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HISTORY

OF

YUBA COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

Residences, Public Buildings, Fine Blocks and Manufactories.

FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY.

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MAP
 OF
**CALIFORNIA,
 NEVADA, UTAH,
 AND
 ARIZONA**
 PUBLISHED BY
THOMPSON & WEST
OAKLAND.
 1879.

NEVADA

UTAH

ARIZONA

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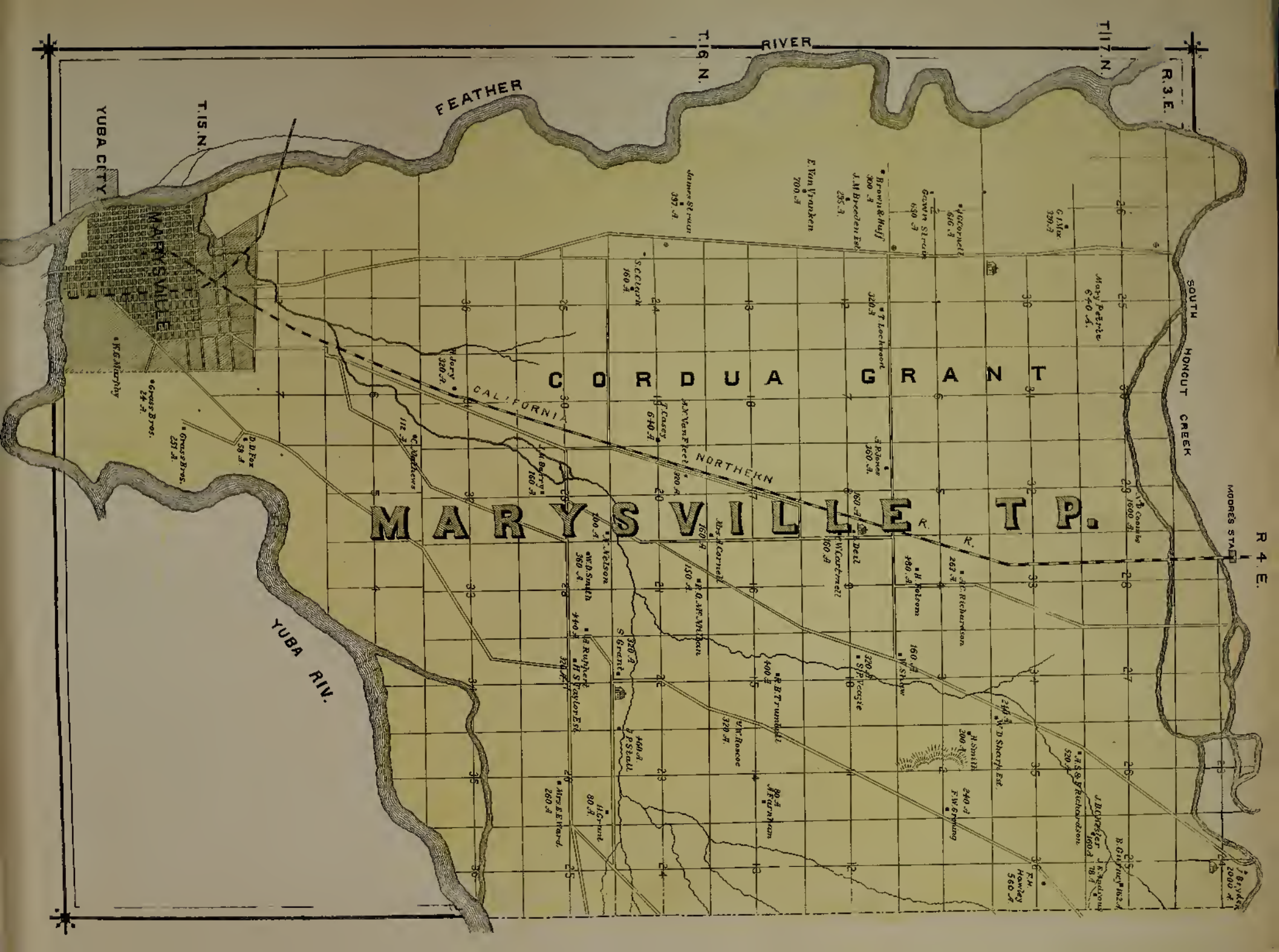
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T. 16 N. RIVER T. 17 N. R. 3 E.

YUBA CITY T. 15 N.

FEATHER

C O R D U A G R A N T

M A R Y S V I L L E T P.

YUBA RIV.

SOUTH HONCUT CREEK

MOORE'S STATION

R. 4 E.

G. Mix 320 A.

E. Van Wyndken 700 A.

Brown & Huff 300 A.
J. M. Brecken 255 A.

Gavin Strain 630 A.

Mary Patrick 640 A.

Mary 320 A.

S. C. Clark 160 A.

J. A. Barry 160 A.

J. Casey 640 A.

J. Van Fleet 320 A.

J. P. Jones 160 A.

K. G. McHenry

G. S. B. Bros. 24 A.

G. S. B. Bros. 231 A.

D. D. Fox 58 A.

C. Matthews 112 A.

CALIFORNIA

NORTHERN

H. DeL 160 A.

J. C. Richardson 267 A.

H. Polson 160 A.

D. Snodgrass 340 A.

S. P. Hoagste 320 A.

H. T. Wundt 400 A.

W. Rouse 320 A.

W. D. Smith 440 A.

R. Ruppert 320 A.

Mrs. E. E. Ward 260 A.

M. G. Hunt 30 A.

S. Grant 320 A.

J. Stahl 400 A.

F. W. Spang 240 A.

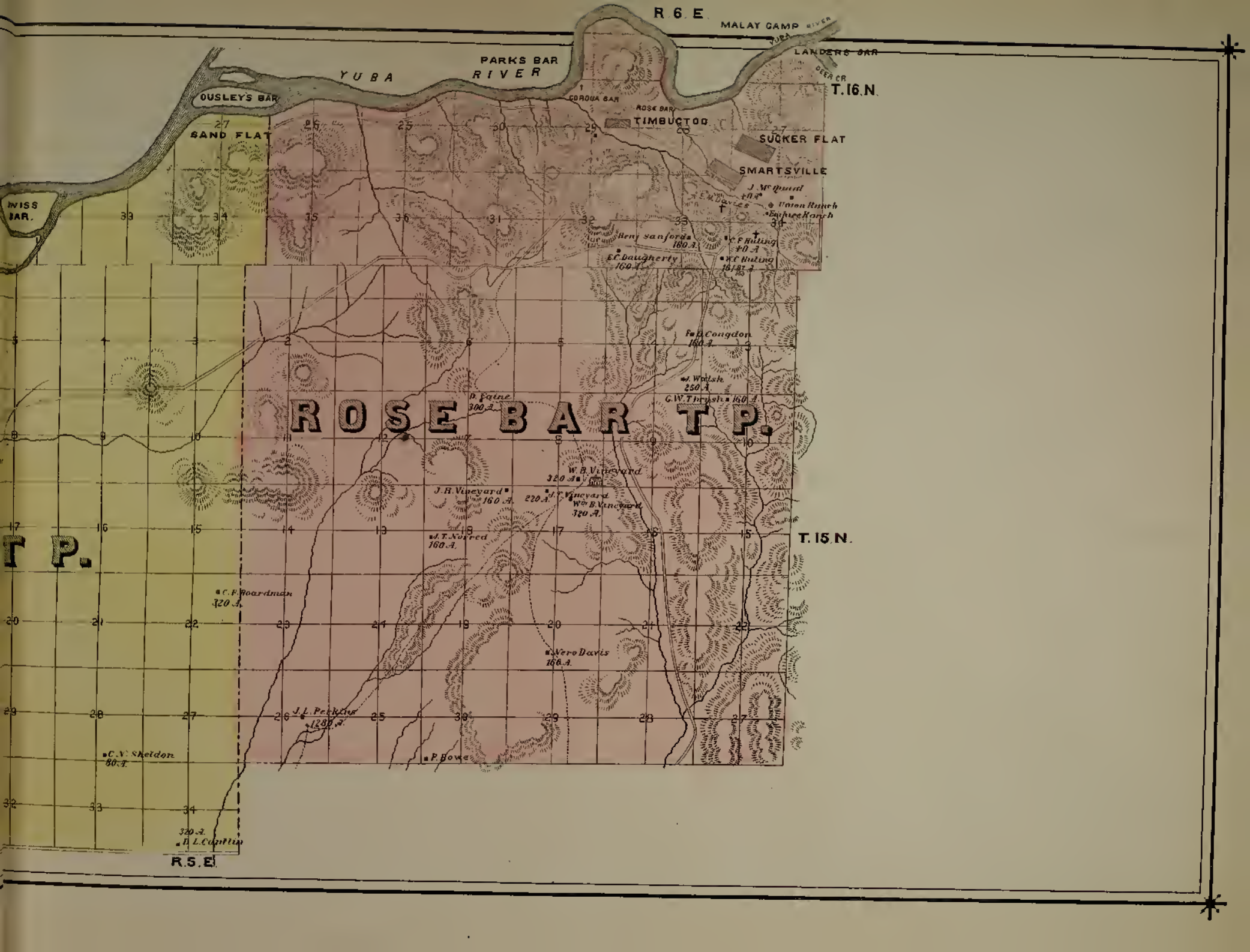
J. B. Ooster 160 A.

B. G. W. 18 A.

R. M. Hawley 560 A.

B. Ryker 2000 A.





R. 6 E.

MALAY CAMP RIVER

LANDERS BAR

T. 16 N.

YUBA

PARKS BAR RIVER

OUSLEYS BAR

SAND FLAT

GRONA BAR

TIMBUCTOO

SUCKER FLAT

SMARTSVILLE

WISS BAR.

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Ben vanford 180 A.
E. Daugherty 160 A.

C. F. Huling 40 A.
W. H. Huling 161 A.

F. A. Congdon 160 A.

W. Walsh 250 A.

G. W. Thrush 160 A.

ROSE BAR TWP.

D. Greene 300 A.

W. B. Vineyard 320 A.

J. H. Vineyard 160 A.

J. T. Vineyard 220 A.
W. B. Vineyard 720 A.

J. T. Nisred 160 A.

T. 15 N.

C. F. Boardman 320 A.

Vero Davis 160 A.

J. L. Pethley 120 A.

C. V. Sheldon 80 A.

P. Howe

320 A.
H. L. Cantor

R. 5 E.

T. P.







R. 6. E.

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VER TP.

EAST BEAR RIVER TP.

CENTRAL PACIFIC
R. R.

DRY CREEK

WHEATLAND

LEVEE DISTRICT No. 1
BEAR RIVER
Old Bear River
Present Channel

GREENHORN BAR
WIRE BRIDGE
ASKEWS BAR
CAMP FAR WEST

DANVILLE MILL
W.M. Courtnays

Chas. Abraham 770 A.
S.E. Inigo 600 A.
Mrs. Francis Scott 160 A.
REEDS STA. 320 A. Lewis Pheal
C. Kelser 160 A.
J.H. Major 500 A.

H. Morrison 3000 A.

F.R. Bennett 733 A.

E.W. & G.W. Hallinghead 518 A.

Williams 500 A.

T.B. Hopkins 6601 A.
Kaiser 350 A.
Wm. Berry 160 A.
F.L. Hutchinson 1244 A.
O. Whiteside 800 A.

Elizabeth Schpal House

Wm. Rapping 1630 A.

F.R. Lofton 2000 A.

J.J. Webster 4000 A.

J.H. Adon 515 A.
J.W. Sowell 237 A.

J.W. Oakley 1280 A.

F. Hirsinger 152 A.

W.O. Amstutz 90 A.

W.F. Dam
C.K. Dam
S.D. Wood 300 A.
M.C. Jasper 305 A.

C. Pettelle 640 A.
Wm. Crepps 440 A.

Y. Foster 320 A.
Garrison
Round Tent

Keuplons Crossing

Johnson's Crossing



LONG BAR TWP.

T. 16 N.

T. 17 N.

T. 18 N.

R. 5 E.

R. 5 E.

HONGCUT CREEK

YUBA RIV.

LONG BAR

OUSLEY'S BAR

BROWN'S VALLEY

G. B. Porter
1000 A.

D. B. Bagnall
30 A.
J. C. Chinn

L. G. Giddins
100 A.

J. C. Ford
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J. E. Karstson
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R. 5 E.

R. 5 E.

HONGCUT CREEK

YUBA RIV.

LONG BAR

OUSLEY'S BAR

BROWN'S VALLEY

G. B. Porter
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D. B. Bagnall
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R. 6. E.

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FORBESTOWN

WOODVILLE

T. 18. N.

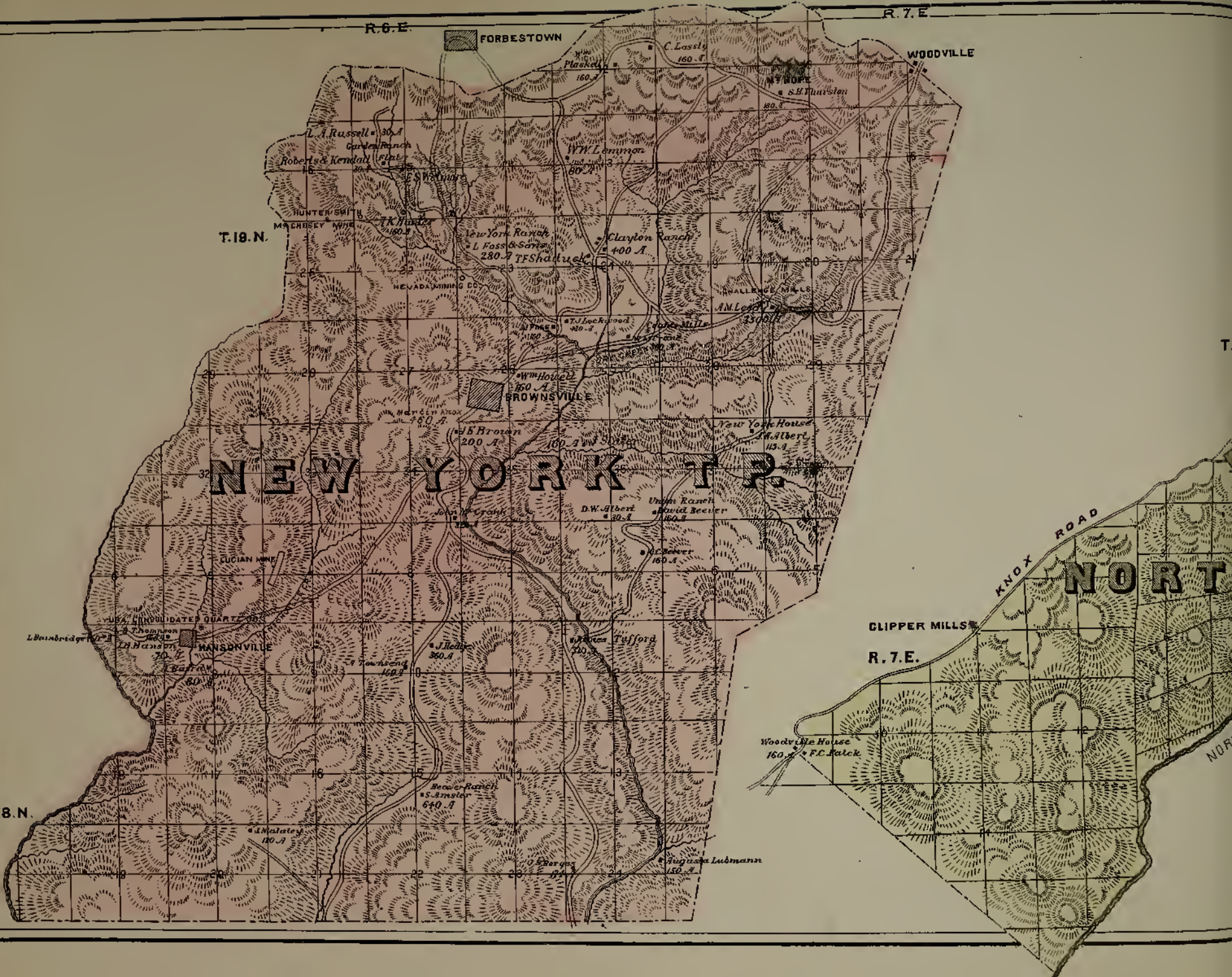
NEW YORK TR.

KNOX ROAD
NORTH

CLIPPER MILLS

R. 7. E.

T. 18. N.



L.A. Russell 30 A
Garden Ranch
Roberts & Kendall 15 A
20 A

W.M. Lemmon
80 A

New York Ranch
L. Foss & Son
230 A
T.F. Shaluck

Clayton Ranch
400 A

W.M. Howell
150 A
BROWNVILLE

J.B. Brown
200 A

160 A

New York House
A. Albert
113 A

D.W. Albert
80 A

Union Ranch
David Beecher
160 A

D. Beecher
160 A

LUCIAN MINE

L. B. Lumbidge

HANSONVILLE

J. Head
360 A

Markes Tufford
110

Townsend
160 A

Becker Ranch
S. Amstar
640 A

I. Malatey
120 A

Augusta Lubmann
150 A

Woodville House
160 A
F.L. Falck

R. 8. E.

R. 7. E.

R. 8. E.

T. 19. N.

NORTH YUBA RIVER

PITTSBURGH HILL

SLATE RANGE

OAK VALLEY
C. Havens 120
J. Graves 120
W. B. Heston 100
J. Eastman 135

YOUNGS HILL

WEEDS POINT

GALENA HILL

CAMPTONVILLE

SLATE RANGE T.P.

T. 18. N.

BULLARDS BAR BRIDGE

J. Culley 160

G. Shelton 160

Station House

Phester 160

W. Jones 160

FREMAN'S BRIDGE

MIDDLE YUBA RIVER

NEVADA COUNTY

S I E R R A C O U N T Y

AGLEVILLE

AST T.P.

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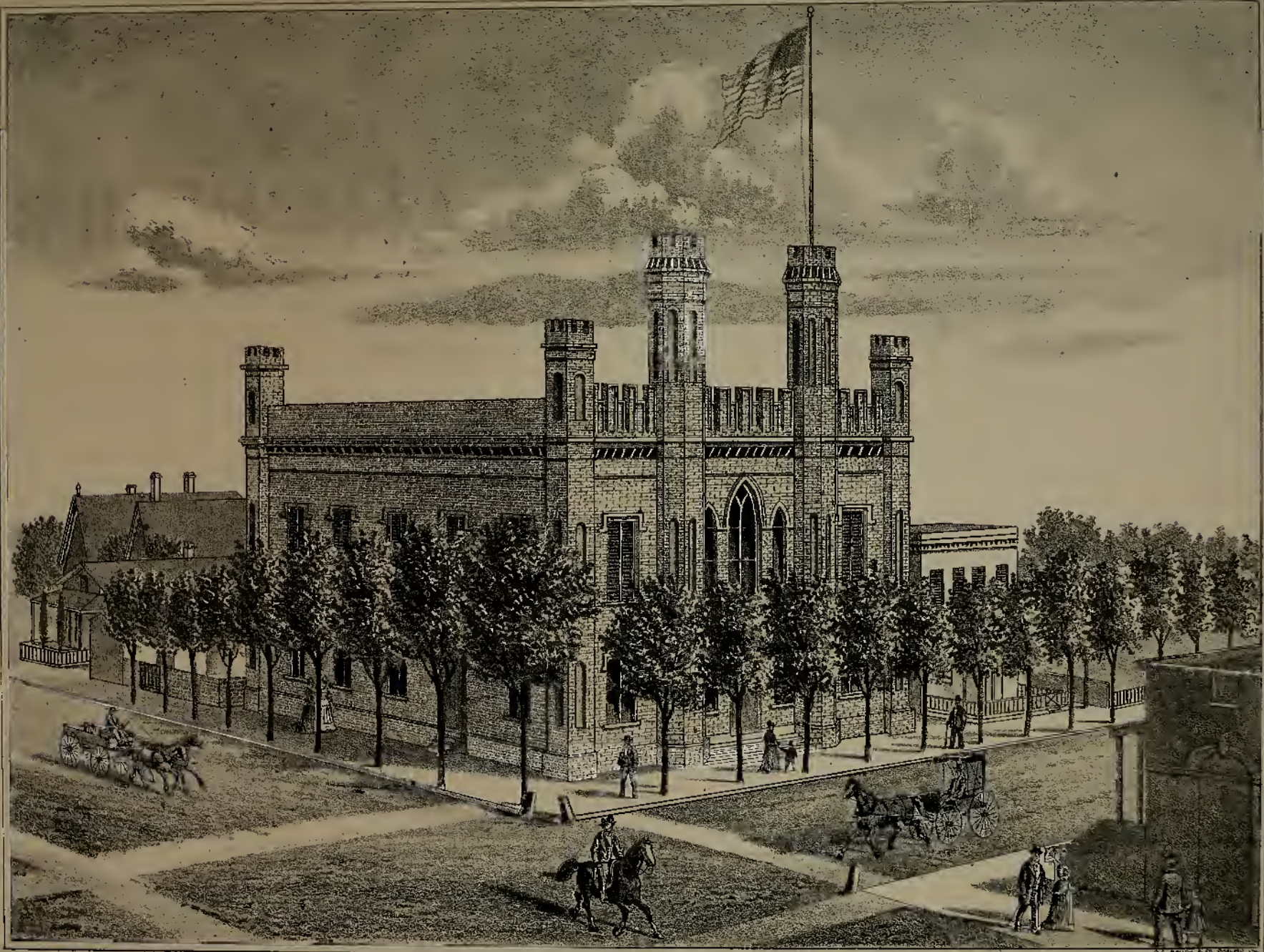
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COURT HOUSE OF YUBA COUNTY, MARYSVILLE, CAL.

HISTORY OF YUBA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

BY WM. H. CHAMBERLAIN, PH. B., AND HARRY L. WELLS.

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY.

A Historic County—The Importance of Marysville—Difficulties Encountered in the Preparation of the Work—The Plan—Acknowledgment of Assistance Received.

YUBA is one of the few historic counties of the State. During the exciting times of the mining fever, the reputation of its wonderful riches and resources spread far and wide, and it received its full share of the immense immigration which poured in during that memorable era. Its metropolis, Marysville, occupied a prominent position among the cities of the coast, both in population and extent of mercantile interests. Immediately preceding the discovery of gold on the Yuba river, the site of that city was occupied and owned by one man, with his employes and attendants; but as the news of the finding of new gold fields spread, settlers flocked in, stores and hotels were established, and the once quiet rancho sprang into a bustling and busy city. The change was almost instantaneous; after the first leap, however, the progress was slower, but not less marked. In later years events have occurred which retarded and for a time stopped the development of the city, but now the prospects are fair for Marysville to resume her former high position among the cities of the State.

From an uncultivated tract of plain and mountains, occupied by the lowly Digger Indian and traversed occasionally by the nomadic trapper, this region has grown into a county, whose valleys are covered with waving grain, and whose mountains are giving up their precious treasures—a change due to the hand and brain of the civilized white man.

In the succeeding pages, the historian has but faintly portrayed the many changes and incidents occurring during the past half century. The writing of the history of this county has been a difficult task. Few publications have been issued concerning this region; in many places the records are vague and incomplete; and, finally, most of the pioneer residents have either gone to their graves or moved to other parts beyond the reach of the interviewer. Even those who remain, in many instances, were so occupied in the eager search for the glittering sand, that important events transpired without attracting their attention. There are those, however, who through their superior talents and attainments did heed and have treasured in their memories the facts and incidents, which in this later day become so beneficial to their fellow men. It is to these gentlemen that the historian has been compelled to resort; with a pertinacity which might almost seem presumption, he has sought them out, and as the words dropped from their lips, jotted them down, to take their places in the more connected

story now presented to the reader. We feel that these gentlemen have not only favored us, but have placed the community in their debt, for it is undoubtedly the desire of every one to have a correct and complete record of the county, if any at all.

The plan of the work has been to give a connected history of the county from its first occupation by the trappers down to the present time. In order to more fully understand the causes which led to the settlement and subsequent development of the State, a chapter has been introduced giving briefly the history of California from the earliest supposed discovery. As far as practicable, the subject matter has been segregated into special topics, thus rendering the work more convenient for reference. While not attaining the result desired, it has been the aim to make it as complete and authentic as the limited sources of information would allow. Errors have undoubtedly crept in, and while it is not our desire to bore the reader with foolish apologies, we would ask for a due consideration of the many difficulties with which we have been compelled to contend.

It would be impossible to record a list of the names of all of the gentlemen from whom we have received courtesies or derived information, but the author cannot let the opportunity pass without acknowledging the special kindness of the following:—

Hon. Stephen J. Field, Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.; General John Bidwell, Chico; Hon. George C. Gorham, late Secretary United States Senate; J. Alex. Forbes, Oakland; Hon. John H. Jewett, Hon. Peter Decker, Wm. G. Murphy, Colonel Edwards Woolruff, Hon. C. M. Patterson, Judge L. T. Crane, Judge Phil. W. Keyser, Judge S. M. Bliss, Judge H. S. Hoblitzell, Messrs. E. J. Lockwood and C. D. Dawson (Proprietors of the *Marysville Appeal*), E. C. Ross, L. H. Babl, Hon. W. H. Parks, H. B. Williamson, Dr. S. J. S. Rogers, Dr. Charles E. Stone, John Seaward, Marysville; J. C. West, Strawberry Valley; Claude Chana, J. L. McDonald, Charles Justis, F. F. Caruluff (Editor *Recorder*), Wheatland; Jonas Speet, Colusa; Judge O. P. Stidger, North San Juan; Hon. I. E. Brown, Brownsville; Hon. Zach. Montgomery, Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, Oakland; Hon. L. B. Clark, Oregon House; Rev. W. W. Brier, Centerville; Thos. Mooney, John Rose, Smartsville; Capt. J. P. Brown, Camptonville; the officers of Yuba county and the city of Marysville, and their deputies, to whom we are indebted for their generous assistance, and who, by their uniform courtesies, have firmly established their right to represent such a constituency as is to be found in Yuba county.

The success of the work is largely due to the efforts and support of its patrons and subscribers. The interest they have taken in its preparation has proved an additional incentive to the publishers in their labor of issuing the complete and elaborate volume now placed before the reader.

AUTHORITIES.

In the compilation of data, the historian has resorted to the following books and periodicals for information:—

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CHAPTER II.
HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA.

Discovery Early Voyagers—Origin of the Name—Establishment of Missions—Discovery of the Bay of San Francisco—Secularization—Revolutions—Settlement of Yerba Buena—Russians at Fort Ross—American Desire for the Possession of California—Humber of Commodore James O. Larkin's Efforts to Secure the Territory for the United States—Arrival of Fremont—Acts of the Bear Flag Party—Construction of the Noted Flag—Seizure of Monterey by Commodore Sloat and Yerba Buena by Captain Montgomery—The Mexican War—Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo—Subsequent Events.

THE Spaniards, having conquered Mexico in 1519, were desirous of possessing still more territory. They had a vague idea that a land lay north-west of "New Spain," as Mexico was called, which would rival that country in wealth and beauty. Cortes, in 1535, made the attempt to discover this region, but after landing on the peninsula of Lower California gave up the search. The coast of California proper was discovered in 1542 by Jose R. Cabrillo, who sailed as far north as the 44th parallel of latitude. Authorities differ in regard to the derivation of the name California. The most probable theory is, that the word was found in an obscure Spanish novel, *Las Sergas de Esplandian*, published in 1510, in which the name was applied to an island "on the right hand of the Indies, near the Terrestrial Paradise." For a number of years the hook was exceedingly popular. It is not claimed that the newly discovered land was the same as that mentioned by the Spanish author, or that it was applied on account of the beauty of the country, for the parts explored at that time were confined to the rough and rocky coast. Like all new lands, California was supposed to abound in valuable minerals and precious stones, hence the name used in the romance spoken of seemed peculiarly appropriate. This, with the additional desire to lend greater interest to the country by the use of so popular a name, was undoubtedly the reason for its application. Another theory regarding the naming is that it was derived from the Latin words *caliditas fornus*—hot oven. The reason assigned by those who favor this theory is the universal use among natives of the sweat-house or hot-oven in the treatment of disease. In 1579, Sir Francis Drake, an English navigator, after having failed in an attempt to sail through the supposed open northern sea, turned southward and on the seventeenth of June, sailed into a "faire good bay," which was probably the present Drake's Bay. It was soon afterwards called San Francisco Bay by the Spaniards, but it was not until nearly two centuries had elapsed, that this name was changed to its present application. In 1595, the *San Augustin*, commanded by Captain Cermenon, was wrecked in Drake's Bay. The pilot, who escaped to Mexico, went out seven years later in an exploring expedition under Sebastian Vizcaino; the vessels, two in number, stopped at San Diego and Monterey, sailed into Drake's Bay and went further northward. The modern Bay of San Francisco had not as yet been discovered. In

1740, a map was published in Spain which had a rough representation of the bay; the source of this knowledge is not known.

The discovery of Lower California was followed by the settlement of that region by the Jesuits. In 1767, an order was issued for the expulsion of the Jesuits, the Franciscan friars succeeding them in the Missions already established in the Californian peninsula. The Mission system was now to be extended farther north into what was called for the first time Upper or New California. Father Junipero Serra was selected to take charge of this enterprise by the superior of the convent of San Fernando, in New Spain, under whose general direction the work was to be carried on. By previous arrangement, four expeditions were sent from Lower California to the new territory, two by land and two by sea. The *San Carlos*, which sailed on the eleventh of January, 1769, did not reach her destination, San Diego, for three months and a half. In the meantime, the *San Antonio*, which departed a month later, meeting more propitious weather, arrived at San Diego, April 11th. This was the commencement of the permanent occupation of California by white men. The first land expedition, under Captain Rivera and Friar Crespi, arrived at San Diego, May 14th; the second, under Captain Portala and Father Junipero Serra, reached that place on the first of July. Active operations were now commenced and on the sixteenth of the month the Mission of San Diego was founded. On the fourteenth of July, Captain Portala, governor of the territory, with friars Juan Crespi and Gomez, and a large party of whites, departed on a journey to occupy Monterey.

They passed by the desired spot without recognizing it, journeyed on up the coast, and November 7, 1769, arrived at the Bay of San Francisco. Hence, friar Juan Crespi, the leader of the expedition, made the real discovery, and it was not accomplished until one hundred and ninety years after its suppositions discovery by Drake. The party returned to San Diego and on a subsequent expedition located the Mission of San Carlos and the Presidio of Monterey. The following, from Hoffman's Reports, volume one (appendix), is a list of the twenty-one Missions established by friars during their occupation, with the date and place of their location:—

NAMES.	WHEN FOUNDED.	WHERE LOCATED.	NO. ACRES.
San Diego.....	July 16, 1769.....	San Diego.....	22.24
San Carlos de Monterey or			
El Carme.....	June 3, 1770.....	Monterey.....	9.00
San Antonio de Padua.....	July 14, 1771.....	San Luis Obispo.....	33.19
San Gabriel Arcangel.....	Sept. 8, 1771.....	San Gabriel.....	190.69
San Luis Obispo.....	Sept. 1, 1772.....	San Luis Obispo.....	52.72
San Francisco de Assis or			
Dolores.....	Oct. 9, 1776.....	San Francisco.....	8.51
San Juan Capistrano.....	Nov. 10, 1776.....	Los Angeles.....	44.40

NAMES.	WHEN FOUNDED.	WHERE LOCATED.	NO. ACRES.
Santa Clara.....	Jan. 18, 1777.....	Santa Clara.....	13.13
San Buenaventura.....	March 31, 1782.....	San Buenaventura.....	36.27
Santa Barbara.....	Dec. 4, 1786.....	Santa Barbara.....	37.83
La Purisima Concepcion.....	Dec. 8, 1787.....	" ".....	—
Santa Cruz.....	Aug. 28, 1791.....	Santa Cruz.....	16.94
La Soledad.....	Oct. 9, 1791.....	Monterey.....	34.47
San Jose.....	June 11, 1797.....	Alameda County.....	28.33
San Juan Bautista.....	June 24, 1797.....	Monterey.....	55.23
San Miguel Arcangel.....	July 23, 1797.....	San Miguel.....	33.97
San Fernando.....	Sept. 8, 1797.....	San Fernando.....	76.94
San Luis Rey.....	June 13, 1798.....	San Diego.....	53.39
Santa Inez.....	Sept. 17, 1804.....	Santa Barbara.....	17.35
San Rafael Arcangel.....	Dec. 18, 1817.....	Marin County.....	6.48
S. F. de Solano.....	Aug. 25, 1823.....	Sonoma.....	14.30

In addition to those mentioned in the above table and generally accepted as being properly called Missions, the following are given: Canada de los Pinos or College Rancho, located in Santa Barbara County, and containing 35,499.37 acres; La Laguna, located in San Luis Obispo County, and containing 4,157.02 acres; Two Gardens, in San Luis Obispo County.

At first the Indians were exceedingly cautious about approaching or connecting themselves with this new style of civilization, but gradually their fears and superstitions were overcome and they began to cluster about the Fathers. Their old habits and manner of living were thrown off and they contented themselves with the quiet life and somewhat laborious duties of the Missions. In 1822, the independence of Mexico from Spanish rule was formally recognized, and two years later a republican constitution was adopted for the government of the Mexican citizens, under which California, on account of her sparse population, ranked only as a territory. In 1836, a change having been made in the political affairs in Mexico, the Californians arose in rebellion under Juan Bautista Alvarado and Isaac Graham, but were finally quieted down and compelled to accept the condition of affairs.

Heretofore the soldiers in the Presidios had played an unimportant part, the friars in the Missions being the controlling power, but now the Mexican Government intended to reverse the order of prominence. August 17, 1833, the Mexican Congress passed a bill to secularize the Missions in Upper and Lower California. This took away from the friars the control of the Mission property, placing it in charge of administrators; it gave the civil officers predominance over the priestly class. The President of the Republic issued his instructions to Governor Figueroa, of California, who in turn, August 9, 1834, issued a decree that in August, 1835, ten of the Missions would be converted into pueblos or towns. A portion of the Mission property was divided among the resident Indians, who had now be-



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come independent citizens, but their business capabilities were not sufficiently developed and their old habits were too strongly implanted, so the greater proportion soon resumed their former wild mode of living. This action on the part of the Mexican authorities was the death blow to the Mission system and its overthrow was soon accomplished.

The following extract is from the original report of the Rev. Father President of the Mission establishments of the Upper California, dated the 31st of December, 1828, now in the possession of Mr. J. Alexander Forbes. It shows the result of the labors of the Fathers during a period of fifty-nine years from 1769.

Number of Missions.....	24
Baptisms.....	83,696
Marriages.....	22,009
Deaths.....	59,082
Existing Indians.....	18,731
“ Horned Cattle.....	173,238
“ Sheep.....	183,183
“ Goats.....	4,944
“ Swine.....	1,508
“ Breeding Mares.....	14,417
“ Team Horses.....	5,103
“ Mules.....	1,007

A margin should be added to the number of live stock, as the Fathers, who were compelled to donate to the support of the Presidios in proportion to the property possessed by them, would report below the true amount.

In the meantime, foreigners had commenced their visitations and settlements. In the summer of 1835, Wm. A. Richardson moved from Sausalito to Yerba Buena (San Francisco), opened a store, and began trading in hides and tallow. Jacob P. Leese, for a number of years a resident of Los Angeles, in July, 1836, built a store in Yerba Buena. He had previously met many obstacles in obtaining a grant of land upon which to locate the building, but by the authority of Governor Chico, this was finally effected. Previous to the location of Richardson and Leese, the only inhabitants of the Pueblo and Mission at Yerba Buena were Spaniards, Mexicans and Indians; in other parts of the State, several Americans had settled. In 1840, there were in Yerba Buena four Americans, four Englishmen, and six other Europeans. For a number of years, the Russians had been occupying and trapping in the country around Bodega bay under a charter from Spain, their headquarters being Fort Ross. Although the Mexican Government had cast envious eyes on the little settlement, the authorities did not dare to molest the occupants. Finally, in 1840, the Russians withdrew, disposing of their establishment and property to Capt. John A. Sutter, for thirty thousand dollars, to be paid on time.

The desire for the possession of California by the Americans commenced with the dawn of the nineteenth century. The sway of the feeble Mexican power caused no advancement in the condition of the population, and a land of such vast resources needed stronger and more enlightened rulers. Being located contiguous to the United States, and having a large part of its population of that nationality, it was no wonder that the tendency for annexation was in that direction. An offer was made to Mexico for California in 1835, when it was expected that the annexation of Texas would be accomplished, but it was rejected. Notwithstanding this refusal, from 1837 the securing of the State was regarded as a certainty, and in event of a war with Mexico, California was to be seized. Acting under instructions, Commodore Jones entered the harbor of Monterey, October 19, 1842, with the frigate *United States* and the corvette *Cyane*, and hearing the rumor of war, took possession of the town. The falsity of the report was learned next day, and the lowering of the flag, and the offering of an apology quickly followed. With the inauguration of President Polk on the fourth of March, 1845, the movement tending to the acquisition of California took a more definite shape. June 24, 1845, the Secretary of the Navy, George Bancroft, issued orders to Commodore Sloat, in command of the North Pacific Squadron, directing:—“If you should ascertain with certainty, that Mexico has declared war against the United States, you will at once possess yourself of the port of San Francisco, and blockade or occupy such other ports as your force may permit.” Both England and France desired the possession of the territory, but neither dared to take the initiatory steps towards securing it.

Thomas O. Larkin, the American Consul at Monterey, who under instructions had gained a great amount of influence among the leading native Californians, suggested and caused the issuance of a circular by Governor Pico, in May, 1846, calling a convention of thirty of the more prominent men in the country. This assemblage were to discuss the condition of affairs and to petition the Mexican authorities for an improved government; if the request met with a refusal, the territory was to be sold to some other power. The tendency of this discussion would be towards the transfer of the territory to the United States. The convention did not meet, however, as events transpired which precluded the possibility of a peaceful transfer. Lieut. John C. Fremont arrived in that year, and soon became embroiled in a wordy conflict with the authorities in regard to the ownership of a horse, which nearly led to a pitched battle. This serious complication was averted, and Fremont moved off towards Oregon. On the fourteenth of June, 1846, the Americans north of San Francisco, under Captain S. Merritt and Mr. Wm. B. Ide, without

consultation with the representative men of the lower portion of the country, suddenly seized the town of Sonoma, imprisoned General M. G. Vallejo and others, declared California independent, and raised the celebrated “Bear Flag.” It seemed necessary for these revolutionists to have some standard under which to pursue their career of conquest, and accordingly they devised, and with the rude appliances at hand constructed a banner. Perhaps no better description of this noted flag can be given than that published by us in our *Illustrated History of Sonoma County*. “Three men,—Ben Duell (now of Lake County), Todd and Currie,—made the flag. Duell and Currie, as it happened, were both saddlers, and did the sewing; Todd painted the stripes and the bear. The material of which the stripes were made was not, as has been stated, an old red flannel petticoat, but was new flannel and white cotton, which Duell got from Mrs. W. B. Elliott, who had been brought to the town of Sonoma,—her husband, W. B. Elliott, being one of the bear-flag party. Some blue domestic was found elsewhere, and used in making the flag; the drawing was rudely done, and, when finished, the bear,—from which the flag and party took their name,—resembled a pig as much as the object for which it was intended. The idea of the bear was, that having entered into the fight, there was to be no back-down, or surrender, until the end in view was accomplished.

News of the war on the Rio Grande reached Commodore Sloat at Mazatlan on the seventh of June, 1846, and on the following day he sailed in the *Savannah* for Monterey, arriving on the second of July. On the seventh, Captain Mervine went ashore and took possession of the Custom House and Presidio, raised the Stars and Stripes and read a proclamation from Commodore Sloat announcing that “henceforth California will be a portion of the United States.” The next day Captain Montgomery, commanding the *Portsmouth* then lying at Yerba Buena, received his orders from Commodore Sloat and hoisted the flag on the plaza. Three days afterward, the colors were floating at Monterey, San Francisco, Sonoma, Bodega, and New Helvetia, and soon afterwards at Los Angeles and San Diego. The war between Mexico and the United States lasted for two years, although little fighting was done in California, and that was confined to the lower parts of the territory. The occupation of the Mexican capital by General Scott, September 14, 1847, practically ended the war, although the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was made February 2, 1848, and the ratifications were exchanged May 30th.

The discovery of gold, January 19, 1848, an account of which will be found in a subsequent chapter, gave a wonderful impetus to immigration. Men flocked in from all parts of the world, populating this region heretofore comparatively unknown. The need of a more stable government being felt, and as it was certain that the new

territory would soon possess the necessary requirements of a State, General Riley, the Military Governor, issued a call for a convention to prepare a constitution. The delegates assembled September 3, 1849, and when their work had been duly ratified, the election for State officers was held. After a heated and bitter discussion between the Northern and Southern members relative to the question of slavery in the new acquisition, Congress, on the seventh of September, 1850, passed a bill admitting California as a State, and two days later, the President's signature was appended.

On its subsequent history, volumes could be written, but most of the information would prove so familiar to the reader as to preclude any glance at the pages. The progress has been marvelous, and while it has been by irregular movements at varied intervals, still the summit of prosperity is far in the future.

CHAPTER III. INDIANS.

Col. J. J. Warner's Account. The Scourge of 1833. General John Bidwell's Description of Its Effects. Theory Regarding Its Contraction. Division of the Indians of California. Adam Johnson's Report. Local Indian Tribes in Yuba and Sutter Counties. Characteristics—Features. Dwellings. Hair. Ornaments. Custom of Gathering Food—Kinds—Preparation for Eating. Water. Tools. Weapons. Pestilences.

Ethnologists have written and theorized in reference to the California Indians, but have come to no satisfactory conclusion regarding the place whence they immigrated, or the date of their actual settlement on this coast. It is sufficient to know that when the first white man passed through this valley, he found the Indian villages swarming with the rude barbarians.

Col. J. J. Warner, at present residing in Los Angeles, was one of the Ewing Young party, who, while on a trapping expedition, passed up through the Sacramento valley in 1832, and returned in 1833. His description of the Indians is as follows:—

"The banks of the Sacramento river, in its whole course through its valley, were studded with Indian villages, the houses of which, in the spring, during the day-time, were red with the salmon the aborigines were curing. At this time there were not, upon the San Joaquin or Sacramento rivers, or any one of their tributaries, nor within the valleys of the two rivers, any inhabitants but Indians, among whom we occasionally found one, who had fled from some of the Missions of California. On no part of the continent over which I had then, or have since traveled, was so numerous an Indian population, subsisting upon the natural products of the soil and waters, as in the valleys of the San Joaquin and Sacramento. There was no cultivation of the soil by them; game, fish, nuts of the forest and seeds of the fields, constituted their entire food.

"They were experts in catching fish in many ways, and in snaring game in divers modes. On our return, late in the summer of 1833, we found the valleys depopulated. From the head of the Sacramento, to the great bend and slough of the San Joaquin, we did not see more than six or eight live Indians, while large numbers of their skulls and dead bodies were to be seen under almost every shade of tree, near water, where the uninhabited and deserted villages had been converted into graveyards; and, on the San Joaquin river, in the immediate neighborhood of the larger class of villages, which, the preceding year were the abodes of a large number of those Indians, we found not only many graves, but the vestiges of a funeral pyre. At the mouth of Kings river we encountered the first and only village of the stricken race that we had seen after entering the great valley; this village contained a large number of Indians, temporarily stopping at that place. We were encamped near the village one night only, and, during that time, the death angel, passing over the camping ground of these plague-stricken fugitives, waved his wand, summoning from the little remnant of a once numerous people, a score of victims, to muster in the land of the *Manitou*; and the cries of the dying, mingled with the wails of the bereaved, made the night hideous, in that veritable valley of death. This disease, which swept down the valley of the Sacramento, and up that of the San Joaquin, appeared, so far as I could judge (and I came near dying from it), to be a most acute and violent type of remittent fever. It attacked members of our party, when we were upon the San Joaquin, near the Merced river, and nearly every one of the party suffered from it. Two Indian boys about fifteen or sixteen years of age, one a Columbia river or Oregon Indian, the other from New Mexico, both of our party, died of the fever. The disease presented none of the symptoms of cholera. Its fatality among the Indians, was, in my opinion, in great measure owing to the treatment of the sick, which was to give them a hot air bath in their sweat houses, and then immerse them in water; the immersion was soon followed by death. Excepting the Indians of our company who died, I was the most severely affected member of our party. In fact I was left, while on the marsh, the day following our encampment at the mouth of Kings river, unable to ride, and as was supposed, to die; but in the evening I revived, and was able to mount my mule and reach camp."

It seems to be a disputed question whether the epidemic which prevailed in 1833 was the small-pox or cholera. General Bidwell and Mr. Claude Chana both agree in the assertion that it was the former. General Bidwell relates that several years before he came to this country in 1841, the small-pox broke out among the Indians of this valley, contracted, probably, from the trappers of the Hudson

Bay Company, and must have destroyed a large number of them in the valley and depopulated whole villages. The General informs us that he has seen the sites of villages where no Indians had lived since his arrival in the country, strewn with whole skeletons; in fact, he was able to count from a single standpoint, no less than forty. A village is mentioned in particular, located on the east bank of the Sacramento at the mouth of Feather river, and there were numerous others on the west bank of the latter along nearly its whole length, and a considerable number on the east bank. The bodies or skeletons were found on the river banks, and under bushes in the woods, as if the sufferers were endeavoring to protect themselves from the ravages of the pestilence. In many cases the remnants of these tribes were absorbed by others. The fact that the pestilence was small-pox was proven by the stories of Indians, who were themselves attacked and had recovered, carrying with them its marks as evidences. The habit of the Indians when attacked by any kind of fever was to rush into the river, the general result proving fatal from the too sudden chill.

Mr. Chana, already referred to in this connection, states that he had an Indian woman in his employ, who, having passed through the scourge in 1833, declared the disease was introduced among them by the Hudson Bay Company. She claimed that the company desired to get the Indians out of the valley, as they interfered with the trapping, and in order to accomplish their end, sent to them articles of clothing inoculated with the disease. This feature of the narrative, Mr. Chana states, was verified to him by the trappers whom he met in Saint Joseph, Missouri, before he came here, and it was the prevailing explanation among the Indians and the early settlers, as to the origin of the scourge. This theory does not seem credible, as such inhumanity could hardly exist among members of an organization so fair and honorable in all its dealings as was the Hudson Bay Company. It is probable that the Indians, in their ignorance and superstition, ascribed it to that cause on account of the jealousy and rivalry existing between them and the foreign trappers.

Bancroft, in his "Native Races of the Pacific States," divides the Indians of the coast into seven distinct groups. The Californians comprise one of the important branches occupying the territory between latitudes 43° and 32° 30' north, extending east into the Rocky mountains. This group is subdivided into geographical divisions, viz: the *Northern Californians*, the *Central Californians*, and the *Southern Californians*.

The early inhabitants of this region belonged to the central division which occupied all of California and extended from about latitude 35° to 40° 30' north. The races in this region were separated into numerous small tribes whose system of nomenclature was exco-



RESIDENCE OF JOHN. L. STEWARD, MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO., CAL.

(FORMER RESIDENCE OF A. P. WILLEY.)

ingly primitive. The segregation of these Indians was not properly into tribes, but into villages, each having its own name and head. Sometimes one chief would be more powerful than other neighboring chiefs in physical strength, number of warriors, or hereditary influence, and hence had authority over the villages near him; such was the case with the ruler of the Hooks. From the report of Adam Johnson, Indian sub-agent, to the Department of the Interior in 1850, we call the following: "I could discover no distinction in their customs, habits of life, or their general language, which could induce me to think they were not originally the same people. Indeed their customs and manners of living are, in many respects, almost identical."

