began first a retail butcher business, then embarked in the wholesale meat business, moving to the stock yards in 1876. At the stock yards Mr. Hostetter later entered into

partnership with Henry Hayes, and in this partnership they carried on a general wholesale business throughout the bay cities until 1891. Finally retiring from active business life, Mr. Hostetter made his home until his death at No. 1229 Thirteenth avenue. He built this residence in 1869, at a time when there were but few residences in this section and but little to presage the present activity in all directions.

Mr. Hostetter was united in marriage with Miss Christina Kent, a native of Nova Scotia, and born of this union are the following children: Blanche E. and Grace M. Mr. Hostetter always voted the Republican ticket on all national issues, although personally he was not desirous of official recognition. He was self-made in the best sense implied by the term, gained the best through his contact with the world, and was justly named among the public spirited citizens of Oakland for his staunch integrity and upright dealings. He passed away February 24, 1908, mourned by a large circle of friends and associates.

ANDREW ABROTT.

One of the pioneers of California and now a retired citizen of Berkeley, Andrew Abrott is rounding out the years of a well-spent and successful life amid the scenes of peace and plenty won by his years of early effort. He is a native of Germany, born in Holstein, August 2, 1831; his father died when he was but five years old, and his mother, Sarah Vits Artre Abrott, also a native of Germany, came to California late in life and here passed the evening of her days.

Andrew Abrott received his early education in his native country, after which, at the age of fifteen years, he went on board a sailing vessel and in the capacity of sailor visited many cities of importance in different parts of the globe. In 1847 he decided to locate permanently in the United States, landing first in New York City, and there taking passage for San Francisco via the Horn. He arrived in San Francisco, and

from that city went at once to the mines of Placer county. During the years from 1852 to 1857 he met with fair success in his search after the yellow metal, after which he purchased a ranch of five hundred acres in Contra Costa county and began its improvement and cultivation, raising hay and grain, cattle and horses. The years brought him success and until 1891 he remained actively engaged as a rancher, and at that date turned the management of the large property over to his son and he himself came to Berkeley to make his home in retirement from active business cares. Here he became prominent in affairs and for some time was an official in the West Berkeley Bank, although at the present time he has disposed of his bank stock.

In 1857 Mr. Abrott was united in marriage with Miss Lena Eagen, a resident of San Francisco and a native of Germany; she died in 1872, leaving three children, Bertha, Minnie and Fred, on the home ranch. By a second marriage there were also three children: Katie, Andrew and Annie. Their home is located at No. 2612 San Pablo avenue, where Mr. Abrott has been able to surround himself and family with comfort and luxury. He is a stanch example of the early pioneer of California, whose integrity is unquestioned and whose word is considered as good as his bond.

GEN. JOSE JESUS VALLEJO.

A prominent factor in the early development of California under the Mexican régime was Gen. J. J. Vallejo, descendant of one of the oldest and proudest Castilian families. He was born in the Old Mission at Monterey in 1798, a son of Don Ignacio Vallejo, one of the first settlers of California, and Dona Jose Francisco de Ortega Vallejo, a granddaughter of Governor Don Gapeur de Portala.

J. J. Vallejo received his education in Monterey, Cal., after which he became captain of engineers under the Spanish régime, and distinguished himself by his brave defense of Mon-

terey against the attack of the pirate Captain Buchard in 1818. The following year he married Dona Soledad Sanchez de Ortega. He became the grandee of the Alameda rancho, which contained seventeen thousand acres, and in 1836 came to Mission San Jose, then one of the most important missions in the state, as it had about five thousand Indians converts. He became very prominent in the early history of California, and acquired an honorable position among its citizens. He died in Salinas, Monterey county, and his wife died in Oakland in 1891.

They became the parents of a large family of children: Maria entered the religious order of Notre Dame Institute at San Jose, Cal., where she was educated, and where she was Mother Superior at the time of her death February 8, 1902; Maria Encarnacion, the second daughter, was born in 1840 in the Mission San Jose, received her education at Notre Dame Institute, and married Charles E. Kern, a German nobleman and soldier, who after serving in several European wars, came to America and from California went to Mexico, where he lived for several years; he then came to Los Angeles, later to Mission San Jose; he and his wife had two sons, Rodrigo E. J., represented elsewhere in this volume, and Conrad E., both of whom are musicians, the former a baritone and the latter a cornet soloist, and both residents of Oakland. Gen. E. Vallejo was the third child and first son; he was educated in Santa Clara College and in 1862 went to New York City, where he secured a position with the Union Bank of that city, and marrying a New York lady, established his home there; he served in the Union army during the Civil war in the company that guarded the bridge at Vicksburg and during his time of service received two wounds. The fourth child was Guadalupe, a daughter, who received her education in Notre Dame Institute and became a teacher of languages in San Francisco. Plutarco, the fifth child, also received his education in the Santa Clara College and became a mining engineer and chemist of repute, dying in Chihuahua, Mexico, in 1893; he married and had two children, Tonita, a prominent pianist, and Harold, who is employed by the Assurance Society of San Francisco. Maria

de Carmen, the sixth child, was also educated at Notre Dame Institute and became a prominent pianist and artist; she married M. Huhn, a Prussian mining expert, and died in Oakland in 1899. Maria de Antonia, the seventh child, was also an accomplished pianist, who died at Mission San Jose in 1876.

PETER CHRISTENSEN.

Although he is of foreign birth and parentage the United States has no more loyal citizen than Peter Christensen, a resident of Alameda, who came to our hospitable shores in 1875 and has since been one of the country's staunch upbuilders. He was born in the rural district of Fredericia, Denmark, in June, 1845, the son of Peter Christensen, Sr., who was a well-known and prosperous builder in that vicinity. Up to the age of fourteen years the son attended the public schools in that vicinity, and upon leaving school, at the age just mentioned, he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of joiner and cabinet-maker. When his two years of apprenticeship were over he began work at his trade immediately, and continued to follow it in his native country for about fourteen years, or until he was twenty-eight years old.

It was in the year 1875 that Mr. Christensen bade farewell to family and friends and started out to seek his livelihood in a strange country, under new conditions, and with a people whose language and customs were entirely unfamiliar to him. The ship on which he made the voyage dropped anchor at New York harbor after an uneventful passage, and from that city he went direct to Wisconsin, remaining there for about one year. Coming to California at the end of this time he located in Alameda and at once found ample opportunity to use his knowledge of the cabinet-maker's trade, to which he soon afterward added contracting and building. As a proof of his ability and the satisfaction with which his work is received it may be stated that many of

the finest residences in Alameda, as well as many of her business and schoolhouses, were erected under his personal supervision. During the busy season he employs a large force of men to execute his contracts. His success has not been irregular or unnatural, but rather the inevitable sequence of honest, straightforward work.

Mr. Christensen formed domestic ties after locating in California, his marriage occurring in October, 1879, and uniting him with Miss Maria Nielson, one of his countrywomen, whose father was also a prosperous builder in Denmark. Two sons were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Christensen, George W., who is engaged in the insurance business in San Francisco, and William P., who by trade is a machinist and stationary engineer. Mr. Christensen is a prominent figure in fraternal circles, belonging to the Masonic lodge and chapter at Alameda, Oakland Commandery, K. T., and he also belongs to Encinal Lodge No. 164, I. O. O. F., at Alameda. Politically he is a pronounced Republican and he loses no opportunity to uphold the principles of his chosen party. He is a valued member of the city council at Alameda, and he has also figured in state and national political matters. The family have a pleasant and commodious residence at No. 2500 Santa Clara avenue, where sociability and good cheer are freely dispensed.

J. R. HODGE.

J. R. Hodge, senior member of the firm of Hodge & Collins, wholesale and retail dealers in pine and redwood lumber, shingles, etc., is a native of Cornwall, England, in which country he passed his boyhood years. He received a good common school education, after which he came to the United States, thence westward to California, where he has been a resident since 1882. He engaged in various enterprises for a time and finally became identified with the lumber interests of the section, having been so occupied for the past fifteen years. In 1906 he formed a part-

nership with E. S. Collins in the enterprise now known as that of Hodge & Collins Lumber Company, with ample offices located at East Twelfth street and Eighteenth avenue, in Oakland, where in addition to carrying on a general lumber business they also operate a planing mill. Their plant is erected on land which they purchased for that purpose, and both Mr. Hodge and Mr. Collins being practical business men, they have quickly built up a lucrative trade and to-day their industry is named among those of importance in the city of Oakland.

In 1884 Mr. Hodge was united in marriage with Miss Mary Elliott, and born of this union are the following children: Harold, Evelyn, Freddie, Esther and Dorothy, all born in California. Mr. Hodge is universally recognized as one of the enterprising and successful citizens of Oakland, public spirited to a large degree and liberal in his gifts of time and money toward the furtherance of any plan advanced for the general improvement of the community. He is a property holder, residing at No. 1369 Sixteenth avenue, where he built his home in 1898, and is interested in the development of work along this line, while he was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Bank of Fruitvale, and is serving on its board of directors. He is connected with the Eighth avenue Methodist Episcopal church. Personally he is of a genial temperament and numbers his friends liberally throughout the bay country, where he is widely known.

PHILIP R. BOONE.

Philip R. Boone was born December 22, 1851, at Middletown, Del., and graduated in the University of Michigan in 1876. He moved to California in the same year and here, in 1877, established a school now known as Boone's University School, a well-known preparatory boys' school for different American colleges. He has taken the keenest interest in all educational affairs of the Pacific coast and for the period of eight years acted as president of the Berkeley Board of

Education. In 1879 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Butters, a niece of President Finney, of Oberlin College, in Ohio, and born of this union are three children, namely: Florence A., wife of R. L. Phelps, Charles Philip and Harry Haskel.

CAPT. SAMUEL WHEELAND.

Numbered among the pioneers of 1849 was Capt. Samuel Wheeland, who in that early day established his home on the Pacific coast and engaged until his death in pursuits incident to California. He was a native of Ireland, having been born in Belfast in 1813, was educated in the schools of that city, and in young manhood came to New Brunswick and in St. John engaged as a merchant for many years. With his own ship, the *Volante*, and his own cargo, mostly provisions, he came to California in 1849, having the distinction of bringing to the Pacific coast the first diving apparatus. In 1853, with others, he made an expedition to the scene of the wreck of the vessel *Golden Gate*, to recover the treasure, but only succeeded in getting a portion. He acted as captain of the *Lord Rivesdale*, a ship plying between San Francisco and Valparaiso, accepting this position after spending three successful years in the mines of California. In 1857 he returned to Nova Scotia to join his family, intending to bring them back to California. He arrived just one hour before his wife's death. They were the parents of three children, James, William R. and Samuel, all of whom came to California in 1858, where the father returned in that year. James was a member of the firm of Wheeland & Collins, of San Francisco, and at the time of his death in 1895 had accumulated a fortune; Samuel died in 1904; and William R., who died in May, 1907, was president of the Wheeland Brick Company.