From June to the middle of September, 1850, Mr. Johnson traveled over more than eight hundred miles through the Sacramento valley, and along the banks of the rivers. He visited two distinct tribes of Indians, besides meeting many wandering families or communities. The following is a list of the tribes visited in the valley and the neighboring mountains:—

The **HOCKS**—Located upon Hook Farm, near the old residence of Capt. Sutter, numbering from eighty to one hundred.

The **YUBAS**—At or near the junction of the Yuba with Feather river, numbering about one hundred and eighty.

The **O-LIP-PAS**—On Feather river, about thirty-two miles above its mouth, comprising about ninety or one hundred people.

The **BOGAS**—A short distance above the O-lip-pas, on the opposite side of the river, including about seventy.

The **HO-LU-LI-PAN**—At the base of the mountains near the Feather river, about one hundred and fifty in number.

The **ESKINS**—On Butte creek, near Neal's rancho, comprising about eighty.

The **MA-CHUCK-NAS**—In the valley near Potter's rancho, including about ninety.

The **CUSU-NAS**—In the mountains, on the South Yuba, numbering about six hundred.

The **TAGUS**—Also in the mountains above the head-waters of Butte creek, the number being unknown.

The **NUM-SOS**—Also in the mountains, near the Tagus tribe; number unknown.

General Bidwell locates the villages in what is now Sutter county, as follows:—

YUBAS, where Yuba city is now situated, numbering from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five.

SRSNUMS, located in Shanghai bend of the Feather river, between Yuba city and Hook Farm.

HOCKS, located near Sutter's residence, was the largest village in what is now called Sutter county.

YUKUMES, situated three miles below Hook Farm.

OLASHES, located about one mile above Nicolaus, on the west bank.

No permanent villages were located on the eastern bank of the Sacramento river, on account of the lands being subject to overflows. There were no other tribes in Sutter county, although the Colusi, Coptis, Willys and Kymatius ranged through the country around the Buttes.

In Yuba county, on the site of Marysville, was a village of Indians called the **MEMALS**. It was of good size and populated by about one hundred Indians. When Corda settled there, some of these Indians located on the south side of the Yuba (in 1843).

The **TOMCHAS** were located a little above, on the east side of the Feather river, but not immediately on the banks. The distance from the mouth of Yuba river was about two miles, and from the banks of Feather river about a half mile; they numbered about fifty souls.

The **HONCUTS** were located on the east bank of Feather river, just below the mouth of Honcut creek, and comprised about one hundred and fifty persons. On the south branch of the Honcut and scattered through Brown's valley region, in little villages with one principal village, were a large number of Indians with no particular tribal name. There were several small tribes of Indians living between the Bear and Yuba rivers, and one large tribe, who occupied the country from the foothills to Nevada. These Indians spoke a different language from the Marysville Indians and were more warlike. Their chief stole some of General Sutter's cattle in 1841. Sutter pursued him and retook them after a fight in which no one was killed. The scene of the bloodless conflict was the bank of the Yuba river, a few miles above Marysville.

Horatio Hale in his "Ethnography and Philology" says: "South of the Rogue River Indians, the population is very scanty until we arrive at the valley of the Sacramento, all the tribes of which are included by the traders under the general name of 'Kinkla,' which is probably like Klamath, a term of Chinook origin."

The following are noted by authorities on Indian history: "The Oleepas lived on Feather river, twenty miles above Marysville."—(Delano's Life on the Plains). "The Yubas or Ynvas lived on Yuva river, a tributary to the Sacramento."—(Fremont's Geographical Memoir). "The Meidoos and Neeshenams were on the Yuba and Feather rivers. As you travel south from Chico the Indians call themselves Meidoo, until you reach Bear river; but below that it is Neeshenam, or sometimes Mana or Maidee, all of which denote 'men or Indians.'—(Powers, in the *Overland Monthly*). "The Cushman live near the south fork of the Yuba river."—(Schoolcraft's "Arch.") "Taylor also mentions the Cushman south of the Yuba."

The physique of these natives did not correspond at all with that of the "noble" warriors east of the mountains. "Strongly, though not symmetrically built, their height rarely exceeded five feet and eight inches, a low retreating forehead, black deep-set eyes, thick bushy eyebrows, salient cheek-bones, a nose depressed at the roots and somewhat widespreading at the nostrils, a large mouth, with thick prominent lips, teeth large and white, but not always regular, and rather large ears, is the prevailing type."

It was only in winter that a dwelling was needed, and this was by no means pretentious. The general method was to dig a hole in the ground three or four feet in depth, with a diameter of from ten to thirty feet. The ends of pliable willow poles were sunk into the ground around the excavation, and the tops were brought together, the same poles serving for walls and roof. If the poles were sufficiently long, the two ends were driven into the ground on opposite sides of the hole, the curve of the willow forming the roof. Mud or sod was then placed over the frame. The more pretentious residences had bushes interwoven between the willow poles, and an outside covering of tulo grass. The smoke from the fire in the hut found an outlet through a hole in the roof; the doorway consisted of a small hole in the side, barely large enough for a person to crawl through.

The men generally wore the hair long, taken up all around and tied in a bunch; the ends being loose, floated out, much resembling a feather duster. To bind the hair they used a net made from the milk-weed; in this they frequently placed grasses or flowers forming a wreath. The women "banged" their hair in front, as do now their civilized white sisters. The process pursued and the implements used by them were exceedingly crude and simple; a sharpened mussel-shell was drawn across the hair, pressed against a stick. The longer hair was brushed back and allowed to float in its confusion. The men generally wore their beard in the form of a goatee, plucking out the hairs on the side of the face. The growth was not luxuriant, but the hair was fine in texture. The men had their heads and necks ornamented, but did not trouble themselves about other covering. A string of beads made from spiral fossil shells was worn around the neck. Through the holes in their ears were placed the leg-bones of vultures, or small ornamented elders, from six inches to one foot in length, the ends hanging down to the shoulders. Sometimes they inserted a quill or small bone through the nose for ornament. In their huts they had coverings made from the feathers of ducks and geese, firmly bound together, and these strips woven into a blanket. They also had coverings made from the skins of the wild hare and deer. Sometimes they used the coverings for the body, but generally they preferred nature's garb. The women also wore necklaces, but of

small white beads. These strings were drawn around the neck several times. They wore no head dresses. They all wore the double apron in front and behind, attached to a belt, which was made in the form of a strap, from the milk-weed. At times the women donned these feather or skin coverings, although their general use was for the bed. Their ears were pierced, although the holes were not as large as among the men. These holes were made with a sharp pointed bone, and by successively inserting larger bones, the openings were made of sufficient size with but little pain. Both the men and women tattooed, the latter carrying it to the greater extent. Small lines of a dirty blue or black, a quarter of an inch in width, were drawn down from the corners of the mouth, and from the center of the lower lip; the men never painted their faces.

The women gathered their food in large conical baskets, placed upon their backs, the apex being at the bottom and resting on the belts. In order to hold them to the back, and support their weight, a circular band was placed around the basket, and across the forehead of the squaw. For their subsistence they relied mainly upon the different kinds of acorns, angle-worms, green vegetable worms (found on green plants and about three inches in length, resembling hairless caterpillars), ants, pine nuts, gums, fish, wild clover, wild pea vines, grass seeds, etc. The acorns of the scrub white oak growing on the hills were sweet and could be eaten in their natural state, or when roasted or dried. The substantial food was made from the long sour-oak acorns found along the banks of the streams. These were gathered in the fall and put in bins to preserve for winter use, and covered over securely to keep out the rain. These bins were made of the tough stalks of a weed growing in the river bottoms, which, when driven into the ground and interlaced with smaller branches and boughs, formed a very convenient receptacle for the winter's food. These bins were circular, with a diameter of three or four feet, and were situated just outside the villages. The Indians seemed to understand the danger incurred by storing moist acorns in their heated huts. Each family, or set of families, had its bin. In preparing the acorns for food they were hulled and ground to a fine powder in a mortar. These mortars were hollowed out of small rocks, or in the surface of rocky formations, the hole being about five or six inches deep, and at the top about one foot in diameter. The pestle was of stone, about one foot in length; when traveling they carried these implements with them. The acorn in its natural state contains a large amount of tannin, which renders it unpleasant as an article of food. To get rid of this disagreeable feature, the squaws formed a hollow, with a rim, in the dry white sand, much resembling the impression produced by a milk-pan. In this receptacle they carefully poured the prepared acorn flour to

the even depth of one-half or three-fourths of an inch. Tufts of grass, or small willow branches, were laid on one side of the sand pan, and water was then poured carefully upon, and allowed to spread over the flour, and soak through without disturbing the mass or mixing it with sand. The flour was kept covered with water for several hours, which seeping through separated and carried off most of the tannin, the sand becoming discolored with the fluid. Finally, in the process, the water was allowed to drain off, leaving the tough dough. By moistening the hand and pressing on the mass, it adhered to the palm and was removed from the hollow in cakes the size of the hand. If any sand adhered, it was washed or brushed off. The dough was thus by successive applications of the hand taken up and deposited in another receptacle filled with water, in which it was washed. Sand sometimes became mixed with the dough, but caused no inconvenience to the strong teeth and healthy digestive organs of the aborigines. Finally the water was poured off and the pure dough was ready for use. A hole was then dug in the ground in which the fire was built and several rocks were thrown in. This fire was kept up until the earth and rocks were thoroughly heated, then the rocks, together with the remnants of the fire, were removed and the hole brushed out. A layer of sycamore leaves was put in to form the "bread-pan," and on this was placed the dough with a hot rock in its center. More leaves were placed over it, and the fire replaced and replenished. The next day, when cooled, the baked acorn bread was taken out, ready for use. In this state it resembled somewhat a bladder of patty, and perhaps was not more digestible.

In procuring the grasshoppers, the squaws first sought a suitable locality abounding in this native luxury. Having found the favored spot, they dug holes in the form of an inverted cone, and of sufficient size to admit their baskets. These excavations were about four feet deep, and two feet in diameter at the top, the sides sloping to meet at the bottom. A hole was dug for each basket, and when everything was ready, the men and children were called out to make a "surround." With bushes and boughs they heat the grass, driving the insects toward the center where the baskets were located. Thus they gradually approached the luckless grasshoppers, finally enclosing them in their baskets, which were quickly covered. This was done at a time of year when they were heavy on the wing. They were then dried, hoiled or broiled and eaten like shrimps. The other process of capturing them was by fire. The locality was chosen as before, but at a time of year when there was dry grass. This patch was fired on the outer parts, and as the circle of fire diminished, the insects were driven before it until they met the flame on the other side, when their wings becoming singed, they dropped

and were roasted, ready for the dainty palate of the savage epicure. Gathered and crushed in the mortar, the result greatly resembled "blue mass." This was considered by the savages a great delicacy, and served as dessert. Even when raised among civilized people, many kept their packages of grasshopper preserves, and frequently resorted to them. The squaws packed this article away in baskets, and it was only brought out on special occasions. Americans who have partaken of this food declare that the taste is quite pleasant. Eating the grasshopper alive was a common custom, and seemed to please the savage appetite. The angle-worms were found in hoggy and swampy localities, around springs, ponds, etc. The squaws, taking their sticks of chapparel, which formed their usual instruments of excavation, pushed them down into the mire. By shaking these from side to side, the surrounding earth was compressed. The worms feeling the pressure, came to the surface, and were quickly seized and thrown into the baskets. When washed and hoiled they made an excellent and nutritious soup—for the Indians. The green plant-worms were picked from the vegetation, stripped by the fingers, and dried or hoiled. The ants were sometimes disposed of by simply carrying them from the tree or bush to the mouth upon the tongue—primitive, indeed, in its simplicity. Pine cones were gathered before the nuts had fallen out, and much labor was therefore saved. The nuts, which are of a pleasant, oily taste, and exceedingly nutritious, were extracted by beating the cones, and eaten raw.

Clover was eaten raw in the spring time, and had a beneficial effect. The wild pea vines were gathered in immense quantities when young and tender. By placing elder sticks against the sides of the basket and extending beyond the opening, the squaw was enabled to carry nearly a cart-load of the light growth. In the spring and summer they make lengthy trips into the mountains in search of food, and sometimes prepared their winter stock in these encampments, carrying it afterwards to their ranches. To prepare the pea vine for eating, the hole in the ground was resorted to. In this, heated rocks were placed and covered with a layer of the vine; water was thoroughly sprinkled on; then two or three heated rocks; another layer of pea-vine, sprinkled as before; and so in that order by successive layers, until the mass was formed in the shape of a cone. When completed, one of the baskets was placed over it, forming a secure covering, and the mass left until the next day. It was then thoroughly steamed and cooked. The squaw, with the stone pestle, crushed the steamed mass on an inclined board. With the sole of her foot placed at the bottom of the incline, she kept the vines on the board. The process was continued until all became plastic. The squaw then with her hands shaped it into the form of a cake, and after putting a hole through the center, hung it



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T. Mc CARTHY.

out to dry. The heated rocks were handled by the squaws with two sticks, as easily and gracefully as a civilized woman can wield the tongs.

Grass seeds were gathered by the squaws at the time when ready to drop from the stalks. Each squaw took her swath, and a small basket arranged with a suitable handle was passed over and among the standing grass with a swinging motion, thus catching the seeds which were emptied by the same continuous motion into a larger basket, fastened behind the squaw and to her left. The chaff or dried grass was winnowed out by the breath or wind, and the seeds were prepared by grinding in the stone mortar or by boiling. The boiling was performed by throwing heated rocks into the baskets containing the water and articles to be cooked, taking them out when cooled, and replacing with heated ones until the water was brought to the boiling point. The seeds when boiled were eaten by all from the same pan, the implements used being the fingers.

In the securing of game they used the bow and arrow for the larger animals, and snares for the smaller ones. They generally crouched upon the deer or elk, or lay in wait for them to pass. Sometimes they surrounded the rabbits, and driving them to the center, captured them in large numbers. Ducks were caught during dark nights in nets made of the bark of the milk-wood and wild nettle, woven together, and spread across a stream; the ducks were then slyly driven into them by the Indians on both banks of the river. Foxes, coons and badgers were among the meats of the Digger. The game was cooked generally without any dressing or cleaning, being thrown into the fire. When the outside seemed sufficiently cooked, the bird or animal was taken out and the flesh eaten from the outside until the inner part was found too rare, when the fire was again brought into requisition, until the eatable portion was at last consumed. Young birds, even crows, were taken from the nests as also the eggs. The principal game was antelope, which roamed in large bands over the plains, two hundred and three hundred being often seen in a single band. Upon these animals the early settlers also drew largely for their supply of meat.

Bear, Yuba and Feather rivers were full of salmon, and the Indians speared them by the hundred in the clear water. When the river began to be muddy, the fish became scarce. The Indians even then speared them, and although unable to see the fish, they could tell their position with unerring precision by the ripples made in their passage through the water. The Feather river was partially closed by piles extending nearly to the middle of the stream. These piles were interwoven with brush so as to prevent the passage of the fish. They were thus compelled to pass through the opening, where the Indians on platforms, captured them with their spears in their ascent of the stream. Smaller fishes were caught in dip nets, or larger

nets held by four men, quietly slipped under a "school," and raised to the surface. The fish were cooked by being thrown on the coals or hot rocks. Salmon were generally opened and dried.

Johnson, in his report previously referred to, describes the feeding of the natives in Sutter's Fort, as follows: "Long troughs inside the walls were filled with a kind of boiled mush made of the wheat-bran; and now the Indians, huddled in rows upon their knees before these troughs, quickly conveyed the contents by the hand to the mouth." Powers, in the *Ocearland Monthly*, states: "But it is a well-established fact that California Indians, even when reared by Americans from infancy, if they have been permitted to associate in the meantime with others of their race, will, in the season of lush, blossoming clover, go out and eat it in preference to all other food."

For navigation on the streams they bound two logs together and propelled these crafts (balsas) by means of a pole which also could serve as a paddle. They also constructed tule rafts, generally ten feet long and four feet wide, lashed firmly together in rolls and pointed at both ends. Their weapons for the chase and war were bows and arrows, spears, a species of javelin and rarely clubs. Their battles were never very sanguinary or long-continued, the plan generally being to frighten the opposing forces by yells and outlandish antics and gestures. With all these peculiarities they were brave when brought directly in the face of death, although they preferred the ambush to the more open method of warfare. The bows were models of strength and utility and great care was taken in the selection of material and the subsequent manufacture. The arrows were of complicated structure and were made mostly by the old Indians who were unable to take part in the chase or battle. During their feasts and dances the participants adorned their heads with feathers and elaborately painted their bodies. The performance was given with the accompaniment of chanting, clapping of hands, playing on reed pipes with the uose or mouth, pounding on skin drums, and the clatter of pebbles in tortoise shells. Johnson says, in his report: "They have an indefinite idea of their rights to the soil, and they complain that the 'pale faces' are over-running their country and destroying their means of subsistence. The emigrants are tramping down and feeding their grass, and miners are destroying their fish-dams. For this they claim remuneration, not in money (for they know nothing of its value), but in the shape of clothing and food."

The race is a thing of the past; the villages which dotted the banks of the rivers are razed to the ground, and nearly all traces of their existence are obliterated. Most of the aborigines have gone to the happy hunting grounds, those remaining being scattered among the

hills and settlements, possessing no tribal relations or village organizations.

CHAPTER IV.

TRAPPERS.

California Valleys Occupied by Trappers in 1820. Mr. Wm. H. Ashley—Expeditions of Jedediah S. Smith. A Curious Document. Captain R. L. K. Bonnevillle. The Early Young Party. The Story of Indian Peter. Hudson Bay Company's Operations in California. Death of Wm. G. Kay and Withdrawal of the Company from the Territory.

The valleys of California were, during the early part of this century, occupied and traversed by bands of trappers in the employ of the many American and foreign fur companies. The stories of their wanderings and experiences are mostly related in the form of sensational novels, whose authenticity and accuracy must be taken with a great degree of allowance. Few records concerning these fur-hunters remain which are within the reach of the historian, and the information given has been gleaned in part from personal interviews with those whose knowledge of the subject was gained by actual experience or by a personal acquaintance with those who belonged to the parties. In many cases their stories differ widely in regard to facts and names.

As early as 1820, the Tulare, San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys were occupied by trappers, who had wandered there while searching for the Columbia river. Capt. Sutter, in 1834, while in New Mexico, heard from these California trappers, of the Sacramento valley, which afterwards became so reputed as his home. The disputes arising in regard to the occupation of the northern part of the Pacific coast trapping region in Oregon, led the American hunters to occupy the territory in and about the Rocky mountains. In 1815, Congress, at the earnest request of the people of the West, passed an act driving out British traders from the American territory east of the Rocky mountains. Immediately the employes of the old North American Fur Company, still under charge of John Jacob Astor, began to trap and hunt in the region of the headwaters of the Mississippi and Upper Missouri. In 1823, Mr. W. H. Ashley, of St. Louis, an old merchant in the fur trade, at the head of a party, explored the Sweetwater, the Platte, the South Pass, and the head waters of the Colorado, returning in the summer. In 1824, he extended his explorations to Great Salt Lake, near which, on a smaller lake named Lake Ashley, he built a fort and trading post, which was occupied for three years by his men. In 1826 (or 1827), Mr. Ashley disposed of his business, including the fort, to the Rocky Mountain Fur Co., under the leadership of Jedediah Smith, David Jackson and William Sublette.

During the spring of 1825, Smith, with a party of forty trappers and Indians, started from the headquarters on Green river,

traveling westward, crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains, and in July entered the Tulare valley. The country from the Tulare to the American Fork of the Sacramento river was traversed in trapping for beaver. They found at the Fork another party of American trappers encamped, and located their own rendezvous near the present town of Folsom. In October, Smith, leaving the remainder of the party at the camp, returned to the company's headquarters on Green river. In May, 1826, Smith again set out for the new trapping region, taking a route further south than on the first trip, but when in the Mohave settlements on the Colorado, all the party, except Smith, Galbraith, and Turner, were killed by Indians. These three escaped to San Gabriel Mission, and December 26, 1826, were arrested as spies or filibusters. They were taken to the Presidio at San Diego, where they were detained until the following certificate from Americans then in San Francisco was presented:—

"We, the undersigned, having been requested by Captain Jedediah S. Smith to state our opinion regarding his entering the Province of California, do not hesitate to say that we have no doubt but that he was compelled to, for want of provisions and water, having entered so far into the barren country that lies between the latitudes of forty-two and forty-three west that he found it impossible to return by the route he came, as his horses had most of them perished for want of food and water; he was therefore under the necessity of pushing forward to California—it being the nearest place where he could procure supplies to enable him to return.

"We further state as our opinion, that the account given by him is circumstantially correct, and that his sole object was the hunting and trapping of beaver and other furs.

"We have also examined the passports produced by him from the Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Government of the United States of America, and do not hesitate to say we believe them perfectly correct.

"We also state that, in our opinion, his motives for wishing to pass by a different route to the Columbia river, on his return, is solely because he feels convinced that he and his companions run great risk of perishing if they return by the route they came.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hand and seal, this 20th day of December, 1826.

"WILLIAM G. DANA, Captain of schooner *Waverly*.

"WILLIAM H. CUNNINGHAM, Captain of ship *Courier*.

"WILLIAM HENDERSON, Captain of brig *Olive Branch*.

"JAMES SCOTT.

"THOMAS M. ROBBINS, Mate of schooner *Waverly*.

"THOMAS SHAW, Supercargo of ship *Courier*.

Smith was liberated, and during the summer of 1827 with his party left the Sacramento valley, journeying toward the Columbia river. While encamped at the mouth of the Umpqua river near Cape Arago, the Indians attacked them, and, with the exception of Smith, Richard Laughlin and Daniel Prior, killed the entire party. These three escaped to Fort Vancouver where they received a cordial reception and kind treatment. Some writers state that Smith then went directly to St. Louis, while others claim, that, with a party of the Hudson Bay Company's men, he returned to the scene of his last battle, and meeting no opposition, journeyed on and down the Sacramento valley, until he reached the junction of the Sacramento and Feather rivers near which a camp was located. This party under command of a Scotchman named McLeod, were the first of the Hudson Bay Company to occupy California. If the latter version is correct, then Smith soon after left the party and returned to the trapping grounds of his own company.

In the spring of 1832, Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, an officer in the U. S. Army on furlough, at the head of a company of one hundred men with wagons, horses, mules and merchandize, crossed the Rocky mountains, leading parties of men into the Colorado, Humboldt, and Sacramento valleys.

Ewing Young, who had trapped with parties on the upper part of the Del Norte, the eastern part of the Grand and the Colorado rivers, pursuing the route formerly traversed by Smith, in the winter of 1829-30, entered the San Joaquin valley and hunted on Tulare lake and the adjacent streams. During the last part of 1832 or early in 1833, Young, having again entered the San Joaquin valley and trapped on the streams, finally arrived at the Sacramento river, about ten miles below the mouth of the American. He followed up the Sacramento to the Feather river, and from there crossed over to the coast. The coast line was traveled till they reached the mouth of the Umpqua, where they crossed the mountains to the inland. Entering the upper portion of the Sacramento valley, they proceeded southerly till they reached the American river. Then they followed down the San Joaquin valley and passed out through the Tejon Pass in the winter of 1833-4.

Indian Peter was a Sioux Indian and came to California with a company of American trappers in 1825 (probably the Jed. S. Smith party). Peter used to relate that they had two great battles with the Indians, in the first of which the trappers were defeated; in the second the Indians were badly whipped. Besides this there was more or less fighting all the time. When the trappers returned Peter remained, because the hunting was better than at any place he had been before; he was for a long time an employé of the Hudson Bay Company. He married a French woman and had three daughters, all being great hunters, the

eldest especially, who used to go out with her father. She commonly rode astride, riding down and killing elk and deer. She once saved her father's life from the paws of a grizzly bear. They were smoking a grizzly out of a cave; the fellow came out sooner than anticipated, and was about to leap from a rock upon Peter, when a well-directed bullet from the girl's rifle killed him. The skill in the sports of the field and wood and heroism in the presence of danger exhibited by these girls was a common characteristic among the pioneer women of the State. If these accomplishments were possessed in a degree by the modern belles, they would be more self reliant in troublous times, and better able to cope with an enemy, be it human or brute. One day, in 1849, Peter went to the Buttes to shoot antelope, when he was savagely attacked by a female grizzly, deprived of her cubs a few days previously. She knocked his gun from his hand and seized his head with her paws. While in this position, Peter drew his knife and succeeded, after many cuts, in killing her. His head was terribly mangled and the wound never completely healed. He ever after wore a cloth about his head, and died a few years later from the effects of his wound, and whiskey. Besides these parties and leaders mentioned, during this period there were several trappers or "lone traders" who explored and hunted through the valleys.

The attention of the officers of the wealthy and powerful Hudson Bay Company was first specially called to the extent and importance of the fur trade in California by Jedediah Smith in 1827 or 1828. The first expedition sent out by them was that under the command of McLeod. A short time after the departure of this company, a second one was sent out under the leadership of Mr. Ogden, which followed up the Columbia and Lewis rivers, thence southerly over Western Utah, Nevada, and into the San Joaquin valley. On their return they trapped on the streams in Sacramento valley and went out at the northern limit in 1830. About the middle of 1832 another band of trappers, under Michael Laframhoise, came into the Sacramento valley from the north and until the next spring spent the time in trapping on the streams flowing through the great valley. The Hudson Bay Company continued sending out its employés into this region until about the year 1845. Their trappers in California belonged to the "Southern Trapping Party of the Hudson Bay Company," and were divided into smaller parties composed of Canadians and Indians, with their wives. The trapping was carried on during the winter in order to secure a good class of furs. The free trappers were paid ten shillings sterling for a prime beaver skin, while the Indians received a moderate compensation for their services. The outfits and portions of their food were purchased from the company. The Hudson Bay Company employed about ninety or one hundred men in this State. The greater part of the Indians were fugitives from the Missions, and were honest



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forty men, women, and children, led by Captain Elisha Stevens, made their way into California by way of the Humboldt, Truckee and Bear rivers down to Sutter's Fort, bringing the first wagons into California. The wagons were left during the winter on the tops of the mountains in charge of Moses Schellenberger; in the spring, Captain Stephens went back with provisions to bring them down to the valley.

In 1846, Captain Sutter had a survey made and commenced the location of a village called Sutterville at a spot about three miles below Sacramento. It flourished until the discovery of gold, for a long time being the garrison of U. S. troops, under the command of Major Kingsbury. General Micheltorena, in August, 1843, arrived from Mexico to take the place of Alvarado as Governor of California. It was with great difficulty that the home government could obtain the services of really good men for that responsible position. General Micheltorena was an enlightened and educated gentleman and an agreeable personage. He had traveled extensively, and by contact with people of other nationalities had prepared himself for the government of the mixed population of his new province. He would not consent to act, however, without the presence of troops; accordingly five hundred Mexican soldiers were sent out with him. Captain Sutter learning of the arrival of the new Governor, sent a congratulatory message by Charles Flugge who met him at Los Angeles. In due time, Governor Micheltorena went to Monterey and made it his capital. A very friendly correspondence sprang up between the Governor and Captain Sutter. The latter had never seen General Micheltorena, although he had been in frequent correspondence; hence, in the fall of 1844, he concluded to make him a visit at Monterey, and accordingly started on the journey accompanied by two persons, John Bidwell, of Chico, being one. They traveled on horseback, crossing the San Joaquin river on improvised tule rafts, and camping out every night, except one in San Jose. It was there that the Captain heard of the revolt brewing, and he was the first to convey the intelligence to Governor Micheltorena, and while the party was there, the first blow was struck. Castro and Alvarado captured all the Governor's horses on the plains in a single night. Such an act, of course, suspended all business transactions, and the attention of every one was directed to the scene of warfare. At that time there were on the coast four or five vessels from Boston, trading in hides, and in one of these, Captain Sutter took passage for San Francisco. On arrival, he immediately repaired in his little sloop to his fort, arriving there about the last of October, 1844, where he remained during November and a part of December, starting out during the latter part of the year on a campaign with most of his friends and employees. General Bidwell and others remained in Monterey for a time. Sutter took the precaution to put his fort in a more secure state of defense, as was usual on the uprising of the

natives. The native Californians desired the possession of the country, and the formation of an independent republic, but their leanings were against the Americans, and more prejudiced, in fact, than were the Mexicans themselves. It was for the interest of Governor Micheltorena to encourage the settlement in the country of intelligent and energetic foreigners, hence he was friendly disposed toward that class. In the struggle going on at that time, the majority of Americans were on his side, because hostility toward the Government meant hostility to American interests. The other foreigners naturally took part with the Americans, and any on the opposing side, were, in the nature of the case, extremely obnoxious. Captain C. M. Weber aided Castro and Alvarado against the Government under Micheltorena, and he carried the insurrection so far as to proceed to Sutter's Fort and attempt to stir up dissatisfaction among the occupants. In case of any disturbance in the political affairs of the country, the foreigners, for miles around, assembled at the fort for mutual protection. Captain Weber, even after being cautioned, continued in his insurrectionary work, until finally the occupants of the Fort met, and the document, of which a fac simile is presented on next column, was drawn up and signed. The sentence, or instructions, were not carried into effect, but Mr. Weber was closely watched and guarded.

Micheltorena, appealed to Captain John A. Sutter for assistance, which he agreed to render in view of the following advantages to be derived by himself and the other foreign residents in his vicinity.

The conditions imposed by Sutter, who was the magistrate in this region, were that every petition for a grant of land which he as Justice should approve, was to be taken as granted, and that a copy of the general title which the Governor then confirmed, should be considered as binding as a formal grant.

Sutter started south with one hundred men, and was met at the residence of Dr. Marsh, near Mt. Diablo, by J. Alexander Forbes, who in vain tried to dissuade him from his undertaking. The result was that when the hostile armies met, the foreigners were found on both sides, and, after a consultation, withdrew, leaving the Mexicans to fight out their quarrel alone. Micheltorena was defeated, and compelled to return to Mexico; Sutter was captured by Castro, and only given his liberty upon the personal interposition of Weber and others, to whom Castro was under obligations for assistance.

The country now being in the hands of the native Californians, the California "Deputation" declared Pio Pico, Governor. Castro not relishing this selection, renewed his acts of dissension, but his plans were frustrated by the appearance of John C. Fremont on his second exploring expedition in March, 1846. This time Fremont came down Humboldt river, directing the larger part of his exploring party to bear to the south until they came to a certain pass which he imagined to

Be the subscribers, chosen as counsel of War have unanimously resolved the following:

1st That Mr. Weber be kept in (New Orleans) Lewis, and detained in the fort, until such times as we may receive orders from his Excellency the Governor, as regards his disposal:

2nd That Mr. Pearson B. Reading be requested to keep Mr. Weber in a convenient room and afford him such necessaries, as circumstances may admit of and his safe detention may require.

John Sutter

John Townsend

William Gillette

J. Bidwell

Isaac Graham

Edward M. Lintock

Walter S. Smith

A. J. Henry

[Signature]

exist there, and await his orders, while he, with about eight men, followed the migrant trail (which now had an existence), into California, arriving at Sutter's Fort about the first of January, 1846. He came up the Truckee river, and down the north side of Bear river. In 1841, when General Bidwell's party crossed the mountains, there was no trail.

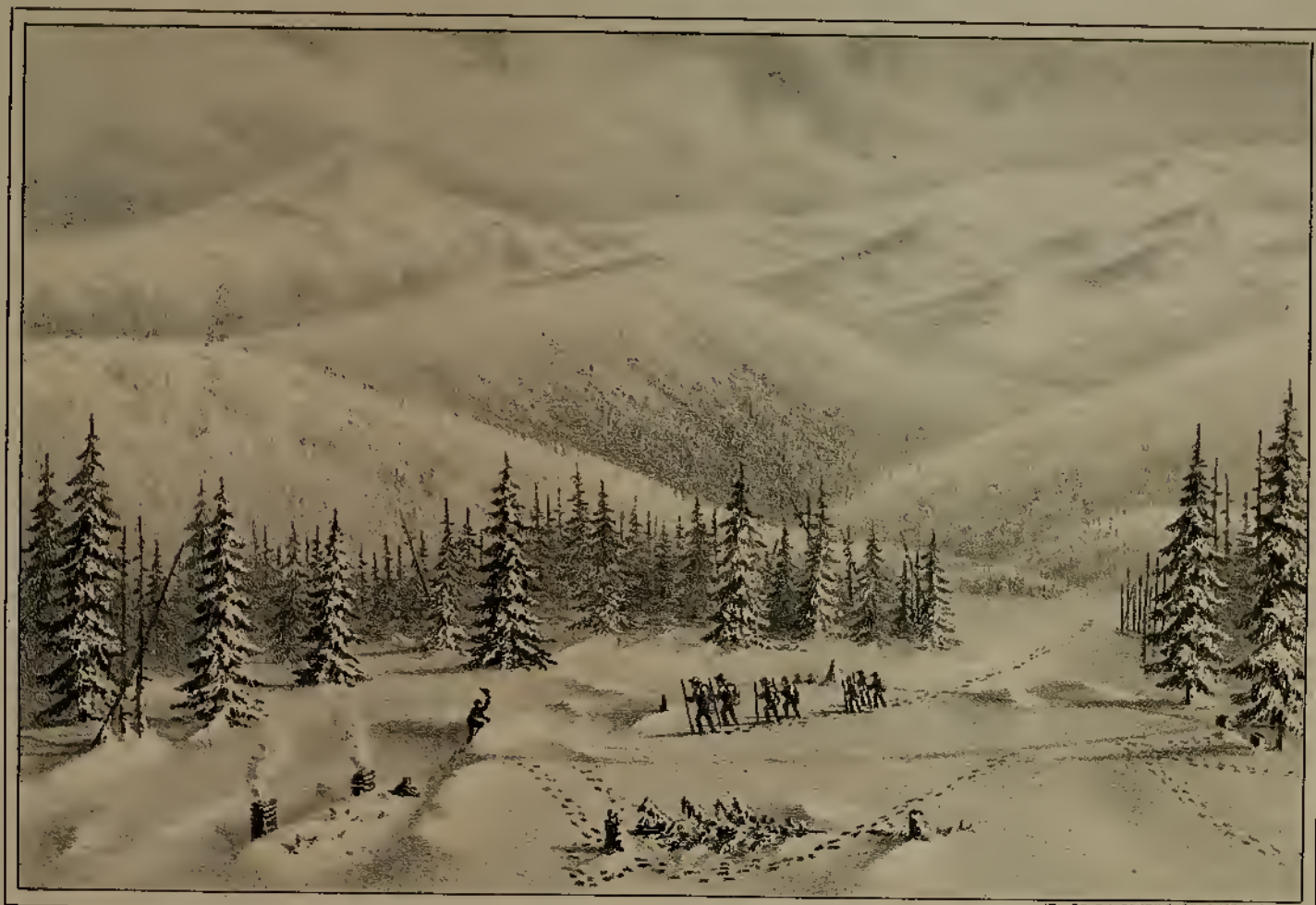
Castro having given Fremont permission to pass through the San Joaquin valley, soon proved untrue to his promise, and ordered Fremont to leave. The explorer was obliged to fortify himself on Hawk's





CAMP AT DONNER LAKE,
Nov. 1846.

LITH. BY G. L. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.



LITH BY G. L. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND CAL.

ARRIVAL OF RELIEF PARTY,
FEB. 18TH 1847.

Peak, thirty miles from Monterey. Castro's forces appeared, but beyond a few mock assaults, did no fighting, so that on the fourth day, Fremont deemed it expedient to avoid actual collision, and slowly marched north toward Oregon. Having passed the border he was overtaken by Lieutenant Gillespie, an army officer, with dispatches, the contents of which, and the existing state of affairs, caused him to return. Passing down the Sacramento valley, he encamped in the Buttes, in Sutter County. Fremont, while here, was informed by Mr. Knight that a party of Mexican soldiers under Lieutenant De Arce, in charge of a band of horses, were traveling from Sonoma to the southern country. Fremont immediately sent out a party, which, after passing Sutter's Fort, and without the knowledge of Captain Sutter or any consultation with him, attacked the Mexicans on the Cosumnes river, June 11th, capturing the horses and sending Lieutenant De Arce and his men to report to Castro. The movement was claimed to be in defense of American settlers, but the real facts in the case were that no settler ever implored Fremont for aid. All Americans believed or prayed that the territory should come under the control of the United States; they desired, however, the change to be brought about by peaceful measures. The hunters who usually wintered at Sutter's Fort, were the first to rally around Fremont's camp. Satter, having at one time complained of the acts of Fremont, the latter came down and told the generous old pioneer that if he did not like what he (Fremont) was doing, he would not him across the San Joaquin river, and he could join the Mexicans. Tuthill, in his "History of California," states that the party who attacked Lieutenant De Arce were under the leadership of Captain Merritt, and that they were the persons who marched on Sonoma, and formed the nucleus of the "Bear Flag Party." Following this assault on the Mexicans and the acts of the "Bear Flag Party," Castro retreated to Los Angeles, and was promptly followed by Fremont. Before any action occurred, the news of the raising of the stars and stripes at Monterey by Commodore Sloat was heralded. Then followed a series of conflicts, mostly of slight importance, the battles in California being supplementary to the war in the East and South. After the war was ended, it became necessary for the conquering forces to appoint a Governor. A contest ensued as to whether Lieutenant Fremont, who had received a commission from Commodore Stockton, or General Kearney, should be the ruler. It was finally ended by Fremont, under orders, accompanying General Kearney on his march east. At Fort Leavenworth Fremont was arrested, and at Fortress Monroe, a court-martial found him guilty of mutiny, disobedience and disorderly conduct, and he was by its sentence, deprived of his commission. This ended his connection with the army, but did not serve to dampen his ambition, or sully his reputation as one to whom the gratitude of all American citizens is due.

CHAPTER VI.

THE HISTORY OF THE DONNER PARTY.

Scene of the Tragedy—Organization and Composition of the Party—The Departure—Election of George Donner as Captain—Hastings' Cut-off—Rest at Reno—Ascent of the Mountains—Arrival at Donner Lake—Snow Storms—Construction of Cabins—Starvation—"Furlorn Hope Party"—Captain Reardon P. Tucker's Relief Party—The Sufferings at Donner Lake—James F. Reed's Relief Party—"Starved Camp"—The Third Relief Party—Heroism and Devotion of Mrs. George Donner—The Fourth Relief Party—The Survivors.

[The data for the following narrative have been gleaned from "The History of the Donner Party," a work from the pen of Mr. C. F. McGlashan, and published by Messrs. Crowley & McGlashan, proprietors of the *Truckee Republican*, to which we refer the reader for further information on the subject.]

THREE miles from Truckee, resting in the green lap of the Sierras, lies one of the loveliest sheets of water on the Pacific Coast. Tall mountain peaks are reflected in its clear waters, revealing a picture of extreme loveliness and quiet peace. Yet this peaceful scene was the amphitheatre of the most tragic event in the annals of early California. "The Donner Party" was organized in Sangamon county, Illinois, by George and Jacob Donner, and James F. Reed, in the spring of 1846. In April, 1846, the party set out from Springfield, Ill., and by the first week in May, had reached Independence, Missouri, where the party was increased until the train numbered about two hundred or three hundred wagons; the Donner family numbering sixteen persons, the Reed family, seven, the Graves family, twelve, the Murphy family, thirteen, were the principal families of the Donner party proper. At Independence provisions were laid in for the trip and the line of journey taken up. In the occasional glimpses we have of the party, features of but little interest present themselves, out of the ordinary experience of pioneer life. A letter from Mrs. George Donner, written near the junction of the North and South Platte, dated June 16, 1846, reports a favorable journey of 450 miles from Independence, with no forebodings of the terrible disasters so soon to burst upon them. At Fort Laramie a portion of the party celebrated the Fourth of July. Thereafter the train passed, unmolested, upon its journey, George Donner having been elected Captain at the Little Sandy river, on the 20th of July, 1846, from which act it took the name of "The Donner Party."

At Fort Bridger, then a mere trading post, the fatal choice was made of the route that led to such fearful disasters and tragic results. A new route, via Salt Lake, known as Hastings' Cut-off, was recommended to the party as shortening the distance by three hundred miles. After due deliberation, the Donner party of eighty-seven souls (three having died), were induced to separate from the larger portion of the train (which afterward arrived in California in safety), and commenced their journey by way of the Hastings' Cut-off. They reached Weber river, near the head of the canyon, in safety. From this point, in their journey to Salt Lake, almost insurmountable difficulties were encountered, and instead of reaching Salt Lake in one week, as

anticipated, over thirty days of perilous travel were consumed in making the trip—most precious time in view of the dangers imminent in the rapidly approaching storms of winter. The story of their trials and sufferings in their journey to their fatal camp at Donner Lake is terrible; nature and stern necessity seemed alike arrayed against them. On the 19th of October, near the present site of Wadsworth, Nevada, the destitute company was happily supplied by one C. T. Stanton, with food and mules, together with two Indian vaqueros, furnished by Captain Sutter, without compensation.

At the present site of Reno, it was concluded to rest. Three or four days' time was lost. This was the fatal act. The storm clouds were already lowering upon the mountains, only a few miles distant. The ascent was ominous. Thick and thicker grew the clouds, outstripping in threatening battalions the now eager feet of the alarmed emigrants, until at Prosser creek, three miles below Truckee, October 28, 1846, a month earlier than usual, the storm set in, and they found themselves in six inches of newly-fallen snow. On the summit it was already from two to five feet deep. The party, in much confusion, finally reached Donner Lake in disordered fragments. Frequent and desperate attempts were made to cross the mountain tops, but at last, baffled and despairing, they returned to camp at the lake. The storm now descended in all its pitiless fury upon the ill-fated emigrants. Its dreadful import was well understood, as laden with omens of suffering and death. With slight interruptions, the storm continued for several days. The animals were literally buried alive and frozen in the drifts. Meat was hastily prepared from their carcasses, and cabins rudely built. One, the Schallenger cabin, erected November, 1844, was already standing about a quarter of a mile below the lake. This the Breen family appropriated. The Murphys erected one three hundred yards from the lake, marked by a large stone twelve feet high. The Graves family built theirs near Donner creek, farther down the stream, the three forming the apexes of a triangle, and distant 150 yards or more. The Donner brothers, with their families, hastily constructed a brush shed in Alder Creek valley, six or seven miles from the lake. Their provisions were speedily consumed, and starvation, with all its grim attendant horrors, stared the poor emigrants in the face. Day by day, with aching hearts and paralyzed energies they awaited, amid the beating storms of the Sierras, the dread revelation of the morrow, "hoping against hope" for some welcome sign.

On the sixteenth day of December, 1846, a party of seventeen were enrolled to attempt the hazardous journey over the mountains, and pass into the valley beyond for relief. Two returned, and the remaining fifteen pressed on, including Mary Graves, her sister Mrs. Sarah Fosdick, and several other women,—the heroic C. T. Stanton and the noble F. W. Graves (who left his wife and seven children at the lake

to await in vain his return) being the leaders. This was the "Folan Hope Party," over whose dreadful sufferings and disaster we must throw a veil. Death in its most awful form reduced the wretched company to seven—two men and five women—when suddenly tracks were discovered imprinted in the snow. "Can any one imagine,"—says Mary Graves in her recital,—*"the joy these footprints gave us? We ran as fast as our strength would carry us."* Turning a sharp point they suddenly came upon an Indian rancherie. The acorn-bread offered them by the kind and awe-stricken savages was eagerly devoured. But on they pressed with their Indian guides, only to repeat their dreadful sufferings, until at last, one evening about the last of January, Mr. Eddy, with his Indian guide, preceding the party fifteen miles, reached Johnson's Ranch on Bear river, the first settlement on the western slope of the Sierras, when relief was sent back as soon as possible, and the remaining six survivors were brought in next day. It had been thirty-two days since they left Donner Lake. No tongue can tell, no pen portray, the awful suffering, the terrible and appalling straits, as well as the noble deeds of heroism that characterized this march of death. The eternal mountains, whose granite faces bore witness to their sufferings, are fit monuments to mark the last resting place of Charles T. Stanton, that cultured, heroic soul, who groped his way through the blinding snows of the Sierras to immortality. The divinest eulogium—"He gave his life as a ransom for many"—is his epitaph, foreshadowed in his own noble words, "I will bring aid to these famishing people or lay down my life."

Nothing could be done, in the meantime, for the relief of the sufferers at Donner Lake, without securing help from Fort Sutter, which was speedily accomplished by John Rhodes. In a week six men fully provisioned, with Captain Reasin P. Tucker at their head, reached Johnson's Ranch, and in ten or twelve days' time, with provisions, mules, etc., the first relief party started for the scene at Donner Lake. It was a fearful undertaking, but on the morning of the nineteenth of February, 1847, the above party began the descent of the gorge leading to the lake.

We have purposely thrown a veil over the dreadful sufferings of the stricken band left in their wretched hovels at Donner Lake. Reduced to the verge of starvation, many died (including numerous children, of whom seven were nursing babes) who, in this dreadful state of necessity, were summarily disposed of. Raw-hides, moccasins, strings, etc., were eaten. But relief was now close at hand for the poor stricken sufferers. On the evening of the nineteenth of February, 1847, the stillness of death that had settled upon the scene was broken by prolonged shouts. In an instant the painfully sensitive ears of the despairing watchers caught the welcome sound. Captain Tucker with his relief party had at last arrived upon the scene. Every face was

lashed in tears, and the strongest men of the relief party melted at the appalling sight, sat down and wept with the rest. But time was precious, as storms were imminent. The return party was quickly gathered. Twenty-three members started, among them several women and children. Of this number two were compelled to return, and three perished on the journey. Much hardship and privation was experienced, and their provisions were soon entirely exhausted. Death once more stared them in the face and despair settled upon them. But assistance was near at hand. James F. Reed, who had preceded the Donner party by some months, suddenly appeared with the second relief party on the twenty-fifth of February, 1847. The joy of the meeting was indescribable, especially between the family and the long absent father. Reprovisioned, the party pressed on, and gained their destination after severe suffering, with eighteen members, only three having perished. Reed continued his journey to the cabins at Donner Lake. There the scene was simply appalling,—starvation and disease were fast claiming their victims. March 1st (according to Breen's diary), Reed and his party arrived at the camp. Proceeding directly to his cabin, he was espied by his little daughter (who, with her sister, was carried back by the previous party) and immediately recognized with a cry of joy. Provisions were carefully dealt out to the famishing people, and immediate steps were taken for the return. Seventeen comprised this party. Half starved and completely exhausted, they were compelled to camp in the midst of a furious storm, in which Mr. Reed barely escaped with his life. This was "Starved Camp," and from this point Mr. Reed, with his two little children and another person, struggled ahead to obtain hasty relief if possible.

On the second day after leaving "Starved Camp," Mr. Reed and the three companions were overtaken by Cady and Stone, and on the night of the third day reached Woodworth's Camp at Bear Valley in safety. The horrors of Starved Camp beggar all description, indeed, require none. The third relief party, composed of John Stark, Howard Oakley, and Charles Stone, were nearing the scene, while W. H. Foster and W. H. Eddy (rescued by a former party) were bent on the same mission. These, with Hiram Miller, set out from Woodworth's camp the following morning after Reed's arrival. The eleven were duly reached, but were in a starving condition, nine being unable to walk. By the noble resolution and herculean efforts of John Stark, a part of the number were borne and urged onward to their destination, while the other portion were compelled to remain and await another relief party. When the third relief party under Foster and Eddy arrived at Donner Lake, the sole survivors at Alder Creek were George Donner, the Captain of the company, and his heroic wife, whose devotion to her dying husband caused her own death during the last and fearful days

of waiting for the fourth relief. George Donner knew he was dying and urged his wife to save her life and go with her little ones with the third relief, but she refused. Nothing was more heart-rending than her departing with her beloved little ones, who wound their childish arms lovingly around her neck and besought her with mingled tears and kisses to join them. But duty prevailed over affection, and she retraced the weary distance to die with him whom she had promised to love and honor to the end. Such scenes of anguish are seldom witnessed on this sorrowing earth, and such acts of triumphant devotion are her most golden deeds. The snowy cerements of Donner Lake enshrouded in its stilly whiteness no purer life, no nobler heart than hers. The terrible recitals that close this awful tragedy we willingly omit.