Captain Wheeland married for his second wife Rebecca Perry, a native of Nova Scotia, who died in Alvarado, leaving one daughter, Sophia. This daughter married F. G. Curtis, of Alameda.

After the death of Captain Wheeland September 28, 1861, his widow married John Smithurst, by whom she had three daughters and one son. In 1863 she moved to Alvarado and there passed away at the age of fifty-five years. Mrs. Curtis has two children, Alma G. and Helen, the only descendants of the Wheeland family. Captain Wheeland was a well-known citizen during the short time in which he lived in California, being held in high respect for the sterling traits of character which distinguished him. An old landmark for many years was the ship which he brought to California, this being turned into a rooming house and thus used for some time.

PROF. JOHN GILL LEMMON.

The association of Prof. John Gill Lemmon with the botanical world of the Pacific slope, beginning in 1866, has resulted in the addition of over one hundred and fifty new species to the accepted classification, and the possibility of a wider knowledge along such lines, for he is an indefatigable student, as is also his wife, who likewise has been identified with this development of the west. The professor came to California in 1866 as botanical explorer, collector and writer, making a specialty of forestry, which resulted in his appointment as Botanist to the California State Board of Forestry in 1887, a position which he held for a period of four years, and during which time his wife acted as Artist for that institution. Both are writers of distinction along these lines and hold a position of prominence among men and women of letters.

Prof. John Gill Lemmon was born in Lima, near Ann Arbor, Mich., January 2, 1832, a son of William and Amila Lemmon, descended on his mother's side from the Holland explorer, Henry Hudson. His mother was Amila Hudson in girlhood, her birth having occurred in Geneva, Seneca county, N. Y., August 27, 1802; her father, Henry Hudson, died at an early age, leaving two sons, Henry and William, and two

daughters, Amila and Jane Belinda, all of whom are now deceased. At the age of seventeen years she became a member of the Baptist Church; in her nineteenth year she married William Lemmon, a farmer in Seneca county, N. Y., and in 1830, she with her husband and seven children moved to the interior of Michigan, where she braved the rough frontier life—hardships, deprivation and danger in the frequent encounter with the aboriginal tribes. While still struggling with the privations and duties of pioneer life, she was left a widow at the early age of thirty-four years. Shortly before her husband's death two children had died, leaving her still with seven little ones to support and educate. During the gold excitement in California, her three eldest sons, William C., B. Frank and Alexis B. (all now deceased), left her maternal care to seek their fortune in the far west, and in 1860 she joined them here, accompanied by her youngest daughter, Mrs. Amila H. Peters, since deceased near Carson, Nev. In 1863, when the Sacramento valley near Marysville was inundated, she lost everything but a silver spoon, barely escaping with her life by being conveyed in a wagon box three miles by her son, William C. The last six years of her life she passed in Oakland in the home of her youngest son, John G., passing away October 7, 1885. She was the oldest member of Oakland Chapter No. 8, in Oakland, of the Order of Eastern Star, also of Lyon Relief Corps No. 3, and in early life served as chaplain of the Lodge of Good Templars, at Dexter, Mich., and later in Sierraville, Cal. The Ebell Literary and Scientific Society of Oakland, Cal., so widely known, claimed her as an honored and interested member.

Reared among the primitive surroundings of a frontier state, Prof. John Gill Lemmon received his education through an attendance first of the common schools, later private institutions and finally the Michigan State Normal. He began teaching a village school upon putting aside his studies and after a few years in which he was so occupied he was made superintendent of county schools, a position which he held for a term of four years. He then entered the Uni-

versity of Michigan, but left before graduation in order to enlist for service in the Civil war, becoming a soldier in the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, June 8, 1862. Following this he participated in thirty-six engagements in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, including the four days of continuous conflict during the famous circuit of Atlanta, and August 24, 1864, was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he remained until the close of the war. The story of his experiences while in prison are graphically told in his book, entitled "Recollections of Rebel Prisons." His regiment was the one which captured Jefferson Davis.

Despite his emaciated condition, soon after his arrival in California in 1866, it was the privilege of Professor Lemmon to explore and study that large and diversified region of North America, beginning with California and lying west of the Rocky mountains and extending from Mexico to Alaska, usually designated the Pacific slope. Early his attention was directed to the extensive forests of the region and articles descriptive of the trees have appeared from time to time in various journals, among which are the Pacific Rural Press, the Mining and Scientific Press, the Overland Monthly, the Californian, the California Teacher, the Sierra Club Bulletin, and especially in the reports of the California State Board of Forestry, by whom he was employed as Botanist from 1887 to 1891. Among the books he has written along these lines and others, are "Ferns of the Pacific," "Handbook of West America," "Conebearers" (reaching its fourth edition), "Recollections of Rebel Prisons," and lastly, in 1902, "Oaks of the Pacific Slope." He is now completing the MS. for a large volume, "Trees of West America." His writings have been very popular and are widely read. He has a fine herbarium at his home at No. 5985 Telegraph avenue, where he keeps up his reading, writing and extensive study along this line.

Professor Lemmon was exceedingly fortunate in his choice of a companion, for with his marriage in November, 1880, he acquired a helpmeet in all his undertakings, a kindred mind, educated and cultured. Mrs. Lemmon was before marriage Sara Allen Plummer, a native of

Maine, and for a number of years an artist and teacher in New York City. During the time that Professor Lemmon served as Botanist of the California State Board of Forestry she acted as Artist, his articles being finely illustrated by her pen. She is also a writer of more than ordinary ability, having published "Marine Algae of the West," and "Western Ferns." She was the author of the bill for the adoption of the golden poppy as the California state emblem, the bill being carried in the senate March 7, 1891, as Senate Bill 707. The eagle quill with which Governor Pardee signed the bill is in her possession, having been presented to her by the governor. Prof. J. G. Lemmon and his wife were appointed by Mayor Mott of Oakland to represent Oakland at the National Irrigation and Forestry Congress, assembled at Sacramento, Cal., in 1907. Both Professor and Mrs. Lemmon are widely known socially as well as intellectually, and are held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HUGH DIMOND.

Worthy a place among the representative citizens of central California is the name of one who gave his years of earnest, helpful manhood to the upbuilding of a pioneer statehood, and such was Hugh Dimond, for whom a town has been called in remembrance of his efforts toward the upbuilding and development of this section of California. Mr. Dimond was a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Derry, March 27, 1832. He received his early education in the common schools of Ireland, where he lived until reaching his sixteenth birthday, when, accompanied by some members of the family, he crossed the Atlantic and landed in New York City. He secured employment in New York and remained there until the discovery of gold impelled him to again emigrate further west. He took passage for the Isthmus of Panama and thence to San Francisco in the spring of 1850.

and after his safe arrival he went at once to the mines of Mariposa and Tuolumne counties and for four years engaged in successful mining. In Mariposa county he associated himself with the firm of O'Sullivan, Cashman & Co., in the management of a general merchandise enterprise and remained in that connection until 1867.

Returning to San Francisco at that time Mr. Dimond established a wholesale business for this firm and was associated with it until 1873, when he sold out his interests and practically retired from business life. He took a strong interest in matters of public import and served for many years as a director of the Hibernia Bank of San Francisco, as well as being prominent in other enterprises. In 1873 he purchased the old General Llewellyn place, at what is now Dimond, erecting a handsome residence, into which his family moved about 1877. He was generous to a fault and gave liberally to all the charities of the county and also to individual needs of those less fortunate than himself.

In San Francisco Mr. Dimond was united in marriage with Ellen Sullivan, whose death occurred in 1877. They became the parents of three children, namely: Ellen S., Hugh S., and Dennis S. After Mr. Dimond's retirement from business activity with his wife he spent several years in traveling in various parts of America and Europe.

DOMINGO GRONDONA.

The Grondona family was established in California more than forty years ago, Domingo Grondona being the first western emigrant. He left his native land of Italy in 1861 and came by sailing vessel around the Horn, landing at San Francisco, where he spent several years. Finally returning to Italy, he remained in his native land until 1868, the year of the earthquake, when he again came to California. He first worked for the Ghirardelli chocolate firm of San Francisco, and then began gardening on a tract of land near the city. He continued at this occupa-

tion up to the time of his death, furnishing produce for the Oakland market. His death occurred September 13, 1892, and his wife died July 10, 1898. Both himself and wife were members of the Roman Catholic Church. They became the parents of six children, one of whom died in infancy, the others being: Columbia, Carl, Nicholas, Pauline and Angelo. Three of the sons, Angelo, Nicholas and Carl, now cultivate the sixty acres of land at San Pablo, raising small garden vegetables.

Joseph Grondona came to California in 1865, and after spending two years in San Francisco removed to Oakland, making his home on Wood street, which at that time was all a wilderness. He was a stationary engineer by trade and followed this until his retirement from active life, when he made his home on the property now occupied and operated by his nephews. He died in 1895, at the age of fifty-eight years. He and his wife, the latter of whom is living, had the following children: Jess, Mary, Domingo, George, Silvia, Columbia, Lizzie, Anna, Josie, Frank and Nelda.

OSCAR PAULUS BERGSTEN.

As a business man of Oakland, Oscar Paulus Bergsten occupies a prominent place among the citizens of this place, now acting as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He is a native of Sweden, his birth having occurred in Orebro Læn, January 25, 1866; his parents, Carl Erickson and Caroline Sophia (Anderson) Bergsten, were both natives of Sweden, who immigrated to America in 1898 and now make their home in Kansas. Oscar Paulus Bergsten received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native land, after which he engaged at various occupations until 1884; he then crossed the ocean and from New York came as far west as Randolph, Riley county, Kans., where he worked on a farm for two years. He then went to the Dakotas and farmed for a similar period, when, in 1888, he came to California, located in

San Francisco that fall, and the following spring went to Pleasanton and worked on farms during the summers and in the warehouse of Haskell & Bailey during the winters. In November, 1895, he engaged in the cigar and news stand business in Oakland, and is now acting as agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, being located at No. 1502 Seventh street, at the Center street station. Besides these interests, Mr. Bergsten is identified with various mining projects.

Mr. Bergsten is associated with several fraternal organizations, among them being the Masons, belonging to Live Oak Lodge No. 61, F. & A. M., of Oakland; Alcatraz Chapter No. 82, R. A. M., Oakland Commandery No. 11, K. T., and is also a Scottish Rite Mason. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Red Men of San Francisco, being a member of Oshonee Tribe No. 78, and was a charter member also of the Swedish Society of San Francisco, but is now identified with the Oakland lodge of that organization.

JOHN MITCHELL.

The commercial interests of Oakland have in Mr. Mitchell a most potent factor, his connection with the wholesale and retail grocery firm of Gardner-Mitchell Company, one of the largest enterprises of this character in Oakland, resulting in financial success for himself, as well as the general advancement of such interests in the city. He is otherwise largely identified with public interests, and is one of the most prominent citizens of this section. Inheriting the best of New England blood, he was born in Montreal, Canada, January 1, 1862, a son of the Rev. Andrew and Eliza (Patton) Mitchell, the father being a graduate of a university in Massachusetts. His death occurred at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His parents removed again to their New England home, and in the public schools of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. John Mitchell received his education, also attend-

ing an academy in the former state. After leaving his studies he took up the work of a shoe designer, and was then engaged in the leather business for about twelve years. Attracted to the Pacific coast by the more abundant opportunities for young men, he came to California in 1876 and at once engaged in the grocery business in Oakland. In 1903 he associated himself with James T. Gardner in the establishment of their present extensive business, opening a wholesale and retail store in Oakland, known as the Gardner-Mitchell Company. For some time they were located on Broadway, but are now to be found at Nos. 129-131-133 Telegraph avenue, where they are constantly adding to their business, both in stock and patronage.

Mr. Mitchell was married in Berkeley in 1882 to Miss Minnie A. Gibbons, a daughter of Henry S. and Melissa (Mayfield) Gibbons, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Elsie, John G., Raymond A. and Truman H. In his fraternal relations Mr. Mitchell is identified with the Masonic organization, having been made a member of the order in Oakland in 1900; also the Odd Fellows, the Elks and other organizations of prominence. He was an organizer of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce and serves as director, in which capacity he also serves in the Mitchell Steamship Company and the Nile Club, while he is also a member of the Press Club of San Francisco. He is prominent in the municipal life of the community, and is now serving as chairman of the board of supervisors of Alameda county, having held the position for six years, elected first in 1896. The prominent position accorded Mr. Mitchell is due to his own force of character, the effort he has made to do his duty as a citizen and his own personal work as a merchant of the city.

JAMES SARFIELD McSHANE.

Bringing to bear the stanch qualities inherited from his Irish forefathers, James Sarsfield McShane acquired a success in his adopted coun-

try both as to financial matters and the position he held in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Mr. McShane was a native of northern Ireland, born in Belfast August 5, 1858, and in childhood was brought to America by an uncle, a Mr. Quirk, the contractor who built the Brooklyn bridge. For a time he attended the public schools of New York City, and when about eighteen years of age he immigrated to California and in San Francisco obtained a position as bookkeeper with A. S. Rosenthal, importer, located in London, Paris, Switzerland, Japan and China. He purchased an interest in the concern at once and became resident buyer, spending eight years in Japan. He purchased his looms in Philadelphia and shipped them to Japan, as well as all other necessary equipment. He became thoroughly familiar with all the details of the silk business, and was very successful in his work.

Coming to California at the expiration of the eight years Mr. McShane purchased property from his wife's aunt and built several residences, making his home in Berkeley throughout the remainder of his life. He improved other properties, and at the same time established himself in the dry goods business about 1894 on the corner of Thirteenth and Broadway, where he built up an extensive and lucrative trade. He finally disposed of these interests and secured a position with the American Trading Company, intending to return to Japan, but death called him November 29, 1897. He was a man of unusual ability and energy, giving his time and thought entirely to whatever occupation he was engaged in, and it was thus that success accompanied his efforts. He was a business man of judgment, was interested in a coffee plantation in Guatemala, Central America, and made several trips there to look after the property, while he also accumulated other properties of value. He was a Mason, having belonged to the Prince of Wales Lodge, F. & A. M., established in the Orient, was a member of the Odd Fellows, first lieutenant of his company in the California National Guards, in San Francisco, and in politics voted the Democratic ticket. He was public spirited to a degree and gave liberally of his means toward the further-

ance of any project for the advancement of the general welfare.

Mr. McShane married Miss Martha Harrington, who was born in Sacramento, and they have the following children: Maude M., born in California, who married Robert Munro, a merchant of Seattle, and has two children; John Woolley, born in Japan; Elaine A., also born in Japan; Ramona M. and Ruth I., born in California.

JOAQUIN BORGES DE MENEZES.

Perhaps no one man has done more for his countrymen in a foreign land than has Joaquin Borges de Menezes, to whom natives of the Azores have never turned in vain for assistance. He is a native of the Azores Islands, born in 1866 in Altares, Terceira, and there in the public schools he received his early education. At the age of thirteen years he was sent to a seminary to study for the priesthood; the course comprised eight years, but after taking seven he left school, so was never ordained. He joined the army of his island, and while in service secured a special dispensation which permitted him to attend school, and this he did, graduating from the high school. After his graduation he left the army, having completed his three years' enlistment, then became a student in the normal school, where he qualified for teaching. Graduating therefrom he engaged as a teacher in the public schools for a period of four months, then came to America on the first steamer that carried passengers from the Azores directly to Boston.

In Boston and Chelsea Mr. de Menezes was engaged by a lithographing concern, also a rubber goods company, after which he took an agency for the John Hancock Life Insurance Company of Boston. Later he went into a printing office and learned typesetting, and having during his school days carried on a certain amount of editorial work, he decided to take up this line of employment. Locating in New

Bedford, Mass., he took charge of a Portuguese newspaper there, conducted the same for a time, and then again changed his occupation, engaging in the mercantile business. Again taking an agency for life insurance he placed many policies among natives of his own country, and in the meantime acted as correspondent for several Portuguese newspapers, some at Lisbon, Portugal, and others in California. Deciding to try his luck on the Pacific coast, Mr. de Menezes came to California in 1896, and in Hayward took charge of the Portuguese newspaper, *O Amigo dos Catholicos*, and after his assumption of management the name was changed to *O Arauto*, under which name it is now published. This is a very able sheet and the largest Portuguese paper on the coast, and by the power of his pen Mr. de Menezes has been enabled to do much for his countrymen. He organized the first Court of Foresters of Portugal in the state of California, in which he holds the position of chief ranger, and also translated the ritual from English to the Portuguese language. He is also a member of the U. P. E. C., the I. D. E. S. and the A. P. P. & B., all Portuguese societies of power and prominence, and in which he is a prime mover.

MILLARD J. LAYMANCE.

Of southern birth and lineage, Millard J. Laymance, a business man of Oakland, has the inherent traits of character which have made southerners desirable citizens in any section of our broad land. He was born November 1, 1856, in Tunnel Hill, Ga., a son of Elijah and Adeline (Nusten) Laymance, the father a native of South Carolina, and for many years a merchant and planter of the southern state. He was a man of affairs and occupied a prominent place in the citizenship of the community in which he made his home. Millard J. Laymance received his early education from private instructors up to his fourteenth year, spending his boyhood on his father's plantation, after which he engaged as a clerk in

a general store. He became permanently dependent upon his own resources at the age of nineteen years, and ever since that time has looked out for himself. After five years as a clerk he came to California and located in Sonoma county, engaged in the cultivation of raisins and wine-grapes. After two years he went to Humboldt county and became interested in an extensive ranch, raising cattle for seven years. At the same time he became connected with gold and copper mining, and in both enterprises met with satisfactory success. The raising of wheat next occupied his attention on a ranch comprising three thousand acres, and after about three years of this he sold out, and coming to Oakland engaged in the real estate business at No. 460-462 Eighth street, handling city and farm properties under the firm name of M. J. Laymance & Co. Until 1906 he retained an interest in real estate in Fresno county, while in the meantime (1899) he had also become interested in the oil business in the wells of Kern county. His ability, shrewdness and decision of character always enabled him to make more or less of a success in whatever occupation he engaged, and during the years he accumulated a handsome competence. He is identified with various interests in the city of Oakland, being a stockholder in several important banks, and also retains his connection with gold mining interests in Nevada.

In 1883 Mr. Laymance formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Mary L. Lemon, of Oakland, daughter of William S. Lemon, a pioneer. Four children were born of this union, namely: Ada, wife of Edward Hall Dodge, son of E. J. Dodge, a prominent lumberman of Alameda, Cal.; Blanche, Grace and Hazel. The eldest daughter is a graduate of Mills College. The family home is at No. 980 Fifth avenue, where they have every comfort and convenience, interior and exterior giving abundant evidence of the culture and refinement of the occupants. Mr. Laymance is a staunch advocate of Democratic principles and for eight years has served as chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and is otherwise prominent in affairs of Oakland, having served as president of the

Alameda County World's Association, which he represented at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893. Fraternally he is a member of Oakland Lodge No. 88, F. & A. M., also of Oakland Chapter, R. A. M.

AUGUSTUS A. MONTAGNE.

Although Mr. Montagne is, comparatively speaking, a newcomer to Oakland, having located here in 1907, he has nevertheless substantially impressed his merit upon the community, where he is recognized as an attorney-at-law of superior ability and judgment. On the maternal side he is descended from an old Spanish family, his mother, who in maidenhood was Josephine Arbizu, representing a long line of Spanish antecedents who for years figured prominently in affairs in California prior to American occupation. She herself was born while the country was under Spanish rule, and well remembers the rise and fall of both Spanish and Mexican domination. She is still living, at the age of ninety-five years, a link between the past and the present, and is in the enjoyment of all her faculties. Peter Montagne, the father, was a native of Louisiana, who came to California prior to the gold excitement, and as early as 1846 he was mining for the yellow metal in Calaveras county. After following this business for a time he finally removed to Los Angeles, making that city his home until his death, which occurred in 1867.

Augustus A. Montagne is the only living son of the marriage of Peter and Josephine (Arbizu) Montagne, and was born in Los Angeles October 19, 1863. After graduating from the grammar and high school of that city he pursued his studies in the State College near Los Angeles. During his college course he had made up his mind to prepare for the legal profession, and upon leaving college he took up the study of law with a Mr. Brooks of Los Angeles. In due time he completed his studies, and in 1891

was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Los Angeles. He began the practice of his profession in that city, but finally relinquished it to accept a government position in the Philippine Islands. There he acquired a thorough knowledge of the Spanish language, and engaged in the practice of law under the Spanish regulation and continued until the American plan of practice was adopted. While there he was appointed judge of the superior court by General McArthur, with headquarters at Manila. The climate in the Philippines, however, did not agree with him, and to restore his health he took a trip around the world. This proved not only a pleasant vacation, but an education as well, for, being of a penetrating and inquiring mind, he acquired a knowledge of the languages of the countries visited and studied the habits and customs of their people. With health restored he came to Oakland in 1907 and opened an office for the practice of his profession, and in the meantime he has built up a commendable practice.

Mr. Montagne's marriage united him with Miss Eliza Henry, a daughter of Daniel Henry, who is remembered as an old pioneer settler of San Luis Obispo county, Cal. Four children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Montagne, Alfred A., Raymond H., Edna A. and Josephine.