The third relief party rescued the five last survivors but one; the fourth and last relief party rescued Lewis Keseberg on the seventh of April, 1847. Ninety names are given as members of the Donner Party. Of these, forty-two perished, six of whom did not live to reach the mountains, and forty-eight survived. Twenty-six, and possibly twenty-eight, out of the forty-eight survivors are living to-day, several residing in San Jose, Calistoga, Los Gatos, Marysville, and in Oregon.

Thus ends the narrative of horrors, scarcely without a parallel, certainly not in the annals of American history, of appalling disasters, fearful sufferings, heroic fortitude, self denial and heroism. The mind turns with relief from its recital.

CHAPTER VII.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.

Discovery of Gold near San Fernando Mission by Baptiste Ronelle in 1841—Slow working of the Mines—Visit of Dr. Sandeels—His Opinion of the Country in regard to its Mineral Wealth—His Advice to Captain Sutter—Pablo Gutierrez finds the Precious Black Sand on Bear River—The Necessity of a Bateau—Efforts to Secure One—Death of Gutierrez and Abandonment of the Search by General Bidwell—Preparations for the Construction of Sutter's Mill—James W. Marshall the Contractor—The Discovery in the Mill-Race at Coloma—The Credit Due to Captain Sutter.

THE finding of gold at Coloma by Marshall was not the real discovery of the precious metal in the territory. But the time and circumstances connected with it, together with the existing state of affairs, caused the rapid dissemination of the news. People were ready and eager for some new excitement, and this proved to be the means of satisfying the desire. From all parts of California, the Coast, the United States, and in fact the World, poured in vast hordes of gold-seekers. The precious metal had been found in many places, but the most notorious of these discoveries were the following. Baptiste Ronelle, who settled on Feather river in 1848, was a Canadian Frenchman, and had been trapping many years in the Rocky mountains, whence he had found his way into New Mexico, where he lived for some years and followed placer-mining. From New Mexico he came to the southern part of California at the



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opening of 1841, or the year previous. At all events, in the fall of 1841, he discovered gold about twenty-five miles north-east of the Mission of San Fernando. The mines were not sufficiently rich to attract notice, though some pieces of gold weighing an ounce were found; nevertheless, forty or fifty people, mostly from New Mexico of the class called "treasurers," worked there. What little gold they obtained was disposed of at Los Angeles for what they could get. Their average wages were possibly twenty-five cents per day. General Bidwell visited the mines in March, 1845, and although the work had been going on for three and a half years, they had scarcely penetrated twenty feet into the gold-yielding gravel bank.

In the summer of 1843, there came to this Coast from England, a very learned gentleman named Dr. Scaudels. He was a Swede by birth, and received his education in London, after which he went to South America and located. Subsequently he sold his place for \$189,000, and removed to Mexico. Here by unlucky speculation and robbery he was left impoverished and was compelled to return to England. His daughter's husband was a wealthy nobleman, and thereafter Dr. Scaudels traveled under the patronage and auspices of his son-in-law. Soon after his arrival on the Coast, the Doctor visited Captain Sutter. The Captain always thought there must be mineral in the country, and requested Dr. Scaudels to go out into the mountains and find him a gold mine; the Doctor discouraged him by relating his experience in Mexico, and the uncertainty of mining operations, as far as his knowledge extended, in Mexico, Brazil, and other parts of South America. He advised Sutter never to think of having anything to do with the mines; that the best mine was the soil, which was inexhaustible. However, at Sutter's solicitation, Dr. Scaudels went up through his grant to Hock Farm, and thence through the Butte mountains up the Sacramento valley as far as the location of Chico. While passing over the black adobe land lying between the Butte mountains and Butte creek, which resembled the gold wash in Brazil, Dr. Scaudels remarked:—"Judging from the Butte mountains, I believe that there is gold in this country, but I do not think there will ever be enough found to pay for the working." Dr. Scaudels was hurried, as the vessel upon which he was to take passage was soon to sail, and he could not spare the time to pursue his search to any more definite end.

When General Bidwell was in charge of Hock Farm, in the month of March, or April, 1844, a Mexican by the name of Pablo Gutierrez was with him, having immediate supervision of the Indian vaqueros, taking care of the stock on the plains, "breaking" wild horses, and performing other duties common to a Californian rancho. This Mexican had some knowledge of gold mining in Mexico, where he had lived, and after returning from the mountains on Bear river, at the time mentioned, he informed General Bidwell that there was gold up there.

When asked if he had seen it, he answered "no," but explained that there was every sign of it, and that there "was surely gold in the mountains." In enumerating the signs, he mentioned the appearance of heavy black sand. General Bidwell proposed that they should go and make the actual discovery of the metal; the Mexican was most willing, but said that he could not do so without a *batea*. He talked so much about that Mexican mining implement, that General Bidwell was led to coincide with him in the belief that only by means of the *batea* could gold be extracted from this sand. They went up into the mountains on the north side of Bear river, and Gutierrez pointed out the very place, the galeh, and the same black sand which he had previously declared showed the signs of gold. An agreement was entered into between them that they should keep the matter a profound secret, and that some means should be devised for procuring this wonderful *batea*. The Mexican proposed that General Bidwell should advance the money for him to go to Mexico for the desired article, but the General was suspicious that this was a plan for securing sufficient capital for his return to his native land. So it was decided that the matter should rest for a couple of years, until General Bidwell had saved enough to take them both in a vessel around the Horn to Boston, where it was expected that Yankee ingenuity could fashion, from the description given by the Mexican, an instrument of the correct size and shape to do the work of the Mexican *batea*. The secret was kept until 1844, when the visit of Sutter and his party to Governor Michelorena was made. In the last of 1844, or first of 1845, Gutierrez was killed, and with his death the hope of carrying to a successful issue their discovery died out in the mind of General Bidwell. Had the General known that the implement so minutely described by the Mexican, as being of such particular construction as to size and shape, was nothing more nor less than a wooden bowl, and that any tin pan or ordinary receptacle would have been of equal service, the discovery of gold in this region might have been chronicled four years earlier.

Captain Sutter always had an unconquerable desire for the possession of a saw-mill, by which he could himself furnish the necessary material for the construction of more improved buildings than the facilities of the country could at that time afford. Around his fort, in 1847, was a person named James W. Marshall, who had a natural taste for mechanical contrivances, and was able to construct, with the few crude tools and appliances at hand, almost any kind of a machine ordinarily desired. It was to this man that Sutter intrusted the erection of the long contemplated and much needed saw-mill. The contract was written by Mr. John Bidwell, then Captain Sutter's Secretary, and signed by the parties. Marshall started out in November, 1847, equipped with tools and provisions for his men. He reported the distance of the selected site to be thirty miles, but he occupied two weeks in reaching his desti-

nation, being compelled to travel in a very indirect manner, and encountering a severe rain storm. On his arrival, he commenced the labor of cutting timber for the mill, and the construction of suitable appliances for using the water for propulsion. The mill being ready for use, the machinery was started, but it was found that the race needed deepening. It was on the morning of January 19, 1848, that Marshall, while examining the race to find where it was necessary to cut it out, saw through the clear water on the granite bed, bright particles of metallic substance. These he picked up, and this proved to be the first important discovery of gold in California. Sutter was not within fifty miles of the location of the discovery at the time. John Bidwell was the first to carry the news to San Francisco. This discovery by Marshall was entirely accidental, and although it is certain that gold would have been found at a later period, yet, if any credit is due, it should justly attach to Captain John Sutter, whose energy and capital were the primal causes of the discovery which opened out a new vista for California.

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN THE VALLEY.

Sutter's Endeavor to Hold the Land Embraced within his Map—Settlements in the Upper Portion of the Valley—Locations South-east of Sutter's Fort—Murder of Lindsay and Prompt Punishment of the Indians by Sutter and his Forces.

THE early settlements of Yuba and Sutter counties were parts of a series extending through nearly the whole Sacramento valley, and an account of the most important will doubtless prove interesting. Sutter's map included a much larger area than the Mexican laws would allow, and in order to hold the land he placed tenants on various portions of the territory embraced within its limits. Subsequently, when it was thought that he could not hold all the land applied for, he endeavored to obtain a *Sobranie* grant for his children, and this was partly the motive that induced him to visit Governor Michelorena at Monterey, in 1844.

After the settlement at New Helvetia, the next point where a dwelling was located was about two miles north-east of the fort, on the American river, in 1841. This was settled by John Sinclair for Capt. Elias Grimes and Hiram Grimes, to whom Sutter afterwards sold it. It made a fine ranch and farm, and was extensively stocked.

In 1842, Nicoulans Allgeier was placed on what is known as the town of Nicoulans, on the east bank of Feather river. The next two places were settled almost simultaneously in the fall of 1842. Hock Farm, which subsequently became the home of Captain Sutter, was established and made his principal stock farm, the animals ranging over that part of Sutter county lying west of Feather river, and south of the Butte mountains. The land in the vicinity of the site of Marysville was leased to Theodore Cordua. Cordua made a stock-farm of it, and to a limited

extent, a trading post. He obtained a few otter and beaver skins, and was continually passing to and from Yerba Buena, trading, in his launch. The settlement of George Patterson on the opposite side of Yuba river, in 1845, was another of these locations in the interest of Sutter to hold the land.

The next grant was to Charles W. Flugge, and was located on the west bank of Feather river adjoining the northern portion of Sutter's grant, and called the "Flugge Grant." It fell into the hands, by purchase, of Thomas O. Larkin, as did also the Hernandez Grant. Larkin tried to locate the Flugge Grant in the mining regions, but failed. William Gordon settled upon his grant on Cache creek, in Yolo county, in the fall of 1842. The place now known as Vacaville was settled about the same time by Mammel Baca, from New Mexico. Wolfskill settled on his grant on Putah creek, south of Cache creek, and south of Gordon's Grant, in 1843. Knight's Grant on the Sacramento river was settled by himself, in 1844. The next settlement was by Peter Lassen, in Tehama county, on Doer creek. Lassen started to take possession of the land in December, 1843, but did not reach his destination till January or February, 1844. The settlement by Samuel Neal and David Dutton on Butte creek about seven miles south of Chico, was made in 1844. About the same time Edward A. Farwell, with Thomas Fullon, settled on his grant on Chico creek, about a mile below the present town site. The same year, but a little later, a settlement was made on the present property of General John Bidwell by William Dickey who obtained the grant. In 1845, several grants were selected in what is now Tehama county by A. G. Toomes, R. H. Thomas, Joh F. Dye, and Josiah Belden.

In 1845, the Hensley Grant was located between Chico and Butte creeks. Marshall, the discoverer of gold, was employed by Hensley to make a settlement on the tract. Sicard's Grant (four leagues), and Johnson's Grant (four leagues), on Bear river, were secured in 1844. The grant to Reading, located in Shasta county and northern part of Sacramento valley, was also settled upon in 1845, by a man named Julian. The grant to the children of Thomas O. Larkin in Colusa county, was selected in 1844, and subsequently settled upon by John S. Williams. In 1844, the first settlement south-east of Sacramento, on Cosumnes river, was made by William Daylor. The grant was originally made to one Sheldon, and Daylor was a partner. The first map of this land was drawn by Dr. Sandels in 1843. The next settlement south of Sutter's Fort was made on the grant of Guillermo Guluac by a man named Thomas Lindsay, in August, 1844, being the tract upon which the city of Stockton is now located. He was there but a short time when he was killed by the Indians, in the spring of 1845. Sutter, having returned from the war of Castro against Micheltorena, sent an expedition to punish the Indians who had murdered Lindsay. A number, who were

supposed to be the guilty parties, were killed in the fight, together with one of the number composing the expedition. His name was Juan Baca, a relative of the Bacas of Vacaville, and son of an Ex-governor of New Mexico. This grant soon passed into the possession of Capt. C. M. Weber. It is a fact that there was not a house in the Sacramento or San Joaquin valleys in 1841, except Sutter's. He had one adobe house and a few bnts, but his Fort was not completed until sometime afterwards.

CHAPTER IX.

SETTLEMENTS IN YUBA COUNTY TO 1848.

Theodore Cordua—Theodore Sicard—Don Pablo Gutierrez—William Johnson and Sebastian Kyser—George Patterson—Charles Roether—Jack Smith—Baptiste Ronelle—An Emigrant Party of Importance—Arrival of the Donner Party—Sketch of the Life of Claude Chama—Settlements in Sutter County—Hook Farm—Nicolaus.

THE bottom lands of Yuba and Sutter counties offered special inducements to settlers, on account of their fertility and contiguity to Sutter's settlements. Theodore Cordua, having obtained from Capt. Sutter, in the fall of 1842, a lease for nineteen years of the tract of land upon which Marysville is now located, erected at where is now the foot of D street, an adobe dwelling house, a store-house or trading room, culinary department and out-houses. The walls of the dwelling were thick, and well constructed for withstanding a siege. The spot was named "New Mecklenburg" by Capt. Sutter, in honor of the place of nativity of Cordua. It soon became known, however, as "Cordua's Ranch," the neighboring settlers choosing the latter title in preference to the more European name. Many of the Indians in the vicinity gathered about Cordua, and he was able to utilize them in herding his animals, in tilling the soil and in gathering the products. Their village was located near where the railroad crosses the Yuba river. December 30, 1844, Cordua obtained from the Mexican Government a grant of land bounded on the north by the Feather river and Honcut creek, on the east by the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, on the south by the Yuba river and by the tract of land previously leased from Captain Sutter, and on the west by the same land and the Feather river, embracing about seven square leagues.

Cordua's house was located on the trail leading from the upper to the lower portions of the Sacramento valley, and as the country became more closely settled, travel on this route became more extensive, until finally, in 1846, Cordua conceived the idea of establishing a trading post at his adobe structure. Provisions and supplies were brought from Yerba Buena and the lower settlements in the valley, which, with the products of his own land and flocks, enabled him to provide a suitable stock for his store. It is said that in 1847 and 1848, he exported to the Sandwich Islands a large quantity of the products of

his farm. He soon found abundant opportunity to dispose of all he could produce in a nearer market—a change brought about by the discovery of gold. In the summer of 1847, when Mr. Wm. G. Murphy arrived at the ranch, Cordua had in his employ fifteen or twenty Indians and white men, among whom was Mr. Charles Covillaud, who acted as mechanic and overseer. At that time Cordua had about ten or twelve thousand cattle and five hundred wild mares. The latter were used for raising colts, while their luxuriant manes and tails furnished material for "hair-ropes." The bottom lands near the buildings were cultivated to a small extent.

Theodore Sicard was a French sailor, and first came to California on a voyage in 1835. At a later period he remained in the country and worked for Captain Sutter, at one time, in 1842 and 1843, superintending the operations at Hook Farm in Sutter county. He petitioned for and obtained from the Mexican Government a grant of four Spanish leagues, extending from opposite the mouth of Dry creek ten miles up the south side of Bear river. His settlement was made in 1845, and was on the south bank of Bear river, about half a mile above Johnson's Crossing. In 1844, a Mexican, Don Pablo Gutierrez, who had been in the employ of Capt. Sutter, obtained a grant of five leagues on the north side of Bear river, now known as the Johnson grant. During this year, Gutierrez built a mud house at the place afterwards called Johnson's Crossing. Gutierrez was killed in the last of 1844, or first of 1845, and his grant and cattle were sold at auction by Capt. Sutter, as magistrate of the region, being purchased for one hundred and fifty dollars by William Johnson and Sebastian Kyser, who settled there the same year. Mr. Johnson was a sailor and had made voyages to California quite early, and for several years previous to this purchase, had traded between the Sandwich Islands and Yerba Buena. Mr. Kyser had gone with Capt. Sutter from Missouri, accompanying him on his wandering tour from that State, through New Mexico and up to Oregon; here he remained while the Captain went on to the Sandwich Islands. When Sutter arrived in California, in 1839, Mr. Kyser came down from Oregon and again entered the service of his old employer. After the purchase, the grant was divided, Johnson taking the east half, and Kyser the west. In 1846, they built an adobe house a short distance below the crossing.

In 1845, George Patterson settled on the south side of the Yuba river, opposite Cordua's, under a lease from Capt. Sutter, and constructed an adobe house. He cultivated some land and dug a ditch, which at that period was the substitute for a fence. Jack Smith at one time lived with Patterson on this ranch. This was known as "Sutter's Garden," and the occupation of the tract was by his proxy, Patterson. The soil was cultivated only sufficiently to comply with the laws under whose terms the land was held. During the year 1845, Charles Roether, a



BANKING HOUSE OF **DECKER & JEWETT**, No. 60 D. ST.
MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO., CAL.

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Gerran, settled on the north side of Hout creek, in Butte County, one half mile from the stream and about two miles from its mouth. Jack Smith, an old sailor who had been in Sutter's employ, obtained from that gentleman, in 1844, a grant of land on the south side of Yuba river, extending from the site of Linda three miles up the stream and one mile back. He settled there in 1845, and built a cabin on the location of the subsequent town of Linda. In 1846, Smith sold the center mile of his tract to George Patterson. The purchaser had come to California in 1841, in one of the ships belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. He escaped from the vessel at night and took refuge on Goat Island in San Francisco Bay. An attempt was made that night by John Rose to rescue him in a boat, but it was unsuccessful. Patterson found his way to this valley and entered the employ of Mr. Sutter. In 1847, Michael Nye purchased a portion of the Sutter grant adjoining Smith on the west. The tract was one mile in extent along the south bank of the stream, and one and one-half miles in depth. In the latter part of 1847, when Mr. Wm. G. Murphy moved from Cordua's ranch to Nye's place, Mr. Nye had seven hundred head of cattle, and Mr. Smith eight hundred; in partnership they owned one hundred and fifty wild horses. The house occupied by Mr. Smith was of peculiar construction. Ends of stout poles were sunk into the ground, and willows interwoven horizontally, forming a sort of basket work; a heavy coating of soft clay was placed on both sides, and the roof thatched with tules brought from Nicolaus. The floor was constructed of sun-burned brick and earth pounded down firm and smooth. A coat of whitewash was the only covering of the bare and unsightly walls. Nye built his dwelling in 1847, making a more pretentious and commodious structure of two rooms. The walls were thick and constructed of adobe; the roof was covered with split shakes, brought from the river bottom opposite Cordua's ranch.

October 18, 1846, there arrived at Bear river, a company of emigrants, several members of which were to play important parts in the settlement and development of Yuba and Sutter counties; Claude Chama, who now resides in Wheatland, was one of the leading spirits. Born in the Department of the Ronen, France, in 1811, Claude Chama came to New Orleans, arriving March 7, 1839, where he worked as a cooper. He was one of the first settlers of the town of St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1841. While there, he heard from an old trapper who had been through the Sacramento valley, of the wonderful climate of California and of the flourishing settlement of John A. Sutter. In 1846, he sold his property in St. Joseph to this trapper and joined a train that was crossing the plains. This train consisted of five hundred wagons and over one thousand men. They crossed the Missouri river May 10, 1846. The train contained emigrants for Oregon, Utah, California, and other points. The emigrants organized

into companies, according to the place of their destination, Mr. Chama being in what was called the California Company, and this party led the train. In 1846, Mr. Chas. Covilland, who was a member of the same company, and Mr. Michael Nye, a member of General Bidwell's party, entered the employ of Cordua; Chama, who had brought his cooper's tools, went to work for Sutter, at the fort, making watertanks, barrels, churns, pails, etc., for settlers throughout the whole valley.

In 1847, Baptiste Ronelle, the discoverer of gold in the mountains near the Mission of San Fernando, settled near Sutter's Garden on the south bank of the Yuba river. During the spring of 1847, the survivors of the Donner Party arrived, many remaining at the settlements in this vicinity; among these were the members of the Murphy family.

The contiguity of Yuba and Sutter counties renders the records of their early settlement almost inseparable, and to fully appreciate the situation of affairs during that period, it is well to understand the relative locations in Sutter county. There were only two settlements of note in that county up to 1848, at Hock Farm and Nicolaus. At Hock Farm, after its location, Theodore Sicard and a man named Dupont lived. In the spring of 1843, John Bidwell went up to take charge of the farm. He built the house during the summer, the adobes being made on the place. Sicard and Dupont sawed boards for its construction out of the cottonwood trees. These were the only white men there until near the close of the year, when J. C. Bridges, from Kentucky, came; he died during the winter. On Hock Farm, Sutter had about five thousand head of cattle and twelve hundred horses. He employed about twenty-five Indian vaqueros in herding the animals and breaking horses. General Bidwell remained there fourteen months to the early part of the summer of 1844, and during that time planted some trees and otherwise improved the spot. William Benuitz then took charge and continued there for a year, to the summer of 1845. Major Hensley followed, remaining till the spring of 1846, when nearly all of Sutter's force went into the Mexican War, the farm being left in the charge of Yankee Jim, a Kanaka, whom Captain Sutter had brought from the "Islands." It was not until the spring of 1850, after the discovery of gold, that Sutter moved to Hock Farm. His fort was so occupied with traders, that every available room was taken, and every suitable place was in demand for the numerous stores to supply the rush of miners into the districts. Peter H. Burnett was left as Sutter's agent for the sale of lots in Sacramento, and when the former was elected Governor, H. A. Schoolcraft was appointed in his place. Burnett received a commission of twenty-five per cent. for effecting sales and making deeds. Sutter fixed up the house on Hock Farm and built the iron structure. It was erected for a store house, and was bought from parties who had brought it around the Horn.

In 1842, the settlement of Nicolaus. Algeier was made at the location of the present town of Nicolaus. This gentleman was born in Freiberg, Germany, in 1807, and came to America about 1830. He went into the employ of the Hudson Bay Company as a trapper, and in that capacity spent a number of years in the wilds of British America. It was while in this service, in 1839 or 1840, that he came overland to California. A short time after his arrival here he left the employ of the company and engaged to work for Captain Sutter. He assisted in the construction of an adobe house, about one and a half miles below Hock Farm, in the winter of 1841-2. This was Sutter's first establishment in Sutter County, and the first settlement of any kind made in this vicinity. The plains between the Sacramento and Feather rivers were used by Sutter as a grazing range for immense herds of horses and cattle. The road from his establishment at New Helvetia to the one at Hock Farm crossed the river at Nicolaus, and Sutter desired some one stationed at that point with a ferry to assist in the transportation of men, cattle, horses, supplies, etc., across the stream. He therefore decided to Algeier a tract one mile square at that place, in consideration of the labor he had performed and of the services he should render in the future in the manner described, all valued at four hundred dollars. This land commenced four hundred yards above the old adobe house and extended one mile down the stream. When Algeier first settled there in 1842, he built a small hut of poles covered with tule grass and dirt. In this he lived for several years until, in 1847, he constructed a small adobe house near the old ferry crossing, about one hundred and fifty yards above the present landing. A primitive ferry boat was constructed in 1843, which the Indians rowed across the river in transacting the business of the crossing.

CHAPTER X.

YUBA COUNTY IN 1848.

Changes in the Settlements—Effect of the Discovery of Gold at Coloma—Circumstances Attending the Discovery in Yuba County by James W. W. Sutter—His Journal—Movements of Messrs. Nye and Foster—Biography of James Sutter—Arrival of Major H. Cooper and Party—Sketch of the Life of John Rose—Chama and Party Move on the Yuba River—Election of Attorneys of the District—Sale of One-half of the Cordua Ranch to Charles Covilland.

This year proved a period of unusual importance in the history of this vicinity. On the nineteenth of January, the discovery of gold was made at Coloma, and was followed in less than four months by the finding of the precious metal within the limits of the present Yuba county. During this year Ronelle abandoned his place on the south side of the Yuba river, and settled again on Feather river near Charles Roether, and Nye occupied his old house. Patterson sold to Sicard the land he had purchased in 1846 from Smith. In the spring, Foster moved his family from Yerba Buena, and in partnership with Nye bought Smith's ranch. During this year Charles Covilland married

Miss Mary Murphy, sister of Mrs. Nye and Mrs. Foster. Nothing of note occurred in this region until the discovery of gold on the American river, when all eyes were turned in that direction; but the heat of the mining fever was not yet becoming apparent. The people were suspicious regarding the quality and amount of the gold. As the weeks passed, confidence was gained and the belief that there might possibly be precious minerals in other localities was strengthened. Prospectors gradually pushed out beyond the narrow limits of the first mining district, and thus commenced the opening up of the vast mining fields of California and the Pacific Coast.

There seems to be some dispute regarding the first discovery of gold north of the American river and in the vicinity of Marysville. Mr. Jonas Spector, who kept a diary at the time, is a reliable gentleman and undoubtedly his narrative of the finding is true, and his claim as the discoverer just. The circumstances which led to the event and which prevailed during the period are peculiar. Californians returning to the States at that time could only go in companies of twenty or thirty men, thus affording mutual protection against the Indians, and they could not cross the mountains before the latter part of June, or first of July, on account of the snow. On the sixth of April, 1848, Mr. Jonas Spector, accompanied by two young men, being anxious to return East, left Yerba Buena with the intention of journeying to Johnson's Crossing on Bear river, the usual place of rendezvous. Each had three horses, one to ride and the other two for pack animals. The route was around the Bay of San Francisco, through San Jose, and thence up to Carquinez straits. The party traveled slowly in order to recruit the horses, and arrived at the place now called Martinez on the thirtieth of April. As the ferry boat was a flat scow and could only cross the straits in calm weather, they camped till the eighteenth, when the voyage was accomplished and a successful landing made at Benicia. The journey was continued leisurely until the twenty-fourth, when they camped on the banks of the Sacramento river near Knight's Landing. The remainder of the narrative is best related in the words of Mr. Spector.

"Up to this time there had been no excitement about the gold diggings; but at that place we were overtaken by Spaniards who were on their way to Sutter's Mill to dig gold, and they reported stories of fabulously rich diggings. After discussing the matter, we changed our course to the gold mines and hurried on, arriving at the Mill on the thirtieth of April. It was true that several rich strikes had been made, but the miners then at work did not average two and a half dollars per day. Marshall and Sutter claimed the land and rented the mines. Every one supposed gold was confined to that particular locality. We did not engage in mining, and concluded to resume our journey across the plains. On our return trip we learned

"that gold had been found on Mormon Island. But we took no further notice of it, and on the twelfth of May arrived at Johnson's Ranch. We found one man there waiting our arrival, but we expected many others in a short time. We waited until about the twenty-fifth when we learned that there was another rush to the mines, and then vanished all prospect of any company crossing the mountains that summer. My partner left for the American river, and I proposed to Johnson that we should prospect for gold on Bear river. We went some distance up the stream and spent three days in the search without any satisfactory result. I then suggested to Johnson that he should send his Indian with me, and I would prospect the Yuba river, as that stream was about the size of the South Fork of the American river. We prepared the outfit, and on the first of June we struck the Yuba near Long Bar. After a good deal of prospecting, I succeeded in raising "color." That night I camped in Timbuctoo ravine, a little above where we first found the gold. The next day, June 2, I continued prospecting up the stream, finding a little gold but not enough to pay. The Indian was well acquainted, and he piloted me up to the location of Rose Bar, where we met a large number of Indians, all entirely nude and eating clover. I prospected on the bar and found some gold, but not sufficient to be remunerative. Greatly discouraged, I started on my return home. When I arrived at a point on the Yuba river a little above Timbuctoo ravine, I washed some of the dirt and found three lumps of gold worth about seven dollars. I pitched my tent here on the night of June 2, and sent the Indian home for supplies. In about a week I moved down on the creek and remained there until November 20, when I left the mines forever. June 3, the next day after the location of my camp, Michael Nye and William Foster came up the creek prospecting for gold."

The discovery of gold on the American river led Mr. Nye and a party to start out on a prospecting trip on the Yuba river. In the summer—the exact date is not known—they found paying diggings on Dry creek near its junction with Yuba river, and commenced working on an extensive scale. The discoveries by Mr. Spector and Mr. Nye's company were nearly contemporaneous, and as the parties started from different localities, and without any knowledge of the acts of the other, due credit should be given to each. A brief sketch of the life of Jonas Spector, the discoverer of gold on the Yuba river, may be of interest in this connection. He was born in Pennsylvania. In 1846, he went from Ohio to Missouri. In 1847, he left Independence, Missouri, for Oregon, driving an ox team. At the first crossing of Snake river, he left the train and started for Oregon alone, a bold undertaking. The Indians treated him well, although one party with whom he stopped, a month later killed a great many of the train he had been with. He arrived

in Oregon six weeks before the train, and in January, 1848, sailed for San Francisco. In April of the same year he went to Johnson's Crossing to join a train being made up to return to the States. His subsequent career has been given in connection with the previous recital. He founded, in March 1849, the town of Fremont, Yolo County, and was elected to the first Senate from the Sonoma District. Mr. Spector now resides in Colusa. About the sixth of June, 1848, after Mr. Spector commenced working on his claim, a party from Benicia arrived, consisting of Major S. Cooper, his son Sarshel, Nicholas Hunsacker, Dr. Marsh, Dr. Long and his brothers. They commenced mining on Parks Bar. Major Cooper, Sarshel Cooper and Nicholas Hunsacker worked together and made fifty dollars an hour, and because they could do no better, left in disgust. In July, John Rose arrived at the bar which afterward bore his name. Mr. Rose was born in Scotland and learned the trade of ship carpentering. He went to London in 1837 with the intention of shipping for the East Indies, but was disappointed, and instead, shipped for Peru. From there the vessel proceeded to Yerba Buena, arriving in 1840. He remained there a year, and then went on a voyage along the Coast to Peru and Chili, and returned in 1843. He remained at Monterey a year, and then embarked in ship carpentering at Yerba Buena with two others—Davis and Wm. J. Reynolds; Davis left the firm shortly afterwards. Mr. Reynolds was an Englishman and came early to California; in 1840 he was carpenter on a vessel in the coasting trade. The firm started to build a vessel, but were compelled to discontinue it, as timber had to be cut in Oregon and material could not be obtained cheaply enough. They were building a grist-mill for General Vallejo when gold was discovered. Most of the men left at once, but a few were persuaded to remain and finish the mill, by the agreement to take them to Sutter's Mill in a wagon. This was done, the party arriving on the American river in June, 1848. The next month another party was formed, mostly of men who had been working for Mr. Rose, which went to the Yuba river and located on Rose Bar, the diggings being worked on shares. The greater part of the company became dissatisfied and went away. Mr. Chama was in the bar-room at Weber's Hotel in San Jose, one day in February, 1848, when a man came in, and to pay for something he had purchased, offered some gold dust, saying that gold had been discovered at Sutter's Mill on American river, and all were going to work. The people were very incredulous and would not believe the story. Chama was going up on business, and an old Georgia miner told him that what the man had was really gold, and requested him to investigate the matter. When he arrived he asked Sutter regarding it, and the Captain assured him that it was a certainty, and that a man could make five dollars a day. He carried the news to San Jose and the place was almost deserted, everyone hastening to the mines. On the fifteenth of May, Mr.



TREMONT BLOCK CORNER OF 2ND & MAIDEN LANE, C.E. SEXEY, OWNER, MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO., CAL.

Clana, three other white men and thirty Indians struck south from Bear river, searching for gold. The first night they camped on Auburn ravine, near the present town of Ophir, Placer County. He struck his spade into the ground a short distance from camp and found gold. The next day they all went to work. The gold dust was weighed in very crude scales made of a strap of leather, a silver dollar being used as a weight. They remained there three weeks, when Clana went up to the Yuba river at Rose Bar, where work had already commenced. He met a man named Innua who had been working on the river, and who informed him that he was going further south, as he could only make five or six dollars a day on Yuba river. Clana and his party went to the place where he had been at work, and by digging a little deeper made one hundred and fifty dollars each the first day. Previous to these discoveries the whole travel had been to the earlier mines, and the surrounding country had only been traveled by roving Canadian families and Indians. But now others flocked in from Oregon, San Francisco and other localities; prospectors pushed ahead up the river and claims were rapidly located. During the summer of 1848, there was but little permanent mining, the miners shifting about, finding rich pockets here and there. The nomadic and unsatisfied spirit of the prospectors led them to abandon paying claims in search of some place nearer the "source of gold," and rendering greater results. Through this action they failed to gain any satisfactory results. The more sober and industrious who came afterwards, located on the old claims and worked them to good advantage.

In the fall of 1848, an election was held at Sutter's Fort for First and Second Alcaldes, resulting in the selection of Frank Bates and John S. Fowler. The latter resigned in the spring of 1849, and H. A. Schoolcraft was elected to the position. In December, the survey of the town of Sacramento was made by Captain William H. Warner, an U. S. Army officer. It has been stated that Cordua sold one half of his interest to Charles Covilland, in October, 1848, and it is probable that an agreement was made at that time, although the documents were not signed till early in January, 1849. The recorded deed sets forth that Theodore Cordua, of New Mecklenburg, Sacramento District, California, for \$12,500 sold to Charles Covilland "the undivided one-half of all the lands leased to me by Captain Sutter, situate upon Yuba and Feather rivers; all the undivided one-half of all the lands granted to me by Manuel Micheloreau situate upon the Huangt; also the undivided one-half of all the horned cattle owned by me; also the one-half of all the tame horses and mares; also the one-half of all the hogs and pontry; also the one-half of all the goods and chattels upon said rancho, viz: the one-half of all the saddles, harness, bridles, household furniture, grain canoes, etc., etc. And the undivided half of all other goods and chattels not mentioned in the above schedule now

"remaining and being upon my rancho at New Mecklenburg." The firm name was Cordua & Co. Mr. Cordua remained in the firm till the fourth of January, 1844, when he disposed of his interest to Messrs. Nye and Foster.

CHAPTER XI.

YUBA COUNTY IN 1849.

Sale of One-half of Cordua's Ranch by Mr. Covilland to Michael C. Nye and William Foster—The Name Changed to "Nye's Ranch"—Purchase of a Tract of Land on Yuba River, by Rose, Reynolds and Kinloch—Election of a Board of Commissioners to Frame a Code of Laws for the District—Adoption of their Report, and Election of Alcaldes and Sheriff—The Town of Vernon—The *Placer Times*—Constitutional Convention—Table of Delegates from Sacramento District—Camp Far West—Purchase of the Interest of Messrs. Nye and Foster, by Mr. Covilland—Subsequent Sale of the half to J. M. Ramirez and J. Sampson, and One-fourth to Theodore Seard—The Keenbec Company—Appearance of the Ranch in the Last Portion of the Year—Survey Made by Mr. August Le Plonjean—Activity in Real Estate Transactions—Fears Relative to the Validity of the Title—The Name Changed to Yuba ville—Settlements on Bear River—Acts of John S. Moore, the Counterfeiter.

The year 1849 opened with but little visible improvement in the future city, or many additions to its roll of inhabitants. The whole current of travel was towards the mines on the upper parts of the rivers, and few considered it necessary to remain more than a day or two at the old ranch on the Yuba. On the fourth of January, Cordua for twenty thousand dollars sold to Michael C. Nye and William Foster his remaining one-half interest in the business and possessions of the firm of Cordua & Co., Charles Covilland retaining the other half. Nye and Foster also put into the partnership their previous possessions, in view of which they each were allotted a third interest in the joint business. Nye managed the ranch and stock business, while Covilland had a store at Sicard Flat, and Foster one near Foster Bar. The name of the main ranch was now changed to "Nye's Ranch." The firm found a ready market for all of their beef in the mines, or with travelers to and from the diggings. In April, 1849, the estimated amount of stock on the ranch was five thousand head of cattle, six hundred horses, five hundred hogs, and a small collection of poultry. Cordua, having sold his property, moved to the mines, opening a store at Cordua Bar; it was not long before he had spent all of the money paid him by Nye and Foster. In the spring, Rose, Reynolds and Kinloch purchased the whole tract owned by Nye and Sicard on Yuba river. George Kinloch's father was a Scotchman, who came to California about 1825; his mother was a native Californian. George received his education in the Sandwich Islands under the tuition of the missionaries, there being no opportunities in California except in the mission schools of the Catholic friars. He entered into partnership with Messrs. Rose and Reynolds shortly after they opened their store at Rose Bar in 1848.

During the spring a Board of Commissioners were elected at Sacramento to frame a code of laws for the district. The following were the members:—Messrs. Brannan, Snyder, Slater, Hensley, King,

Cheever, McCoover, McDougal, Barton Lee, Telle, Southard, Fowler, and Dr. Carpenter. The committee speedily prepared their report and, calling the people together under the shade of an oak tree at the foot of I street, Sacramento city, submitted to them the result of their labors. It provided for the election of one Alcaldes and a Sheriff, with a jurisdiction extending from the Coast Range to the Sierra Nevada mountains, and throughout the Sacramento valley. The report having been adopted, H. A. Schoolcraft was elected Alcaldes, and A. M. Turner Sheriff. These constituted the judiciary of Northern California up to the latter part of 1849. About the first of April, the town of Vernon, in Sutter county, on the east bank of the Sacramento river at its confluence with Feather river, was started. The land comprising two sections had been purchased by Franklin Bates, E. O. Crosby, and B. Simons from Capt. J. A. Sutter, the latter retaining a quarter interest in the town. Owing to the fact that it was considered to be the "head of navigation," its rise was very rapid. Three or four wholesale stores were established in tents or in board structures. Ox teams and pack trains were loaded here with supplies for the mining localities. In a very short time there were opened several hotels and boarding houses, butcher shops, blacksmith shops, laundries, and even a law office and Alcaldes's court. Eight or ten saloons or gambling houses were started, and the town presented a busy appearance. Of the business men and firms were Capt. Savage, Bradbury & Co., and Williams & Co. Gilbert A. Grant was Alcaldes and agent for the sale of lots. George W. Crane was the attorney-at-law. Jonas Sject had previously settled on the west bank of the Feather river and located the town of Fremont. As soon as it was found that steamers and the larger sailing vessels could successfully reach the landing at Marysville, Vernon's fate was sealed and the town was soon nearly deserted. It was at one time the County seat of Sutter County. Thinking that Vernon was to be the city of Northern California, and that the limited confines of the first map would, in the rush of settlers, be insufficient for all the locations, an addition, called "South Vernon," was laid out, but only one house was constructed thereon. April 28, a weekly paper printed upon paper of the size of foolscap, and called the *Placer Times*, issued its first number, at Sutter's Fort. Mr. E. C. Kimble was its editor, type-setter, printer, and publisher, and was the "pioneer newspaper man" of the Valley.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Congress during its session of 1848-49, discussed at length the state of affairs in the newly-acquired possessions, the main point being whether California should be admitted as a free or as a slave State. The session closed without any final action being taken to provide a system of government for the new country. People were pouring in over the plains and mountains, and each successive steamer or sailing

vessel landed its hundreds of passengers. Of different nationalities and temperaments, these immigrants could not work in unity. The existing laws of California were of Mexican origin, well adapted to the quiet life in the missions or around the ranches, but not suitable to keep in check the crimes and turbulence among the host of adventurers. Anticipating the action of Congress, the citizens of San Francisco, San Jose, Sonoma, and Monterey, met in their respective localities and discussed the situation. They decided to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention, but owing to a lack of unity, the project failed. Like other important and decisive movements, it required a leader, competent to assume authority and to direct the movements of the forces. Under the existing laws, in the absence of a properly appointed civil Governor, the General in command of the Military Department was *ex-officio*, civil Governor. This office was entirely separate and distinct from the military position, and he was the only personage exercising "authority by virtue of his military commission." The government of California was vested in the following officers: Governor, Secretary, Territorial or Departmental Legislature, Superior Court, consisting of four Judges and a Fiscal Prefect and Sub-Prefects for the execution of the laws, Judge of First Instance for each district, sometimes vested in the First Alcalde of the district, Alcaldes, local Justices of the Peace, *Ayuntamiento*s or Town Councils.

By advice of the officials in Washington, General B. Riley, as Governor of California, issued a proclamation, dated at Monterey, June 3, 1849, "recommending the formation of a State Constitution, or a plan for Territorial Government." The first day of August was set for the election of delegates to the proposed Convention, and for filling any vacancies existing in the offices. One Judge of the Superior Court was to be voted for in the districts of Sonoma, Sacramento and San Joaquin, and the persons chosen, if qualified, were to be appointed by the Governor, the office by law being filled by gubernatorial appointment. The district of Sacramento was bounded on the north and west by the Sacramento river, on the south by the Cosumnes river, and on the east by the Sierra Nevada mountains. To this district four delegates were allotted. Those elected under this apportionment were: J. R. Snyder, W. E. Shannon, W. S. Sherwood and J. A. Sutter. Governor Riley, in his proclamation, had given permission for any district to elect supernumeraries if it thought itself entitled to more representatives, and left the question of admitting these gentlemen to the decision of the Convention. Under this authority, several supernumeraries were chosen. The Convention was called to meet at Monterey, Saturday, September 1, 1849, but as there were not enough members present to form a quorum, an adjournment was made till the following Monday. Considerable discussion followed in regard to the admission of these extra delegates. In the afternoon Mr. Hill, of the Committee

on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report recommending that the whole number of delegates admissible from Sacramento district be eight, and named the following in addition to the four already mentioned:—L. W. Hastings, J. S. Fowler, J. Bidwell, M. M. McCarver. This did not end the discussion, however. Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Shannon, of the Special Committee, reported in favor of allowing this district fifteen delegates, and of the admission of the following gentlemen, in addition to the four above-mentioned, as being entitled to seats: John McDougal, E. O. Crosby, W. Blackburn, James Queen, R. M. Jones, W. Lacy, C. E. Pickett. This report was adopted, and the gentlemen were admitted. At the conclusion of their work, the delegates proceeded in a body to the house of General Riley, where Captain Sutter made a short address, to which the General briefly replied. The accompanying table will show the representation from this district. It will be seen that out of the fifteen delegates chosen and entitled to seats, only eight qualified and discharged the duties.

DELEGATES FROM SACRAMENTO DISTRICT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, 1849.

	NAME.	AGE.	WHERE BORN.	OF WHAT STATE LAST RESIDENT.	TOWNSHIP P. O. CAL.	HOW LONG ¹ RESIDENT CAL.	PROFESSION.
1	Joseph R. Snyder	34	Philadelphia	Penn	Sacramento	4 years	Surveyor
2	Winfield S. Sherwood	32	Sandy Hill	New York	Morrison Is.	3 months	Lawyer
3	L. W. Hastings	30	Knox County	Ohio	Sutter	6 years	Lawyer
4	J. A. Sutter	47	Switzerland	Switzerland	Sutter	10 years	Farmer
5	John McDougal	32	Indiana	Indiana	Sutter	7 months	Merchant
6	John McDougal	32	Pompeus Co NY	New York	Vernon	7 months	Lawyer
7	E. O. Crosby	44	Madison Co., Ky.	Oregon	Sacramento	1 year	Farmer
8	W. E. Shannon	27	Ireland	New York	Colusa	3 years	Lawyer

The Convention closed its labors Saturday, October 13th, and one month from that date, the election for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution and the selection of State officers under its provisions, was held. The vote in favor of the Constitution was twelve thousand and sixty-four, and against it eight hundred and eleven. Peter H. Burnett was elected Governor, receiving six thousand seven hundred and sixteen votes, General Sutter being among the defeated candidates, and receiving two thousand two hundred and one votes.

In September, the United States Government established a Military Post called Camp Far West, on the north side of Bear river, eight miles below the Nevada county line. It was occupied by a detachment of the Second United States Infantry, usually one company, although frequently three or four companies were there. The post was under the command of Captain Day, an old army officer. Major McKinstry and Captain (afterwards General) Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, in 1861, occasionally visited the place. The soldiers when off duty mined near the camp on Bear river, and could make five or six dollars a day. Log houses

were built for barracks and officers' quarters; a log fort was also constructed. The place was abandoned in May, 1852, and the troops, numbering about forty men of Company E, First Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Davis, were ordered to set out for the upper Sacramento, with the design of establishing a post in the neighborhood of Cottonwood, for the purpose of protecting the settlers from hostile Indians. A public sale was held on the first day of May, of the extra stores. Mr. Chana states that many of the soldiers were discharged, of these some going to the mines or working for settlers others settling on lands, and the remainder going to their homes.

September 27, 1849, Messrs. Nye and Foster sold to Mr. Covillaud, for thirty thousand dollars, all their title and interest in the lands, improvements, etc., which had been conveyed to them by Cordua. Mr. Covillaud was now the sole possessor of the ranch, but this was to be of but short duration. October 1, 1849, Covillaud sold to J. M. Ramirez and J. Sampson, for twenty-three thousand three hundred dollars, an undivided one-half of his property, twelve thousand dollars to be paid down, and eleven thousand three hundred dollars to be paid July 1, 1850, and during the same month he disposed of one-fourth to Theodore Sicard for twelve thousand dollars, the firm name being Covillaud & Co. On the twenty-fifth of October, a company landed in Marysville which was destined to become an important factor in the more close settlement of Yuba county. This was a joint stock company, composed of twenty-six active, and ten home shareholders, organized in Gardiner, Maine, and called the Kenebec Company. In March, 1849, the Company went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where they bought a vessel and loaded a cargo. The officers were:—C. N. Bodfish, President; C. M. N. Cooper, Captain; Leander Cox and one other, Directors. The departure was made on the first of April, the extra accommodations being secured by passengers not members of the organization. On the seventeenth of September, 1849, the ship arrived at San Francisco, and was taken up to "New York of the Pacific," the prospective metropolis on the lower rivers. A house, which they had brought with them in sections, was erected at the town, and the vessel was sold. After landing and making necessary preparations, the company started for the northern mining regions, making the voyage in six row-boats. They landed at the site of Marysville, and remained on the night of October 25. The next day they resumed the trip, passing up the Yuba two miles to Simpson's Crossing, where they pitched a tent and covered their provisions. The journey was renewed, and after passing ten miles up the river they discovered and located Kenebec Bar, during the last days of October, 1849.

In November, the only buildings at Nye's Ranch were two adobe structures at the foot of D street, about two or three rods apart.



MARYSVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY, MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO. CAL.

D. E. KNIGHT, AGENT.



WORKS OF THE **MARYSVILLE COAL GAS COMPANY**. D. E. KNIGHT, PRES' T. MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO., CAL.

One was used as a boarding house, and the other as a lodging apartment to accommodate the local travel. No furniture was placed in the latter room, the lodgers being required to furnish their own bedding. The brightening prospects of the location, and the certainty that it would be the head of navigation, caused the proprietors to have a survey made for a town in December. The work was performed by August Le Plonjean, who segregated the tract into *cungos*, blocks, and lots. The incipient city was called Yubaville, the name it bore till the beginning of the next year. Mr. L. H. Babb states that it was a common rumor when he arrived in 1850, that the streets had been laid out and the lines run by the use of a ship's quadrant. This, if true, accounts for the irregularities in direction and distance existing now. The survey was speedily followed by a lively real estate market; lots and blocks were disposed of at good round figures, and the attention of many who had heretofore thought that all the wealth of the State lay in the mines, was called to this now money-making investment. There was one obstacle which prevented many careful speculators from purchasing lots in this new town, and that was, the validity of the title. The tract had been secured from Captain Sutter by Cordus, through a lease for nineteen years, and at the end of that period the land would revert to its real owner. During the next year this matter of title was settled, and the obstacle removed. Although the generally accepted name at this time was Yubaville, there were those among the people who had other favorite titles, and who persisted in applying them to the new town. The old adobe house was the nucleus about which were erected, near the close of the year, a number of shanties. The general style of habitation was the tent made from canvas, cloth, or sacks. There appeared to be no permanent population, everybody being on the move, all full of life. A man named Osborne had a store on Front street, near the old adobe, and furnished the travelers and transient settlers.