J. Y. MILLER.

Many years of experience have tended to make of J. Y. Miller a successful business man, for from young manhood he has worked in the cotton mills of both Scotland and the United States, having been born in the former country. He passed his boyhood years in Scotland and received his education through an attendance of the common schools, after which he entered the cotton mills as an employe. The United States appealing to him as a place of wonderful opportunities and possibilities, he early immigrated to this country, fully equipped with a thorough

knowledge of his business in all its departments and with an experience which had fitted him to meet the demands of such an enterprise. In 1884 he became associated with the California Cotton Mills Company, which was organized in that year and shortly afterward incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, and the following named officers: George L. Center, president; J. Y. Miller, secretary and manager; and William Rutherford, superintendent, the last named having been connected with the enterprise since its organization. The plant is of brick and covers about four acres of ground, being supplied with machinery of the latest and most improved workmanship, with every department complete and fully equipped for its purposes. They operate with steam, their engine being three thousand-horse power. There is an industry of importance in Oakland, as in the manufacture of all kinds of cotton fabrics, flax, hemp, jute, etc., they employ a force of six hundred and fifty people—men, boys and girls. The product is shipped throughout the United States, and to some of the southern republics.

DR. JAMES MONROE GILSTRAP.

For more than thirty years Dr. James Monroe Gilstrap has resided on the Pacific coast, and during this long residence has proven himself an important factor in the development and up-building of the state of California. The doctor is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred in McLean county, in the town of Belleville, February 1, 1848; his parents, Jonathan Conger and Harriet (Fincher) Gilstrap, were descendants, respectively, of English and Welsh, and Scotch-Irish ancestry, inheriting the sterling qualities of character which have made these people desirable citizens in any section of the world. The paternal great-grandfather, Peter Gilstrap, came from England two years prior to the Revolutionary war, in which struggle he served as a patriot of his adopted country. His

home was in South Carolina, whence his son, David, removed to Washington county, Ind., in 1838, and there became a pioneer farmer. Jonathan C. Gilstrap reared a family of twelve children, of whom seven sons are still living, eight having attained maturity.

James Monroe Gilstrap was the eldest in this large family of his parents, and because of circumstances he was unable to obtain much education in his youth, attending not more than six months of school up to the time he was eighteen years old. He was, however, of a studious nature, and put in his spare time at home in poring over his school books, so that he was in reality better educated than many who attend the regulation years. At the age of nineteen years he became dependent upon his own resources, and at twenty-one he took up the study of medicine with Dr. J. M. Alters, a prominent physician in Kansas, to which state his father had emigrated in 1865. He remained with him for three years, and after practicing for a time, finally, in 1877, came to California. He located in Tulare county and practiced his profession there for six years, then associated himself with Dr. Hodgen, of Woodland, Yolo county, with whom he studied dentistry for three years. Receiving from him an office certificate and guarantee, he at once began the practice of dentistry, and in 1885 also received his certificate from the state board of examiners of California. Removing from Yolo to Lake county, he remained there for about three years, then went to Tulare county and to various other places before opening an office in Oakland in 1893. He now has offices in the Abramson building, at the corner of Thirteenth and Washington streets, where he is carrying on a lucrative business in the practice of his profession.

Besides the engrossing duties of medicine, surgery and dentistry, Dr. Gilstrap has found time to develop other talents which he possesses, not the least of which is a creative ability which amounts almost to genius. He has invented several articles which have proven of marketable value, one of which is an iceless refrigerator, called the Fox; another, a patent boring apparatus for artesian wells, and recently he has patented

what is known as the Gilstrap elevated railway, which is destined to revolutionize this method of transportation. In addition to these efforts, Dr. Gilstrap was ordained a minister of the gospel in the Church of Christ, and for twenty-three years traveled as an evangelist throughout the Pacific coast states. Because of impaired health he is now retired permanently from the pulpit.

In Visalia, Cal., Dr. Gilstrap was united in marriage with Miss Josephine Truitt, whose father crossed the plains from Missouri in 1852 and located on a ranch near Elmira, where he passed his declining years. They have three children, namely: Howard Truitt, a telegraph operator for the Santa Fe system at Winslow, Ariz.; Ludene, at home; and Frank Monroe, a graduate of the Heald-Dixon Business College and now bookkeeper for the Standard Oil Company. Dr. Gilstrap was at one time a member of all the most prominent secret societies, but has now withdrawn from them. He is an enterprising and conscientious citizen, and for the sterling traits of character he has displayed throughout his long professional career has justly won the high place he holds among the representative men of Oakland.

CHARLES A. KLINKNER, JR.

Charles A. Klinkner, Jr., is a native son of California, having been born in San Francisco September 24, 1876; his father, Charles A. Klinkner, was a pioneer of California and an early resident of Oakland, where he engaged in the manufacturing business for a number of years. For more complete details concerning his life refer to his personal biography, which appears elsewhere in this volume. Charles A. Klinkner, Jr., was reared in Oakland and educated in its public schools, after which he engaged with his father in the rubber stamp manufacturing business. He remained so connected until the business was closed out, after which he became interested in the E. B. & A. L. Stone Company,

was elected to the position of secretary, and held the same for five years. He early became identified with the political interests of the city, being a staunch advocate of Republican principles, and has always taken an active part in the advancement of local interests. He is now a member of the Board of Public Works, where he exercises an influence won by his judgment and ability as already demonstrated. He is a member of the Republican county central committee, and of the city central committee, and has served frequently as delegate to county, city and state conventions. In 1901 he married Miss Anna F. Shaw, a native of Wisconsin, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Francis V., Charlotte L., Uriel I. and Charles A., Jr.

FREDERICK LOW KRAUSE.

A prominent place in the legal fraternity of Oakland was given the late Frederick Low Krause, who engaged in the practice of his profession in this city for about sixteen years prior to his death. He was a native Californian, having been born in Marysville, December 8, 1856; his parents, John H. and Elizabeth (Miller) Krause, both of whom are now deceased, were natives of Pennsylvania, the father of Lebanon and the mother of Philadelphia; the gold excitement of 1849 brought them across the continent and here they passed the remainder of their days.

Frederick Low Krause received his primary education through an attendance of the public schools of his native city, after which he studied in the College of Pharmacy and graduated therefrom in 1884. He practiced this business for a time, and then took up law, being admitted to the bar in 1891, when he located in Oakland and established an office at No. 1003½ Broadway, and carried on a constantly increasing clientele until his death, which occurred February 8, 1907. Mr. Krause was associated fraternally with the Masons, having been made a member in Marys-

ville and being later transferred to the Oakland Lodge, where he was raised to the Thirty-second degree, and becoming an active member of the Chapter and Commandery. He served as excellent scribe of the Brooklyn Lodge, where he joined the order. He joined the Odd Fellows at one time, but later dropped out of that organization.

In San Francisco, August 15, 1886, Mr. Krause was united in marriage with Miss Ora J. Sparks, a daughter of Lemuel and Catherine (Swan) Sparks, and born of this union were the following children: Florence L., Fred W., George B. and Miriam, all at home.

THOMAS P. HOGAN.

The origin of the Hogan Lumber Company dates back to the year 1889, when Mr. Hogan united forces with J. J. Egan, who at that time was well known in lumber circles through his association with the Humboldt Lumber Company, of which he was the founder. After an association of one year the partners decided to take a third partner into the firm, and admitted Hugh Hogan. Under this arrangement business was conducted for five years, when another change in management was brought about by the absorption of Mr. Egan's interest by the two brothers, and up to the present time business has been conducted under this management. A constantly increasing business has resulted from their indefatigable efforts and has necessitated the erection of a new plant for the proper handling of their stock. The yards are located at the foot of Alice street, and the new equipment which was installed here in 1907 cost \$30,000.

Thomas P. Hogan is a native of Canada and was born in Petersburg December 19, 1860, the fourth son born to his parents, Patrick and Bridget (McCarthy) Hogan. Both parents were natives of Ireland, but they early in life came to the New World and settled in Canada. During the boyhood of their son Thomas P. they came over into the States and settled in Buffalo, N. Y., and it was in the public schools

of the latter place that he first studied with textbooks. Subsequently he attended St. Joseph's Academy, also in Buffalo. After leaving school he was employed for several years by a business firm in that city, and later accepted a clerkship in a grocery. The knowledge which he had gained of the latter business qualified him to enter the business independently, and, associated with his brother, Hugh, the two conducted a grocery store in Buffalo for a number of years. Believing that larger opportunities awaited him in the west Thomas P. Hogan came to California in January, 1883, and with a brother he carried on a general store at San Jose for a time under the firm name of M. Hogan & Co. As has been previously stated it was in 1889 that he became interested in the lumber business through an association with J. J. Egan, and the passing of years has witnessed the development of one of the thriving industries on the Pacific coast.

Thomas P. Hogan was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Monohan in 1890, she being a daughter of Patrick Monohan, one of the pioneer residents of San Jose, who came to California in 1852. They became the parents of the following children: Nellie, Thomas P., Jr., Eliza F., Marcus H., Clara S. and Charles A. Mr. Hogan has a pleasant home in Oakland, as well as a cozy summer cottage at Sunol, where he takes great pleasure in the society of his family, for he is a man who is thoroughly domestic in his tastes, habits and tendencies. Socially he is associated with the Knights of Columbus. In Oakland, where he has made his home for so many years, he is counted one of the successful and prominent business men, as well as a citizen whose help is always given toward the furtherance of any plan for the general betterment of the community.

HOWARD J. PERREAU.

The success which has placed Howard J. Perreau among the respected citizens of the bay cities has been the result of his own efforts, for without means, influence or assistance of any

nature he set forth in the world to earn his livelihood and for twenty years or more has held a responsible position with the railway company. Mr. Perreau is the descendant of French Huguenot stock and was born in Lexington, Mo., October 14, 1857, a son of Alexander A. and Eliza Ann Perreau. The father was a brick mason, who followed his trade in Missouri for many years. With his wife and family of six children he set out for California in the early days of the state, for the purpose of bettering his condition, as he had heard glowing tales of the wonderful opportunities to be found in the far west. Without serious trouble the long journey across the plains in an ox-team train was accomplished, and in Oakland Mr. Perreau established his family, first on the corner of Third and Franklin streets, and later at Seventh and Adeline streets. He engaged as a contractor for a time, the country being a jungle of blackberry bushes and oak trees, which were rapidly displaced by homes for the incoming population. He went east to work on the Wanamaker building, and while thus engaged met with an accidental death in 1869. He was survived by his widow until December, 1903, when she, too, passed away. Of the six children who accompanied their parents to California five are now living.

Howard J. Perreau received his educational training in the public schools, and while still a lad in years began carrying newspapers to earn his livelihood. He finally became a newsboy on the railroad, and by his honor and uprightness, his faithfulness to duty and his evident ability, he attracted the attention of the officials of the road, and it was not long before he secured a position with the company. January 1, 1884, he was made conductor of a local run, and has ever since retained his position, now ranking as third in the number of men running trains in Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda.