During this year, there were a number of settlements made along Bear river. The Johnson grant fell into the hands of Henry Robinson and Eugene Gillespie, who laid out a town at Johnson's Crossing, and gave it the name of Kearney, in compliment to General Kearney. It did not prove much of an honor, as the place never became settled, and nothing is left to show its former greatness except the stakes that mark the corners of the lots. At Johnson's house there lived a man named Hoyt, who was placed there by Gillespie and Robinson to look after their property. Late in the year J. L. Burtis settled there and opened an hotel. Mr. Chama bought two leagues of the Sicard grant, and laid out a field of about five hundred acres. Baptiste Ronelle sold his place on Feather river to a Frenchman named Monet. Mr. Barham settled on the south side of Bear river at Barham's crossing.

Alexander Van Court, of St. Louis, located on some land near what is now known as McDonnell's Mill, or Wire Bridge, about five miles from Johnson's Crossing.

In November, a saw-mill was built on Bear river, about five miles above Johnson's Crossing, by a man named John S. Moore, a Missourian, and was known as Moor's Mill. This energetic individual was a counterfeiter, and had in his possession a large quantity of spurious Missouri bank bills. With these he paid for the building of his mill, and remunerated his employes. He established a broker's office, and exchanged his bills for gold dust with the returning miners, who were glad of an opportunity to have their heavy wealth converted into paper money. So well executed were these bills, that thousands of dollars of them were taken by the Missouri banks before their true character was discovered. When the real nature was found out, many miners who arrived in Missouri on their way home, thinking themselves to be rich, found that, notwithstanding the toil and dangers they had passed through, they were as poor as when they started. When Moore heard of the discovery he decamped, but was afterwards apprehended in South America, although he was never brought back to this country for trial.

The year closed with little to fore-shadow the events and startling developments to take place within a few months. The mining was being actively carried on in the mountains, and new discoveries and locations were constantly being made.

CHAPTER XII.

YUBA COUNTY IN 1850.

Causes for the Growth—Population—Arrival of the Steamer Lawrence—Advertisement for the Sale of Lots in Marysville—Arrival of Mr. Stephen J. Field—The Tide quieted by a Deed from Captain John A. Sutter to Messrs. Coville, Ramirez, Sicard and Squopson—First Election of Officers in the Town—Mr. Stephen J. Field chosen First Alcalde—The Town named Marysville—Depredations of California Thieves—Formation of Yuba County by the First Legislature—Downleville—Origin of the name—Appearance of Marysville in February—Sale of Sicard's Interest to Messrs. R. B. Buchanan and Gabriel N. Swezy—Religious Condition of the People—Condition of Business—Eliza—Election of the First County Officers—The Gold Lake Excitement—The Benefits Attained—Another Similar Excitement—The *Marysville Herald* Started—Judge Field Elected to the Legislature—Cession in Steam Navigation to Marysville—Movements towards Incorporating—The Town of Linda Started—Report of L. W. Taylor, County Treasurer, for the Year.

THE era of growth and progress had now come, and the city, which before this time had been seen only in dreams, was to become a reality. The possibility of uninterrupted navigation to its landings, gave it superiority over the towns on the lower parts of the river. The distance to the mines was so small that the cargoes of the steamers and sailing vessels could easily be transferred to the camps on the north and east. The mines were in active operation along the Yuba river and its tributaries, from ten miles above its mouth to the higher ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The growth of the town had just commenced, but it started full fledged. Lots sold rapidly, for the first object of the merchant on arriving was to purchase or lease a suitable location for erecting his store. This wonderful increase in the number of business houses was simply the outgrowth of necessity. The mines were yielding millions of dollars, and miners must have some place to dispose of their gold dust, and to purchase their food, clothes, and supplies. This was the only available point, and it became the business center. It is estimated, that on the first of January, there were about three hundred inhabitants in the town. The following tabulated statement will show the population of California at the commencement of the years 1849 and 1850, and the increase during the intervening time:

NATIVITY.	JAN. 1, 1849.	JAN. 1, 1850.	INCREASE.
Californians.....	13,000	13,000	.....
Americans.....	8,000	76,069	68,069
Foreigners.....	5,000	18,000	13,000
Total.....	26,000	107,069	81,069

Illustrative of the unsettled state of opinion regarding the location of the principal town of the region, the following may be mentioned. About the tenth of February, Messrs. J. H. Jewett and Horace Bouch arrived at Yuba City with a train of pack mules from Sacramento. The important question of settlement then presented itself to them. Being undecided, they remained in Yuba City about a week, when, fully convinced that the town across the river was to be the fortunate one, they crossed in a canoe, swimming their mules. The result showed their opinion and decision to be correct. During the first part of January, the second steamer on the river arrived. This was the "Lawrence," commanded by E. C. M. Chadwick, and she was quickly followed by others. There were no warehouses in which to store the abundant supplies of goods and merchandise, that were being landed from the steamers and sailing vessels, and so they were deposited on the Plaza. The tent stores were filled to their utmost capacity. The only means of transportation to the mountain camps was by the pack trains. In the valleys the immense freight wagons could be used. Saturday, January 19, 1850, the following advertisement appeared in the *Placer Times*:

NOTICE.

"The undersigned take this method of informing the public that the new town of Marysville, at the mouth of Yuba river, formerly known as Nye's ranch, is now undergoing survey, and the lots will be offered for sale as soon as the map can be prepared. Persons desirous of visiting this place, will find a road passable all seasons of the year from Sacramento city, by way of Norris John-

"south old ranch (now Gillespie's), thence to the town. The steamers
" 'Lawrence' and 'Linda' are also making regular trips twice a
" week. For further information, inquire of Messrs. Covillard,
" Fajard & Co.

" CHAS. COVILLARD & Co., Proprietors.

" Marysville, January 8, 1850."

On the fifteenth of January, there arrived in the city a young lawyer from New York, who was destined to become a power among the citizens of the new town. This was Mr. Stephen J. Field. On his arrival he visited the old adobe house and witnessed the sale of lots which was taking place every evening. While there, the salesman, in his endeavor to dispose of the land in the new town of Yubaville, as the place was called, directed his attention to Mr. Field, and attempted to secure his patronage. That gentleman, upon learning the price and the time allowed for payment, subscribed for a large number of lots. The impression immediately went out that he was a capitalist, and the proprietors of the land, especially Mr. Covillard, were most friendly. This interest was deepened when it was found that Mr. Field could speak the French language. Being versed in the law, the services of the young attorney were immediately called into requisition, and within a day or two he was busily engaged in drawing up the legal papers necessary in the transfer of the lands. Now that there was a lawyer in their midst capable of framing correctly the documents for a transfer of the land, and placing a quietus on the title, Captain Sutor was sent for, and signed a deed, written by Mr. Field, which conveyed to Messrs. Covillard, Ramirez, Sicard, and Sampson, all his right and title in the tract settled upon by Cordua, and described as follows:—"Bounded southwardly by a small stream emptying into Feather river, called Yuba river; westwardly by Feather river, and northwardly by a line forming the northern boundary of the property of the party of the first part, which line is in latitude 39 degrees 33 minutes and 45 seconds, and which line commences at Feather river, at the rancheria of Honent, and extends to the lands of Theodote Cordua's ranch; eastwardly by a straight line running from the lands of said Cordua's ranch, at right angles to the above mentioned northwardly line to the Yuba river."

The controversy and discussion relative to the title of the town being ended, a new impetus was given to the sale of lots. Locators and their tents multiplied, stores became more numerous, and business in every line improved. In this rapid development, it became apparent that some governing power was necessary, and that there should be a legal officer before whom the acknowledgments could be taken, and an office in which documents could be recorded. The steamer, from which Mr. Field had landed at Yubaville, had brought the materials for a frame building belonging to Dr. Ayers and Mr. Colby. The sections

were united, and in a day or two the building was in its place, at the corner of D and First streets, ready for occupancy; the only other structures in the place being the adobe house and a frame tent.

An assemblage of the prominent citizens was called to meet in this edifice, and it was decided to lay this matter before the people on the next day, January 18th, and, if it met with their approval, to hold an election for First and Second Alcaldes and a Sheriff, immediately. The public favored the idea and the voting commenced in the afternoon. There were two candidates in the contest for First Alcalde, one of which was Mr. Field, the other being Mr. Dobson. The principal objection to the first was that he had only been three days in the place; his opponent had been a resident for about one week, and hence was supposed to have become more identified with the interests of the town. Two hundred and thirty-one votes were cast; Mr. Field receiving a majority of nine votes was declared duly elected. Mr. J. B. Wadleigh was elected Second Alcalde, and Mr. T. M. Twitchel, Sheriff. The first found no duties to perform, and appears never to have accepted the office. The Sheriff-elect declined serving, and his position was filled by Judge Field, who appointed Mr. Robert B. Buchanan. An *Ayuntamiento*, or Town Council, was also selected, but had no work to perform, the administration of all affairs being left in the hands of the First Alcalde. At that day the office sought the man, and it was difficult to find those who would accept the public positions, for the prospective emoluments were small, and the time occupied large. The duties devolving upon them would interfere greatly with other business and no equivalent in salary could be furnished. The position secured, Mr. Field at his first opportunity gained from the State authorities a recognition of his election as Alcalde of Yubaville. Soon afterwards he opened his office and Court in a frame building owned by himself, at the corner of E and First streets.

In the evening, after the result of the election had been declared, the people assembled in the frame house to congratulate the successful candidates and to participate in the usual festivities attending such occasions, but more particularly to celebrate the quieting of the title to the tract of land. In the midst of the hilarity the subject of naming the town was broached, the name Yubaville being thought too similar to Yuba city. Various were the suggestions, including the words Norwich, Sicardora, Yubafield, and Sircumodoro, but none seemed to meet the popular desire. Finally a gentleman, probably Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, arose, and in a neat little speech, proposed that the town be called Marysville, in honor of "the most beautiful lady in the place," Mrs. Mary Covillard. At that time she was the only lady in the place, and her husband being one of the owners and the principal projector of the town, the name seemed peculiarly appro-

priate. The proposition was favorably received by the people, and the permanent application of the name was made. The turbulent element finding that a tribunal had been established which could legally punish any criminal or lawless acts, used great discretion, and the better class of citizens felt the protection afforded. This served as another pillar to hold up the city in its rapid march to pre-eminence. Gambling was an evil with which the law was incapable of dealing; it had become a mania, and policy required that the eyes of justice should be turned away from its scene. Hotels were established to accommodate the citizens and travelers. The rates charged were large, yet commensurate with the price of provisions and labor. The free and easy morals at this time frequently tended to the commission of criminal acts, the favorite being the stealing of the horses and cattle roaming on the wide unfenced tracts. The following is an account of the proceedings to force the discontinuance of this custom, published in the *Placer Times* of Saturday, February 2, 1850.

" CRIMINAL COURT OF SACRAMENTO DISTRICT.

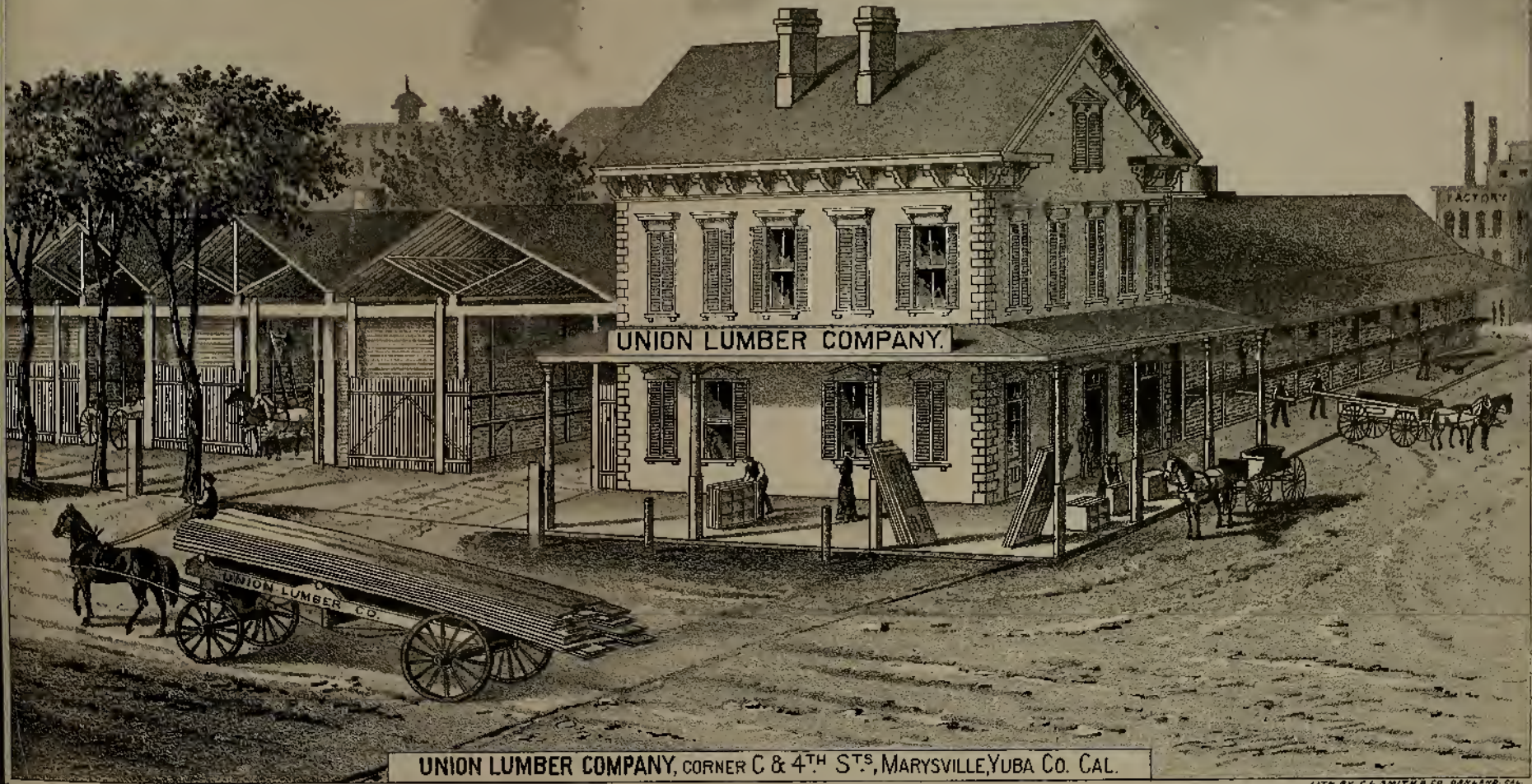
" At a term of this Court held for the District of Sacramento, at
" Marysville, upon the Yuba, this twenty-eighth day of January, 1850,
" present R. A. Wilson, Judge of the Criminal Court of said District.

" It having been made to appear to this Court that there was a com-
" bination of cattle thieves, with extensive ramifications through this
" District; and it farther appearing to this Court that certain evil dis-
" posed persons have industriously circulated the report that it is law-
" ful to kill unmarked cattle upon the ranches, as well as upon the
" public lands, and that thereby many misguided persons have been led
" to the commission of felony; and the Grand Jury of said District
" having upon their oaths found true bills for grand larceny against
" Samuel Hicks, Michael Watson, Nelson Gill, and James Nicholson
" for cattle stealing: It is ordered by the Court, that the Clerk give
" public notice warning all persons that may have been misled by
" such misrepresentations, of the the consequence of the farther com-
" mission of such crime—that the stealing of beef cattle, whether
" branded or unbranded, is an infamous offense, within the meaning of
" the Constitution, and any person convicted of said offense is deprived
" of all the rights of citizenship in California, and liable to a sentence
" to two years' confinement in the chain-gang; and that in conducting
" the administration of justice, when necessary, the Court is authorized
" to call upon the Commandant of the United States troops stationed
" at Johnson's ranch.

" STEPHEN J. FIELD.

" Clerk of said Court, and Alcalde of Marysville."

In the *Placer Times* of Saturday, February 16, 1850, first appears a notice by Nicolaus Allgeier, dated January 17, 1850, appointing



UNION LUMBER COMPANY, CORNER C & 4TH STS, MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO. CAL.

A. WILLEY, PRESIDENT.

LITH BY C. L. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.
N. G. DOW, SECRETARY.

Charles Berghoff his agent. Then a notice appointing Joseph Grant agent to sell lots in Nicolans, signed "Nicolans Allgeier—by Carl "Berghoff, his agent." Then the following appeared:—

"SACRAMENTO CITY, 9th Feb., 1850.

"The subscriber having a few lots undisposed of in the new town "of 'Nicolans,' will offer them to this community for a few days "longer, when those remaining will be offered to the citizens of San "Francisco. 'The terms are easy and the burden light.' Strike "while the iron is hot.

"JOSEPH GRANT,

"Cor. I and Front sts., over Stevens & Co."

The first Legislature met in San Jose on the fifteenth of December, 1849, and February 8, 1850, passed an act segregating the Territory into twenty-seven counties, among which were Yuba and Sutter. General Vallejo, as Chairman of a Committee on Derivation and Meaning of the Names of the Counties, made a lengthy and elaborate report, in which he stated that Yuba was a misspelling of Uva, a name given to the stream by an exploring party in 1824, on account of the large quantities of wild grape vines found growing on the banks. General Bidwell disagrees with General Vallejo in regard to the derivation of the word Yuba. It is more probable that the name was of Indian origin, and that the similarity between it and the Spanish word was a mere coincidence. Sutter county, of course, was named after Captain Sutter, who at that time owned a flourishing ranch and stock farm within its limits. The name of the Feather river may have been of French origin, *Rivero de la Plume*, which translated into Spanish becomes *Río de los Plumas*.

In December, 1849, Mr. W. H. Parks sold his store at Rose Bar, with the intention of going to the North Fork of the North Fork of Yuba river, as the location of the present town of Downieville was called, which was then within the limits of Yuba county. From a person who had returned from that locality, he had heard of its wonderful diggings, and immediately saw the benefits to be derived from a location in this comparatively new mining region. Quite a large party was organized to undertake the trip. Provided with a small pack train of nine mules, they set out for the Fork. The journey was continued till Slate Range was reached, but at this place the snow was so deep as to make it impossible for them to proceed. Mr. Parks left the party there, expecting to return in a short time when the snow had melted. He increased the number of mules, and "packed" between Marysville and Foster bar until about February, when the snow having frozen sufficiently to be traveled over, he proceeded to Sleighville and disposed of his mules to Messrs. Daniels and Whitehead. The party then started forward, carrying the provisions on their backs to Goodyear's

Bar, several trips being required to complete the removal of the goods. From the Bar they journeyed to their destination, arriving in the latter part of February. At that time it was thought an impossibility to take a mule as far as the Fork, and that all provisions must be brought by men. Upon arriving, they found there Mr. Marey with his company of eight men, and Mr. John Downie with a party of three men. The discovery of gold at this locality had been made in 1849. Mr. Parks and party had been induced to go to the place by the narrative and solicitation of a Mr. Anderson, but when they arrived, the latter, owing to the snow, could not find the spot about which he had talked so much. While the most of the members were idly awaiting the clearance of the snow, Mr. Parks went out and made from two hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars a day with a pan, knife and spoon, by searching in the crevices. From the last of February to the middle of March, the snow fell and covered up all this kind of diggings. As the party had no bank claims opened, they were compelled to cease work altogether. Not knowing the length of time they would be obliged to wait for a fresh supply of provisions, the men were put on rations. Before the food was entirely consumed, they were relieved by the arrival of a large number of miners fully supplied. The news of the rich diggings in that vicinity spread rapidly, and miners came in promptly. In the first part of April, James Hawkins, the first person having goods to dispose of, arrived. The prices were enormous, whisky being sold for sixteen dollars a bottle. Enough locators having arrived it was proposed that the place be named. Considerable rivalry existed relative to the selection of the title. Some favored Mareyville, in honor of one of the first inhabitants. It was left for Mr. Parks to propose the name which was finally accepted—Downieville. John Downie was a Scotchman who had gone to Ohio, and was afterwards employed as a captain of a steamer on Lake Erie. During the gold excitement he left his vessel and came around the Horn to California. Following the naming of the place, Downieville became very much crowded, and it was with difficulty that the hundreds of miners could secure their board. Of course, all the lazy, worthless fellows, who by a little labor could have made fifty dollars a day, protested that all the paying claims were taken and that the dimensions were too large. Too indolent to perform the labor that others had done, and discover new mines, these malcontents demanded a division of the claims already found and located. But it was not long until the state of affairs was changed by the "Gold Lake" excitement, when hundreds left diggings which were paying fifty dollars per day, to join in the throng in the vain search for the wonderful sheet of water.

In the middle of February, the appearance of Marysville was that of a bug's camp. The United States Hotel, a canvas structure on the east side of D street, between First and Second streets, where

Selby's old store is located, was kept by John G. Smith. In the latter part of this month and the first of the following, it was replaced by a board house. The City Hotel, another canvas edifice, was on the north-east corner of First and D streets. Facing the Plaza, on E street and south of First street were four canvas houses, one of which had a board front. They were all occupied as wholesale and retail establishments. On the north side of First, between F and E streets, there were about four canvas houses. John C. Fall's establishment was on F street. Residence tents were scattered around between Second street and the river, most of the people boarding in the two hotels. Old dry-goods or grocery boxes were sold for two or three dollars. When torn apart and placed on the ground in the tents they formed excellent floors. At this time it is estimated that the population was as follows: Number of permanent inhabitants, five hundred; floating population, including travelers, teamsters, packers, etc., one thousand; total, one thousand five hundred. On the nineteenth of February, Theodore Seward sold to R. B. Buchanan and Gabriel N. Swezy, for twelve thousand five hundred dollars, a large number of lots in Marysville, also the undivided one fourth of the land deeded by Captain Sutter, January 18, 1850, to Messrs. Covilland, Ramirez, Seward and Sampson, and the same interest in the Cordia Grant. Two days afterwards, February 21, Captain Sutter conveyed by deed to Messrs. Covilland, Ramirez, Sampson and Seward the tract on the south side of the Yuba described as follows: "All "that piece or parcel of land included in the territory granted to Cap- "tain John Sutter, of Hock Farm, California, by the Government of "California and situated on the south side of river Yuba or Juba, "bounded as follows: Northwardly by the river Yuba or Juba, east- "wardly by a line commencing at said Yuba river and running one mile "and a half in length, whose course is south of the magnetic pole and "serves as the boundary of the Menard Ranch, westwardly by Feather "river and southwardly by a straight line one mile and a half in length, "commencing at Feather river and running east of the magnetic pole "until it joins the eastern boundary at right angles, and measuring in "all one thousand and two hundred square acres." This quieted the title to this tract and Seward completed the transfer of his property to Messrs. Buchanan and Swezy by deeding this tract to them on the following day, February 22nd, the consideration being two thousand dollars.

As yet, religious services had not been held in the town. No missionaries had visited this portion of the county. The American river was the line beyond which they did not dare to extend their operations. The foreigners in the north were mostly Americans, and the Indians were of a more savage and independent nature. They wanted no missionaries. In the spring, Rev. Mr. Washburn inaugurated the

religious movement by assembling a meeting on a flat boat near the Plaza. Mr. Washburn went from Maine to New Bedford, and came to this coast on the May flower, one of three vessels starting at about the same time from that port, the other two being the American, and the Obad Mitchell. Soon after his arrival in Marysville he opened a store, adjoining which was a saloon, kept by his son. The old gentleman was very much opposed to the business carried on by his offspring. From this circumstance has been heralded the statement that the pioneer minister in Marysville was a saloon keeper, a charge evidently without foundation. There was a person, however, who had served in the ministry in the Eastern states, and who upon arriving here in the midst of the mixed state of morals, entered into business in the capacity of a mount-dealer. When called to account by his friends from the East, he replied that he had "struck a better thing," and in truth he was quite lucky at gaming. The scene in the little town was one of unusual activity; every person was busy building tents, selling goods, unloading freight, or in one of the hundred other occupations incident to pioneer life. No regard was paid to the Sabbath either as a day of rest or devotion. The following is illustrative of the respect shown to the day. One Sunday a ferry-boat was being constructed near the river bank and the men were busily ealking the seams. A steamer lay at the wharf near by, the deck hands industriously transferring the freight to the landing. It was a scene of bustle and noise, yet in the midst of all this confusion, a chaplain connected with one of the mining companies, desiring to preach, selected as his stand and pulpit the ferry boat. A few men quit their occupations, and with the idle persons gathered around the minister. The remainder continued their pursuits. Amid all this noise and confusion, and with frequent interruptions from a drunken sailor, the minister delivered his discourse. By March over three hundred and fifty lots had been sold and most of them had been located upon lumber was selling at from two hundred and twenty-five to three hundred dollars per thousand feet, a price too high for the ordinary purchaser. Among the principal business houses were: John C. Fall & Co.; Babl & Eaton; Cook, Baker & Co.; A. E. Farish; Ford & Goodwin; Eaton & Green; S. Sartwell; Packard & Woodruff; Low & Brothers; Charles Lambert; J. H. Adams; Treadwell & Co.; John H. Jowett; M. Cheeseman; Wm. B. Thornburg; George H. Beach; Harrington & Hazeltine, and others.

During the early part of the year, a movement was made to establish the town of Eliza on the Feather river. In the previous year, the Keenoboe Company purchased of John A. Sutter the Menal ranch occupied by Jack Smith, extending a mile along the river and three miles back, west of Rose's ranch. In March, 1850, the company removed to Downieville, took up thirteen river claims, dammed and turned the

stream out of its channel, and mined until the first of November, when it disorganized. This act was not caused by any trouble, but was thought to be an expedient measure. The property was sold at auction, the members being the purchasers. When it was found that the party were to locate on land in the vicinity of Marysville, the owners of the town offered one-fourth of their lots, if the company would settle there and aid in building up the city. Before departing on the Downieville trip, Dr. McCallough was appointed their attorney to conclude the bargain. Before consummating it, the Doctor becoming alarmed, went to Eliza and purchased an interest there. The advantages claimed for this place were, that boats could always reach it. The supposed obstructions in the channel below Marysville, and the grounding of several boats in that portion of the river caused quite an alarm. Eliza never realized the hopes and intentions of its locators. Judge Phil. W. Keyser was chosen Alcalde, and a few buildings were erected. In June the place collapsed and sank out of existence, the residents removing to other parts. In the middle of March, Charles Vero was born. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Luther, came across the plains, arriving here in September, 1847, and was married in June or July, 1848, to Joseph Vero. It is claimed that this was the first white child born in the county; there is no doubt but that he was the first white child born of parents married within the present limits of the county.

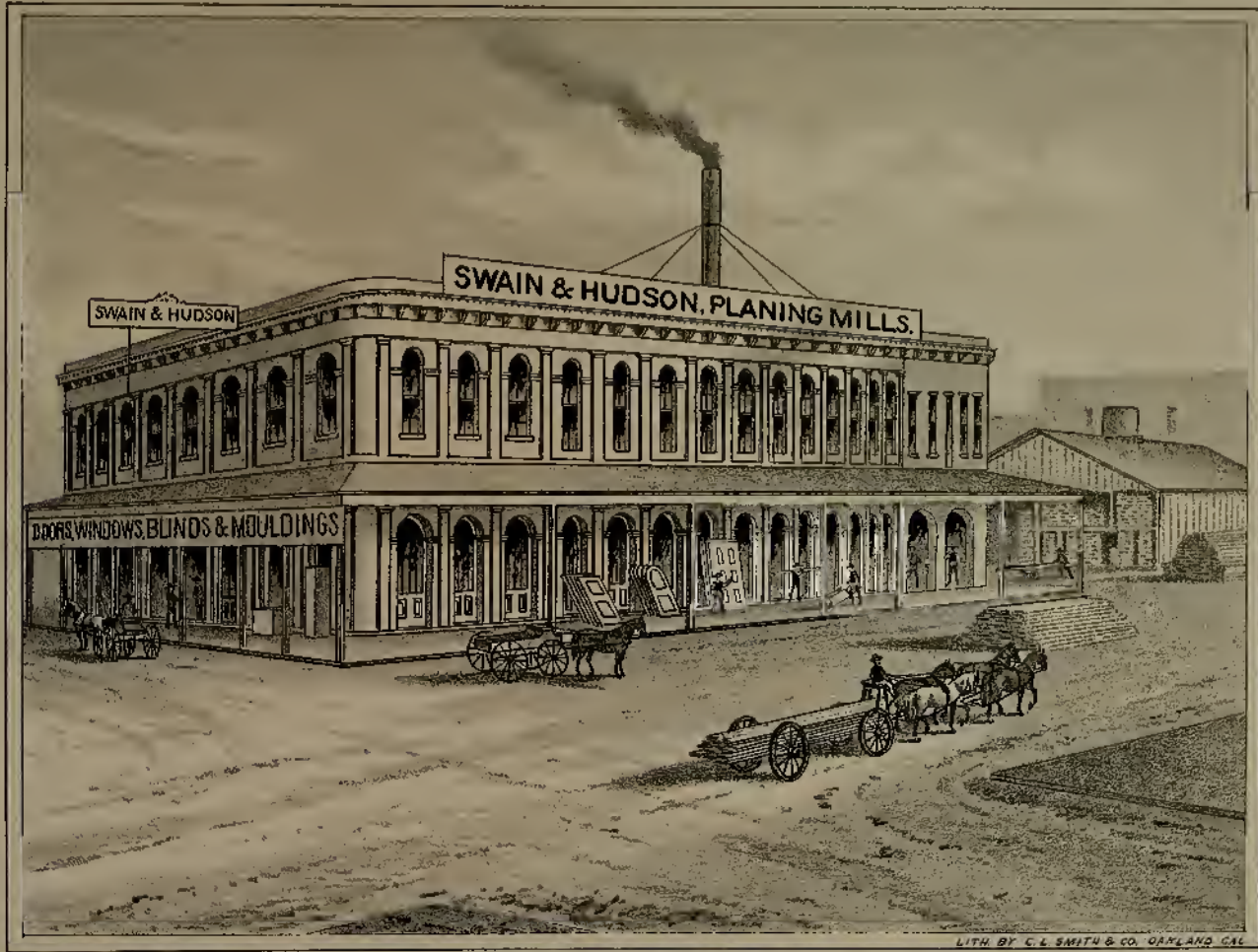
The first Legislature named the first Monday in April for the election of county officers, and, as the day approached, political matters became lively. The canvass developed a horde of candidates, and a lively contest ensued. The election resulted in the selection of the following:

County Judge,	HENRY P. HAUN.
County Attorney,	SAMUEL B. MULFORD.
County Clerk,	EDWARD D. WHEELER.
Sheriff,	ROBERT B. BUCHANAN.
County Recorder,	ALFRED LAWTON.
County Surveyor,	J. B. CUSHING.
County Treasurer,	L. W. TAYLOR.
County Assessor,	S. C. TOMPKINS.
Coroner,	S. T. BREWSTER.

It is stated that about eight hundred votes were cast at the election, seven hundred being in Marysville.

During the last of May, a man named Stoddard came to this region and traveled among the camps, endeavoring to enlist a sufficient number of miners to form a party and take advantage of the wonderful discoveries he had made. His story was a remarkable one, and well calculated to raise the curiosity and cupidity of the people. A short time before, while he and four others were prospecting about fifty or sixty miles northwest of Downieville, they lost their way and wandered about

for some time. One day they discovered a lake and went down to the bank to drink. While stooping over they saw something shining under the moss at the bottom, which, upon investigation, proved to be lumps of gold. While taking some of these out they were attacked by Indians, and two of the party were killed. Stoddard and two of his companions succeeded in making their escape in different directions, and were not afterwards reunited. Stoddard went down to San Francisco, where there were friends of the two others, that he thought had escaped, to see if any tidings had been received from them. Not being successful, he went to Nevada City. He described the lake as containing from three to five acres, and to prove his story, exhibited several lumps of gold, varying in value from eight to twenty-four dollars. He called the place Gold Lake. Great excitement was caused by this story, and a select party of twenty-five was immediately formed, of which Mr. G. E. Brittan, South Butte, Sutter County, was a member. This company were to search for the lake under the guidance of Stoddard. They had an opportunity to receive five hundred members, who were willing to pay anything for a chance to go with them, but the party was considered of sufficient size without. They started in May, and were followed by five hundred or a thousand men, who closely watched them to see where they were going. Upon hearing Stoddard's story and learning of the subsequent organization of his party, the people became wild and almost crazed with excitement. In many places around the old claims, miners had found pockets where gold to the amount of two or three hundred dollars had been taken out; hence the story that at the lake, in twenty-four hours, they could gather as much of the precious metal as could be carried away, did not seem improbable. The course of travel was on the divide between the Feather and Yuba rivers. Some organized into small parties, but as a general thing they went along helter-skelter and pell-mell, striving to see who would accomplish the journey first. The prices of horses, mules, and oxen went up at a rapid rate. Some started with wagons, but owing to the roughness of the region and the lack of roads, this method of traveling had to be abandoned. Mr. L. E. Brown having disposed of his store at Long Bar on the first of June, was in Marysville when the excitement commenced. Perceiving an opportunity for trade and speculation, but having no faith in the existence of the Gold Lake, he loaded his wagons with goods and provisions, and started out on the route of travel. His wagon broke down near the tent owned by Charles Barker, a stopping place for travelers. Mr. Brown bought out Barker, and erected a store and hotel, called the Barker House (Woodville House). In the last part of October or first of November, he sold an interest in the business to Amos Hill and Cyrus Jumper and went East. When the Stoddard party arrived in the vicinity of the place where the leader thought the lake to be, the search was commenced. They hunted in



PLANING MILLS, SWAIN & HUDSON PROP'S, MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO. CAL.

vain for five or six weeks, their followers keeping on their track all the while, thinking that the party by rousing about, were seeking to throw the others off the track. The search was finally given up, and the great crowd began prospecting. The Gold Lake exodus, while it failed to bring about the discovery of the wonderful lake, was of great benefit otherwise. The participants, after abandoning the search, commenced prospecting. Mines were found and located, and the rich northern mining district was opened up. The beds and banks of the streams yielded abundant results, and the rivers were followed up to their sources. Stoddard tried to get up another party, but was unsuccessful, as most of the people, considering him to be crazy, the like a creature of his disordered brain, would place no confidence in him. Mr. Brittan does not consider him to have been crazy, and thinks that he really did find something, but his excitement made him view his discovery in an exaggerated light. The lumps of gold were evidence that he had found some kind of a mine.

The winter of 1849-50 was very severe. Travelers along the line of journey pursued by the Gold Lake adventurers, leading to Laporte and Gilsouville, now wonder how boards which they find nailed to trees twenty or twenty-five feet above their bases, came there, and for what purpose they were used. These boards were placed there by the leading parties of the Gold Lake seekers, to serve as guide posts, and the snow was so deep at that time, that these marks were only about five feet from the surface. The snow in the mountains during that winter was from twenty to thirty feet deep. Previous to this great exodus, another, but of less note, had taken place, and may be interesting. Two men, one of them named Marks, were living with the Indians north of the Yuba. An Indian came into this camp with some splendid specimens and said that he had found them on a river further north, and that they lay loose in the gravel. Marks did not understand the Indian tongue as well as the other man, and asked him what had been said. The man was sick and would not tell him, intending when he recovered, to seek it himself. However Marks understood enough to know the general direction, and about how far to go. So he went to Marysville and told a story of how he had been to a certain place and found great quantities of gold on the river bank, and had been driven away by Indians, offering to lead a company there. A select company of about thirty was formed, and John Rose was admitted as a special favor. The man led them along the divide nearly on the same route traveled afterwards by the Gold Lake people. Marks lost his way at the mouth of Nelson creek, and the party came back. If they had continued a little farther in the same direction, they would have struck Rich Bar, an exceedingly rich place that was afterwards developed. Mr. Rose thinks this was the place where the Indian obtained his specimen.

The District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, presided over by Judge William R. Turner, held its first session in Marysville on the third of June. Mr. H. P. Watkins was appointed District Attorney by the Court. The next day the first Grand Jury was drawn. In August the squatter movement which was progressing in the lower cities, gained a foothold in Marysville. A "squatter's meeting" took place in the Court House, and the subject of land titles and occupation was discussed. The attendants adopted a series of resolutions, deprecating any unlawful acts, and among other things, resolving "that it was wrong to settle upon city property, as it conflicted seriously with the rights of third persons who had purchased for a valuable consideration." The town had become of such a size, and the surrounding country so developed, that the success of a newspaper became assured. Accordingly, Colonel Robert H. Taylor, on the sixth of August, issued the first number of the *Marysville Herald*, the first newspaper north of Sacramento. The possession of a journal for the dissemination of news gave new dignity to the town and county. It served to herald their condition and resources through different parts of the Territory and the Eastern States. The news of the death of President Zachary Taylor, at Washington, July 9, 1850, reached Marysville in September, and the funeral obsequies were appropriately celebrated, Mr. S. H. Miles, who afterwards became the first Mayor, acting as Grand Marshal.

In the first part of September, 1850, there came on three days of the heaviest rain that had yet fallen. It raised the rivers and drove the miners out. Supposing that another wet season had set in, the men in the mountains laid in a heavy stock of supplies for the winter at enormous prices. The weather became pleasant again, and there was no rain of any account till the following March. As a consequence, during the winter these extra quantities of food and supplies were sent back to Marysville, and disposed of at great sacrifices, the regular merchants being undersold one-half. The State election was held in October, and Judge Stephen J. Field was elected to represent Yuba county in the Assembly, receiving a large majority of the votes cast. It was at this election that Jesse O. Goodwin was chosen District Attorney. The cholera broke out at about this time and swept over many parts of the State. Marysville was singularly free from this scourge, as only one case was reported within its limits. Yuba City had also only one person afflicted. During the summer of this year, the water in Feather river became so low that it was impossible for steamers to ascend to Marysville. This interruption nearly suspended business transactions, and threatened to seriously affect the progress of the town, but in November the "Governor Dana" appeared, and as she steamed up the river, the enthusiasm of the people was almost boundless. It was an occasion which could properly be celebrated with festivities.

A feeling had long been gaining ground relative to the probability of

Marysville becoming the principal of the "up river" towns. As the population became larger, the citizens decided to avail themselves of the benefits and privileges gained by incorporating. December 3, a mass meeting was held at the United States Hotel on D street, of which Mr. Gabriel N. Swezy was chosen Chairman. A discussion followed as to the practicability of petitioning the Legislature to pass the necessary act to incorporate the town. This meeting adjourned to meet on the fifth, after appointing a committee to prepare a set of resolutions. The next meeting, held on the appointed evening, received the report of the committee and instructed them to pursue their labors further, and make a draft for a special act for the City Charter. The next meeting was held on the fourteenth, but was so thinly attended that action was delayed till the seventeenth, when a large gathering assembled. The draft of the City Charter was adopted and forwarded to the legislative representative, Hon. Stephen J. Field, who finally secured the passage of the act.

The Masons celebrated St. John's day, December 27, Mr. H. H. Mitchell being the orator. In the evening, a grand ball was given at the United States Hotel.

The town of Linda was started in the spring of 1850. Following the arrival of the party in the little steamer Linda at Rose's ranch, the members of the company persuaded Mr. Rose to lay out a town. The land was surveyed and a number of lots sold. After the survey, the steamer of that name went up to the location with a large party of excursionists to inaugurate the new town. The party enjoyed themselves greatly, partaking freely of the refreshments provided. Charles Lupton built a house there; a few shanties and a small store were also erected. These, with the two old cabins of Smith and Nye, comprised the settlement. Rose kept a ferry at that point, and at a later date a bridge was built. In about two years the town was abandoned, and its site now lies about thirty feet below the surface of the tailings, and over where once grew the finest grain in Yuba County are now found the unproductive willows.

The following report of L. W. Taylor, County Treasurer, for the fractional year ending December 31, 1850, was rendered to the Court of Sessions January 11, 1851:

L. W. TAYLOR, IN ACCOUNT WITH YUBA COUNTY.	
1850.	Dr.
To amt rec'd for licenses to sell goods, wares, and mds,	\$2,782 05
" " " " liquor licenses, - - - - -	1,845 00
" " collected on duplicate, - - - - -	4,593 93
" " rec'd for bridge and ferry license, - - - - -	1,700 00
" " " " fines, - - - - -	677 50
" " " " taxes not on duplicate - - - - -	14 25
" " " " from Deputy Collector Wilson, - - - - -	123 00

\$11,735 73

L. W. TAYLOR IN ACCOUNT WITH YUBA COUNTY.

1850.	Cr.
By election expenses,	\$ 925 50
“ Salaries of officers,	1,432 20
“ Office rent,	884 00
“ Stationery and furniture,	2,793 15
“ Jurors' fees,	103 00
“ Sheriff's fees,	978 32
“ Keeping prisoners,	514 75
“ Burying three unknown persons,	50 00
Interest	127 89
“ Balance due the county	3,626 92
	\$11,735 73

In 1850, Mr. Ramirez settled the Quintay Ranch, just east of Marysville, and put a man named Quintay upon the tract to take care of it. The early comers were all greatly troubled with scurvy and other disorders, many dying from the effects of the diseases. This was caused by a lack of vegetable and acid food, and to supply this want in 1850 and 1851, vast quantities of lime juice were imported in barrels; in every saloon the traveler and miner could be found imbibing the precious and healthful drink.

CHAPTER XIII.

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF MARYSVILLE TOWNSHIP, AND INCIDENTALLY OF YUBA COUNTY.

Original Boundaries of Yuba County—First Division of County into Townships—Incorporation of the City of Marysville—Election of First Officers—Boundaries of the City—Formation of Nevada County—Mine Discovered on Yuba River at Marysville—Mayor Miles' Proclamation—Second Segregation of County into Townships—Acts Relating to the Incorporation of the City of Marysville—Present Boundaries—Population of Sierra County—First Election of Officers—Third Division of Yuba County into Townships—Present Townships—Population of the County at Different Periods—Business Interests of Marysville in 1853, and at the Present Time—Table of Brick Structures erected from 1850 to 1853—Literary and Musical—Mortality Report for 1852—Other Items of Interest.

Yuba County had now fairly entered upon its career of advancement. Its agricultural lands were being located on, and began to yield abundant harvests; its mines gave no indication of exhaustion. While most of the history of the period from the year 1850 has been segregated into topics and treated of in other portions of the work, there are scenes and incidents which occurred during this time that cannot properly be classed under any of the headings, and that will naturally fall into this chapter. Yuba county as set off by the first Legislature, February 18, 1850, was described as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Honcut creek, and running up the middle of the same to its source; thence following the dividing ridge between Feather and Yuba rivers to the summit of the Sierra Nevada; thence east to the boundary of the State; thence south following said boundary to the northeast corner of El Dorado county; thence in a westerly direction, following the northern boundary of said County,

to the junction of the north and middle forks of the American river; thence in a northwesterly direction, following the boundary of Sutter county to the mouth of Bear creek; thence running up the middle of Feather river to the mouth of Honcut creek, which was the place of beginning. The seat of justice was located at Marysville. August 24, 1850, the first division of the county into townships was made by the Court of Sessions, making fifteen large subdivisions. Marysville Township No. 1, Long Bar No. 2, Rose No. 3, Foster No. 4, and Townships Nos. 11 and 12 were within the present limits of Yuba county; the first four were north of Yuba river, and the last two south of that stream. The winter of 1850-51 was extremely dull; money was scarce and business greatly depressed.

February 5, 1851, the Legislature passed a bill incorporating the "City of Marysville," dividing it into four wards and fixing the first Monday of the following March as the day for the election of the city officers, a Mayor and eight Aldermen. The election resulted in the selection of the following:—Mr. S. M. Miles, Mayor, and Messrs. L. W. Ransom, S. C. Staubaugh, F. Schaeffer, B. Tullman, J. G. Smith, D. W. C. Rice, S. C. Tompkins and Charles Coville, Aldermen. On the tenth the Board met and organized. The following officers were elected:—L. W. Ransom, President; R. H. Taylor, Clerk; Lewis Cunningham, Treasurer; R. S. Olds, Assessor; F. J. McClain, City Attorney; Albert Miller, City Marshal. The boundaries of the city of Marysville as laid down in the original charter were as follows:—Commencing at high water mark on the southern bank of Yuba river, at a point one mile east of the public plaza, and running thence north two miles; thence west to Feather river; thence south following Feather river to high water mark on the southern bank of Yuba river; thence east along the southern bank of Yuba river to the place of beginning. The provision in regard to officers named the following:—Mayor, eight Aldermen, Treasurer, Assessor, Attorney, Clerk, and Marshal. The Common Council were authorized to establish a Recorder's Court, but this power was taken away by the act passed April 10, 1852, when the Recorder's Court was abolished as well as the offices of Recorder, City Attorney and City Assessor. Business again assumed its former proportions, and building was commenced with renewed activity.

The original Yuba county embraced the territory now included in Sierra and Nevada counties, but as the legal and county business increased, it was found that the distances from the county seat were too great to accommodate the inhabitants. April 25, 1851, an act entitled "An Act dividing the State into counties and establishing the seats of Justice therein" was passed, which made the new county of Nevada, taking away a portion of Yuba county. The boundaries of Nevada county were as follows:—Beginning at the point in the

middle of Yuba river, opposite the mouth of Deer creek, and running thence up the middle of Yuba river to a point opposite the mouth of the middle branch of Yuba; thence up the middle of said middle branch ten miles from its mouth; thence easterly in a straight line to the boundary of the State; thence south along the boundary line of the State to the northeast corner of Placer county; thence westerly on the northerly line of Placer county to the source of Bear creek; thence down Bear creek to a point due south of the junction of Deer creek and Yuba river; thence north to the place of beginning. The seat of justice was located at Nevada City. The fourth Monday of May was set as the day for the election of officers in the new county. Henry Miller, J. N. Turner, J. R. Crandall, J. S. Allen, and Amos T. Laird were appointed a Board of Commissioners to designate voting precincts, appoint election officers and to supervise the election returns. The joint indebtedness of the counties was thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars, Nevada's share being twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-two dollars. Commissioners were appointed to settle and determine these amounts.

In July, 1851, Captain Sutter had two hundred acres under cultivation on Hook Farm. He was pursuing the business of farming systematically and vigorously. In 1855, he left the coast and has since resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

Monday, August 4, 1851, prospectors began work on the bar of the Yuba river between the upper and lower landings of Marysville; a panful of earth from the surface yielded seventy-five cents. A notice of claim was immediately put up by the following thirteen gentlemen:—J. Low, C. Low, F. Low, S. R. Tribble, M. C. Nelson, J. J. Mechling, W. R. Taylor, J. J. McLeary, L. B. Farish, L. S. Priddy, W. Myers, T. Hispanger, and J. J. Wellington. Thinking that the operations on a mining location so near the city would seriously affect the interests of the citizens, the following order was issued by Mayor Miles:

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MARYSVILLE, August 11th, 1851.

"It having been represented to me that sundry persons have hid out and staked off claims on the bar in front of the landing for mining purposes:

"Now, therefore, I, S. M. Miles, Mayor of the City of Marysville do hereby caution all persons against trespassing on or injuring the public grounds within the limits of the City of Marysville, in any manner whatever,

S. M. MILES,

Mayor.

August 9, 1851, the Court of Sessions divided the county into



RESIDENCE OF **FRED. BUTTELMANN**, COR. C. & 6TH STS.
MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO., CAL.

eleven townships, the first six of which were in the present Yuba county, and the remaining five in what is now Sierra county. The following is the list:—1st, Marysville; 2d, Eliza; 3d, Parks Bar; 4th, Dry Creek; 5th, Foster Bar; 6th, Oak Valley; 7th, Goodyear's Bar; 8th, Downieville; 9th, Deigan's Flats; 10th, Rose Bar; 11th, not named. At the same session, thirty-one election precincts were established, among them one at "Old Hat Hollow." Besides the regular business houses in 1851, a profitable trade was carried on by a large number of out-door coffee stands, located on the sidewalks along First street, from the Plaza to Cataset, many of the proprietors paying as high as one hundred and fifty dollars rent per month. Another illustration of the high rents paid during that early period is the following. In November, 1851, a gentleman was paying two hundred dollars per month for an office five feet in width and twelve feet in depth, and made money notwithstanding. The importance of Marysville was recognized by the outside world, for in 1851, Dr. J. B. Pigue-Dupuytren was located there, as Vice-Consul of France.