In 1881 Mr. Perreau was united in marriage with Miss Clara M. Thomas, and they became the parents of one son, Howard J., Jr., who is also in the railroad service. Mrs. Perreau died a number of years after her marriage, and in March, 1903, Mr. Perreau married Miss Elfie

C. Kearns, a native of West Virginia, and their home is now located on Channing Way, in Berkeley. Mr. Perreau is associated with the Order of Railway Conductors, belonging to Golden Gate Division No. 164, and also the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, belonging to Western Shore Lodge No. 71. In politics he is a staunch advocate of Republican principles, takes an interest in matters of public import, and is specifically active in his advocacy of good educational facilities. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Oakland, and a liberal supporter of its charities.

DANIEL BILLINGS HINCKLEY.

When Daniel B. Hinckley came to California in the pioneer days of the state he was one of a party who came to develop the resources of the Pacific coast, rather than to depend upon the varying fortunes of the miner—if successful, to return with his gold dust to the east to enjoy it, if not, to return without it. Mr. Hinckley inherited certain traits of character which have made possible the success of his career, being the descendant of a New England family, his own birth having occurred in Hardwick, Worcester county, Mass., February 15, 1826. He lived in that location until he was sixteen years old, when he accompanied his mother to Bangor, Me., whence he immigrated to California on the bark Belgrade, of two hundred and fifty tons burden. This bark was owned by about fifty men, both vessel and cargo, the latter consisting of machinery for various kinds of occupations to be entered into upon their arrival in California. Mr. Hinckley had worked in a foundry from his boyhood and was thoroughly versed in the business, and it was this class of machinery that he brought for his own use, while others brought machinery for sawmill, grist mill, and even a steamboat, known as the Fashion, this being among the first on the bay. Mr. Hinckley established the first foundry business in San Francisco in September, 1850, being connected with his

brother, Barney Hinckley, who later returned to his home in the east and there passed away. Mr. Hinckley also returned east for about eighteen months between the time of his first arrival in California and 1857, in which latter year he established the Fulton Foundry. This business was afterward called the Fulton Iron Works, and until a few years ago he acted as president. He is a man of sound business judgment and ability, of far-seeing vision, and thoroughly discriminating, and through the exercise of these qualities he has acquired a financial success.

Since 1869 Mr. Hinckley has made his home in Fruitvale, having formerly resided in San Francisco in a home on the corner of Minnow and Second streets built in 1851, the material for which came to California via the Horn. The house stood until the fire of 1906, being at one time in the select residence district of San Francisco. Mr. Hinckley married Miss Mary Louisa Wheeler, a native of Augusta, Me., the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Mr. Willey. They became the parents of three children, Harry Gray; Edward Ruggles, who died at the age of thirty-seven years; and Frederick Wheeler, who died at the age of twenty-eight years. The eldest son has been associated with his father in the foundry business for many years, is married and resides in Fruitvale. Mr. Hinckley has taken a keen interest in every movement looking toward the advancement of the city or section and has always been found ready to lend his aid toward the furtherance of such projects. He was a member of the Mechanics' Institute and was serving on the board of directors at the time the first purchase of property was made. He is thoroughly in favor of higher education, seeks the advancement of Republican principles, of which he is and always has been a staunch advocate, although locally he is too loyal a citizen not to wield his influence for the man he considers best qualified for public service. He was a member of the famous vigilance committee, which was the only military duty he ever performed, and was intensely interested in the maintenance of law and order. He recalls with animation and interest everything pertaining to the pioneer days of the state and is a most entertaining compan-

ion in his review of the early times, their customs, etc., one of which was the payment of employes with gold slugs. He has a picture of San Francisco taken in 1849, which portrays vividly the conditions existing then. Mr. Hinckley is a self-made man in the best sense implied by the term, having been compelled from his youth to earn his own livelihood. This he has succeeded in doing and also to amass a competence, and withal his labors he has maintained the high principles of honor and integrity which made him noticeable among men ever since the beginning of his career. He is just and discriminating, frank, friendly and courteous to all, and is always found ready to give his support to those less fortunate than himself. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, although he contributes liberally to all denominations.

JESSE ROBINSON, M. D.

Though long since passed from the scene of his earthly activities the life and accomplishments of Jesse Robinson still linger in the memory of those who were associated with him in the pioneer experiences which fall to the lot of early settlers, wherever they elect to locate. Jesse Robinson was a native of New York state, and during young manhood, in 1849, he determined to locate in the west, which at that time was attracting unusual attention on account of the discovery of gold in California. Crossing the plains behind slow-plodding oxen, he finally reached Shasta county, Cal., where, instead of entering the mines, as did most of his fellow-travelers, he opened an office for the practice of his profession, and became known in time as one of the most astute medical practitioners in that part of the country. Upon the admission of the state to the Union in 1850 he became county clerk of Shasta county.

Subsequently Mr. Robinson removed to Oregon, locating in Jacksonville, and making his home there until 1868. It was in the latter year that he returned to California and identified him-

self with the young and thriving city of Oakland, which was thereafter his home until his death, which occurred in May, 1891. His marriage united him with Lavinia Jane Constant, who was born in Springfield, Ill., but had been a resident of the west since 1852. Her father, Isaac Constant, came to the Pacific coast first in 1847, locating in Oregon, and so well pleased was he with the outlook that a few years later, in 1852, he returned to the east for his family. Of the children born to Jesse and Lavinia J. Robinson four sons are living, as follows: Thomas M., whose sketch is represented elsewhere in this volume; Edward Constant, also a resident of Oakland and an attorney-at-law; Chester L., a resident of Alameda and a member of the Beach-Robinson Co., of San Francisco; and Maury, a fruit-grower of Vacaville, Cal. By right of his service in the Civil war Mr. Robinson was eligible to the Grand Army of the Republic, being a member of Lyon Post. He entered the service as a volunteer from Oregon and served valiantly throughout the war.

HARRY LONGFELLOW HOLCOMB.

Among the successful upbuilders of Oakland, prominent mention belongs to Harry L. Holcomb, who has been associated for a number of years with enterprises calculated to increase materially the prosperity of the general community, as well as to bring him large financial returns. Mr. Holcomb is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in San Francisco, August 22, 1870. His father, W. B. Holcomb, was a native of Stockboro, Vt., whence he came to California in 1850 via the Isthmus of Panama; he returned east shortly afterward and then again came to California, this time in an ox-cart across the plains, during which perilous trip the party came very near being massacred by the Indians. Upon locating in San Francisco Mr. Holcomb engaged in the lumber business, becoming manager for the Mendocino Lumber Com-

pany, whose offices were located on Spear street, near Market, while he was also interested in several lumber vessels and in the lumber interests of San Diego. He had five children, of whom one son and three daughters are now living, Mrs. Husted being the widow of the late F. M. Husted, the directory publisher.

The early education of Harry Longfellow Holcomb was received in the public schools of San Francisco, after which he earned a business course in Woodbury's Business College of Los Angeles by carrying papers for distribution. He entered the wholesale and retail paper and stationery business in Los Angeles, where he remained for two years, receiving promotion from entry clerk to that of head bookkeeper. Returning to the bay country he located in Oakland in order to recuperate his health and at the same time study music, but liking this section of the country better than Southern California, he decided to engage in the real estate business here. Accordingly he became associated with the firm of E. A. Heron, with whom he remained for about ten years, then left and established a similar enterprise on his own resources. Because of the rapid growth and development of Oakland he found it profitable to incorporate the concern with a partner, John C. Hill, under the name of the Holcomb Realty Company. They maintain branch offices in various cities of the coast, and during the past few years have carried on an immense business. Mr. Holcomb is president, while Mr. Hill is secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Holcomb formed domestic ties through his marriage with Miss Nyda V. Walton, a native of Sutter county, Cal., and daughter of B. F. Walton, who is vice-president of the Bank of Yuba City, member of the State Drainage Commission and a very prominent citizen of Sutter county. Mr. and Mrs. Holcomb have two children, Evelyn and Marion. Mr. Holcomb has unusual musical ability, and is a member and secretary of the Oakland Orpheus, one of the largest musical organizations in the United States, and in this he finds much pleasure and recreation. Besides being president of the Holcomb Realty Company he acts in a similar capacity in the Alameda County Abstract Company, vice-presi-

dent of the County Line Land Company and the Hayward Land Company, and trustee for the Oakland Young Men's Christian Association. Thoroughly progressive and enterprising, he is in touch with all development in the city or community, freely giving his time and means toward the furtherance of such movements calculated to enhance public welfare, and deservedly occupying the high place accorded him among the representative business men of the state.

AUGUSTUS LEMUEL CHANDLER.

Prominent among the early settlers of Sutter county was the late Augustus Lemuel Chandler, a pioneer of 1852, and for nearly a half century an active upbuilder of the best interests of the state. Mr. Chandler was born in Johnson, Vt., July 26, 1831, a son of Lemuel and Electa Chandler, representatives of old New England families. The father engaged as a farmer up to the time of his demise. His mother dying when he was but two years old, Augustus L. Chandler was taken into the home of a family in Strafford, there reared to young manhood and educated in the public schools.

The spirit of the west was strong upon the country in 1852 and in that year Mr. Chandler decided to try his fortunes among the hazardous surroundings of the Pacific coast country. Accordingly, with a brother, he took passage on a sailing vessel bound for the Isthmus of Panama, thence in like manner traveled on the Pacific to San Francisco. During the journey the vessel was twice becalmed and other hardships were suffered, but finally they arrived in San Francisco. Thence Mr. Chandler went to Sacramento and from that point teamed to Nevada City, carrying general produce and hay. Later he went to Sutter county and there engaged in teaching school for a time, after which, in 1856, he purchased with another brother who had come to California a tract of five hundred and forty acres of land. This was entirely undeveloped

and they at once began its cultivation and improvement. They remained associated until the year 1865, when Mr. Chandler purchased the entire interest, both of his brothers having since died. Until the time of his own death, which occurred November 5, 1888, he carried on a general farming business and met with a success which placed him among the prominent agriculturists of Sutter county.

With all his engrossing duties as an agriculturist, Mr. Chandler still found time to identify himself with public enterprises and in this connection proved an important factor in the development of the financial, educational and social life of the community. He was active in the organization of the Yuba City Bank and served on its board of directors up to the time of his death. In school and church matters he was equally prominent, giving liberally of his means for both purposes; he served as trustee of his school district for many years and was always an advocate of educational advancement in every possible manner. He was associated with various fraternal organizations, being a member of Gold Hill Lodge, F. & A. M., of Lincoln, Placer county, Cal., where he was made a member of the order; also joined in that city the Odd Fellows organization, and later, when a lodge was organized at Pleasant Grove, nearer his home, he transferred his membership to that place, where he passed all the chairs. He was likewise associated with the Patrons of Husbandry and active in the organization.

Mr. Chandler was survived by his wife, in maidenhood Caroline Noyes; she was born in Orange county, Vt., and was there educated, coming to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1860 and on the 29th of April of that year being united in marriage with Mr. Chandler. They reared a large family of children, of whom four died in infancy and one at the age of seven years. Those now surviving are as follows: Carrie A., who is the wife of Albert Gladding, of Lincoln, Placer county, and has ten children: Annie, who is the wife of Lee Hatch, of Strafford, Vt., and has six children: Ida: Lizzie, who married George Atwood, of Oakland, and has four children; Mary, who married Olin Berry, of San

Francisco, and has two sons; and Harry A., who resides with his mother in Oakland. All the children were born in Sutter county, educated primarily in the public schools there and later in the schools of Sacramento and Oakland. Mrs. Chandler resided on the home ranch until 1904, when she came to Oakland and purchased a fine home at No. 1388 Telegraph avenue, where she has since lived. She is a woman of culture and refinement, a member of Friendship Chapter, of the Eastern Star at Lincoln, also the Daughters of the Revolution of Pleasant Grove, having passed all the chairs of both organizations.

JAMES A. JOYCE.

One of the principal clothing merchants of Oakland, James A. Joyce, has by his own efforts established himself in the mercantile life of the place and won a high position among the representative citizens by his stanch integrity and fair dealing in whatever enterprise he has engaged. He is a native of Ireland, born in the western part of the country in 1858. He was educated in the common schools and began his career as a clerk. Thinking the advantages of America so much greater than those of his native land, in young manhood he immigrated to San Francisco. Upon his arrival he had but \$10 left, but with the spirit and energy of the natives of Ireland he set about to find employment, and was soon occupied as a clerk. While in this employ he acquired a good knowledge of the clothing business, and in 1883, with the means accumulated by industry and thrift, he entered into this business for himself, establishing his enterprise in a modest way on Ninth street, in this city. His business rapidly increased and he enlarged his store, but finally found it necessary to seek more commodious quarters, which he did by moving to No. 957 Washington street. Even this proved too circumscribed, and it was not long before he was located at No. 512 and 514 Washington street,

which is still his principal place of business. In the meantime he has established two other stores in Oakland, now managing the three with the shrewd business judgment and unerring ability which have distinguished his business career thus far. He has a wide acquaintance, and by the manifestation of such qualities as cannot fail to win friendship he has profited by the same, and is carrying on one of the most extensive enterprises in the city.

In 1882 Mr. Joyce formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Ella G. Skaill, also a native of Ireland, and a woman of rare worth and culture, and born of this union are the following children: Charles C., Lillian F., William J., James A., Jr., Ella G. and Irene. The eldest son now assists his father in the store, as Mr. Joyce believes in rest and recuperation before waiting for old age to grant him complete retirement. Mr. Joyce has proven himself a competent and helpful citizen, being ever ready to lend his aid toward the furtherance of any movement advanced for the general welfare of the city. In politics he reserves the right to cast his ballot for the man he considers best qualified for public office, and so unbiased has he been in these matters that he has countless friends in both of the principal political parties.

BERT CURRY.

One of the prominent young business men of Richmond is Bert Curry, who as liveryman and deputy coroner is engaged in affairs at this place. Mr. Curry is a native Californian, his birth having occurred in Contra Costa county, where his father located in the early days of the state. There he received his education and later attended a commercial college of Oakland, where he took a business course. Subsequently he engaged with his brother in the undertaking business in Richmond, and shortly afterward was appointed deputy coroner, and has discharged the duties of that office since. In January, 1906, he

added to his business affairs by opening a livery stable in Richmond and is still conducting the same with profit. He is associated with various fraternal societies, among them being Laurel Camp, W. O. W., the Knights of Pythias and Eagles, all of Martinez. In the last named organization he served efficiently as secretary for two years.

JOHN W. CARROLL.

In naming the prominent business men and upbuilding factors of Alameda county in general and of Oakland in particular mention belongs to John W. Carroll, who as senior member of the firm of Carroll & Baccus, contractors for brick work, is carrying on an excellent business in this special line. In addition to doing a general contracting business the firm also make a specialty of installing ranges, ovens and boilers, fire and pressed brick work forming a large proportion of the contracts entrusted to them. The large trade which they command has come to them as the result of unwearied efforts to give satisfaction to their customers and the fact that their trade is constantly increasing speaks more forcefully than can words of the regard in which they are held from a business standpoint.

John W. Carroll is a native of his home city, his birth having occurred in Oakland in 1878. His parents, M. and Anna (Daly) Carroll, were natives of the east, both having been born in Boston, Mass.; some time after their marriage and five years prior to the birth of their son John, they removed to California, taking up their residence in Oakland. Here the father established himself in the general contracting business and for a good many years, in fact up to the time of his death, April 27, 1906, enjoyed an excellent business in that line. Beginning in a small way, the business grew steadily with the passing years, and at the time of his death he had the largest business of the kind in Oakland. John W. Carroll was educated in the public schools of Oakland, and when his school days were over he

apprenticed himself to learn the brick-laying trade. For twelve years he followed this business in and around Oakland, and then formed a partnership with William J. Baccus to do a general contracting business, under the firm name of Carroll & Baccus. Their office is at No. 425 Fifteenth street, Oakland, and here the greater portion of the business in their line in this vicinity finds its way, for it is conceded that theirs is the largest business of the kind in the city.

Mr. Carroll is a member of but two organizations, Piedmont Parlor, N. S. G. W., and Lodge No. 7, Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is regarded as one of the rising young business men of Oakland and judging of his future prospects from the past, it is safe to predict that a brilliant business future lies before him.

GEORGE FITZGERALD.

A native son of Oakland—the city in which he is now engaged in business activity.—George Fitzgerald was born June 2, 1869, being the youngest of five children born to his parents, Maurice and Ellen (Stack) Fitzgerald. Both father and mother, who were natives of Ireland, emigrated to America and in New Orleans met and married, there spending a few years, when, in 1867, they came to California, and locating in Oakland, have made this city their home ever since. George Fitzgerald has passed all the years of his life here, receiving his education through the medium of the public schools. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the plumber's trade, working under Samuel Hair, and after completing his course of work he engaged in this occupation. He met with success and soon rose to a position of prominence among his fellow-workmen. With others he organized the Plumbers Union in Oakland, and served as its first president, and was its treasurer until he began contracting on his own account. He is also prominent in municipal affairs, having been elected to the city council in March, 1900, and

since that time has been re-elected and is filling the office at this writing, serving as president of the board, to which he was elected in March, 1904.

Fraternally Mr. Fitzgerald belongs to the Eagles, having joined the order in Oakland. The sterling qualities which he has displayed in his business and social relations in Oakland have won for him a high place in her citizenship, and he is looked to for support in all matters which pertain to the general advancement of the community. And to Mr. Fitzgerald's credit be it said he is always ready to respond with time or means, and to his efforts is due much of the success of many important movements.

ANDREW JACKSON ROULSTONE.

Now retired from the business activities which have engrossed his attention for more than a half century in the developing resources of California, Andrew Jackson Roulstone is rounding out the years of a well-spent manhood and enjoying in peace and plenty the evening of his days. Mr. Roulstone is a native of New England, his birth having occurred in Charlestown, Mass., November 15, 1828; his father, who was born in 1800, was a brother of the author of "Mary's Little Lamb." His paternal grandfather, Andrew Roulstone, was captain of artillery at the battle of Bunker Hill and was otherwise prominent in that historic struggle for independence, as were various members of the family, while his mother was a direct descendant of Governor Winthrop, of Plymouth fame.

Until he had attained his majority, Andrew Jackson Roulstone remained at home in Massachusetts, but in the year 1849 he took passage on a vessel bound for California, via the Horn. This ship, the *Vesta*, nearly met with shipwreck while on her long voyage, but succeeded in putting into port at San Francisco December 1, 1849. They had had an exciting, and in many respects a pleasant trip, stopping at various islands along

the way in pursuit of game. Mr. Roulstone, although attracted to California by the gold discoveries of the state, yet remained in San Francisco until April, 1850, working at various occupations. Finally he started by ox-team to the middle bar of the Mokelumne river, but did not reach it, as he took the advice of two strangers he met and staked off a claim in another section. Here he mined for a time with considerable success, but after a time decided to take up blacksmith work, which he had previously learned. He found plenty of work to do, as all the miners in the section brought him their instruments to sharpen, etc. He built the first bridge across the river and by the end of that fall had cleared \$3,000.

Mr. Roulstone then took a trip back to the old home in Massachusetts, remaining only a short time, however, when he again came to California. After coming back to the state he again went to the mines, working in the old Guinn mine for a time, and ever since that date, mines and mining interests have occupied the greater part of his attention. He has been very successful in his efforts and has accumulated a competence, now having valuable holdings in both gold and copper mines. He has found time to branch his efforts somewhat, and for a time followed merchandising on Clay street, in Oakland, and was also successful in that venture. He is considered an expert in all branches of mining, and at times has operated some of the big plants for corporations and wealthy miners, who could afford to pay for the greatest skill in this line.

In Massachusetts Mr. Roulstone married Miss Lucy Mayhew, daughter of Capt. Bartlett Mayhew. After her death he again formed domestic ties, and with his wife is now located at No. 617 Hopkins street, Oakland. Mr. Roulstone's mother, at the age of eighty years, came to California alone and made her home with her son until her death, when she was buried in the Masonic cemetery, her father having been a prominent Mason. Mr. Roulstone is a Republican in his political convictions, but has never aspired to office, being too much engrossed with his business affairs. He became a member of the California Pioneers many years ago, and retains his

association with this organization, in which he has a large circle of friends, and, indeed, all who know him hold him in high appreciation for the sterling traits of character he has displayed during his many years of citizenship in the state of California.

THOMAS M. ROBINSON.

The present chief deputy county assessor of Alameda county is Thomas M. Robinson, the son of one of the early pioneer settlers in both California and Oregon, who won a reputation as an excellent physician and surgeon, and also as one of the staunch upbuilders of the new and growing western commonwealths. At the time of the birth of their son, Thomas M., the parents were living in Oregon, his birth occurring in Jackson county, near Jacksonville, February 28, 1858. His early school training was received in Oregon, attending the common school there, and after the removal of the family to California in 1868, he continued his studies in the high school. When his school days were over he sought a means of making his own livelihood, at that time securing a position in a furniture store. This business continued to engage his attention thereafter until 1880, in which year he was elected to his present position of chief deputy assessor of Alameda county, a position which he has held continuously ever since with the exception of two years, when he was clerk of superior court No. 2, under F. W. Henshaw.