In January, 1852, a movement was inaugurated to repeal the city charter. The petition was drawn up and placed before the citizens for signatures. A remonstrance was also prepared. On Thursday, February 12, Hon. John A. Paxton presented the first petition in the Assembly. The opposing petition was offered by Hon. J. H. Gardner. Great exertions were put forth on each side, but the act was finally passed, April 10. It was entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act incorporating the city of Marysville."

Sunday afternoon, March 21, 1852, Eliza Satter, the daughter of the Captain, was married to Geo. Eagler of Marysville. The ceremony took place at Hock Farm and was performed by Judge Cushing of Marysville. Visitors were present from nearly all parts of the State and enjoyed fully the celebrated hospitalities of Hock Farm.

In the latter part of 1851, the matter of another division of the county was broached and resulted in the segregation of Sierra county by act of the Legislature, approved April 16, 1852. The following are the first two sections of the Act alluded to:—"SEC. 1. The following shall constitute the boundaries and seat of justice of Sierra county. SEC. 2. Sierra county: Beginning at a point in the middle of the middle branch of Yuba river, ten miles from its mouth, running thence in a northwesterly direction to a point on the north branch of Yuba river, known as Cat Eye Foster's Bar; thence westerly to a point on the dividing ridge between the waters of Feather and Yuba rivers, known as the Lexington House, leaving said house in Yuba County; thence northerly following out said ridge; thence easterly in a straight line to the boundary line of the State; thence south along said boundary line to a point east of the middle branch of Yuba river, and the northeast corner of

"Nevada county; thence west following the northerly line of Nevada county, to the place of beginning." The seat of justice was fixed at Downieville. The joint indebtedness of the two counties was thirty-six thousand nine hundred and one dollars, the proportion of Sierra county being nine thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars. The election of officers for Sierra county was set for Monday, June 11, 1852; John James, Francis Anderson, John Grayson, C. E. Smith, and T. M. Ramsdell were appointed the Board of Commissioners. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers:

County Judge,	F. J. McCANN,	Dem.,	452	Maj.
District Attorney,	THADDEUS PEABY,	"	188	"
Sheriff,	WM. J. FORD,	"	555	"
County Clerk,	J. W. NICHOLSON,	Ind.,	84	"
County Treasurer,	T. M. RAMSDELL,	Dem.,	485	"
Assessor,	E. FRAZER,	"	567	"
Coroner,	CYRUS D. AIKES,	"	15	"
Surveyor,	W. G. STILL,	"	495	"

Sierra county having been taken away, it became necessary to re-divide the county into townships, which was done by the Court of Sessions, October 7, 1852, making ten subdivisions. Marysville No. 1, Long Bar No. 4, Parks Bar No. 5, Dobbins No. 6, Foster Bar No. 7, Slate Range No. 8, Northeast No. 9, and Keystone No. 10, were north of Yuba river, while Linda No. 2, and Rose Bar No. 3, were south of the stream.

February 3, 1854, an act was passed entitled, "An Act Amending to an Act Incorporating the City of Marysville, and Acts Supplementary to said Act." On the thirtieth of March of the same year, an act was passed entitled, "An Act Amending to an Act Incorporating the City of Marysville, and to Acts Supplementary and Amending thereto." May 6, 1854, an act was passed entitled, "An Act Supplementary to the Act Incorporating the City of Marysville, and to all Acts Supplementary and Amending to the same." Other acts relating to the incorporation of Marysville and its government, were passed by the Legislature, March 5, 1855; March 3, 1857; April 23, 1857; April 18, 1859; March 10, 1860; May 3, 1861; and March 5, 1862.

October 10, 1856, the county was again subdivided into townships by the Board of Supervisors. This time there were ten townships laid out, with names and boundaries nearly the same as at present. Since then but little change has been made except in rectifying the division lines, and the division of Bear River into east and west halves. September 17, 1861, the map made by Nelson Wescott, County Surveyor, was declared the official map of the county, and the township boundaries as thereon shown were adopted as correct. By this action

there were made eleven townships, of which Marysville No. 1, Long Bar No. 6, Parks Bar No. 7, New York No. 8, Foster Bar No. 9, Northeast No. 10, and Slate Range No. 11, are on the north side of the Yuba; and Linda No. 2, West Bear River No. 3, East Bear River No. 4, and Rose Bar No. 5, are on the south side. The boundaries are defined in the various township histories.

March 7, 1876, an act to reincorporate the city of Marysville was approved. The boundaries as laid down in this charter are as follows:—Commencing at a point on the south bank of Yuba river, opposite D street in said city; thence down the south bank of said river to the center of Feather river; thence up the center of Feather river to a point opposite Sixteenth street in said city; thence easterly along the north line of said Sixteenth street to E street in said city; thence northerly along the west line of E street to the northwest corner of suburban lot 5, range D; thence easterly to the outer side of the levee as now located by said city; thence along the outer side of said levee until it intersects the Brown's Valley road or grade; thence along the extreme southeasterly side of said Brown's Valley road or grade to a point where said Brown's Valley grade or road intersects Swogy street; thence due south to the south bank of Yuba river; thence along the south bank of Yuba river to the place of beginning.

In 1852, a census of the inhabitants in the county showed the population to be twenty-two thousand and five. The eighth United States census in 1860, credits the county with a population of thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-eight. The ninth census, in 1870, fixes it at ten thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, making twelfth in the State, while the estimated population in 1877, was eleven thousand.

The directory for 1853 makes the following classification of business men and firms:—auction and commission merchants, six; attorneys-at-law, sixteen; bankers, five; bakers, four; barbers, eight; proprietors of baths, two; blacksmiths, twenty; books and stationery, three; butchers, eight; proprietors of brick yards, five; carpenters, joiners and builders, seventeen; cabinetmakers, five; clothiers, fifteen; cigar and tobacco dealers, six; crockery and glass, two; coopers, —; coach, carriage and wagonmakers, six; clerks and book-keepers, sixty-six; dentists, two; dry goods merchants, six; saloon and restaurant-keepers, nineteen; druggists, four; editors and publishers, six; express offices, seven; hay dealers, twelve; hardware dealers, five; hotels, eighteen; stable keepers, ten; lumber dealers, five; merchants, fifty-four; painters, six; physicians, seventeen; steam flouring mills, three; steam saw mills, two; stage proprietors, seven; watchmakers, and jewelers, seven; miscellaneous, thirty-five.

The following list will give an idea of the business interests of Marysville at the present time. The data were gathered by a careful

examination of the signs and advertisements displayed to the public gaze. The statement for 1853, includes the employers and employes, while that of 1879 embraces only the former, which accounts for the seeming disparity in numbers in some of the trades and professions: wholesale groceries, three; retail groceries, nine; wholesale and retail hardware, five; dry goods, five; boots and shoes, five; clothing and tailors, eleven; confectionery, two; hats and caps, one; fruit, four; stationery and variety, five; cigars and tobacco, five; furniture, two; saloons, thirty-four; livery, thirteen; blacksmiths and wagon-makers nine; carpenter shops, four; barber shops, eight; paint shops, five; insurance agencies, twelve; conveyors, two; express, one; school houses, two; private school, one; college, one; boarding houses, four; ice house, one; photograph galleries, two; lawyers, eight; physicians, seven; dentists, two; bakeries, two; millinery and dress, five; notaries, public, nine; gunsmiths, three; tinsmith, one; auction house, one; jewelry, five; cabinet shop, one; paint store, one; hides and pelts, one; hotels, four; restaurants, two; drugs, four; telegraph, one; undertaking establishments, two; churches, nine; city hall, one; court house, one; theater, one; meat markets, four; lumber yards, two; Odd Fellows' hall, one; Masonic hall, one; Turner hall, one; banks, three; newspaper, one; post office, one.

The favorite material for the construction of permanent buildings and dwellings was brick, and as early as in 1852 several kilns were in active operation. The following table will show approximately the number and cost of the brick structures erected during the first six years of the existence of the city:

Year	Number of Buildings	Cost.
1851	2	\$ 6,000
1852	16	183,400
1853	31	330,500
1854	40	329,600
1855	49	323,700
Dwellings.		
1852	1	4,000
1853	8	36,000
1854	3	19,000
1855	5	49,800

The literary and musical talent was shown in contributions to newspapers and periodicals, and the frequent private musical entertainments. In July, 1851, a song, entitled "The Love Knot," composed by Stephen C. Massett, and words by Hon. Mrs. Norton, was published in New York. Mr. Massett, after disposing of his interest in the *Herald*, and before departing on his Eastern trip, in December, 1851, gave an excellent entertainment, bringing out the local talent in recitation and music, both vocal and instrumental. About the

middle of February, 1852, a work was issued upon whose title-page appeared the following:—"Entawa, the Mountain Bird, a Romance founded on fact. By J. R. Poynter, M. D. Marysville, Cal., 1852." This was claimed to be the first California novel. The scene was laid in this State, and opened in the summer of 1849. The newspapers frequently contained able contributions in prose and poetry, from local writers. In August, 1853, C. P. Hale and Fred. Emory published the first Directory of Marysville. The book was printed at the *Herald* office, and contained one hundred and thirty-three pages.

Notwithstanding all the dangers and privations incident to the life of a miner, there were comparatively few deaths in the city in early times. The mortality report for the year 1852 mentions the following causes:—Intemperance, fourteen; dysentery, forty; congestive chills, six; drowned, seven; fevers, twenty-five; consumption, one; cholera, fifteen; cholera morbus, four; suicides, three; killed by a horse, one; murdered, two; crop, one; measles, one; pleurisy, one; inflammation of the lungs, four; sunstroke, two; Panama fever, ten; unknown causes, twenty-six; total, one hundred and sixty-three. Of these were Mexicans, thirty-nine; French, sixteen; Chinese, four; German, one; Cherokee Indian, one; unknown nativity, ten; Americans, ninety-two.

The bank failures in San Francisco, in 1855, affected business in Marysville quite seriously, but it quickly recovered. In November, 1852, the County Surveyor, D. B. Scott, in his report to the State Surveyor General, stated that the total yield of gold in this county, during the preceding year, was sixteen million dollars. The total amount of gold shipped to San Francisco in 1857, by Low, Brothers & Company, Reynolds Brothers, and Mark Brumagin & Co., was ten million one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, from January 1, to June 30, 1858, four million, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, making total shipment in a year and a half, fourteen million five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. It was proposed in the Council, in January, 1854, to change the name of the city to "Yuba," but the citizens objected and the matter was dropped. At an election May 12, 1855, the Council was authorized to borrow one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by a vote of one hundred and ten to ten.

The State Fair was held for five days in Marysville, commencing August 23, 1858.

In November, 1853, Wm. H. Lent, now a noted capitalist in San Francisco, was appointed the first captain of police by the council.

In 1854, the police force was one Marshal, one captain, and eight policemen. Now it is composed of one Marshal and four policemen, and such other police as the Mayor shall see fit to appoint when necessary.

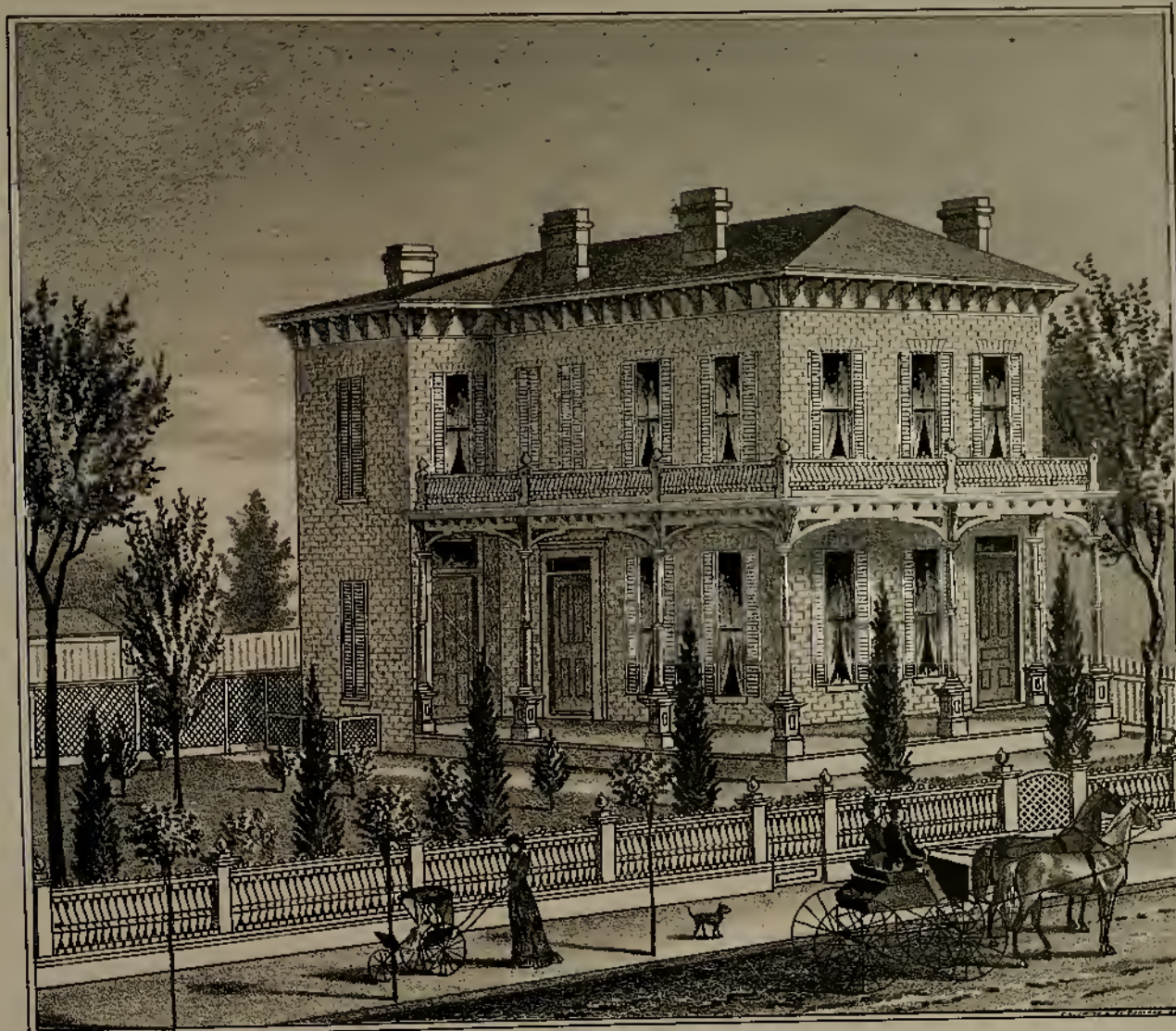
The wonderful prosperity lasted until 1858, when the Fraser river excitement occurred and took out about twenty thousand people from

the State. In 1860 and 1861, about the same number crossed the Sierras to the Washoe diggings. These excitements tended to depopulate the county and retard its progress. Buildings which before were renting for six hundred dollars would not sell for that amount after the exodus, but soon matters became more tranquil and equalized, the county began to grow again and is now on the ascension.

MARYSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

The first division of the county was into fifteen townships, by the Court of Sessions, August 24, 1850. Marysville Township was then made to include also about one half of Long Bar, extending twelve miles east from Feather river. The next division, made August 7, 1851, cut off a little from the eastern end, making the mouth of Dry creek the limit. The division made October 7, 1852, left Marysville Township without any change until October 10, 1856, when the Board of Supervisors gave it the present boundaries. Commencing at the junction of Yuba and Feather rivers, thence up the middle of Yuba river to its intersection with the east line of Township No. 16, N. R. 4 E.; thence north on said line nine miles and fifteen chains to Honcut creek; thence down the middle of said creek to the Feather river; thence down the middle of Feather river to the place of beginning. The early settlements by Cordua and Ronelle have been given at length in the previous chapters of this work, and in fact the whole history of Marysville, which is practically the history of this township, is given elsewhere, leaving but little else to be said. John Morriet bought from the grant owners, in 1849, two miles of land on the river, and engaged in raising cattle, using the Indians as assistants. In 1850, he raised a crop of corn. That fall he sold to M. C. Nye and removed from the county. Nye settled on the place, and soon after sold to Charles Covilland and J. G. Cornell. The place is known as the Morriet tract, and has been occupied by Mr. Cornell since 1851. In 1852, Messrs. Nye and Cornell raised a crop of barley. They purchased seed in San Francisco for seven cents per pound, and paid one hundred dollars for a plow. They paid La Malfa, of Marysville, twelve and one-half cents per bushel for threshing it with a small machine that he owned, and also paid seven and one-half cents for cleaning. The grain sold for from four to five cents per pound. Hay cutting along the river was a great industry at that time, many parties engaging in it who made no permanent settlement.

R. F. Piatt, H. F. Sadorus and George Matsler settled on the South Honcut in 1850, on Section 24, Township 17, N. Range 4 E., and engaged in stock raising. Mr. Piatt built a house in that year. Mr. James Bryden soon afterward settled in this locality. Early in 1850, Mr. Bryden and R. F. Piatt sowed about ten acres of land in barley. A fine crop was the result, but most of it was seized by the Indians



RESIDENCE OF P. J. FLANNERY, N° 186, D STREET., MARYSVILLE, YUBA C° CAL.

In 1851, Richard Pegrin and Dr. Wilkins settled on the river. Dr. Wilkins had a fine library, which was scattered all over the surrounding country by the flood of 1851; a sort of "circulating library," the first in the county. Dr. Wilkins is now superintendent of the Napa Insane Asylum. Richard Pegrin had a narrow escape during the flood of that winter. He was carried down the stream while on homelack, but succeeded in clinging to the branches of a tree as he passed. He remained in the tree several hours until assistance came. In 1852, a man named Seymour came here and farmed with Cornell seven years, when he died. After 1852, the township was settled up rapidly, and became well developed agriculturally. The first school-house was built on the Nelson place, near the Honcut. The school was attended by all the children in this part of the township. The first bridge across the Honcut was built in 1855, by Jesse Mayhew. The Honcut hotel was built near this end of the bridge. The Eight Mile House, Prairie House, and a few other places were opened for the accommodation of travelers.

FEATHERTON CITY.

In the month of April, 1850, the proprietors of Marysville yielded to the popular passion for city making, and laid out the town of Featherton, at the mouth of the Honcut. The following advertisement in the issue of May 3, 1850, of the Sacramento *Placer Times*, explains their intentions:

"NOTICE.

"FEATHERTON CITY.

"The undersigned, Proprietors of Marysville, would inform the public that they have located and laid out a city, to be called Featherton, at the foot of the Willow Rapids, and the head of low water navigation on Feather River, and being at the junction of the Honcut with Feather River, and between 15 and 20 miles above Marysville, the shares of which they now offer for sale. From the advantageous situation of said city; its elevation above high-water mark; located in a dense and lovely grove of evergreen oak; the head of navigation on Feather River, except in times of unusual freshets; lying along the great trail to the Feather River and upper Trinity mines, and within ten miles of the newly discovered mines on the Honcut, the undersigned feel free to recommend the new city for beauty of scenery and location; business advantages and permanent security of capital invested, equal to any up-river city in California.

"Any persons desirous of procuring shares in said city, can do so by applying to E. Gillespie, Sacramento city, in Brick Building, corner of 2d and J sts.; to Barton Lee, of same place, 3d door on 2d street from J street; or to the proprietors, at their old office in Marysville, where the terms and conditions may be known.

"It is the desire of the undersigned that all who feel inclined to become interested in said city would go upon the ground and see the same for themselves, and the undersigned would gladly offer any aid to persons wishing to visit Featherton, if they will call at their Ranch building in Marysville.

"The drawing will take place on the 15th day of May next, at Featherton, when the unsold shares may be purchased.

"A steamer will leave Marysville on the morning of the said 15th of May, for Featherton, Passage, &c., free.

"The map of said city, and one of the proprietors, may be seen on Thursday and Friday, the 2d and 3d of May next, at said Gillespie's office, or at the Sutter House.

"C. COVILLAUD & Co.

54 56"

"Marysville, April 29, 1850.

The new town, however, met with such faint encouragement that the project was abandoned.

CHAPTER XIV.

COURTS AND BAR OF YUBA COUNTY.

Introduction of Law into California—The Courts under the Mexican Law of 1837—Proclamation of Governor Bennett Riley—Election of Alcaldes at Marysville and Eliza—Courts as Established by the Constitution—Supreme Court—District Court—County Court—Court of Sessions—Probate Court—Recorder's, Mayor's, and Police Courts—Justice's Court—Courts under the New Constitution—List of Attorneys with Records.

LAW may be said to have been introduced into *Alta California* in 1769, when the Franciscan Padres, under the leadership of Father Junipero Serra, founded the Mission of San Diego. The Padres had full civil control of the mission settlements and administered justice, not as we have been accustomed to in our courts of law, but in the manner best calculated to further the interests of their religion and government. Later, when Pueblos were established, justice was administered by an Alcalde (Judge), whose authority and that of the other civil officers gradually encroached upon the jurisdiction of the Padres, until finally, when the Missions were secularized, the civil power obtained supreme control, its authority extending along the whole coast, and as far inland as the military arm had strength to carry it.

Under the Mexican laws of 1837, we find the courts established as follows for the territory of California. The highest court, having an appellate jurisdiction and corresponding in character to our Supreme Court, was the Superior Court of California, consisting of four Judges and an Attorney General. It was divided into the first and second benches, the three senior Judges composing the first and the junior the second. The first bench was called the Court of the Third Instance, and its decisions were final. Appeals lay to this court from the second bench or Court of the Second Instance. The latter court had first jurisdiction of appeals from the Court of the First Instance, the highest

local court then existing, and having somewhat the powers of our District Court. It became customary for the First Alcalde to discharge the duties of Judge of the Court of the First Instance. The lesser magistrates consisted of the Alcaldes and Justices of the Peace, whose duties were very similar and corresponded closely to those of our Justices.

During the period intervening between the American conquest, in 1846, and the establishment of the new courts under the Constitution in 1850, the courts became seriously disorganized. In many places of recent growth, notably the towns and cities that dotted the valleys, brought almost miraculously into being by the inward rush of the eager gold seekers, there had as yet been no Court, and no law but that administered by the settler and the miner. To remedy this defect, Gen. Bennett Riley, then Military Governor, issued a proclamation, June 3, 1849, in which, among other things, he called upon the people to elect Alcaldes and Judges, under the Mexican laws which were then in force, who should administer justice until the courts to be established by the Constitution should become clothed with the powers to be given them by that instrument.

It was by virtue of this proclamation that the inhabitants of the town of Marysville, January 18, 1850, elected Stephen J. Field, First Alcalde, and J. B. Wadleigh, Second Alcalde; these were the first magistrates in Yuba County. Subsequently, Phil. W. Keyser was elected Alcalde of Eliza, Richard Snowden of Nicolans, Gilbert A. Grant of Vernon, and Henry Fairchild of Yuba City. Perhaps the honor of being the first magistrate attaches to Gen. John A. Sutter, who in the few years immediately preceding the American conquest was a Justice, or Captain, of the Sacramento District in which his grants were situated, and which embraced Yuba and Sutter Counties. However that may be, his authority terminated long before this county became sufficiently settled to require a local magistrate. The authority of the Alcaldes elected in January continued until June, at which time the Judges of the courts, as established by the Constitution, assumed the duties of their office. The election to fill these positions occurred on the first Monday in April, and resulted in the election of Henry P. Haun, County Judge and Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions; Wm. R. Turner was appointed Judge of the District Court by Governor Burnett.

The courts established by the Constitution of 1849, and their history so far as they relate to this county, are as follows:

SUPREME COURT.

By the constitution of 1849, the highest judicial power in the State was vested in a Supreme Court, with appellate jurisdiction of causes involving over two hundred dollars, and in all cases of tax, municipal fines, and criminal cases amounting to a felony, in questions of law only. The Court consisted of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom constituted a quorum. The agreement of

two of them was necessary to a decision. The term of office was fixed at six years, one Justice to be elected in 1851, and one on each second year thereafter. The Judge whose term was the first to expire was made the Chief Justice. The first Justices were elected by the first Legislature and one of them was chosen by lot, whose term should expire January 1, 1852, one in 1854, and one in 1856. The Governor was given the power to fill any vacancy by appointment until the next general election. In February, 1852, Justice Heydenfeldt, by joint resolution of the Legislature, was granted leave of absence for six months. It became evident after his departure that the remainder of the Court could not transact much business, because a disagreement between them rendered a decision impossible. Therefore, March 25, 1852, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the Governor to fill any temporary vacancy by appointment. The next day Hon. Peter H. Burnett was appointed, but declined to serve, deeming the act unconstitutional. April 2nd, Hon. Alexander Wells was appointed. The constitutionality of the act was tested on an agreed case, and the Court were divided in their opinions, Chief Justice Murray giving an opinion against the legality of the act, and Justice Anderson, one in its favor. There being then no decision of the question, Justice Wells took his seat May 5, 1852. When Justice Heydenfeldt returned he gave an opinion concurring with that of Chief Justice Murray against the act, and thus it was declared unconstitutional; not, however, until Justice Wells had retired from the bench. The constitutional amendments of 1863 altered the composition of the Court, establishing it as it is today. The number of Justices was increased to five, one to be elected every second year with terms of ten years. Five were elected in 1863, and the length of their terms decided among them by lot. The cases which could be appealed were placed at those involving over three hundred instead of two hundred dollars.

DISTRICT COURT.

Under the law of 1850, Yuba county was in the Eighth Judicial District, and the first term of the court was commenced June 3, 1850, by Hon. Wm. R. Turner. The jurisdiction of this Court was very large, including chancery, civil and criminal. It had original cognizance in all cases in equity, and its civil jurisdiction included all cases where the amount exceeded two hundred dollars, cases involving the title to real property or the validity of any tax, and issues of fact joined in the Probate Court. It had power to inquire into all criminal offences by means of a Grand Jury, and try indictments found by that body.

The first Grand Jury assembled June 4, and was composed of the following citizens:—W. Fetter, foreman, P. W. Shaffer, Geo. Hubbard, W. W. Cleveland, A. T. Parish, J. S. Kelly, W. W. Nelson, N. D. Meek, John H. Washburn, Wm. King, J. Washburn, Norman

Hudson, A. H. Johnson, Morton Cheeseman, W. E. Whitman and Wm. Ferguson.

In 1851, the Legislature took from the court its criminal jurisdiction and conferred it upon the Court of Sessions, leaving it the power of hearing appeals from that court in criminal matters, and the power to try all indictments for murder, manslaughter, arson, and other cases that could not be tried in the Court of Sessions. At the same session the Legislature formed Yuba, Nevada and Sutter Counties into the Tenth Judicial District. In 1851, Hon. Gordon N. Mott was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Hon. Wm. R. Turner to another district.

At the opening of the District Court, October 10, 1851, Hon. W. T. Barbour was present, with a commission from the Governor as District Judge of this district. He intimated that he desired an interview with Judge Mott before making the formal demand for the office, and the court was adjourned till two o'clock in the afternoon. During the recess Judges Mott and Barbour, together with the members of the bar, held a consultation in the office of the Recorder. Judge Barbour stated that he had a commission from the Governor as District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, given in consequence of his election to that office by the people at the last general election, and that he had taken the constitutional oath of office. Judge Mott stated that he also had a commission from the Governor as District Judge, and claimed that, as his commission was given to fill a vacancy in the office occasioned by the failure of the Legislature to elect, and as it did not mention the term for which he was to hold office, it would hold till the election of District Judges in 1852. The Constitution provided for the filling of such vacancies "at the next election by the people," and the question of right lay on the interpretation of these words, whether they meant the next election, or the next regular election for the office to be filled. Upon the assembling of the court in the afternoon, Mr. Barbour appeared and demanded the office and records (this course having been previously decided upon), and then the court adjourned to allow the matter to be carried to the Supreme Court. There it was decided that Mr. Barbour was the rightful claimant to the position; he accordingly took his seat without further interruption. In 1853, the Tenth Judicial District was changed by the Legislature so as to embrace Yuba, Nevada, Sutter, and Sierra counties. Again, in 1857, an alteration was made, reducing the district to Yuba and Sutter counties; and in 1863, the size of the district was increased to four counties, Yuba, Sutter, Colusa and Sierra, since which time there has been no further alteration. The Legislature also, in 1863, raised the civil jurisdiction from amounts over two hundred dollars to three hundred dollars, gave it exclusive power to try indictments for treason, mis-prison of treason, murder, and manslaughter. Since that time there has been but little change in the powers of the District Court.

A District Judge has authority to hold court in any district, by request of the Judge of that district, or upon designation of the Governor. The term of the Judge of the District Court was fixed by the Constitution at six years.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court is held by the County Judge, whose term was fixed by the Constitution at four years. Hon. Henry P. Haun was elected by the people of Yuba county on the first Monday in April, 1850, and opened the County Court, June 3, 1850. An appeal lay to this court in civil cases from a Justice of the Peace and the Recorder's court. The business transacted by this Court was at first necessarily very small. In 1863, the Legislature made the jurisdiction of this Court to embrace cases of forcible entry and detainer. The Court of Sessions having been abolished, criminal jurisdiction was given to this court with power to try all indictments, except those for treason, mis-prison of treason, murder, and manslaughter, which indictments must be certified to the District Court for trial. Since then there has been no change of note in the powers of this court.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

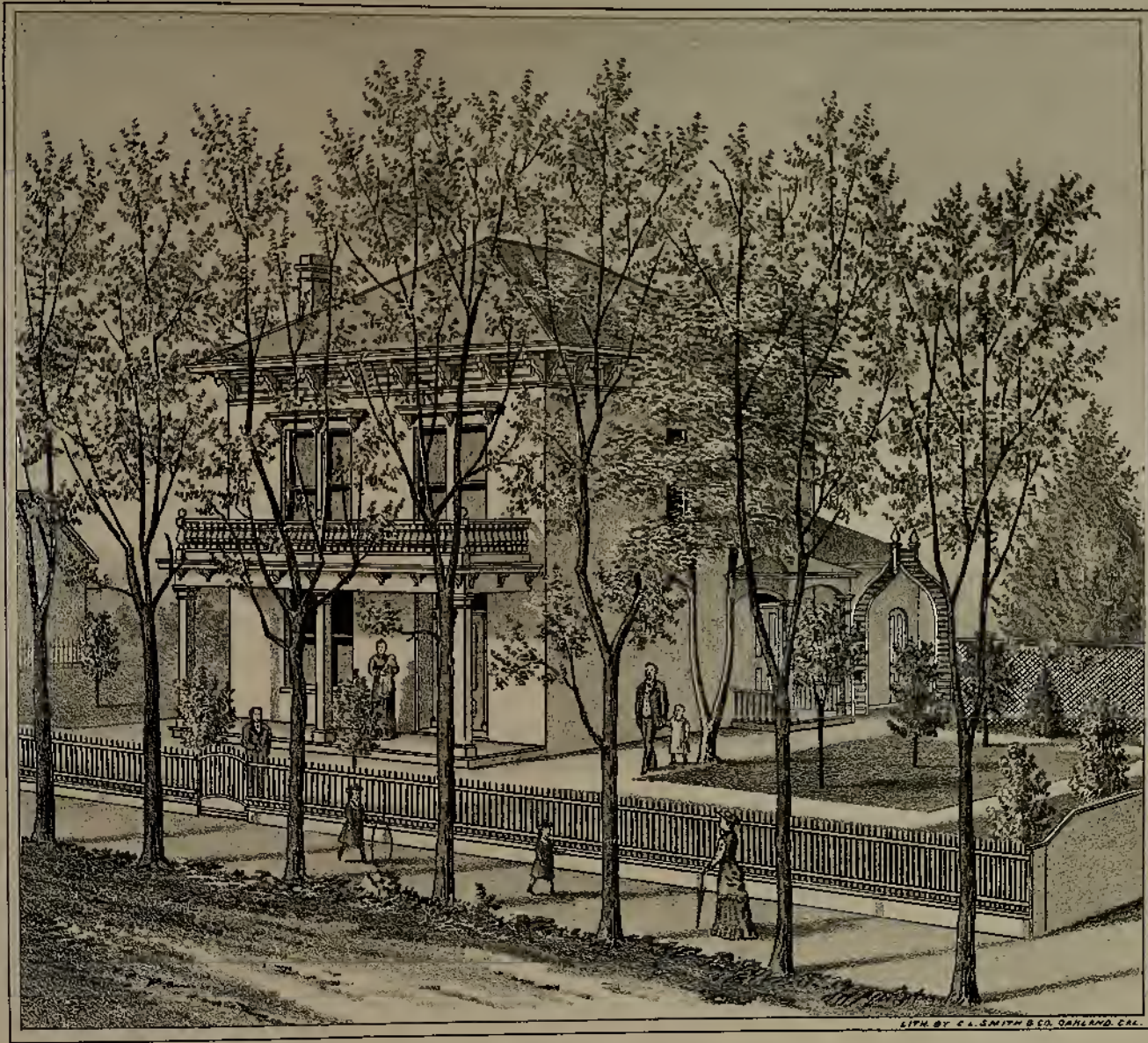
The Court of Sessions was composed of the County Judge as Chief Justice, and two Justices of the Peace as Associate Justices, whose term of office was one year, and who were elected annually by the Justices of the county. The first term was commenced June 10, 1850. The duties of this Court included those now discharged by the Board of Supervisors, which the court continued to perform until 1855, when the Board of Supervisors was organized. In 1851, the power to inquire into criminal offenses by means of a Grand Jury, was transferred from the District Court to this court. All criminal indictments were tried here, except for murder, manslaughter, and arson. In 1863, this court was abolished by the Legislature.

PROBATE COURT.

The County Judge is also Judge of the Probate Court. The jurisdiction of this court embraced all probate matters. Issues of fact joined here were adjourned into the District Court for trial, or by agreement could be tried in this court. Afterwards, by act of Legislature, the Probate Court was given the power to summon juries and try issues of fact. There has been no great alterations in the powers of this court since that time.

RECORDER'S, MAYOR'S, AND POLICE COURT.

The charter by which the City of Marysville was incorporated in 1851, provided for a Recorder's Court, to be held by the Recorder of the city, elected annually by the people. The first to fill this position was Gordon N. Mott, elected in 1855. The jurisdiction of this court extended to the city limits, and embraced the same civil and criminal pow-



RESIDENCE OF **E. E. MEEK**, MARYSVILLE,
YUBA CO., CAL.



ers as those possessed by a Justice of the Peace. It also had exclusive jurisdiction of all violations of a city ordinance, nuisances in the city, vagrancy, and disorderly conduct. By the charter of 1855, the civil jurisdiction of this court was taken away. The office of Recorder was abolished by the Legislature of 1862, and a Mayor's Court established; all the powers of the Recorder were transferred to the Mayor of the city, who held the new court. By act of the Legislature, the city was re-incorporated in 1876, and the Mayor's Court was changed to the Police Court, as it exists at present, with the same powers as those possessed by the Mayor's Court. The Police Judge is elected annually by the Mayor and Common Council.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

By the law of 1850, the term of a Justice of the Peace was fixed at one year; his jurisdiction extended to the limits of the township in which he was elected. He had cognizance of actions on contract, for damages, and to recover specific property when the amount or value did not exceed two hundred dollars. In 1851, his powers were considerably increased. He had jurisdiction of actions to recover money, for damages to personal property, for fines, penalties and forfeitures, actions on bonds, enforcement of lien on personal property, actions to recover personal property, and judgment by confession, where the amount in all these cases did not exceed five hundred dollars, and on a bond taken by him, even if the amount did exceed that sum, cases of forcible entry and detainer, and the trial of the right of mining claims. The criminal jurisdiction included vagrancy, disorder, petty larceny, assault and battery, breach of the peace, and all misdemeanors punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and not more than one year's imprisonment. In 1863, forcible entry and detainer cases were transferred to the County Court, and the civil jurisdiction reduced to amounts not exceeding three hundred dollars. In 1870, the jurisdiction of this court in cases of misdemeanors was extended to fines of one thousand dollars and imprisonment one year. In 1874, this jurisdiction was reduced to fines of five hundred dollars and six months imprisonment. In the city of Marysville, the Police Court has cognizance of criminal cases to the exclusion of the Justice's Court.

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution, adopted by the voters at an election held May 7, 1879, changes the whole system of judiciary. Article VI, Section 1, of that instrument reads: "The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, in a Supreme Court, Superior Courts, Justices of the Peace, and such inferior Courts as the Legislature may establish in any incorporated city or town, or city and county." The Supreme Court is to consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, elected by the people, and their term of

office is fixed at twelve years. There are to be twelve Judges of the Superior Court in the City and County of San Francisco, two in each of the counties of Sacramento, San Joaquin, Los Angeles, Sonoma, Santa Clara, and Alameda, one in the counties of Yuba and Sutter combined, and one in each of the other counties of the State.

The Superior Court combines the duties and powers of the present District, County, and Probate Courts. The term of a Judge of the Superior Court is fixed at six years. The Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts will be chosen at the next general election, and will assume their duties on the first day of January, 1880. The powers and duties of these courts will be defined by the Legislature at its next session. "The Legislature shall determine the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected in townships, incorporated cities and towns, or cities and counties." It will also have power to establish inferior Courts.

THE BAR.

The disciples of the law have played an important part in the history of this county, and much of its success is due to the efforts of these gentlemen. Most of those in the profession during the pioneer days of the county have moved to other localities, some rising to prominence, some sinking into oblivion, and others are numbered with the dead. The Bar of Yuba has always been, and is now, justly celebrated for the learning, culture, and ability of its members, and has given to the country many who have achieved a national reputation in the higher walks of political and judicial life.

In the following list, the date immediately following the name is the year in which practice was commenced at this Bar. Although some of the gentlemen came to the State prior to 1850, yet none are marked earlier than that, as the courts did not assume their duties until June of that year. The second date is the year of death, or removal from this Bar. Those marked (*) are still practicing here.

Sidney Abell, 1854. Came from New York. Died ———

* L. J. Ashford, 1861. From Canada. Associate Justice of Court of Sessions, 1860. Admitted to the Bar here in 1861.

Francis L. Aude, 1850-62. Born in Kentucky. Came from Missouri. Supervisor, 1857. Member of the Assembly, 1858-59. Went to Virginia City in 1862, and from there to San Francisco. Now lives in Virginia City, Nevada.

W. T. Barbour, 1851-60. From Kentucky. District Judge here from 1852 to 1858. Went to Virginia City in 1860, where he died.

F. Barnard, 1851-57. From New York. Died at Parks' Bar, 1857.

R. Barnard, 1853. From New York. Died here in 1856.

G. G. Barnard, 1853-54. From New York. Returned to New York in 1854. Became Recorder of New York City, and Judge of the

Superior Court in that city, and was impeached for complicity in the Tammany frauds in 1873.

* I. S. Belcher, 1853. From Vermont. District Attorney, 1856-57. City Attorney, 1859. District Judge, 1864-69. Justice of the Supreme Court, 1870.

* Wm. C. Belcher, 1856. From Vermont. City Attorney, 1858. School Commissioner, 1868-69 and 1872-77.

* E. A. Belcher, 1876. From Vermont. Admitted by Supreme Court in 1876. City Attorney, 1879.

John V. Berry, 1850-53. From New York. Died in Marysville in 1853.

J. C. Black, 1863-64. From ———. Moved to San Jose in 1864.

* S. M. Bliss, 1851. From Pennsylvania. Member of Court of Sessions, 1853. County Judge, 1854-58, 1868-75, and 1877-79. District Judge, 1859-63.

Chas. H. Bryan, 1851-60. From Ohio. District Attorney, 1852. Member of State Senate, 1854. Justice Supreme Court, 1855. Went to Virginia City, 1860. Died at Carson City, 1878.

W. C. Burnett, 1854-58. From New York. State Senator, 1856-57. Went to San Francisco, 1858, and is now City and County Attorney there.

* Wm. L. Campbell, 1873. From Indiana. Editor *Wheatland Free Press*, 1874, and 1876.

* F. F. Canduff, 1877. From New York. Editor *Wheatland Recorder*. Grand Lecturer A. O. U. W.

Nicholas Carroll, 1854-55. From New York. Died in San Francisco.

* D. H. Cowden, 1876. From Iowa. County Judge of Sierra County, 1872-76.

Frank B. Crane, 1871. District Attorney of Sutter County, 1874. Now farming in Yuba county.

Timothy Dame, 1859-61. From Indiana. Went to San Jose in 1861.

M. Van B. Danby, 1852-56. From New York. Died here in 1856.

* Edwin A. Davis, 1870. From New York. District Attorney in 1872-76, and 1878-79.

Charles E. DeLong, 1857-63. From New York. Member of Assembly, 1858-59. State Senator, 1861-62. Went to Virginia City, 1863. Minister to Japan, 1869. Died in 1877.

Francis J. Dunn, 1852-57. From Wisconsin. Born in Kentucky. Went to Nevada county in 1857, where he died in 1872.

J. G. Eastman, 1864-72. From Ohio. City Attorney, 1870-71. Moved to San Francisco, 1872. Now in Los Angeles.

B. E. S. Ely, 1858-59. From Pennsylvania. Member of Assembly, 1858. Is now a minister in southern part of State.

Stephen J. Field, 1850-63. From New York. First Alcalde of Marysville, 1850. Member of Assembly, 1851. Justice Supreme Court, 1859. United States Circuit Judge, California, 1863. Was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the United States in 1863, which position he now holds. He is a brother of Cyrus W. and David Dudley Field.

Charles E. Filkins, 1851-75. From New York. County Judge, 1851. City Attorney, 1873. Died in Marysville, 1876.

J. J. Foster, 1854-60. From Tennessee. Went to Virginia City, 1860. Died in Austin, Nevada, in 1867.

* J. Fuller, 1879. From Michigan.

Jesse O. Goodwin, 1850. From New York. District Attorney, 1850-51. Supervisor, 1855. State Senator, 1857-58, and 1878-79. City Recorder, 1859. County Judge, 1862-67. Died, 1879.

George C. Gorham, 1850-60. Was admitted here but never practiced. Editor of the Marysville *Daily Enquirer*, 1855-56, and the Marysville *National Democrat*, 1859. On the San Francisco *Nation*, 1860, and the Sacramento *Union*, 1861. Clerk in United States District Court, 1865-67. Candidate for Governor, 1867. Secretary United States Senate, 1868-79. Secretary National Republican Executive Committee, 1876. Now resides in Washington.

E. O. F. Hastings, 1861-62. From Ohio. At one time a Member of the Assembly. Register United States Land Office, 1859. Moved to Washington, 1862.

Francis L. Hatch, 1854-63. From Texas. District Attorney, 1858-61. Went to Santa Clara county, 1863. Is at present County Judge of Colusa county.

Henry P. Haun, 1850-61. From Iowa. Born in Kentucky. County Judge, 1850-53. United States Senator to fill Broderick's unexpired term, 1860. Died in Marysville, 1861.

David L. Haun, 1858-62. From Kentucky. Member of Assembly, 1861. Went to Plumas county in 1862, where he was District Attorney and still resides.

Charles G. Hubbard, 1858-65. From New York. Moved to San Francisco in 1865. Now resides in Eureka, Nevada.

H. C. Huston, 1854-56. From New York. Was killed in the Nicaragua expedition, 1856.

* S. L. Howard, 1876. From Missouri.

* Phil. W. Keyser, 1850. From Maryland. Alcalde of Eliza, 1850. Postmaster Marysville, 1852. County Judge of Sutter County, 1860-63, 1867-71. District Judge, 1870-79.

Charles Keyser, 1858-61. From Maryland. Went to Nevada, 1861. Now lives in Baltimore.

John B. Kyle, 1857—. From ——. City Recorder, 1860-61. Died —.

William E. Latham, 1866-67. From Ohio. Went to San Francisco in 1867, where he still resides.

Charles Lindsay, 1854-62. From Illinois. Born in Kentucky. County Clerk and Recorder, 1852-53. City Attorney, 1856-57. Receiver United States Land Office, 1858. County Judge, 1859-62. Went to Virginia City, 1862. Code Commissioner, 1871-72. Now resides in Tucson, Arizona.

Alfred A. Mace, 1860-63. From France. Went to Virginia City, 1863. Died in San Francisco.

Lloyd Magruder, 1858-63. From Arkansas. County Clerk, 1856-57. Member of the Assembly, 1861. Killed by highwaymen in Washington Territory in 1863.

E. C. Marshall, 1854-56. From Ohio. Born in Kentucky. Member of Congress, 1853. Returned to Ohio, 1856. Now lives in San Francisco.

Leonidas Martin, 1850-56. From Alabama. District Attorney, 1854-55. Returned to Alabama in 1856. Was appointed Minister to Valparaiso, where he soon after died.

George May, 1858-71. From Missouri. Went to the lower part of the State in 1871.

F. J. McCann, 1850-70. From Kentucky. Born in Maryland. County Judge, Sierra county, 1856. District Attorney, 1864-65. Went to Santa Cruz in 1870, where he now resides.

John T. McCarty, 1850-59. From Indiana. City Recorder, 1857-58. Died here in 1859.

J. W. McCorkle, 1850-63. From Ohio. Member of the Legislature, 1851. Elected to Congress, 1851. Moved to Virginia City, 1863. Went to San Francisco, 1868. Now resides in Washington, engaged in prosecuting claims against Mexico.

R. H. McDaniel, Jr., 1861-68. From Mississippi. Died in Marysville in 1868.

W. H. McGrew, 1861. Admitted here. Lived in Sutter county; now in southern part of the State.

J. A. McQuaid, 1857-64. From Ohio. Moved to Virginia City, 1864. Now lives in Mono County.

I. C. McQuaid, 1852-59. From Ohio. Moved to Sutter county, 1859. District Attorney Sutter county, 1859-63. Died a few years ago.

R. R. Merrill, 1857-73. From Ohio. District Attorney, 1866-69. Died at Marysville in 1873.

R. S. Mesick, 1851-63. From New York. State Senator, 1857. Moved to Virginia City, 1863. Was District Judge in Nevada. Resides in San Francisco.

Wm. S. Mesick, 1854-60. From New York. Went to Virginia City, 1860. Now lives at Sacramento.

R. C. Milne, 1858-60. From Vermont. Died in Marysville in 1860.

Henry K. Mitchell, 1856-63. From New York. Moved to Virginia City, 1863. Resides in San Francisco.

John H. Mitchell, 1850-51. Died in Marysville in 1851.

Zach Montgomery, 1851-61. From Kentucky. Member of the Assembly, 1860. Went to San Francisco in 1864. Editor *Occident and Vanguard*, 1864. Was a member of the Legislature. Now resides in Oakland.

Gordon N. Mott, 1850-60. From Ohio. Served in the Mexican war. First County Judge of Sutter county. District Judge, 1851. City Recorder, 1855. Appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in Nevada, 1861. Delegate to Congress, 1863-64. Court Commissioner, 19th District, San Francisco, since 1874.

Samuel B. Mulford, 1850-63. From Pennsylvania. District Attorney, 1850. City Recorder, 1856. Died at Marysville, 1863.

* Wm. G. Murphy, 1863. From Tennessee. District Attorney, 1870-72. City Attorney, 1875-79. Went to Virginia City in 1863, and returned in 1866.

H. L. Pierson, 1869-78. From Louisiana. Lived in Sutter county. Died in 1878.

James McC. Reardon, 1857-75. From Maryland. Went to Virginia City, 1861. Clerk Supreme Court, Nevada, 1863. Returned to Marysville in 1867, where he died in 1875.

T. B. Reardon, 1851-63. From Maryland. County Clerk Sutter county, 1850-51. County Judge, Sutter county, 1851-52. Went to Virginia City, 1863. Now District Judge Fourteenth California District.

George Rowe, 1850-73. From Ohio. County Treasurer, 1851-54. District Attorney, 1862-63. Died in Marysville in 1873.

Wallace Rowe, 1860-62. Admitted to the Bar here. Died in 1862.

Oscar Rowe, 1868. Admitted here and went to Texas.

D. R. Sample, 1863-65. From Indiana. Went to Sacramento in 1865, where he afterwards died.

S. P. Semper, 1861-73. From England. Admitted here, but did not practice. Died in Marysville in 1873.

Ezra K. Sherwood, 1855-56. From New York. Was killed by accident in 1856.

Elwood P. Sine, 1861-63. From Indiana. Went to Nevada in 1863, where he now lives.

* Wm. Singer, 1854. From Missouri. Born in Pennsylvania. Justice of Court of Sessions, 1853-55 and 1857-59. Mayor of Marysville, 1858-59.



RESIDENCE OF **A. S. SMITH**, COR. I AND 7TH STREETS,
MARYSVILLE, YUBA CO. CAL.

WITH BY C. L. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.



RESIDENCE OF **C. E. SEXEY**, MARYSVILLE,
YUBA CO. CAL.



Wm. E. Smith, 1855-56. From New York. Went to San Francisco in 1856, where he now resides.

S. B. Smith, 1855-61. From New York. Was a Commissioner of the Indian War Debt. Left Marysville in 1861, and now resides in New York.

Gabriel N. Swezy, 1850-75. From New York. District Attorney, 1853. City Attorney, 1856. Member of the Assembly, 1857. Died in Marysville in 1875.

Joseph Tidball, 1858-60. From Virginia. Died in Marysville in 1860.

Wm. R. Turner, 1850-51. From Mississippi. District Judge, 1850. Judge of Humboldt District, 1851-56. Died in Humboldt county.

Peter Van Chief 1870-78. From Ohio. Moved to San Francisco in 1878.

Wm. Walker, 1851-53. From Tennessee. Editor of *San Francisco Herald*, 1850. Leader of the filibustering expedition to Lower California in 1853-54. Editor in Sacramento in 1855. Leader of the celebrated invasion of Nicaragua, where he was captured and shot September 12, 1860. He was known as "the Gray-eyed Man of Destiny."

Henry P. Watkins, 1850-63. From Missouri. Born in Kentucky. District Attorney, 1850. Second in command of the Lower California expedition, 1853-54. State Senator, 1860-61. Moved to Alameda county, where he died about 1876.

E. D. Wheeler, 1858-60. From New York. County Clerk and Recorder, 1851. State Senator, 1859. District Judge in San Francisco since 1870.

N. E. Whitesides, 1851-76. From Illinois. Speaker of the Assembly, 1858. Died in Marysville in 1876.

W. P. Wilkins, 1856-57. From North Carolina.

W. L. Willis, 1853-55. From Alabama. Born in Tennessee. Died in Marysville in 1855.

Gilbert E. Winters, 1852-55. From Ohio. Mayor in 1854. Died in Marysville in 1855.

CHAPTER XV.

FIELD VS. TURNER.

Appointment of Judge Wm. R. Turner—Mr. Field's intended departure for the East—Cause of Delay—Description of a Scene in Court-room—Arrest and Imprisonment of Mr. Field—Writ of Habeas Corpus before Judge Haun—Messrs. Field, Goodwin and Mulford Expelled from the Bar—Judge Turner Fines and Orders the Imprisonment of the County Judge—An Appeal to the Supreme Court—The Result Satisfactory to the Lawyers—Another Expulsion Ordered—Impeachment Proceedings Against Judge Turner—Compromise Under a Misunderstanding.

An event, or rather series of events, which for several years placed Yuba county prominently before the eyes of the public, and kept the legal fraternity throughout the whole State in an agitated condition, was

the celebrated Field vs. Turner controversy. The young city of Marysville was kept in a fever of excitement; bitter discussions took place between the several friends and champions of the opposing parties, and newspapers throughout the State teemed with accounts of the condition of affairs at various stages of the proceedings. Both parties have published and distributed pamphlets, setting forth their relative claims and striving by every argument to justify their actions in the matter. Judge Wm. R. Turner had been appointed to the Eighth Judicial District by Governor Burnett, and assumed the craine in June, 1850. Mr. Stephen J. Field had made all his preparations for a visit to the Eastern States, but was prevailed upon by Captain Sutter to delay his departure and defend a suit brought against him in the District Court.

The following extract from a communication which appeared in the *Sacramento Daily Transcript* of June 25, 1850, pictures vividly the scene and proceedings in the court-room on that eventful day:—

"On Friday, the 7th instant, a suit between one Cameron, plaintiff, and Captain Sutter, defendant, was called on for trial before Judge Turner of the District Court. Judge Field was retained as counsel for Captain Sutter. A preliminary motion in the case was decided against Captain Sutter, whereupon Judge Field rose to read the provisions of the Statute applicable to the point in question, when Judge Turner said, in a hurried and petulant manner, that the Court understood the law, and would not listen further—that the mind of the Court was made up—and wound up by ordering Judge Field to take his seat. Judge Field then stated, in a very quiet manner, and in a very respectful language, that he excepted to the decision of the Court and appealed from the order. Judge Turner, apparently irritated, immediately replied, addressing himself to Judge Field, '*I fine that gentleman two hundred dollars.*' To this, in a quiet manner, Mr. Field answered, '*Very well.*' Turner immediately added in a petulant and angry tone, '*I fine him three hundred dollars, and commit him to the custody of the Sheriff eight hours.*' To this Judge Field again replied, in a quiet and respectful manner, '*Very well,*' or, '*Well, sir,*' Turner immediately responded, with great violence and manner of language, '*I fine him four hundred dollars and commit him twelve hours.*' Judge Field then told the Court that he had a right by statute to appeal from any order of his honor, and that it was no contempt of Court to give notice of an exception or an appeal, and appealed to all the members of the bar present if it could be so regarded. At this Judge Turner flew into a rage, and cried out, in a manner ludicrously violent and boisterous, '*I fine him five hundred dollars, and commit him twenty-four hours—forty-eight hours—turn him out of Court—force him out of Court—subpoena a posse—subpoena me.*' Judge Field soon after left the court-room, and accompanied by the Deputy Sheriff, returned to his office."

Mr. Field was then turned over to the custody of another official—the Coroner. Subsequently when Judge Turner met this person on the street, and found that Mr. Field was virtually free, he ordered the prisoner to be placed under lock and key. The Coroner went to the office of Mr. Field, where the latter was receiving and consulting with his friends, and explained his errand. Mr. Field protested that the sentence was illegal, but the officer being obliged to carry out his instructions, turned the key and the lawyer was left for a brief period a close prisoner.

The following is the order imprisoning and fining Mr. Field:—

DISTRICT COURT, EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, COUNTY OF YUBA.

At a term of said District Court held at Marysville, County of Yuba, on the 7th of June, 1850, present Hon. Wm. R. TURNER, Judge, the following proceeding was had:

"Ordered, That Stephen J. Field be imprisoned forty-eight hours, and fined five hundred dollars, for contempt of Court."

Mr. Field immediately sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable forthwith before Hon. Henry P. Haun, County Judge. After listening to the testimony of four members of the Bar, and receiving the information from the officer that he had no process by which he held Mr. Field, the Judge discharged the prisoner, a result which greatly pleased the auditors. On Monday, June 10, Judge Turner, after the opening of the Court, made an order by which Judge Haun "was fined \$50, and ordered to be imprisoned forty-eight hours, for libelizing Mr. Field, who was put in custody for contempt of Court." "Judge Haun paid the fine under protest." "By order of the Court, Mr. Field was sentenced to forty-eight hours imprisonment."

The following order was also made, which created most of the subsequent proceedings in the Supreme Court and Legislature:—

DISTRICT COURT, EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, COUNTY OF YUBA.

"At a term of said Court held at Marysville, on the 10th of June, 1850, present Hon. William R. Turner, Judge, the following proceeding was had:

"Whereas Messrs. Field, Goodwin, and Mulford having set at defiance the authority of this Court and having vilified the Court and denounced its proceedings, the said Field, Goodwin, and Mulford are hereby, by order of the Court, expelled from the Bar of the same."

Judge Haun, having gone from the court-room, proceeded to open the Court of Sessions in his own house, that being the day fixed by law for its organization. Mr. Field having sued out another writ of *habeas corpus*, the court, presided over by Hon. Henry P. Haun, County Judge, with F. W. Barnard and O. P. Stidger, Associate Justices, proceeded with the hearing of the petition. The entry of proceedings is the first in the minute-book, and is as follows:—

"Met at Marysville, June 10, A. D. 1850, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was duly opened by R. B. Buchanan, Sheriff of the County.

"Present, H. P. Ham, County Judge, F. W. Barnard, Associate Justice.

"IN THE MATTER OF STEPHEN J. FIELD.

"Application for habeas corpus.

"On the reading of the petition of the applicant, duly authenticated by his oath, it is ordered that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that R. B. Buchanan, Sheriff of Yuba county, or any person acting under him, and having said Field in custody, bring the said Field into court forthwith, to be dealt with according to law.

"In pursuance of the above order the said Field came into court, and proceeded to address the court on the matter touching the cause of his confinement, and while making his remarks and previous to the close thereof, and while the court was in session, R. B. Buchanan, Sheriff of Yuba county, at the head of fifty men, entered the said court and stated that he came there for the purpose and with the intent to seize H. P. Ham, County Judge, as aforesaid, and place him in close confinement, under and by virtue of a certain order or decree made by one William R. Turner, Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of the State of California.

"The court informed the said Sheriff, Buchanan, that it was holding its regular term, and that order must be preserved while it was in session. The said Sheriff, Buchanan, then left the court, whereupon the business before the court was again resumed.

"At the expiration of some five minutes the said R. B. Buchanan, as aforesaid, re-entered the court, and stated that the said H. P. Ham, County Judge, as aforesaid, must leave the court and go with him, as he was peremptorily ordered by William R. Turner, the Judge, as aforesaid, to arrest the said H. P. Ham, and keep him in close confinement for the space of forty-eight hours.

"R. B. Buchanan was here notified that he was violating the laws of the land, and that he would be fined if he persisted in disturbing the session of the court. The reply of said Buchanan was 'that he could not be trifled with,' and immediately seized the said H. P. Ham, County Judge, as aforesaid, by the arm, and attempted to drag him from the room where the court was in session, whereupon a fine of two hundred dollars was then and there imposed upon the said R. B. Buchanan for a contempt of court.

"The said R. B. Buchanan then and there called upon the fifty persons ordered out by him as his posse to take hold of the said H. P. Ham, and take him from the court. But the persons in attendance, conceiving the order to arrest the Hon. H. P. Ham to be illegal and unjustifiable, refused to assist the Sheriff in the execution of his illegal

order. The Sheriff then retired, and the court adjourned to three o'clock P. M.

"Court met pursuant to adjournment. Court adjourned to to-morrow morning at nine o'clock."

The gentlemen expelled applied for a mandamus, commanding Judge Turner to vacate the order of expulsion, and in the case of Mr. Field, the order imposing the fine and imprisonment also. On the fourth of July, the Supreme Court decided both applications, granting the writs; but after Judge Turner had obeyed these orders, he again expelled the parties named on the twenty-eighth of October, while the Court was sitting at Nicolaus, the county seat of Sutter county. At the fall election of 1850, J. O. Goodwin was elected to the office of District Attorney, an event which placed both himself and Judge Turner in a delicate position. This difficulty, however, was overcome by the following order, made November 4, 1850: "Although J. O. Goodwin is not recognized by this Court as a member of the Bar of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, yet the Court feels authorized to permit him, the said J. O. Goodwin, to attend to all causes or other business which may require his attention as District Attorney; but the said J. O. Goodwin is precluded from appearing before the Court in any other cause or causes than such as require his attention as District Attorney." November 17, 1850, an order was entered restoring Mr. Goodwin to full privileges as a member of the Bar; but the other gentlemen still remained under the ban of the act.

But the end was not yet. Mr. Field having been elected to the Legislature, presented a petition to the Assembly from citizens of Yuba county, on Monday, March 17, 1851, requesting the removal of Judge Turner by impeachment. A committee was appointed to hear the testimony on the charges, and reported on Tuesday, April 18, 1851. On the nineteenth, in the House, in Committee of the Whole, a motion "to indefinitely postpone the charges and testimony in the case," was carried by a vote of fifteen to twelve. This vote seems to have been taken while the members were under an erroneous impression regarding the state of affairs. Mr. Field had introduced a bill which became a law March 11, 1851, by which the Eighth Judicial District was changed to include the counties of Trinity and Klamath, and which necessitated the removal of the Judge, Wm. R. Turner, to that locality. The members of the Legislature were anxious to speedily close the session, an impossibility if the impeachment trial was proceeded with. In this emergency, one of the Senators, misunderstanding Mr. Field's words, circulated the report that he would be satisfied to have the matter indefinitely postponed, if it did not silently acknowledge the justness of Turner's cause. Under the law, Judge Turner removed to the new Eighth Judicial District, and in 1851, Hon. Gordon N. Mott was

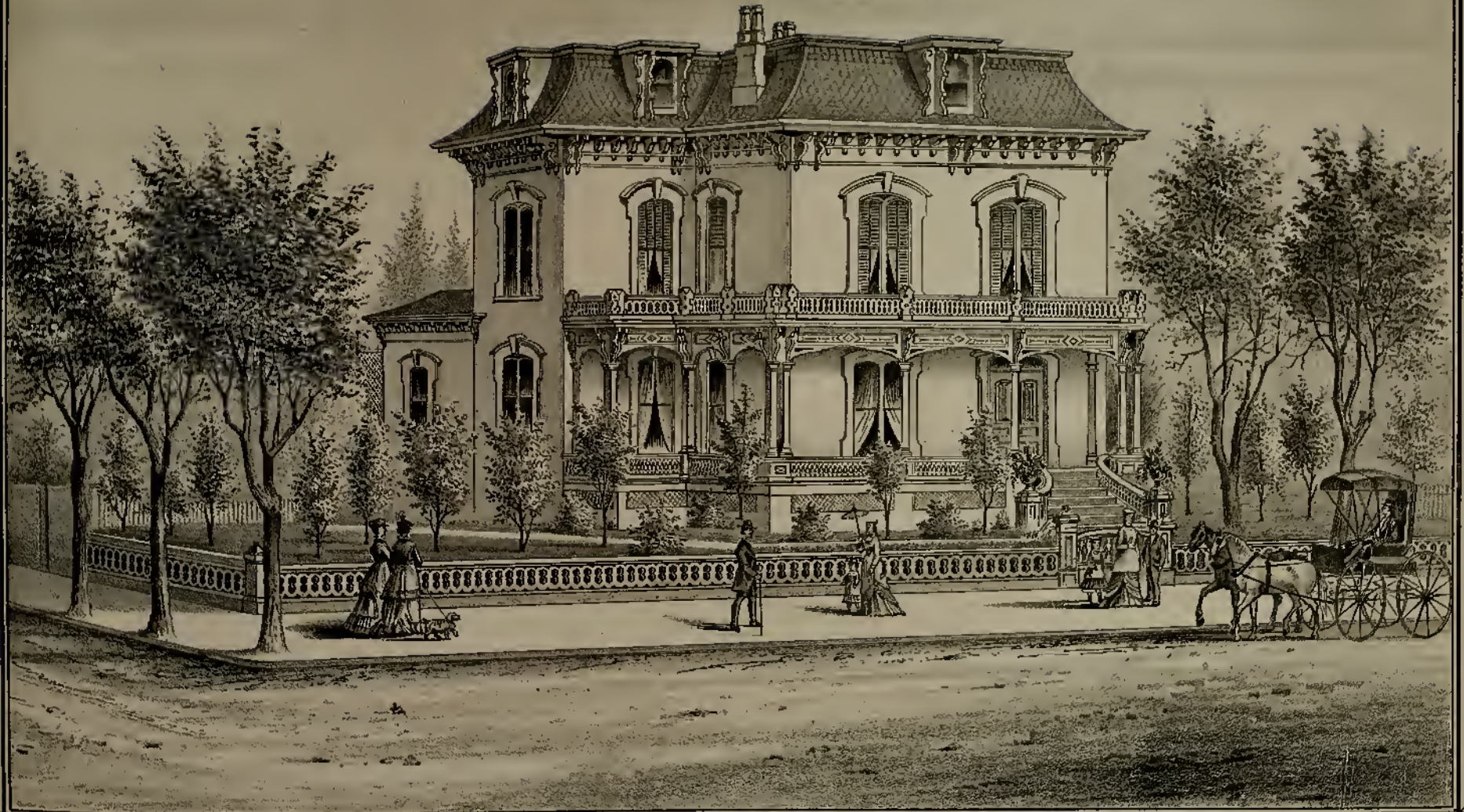
appointed by the Governor to preside in the new Tenth Judicial District. Since the controversy, the proceedings of the Courts of Yuba and Sutter counties, have been marked by harmony and courtesy.

CHAPTER XVI. CHURCHES.

The First Religious Services in Marysville—Experiences of Rev. S. V. Blakeslee—First Presbyterian Church—Account of its Formation by Rev. J. W. Brier—Methodist Episcopal Church—St. Joseph's Catholic Church—Church of the Immaculate Conception—First Baptist Church—Union Baptist Church—St. John's Episcopal Church—German Methodist Episcopal Church—Mount Olivet Baptist Church—Africa Methodist Episcopal Church.

The excitement in the East, on the receipt of the mining news from California, affected the clergy as well as the people of the world. Many resigned their pastorates, joined in the throng, and were as eager as the others to gather a goodly amount of the golden sands. There were those in the ministry, however, whose aim in seeking the western land was to lend their talents to the service of their Master. They threw aside all opportunities of speedily gathering a rich competence, to labor in the best missionary field in the world. The stories of their trials and tribulations are exceedingly interesting, giving an idea of the condition of affairs at that pioneer period, and also showing the lasting effect of early Christian culture. The first religious exercises were held in the spring of 1850, by Rev. Mr. Washburne, in a flat boat, moored opposite the Plaza. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Wilson, a Methodist clergyman, who succeeded in building a Methodist Episcopal church. In the month of May, 1851, Mr. Wilson died and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Barrell. The bell in the Presbyterian church was rung for the first time on Sunday, February 8, 1852. Its tones brought back memories of homes and families in the distant eastern land, and caused many a tear to fall.

One of the pioneer ministers of Yuba county was Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, an account of whose experiences is given. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational denomination in Iowa, and left immediately for California on his own responsibility and expense. He arrived at Marysville, April 13, 1850, and the following Sabbath commenced regular services in the unfinished upper part of a two-story frame building, owned by George Beach. The attendance on the first morning was about thirty-five; some were professors of religion, while the rest were drawn there by mere curiosity. In the afternoon he held services on the Plaza, where a large crowd assembled. All were exceedingly attentive and respectful. During the second week, arrangements were made to preach weekly in Marysville at eleven o'clock A. M.; in the anticipative town of Eliza, at two o'clock P. M.; and in Yuba City at seven o'clock P. M.; which services were continued until the failure of the Eliza project, in the month of May, after which services were held at the plaza regularly every Sunday afternoon, until the middle of June.



SWANN & HUDSON, Architects & Builders.

RESIDENCE OF P. C. SLATTERY, MARYSVILLE,
YUBA COUNTY, CAL.

1774. C. L. SMITH, OAKLAND, CAL.

when a local Methodist minister took his place. Several trips were made into the mountains and mining districts in the summer of 1850. A number of services were held by invitation in saloons and gambling rooms. When ready to commence, the money and stakes lying on the tables were covered with the cloths, and all listened attentively and with great respect. The Christian hymns, familiar to most in their eastern homes, were sung. Many times a generous contribution was presented to the worthy preacher. After the benediction the tables were uncovered and the play was resumed as lively as ever. Another minister visited the field during the early part of Mr. Blakeslee's stay—Rev. Mr. Humb, of San Francisco, who preached one Sabbath. In September, 1850, Rev. W. W. Brier arrived and subsequently organized a church. He was favorably received, and efforts were put forth to erect a building, but proved for some time unsuccessful, owing to the great expense and difficulty in obtaining lumber and materials. The attendance at the services increased with the growth of the population. The Sabbath School in connection with Mr. Blakeslee's labors was small, the attendance being perhaps eight or ten. There were but few children, and elderly persons were too busy to attend. The minister was the only teacher. Mr. Blakeslee has been for twenty-four years Editor-at-Large of *The Pacific*, a weekly religious paper published in San Francisco, under the auspices of the Congregational Church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following items in the early history of the church have been taken from the journal of Rev. W. W. Brier, who was the first Presbyterian minister of the place, and resided here from September 7, 1850, to March, 1852, with his young wife:—

"September 7, 1850. Traveled on the steamer Governor Dana from Sacramento to Vernon, thirty miles, and twenty-eight miles in the stage to Marysville. * * * Stayed with Mr. Tay in a 'wholesale store,' a tent on lower side of the Plaza. Mr. Tay is a partner of Duncan Leonard, of San Francisco; had a letter to him, and he received me kindly; is a pleasant young fellow. He put up notices of preaching with all the zeal of an old elder. * * *

"Sunday, September 8. Preached under the shade of a large white oak tree in the morning. All stores open, all the gambling houses in full blast, teams of oxen and a train of mules loading goods. Went to the place advertised, and found about twenty men sitting on old wagons, ox-yokes and logs. One said, as I looked about, 'Sit down, here's the place to hear preaching.' I stood on a little eminence and commenced to sing a hymn. From every direction men gathered with sad and care-worn faces, which told of thoughts of loved ones far away, and remembrances of Sabbaths of rest. All listened respectfully. At night I preached in the Court House. This Court House was away out of town, on the plains, at the corner of E and Third streets.

"The only house near it was a square blue tent, six by ten feet, the head-quarters of Rev. S. V. Blakeslee, who traveled through the mines and preached. It had a bank in one end and some blue blankets. With great dignity and gentility he offered the use of his house free of charge until I could build. I declined, as there was no shade. The Court House was a room, twenty by thirty feet, with a Masonic Hall above. Had a good frame covered with rough boards a foot wide, no lining, rough floor, and a full supply of backless benches. This was the place for all public meetings and courts. Here on November 24, 1850, was organized the Presbyterian Church, consisting of nine members. Adam Parish and C. W. McClusahan were chosen Elders. Dr. Wilder was the most active man in the church work. George C. Gorham, of political notoriety, took an interest in the outside matters of the congregation. He was a young man of steady habits. Judge Field, now of the United States Supreme Court, was also a frequent attendant. Judge E. D. Wheeler, a young lawyer, and also his partner, Jesse Goodwin, took an active part in the business matters of the church. John Parks, the proprietor of the United States Hotel, and a chief owner of the town, also aided materially in getting up the church building, which was erected on the corner of D and Third streets, in the spring of 1851. The subscription was started February 12, and J. M. Ramirez, who lived in the original adobe ranch house on the banks of the Yuba, made the first donation. He was looked upon as a capitalist, and headed the list with \$100. Dr. Rice and Dr. Winters rendered good service in getting up the subscription. Lewis Cunningham, now a capitalist in San Francisco, had a bank in a little zinc house on B street; he was a quiet but true friend to the church and the young minister. Mr. Hamilton, who has laid so many in the silent house of the dead, rendered good service in singing. The citizens, with few exceptions, donated to the building. It was finished and dedicated August 3, 1851, Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, of San Francisco, preaching the sermon. It was a wooden building, lined with cotton cloth, well seated with pews, and would accommodate three hundred. The cost was nearly five thousand dollars, with a debt of seven hundred dollars, secured by subscription. These subscriptions were mostly lost by reason of the first great fire, occurring a month after the church was dedicated. The fine bell now on the church, costing six hundred and fifty dollars, was soon secured by a special subscription. It was the first church bell ever heard in the upper Sacramento valley, and no event in the history of that region occasioned more good feeling on its arrival. This bell was placed in a frame outside the church, and was thus saved when the building was destroyed by fire. The Sabbath School was organized on the sixth of April, 1851, with twenty-seven children. The church increased constantly by the influx of families from the East. On

February 1, 1852, Dr. Wilder and Thomas Ireland were ordained Elders."

In April, by the advice of physicians, the pastor (Mr. Brier) removed to the coast, near Centerville, Alameda county, where he now resides. Rev. I. H. Brayton succeeded him. His health broke down in nine months, and he retired from the field. April 1, 1853, Rev. E. B. Wadsworth took charge of the church. May 25, 1854, the church was burned. The Trustees sold the lot on the corner of D and Third streets, it having become valuable for business purposes, purchased a lot on the corner of D and Fifth streets, and built a chapel thereon, at a cost of six thousand five hundred dollars. In 1859, the size of the congregation demanded a more commodious auditorium, and the present handsome edifice was erected on the corner of D and Fifth streets. This structure cost thirty-three thousand dollars. It was dedicated October 14, 1860, the sermon being preached by Rev. E. S. Lacey.

The first Trustees appointed by Rev. W. W. Brier were Dr. A. H. Wilder, Dr. D. W. C. Rice, A. T. Parish, Thomas Ireland, and E. Hamilton. The Trustees under whose management the present church edifice was erected were:—John A. Paxton, President; S. W. Solby, Vice President; H. S. Hobbittzell, Secretary and Treasurer; John H. Jewett, F. E. Low, Peter Decker, W. K. Hudson, A. W. Catts, and Dr. D. W. C. Rice. The present church officers are:—Rev. P. Lynett Carden, Pastor; Dr. Eli Teegarden and A. W. Catts, Elders; C. M. Patterson, Deacon. The church has a membership of seventy-five, and sustains a Sabbath School of one hundred and sixty scholars, and is provided with a large library. Allen Cooley is Superintendent. The Pastors who have successively presided over this charge are:—Revs. W. W. Brier, I. H. Brayton, E. B. Wadsworth, J. H. Brodt, W. W. Macomber, W. McKaig, James Matthews, and P. Lynett Carden.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first quarterly conference in this section of the State was held in Yuba City, June 15, 1850, by Rev. Isaac Owen, Presiding Elder of the Feather River District. He was Superintendent of Missions, this District being then under the jurisdiction of the Oregon Mission Conference. In the summer of 1850, the people of this denomination then living in Marysville united and built a small church on the west side of D street, between Third and Fourth streets. In this house was held the first quarterly conference in Marysville, the third Saturday in September, 1850, at which time the Rev. Joshua Wilson was assigned to the pastorate. Mr. Wilson died in the spring of 1851, and was succeeded by Rev. D. A. Dryden. The successive pastors from that date are:—Reverends J. W. Brier, M. C. Briggs, H. C. Benson, D. A. Dryden, M. C. Briggs, J. A. Bruner, J. D. Blain, William J. McClay, David Deal, Wm. Grove Deal, J. B. Hill, C. V. Anthony, J. N. Martin, E. Bannister, J. L. Burchard, C. E. Rich, Wm. McPheeters, J.

L. Trefan, and Martin Miller. The first officers of the church were:—Geo. M. Hanson, Joel Burlingame, and Benjamin Landis, Trustees; Hiram Palmer and Geo. M. Hanson, Deacons; Arthur C. Barber, Hiram Palmer, Joel Burlingame, and Benj. Landis, Stewards. The present Trustees and Stewards are:—Justin Greeley, Wm. Gummow, J. P. Eastman, George Crowell, E. E. Meek, Newton Sewell, and S. L. Frost. The present church edifice, corner of E and Fourth streets, is a commodious frame structure, with a basement for the use of the Sunday School. It was erected in 1852 and 1853, at a cost of about twenty-six thousand dollars, the amount having been raised by subscription among the citizens. The church has a membership of ninety-eight, and maintains a Sunday School attended by about one hundred scholars. J. P. Swift is the Superintendent. The library contains about four hundred volumes.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first missionaries of the Catholic denomination in the city were Fathers Acker, Anderson, and Ingraham, who labored here in 1851-52. In September, 1852, Father Peter Magagnotto, a brother of the religious order of Passionists, commenced his labor in the formation of a church. Chiefly from his own purse he erected a wooden church, 32x43 feet in size, and of one story. It stood on the north side of Seventh street, between C and D streets, near the present Bishop's residence. Father Peter, as he was always called, was endeared not only to his own flock, but to all who knew him, for his piety and goodness. The church was dedicated March 20, 1853, and served as a place of worship two years, during which time Father Peter was busy in the erection of the beautiful cathedral which now stands as a monument to his energy and zeal. The corner stone was laid September 16, 1855, by Archbishop J. S. Alemany, assisted by Fathers Peter Magagnotto, Dominien Blava, and Glasius Balca. In 1851, the Diocese of Grass Valley was formed with the cathedral at Marysville, and Right Rev. Eugene O'Connell became Bishop of the Diocese. In 1865, an addition of forty feet was made to the west end of the cathedral, and the tower and interior were finished. The structure covers an area of 50x80 feet, is forty feet high, with a tower one hundred feet high. The interior presents an elegant and imposing appearance. The church is under the ministration of Father Grace, who is also Superintendent of the large Sunday School.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

This is a church of the German Catholic denomination, organized in 1871. The church was dedicated May 6, 1874. It is a frame structure on the northwest corner of F and Eighth streets, and cost four thousand dollars. The first priest in charge was Rev. Father Herde. The next was Rev. Father John Meiler. The residence of the priest is situated near the church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. O. B. Stone preached in the City Hall in January, 1854, and remained here as the first pastor of the Baptist Church, which was organized March 29, 1854. The officers were William L. Williams, Clerk, and A. P. Barnes, Deacon. Services were held chiefly in the City Hall until it was destroyed in the conflagration of May 25, 1854. After that there were no regular services until 1860, when Rev. H. H. Rheese took charge of the church. Services were then held in the Court House until 1862, when a brick edifice was erected on the corner of E and Eighth streets, costing six thousand dollars. In 1868, Rev. R. E. McLafferty succeeded Mr. Rheese. In 1869, Mr. Rheese returned. That year he took a vacation of six months, and Rev. E. D. Simons filled the pulpit. Rev. C. L. Fisher came in 1871, and in 1872 was succeeded by Rev. M. D. Gage. Mr. Gage departed in 1875, and the church was a year without a pastor. In 1876, a pastor was called, and shortly after, a portion of the church withdrew and formed a new society. Since then the church has been unable to sustain regular services. Previous to the division the membership was eighty-one, and there was a Sunday School of over one hundred average attendance, with a good library. No Sabbath School is held at present.

UNION BAPTIST CHURCH.

The members of the First Baptist Church, who withdrew from that society in 1876, organized the Union Baptist Church. Services were held in the Court House for two years by Revs. G. J. Burchett and R. Morton. Since then the society has been too weak to maintain services. A Sunday School of sixty-five scholars, with D. S. Hyams as Superintendent, was sustained, but has since been abandoned.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Religious services were held in Marysville in November, 1854, by Right Rev. W. I. Kip, Bishop of the Diocese of California. Steps were soon taken to form a society, which was accomplished April 30, 1855.

The following gentlemen were the first Wardens and Vestrymen:—Stephen J. Field and William P. Thompson, Wardens; Wm. Hawley, John T. Reins, Chas. S. Fairfax, Ira A. Eaton, S. W. Van Wyck, W. W. Smith, J. A. Mousell, and Chas. H. Hedges, Vestrymen. The first rector was Rev. E. W. Hager. Services were held in the City Hall until the church was ready for occupation. The church edifice is a handsome brick structure on the corner of Fifth and E streets, and was completed in December, 1855. It cost about seven thousand dollars. The successive rectors of the parish were Rev. E. W. Hager until 1856, Rev. F. W. Hatch to 1857, Rev. E. D. Cooper to 1858, Rev. Geo. B. Taylor to 1860, Rev. Henry O. G. Smeadman to 1861, Rev. Hannibal Goodwin to 1863, Rev. Wm. H. Stoy to 1865, Rev. A. A. McAlister to 1872. Then for a year the parish was without a rector,

and the pulpit was supplied by Bishops Scott and Kip, and Revs. Dr. Hatch and Hill. In 1873, Rev. Geo. R. Davis took charge, and was succeeded, in 1875, by Rev. E. H. Ward. The present rector, Rev. Wm. H. Stoy, assumed charge of the parish in 1877. The church has fifty communicants and a Sunday School of sixty scholars, with a library of two hundred volumes. The Superintendents are C. A. Stratton and A. J. Cumberson. In 1861, the Parish raised by subscription in Marysville and San Francisco the sum of \$4783.50, to lift the indebtedness from the church. The Wardens and Vestrymen are:—Dr. Chas. E. Stone and A. J. Cumberson, Wardens; C. A. Stratton, Treasurer; P. Cory, Secretary; Geo. North, I. G. Shepard, P. Horlop, and Benjamin Hayes, Vestrymen.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

About 1860, Rev. Mr. Dierking held the first services of this denomination in Marysville. The church society was formed in 1864, and in the same year a brick church edifice was erected on the corner of Seventh and E streets, at an expense of two thousand dollars. The first pastor of the church was Rev. G. H. Bollinger, who remained until 1868. He was succeeded by Rev. Martin Guhl. Upon the departure of Mr. Guhl, in 1870, the church was left without a regular pastor until 1874, when the conference sent Rev. H. Brueck. For the past two years the church has had no pastor and no regular services. The membership was twenty-five. A Sunday School of forty scholars with a small library was maintained.

MOUNT OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. Charles Satchell preached the first sermon of this denomination in Marysville in 1856. The society was formed the same year with that gentleman as pastor. Wm. Bland, Cupid Blue and Samuel T. Welster were the Trustees and Deacons. The church then had membership of seven, now it numbers thirty-two. In 1857, a substantial brick church was erected on Sixth street, between D and E streets, at an expense of five thousand dollars. Previous to the occupation of the church, services were held at a house on Maiden Lane. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Satchell were:—Reverends T. Randolph, Zachariah Copeland, T. Randolph, Geo. E. Duncan, Wm. Dean, G. J. Burchett, and T. Randolph. The present officers are:—Riley Jones, Spencer Burns, Wm. Bland, Gabriel Simms, Trustees and Deacons, and John C. Jenkins, Clerk. The Sunday School, which had been under the charge of John C. Jenkins and Mrs. Jane A. Copeland, was discontinued in 1878, at which time there were twenty-one scholars.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1854 on California alley, between Sixth and Seventh streets. The first church officers were:—D. P. Stokes, pastor; G. A. Canine, D. W. Sands and Samuel Ringol, Trustees.



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The pastors have been:—D. P. Stokes, T. M. D. Ward, E. Walters, M. Keeling, 1857-61; P. R. Green, 1862; J. C. Hamilton, 1863; J. L. Williams, 1865-69; J. C. Hamilton, 1870-72; J. H. Hubbard, 1872; W. H. Bailey, 1873; J. B. Hanly, 1874; J. R. Dorsey, 1875; P. R. Green, 1876-79. These were circuit ministers. The neat brick church, corner of California alley and Fifth street, was built in 1864. The present Trustees are Isaac Watkins, William Burns, and James Churchill. The church has twenty-three members, and a Sunday School of twenty-five scholars, with a library of two hundred books. Mrs. C. J. French is Superintendent.

CHAPTER XVII.

LODGES OF MARYSVILLE.

Benefits of Secret Orders—Masons. Marysville Lodge, No. 9, F. and A. M.; Yuba Lodge, No. 30, F. and A. M.; Corinthian Lodge, No. 6, F. and A. M.; Washington Chapter, No. 13, R. A. M.; Marysville Chapter, No. 3, R. C. and S. M.; Marysville Commandery, No. 7, K. T.; Pacific Lodge of Perfection, No. 2, A. A. S. R.; Masonic Hall Association of Marysville Masonic Library, F. A. A. Y.; Minors Laurel Lodge, No. 6 Independent Order of Odd Fellows Yuba Lodge, No. 6 Marysville Encampment, No. 6 Oriental Lodge, No. 45 Odd Fellows' Hall Association—Odd Fellows' Library—Ancient Order of Hibernians—Marysville Lodge, No. 29 Improved Order of Red Men Yuba Tribe, No. 45 United Ancient Order of Druids—Gorham Grove, No. 8 Independent Order of Elks—Elks Lodge, No. 63—Ancient Order of Mithridates—Marysville Lodge, No. 1 Knights of Pythias—Templar Lodge, No. 20 Independent Order of White Men—Ancient Jewish Order—Kosher Shul Bazaar—Edelcity Lodge, No. 14 Rebecca Lodge, No. 6 Sons of Temperance—Marysville Division, No. 11 Temple of Honor—Bible Game Chapter of Sokos—Templars—Oliver Branch Social Degree, No. 5 Phoenix Division, No. 84 Star of Peace Division, No. 21 Independent Order of Good Templars—Morning Star Lodge, No. 25—Council, No. 141 Knights Templar—Occidental Lodge, No. 144—Contra Lodge, 141—Order of Righteous.

In the palmy and prosperous days of Marysville, the secret and benevolent orders flourished, and their influence was felt among all classes of citizens. The stranger arriving sick, moneyless, and friendless, found among the members of his old order, hands and hearts ready to alleviate his sufferings and to relieve his destitution. Multitudes of instances of this kind occurred in the early days, and it is no wonder that now, in more quiet times, the pioneer regards his Order with almost the reverence and devotion due to a parent. In later years new organizations have sprung up, and with wonderful rapidity, are gaining membership and importance. A fact to be regretted, however, is the disappearance of some of the old lodges, notably those whose watchword was "Temperance." Undoubtedly, some of the non-existing societies have been omitted in the following record, but the aim has been to place in the list all whose names and histories could possibly be obtained.

MASONS.

A Masonic lodge was established in Marysville several months prior to the formation of the Grand Lodge of California, under the following circumstances. Dr. J. R. Crandall, of Peoria, Ill., upon deciding to come to California in 1849, applied to Most Worshipful Grand Master

Lavelle, of Springfield, Ill., for a dispensation by which, as Deputy Grand Master, he could work in his journeyings as a traveling lodge, wherever Masons enough could be gathered together; he was finally to locate a lodge at some locality that, in his judgment, was able to support it. The dispensation was granted in March, 1849, and Mr. Crandall proceeded on his journey to the far West.

In the spring of 1850, Mr. Crandall, being in Marysville, was desirous of locating a lodge here under the Illinois dispensation, and issued a general notice to all Master Masons who were in town, stating his intentions. Pursuant to this notice, about thirty Master Masons assembled and organized a lodge by constituting J. R. Crandall, W. M.; A. O. Garrett, S. W.; and W. Moffett, J. W.

May 1, a short time after the formation of the lodge, Mr. Crandall removed to Trinity river, leaving the lodge in the care of the Senior Warden. Since that time Mr. Crandall has not been connected with the lodge in Marysville. When the Grand Lodge of California was organized, the lodge in Marysville reported its proceedings under the Illinois dispensation and petitioned for a charter, which was granted them, November 27, 1850, as Marysville Lodge, No. 9, F. and A. M. Subsequent to this, the lodge reported its work under the dispensation to the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and transmitted the proper dues. The lodge was held for some time in a tent, near the corner of Fourth and E streets.

Dr. J. R. Crandall, the Father of Masonry in Yuba county, received the degrees in 1836, in Pekin Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M., of Illinois. In 1842, he was a charter member of Temple Lodge, No. 47, Peoria, Illinois. In 1850, he established Marysville Lodge, No. 9, and in 1851, was a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 13, of Nevada City, Cal. In 1852, he was a charter member of Eureka Lodge, No. 16, of Auburn, California, of which he is at present a member and Past Master.

From this small beginning in 1850, under the Illinois dispensation, there have grown seven Masonic societies in Marysville, the history of which is given below in the order of their organization.

MARYSVILLE LODGE, NO. 9, F. & A. M.

This society was chartered by the Grand Lodge of California, November 27, 1850. The first officers under the charter were:—H. P. Watkins, W. M.; H. P. Haun, S. W.; S. T. Brewster, J. W.; these are the only ones whose names appear in the charter. The officers reported to the Grand Lodge in 1851, were:—A. Maurice, Jr., W. M.; R. S. Olds, S. W.; H. J. Williams, J. W.; J. Burlingame, Treasurer; H. P. Haun, Secretary; L. W. Taylor, S. D.; S. T. Watts, J. D.; C. B. Mitchell, Tyler. In 1872, the membership of the lodge reached the highest point, fifty-two; December 1, 1874, the lodge was combined with Corinthian Lodge, No. 69.

YUBA LODGE, NO. 30, F. & A. M.

This was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Master of California, July 25, 1853, with A. Maurice, Jr., W. M.; E. Garst, S. W.; C. E. Alvord, J. W.; W. H. Wickersham, Treasurer; J. H. Bristow, Secretary; Isaac Whitebill, S. D.; D. H. Apperson, J. D.; S. M. Hayes, Tyler. It was organized under its charter, May 15, 1854, with the following members:—A. Maurice, Jr., E. Garst, J. T. Dickey, D. G. Porter, Charles Raish, L. Lewis, Joseph DeBell, A. Tuska, A. L. Thomas, J. R. Pope, S. M. Hayes, T. J. Taylor, and J. S. Walker. Of the charter members, two are still active members of the lodge, J. T. Dickey and Charles Raish. The first officers after receiving the charter were:—J. T. Dickey, W. M.; D. G. Porter, S. W.; Charles Raish, J. W.; L. Lewis, Treasurer; Joseph DeBell, Secretary; A. Tuska, S. D.; A. L. Thomas, J. D.

The present membership is eighty-four, being as large as the lodge has had at any one time. It is in a flourishing condition financially, and has at present the following officers:—Charles E. Stone, W. M.; Fred. Battelmann, S. W.; Phil. Hartop, J. W.; Joseph Lask, Treasurer; Thos. H. Kerma, Secretary; J. A. Saul, S. D.; George Hinton, J. D.; E. S. Pickett and John Puffer, Stewards; Rev. W. H. Stoy, Chaplain; Charles Raish, Marshal; W. E. LeFavor, Tyler. The lodge meets the first Wednesday evening of each month at Masonic Hall.

CORINTHIAN LODGE, NO. 9, F. & A. M.

This lodge was organized December 26, 1854, under a dispensation from the Grand Master of California, and was called the Independent Royal Arch Lodge. In May, 1855, a charter was granted them as Corinthian Lodge, No. 69. It was consolidated with the Marysville Lodge, No. 9, December 1, 1874, the new organization retaining the name of Corinthian Lodge, and taking the number of the Marysville Lodge, No. 9.

The original members were:—James Allen, Chester F. Colton, Norval D. Meek, Peter Decker, William B. Latham, Jr., Edgar Woodrow, Sylvester Brooks, John Woodrow, Wesley H. Wickersham, Dudley C. Stone, F. S. Holmes, Richard G. Stanwood, Francis L. Hatch, Charles Lindley, J. J. Foster, T. P. Otis, Wm. Dekay, William P. Harrington, Samuel H. Little, Hellis Morse, Emmet E. Morse, and Nelson Wesscott.

The officers of the Independent Royal Arch Lodge were:—James Allen, W. M.; C. S. Colton, S. W.; Norval D. Meek, J. W.; Peter Decker, Treasurer; Wm. B. Latham, Jr., Secretary; Edgar Woodrow, S. D.; Sylvester Brooks, J. D. Of the original members only three, Peter Decker, E. Woodrow, and R. G. Stanwood, are still members of the lodge.

The first officers of the Corinthian Lodge were:—C. F. Colton, W. M.; Dudley C. Stone, S. W.; Edgar Woodrow, J. W.; Peter Decker, Treasurer; Wm. B. Latham, Jr., Secretary; R. G. Stanwood, S. D.; Sylvester

ter Brooks, J. D. The membership before the consolidation was eighty-two, and after, one hundred and thirty-two; at present there are ninety-seven members. The lodge property is valued at about \$7,500.

The present officers are:—A. W. White, W. M.; F. D. Hurlson, S. W.; A. Hochstatter, J. W.; M. Marcuse, Treasurer; R. G. Stanwood, Secretary; J. H. Gerkin, S. D.; C. C. Hampton, J. D.; W. E. LeFavor, (Yuba Lodge) Tyler. The regular meeting of the lodge is held the first Tuesday evening of each month.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 13, R. A. M.

The chapter was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Master, January 11, 1856, with the following officers:—P. W. Randall, H. P.; J. W. Humman, K.; J. Tucker, S.; W. L. Lawrence, C. of H.; Charles Raish, P. S.; E. Newburger, R. A. C.; J. T. Dickey, M. 3d V.; J. Whitell, M. 2d V.; J. W. Amey, M. 1st V.; D. W. C. Rice, Treasurer; W. B. Iatham, Jr., Secretary. The above, and F. L. Hatch, J. E. Stevens, Matt. Woods, J. W. Reins, and E. Teegarden, were the charter members. W. L. Lawrence, Charles Raish, J. T. Dickey, Matt. Woods, and E. Teegarden are still active members. The organization was perfected under the charter, June 6, 1856, with officers as follows: P. W. Randall, H. P.; J. W. Humman, K.; J. Tucker, S.; Wm. L. Lawrence, C. of H.; Charles Raish, P. S.; E. Teegarden, R. A. C.; J. T. Dickey, M. 3d V.; J. E. Stevens, M. 2d V.; J. W. Amey, M. 1st V.; D. W. C. Rice, Treasurer; M. D. Dobbins, Secretary; F. Schroder, Grand.

The chapter has one hundred and nine members, and is in a flourishing condition financially. Regular meetings are held on the evenings of the second and fourth Fridays of each month at Masonic Hall. The present officers are:—T. H. Steel, H. P.; H. C. Lott, K.; J. A. Saul, S.; R. Millar, C. of H.; A. W. White, P. S.; P. Hortop, R. A. C.; A. J. Wightman, M. 3d V.; John Peffer, M. 2d V.; J. Keyner, M. 1st V.; Jos. Lusk, Treasurer; T. H. Kernan, Secretary; W. E. LeFavor, Grand.

MARYSVILLE COUNCIL, NO. 3, R. & S. M.

The council was organized June 11, 1859, with the following charter members:—E. Lane, E. Teegarden, J. P. Fuller, W. L. Lawrence, W. C. Belcher, Charles Raish, G. B. Taylor, T. E. Conlt, W. C. Stokes, J. Whitehill, A. G. Brown, and C. E. Wilcoxon. Of this number, E. Lane, E. Teegarden, W. L. Lawrence, W. C. Belcher, Charles Raish, W. C. Stokes, and C. E. Wilcoxon are still active members. The first officers elected by the council were:—E. Lane, T. H. M.; E. Teegarden, D. H. M.; J. P. Fuller, P. C. of W.; W. L. Lawrence, Treasurer; W. C. Belcher, Recorder; Chas. Raish, C. of G.; G. B. Taylor, C. of C.; T. A. Conlt, Marshal; W. Stokes, Sentinel.

The council has a membership of sixty-one, about as high as has ever been reached. The financial condition is good, and the regular meeting is held the first Monday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

The present officers are:—Wm. Fletcher, T. H. M.; R. G. Stanwood, D. H. M.; C. E. Stone, P. C. of W.; M. Marcuse, Treasurer; T. H. Kernan, Recorder; A. W. White, C. of G.; J. E. Eastman, C. of C.; S. J. S. Rogers, Steward and Sentinel.

MARYSVILLE COMMANDERY, NO. 7, R. T.

The commandery was organized October 19, 1859, by J. E. Stevens, James A. Murray, J. T. McCarty, Wm. H. Foye, J. P. Brown, John S. Day, Q. A. Clements, T. M. Ramsdell, R. F. Parks, T. Danne, of whom R. F. Parks is the only one who is now an active member. The first officers were:—J. E. Stevens, E. C.; J. A. Murray, Gen.; J. T. McCarty, C. G.

The membership of the commandery is at present eighty-three, and regular meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at the Masonic Hall. The officers are at present:—P. W. Keyser, E. C.; R. G. Stanwood, Gen.; C. Raish, C. G.; Wm. Fletcher, Prel.; A. W. White, S. W.; L. T. Crane, J. W.; A. J. Batchelder, Treasurer; J. F. Eastman, Recorder; A. J. Wightman, St. B.; J. E. Crooks, Sw. B.; Phil. Hortop, Warder; W. F. LeFavor, Sentinel.