The marriage of Thomas M. Robinson occurred July 27, 1887, and united his fortunes with those of Mary J. Havens, who was born in Crown Point, Essex county, N. Y., and came to California with her parents, in 1868. Five children have been born of the marriage of Mr. Robinson and his wife. The name of Thomas M. Robinson appears on the membership roll of numerous fraternal organizations, in all of whose gatherings he is welcomed as one of their most active members. He belongs to Sequoia Lodge

No. 349, F. & A. M., of Oakland, having attained the thirty-second degree, Oakland Consistory, Live Oak Lodge No. 17, K. P., and Oakland Lodge, I. O. F. He also belongs to Oakland Camp No. 94, W. O. W., in which organization he has passed all of the chairs, having been clerk for the past seventeen years, and has also been head manager of the Pacific jurisdiction for some time. On account of his father's service in the Civil war he is eligible to membership in the Sons of Veterans, and his name may be found on the roster of E. D. Baker Camp No. 5, of which he is past commander. He is also past chancellor of his lodge in the Knights of Pythias.

E. L. G. STEELE.

Many years have passed since the death of Mr. Steele, which occurred July 10, 1896, but nevertheless time has not effaced from the minds of those who knew him the memory of his life and accomplishments in Oakland, where he made his home for many years. As were many of Oakland's old-time residents, he was a native of the east, his birth having occurred in Cambridge, Mass., in the year 1848. He was reared and educated in the midst of his boyhood surroundings and had attained young manhood before he set out for the west to make his fortune under conditions far different from those to which he was accustomed in the east.

Landing in San Francisco, Mr. Steele secured a position there with the well-known firm of C. Adolph Low & Co., beginning at the bottom of the business and mastering it by degrees until he was finally taken in as a member of the firm. Thereafter the name was changed to the E. L. G. Steele Co. It is needless to say that Mr. Steele was a very able business man to rise by such rapid strides from a modest position to principal member of the firm, but it speaks eloquently of the character of man he was. He was a great lover of books, and possessed one of the finest private libraries on the coast. No one

was more fond of entertaining his friends than was Mr. Steele, and his beautiful home at No. 824 Jackson street, Oakland, was the scene of many social functions given in their behalf. He was a charter member of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco, and also a member of the Bohemian Club.

The marriage of Mr. Steele occurred in San Francisco and united him with Miss Emma McPherson, of New York. Of the children born to them, Mrs. Thomas H. Williams is a resident of San Francisco, and Muriel still resides at home with her mother in the family residence on Jackson street.

CHARLES H. SPEAR.

A prominent place in real estate and financial circles in Berkeley is held by Charles H. Spear, who has valuable holdings throughout Alameda county, and also in the city of Sacramento. A native Californian, he was born in San Francisco June 1, 1862, the second son of Frederick A. Spear, who was born in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., where the early years of his life were spent. The finding of gold in California brought many stalwart young men to the far west, and among those who made the trip in 1850 in search of larger opportunities was Frederick A. Spear, landing in San Francisco after a perilous journey around the Horn. He engaged in mining for some time, later, however, removing to Tuolumne county, where he discerned a lucrative mercantile business could be carried on. In this he was not disappointed, and for many years he supplied the demands of the miners of that vicinity. To this he later added the handling of lumber, and also conducted a well-stocked farm. To whatever line of endeavor he bent his energy he was rewarded with success, and at his death, in 1865, he left his family well provided for. Politically he was a Republican of no uncertain standing, although he at no time had any inclination to hold public office. His marriage united him with

Miss Elizabeth Hatch Burnham, who, like himself, was born near the city of Boston, Mass., the daughter of Charles M. Burnham, a prominent old resident of that city. On the paternal side she claimed English antecedents, while her maternal ancestors originated in Scotland.

The early boyhood years of Charles H. Spear were spent in Stockton, where he attended the common schools, and later he supplemented this training by attending the schools of Oakland. With the close of his school life he at once entered the business world, his initial training being received in his father's mercantile store. Later he became a clerk in the Merchants Bank, and during the years spent in this institution he continued to rise to higher and more trustworthy positions. It was during this time that he was elected to the office of town clerk, a position which he filled efficiently for some time. Later, in 1894, he was elected to the office of county recorder for Alameda county on the Republican ticket, and upon the expiration of his term of office four years later he engaged in the real estate business, making a specialty, however, of handling his own property. After following this for about four years he was obliged to lay it aside to enter public life once more, he having been appointed by Governor Henry T. Gage as Park Warden at San Francisco, June 1, 1898. Before the expiration of his term, however, he resigned his position to accept the appointment by Governor Pardee on the Board of State Harbor Commissioners at San Francisco. His appointment bore date of March 16, 1903, and until 1907 he performed the duties of the office faithfully and conscientiously. During the latter year he resumed his former interests in the real estate business, and is now devoting his entire energies along this line, having valuable holdings in Alameda county, as well as in the city of Sacramento.

The marriage of Charles H. Spear occurred April 20, 1886, and united him with Miss Matilda Guenette, a daughter of Peter Guenette, an old-time resident of California, who of late years has made his home in Berkeley. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spear, Florence Dell, Frederick A. and Burnham C. Mr. Spear

is a prominent Mason, belonging to Berkeley Lodge No. 369, F. & A. M., Berkeley Chapter No. 92, R. A. M., and Berkeley Commandery No. 42, K. T., and he is also a member of Berkeley Lodge No. 170, I. O. O. F., and of Oakland Lodge No. 171, B. P. O. E. Mr. Spear has always taken a keen interest in local, county and state politics, and in him the Republican party has a staunch ally. Personally, he is a man of commanding figure and presence, and all who are privileged to know him admire him for his many sterling qualities. With his family he occupies a fine residence at No. 1905 Grove street, Berkeley.

EUGENE A. CANALIZO.

Descended from a prominent old Spanish family of California and possessing personal characteristics of unusual quality, Eugene A. Canalizo occupies a high position in the citizenship of Oakland and San Francisco, where he is largely interested in business affairs. Born in San Francisco May 16, 1884, he was a son of J. L. and a grandson of Valentine Canalizo, the latter having served as president in Mexico at the time of the Mexican war. J. L. Canalizo was born in Mexico in 1850, and coming to California in 1875, entered into business as a partner in the shipping firm of W. Loaiza & Co., importers and exporters of San Francisco. He married Victoria Perrin, a native of San Francisco, and daughter of F. Perrin, president of the French Savings Bank of this city. An uncle of Eugene A. Canalizo is at present serving as minister to the United States from Mexico.

The early education of Eugene A. Canalizo was received in the public schools of New York city, and there also he attended the Rugby Military Academy and the City College. He attended a medical school for a time, but did not care to make the practice of medicine his lifework. Instead, after putting aside his studies, he entered into the shipping business, being located in New York city and San Francisco. After two and

a half years thus engaged he entered into the real estate business in Oakland, in April, 1896, and since that time he has succeeded in building up a large and successful enterprise, incorporated under the name of Canalizo, Rosborough & Co. Mr. Canalizo is president while Mr. Rosborough acts as vice-president.

Mr. Canalizo also has other business interests both here and in New York, and besides is interested in the International Financial Association of the City of Mexico. He is identified prominently with all civic matters, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Harbor Improvement Association, realty and insurance boards of the city, and fraternally belongs to Alameda Lodge No. 1015, B. P. O. E. Politically he reserves the right to cast his ballot for the candidate he considers best qualified for official position. Socially he is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends.

JAMES E. BLETHEN.

For more than a half century James E. Blethen has been identified with the interests of California, having been named among those hardy pioneers of '49. Born June 25, 1828, in Maine, he was reared in Dover, educated in the common schools and an academy, and there learned the trade of carpenter. The gold discovery of California led to his emigration westward in 1849, taking passage at Bangor, Me., on the ship Golconda, commanded by Captain Wood, bound via the Horn for San Francisco, where they arrived November 21 of the same year. Like the great majority of the pioneers of that date, he came to make money and not to establish his home, and not unlike many he did both. Mining did not prove as attractive to him as he had expected and he found himself engaged instead in the prosecution of his trade. He worked his way to California as ship carpenter. Later he formed a partnership with C. L. Taylor (now deceased), and engaged in the manufacture of

sash, door and other mill work possible to do by hand, continuing with him until 1858. In that year they dissolved partnership and Mr. Blethen went to Victoria, British Columbia, with a cargo of lumber, sold it, and returned to San Francisco and on Market street, below Second, established a mill, with machinery brought from the east. He continued here for a time, and then on account of the change of business location he sold out and purchased a ranch of one hundred and twenty acres. Here he farmed from 1861 to 1868, then bought the Pioneer mill at the foot of Broadway, in Oakland, in partnership with V. P. Terry, who died in 1877. Until that year he drove from his ranch to Oakland; later he sold his ranch. After the death of Mr. Terry he purchased the entire interest and continued alone until 1882, in what was then the largest establishment of its kind on this side of the bay, having in their employ eighty men with a payroll of \$6,000 per month.

In 1853 Mr. Blethen went east and married Lydia N. Fall, and immediately afterward brought her to California, where her death occurred in 1867. They became the parents of six children, namely: Ella, widow of A. J. Sterling, of New Hampshire; James E., Jr., engaged as a carpenter in Oakland; Charles H., a stationary engineer in the Zenith mills; Lulu L., wife of Charles H. Layton, of Dover, N. H.; Frank, employed in Taylor's mill in Oakland; and Howard, also employed in a mill. In 1868 Mr. Blethen was united in marriage with Miss Georgietta W. Adams, daughter of an old pioneer. She died in 1900, leaving three children, namely: George W.; Sarah E., wife of F. B. Dolbier, of Oakland; and Alice May, wife of George A. Scott. Mr. Blethen has two grandchildren in California and eleven in New Hampshire, and three great-grandchildren. Mr. Blethen has been identified with much of the growth and progress of Oakland, always taking an active part in public affairs, and as a Republican served as mayor of the city of Oakland in 1881 and 1882. In fraternal relations he is associated with Oakland Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M.; Orion Lodge No. 189, I. O. O. F., being specially prominent in this organization;

and Brooklyn Lodge No. 3, A. O. U. W. Mr. Blethen is not the only member of his family on the coast, as one of his brothers was here in the early days of the state and served as a member of the vigilance committee. During those troubled times he saw six men hung in San Francisco, his shop being near their headquarters. In memory of those early days Mr. Blethen at one time held membership with the Society of California Pioneers.

JAMES CRUICKSHANK.