PACIFIC LODGE OF PERFECTION, NO. 2, A. A. S. R.

This lodge was organized September 8, 1866, with the following charter members:—W. C. Belcher, E. T. Wilkins, C. E. Stone, J. F. Eastman, S. J. S. Rogers, N. D. Rideout, C. V. D. Hubbard, A. J. Binney, Peter Decker, A. A. McAlister, W. P. Smith, and J. G. Briggs. The above are all active members of the lodge, except J. G. Briggs who died in 1877, and W. P. Smith.

The first officers after the organization were:—W. C. Belcher, M.; E. T. Wilkins, S. W.; Chas. E. Stone, J. W.; J. F. Eastman, Secretary. The lodge is now under the following officers:—C. E. Stone, M.; Wm. Fletcher, S. W.; T. H. Kernan, J. W.; W. L. Lawrence, O.; S. J. S. Rogers, A.; J. F. Eastman, Secretary; Peter Decker, Treasurer; A. P. Barnes, C. H.; A. W. White, M. C. Regular meetings are held at Masonic Hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. The present membership is twenty-six.

MASONIC HALL ASSOCIATION OF MARYSVILLE.

This association was organized September 18, 1863, with a capital stock of \$25,000, divided into 500 shares of \$50 each. The affairs of the association are managed by a board of trustees elected by the stockholders. The first board of trustees was composed of the following gentlemen:—H. H. Rheese, T. W. McCreedy, Peter Decker, C. G. Bockins, D. E. Knight, W. H. Hartwell, and W. L. Williams. The board elected C. G. Bockins, President, H. H. Rheese, Secretary, and D. E. Knight, Treasurer. The executive committee, were W. L. Williams, W. H. Hartwell, and T. W. McCreedy.

The contract for the present Masonic Hall building was let October 30, 1863, to W. C. Swain at \$21,500, and the corner stone was laid December 25, 1863, by the M. W. Grand Lodge of California. December 26, 1864, the trustees took possession of the structure. The hall is on the third floor and is used by the Masonic societies as a lodge room. The second floor is rented for office use and the ground floor for stores. The present trustees are:—Wm. Fletcher, President; J. F. Eastman, Secretary; R. G. Stanwood, Treasurer; C. E. Stone, A. W. White, T. H. Steel, and Joseph Lusk.

MASONIC LIBRARY.

In 1868, a subscription was started among the members of Washington Chapter, No. 13, for the purpose of forming a library. In this way some eight hundred or nine hundred books of Masonic character and standard works of history, science, and fiction were procured. In later years, however, the library has not received the attention it deserves and has become in part lost. A little more care and effort would make it an exceedingly valuable collection.

E. A. A. Y. MASONS.

The first lodge of colored Masons in America was African Lodge, No. 1, of Boston, established September 29, 1784, by a charter from H. R. H. Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, M. W. G. M., of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient York Masons, of London, England, by acting G. M. Thos. Harwood, Earl of Edfington, and signed by R. Holt, D. G. M., and William White, G. I. Lodges are now established in every state in the Union.

LAUREL LODGE, NO. 6.

In July 1864, a lodge of this order was established in Marysville with the following charter members:—J. C. Jenkins, W. M.; Charles Bush, S. W.; David W. Sands, J. W.; John R. Johnson, Secretary; Isaac Watkins, Treasurer; John Bright, S. D.; Samuel Williams, J. D.; Morse Wiley, Tyler; and Thos. Randolph. The society meets the third Monday of every month in their hall on High street. There are at present ten members, though at one time there were twice that number. The lodge owns the building where it meets, and other property valued at about \$1,000. The present officers are:—J. R. Johnson, W. M.; Henry S. Clay, S. W.; T. E. Randolph, J. W.; Isaac Watkins, Treasurer; J. B. Johnson, Secretary; Jacob W. Brown, S. D.; Henry Adkins, J. D.; Jas. R. Parks, Tyler.

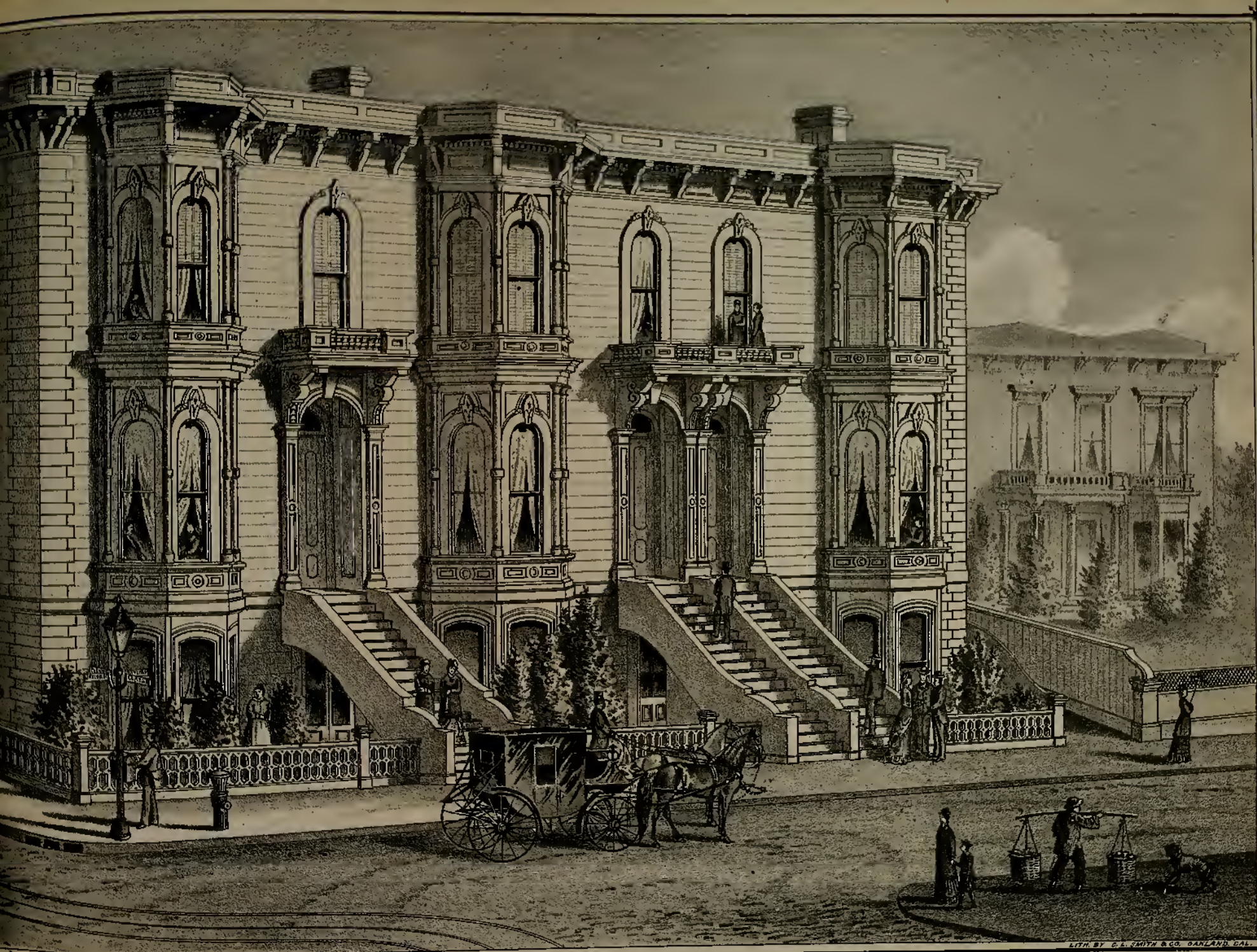
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The first lodge in Marysville to inculcate among her citizens the beautiful principles of Odd Fellowship was established in 1853. A meeting of Odd Fellows was called on Saturday evening, January 24,



PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

RESIDENCE & PROPERTY OF **A. P. W.**
SAN FRANCISCO



LITH. BY G. E. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.

WILLEY, N.W. COR. OF CLAY & TAYLOR STS.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



1852, at the Recorder's office, corner of Second and D streets for the purpose of forming a lodge.

YUBA LODGE, NO. 5.

This was organized July 27, 1853, with the following charter members:—Mark Bruneggin, J. S. Benton, Lewis Badollet, L. B. Furish, John C. Fall, C. N. Gray, H. E. Gilmore, Levi Hite, P. G. B. Knapp, J. Kuppa, Samuel McLlays, Abiathler Pollard, DeWitt C. Rice, R. Rust, J. H. Sentes, Thos. A. Stombs, J. Potman, J. W. Winter. Of these gentlemen, C. N. Gray is the only one who is still an active member.

The lodge has one hundred and twelve members. The largest membership was in 1855, previous to the formation of Oriental Lodge, No. 45, when the number was about two hundred and fifty. The lodge is in excellent financial condition and owns property to the value of \$14,817.14. The amount disbursed in benefits, etc., is very large. The lodge meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The present officers are:—Newton Sowoll, N. G.; M. Kutzner, V. G.; E. E. Meek, Secretary; George Merritt, Treasurer.

MARYSVILLE ENGAGEMENT, NO. 6.

This was organized February 24, 1854. The charter members were:—A. J. Lucas, H. M. Henston, Chas. Levy, Chas. H. Reynolds, R. E. Gilmore, Peter Decker, and J. T. McCarty. A. J. Lucas and Peter Decker are members at the present time. The first officers were:—A. J. Lucas, O. P.; H. M. Henston, H. P.; Peter Decker, S. W.; Charles H. Reynolds, S.; Charles Levy, T.; R. E. Gilmore, J. W. The greatest membership was one hundred and eleven; at present, however, there are only seventy-one members. The engagement owns property to the value of \$500, and has \$4,521.21 in the treasury. The amount already disbursed in benefits is from \$3,500 to \$4,000. The present officers are:—C. H. Bushnell, O. P.; Geo. A. Miller, H. P.; Geo. B. Maston, S. W.; A. B. Crooks, S.; J. A. Mahen, T.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 45.

This lodge was formed October 9, 1855, with the following charter members:—W. E. Mills, C. W. Connor, H. Roseman, J. M. Matthews, George P. Hunt, Thomas Gilligan, E. M. Wallace, and A. J. Mason. Of these, Geo. P. Hunt is the only one still an active member. The first officers were:—W. E. Mills, N. G.; C. W. Connor, V. G.; H. Roseman, S.; J. M. Matthews, T. The membership of this lodge is one hundred and ninety-eight, and has been as high as two hundred and five. The value of the lodge property is \$25,000, and the lodge is in excellent financial condition. Over \$30,000 have been disbursed since the formation of the lodge. The present officers are:—D. R. Boulton, N. G.; Richard Wark, V. G.; N. H. Roberts, R. S.; J. H. Gerken, P. S.; C. N. Jenkins, T.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed March 24, 1860, by Levi Hite, Chas. L. Thomas, A. J. Mason, Charles G. Beckins, Wm. K. Hubson, E. Hamilton, J. W. Winter, Geo. Blust, J. M. Matthews, and Geo. Merritt. Of these, Mr. Merritt is the only one left, the others having died or removed from the city. The first board of directors consisted of four gentlemen:—Levi Hite, President; J. M. Matthews, V. P.; A. J. Mason, Treasurer; Charles L. Thomas, Secretary. The board, at one time, had ten members, but now has seven. The present directors are:—L. T. Crane, President; Samuel Hoffman, V. P.; Geo. Merritt, Secretary; E. E. Meek, Treasurer; J. C. Bradley, E. J. Lockwood, and Joseph Lusk.

The beautiful three-story building was erected in 1860, at an expense of \$32,000. Its present assessed value is \$21,000. It is 60x83 feet in size and has a double front, on D and Third streets. The third floor contains the hall in which the societies meet, ante-rooms, and library rooms. The second floor is occupied by offices and a photographic gallery, and the ground floor is rented for stores. The capital stock is \$30,000, divided into 3,000 shares of \$10 each, all of which, except one hundred and two shares are held by the lodges and engagement.

ODD FELLOWS' LIBRARY.

This library was inaugurated on a small scale about 1858, by contributions of books from members of the two lodges, the first donation being made by Geo. Merritt. In 1864, the lodges determined to make it a valuable library, and to that end purchased five hundred volumes of standard works of history, science, and fiction. Since that time additions have been made yearly until at present the library contains 1,370 volumes. The books have been selected with great care, and therefore, though only one-third as large as the city library, it is more valuable as a library of reference. It is managed by the regular trustees of the two lodges, and occupies a nicely furnished room in the Odd Fellows' Hall building.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

According to its constitution, the objects of the Order are:

"To embrace and give equal protection to all classes and kinds of labor, mental and physical; to strive earnestly to improve the moral, intellectual, and social condition of its members, to endeavor, by wholesome precepts, fraternal admonitions, and substantial aid, to inspire a due appreciation of the stern realities and responsibilities of life.

"To create a fund for the benefit of its members during sickness or other disability, and in case of death, to pay a stipulated sum to such

person or persons as may be designated by each member, thus enabling him to guarantee his family against want.

"To hold lectures, read essays, discuss new inventions and improvements, encourage research in art, science and literature, and when practicable, maintain a library for the improvement of the members."

MARYSVILLE LODGE, NO. 38.

This was organized June 27, 1878, with the following charter members:—B. Eilerman, George W. Pine, George M. Frank, F. D. Hudson, James McConaughy, Timothy McCarthy, George North, C. C. Hampton, G. H. Boyd, W. A. McLaughlin, George Wright, Joseph Shaffer, F. L. Krause, William H. Roff, J. C. Syfert, B. W. Howser, Amos Fisher, A. B. Caldwell, David Powell, P. J. Flannery, C. A. Stratton, A. Abbott, H. R. D. Townsend, Daniel McCarty, N. G. Day, H. S. Jordan, S. L. Frost, Jr., E. A. Belehr, D. R. Boulton, A. D. Cutts, J. Henry Flint, J. H. Gerken, E. K. Hill, E. M. Wright, M. H. Sheppard, I. N. Wiskotschill, J. R. Bates, R. T. Schofield, E. T. Van Loan, J. R. Meek, G. W. Hentelins, S. W. Bishop, Joseph Kingsbury, James Cook, George Heintzen, M. E. Nagle, H. Wagner, John Learmont, Anderson McKinney, E. M. Keister, John Peller, John McDonald, T. J. Sherwood, W. F. Stone, I. G. Shepard, A. Stothelmer, William Lea, A. C. Gupta, Henry Bahrenburg, Fred. A. Grass, William T. Gore, James Cutts, D. P. Derrickson, J. P. Swift, Herman Brown, P. Brown, W. L. Pratt, A. B. Shoemaker, J. R. M. Smith, W. W. Ward, Meyer Maruse, C. R. Mitchell, S. Dukes, A. Farnuhde, George Cooley, William Klein, A. Lewis, George B. Grant, Isaac Rumery, A. Barrows. The first officers were:—B. Eilerman, M. W.; G. W. Pine, G. F.; G. M. Frank, O.; A. Abbott, Recorder; F. D. Hudson, Fin.; J. McConaughy, Receiver; M. H. Shepard, G.; J. C. Syfert, I. W.; I. N. Wiskotschill, O. W. The membership is one hundred and one, the highest number yet reached. No deaths have occurred since the organization, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition. Regular meetings are held Monday evenings at the hall of Miriam Lodge, I. O. B. B., on Third street, between D and E streets. The present officers are:—G. W. Pine, P. M. W.; G. M. Frank, M. W.; D. P. Derrickson, G. F.; W. A. McLaughlin, O.; J. H. Shaffer, Recorder; B. W. Howser, Fin.; W. H. Roff, Receiver; Wm. Lea, G.; J. C. Syfert, I. W.; L. Billartz, O. W.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

The order of the Knights of Honor is of recent formation, the constitution under which it is working having been adopted at its fifth annual session, held at Nashville, Tennessee, May 14 to 21, 1878. The Supreme Lodge is a body corporate under the laws of the State of Kentucky, by an Act of the Legislature of that State, passed during its session in December, 1875. The objects of the order, as de-

claimed by the constitution, are:—1. To unite fraternally all acceptable white men of every profession, business or occupation. 2. To give all possible moral and material aid in its power to its members, and those depending on its members, by holding moral, instructive and scientific lectures, by encouraging each other in business, and by assisting each other to obtain employment. 3. To promote benevolence and charity by establishing a widows and orphans' benefit fund, from which, on the satisfactory evidence of the death of a member of this corporation, who has complied with all its lawful requirements, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars shall be paid to his family, or as he may direct. 4. To provide for creating a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members. 5. To ameliorate the condition of humanity in every possible manner."

MARYSVILLE LODGE, NO. 1656.

This lodge was organized June 8, 1879, with the following charter members:—Thomas Phillips, G. W. Pine, C. C. Hampton, D. W. McCarty, J. C. Kingsbury, J. R. Garrett, G. W. Elder, John Peffer, A. B. Shoemaker, G. W. Peacock, J. Kirk, John Russell, J. K. Hare, Henry Day, Philip Fisher, D. R. Boulton, J. E. Boorann, Charles Bryant, A. P. Spear, A. W. White, B. Moon, F. W. Camp, G. H. Boyd, Joseph Brass, I. G. Shepard, George Hointzen, George Easton, W. E. Smith, W. H. Roff, C. M. Ehrlich, P. Hortop, P. Brown, H. Brown, Thomas Phillips, and C. J. Ripley.

The past and present officers are:—I. G. Shepard, D.; B. Moon, V. D.; P. Hortop, A. D.; J. K. Hare, R.; Thomas Phillips, F. R.; W. H. Roff, T.; George W. Peacock, C.; H. Day, Guide; Geo. B. Easton, Guardian; John Russell, S.; Dr. Thomas Phillips, Medical Examiner.

The regular meeting is held in Good Templars' Hall, corner of Third and High streets, every Thursday evening.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

This society traces its origin back to the "Boston Tea Party," which was their first appearance in public. It flourished during the Revolution, and was revived during the war of 1812. It is now in a very thriving condition throughout the United States. In its origin and growth it is purely American. The motto of the Order is "Freedom, Friendship and Charity."

YUBA TRIBE, NO. 45.

This was organized June 7, 1872. The charter members were:—H. S. Winn, H. T. McLean, Samuel Garber, J. T. Campbell, William Lea, John Driver, A. W. Lewis, H. C. Jones, G. W. Crowell, E. A. Harrington, and A. P. Stone. These gentlemen are still active members, with the exception of J. T. Campbell, A. W. Lewis, G. W. Crowell, and A. P. Stone.

The first officers were: H. S. Winn, Sachem; J. H. Krause, Senior

Saginore; J. T. Campbell, Junior Saginore; W. T. McLean, C. of R.; E. A. Harrington, K. of W.; Samuel Garber, Prophet. The present membership is sixty, although at one time it ran as high as one hundred and eighty-two. The lodge owns property to the value of \$500, has \$1,343.40 in the treasury, and has disbursed in benefits \$4,494. The regular meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall every Friday evening. The present officers are:—H. C. Jones, S.; John Norton, S. S.; J. E. Doonan, J. S.; Samuel Garber, C. of R.; C. H. Bushnell, K. of W.; J. P. Swift, P.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

The object of the society is fraternity, mutual assistance, and benevolence. Sick members are taken care of, and an allowance is made for their support. In case of a death, \$70 are paid for burial expenses, and the widow and orphans are cared for.

GERMANIA GROVE, NO. 8.

This society was organized August 9, 1867, with the following charter members:—H. Lange, L. Scheu, H. Eilerman, F. Bayersdorfer, Thomas Kettner, J. F. Flatmann, and G. Hornung. They are still members with the exception of H. Lange. The first officers were:—H. Lange, N. A.; H. Eilerman, V. A.; L. Scheu, Secretary; Thos. Kettner, Treasurer; F. Bayersdorfer, J. G. Regular meetings are held every Wednesday evening, corner of Third and High streets.

The present membership is thirty-five, the highest number having been forty-two. The grove has property to the value of \$1,500. The present officers are:—G. Regli, N. A.; G. Pfeffer, V. A.; H. Heitmann, Secretary; Thomas Kettner, Treasurer; H. Wenzicher, J. G.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH.

The objects of the association are charity and benevolence, being very similar to the Odd Fellows. An allowance of eight dollars per week is made to a member in good standing in case of sickness. When a death occurs, the widow, or heirs, of the deceased receive one thousand dollars.

MIRIAM LODGE, NO. 56.

This lodge was organized on the fifth of May, 1864, with the following charter members:—S. Rosenthal, M. Marcuse, H. Brown, A. Shreyer, S. Levy, J. S. Borman, A. Suss, B. Rosenberg, L. Meiningen, Louis Goldaan, A. Englander, G. Cohn, H. Wagner, M. W. Peyser, A. Joseph, R. Katz, M. Shreyer, H. Shreyer, S. Hochstadter, and A. Hochstadter. Of these only M. Marcuse, H. Wagner, S. Hochstadter, and A. Hochstadter are still active members.

The first officers of the society were:—S. R. Rosenthal, President; A. Suss, V. P.; R. Katz, Secretary; S. Hochstadter, Financial Secretary; M. Shreyer, Treasurer; M. Marcuse, Monitor; G. Cohn, Warden;

B. Rosenberg, Guardian; S. R. Rosenthal, M. W. Peyser, and H. Wagner, Trustees.

There are at present forty-seven members. The highest number of members at any time was sixty-two. The lodge has property to the value of \$500, and \$1500 cash in the treasury. It has expended \$4500 for charitable purposes since its organization. The present officers are:—Wm. Cohen, P.; E. Weinlander, V. P.; S. Lewek, R. S.; A. Hochstadter, T.; F. Hochstadter, F. S.; M. Marcuse, M.; E. Cohn, A.; J. G. Cohn, W.; N. Schneider, G. The lodge meets at the corner of Third and High streets twice every month.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

The objects of this order are fraternity and benevolence. The order is very strong in the United States, and is confined to the citizens of Hibernian descent.

MARYSVILLE LODGE, NO. 1.

The lodge in Marysville was organized in May, 1869, with the following members:—Dan Donohoe, P. Carr, M. Flynn, Daniel Farrell, Thomas Farrell, M. Fitzgerald, James Clarke, John Welsh, T. C. Martin, Peter Muldoon, J. Cohen, John Burns, M. Lavelle, O. Loftus, M. O'Connor, John T. Lydon, John Donovan, John Maguire, and John Colford. Of these, Donohoe, T. Farrell, Clarke, Welsh, Cohn, Burns, Lydon, and Colford are still members. The first officers were:—M. Fitzgerald, President; John Colford, V. P.; John Welsh, Corresponding Secretary; Dan Donohoe, Financial Secretary; P. Carr, Treasurer.

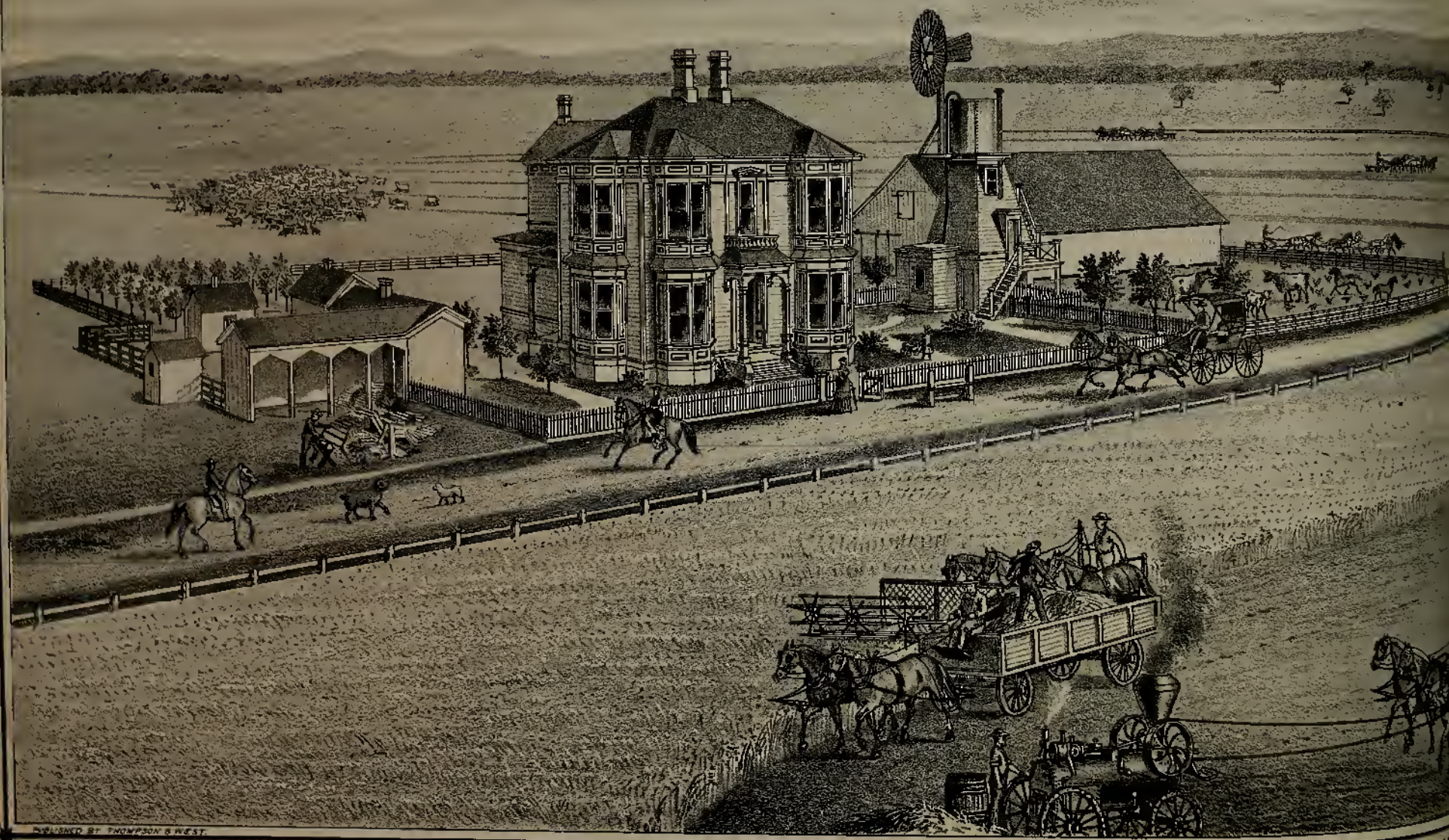
The society has had as many as one hundred and twenty-five members, but at present has sixty. Regular meetings are held the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month at Hibernian Hall, corner of Second and High streets. Since its organization more than \$2,000 have been disbursed in charitable objects. The present officers are:—Dan Donohoe, President; John B. Burns, V. P.; John Welsh, Corresponding Secretary; John Maguire, Financial Secretary; M. McAdams, Treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This order is of recent origin, the first lodge being formed at Washington in 1864. The Department clerks found the need of some organization that would promote fraternity, and by which mutual assistance could be rendered. The order of the Knights of Pythias was founded by them, based on the beautiful story of Damon and Pythias, whose brotherly love the society is formed to imitate. It rapidly became popular, and now has lodges in almost every state of the Union.

TEMPLAR LODGE, NO. 21.

This lodge was organized in June, 1872. The charter members



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COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF SAMUEL



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were:—D. P. Derrickson, J. P. Swift, A. C. Irwin, T. Boon, Samuel Garber, F. Buttchmann, B. F. Joslynn, G. B. Hornish, A. G. Bacon, G. B. Eckart, and G. B. Grant. The first officers were:—D. P. Derrickson, C. C.; A. C. Irwin, V. C.; F. Buttchmann, P. C.; B. F. Joslynn, K. of R. and S.; G. B. Hornish, Banker.

It disbanded in July, 1878, surrendered its charter and turned the property over to the Grand Lodge. At that time its membership was forty-seven; the highest number of members had been one hundred and forty-two. The property was valued at \$350; \$4,100 had been distributed in their charitable purposes. The society met in Odd Fellows' Hall.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF WHITE MEN.

The order is formed for the perpetuation of the Government in the hands of white men of American birth, and was to that degree a political one, although party politics were not known in the organization. They reasoned thus:—If the virtues and triumphs of the red men are worthy of perpetuation by society, much more so are those of white men, with whom rests knowledge and civilization; and especially the triumphs and virtues of Washington and his compatriots, who founded this Government of American white men. None but American citizens who would swear to support the Constitution of the United States against foreign or domestic foes, could become members.

The Marysville branch of this society was organized March 31, 1870, with the following charter members:—N. H. Brown, Donald Crane, J. G. Eastman, Henry Effen, Wm. A. Gamble, Chas. A. Hancock, Hon. Chas. Kent, Rev. A. A. McAlister, A. Mayoux, E. E. Meek, Wm. G. Murphy, and Joseph Reynaud. The officers were:—Wm. G. Murphy, W. C.; J. G. Eastman, P. W. C.; A. Mayoux Treasurer; N. H. Brown, Secretary; Joseph Reynaud, W. W.; Rev. A. A. McAlister, Chaplain; W. A. Gamble, W. H.; Chas. A. Hancock, W. M.; Donald Crane, W. K.; Henry Effen, W. S. Although the society has not surrendered its charter and formally disbanded, it ceased to hold meetings several years ago. When in active operation the meetings were held in W. G. Murphy's law office.

ANCIENT JEWISH ORDER—KESHER SHEL BARSEL.

This is a mutual benevolent society very similar to the B'nai B'rith and Odd Fellows, and is of long standing among the Jewish people.

FIDELITY LODGE, NO. 14.

June 20, 1874, this lodge was established in Marysville with the following officers:—L. Falk, W. Av.; Simon Hochstadter, Nassi; S. Elkeles, Alitzer; E. Marks, Acli; H. Chims, Sofer; N. Schneider, Assistant Sofer; B. Rosenberg, Gisher; C. Ansorg, Cohen; J. Schessinger, Segan; Marks Raphael, Slomer Hapesach; Samuel

Wagner, H. Wagner, and Chas. Ehrlich, Trustees. It soon became evident that there were not enough Jewish people here to sustain the order in addition to the B'nai B'rith, and in 1877 the lodge disbanded, surrendered its charter and turned over all its effects, books, etc., to the Grand Lodge.

REBECCA LODGE, NO. 6.

This is a degree of the same order into which ladies are admitted. It was instituted here October 15, 1874, with the following officers:—C. Ansorg, W. Av.; Mrs. H. Wagner, Nassi; N. Schneider, Sofer; Mrs. B. Rosenberg, Gisher; Mrs. Chas. Ehrlich, Conductress; Jacob Elkeles, Cohen; Mark Raphael, Slomer. This society disbanded and surrendered its charter at the same time the parent society did.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

MARYSVILLE DIVISION, NO. 11.

This was the first temperance society in Marysville, and was formed May 25, 1852. The first officers were:—H. S. Hobbittell, W. P.; Rev. W. A. Simmons, W. A.; Joseph E. Smith, R. S.; Rev. Isaac H. Brayton, A. R. S.; Orrin Jackson, F. S.; Robert Finney, T.; Rev. J. W. Brier, C.; George M. Hanson, A. C.; D. W. C. Rice, I. S.; William F. Nelson, O. S. The society had about one hundred members, and ceased to meet sometime in 1855.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

This lodge was formed by the Sons of Temperance, March 10, 1854. The officers were:—James H. Lassiter, W. C. T.; B. L. Noe, W. V. T.; W. H. Lent, W. R.; David Carter, W. A. R.; George A. Taylor, W. F. R.; John Evans, W. T.; W. H. Hamilton, W. U.; Wm. Ashfield, W. D. U.; M. Burns, W. G.; M. Camerlen, W. S. The society met every Friday evening, corner of High and Third streets. It existed until 1859.

RIISING FLAME COUNCIL OF SELECT TEMPLARS.

The exact date of the organization of this society is not known, but was some time in the year 1854. The officers for the year 1855, were:—James H. Lassiter, C. of C.; A. Seavy, S. of C.; B. L. Noe, J. of C.; R. Rust, M. of C.; William H. Hamilton, D. M.; George Clinch, R.; J. McGrath, T.; J. Smiley, P.; J. Lamar, W. The society disbanded after about two years' existence. It met the third Sunday evening of each month, corner of High and Third streets.

OLIVE BRANCH SOCIAL DEGREE, NO. 5.

This lodge was organized September 16, 1854. It met at the corner of High and Third streets the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The officers in 1855, were:—Mrs. E. P. Rust, S. P. T.; Mrs. B. B. Hinman, S. V. T.; Mrs. E. A. Ridge, S. Past T.; Miss M. A. Teegarden, S' R.; Mrs. S. S. Carfield, S. U.; Mrs. E. Krouse, S. G.; A. Seavy, B. P. T.; J. R. Ridge, B. N. T.; Wm. H. Hamilton, B. Past T.; M.

Fuller, B. R.; Wm. H. Hops, B. U.; M. Schlutz, B. S. The society disbanded about 1856.

PHENIX DIVISION, NO. 86.

This society was organized December 5, 1854, by forty charter members. The officers elected were as follows:—J. Burlingame, W. P.; R. Mosher, W. A.; Wm. Robinson, R. S.; W. H. Hamilton, A. R. S.; Owen Connolly, F. S.; A. Seavy, T.; W. H. Hops, C.; J. S. Small, A. C.; O. H. Newton, I. S.; James W. Graham, O. S.; J. C. Bradley, P. W. P.; J. S. McLean, D. G. W. P. The division was inaugurated at a time when there was a great movement in this direction, and others were being organized on every hand. It commenced with forty charter members, but interest flagged in a year or two, and it disbanded.

STAR OF PEACE DIVISION, NO. 24.

At the time of the organization of this division there was a revival of the order, and all those previously formed here having died out, this division was organized early in 1862. The officers that year were:—H. H. Rheece, W. P.; Michael Carey, W. A.; H. M. Raymond, R. S.; M. W. Schuster, A. R. S.; W. A. Hyde, F. S.; A. McKeenum, T.; Geo. A. C. Griffith, C.; Thos. Large, A. C.; Neal McLean, I. S.; C. W. Tripp, O. S.; J. N. Reynolds, Chaplain. The division had a prosperous existence for three or four years, and then faded out, as had its predecessors.

MARYSVILLE DIVISION, NO. 204.

Rev. A. C. McDougall, State Deputy of the Order of Sons of Temperance, organized the last division of this order that has appeared in Marysville, August 30, 1871. The officers were:—Z. Barnes, W. P.; W. T. Soper, P. W. P.; J. H. Blodgett, W. A.; C. N. Jenkins, R. S.; S. A. Hooper, A. R. S.; W. Greeley, T.; S. Blodgett, C.; R. J. Blodgett, F. S.; A. W. Lee, Con.; Jane Thompson, A. Con.; C. H. Bannister, I. S.; L. J. Stinson, O. S.

The regular meeting was on Friday night of each week. For a time there was quite a revival of the temperance cause, but interest soon began to fade away, and with its decline the division had to succumb.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

MORNING STAR LODGE, NO. 25.

March 5, 1861, this lodge was organized, with the following charter members:—Rev. C. Dierking, Daniel Long, George Peckham, A. Seavy, E. Bangher, Wm. Sherwood, S. Maboney, F. Schrader, and J. J. Fuchs. During the period of its existence the lodge was very flourishing, and had at one time one hundred and fifty members. Its property was valued at about \$600. Meetings of the lodge were held at the corner of High and Third streets. The lodge surrendered its charter Novem-

ber 20, 1877. A part of the property is here, and there is a balance of one hundred dollars in the treasury.

COUNCIL NO. 4 OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

This was a branch of the order of Good Templars, which made its advent here in 1861. The council was organized in 1862, and the officers for the following year were:—C. D. Stoner, W. C.; James Thompson, P. W. C.; R. W. White, S. W.; E. E. Vandevere, J. W.; R. R. Merrill, C.; J. Rapadje, S.; J. Brain, H.; W. A. Hyde, G.; H. Lehaut, Sentinel. The organization was not long maintained.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, NO. 114.

This lodge was organized February 4, 1875. The charter members of the lodge were:—Thomas Douglas, William Lea, Albert Linea, Edward Kutzstein, John L. Barry, Samuel Garber, Mary Dingman, Ella Dingman, John Adams, C. Russell, G. J. Barckett, Miss Barckett, S. Williamson, Mrs. L. E. McWain, S. Saunders, and G. M. McWain. The lodge had a membership of thirty-one. It disbanded September 11, 1876, and the members joined the Morning Star Lodge.

MARYSVILLE LODGE, NO. 25.

In the spring of 1879, there was a new impulse given to the temperance movement, and a new lodge was organized in this city. It had fifty charter members, most of whom had belonged to the previous lodges. The lodge was organized May 27, 1879, and elected the following officers:—Charles Covillard, W. C. T.; Mrs. L. E. McWain, W. V. T.; M. H. Shepard, W. S.; Murat Brown, W. F. S.; Miss Emma Bronk, W. T.; Charles Bedeaux, W. M.; Miss Ada Phomb, W. I. G.; Charles Saundor, W. O. G.; Rev. M. Woodward, W. C.; B. E. Hunt, P. W. C. T.; G. M. McWain, L. D. It meets every Tuesday evening, at its hall, corner of Third and High streets.

CORUCA LODGE, NO. 141.

This lodge was organized December 16, 1874, with the following charter members:—S. Grant, W. C. T.; H. S. Taylor, W. T.; W. C. McMillan, Secretary; W. H. Roscoe, Chaplain; Miss Alice Drum, W. V.; R. O. McMillan, Marshal; E. B. Umfee, P. W. C. T.; Mrs. E. Wood, Financial Secretary; James Stall, O. G.; Edward Smith, I. G.; James E. McMillan, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Roscoe, William Lehman, Miss Mary Lehman, Judson Smith, C. L. Doebler, Miss Bertha Roscoe, and L. D. Wood. The lodge is in a good financial condition, and at one time had a membership of twenty-four, though at present it has but fifteen. The regular meetings are held in the Union School House, Marysville township, every alternate Saturday. The present officers are:—W. C. McMillan, W. C. T.; Mrs. E. B. Durfee, W. V.; William Lehman, Secretary; James Stall, Financial Secretary; Edward Smith, Marshal; C. L. Doebler, Treasurer; S. Grant, Chaplain; Miss Mary Lehman, I. G.; Miss Lizzie M. Boomer, O. G.

ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

A lodge of this order was organized in this city March 10, 1858, but had a brief existence. The officers were:—A. Seavy, W. A. C. R.; J. M. Matthews, W. D. R.; J. Crowley, W. P.; A. J. Mason, W. S.; C. H. Scranton, W. T.; C. W. Connor, W. F. R.; A. C. Wightman, W. M.; W. Brennan, W. C.; M. Dryden, W. T.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOCIETIES OF MARYSVILLE.

Marysville Pioneer Society—The Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanical Society of the Northern District of California—Marysville Library Association—Marysville Turn Verein—Marysville Liederkreis Verein—Marysville Turner Hall—Hebrew Benevolent Society—Marysville Hibernian Benevolent Society—St. Joseph's Church Society—Father Matthew Temperance Society—Marysville Benevolent Association—Yuba Bible Society—Marysville Choral Harmonic Society—Marysville Philharmonic Society—Pacific Brass Band—Marysville Yuba Shooting Club—Military—The Yuba Guards—Marysville Rifles—Marysville Union Guards—Marysville Zouaves—Marysville Light Artillery—Sherman Guards.

MARYSVILLE PIONEER SOCIETY.

Thirty-three gentlemen assembled at the City Hall, February 20, 1869, and organized this society by adopting a constitution and by-laws, and electing the following officers:—G. N. Swezy, President; James T. Dickey and James G. Dow, Vice-Presidents; J. B. Leaman, Recording Secretary; Wm. G. Murphy, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. H. Hartwell, Treasurer; Dr. S. M. Miles, Dr. E. Teegarden, James Williamson, J. C. Smith, John Keller, A. W. Cutts, and J. A. Murray, Directors. Sections one and two of the Constitution are as follows:—

"This Association shall be called the Marysville Pioneer Society. Its object shall be to cultivate the social virtues of its members, to collect and preserve information connected with the early settlement of the country, and to perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, enterprise, and love of independence induced them to settle in the wilderness and become the germ of a new State.

"This Society shall be composed of native Californians, foreigners and citizens of the United States resident in California prior to the ninth of September, 1850, and their male descendants who have attained the age of eighteen years, who shall be entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the Society. Honorary and life members may be admitted in accordance with the provisions contained in the "by-laws."

The society has a membership of one hundred and twenty-five, and had at one time one hundred and thirty-five. The property amounts to \$250. Regular meetings are held the last Monday in each month at the City Hall. The present officers are:—L. H. Babb, President; A. J. Batchelder, Vice-President; A. J. Cumberson, Secretary; Wm. M. Bell, Treasurer; B. Bigelow, Marshal.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Those marked * were charter members. Those marked † are dead. The name is followed by the year of arrival in the State, and the place of nativity.

Lyman Ackley, 1849, New Jersey.
 Thomas Alpaugh, 1849, New York.
 Jackson Arnot, 1849, Pennsylvania.
 L. H. Babb, 1849, New Hampshire.
 Charles Baird, 1849, Ohio.
 Herndon Barrett, 1850, Virginia.
 A. J. Batchelder, 1850, Massachusetts.
 William M. Bell, 1849, Pennsylvania.
 Benjamin Bigelow, 1850, Nova Scotia.
 E. M. Binninger, 1849, Illinois.
 S. A. Blake, 1849.
 J. M. Blanchard, 1849, Kentucky.
 S. Blodgett, 1850, New York.
 J. M. Bralen, 1849, Pennsylvania.
 *S. T. Brewster, 1849, New York.
 *John G. Briggs, 1849, New York.
 I. E. Brown, 1849, Maine.
 Thomas Brown, 1849, England.
 S. R. Chandler, 1849, Ohio.
 *F. C. Chase, 1849, Massachusetts.
 E. G. Clark, 1849.
 Jacob Brown Clark, 1849, Tennessee.
 Joseph Clark, 1850, Pennsylvania.
 E. H. Clements, 1849, Alabama.
 M. S. Cleveland, 1849, New York.
 Thomas S. Clyma, 1850, Wisconsin.
 C. Cockrill, 1849, Kentucky.
 J. G. Cornell, 1849, New York.
 Charles Covillard, son of pioneer, California.
 L. P. Craft, 1850, Pennsylvania.
 L. P. Crane, 1849, Pennsylvania.
 L. T. Crane, 1849, Maine.
 *†Antoine Uretian, 1849, France.
 Lucien Cretian, 1849, New York.
 Domingo Cuadro, 1849, Chili.
 *A. J. Cumberson, 1849, New York.
 A. W. Cutts, 1849, Maine.
 A. D. Cutts, son of pioneer, Maine.
 D. C. Day, 1850, Ohio.
 Thomas Deane, 1850, Virginia.
 William Delvine, 1849, Belgium.
 *James Devall, 1849.
 *James T. Dickey, 1840, Alabama.
 *James G. Dow, 1849, Ireland.
 William Eaton, 1840, New York.
 Stephen Eaton, 1849, New York.
 Henry Eilerman, 1850, Germany.
 G. S. Ely, 1849, Connecticut.
 *†G. W. Fairlee, 1849, Ohio.
 *H. M. Gazley, 1849, New York.
 †John Getzhauser, 1849, Germany.
 Milton B. Gordon, 1850, Pennsylvania.
 *H. S. Graves, 1849, Connecticut.
 T. H. Hains, 1850, Ohio.
 Francis Hamblin, 1849, Maine.
 †E. Hamilton, 1849, Massachusetts.
 James H. Hanson, 1850, Maryland.
 C. C. Harrington, 1850, Rhode Island.
 †William H. Hartwell, 1850, Maine.
 Henry Heitmann, 1849, Germany.
 A. J. Hewitt, 1850, Virginia.
 Francis Heyland, 1850, Illinois.
 H. M. Hollister, 1850, Massachusetts.
 Edward Hooper, 1849, Maryland.
 †Charles R. Howe, 1850, Massachusetts.
 *†William K. Hudson, 1849, Maine.
 G. P. Hunt, 1850, England.
 James Hunter, 1850, Ohio.
 H. F. Hyde, 1849, Massachusetts.
 Charles Justis, 1850, Pennsylvania.
 †Gabriel Katzenstein, 1850, France.
 *John Keller, 1849, France.
 *†P. W. Kent, 1850, Maine.
 *Henry Kerns, 1849, Ireland.
 Joseph H. Kerns, son of pioneer, California.
 Philip W. Keyser, 1849, Maryland.
 John Kupser, 1849, Switzerland.
 Joseph Lask, 1849, Prussia.
 *James B. Leaman, 1849, Pennsylvania.
 B. R. Lippincott, 1849, Pennsylvania.
 A. J. Lucas, 1850, New York.
 †E. Mattoon, 1849, Massachusetts.
 V. C. Mau, 1849, Pennsylvania.
 *W. K. McClintock, 1849, Massachusetts.
 W. A. McLaughlin, 1850, Maine.
 John V. McMurtry, 1849, Kentucky.
 William McMurtry, 1849, Kentucky.
 George Merritt, 1849, New York.
 *S. M. Miles, 1849, Connecticut.
 E. W. Mull, 1850, Pennsylvania.
 *William G. Murphy, 1846, Tennessee.



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YUBA CO. CAL.

*H. A. Murray, 1850, New York.
 B. P. Newbert, 1849, Maine.
 G. W. Nicholson, 1849, Virginia.
 *G. R. Nightingill, 1849, Ohio.
 A. L. Noyes, 1850, New Hampshire.
 A. W. Oakley, 1850, New York.
 W. B. Purdue, 1850, Maryland.
 Milton Pierson, 1849, Ohio.
 E. H. Pratt, 1849, Massachusetts.
 Daniel Prescott, 1850, Maine.
 Aaron Pugh, 1850, Ohio.
 W. M. Rackerby, 1849, Missouri.
 J. M. Reese, 1850, New York.
 S. J. S. Rogers, 1850, Massachusetts.
 E. C. Ross, 1850, New York.
 George P. Russell, 1849, New Hampshire.
 C. F. Scholl, 1850, Wurttemberg.
 *H. H. Schussler, 1849, Alabama.
 *John Seaward, 1849, Maine.
 *H. R. Sellen, 1849, New Jersey.
 *Newton Sewell, 1849, Ohio.
 H. J. Shulze, Germany.
 H. K. Shultz, 1849.
 *Theodore Sionel, 1831, France.
 Andrew J. Stamm, 1849, Massachusetts.

†J. Smith, 1849, New York.
 *John C. Smith, 1849, Ohio.
 N. D. Smith, 1849, Massachusetts.
 *Martin Smith, 1849, Virginia.
 John C. Spangler, 1850, Germany.
 James B. Stafford, 1849, Ohio.
 R. K. Stevenson, 1850, North Carolina.
 O. P. Stüger, 1849, Ohio.
 Charles E. Stone, 1849, Massachusetts.
 L. S. Sullinger, 1849, Kentucky.
 *G. N. Swezy, 1849, New York.
 Charles E. Swezy, son of pioneer, California.
 *H. S. Taylor, 1849, England.
 *Eli Tegarden, 1850, Ohio.
 *Charles H. Thurston, 1847, New Jersey.
 Jacob Tomb, 1850, Pennsylvania.
 *J. H. Totman, 1850, New York.
 H. R. D. Townsend, 1849, New York.
 James Trauner, 1849, Pennsylvania.
 Albert G. Turner, 1849, Maine.
 Peter Van Clef, 1849, Ohio.
 Henry Weil, 1850, Germany.
 *C. Westenhaver, 1849, Ohio.
 *A. P. Willey, 1849, Maine.
 *James Williamson, 1849, Scotland.