One of the pioneers of Richmond is James Cruickshank, a member of the city council, and an upbuilder of the best interests of the city. He is a Scotchman by birth and lineage, Aberdeen being the place of his nativity and February 28, 1870, the date of his birth. His parents were natives of Scotland and they are still residents of that country. James Cruickshank was reared to the age of sixteen years in Scotland and up to that time attended the public schools in pursuit of an education. In 1886, accompanied by his brother, George, he came to America, and locating in Sacramento, Cal., apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carpenter. He remained a resident of that city for eight years, and after completing his apprenticeship engaged in a prosecution of his trade. Removing to San Francisco in 1894, he engaged for one year as a journeyman, when he came to Richmond and began a general contracting business, which occupation he has since followed. In 1906 he became associated with G. A. Follett and the two are now conducting a general contracting enterprise, in which they are meeting with much success, many of the buildings of Richmond being their work.

Being a pioneer of the place, Mr. Cruickshank has been identified with many of the projects advanced for the promotion of the city's interests and in this connection has brought to bear the business judgment and ability which have distinguished his personal efforts. In 1904 he was

elected a member of the city council and has since performed the duties connected with this office. He is prominent socially, being a member of the Richmond Pioneer Club, and also the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having joined the organization in Richmond and passed all the chairs, and has been twice honored by election to the position of delegate to the Grand Lodge. In the line of his business he is identified with the Carpenters' Union, having joined in San Francisco, and has held many of the offices, having served as president for three years. He is an enterprising and progressive citizen and is held in high esteem by all who know him for the demonstration of personal character of worth and ability, both in public and private life.

ROBERT BELL.

Now devoting his time and attention to the management of a small but highly improved ranch in the vicinity of Oakland, Robert Bell is associated intimately with the agricultural interests of this section, to which his citizenship has proven a valuable addition. He was born on a farm in Nova Scotia, a descendant on his mother's side from the Lee family of New England, conspicuous in the Revolutionary war. His parents finally removed to Connecticut, where the mother passed away at seventy years and the father at eighty.

Robert Bell received his early education in the schools of Nova Scotia, after which he attended a subscription school to complete his studies. After the death of his father he came to California and for three years was in the government service on a cruiser in the Pacific ocean, first engaged as a sailor and then as quartermaster. In 1889 he left this service and locating in California purchased an acre and a half of land at Dimond, now Upper Fruitvale, and has since devoted the greater part of his time and attention to its cultivation and improvement. He raises all varieties of fruits, among them peaches,

pears, apples, plums, cherries, etc., and has met with noteworthy success in his enterprise. He also engages to some extent in contract painting. Mr. Bell is quiet and retiring in his disposition, but has proven himself a liberal and public spirited citizen, being always ready to lend his aid toward the advancement of any movement looking toward the betterment of the general community. He has many friends, who appreciate him for his sterling traits of character.

R. PERALTA GALINDO.

The name of Galindo is associated with the earliest history of California, for it belongs to an old Spanish family first located in Mexico and brought to San Francisco about 1776. Nicolas Galindo, the great-grandfather of R. Peralta Galindo, was a soldier under the Spanish king and was sent as one of two hundred envoys to establish a Catholic mission in California. His son, Crisostomo Galindo, was also in the army and was stationed for some time at the Mission San Jose; he was a native Californian, having been born in San Francisco in 1783, and was identified throughout his entire life with Spanish affairs and mission work. He married Jacoba Bernal, and they became the parents of five sons and six daughters, of whom Francisco Galindo was one of the youngest. He was born in San Francisco also, February 24, 1824, and was educated in that city, after which he followed ranching life until 1878, when he came to Oakland to make his home, here putting up the Galindo hotel of two hundred and fifty rooms, property which is still in the possession of the Galindo family. Besides this property and a magnificent home which he erected in Oakland, he owned a ranch of nine thousand acres in Contra Costa county, which was a part of the famous Rancho Manta Diablo. In 1876 he married Ynez Peralta, daughter of Antonio Maria and Antonia (Galindo) Peralta, and born of this union were nine children, namely: Jose, who died young; Vin-

cente, who lives in Oakland; Jacoba, who died at the age of five years; Carlotta, at home; Francisco, who died at the age of four years; Teresa, at home; Ruberto Peralta, an actor by profession and also business manager of theatrical troops; Jobita, who died at the age of eleven years; and Alejandro, at home. Mrs. Galindo is still living at the old home at No. 5401 Telegraph avenue, Oakland, and which is one of the beautiful places of the city. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

forfeited by an act other than that of strict integrity, honesty and uprightness. He is a member of various medical associations, among them the American Medical Association, the Alameda County and State Medical Societies, is a member of the city board of health of Oakland, and belongs to the Board of Trade, never having allowed his professional interests to so engross his attention that he has failed in any wise in his duty as a citizen. He is a Republican in his political convictions.

Dr. Sill was married in New York to Miss Myrtle Barrette, daughter of Oscar Barrette, and their home is now located at the corner of East Fourteenth street and Twelfth avenue, in East Oakland.

EDWARD RICHARD SILL.

Edward Richard Sill has come by inheritance to the strong love and ability of his profession as physician and surgeon, for father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all disciples of Esculapius. The family is one of the oldest of the United States, the emigrating ancestor locating in Lynn, Conn., during the colonial period of our history, and his descendants later locating in New York. There Dr. Sill's father was born, Joseph Sill by name, was there reared and educated, and in manhood took up the profession of his father. He married Amelia Brown, also a native of New York, and the representative of an early American family.

Edward R. Sill received his early education through an attendance of the public schools of Washington county, N. Y., where he was born March 28, 1862; later he entered Hamilton College and completed the classical course, and after graduation became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. Graduating in 1889, he at once went to Europe and in Vienna passed a year in study, then returned to America, and in the same year located in East Oakland and began the practice of his profession. That it has been a successful one is evidenced today by his large and profitable clientele, his devotion to the advancement of his work winning him the confidence of the people and a place in their esteem which he has never

JOHN M. CARR.

One of the leading dairymen of Alameda county is John M. Carr, who has been a resident of this section of California for almost forty years. He is a native of Nova Scotia, born on a farm in January, 1852, a son of Thomas and Margaret (McCulley) Carr. The father, who was a prosperous farmer, was a native of England and an early settler of Nova Scotia, where he spent the remainder of his life. The first fifteen years of the life of John M. Carr were passed in his native country, where he received a good common school education, after which he learned the trade of blacksmith. Upon the completion of his trade he went to Boston, Mass., and there followed his trade for about twelve years. Coming to California in 1870, he was employed for a time in ship-building in San Francisco, then located on a ranch and engaged in the dairy business and also the raising of cattle. He began in a small way at first and as his means increased he added to his herd until he owned three hundred and ninety cows, while his ranch consisted of thirty-five hundred acres. He also owns another dairy where he milks one hundred and fifty cows. The greater part of this product is turned into butter, for which he finds a ready

sale, the output being about three hundred pounds daily. His extensive acquaintance has secured for him a wide patronage, and combined with the excellence of his products has meant the accumulation of a competence.

In 1884 Mr. Carr was united in marriage with Miss Alice M. O'Brien, a native of Nova Scotia and a daughter of John E. O'Brien and Sarah Jane (Davidson) O'Brien, her father being a sea captain. The following named children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carr: Alfred, Lottie and Greta. Two years ago he built his fine residence situated on Fruitvale avenue, modern in all its appointments and a credit to the taste of its owner. Mr. Carr is one of the stockholders of the Citizens Bank at Fruitvale, and is regarded as one of the reliable as well as enterprising citizens of Alameda county.

HORACE L. P. HOWE.

Horace L. P. Howe, who was born in Solon, Me., in 1853, and descended from Lord Howe's family of England and the Ellis family of Scotland, in 1872, came to California, where he entered the furniture and undertaking business in Santa Rosa. He was there married to Miss Ella Smallwood, daughter of Judge Smallwood, of Kansas City, Mo., in 1873, and continued to reside in that city for the ensuing nine years. Removing in 1882 to Oakland, he became a candidate for the state legislature on the Republican ticket. Afterward he engaged in business in Stockton, Cal., and was one of the upbuilding spirits in the development of Carters.

Removing to Goldfield, Nev., he engaged in business there with George L. Meacham, who afterward discovered the Nye county Wonder mine, in which Mr. Howe became one of the principal owners. This property is now valued at about \$10,000,000. Mr. Howe has a brother, Oscar Howe, engaged in the real estate business in Oakland, and also has a sister in Boston, Mass., and other relatives at his old home in

Fairfield, Me. He is one of the enterprising and practical citizens of Oakland, and has won for himself a place among the representative men, always ready and willing to give time or attention to any upbuilding project.

ISAAC N. CHAPMAN.

The varied experiences which have filled the greater part of the life of Isaac N. Chapman, one of Alameda's substantial citizens and the present city civil engineer, make of him an interesting link in the chain which leads back many years in the history of his home city. He has been an eye-witness of the changes which have come with the passing years and has himself been a factor in bringing about present conditions.

A native of Ohio, Isaac N. Chapman was born in Allen county December 10, 1838, a son of Jesse and Mahala (Hardesty) Chapman, both natives of Ohio. The father settled in Lima, Allen county, at a time when it was covered with a dense forest. He followed his trade of millwright for many years. Allen county remained the home of the family for a time, after which they removed to Illinois, and from there soon afterward went to Wisconsin. Six years later, in 1852, they crossed the plains to Portland, Ore. The father did not long survive the journey, however, for on January 9 of the following year his death occurred. His wife survived him many years, passing away in 1895.

Isaac N. Chapman was a mere child when his parents removed from his birthplace in Ohio to Wisconsin, and when he attained school age he was given such privileges for an education as the times and place afforded. After the family settled in Oregon he attended the Willamette University for a time. In 1855 and 1856 he was on the frontier of Washington Territory, where he rendered valuable service during the Indian troubles, after which he returned to Oregon and continued his studies in Willamette University.

at Salem, for two years, taking a course in surveying. After his graduation he began surveying and locating government lands in California and also assisted in locating mines in various parts of the state, spending a number of years in northern and central California. While a large part of the business which came to him was surveying for private individuals, he also executed large contracts for the government, and this latter finally led to his appointment as United States deputy surveyor, a position which he held for a number of years. After his term of service in the latter capacity expired he came to Alameda to make his future home, and here as elsewhere he was called upon to serve in a public office. His appointment as city engineer began in 1878 and ran to 1889, and in June, 1908, he received the appointment to his present position, city civil

engineer. His many years of excellent training have well fitted him for the position he now occupies.

The marriage of Isaac N. Chapman occurred in 1868 and united him with Miss Hattie J. Dudley, of Sonoma county, a daughter of Henry and Catherine J. Dudley. Two of the sons born of their marriage followed in the footsteps of their father in their choice of a profession. The elder, William D., now deceased, was a civil and mining engineer, and Edwin N. is an assistant city engineer. The daughters are Mrs. J. E. Lawton and Hattie H., the latter still at home. The family residence is pleasantly located in the midst of attractive surroundings at No. 2225 Pacific avenue, where the many friends of the family delight to gather. Fraternally Mr. Chapman is a Mason.

Chapman, Isaac N.
9-99