THE AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

The territory included in this association embraces the counties of Placer, Yolo, Napa, Sonoma, and all that portion of the State lying north of them, including in all twenty counties. The society was organized May 4, 1859, by the election of the following officers:—G. N. Swezy, President; Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary; J. H. Kinkad, Treasurer; Vice-Presidents,—Yuba county, J. S. Esloom, E. T. Wilkins and Charles Covilland; Sutter county, E. B. Stephens and W. H. Parks; Butte county, Benj. Bliven and Washington Henshaw; Plumas county, T. B. Staunon and D. R. Gates; Colusa county, Mr. Singletary; Nevada county, Josiah Royce; Shasta county, Mr. Town; Sierra county, C. Cooper; Placer county, Dr. J. R. Crandall; Tehama county, J. C. Doll. The first annual fair was held by this society at Marysville, commencing August 30, 1859, and continuing one week. The officers for 1860 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary; Chas. L. Low, Treasurer. The fair was held one week, commencing September 3. In 1861, G. N. Swezy was President; Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary; A. D. Starr, Treasurer; S. W. Selby, First Vice-President. The fair was held September 9, 1861, continuing one week. The officers for 1862 were:—

G. N. Swezy, President; John T. Baily, Secretary; James W. Moore, Treasurer. No fair was held this year by the society.

The officers for 1863 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; Charles M. Gorham, Secretary; N. D. Rideout, Treasurer. The fourth annual fair was held at Marysville, commencing September 7, 1863, and lasting one week. The premiums distributed this year amounted to \$3,251. There was no election for officers in 1864, and no fair was held. In 1865 the officers were:—James H. Laworth, President, vice, G. N. Swezy, resigned; Charles M. Gorham, Secretary; N. D. Rideout, Treasurer. The fifth fair was held August 28, 1865, lasting one week. Purses and premiums amounted to \$3,812. The officers for the year 1866 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary; S. W. Selby, Treasurer. The fair lasted one week, commencing September 3, 1866. In 1867, there was no election and no fair was held. The officers elected in 1868 were:—W. H. Parks, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; C. G. Bockins, Treasurer. The seventh fair was held at Marysville one week, commencing September 7, 1868. In 1869 the officers were:—W. H. Parks, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; M. Marcuse, Treasurer. A fair was held September 3, continuing one week. The officers of 1870 were:—G. N. Swezy, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; Charles M. Gorham, Treasurer. The fair lasted one week, commencing September 5. The officers elected in 1871 were:—S. W. Selby, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; M. Marcuse, Treasurer. Before the fair was held, Mr. Selby resigned, and S. T. Brewster succeeded him. The fair continued from October 9th to the 14th. In 1872, the following officers were elected:—S. T. Brewster, President; J. C. Donley, Secretary; M. Marcuse, Treasurer. The fair lasted one week from September 2. There was no fair nor election of officers in 1873.

The officers of 1874 were:—D. E. Knight, President; W. G. Murphy, Secretary; M. Marcuse, Treasurer. No fair was held. The officers elected for 1875 were:—L. B. Ayer, President; C. M. Patterson, Secretary; J. N. Selby, Treasurer. Mr. Selby resigned September 4, and A. C. Bingham was elected. The fair commenced October 11, and continued one week. In 1876, the officers were:—L. B. Ayer, President; C. M. Patterson, Secretary; A. C. Bingham, Treasurer. The fair continued one week, beginning October 23. The officers of 1877 were:—W. P. Harkey, President; W. T. McLean, Secretary; C. A. Stratton, Treasurer. The fair commenced September 10, and lasted one week. The officers in 1878 were:—W. P. Harkey, President; C. M. Patterson, Secretary; D. E. Knight, Treasurer. The fair commenced September 23, and continued one week. The premiums paid amounted to \$1,537, and the purses to \$3,750. The officers for the current year are:—D. H. Cowden, President; Charles M. Patterson, Treasurer; William Singer, Jr., Secretary.

The association owns a large park just north of the city, on which are buildings and stalls required to accommodate a large display of stock, machinery, products, etc., and a splendid race-course. By a provision in the charter, the fair is always to be held in Marysville. The society is out of debt, and in a flourishing condition. Owing to the establishment of local associations in other counties of the district, but few of them now contribute to the success of the district fair.

MARYSVILLE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (CITY LIBRARY).

A number of the leading citizens assembled February 10, 1855, and formed a society called the Young Men's Literary and Scientific Association, which was subsequently incorporated under the name of the Marysville Library Association, with a capital stock of \$25,000, divided into one thousand shares. They elected Edwards Woodruff, President; Dr. D. W. C. Rice, Vice-President; Dr. J. T. McLean, Corresponding Secretary; F. H. Woodward, Recording Secretary; Mark Drumagin, Treasurer; John S. Eckman, J. E. Galloway, Rev. D. A. Dryden, Warren P. Miller, William K. Hudson, William Hawley, T. R. Reardon, D. C. Boutman, and A. A. Vantine, Directors. The object of the association was to collect a library and maintain a reading-room, where the members could enjoy themselves in a manner not possible elsewhere, and by pleasant social communion and the literary advantages offered by such an association, improve in mental culture.

It was afterwards decided that the advantages of the library should be extended to all the citizens, and to that end the trustees of the association, December 15, 1858, deeded the library to the city, making it conditional in the deed of transfer that the library should be kept open certain hours every day and should be free to the citizens of Marysville, that the Council should annually appropriate two hundred and fifty dollars for the purchase of books, and should pay the expenses of the library and the salary of the librarian. The city has, however, made but two or three appropriations for the purchase of books, though the library has been always kept in good condition and a librarian supplied.

The library is open every evening from seven to nine o'clock, except on Saturday and Sunday. Saturday the hours are from two until five o'clock in the afternoon. During library hours the room is open to all as a free reading-room; books may be drawn upon the depositing of five dollars as security for any loss or damage, the money to be refunded when the person depositing it ceases to draw books. The affairs are managed by a board of ten trustees. The number of volumes in the library at different periods has been:—1855, 500; 1858, 2,000; 1870, 2,960; 1874, 3,250; 1879, 3,470. Miss Jane Jones, the present librarian, has filled that position since 1872. The library room is in the rear of the court room in the City Hall.

The names of the present Directors are:—N. D. Rideout, Peter

Decker, J. O. Jewett, W. T. Ellis, W. C. Crooks, Frank Hudson, G. W. Pine, P. C. Slattery, C. C. Harrington, and James Traynor. The Executive Committee are: Peter Decker, W. C. Crooks, and Frank Hudson, the last two having been appointed by the City Council. The success of the library is due to the generous assistance extended by several of the more wealthy and cultured gentlemen of the city. They have spared neither their time nor their money in keeping up the institution from which the people at large derive so much benefit. Prominent among these is Hon. Peter Decker, who for several years has been a member of the Board of Directors, and a leading spirit in its midst.

MARYSVILLE TURN VEREIN.

This society was first organized May 27, 1856, by the following members:—Baron, President; Sattler, Secretary; Specht, Treasurer; Simpson, Mendelsohn, Lemar, Yagle, Lehman, Tellner, Scholl, Bender, Nowlanger, and Catig. None of these gentlemen are now in the city. The society had a brief existence and was re-organized November 17, 1857. Of the new society, the first officers were:—F. W. Gerichten, President; Henry Walters, Secretary; H. Eilerman, Treasurer; John Winkler, First Turnwart; G. A. Bender, Second Turnwart; Felix Reize, Stewart. December 17, 1866, the society amalgamated with the Liederkranz Verein under the name of the Marysville Turn Liederkranz Verein. A few years ago the word Liederkranz was dropped from the title of the society. The society is social, musical, gymnastic, and benevolent in its character, and has a fund for the benefit of sick members. The society holds an annual picnic on the first Sunday in May. In the hall on E street between Third and Fourth streets, are occasionally given dramatic representations, concerts, dances, gymnastic exhibitions, etc. The present officers are:—J. A. Fischer, President; A. F. Meyer, Secretary; A. Hochstutler, Treasurer; S. Lewek, First Turnwart; A. Niewind, Second Turnwart; E. Kosdy, Singwart; F. Rupart, O.

MARYSVILLE LIEDEKRANZ VEREIN.

This society, as its name indicates, was a singing society, and was organized in the fall of 1855. The gentlemen who organized it were:—L. Schon, L. Glussen, F. Graf, J. Lovi, H. Heitmann, J. F. Fathmann, R. Blum, V. Schwab, and E. Snowwhite. The first officers were:—E. Snowwhite, President; H. Heitmann, Vice-President; E. Graf, Secretary; L. Glussen, Treasurer. Prof. Arnold was leader in 1855. Prof. Graubss became leader in 1856, and remained as such until the society became united with the Turn Verein, December 17, 1866.

MARYSVILLE TURNER HALL.

This hall is situated on E street, between Third and Fourth streets, and belongs to the Turn Verein. The hall was built in 1870 at a cost of \$12,000. It was partly destroyed by fire in July, 1878, but

was immediately repaired at an expense of \$4,000. The hall contains a large stage, auditorium, and gallery; in the rear the gymnasium room is located. Here are held the concerts, exhibitions, dances, and meetings of the society.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society is a purely benevolent one. Article two of the constitution, says:—"The funds of the society shall be appropriated as follows: relief to the poor, needy, sick and the burial of the dead of the Jewish persuasion in Marysville and vicinity."

The society was organized in 1853, and in 1855 we find the following members: M. Marcuse, T. Hyman, K. L. Stone, Jonas S. Barman, H. Berrin, M. Brooks, M. A. Benninger, H. Barman, B. Bloom, S. Cohn, M. L. Cohn, A. Cohn, N. Deorgowsky, A. Englander, D. N. Friesleben, L. Foder, Levy Greentree, J. Hochstalter, Isaac Krimer, E. Katzenstein, E. A. Kusel, Louis Levy, Charles Levy, Simon Levy, Jacob Myers, A. Mendelson, J. H. Moses, A. Muldenford, D. Moses, A. Mundt, E. Newberger, H. Neghauer, I. Pforzheimer, H. Reymann, A. D. Rice, S. Schwartz, S. L. Stone,——Tobias, B. Wolf, H. Wagner, J. S. Winchill, and S. Worms. Of the above, M. Marcuse, E. Katzenstein, and H. Wagner are still active members. The first officers were:—E. Newberger, President; J. S. Winchill, Vice President; T. Hyman, Treasurer; M. Marcuse, Secretary; E. Katzenstein, K. L. Stone, M. Mendelson, J. S. Barman, and Jacob Meyers, Directors.

The society owns a cemetery, near the City Cemetery, known as the Jewish Burial Ground, in which have been buried the people of that faith since the organization of the society. It is one block square, and is surrounded by a high brick wall that cost one thousand dollars. The society has also a brick house that is used in connection with the cemetery. There are now in the treasury about five hundred dollars; seven thousand dollars have been disbursed in charities since the society was organized. The membership is at present twenty-two, though at one time it reached forty-five. The present officers are:—M. Marcuse, President; E. Cohn, Vice-President; H. Wagner, Treasurer; N. Schneider, Secretary.

MARYSVILLE HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The society was organized January 28, 1858, and its objects are declared by Section two of the constitution to be, "the relief of its sick members, the interment of deceased members, the moral tuition of each other, the propagation of general intelligence, unity, friendship and brotherly love among all the members."

The charter members were:—Thomas J. Power, John Sprig, I. H. Gilmore, M. O'Connor, James Emis, Timothy Delay, Henry Kerns, Thomas Donovan, C. Cotter, Matthew Woods, and thirty-three others. Of these, T. J. Power, T. Delay, and Matt. Woods are still members.

The first officers were:—M. O'Connor, President; P. Conroy, Vice-President; Daniel O'Connor, Recording Secretary; William Healy, Financial Secretary; James Emis, Treasurer. The highest number of members was one hundred and sixteen; at present there are but thirty-eight.

The value of lodge property, exclusive of regalia, is seventy-five dollars. Five hundred dollars and eighty-three cents have been disbursed for sick benefits and burial expenses. The society meets on D street, between First and Second streets, the last Thursday in each month. The present officers are:—Thomas J. Power, President; J. Crowley, Vice-President (since deceased); Dennis Hayes, Treasurer; Daniel W. Slevin, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH SOCIETY.

This society was organized in the month of October, 1864. Article one, Section two, of the constitution declares:—"The objects of this society are to liquidate any indebtedness of the church; to promote Catholic education, as well as harmony and good feeling among its members; to encourage a due observance of church discipline; to devise means to keep the church and Bishop's residence in proper repair; to provide for the burial of deceased members, and to secure the benefits of the monthly Masses offered for the members."

The original members were:—Rev. Thomas Grace, P. L. Bance, M. McAdams, James Clarke, P. Corcoran, John Horsch, C. W. Lovitt, and some others. The first officers were:—P. L. Bance, President; M. McAdams, Vice-President; John Horsch, Secretary; C. W. Lovitt, Treasurer. The membership at present is one hundred and ten, which is as high as at any previous time. The society is in good financial condition, and has disbursed, since its organization, in the objects above enumerated, the sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars. It also has a library containing about six hundred volumes. The society flagged in zeal a few years ago, but was reorganized in April, 1875. The present officers are:—P. L. Bance, President; J. R. Burns, Vice President; Hugh McGuire, Secretary; P. Corcoran, Treasurer; N. Gafford, Librarian. The Chaplain is always the Father in charge of the church. At present that position is held by Rev. Thomas Grace.

FATHER MATTHEW TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A branch of this society existed in Marysville, in 1874-76. It met the first and third Sundays in St. Joseph's Hall, basement of St. Joseph's Cathedral. It had at one time fifty members, but the number gradually diminished until the society finally died out. The officers in 1874 were:—James McCaig, President; M. J. Kelleher, Vice President; Michael O'Connor, Secretary; S. A. Riggs, Treasurer; Father Grace, Chaplain.

MARYSVILLE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

In February, 1869, a society was organized which had as its object



RES. AND RANCH OF A.W. OAKLEY, YUBA COUNTY, CAL.



the establishment of a system of charity that not only should relieve the citizens from frequent calls for aid from the poor, by assisting all that were deserving so far as their necessities should require and the funds of the society permit, but should also see that none but those who were deserving should receive assistance.

The first officers elected were:—President, Rev. J. N. Martin; Secretary, Rev. A. A. McAlister; Treasurer, Sanford Blodgett; Clarity Committee.—First Ward, Rev. A. A. McAlister and S. Blodgett; Second Ward, Rev. Martin Cuhl and C. M. Patterson; Third Ward, Rev. Father Kelley and Rev. Dr. McKaig; Fourth Ward, Rev. J. N. Martin, H. B. Williamson, and Geo. W. Peacock.

The society is composed of twenty active members who are elected by the citizens at an annual meeting held for that purpose. Regular meetings for the active members are held at Water Works Hall the first Saturday of each month. The society is supported by the voluntary contributions of the citizens, and has for the past four years received \$500 from the State, annually. The amount at present in the Treasurer's hands is \$365, and since its organization the society has distributed \$13,054.10 in charitable objects. The present officers are—President, N. Sewell; Treasurer, A. C. Bingham; Secretary, R. G. Stanwood; Directors—First Ward, N. Sewell and W. A. McLaughlin; Second Ward, H. B. Williamson and R. G. Stanwood; Third Ward, E. H. Hudson and J. Tomb; Fourth Ward, Geo. Heinzen, J. Hunter, and J. Peffer.

YUBA BIBLE SOCIETY.

This was an old organization in Marysville, which had its inception May 30, 1852. The first officers were:—Dr. Wilder, President; Rev. T. Thatcher, G. M. Hanson, and A. E. Caldwell, Vice-Presidents; Rev. Wm. Simmons, Secretary; T. Ireland, Treasurer; Rev. J. W. Brier, L. W. Taylor, Mr. Cunningham, Dr. D. W. C. Rice, and E. Hamilton, Executive Committee. The society was not well supported and consequently was a short lived one.

MARYSVILLE CHORAL HARMONIC SOCIETY.

This society was organized February 18, 1858, with twenty-three active male members and thirteen ladies, and the following officers:—E. Hamilton, F. Grumbss, and W. L. Williams, Directors; E. Hamilton, Musical Director; Prof. F. Grumbss, Pianist; C. A. Stratton, Secretary; Richard George, Treasurer; W. H. Hamilton, Librarian. The object of the society was the musical culture of its members. Frequent concerts were given during the four years of its existence.

MARYSVILLE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

In December, 1877, a number of ladies and gentlemen, who recognized the advantages and pleasures to be derived from a society of that kind, organized this association. The only members of this organization who were connected with the old one are C. A. Stratton and

A. D. Cutts. The society has about fifty members, and renders both vocal and orchestral music. Two concerts have been given since its organization, and the society has assisted in a number of others. It is out of debt and owns property to the value of \$500. It meets for instruction at Peri's Hall every Thursday evening. The present officers are:—E. A. Davis, President; E. A. Belcher, Secretary; C. A. Stratton, Treasurer and Director.

PACIFIC BRASS BAND.

In April, 1878, this band was organized by Prof. Guy Summers and twelve young men who were entirely inexperienced in music. Under the thorough instruction and drill given them by Prof. Summers, and by their constant practice, they have in one year arrived at a surprising degree of proficiency. The organization holds all its property in common and furnishes music both as band and orchestra. Their earnings last year were about \$900. Their regular meetings for practice are Tuesday and Thursday evenings. The members at the organization were:—Guy Summers, Leader; G. T. Gribner, Chas. Poulain, H. Anthony, O. F. Davis, F. P. Schworn, F. A. Peel, E. B. Meek, G. W. Harris, H. Newman, J. F. Gerber, F. E. Engel, L. Dicy, and A. B. Cooper. H. Anthony has since moved from town, and Gus. Poulain has withdrawn from membership.

MARYSVILLE YUBA SHOOTING CLUB.

A number of gentlemen organized this association May 18, 1872, for the purpose of securing the enforcement of the game laws in this vicinity, to promote the art of shooting and to cultivate friendly feeling and social intercourse among its members. The original members were:—I. N. Aldrich, D. Thom, C. Bonetter, J. V. Selby, P. George, T. W. Kent, L. Bolding, H. B. Marker, E. S. Prickett, Wm. Wearman, Eugene Barthe, J. B. Rohr, A. C. Bingham, P. Gelich, J. C. Roth, O. F. Stone, G. W. Peacock, A. Peri, J. Colford, J. M. Cutts, John White, J. H. Warren, J. R. Reed, J. F. Fells, Geo. Williams, Wm. DeMott, and A. Abbott. The above are still members with the exception of Messrs. Aldrich, Selby, Kent, Cutts, and Warren. The first officers were:—I. N. Aldrich, President; A. Peri, Secretary. At present A. C. Bingham is President and A. Abbott, Secretary. The present membership of the club is twenty-five. The club property is valued at one hundred dollars. The meetings have been held in the Horning building, though discontinued at present.

MILITARY.

The military fever ran its course in Marysville, as it has in other places, and for twenty years there were but two intervals during which there was not a martial organization of some kind. During the war two large well-drilled companies were maintained, which were not only of value at home as a safeguard against disorder, but also furnished

from their ranks a great many disciplined soldiers to fight for the old flag in the field. In 1851, Brigadier-General S. M. Miles was in command of the First Brigade, First Division, California Militia, with his Headquarters at Marysville; C. S. Kason was his Assistant Adjutant-General. September 9, 1851, by General Order No. 2, Samuel B. Mulford was appointed Judge Advocate on the staff of the Brigadier-General with rank of Major of Infantry. E. W. Roberts was, by the same order, appointed Assistant Surgeon with the rank of Captain of Infantry.

THE YUBA GUARDS.

This company was organized June 9, 1855, with sixty-five young men, the *élite* of the city. The officers were:—M. D. Dobbins, Captain; John F. Snow, First Lieutenant; L. W. Taylor and W. H. Wickeshaun, Second Lieutenants; J. H. Cowan, Basquet Lieutenant; W. C. Barnett, First Sergeant; Thomas Seaward, Second Sergeant; L. W. Sheldon, Third Sergeant; D. E. Wolf, Fourth Sergeant; D. J. Wilkins, Fifth Sergeant; Wm. B. Latham, Jr., Secretary; J. W. Moore, Treasurer. During its existence of several years, it received \$520 appropriation from the Board of Supervisors for armory rent, etc.

MARYSVILLE RIFLES.

This company was organized with about forty men, October 31, 1859, and continued in a flourishing condition until the close of the war. The company had at times as high as eighty men, but was constantly being reduced by members going to the front. The first officers were:—M. D. Dobbins, Captain; Theo. D. Gault, First Lieutenant; Emil Sutter, Second Lieutenant. The captains who succeeded Mr. Dobbins were Hiram W. Thorn, Henry De Matt, and B. Kiberman.

MARYSVILLE UNION GUARDS.

This was another prosperous company organized August 15, 1861. The strength of the command was about sixty men, which quota it was hard to maintain on account of the great number who enlisted and went to the front. The first officers were:—L. Hubbard, Captain; A. Woods, First Lieutenant; Henry Parsons, Second Lieutenant; L. B. Ayer, First Sergeant; John Bacon, Second Sergeant. The Captains who succeeded L. Hubbard were C. G. Hubbard, W. P. Winkley, and Chas. Bacon. The company was mustered out January 2, 1867. In 1863, it was reorganized as an artillery company.

MARYSVILLE ZOUAVES.

This was a French zouave company organized in 1863. It had a strength of fifty or sixty men and was commanded by Dr. Lasvigne. It was in existence about one year.

MARYSVILLE LIGHT ARTILLERY.

When the Union Guards disbanded, some of the members went to work on the formation of a new company. This resulted in the organization of an artillery company August 4, 1867. The company had a

strength of one hundred and sixteen men, and had two six and two twelve pound guns. The officers were:—A. W. Torry, Captain; J. B. Leaman, First Lieutenant; George Ayers, Second Lieutenant; M. Dixhammer, Third Lieutenant. No change was made in its officers during the two years of its existence. The company was mustered out in December, 1869.

SHERMAN GUARDS.

The last company in Marysville was the Sherman Guards, Co. H, Fourth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, N. C. C., organized January 23, 1872. The first officers were:—J. M. Newkard, Captain; J. A. Hall, First Lieutenant; T. C. Morris, Second Lieutenant; J. M. Taylor, First Sergeant; E. W. Sawtelle, Second Sergeant; H. F. Beckman, Third Sergeant; R. Sweeney, Fourth Sergeant. The company had a strength of about sixty men. The same captain was retained in command until they disbanded, February 20, 1875.

CHAPTER XIX.

MARYSVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Cases which led to its organization.—Mutual Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1—Eureka Engine Co., No. 1. Yuba Engine Co., No. 2—Eureka Hose Co., No. 1—Mutual Engine Co., No. 2—Yuba Hose Co., No. 2—Mutual Hose Co., No. 3—Salamander Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1—Warren Engine Co., No. 4—Pioneer Engine Co., No. 5—The New Steamer—Reorganization of the Department—Protection Engine Co., No. 2—Pacific Engine Co., No. 3—Tiger Engine Co., No. 4—The Paid Fire Department—Purchase of Two New Steamers—Present Condition of the Department—List of Engineers and Assistants from 1851 to the Present Time.

The devastating fires which visited the young city of Marysville in the summer of 1851, caused the question of a fire department to be discussed. The need of such an institution was now very apparent, and the fact was conceded by all that an organization of some kind, provided with suitable apparatus for fighting the devouring element, was imperatively necessary to protect the city from the frequent accidental and incendiary fires. With this object in view, a number of citizens met September 18, 1851, and perfected the organization of a fire company, which was christened Mutual Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1. At the inception of the movement, the company was a purely independent organization, but soon after it was placed under the control and patronage of the city authorities.

Among firemen, especially in the volunteer departments, there exists in a remarkable degree, a fraternal feeling, and although in the hurry and heat of action, sharp rivalries and seeming animosities may spring up, when the work is over, all such bitter spirit vanishes, and the members of different organizations mingle together in the most social intercourse. This peculiar feeling goes beyond the limits of one city, extending over miles of distance, to meet a kindred feeling in the hearts of firemen in other cities. On Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1851, an exhibition of this fraternal spirit was given on the occasion of a visit by the Mutual Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, of Sacramento, to the

Marysville company. The guests were entertained at a grand banquet in the evening, at which the Mayor and prominent citizens were present. The visitors returned to Sacramento the next day. This visit was subsequently returned, and the Marysville company was received with great honors and courtesies. June 17, 1852, the Howard Engine Company of San Francisco, visited Marysville. In the afternoon after the procession, the members of the fire companies, with invited guests, sat down to a banquet in the Hotel du Commerce. The stay of the Howards was necessarily brief, and they embarked at four o'clock on the Governor Dana, for Sacramento. These were but the first of many similar courtesies between the various volunteer companies of Marysville and those of her sister cities. Competitive trials were frequent, and great rivalry existed as to the length of time required to make a run and get on a stream of water, and especially in the distance to which a stream could be thrown. Frequent balls, receptions, and parades were given, which were productive of much enjoyment and pleasure.

MUTUAL HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1.

The first officers were:—Parker H. Pierce, Foreman; William King, First Assistant; D. Buckley, Second Assistant; Edwards Woodruff, Secretary, Mark Bromagin, Treasurer; Charles Stokes, Steward. On the eleventh of October, D. Buckley was elected Chief Engineer of the department; S. Simmerly, First Assistant, and J. W. Winter, Second Assistant. W. W. Smith was elected Secretary of the company. Apparatus was provided for the company, consisting of a ladder, buckets, etc. In 1852, the Council erected, at an expense of \$1,050, a building on the levee, at the foot of D street, for the accommodation of the company. This company rendered good and valuable service, and was that upon which the city depended for protection for two years. It, however, was not sufficient; an engine was needed, and August 17, 1853, the

EUREKA ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1,

was organized. The following were its officers:—Charles Ball, Foreman; William McTurk, First Assistant; Edwin Field, Second Assistant; J. B. Humphrey, Secretary; E. D. Foudray, Treasurer; Charles T. Legate, Steward. The Eureka Company had a full membership of sixty-five men, and had the honor of being not only the first volunteer engine company, but the last one. They were given an engine-room in the City Hall, and in September, 1853, were provided with a hand engine that cost \$4,000. This was a valuable addition to the department. Another engine company, the

YUBA ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2,

was organized May 23, 1853, with the following officers:—S. H. Jackson, Foreman; P. M. Chandler, First Assistant; Charles Andres, Second

Assistant; J. M. Bellrude, Secretary; James F. Chase, Treasurer; P. J. Cady, Steward. The new company was supplied with a Button & Blake hand engine, which was kept in their engine house, corner of B and Third streets. The next company to organize and offer its services to the fire department was the

EUREKA HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1.

Previous to the organization of this, the engine companies were obliged to convey their own hose to the fires in addition to working their engines, and a hose company was a necessity. The Eureka Hose Company was formed in September, 1854, with the following officers:—J. De Mott, Foreman; C. Schroter, First Assistant; E. Snow, Second Assistant; C. H. Simpkins, Secretary. The full membership was twenty-one men. The hose was kept in the Eureka engine house. The Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, disbanded October 1, 1855, and reorganized as an engine company, being styled

MUTUAL ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 3.

This organization also used a hand engine. The officers were:—In A. Eaton, Foreman; William H. Chapman, First Assistant; W. F. Fonda, Second Assistant; C. C. Goodwin, Secretary; N. Westcott, Treasurer; W. H. Hope, Steward. The engine house was at the City Hall. There being now three engines and only one hose company, it was felt that more hosemen were needed, and on May 8, 1856, two new companies were formed for the engines that were without such assistance.

YUBA HOSE COMPANY, NO. 2.

The headquarters were at the Yuba engine house. In 1858, the Yuba Hose Company had fifteen men, with the following officers:—Charles Andres, Foreman; C. Snowwhite, First Assistant; John Bender, Secretary; John Winkler, Treasurer.

MUTUAL HOSE COMPANY, NO. 3.

The headquarters of this company were in the Mutual engine house. The Mutual Hose Company had also fifteen men in 1858. The officers were:—T. McMasters, Foreman; William Scholl, First Assistant; M. D. Dowling, Secretary; L. Lewis, Treasurer.

SALAMANDER HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1,

was formed in June, 1854, and rendered good service until February 8, 1859, when it disbanded. It organized with thirty-one members, under the following officers:—Eugene Dupre, Foreman; M. Schultz, Assistant Foreman; A. Muhlendorff, Secretary; H. Videau, Treasurer; J. Allen, Steward. The headquarters were on C street, between Second and Third streets. The next company to organize was

WARREN ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 4,

January 8, 1857. It was admitted to the fire department the following July. Its officers were:—Harry Leland, Foreman; J. W. Curtis,





PLUMAS RANCH, PROPERTY OF ANDREW A. RUTLAND, YUBA CO. CAL.

LITH BY C. L. SWIFT & CO. OREGON, CAL.



THOMAS B. MILLAR.

ELDORADO ORCHARD, PROPERTY OF MILLAR BROS., YUBA CO. CAL.

ROBERT MILLAR.

First Assistant; B. F. Hollis, Second Assistant; Louis Bethancourt, Secretary; B. Eiderman, Treasurer; D. S. Hyams, Steward. The hand engine used by this company was a Himmeneau Tub, No. 2, and was kept at their engine house on Third street, between East High streets. The membership of this company at one time was one hundred and sixteen men. This engine company had its own hose, which was under control of the Second Assistant. At the first State Fair held in Marysville in 1858, there was a competition of hand fire engines, and this engine, although a second-class one, threw a stream two hundred and fifteen feet nine inches, about thirteen feet farther than the best first-class engine. The Mutual Engine Company, which had already been changed from a hook and ladder to an engine company, again reorganized, October 15, 1858, forming the

PIONEER ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 5.

The officers of the new company were:—C. B. McClellan, Foreman; Robt. Pickersgill, First Assistant; Wm. Wagonulalis, Second Assistant; Fred. C. Chase, Secretary; J. S. Babon, Treasurer; D. H. Harney, Steward. The engine used by this company was the hand engine that had formerly been the property of the Mutual Company, and was kept at the City Hall. This was the last organization formed during the reign of the old volunteer department. The department was governed by a board, which was organized August 17, 1853, as a board of officers, but in 1855, was changed to a board of delegates, each company electing delegates to represent its interests on the board. A Chief Engineer and two Assistants were annually elected by ballot from among the firemen, for which election firemen only were qualified voters. Great rivalry existed between the various companies as to which should be the first to get water on a fire, which should have the brightest uniforms and apparatus, and be the most perfect in all respects. Fires were frequent, and no matter at what hour of the day or night an alarm sounded the men responded promptly for duty, spoiling frequently a fine suit of clothes in their efforts to keep up the reputation of their company. Some of the leading citizens were members of these companies, and the lawyer, doctor, merchant, blacksmith, saloon keeper, and laborer could be seen working side by side at the brakes.

The Yuba and Mutual Hose Companies disbanded in 1861, and the following year the whole department was reorganized. All the companies disbanded except the Eureka Engine Company, the board of delegates was abolished, and the city council took the management of the department into its own hands. The cause which led to the breaking up of the department was a "new departure" made by the Eureka Company in the purchase of a new steam engine. The steamer cost \$2,500, and the company was aided in its purchase by the city.

The introduction of the steamer was a great bone of contention, and was vainly opposed by the other companies, who plainly saw that they would be unable to successfully compete with an engine of that character. Rivalry ran higher than ever, and jealousy of the new engine caused so much trouble that the other companies were disbanded by ordinance of the Common Council, June 25, 1862.

The companies, however, retained their organization for about a year after the passage of the ordinance. For a short time the Eureka engine was the only one in the regular department, when it becoming apparent that this was not enough for the protection of the city,

PROTECTION ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

was organized July 26, 1862, with thirty-three members, which number was afterwards increased. The officers were:—C. F. Scholl, Foreman; Wm. Ashe, First Assistant; C. W. Bacon, Second Assistant; Wm. Harney, Secretary; Geo. W. Prescott, Treasurer. The old hand engine formerly used by the Eureka Company was placed in the hands of this organization. Six months later, January 31, 1863, another company was organized,

PACIFIC ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 3.

This company was formed in the Fourth Ward, and was designed more particularly for the protection of that part of the city, in which its engine house was located. It had originally thirty-one members, and the following officers:—I. G. Shepard, Foreman; H. K. Tryon, First Assistant; J. D. Lewin, Second Assistant; J. M. Beltrude, Treasurer; W. H. Denton, Secretary. This company used the old Yuba hand engine and did good service. Still another company, the

TIGER ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 4.

was organized in January, 1864, with the following officers:—F. A. Grass, Foreman; John Boyle, First Assistant; H. S. King, Second Assistant; George A. Root, Secretary; Simon Hochstadter, Treasurer. The city was now again well provided with protection from fire; the new companies lasted but a few years, and the Eureka Engine Company was again alone in the service. In 1868, the Eureka Company surrendered their engine to the city, and the fire organization was made a paid department. The Eureka have never disbanded, being still in existence and holding property, though for over ten years they have ceased to render service as firemen. In 1871, an old hand engine was refitted and placed in the possession of a volunteer company, which, however, had but a brief existence.

In 1872, another steamer was purchased by the city for the use of the fire department; and in 1876, a third, an elegant one that had been on exhibition at the Centennial, was added.

The Fire Department, as at present organized, consists of a chief engineer, salary \$300; captain of hose, salary \$150; engineer of steam-

ers, \$95 per month; and twenty hosemen, with a salary of \$50 each per annum. The chief engineer, captain of hose, and engineer of steamers, are elected by the Council at the first meeting in October of each year, also the hosemen upon the recommendation of the captain of the hose. The apparatus of the department consists of three steamers and two hose carts, which are kept at the City Hall, under the charge of the engineer of steamers. The fire limits as fixed by ordinances are:—A street on the east, the Yuba river on the south, F street on the west, and Sixth street on the north. The following is a list of the officers of the department since its organization:—

1851-2.

Chief Engineer.....D. BUCKLEY.
First Assistant.....SAM SIMMERLY.
Second Assistant.....J. W. WINTER.

1852-53.

Chief Engineer.....P. H. PIERCE, JR.
First Assistant.....J. W. WINTER.
Second Assistant.....W. H. CHAPMAN.

1853-54.

Chief Engineer.....P. H. PIERCE, JR.
First Assistant.....J. W. WINTER.
Second Assistant.....S. H. RUGHES.*

*Resigned, J. F. Snow elected June, 1854.

1854-55.

Chief Engineer.....CHAS. BALL.
First Assistant.....A. W. NIGHTINGILL.
Second Assistant.....S. H. JACKSON.

1855-56.

Chief Engineer.....CHAS. BALL.
First Assistant.....A. W. NIGHTINGILL.
Second Assistant.....R. W. PICKERSGILL.*

*Resigned, P. M. CHANDLER elected January, 1856.

1856-57.

Chief Engineer.....A. W. NIGHTINGILL.
First Assistant.....P. M. CHANDLER.
Second Assistant.....M. COYLE.

1857-58.

Chief Engineer.....P. J. WELSH.
First Assistant.....WM. SCHUCKERT.*
Second Assistant.....JACOB LEVY.

*Resigned, MARK D. DODDING elected in December, 1857.

1858-59.

Chief Engineer.....P. J. WELSH.
First Assistant.....H. W. COOLEIDGE.
Second Assistant.....CHAS. ANDRES.

1859-60.	Chief Engineer..... P. J. WELSH.
	First Assistant..... J. W. CURTIS.
	Second Assistant..... JOHN BARBEE.
1860-61.	Chief Engineer..... P. J. WELSH.
	First Assistant..... W. C. CONGDON.
	Second Assistant..... CHARLES CRACKBURN.
1861-62.	Chief Engineer..... W. P. WINKLEY.
	First Assistant..... W. C. STOKES.
	Second Assistant..... F. A. GRASS.
1862-63.	Chief Engineer..... W. P. WINKLEY.
	First Assistant..... A. B. CARRINGTON.
	Second Assistant..... WM. ASHE.
1863-64.	Chief Engineer..... J. B. LEAMAN.
	Assistant..... B. BIGELOW.
1864-65.	Chief Engineer..... WM. MURPHY.
	Assistant..... B. BIGELOW.
1865-66.	Chief Engineer..... F. D. HUDSON.
	Assistant..... B. BIGELOW.
1866-67.	Chief Engineer..... WM. C. OGDEN.
	First Assistant..... M. R. CASAD.
	Second Assistant..... G. S. PRICKETT.
1867-68.	Chief Engineer..... J. B. LEAMAN.
1868-70.	Chief Engineer..... D. H. HARNEY.
	Assistant..... B. BIGELOW.
1870-71.	Chief Engineer..... J. H. RANOUS.
	First Assistant..... B. BIGELOW.
	Second Assistant..... A. GIBSON.
1871-72.	Chief Engineer..... I. G. SHEPARD.
	First Assistant..... F. A. GRASS.
	Second Assistant..... PAUL PROVOST.
1872-73.	Chief Engineer..... D. H. HARNEY.

1873-74.	Chief Engineer..... I. G. SHEPARD.
	First Assistant..... W. C. OGDEN.
	Second Assistant..... CHAS. RAISH.
1874-77.	Chief Engineer..... D. H. HARNEY.
1877-78.	Chief Engineer..... D. H. HARNEY.*
	*Superseded August 6, 1878, by I. G. SHEPARD.
1878-79.	Chief Engineer..... I. G. SHEPARD.

CHAPTER XX.

FIRES.

Indifference of the citizens—First fire, August 31, 1851—September 10, 1851—Organization of Mutual Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1—Their success—Fire, May 25, 1854—July 18, 1854—October 22, 1854—August, 1856—November 17, 1864—July 17, 1871—September 7, 1870—Total loss by fire.

During the first two years of its existence, the young city of Marysville was remarkably free from those disastrous conflagrations that had visited her sister cities, and, lulled into a false sense of security by reason of this immunity, the citizens made no preparations for the fiery conflict, which, though long delayed, was none the less surely awaiting them. But a series of destructive conflagrations in 1851, awoke them to a realization of their unprotected state, and turned their thoughts from the multitudinous cares of business to the dangers that surrounded them. The first baptism of fire occurred Sunday morning, August 31, 1851. The fire originated in a Chinese wash house on High street, and spread with the utmost rapidity. The buildings were chiefly of board and canvas, and so dry had they become in the long heat of summer that in an almost incredibly short space of time three blocks of them were burning fiercely. The people were panic-stricken. There was no organization to combat the flames, and no one had authority as a leader. The citizens, however, manfully disputed the advance of the destroyer, and in two hours succeeded in subduing the flames. The district burned was included between D, Second, E, First streets, the plaza, and the river. The flames were prevented from crossing D street by hanging blankets over the fronts of buildings and keeping them thoroughly wet. The buildings burned, eighty in number, were in the chief business portion of the city, and the loss was estimated at about five hundred thousand dollars. The old adobe building on D street was among the lost. The next day new buildings were commenced, and soon the whole territory was again alive with business. But ten days later the citizens had again to contend with the enemy. At one o'clock, Wednesday morning, September 10, 1851, flames were seen issuing from the rear

of the wholesale liquor store of Mitchell & Nunes, on the south side of First street, west of D street. In half an hour twenty-five buildings situated between D and First streets, Maiden Lane and the river, were in ruins. Water carts were used to convey water to the scene of the conflict, and this was thrown upon the burning buildings by the excited citizens. The estimated loss was eighty thousand dollars. The origin of these fires was doubtful, although generally supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. Steps were immediately taken to form a fire department, which resulted in the organization of Mutual Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, on the eighteenth of September. At one o'clock in the afternoon of January 23, 1852, a fire broke out in the American Hotel on Maiden Lane. The new fire company responded promptly to the call to duty, with their hook and ladder apparatus, and soon extinguished the flames. Again a small fire occurred on Thursday afternoon, February 19, 1852, in a vacant building on High street. This fire was also subdued before much damage was done. Thus by the organization of this company the city was happily saved from what might, in both cases, have been disastrous conflagrations.

The year 1854 was a noted one in the fire annals of the city, no less than three fires occurring, two of them being very destructive. May 25, 1854, a fire was discovered in the Mansion House on the east side of D street, between Second and Third streets. The Berea Hand Engine Company and the Mutual Hook and Ladder Company were quickly on the spot, and worked energetically nearly two hours in their endeavor to arrest the course of the devouring element. The block bounded by D street, Maiden Lane, Second, and Third streets was all reduced to ruins except the Empire Block. The flames there crossed D street and fastened themselves upon the theater and court house, formerly the old St. Charles Hotel, and with but few exceptions destroyed the entire block between Second, Third, D, and High streets. Then they leaped over Third street and made some progress north, reducing to ashes the Presbyterian Church, and a number of dwellings between Third and Fourth streets. Here their progress was finally arrested, and the fire extinguished. The loss in this blaze was estimated at \$138,550. The next conflagration was still more extensive and disastrous. A fire originated in a Chinese house on the corner of Second street and Virgin Alley, about 10 o'clock, P. M., July 18, 1854, and although it was subdued in fifty minutes, so fiercely did it burn, that five squares, comprising over two hundred buildings, were swept away. A high wind prevailed and spread the flames so rapidly that it was only with the utmost exertions of the small fire department, aided by the citizens, that they were subdued. The boundaries of the district burned were from the corner of B and Second streets to the corner of B and Fourth streets, down Fourth street to C street, north to Fifth



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RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF D.A. OSTROM YUBA CO. CAL.

street, west to D street, down D street to Second street, and then east to B street. It will be observed that this included some of the territory burned over by the fire in May, and which had been largely rebuilt. The Tremont House and City Hall were included in the loss, which footed up the immense sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The next blaze occurred at midnight, October 22, 1854, and originated in an unoccupied house on B street, between First and Second streets. Eleven houses were consumed, valued at eleven thousand dollars.

The city was free from any disastrous conflagrations until 1856, when another of the old time visitations is recorded. At one o'clock, A. M., sometime in the month of August, 1856, a blaze was discovered in a stable on F street, between First and Second streets. The alarm was promptly sounded, and the whole fire department consisting of three hand engines and a hook and ladder company, responded to the call to duty. As the fire was on the river bank, two of the engines were placed on the ferry boat for convenience in working, but the clumsy craft succeeded in sinking with its precious burden, and the fire raged on. The balance of the department with the active assistance of one citizen finally subdued the flames after they had consumed about one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars worth of property. The burned district was in the heaviest business locality, and the loss great in proportion. It extended along First street to the Merchants' Hotel, then up Commercial alley, and on the south side of the plaza. Since this occurrence the city has been visited only three times by fires of a very destructive nature, and the facilities for extinguishing them now possessed by the fire department, place the repetition of any of the old scenes among the improbabilities. At 3:30 o'clock, A. M., November 17, 1864, fire was discovered in the rear of a clothing store under the old brick theater on D street, between Second and Third streets. The spread of the flames to any extent was prevented, but the theater with the stores under it was entirely destroyed. The loss was estimated at \$40,000. The next noted blaze occurred July 17, 1871. A fire originated at noon in Swain's Sash Factory on Fourth street and spread towards the north. The whole block lying between D, C, Fourth, and Fifth streets was destroyed with the exception of the Presbyterian Church and a few dwellings. W. C. Swain's factory, John Peffer's factory, and Harrington's factory were all consumed. The loss was about \$80,000. About half past eleven o'clock, Sunday night, September 7, 1879, fire was discovered in the store of E. C. Ross & Co., on D street. A general alarm was sounded, and soon the whole fire department was on hand with the three steamers. The fire had made so much progress, however, that the firemen were unable to extinguish it until it had burned the stores of E. C. Ross & Co., N. D. Popert, and two houses on High street. The loss was about fifty

thousand dollars, besides the damage to goods removed from stores in danger of being consumed.

The loss by these large and destructive conflagrations aggregated a large sum, and taught a lesson of prudence and caution that should be well remembered. By this one item alone the city has lost directly nearly one and one-half millions of dollars, and were the consequential damages, such as the loss of trade, credit, etc., to be considered the total would be largely increased. The direct damages from the large fires were:—

The fire of August 31, 1851.....	\$500,000
“ “ “ September 10, 1851.....	80,000
“ “ “ May 25, 1854.....	158,550
“ “ “ July 18, 1854.....	250,000
“ “ “ October 22, 1854.....	11,000
“ “ “ August, 1856.....	145,000
“ “ “ November 17, 1864.....	40,000
“ “ “ July 17, 1871.....	80,000
“ “ “ September 7, 1879.....	50,000
	\$1,314,550

A great many small fires have occurred, which, owing to the efficiency of the fire department, have been extinguished before much damage was done, and it is to be hoped that the future has only such in store for this city.

CHAPTER XXI.
FLOODS.

Indian Tradition of Early Flood—Flood of 1825-26—1846-47—1849-50—1852-53—New Year's Ball—Scarcity of Provisions in the Mines—March 25, 1853—Navigating the Streets—Condition of the Country—Great Flood of 1852—Destruction of Buildings—Heroic Efforts of the Firemen—Steamboats in the Streets—Appearance of the Country—Loss of Property—Loss of Life—January 11, 1862—December 10, 1866—Great Flood of January, 1875—Break in the Levee—Escape of the People—Water in the Houses—Suffering and Necessities of the People—Relief from Outside—Relief Committee Organized—Loss of Life and Property—The Past Season.

The condition of the valley in the matter of floods, prior to its occupation by the white race, it is impossible to ascertain with any degree of certainty. The Indians, however, have a tradition of a great flood sometime in the early part of the century, probably in 1805, which inundated the whole valley and in which a great many lives were lost, and many villages destroyed. It forms an era in their calendar from which they date events. Again in the winter of 1825-6 we hear of flood, through Indian Peter. He used to say that the trapping party he was with was compelled to camp in the Buttes on account of high water, and that those hills were full of grizzlies, elk, antelope, and smaller game that had taken refuge there. The early settlers speak of floods in the winter of 1846-7, which did but little damage, simply because there was not much to be injured. The season of 1849-50

was also a wet one, and the streets of Marysville were for a time muddy and almost impassible. The miners along the river were compelled to work in the creeks and ravines in the hills until the water subsided. There was but little property to be injured except mining dams, etc., and the loss was small in consequence.

In the winter of 1852-3, the city of Marysville was visited with four floods and the surrounding country was more or less under water the whole season. The rains commenced early in November, 1852, and towards the latter part of the month the water was as high as it reached the season before. Again, a week or two later, the water rose six and a half inches higher than at first. The waters then subsided, but the last week in December was one of continued rain, and on the thirty-first the water began to come into the city. The rivers were both very high, and the water in Yuba river was backed up by that in the Feather, and thus found its way into the streets. The next day the water was twenty and one-half inches higher than at the last flood, and was from six to ten inches deep on the floors of the buildings about the plaza. There had been a grand ball projected at the Merchants' Hotel on New Year's eve, but when the hour arrived the hotel was surrounded by water. Several young gentlemen, leath to lose the anticipated pleasure, proceeded to the hotel in boats, and, with a number of ladies residing there, danced merrily until morning. All the low and bottom lands were completely submerged by this flood, and as it was the first experience the new ranchers had enjoyed of this kind, they lost very heavily in stock, crops, etc. Communication from the city with the outside world, and between the farmers, had to be maintained by boats. People were compelled to come to the city in boats in order to obtain supplies, and trading to the mines was effectually blockaded for sometime. The continuous rains and almost impassible muddy roads had been such a draw back upon freighting that a great stringency of supplies was caused in the mines. At the earliest possible moment, a number of energetic and enterprising men started out trains of supplies, hoping to reach the destitute regions before the markets were supplied, and thus reap a bountiful harvest of gold to reward them for their labor. Those who reached the mines first were amply rewarded for their exertions, and were able to secure any price their conscience would permit them to ask, such as one dollar per pound for flour, and twenty cents per pound for bay.

The fourth and last flood of the season commenced to assert itself on Saturday, March 25, 1853, and on Tuesday the water reached a point eight inches higher than in January. Both the residents in the city and the farmers had gained valuable and costly experience by the previous freshets, and though the water was higher, and a week passed from the time it commenced to rise until it finally subsided, yet there was not nearly so much damage done as would have been the case had

that been the first flood. The farmers protected their property and removed stock, etc., to higher localities, and the merchants at the first warning moved their goods upon shelves, or into the second stories, so that when the water came, there was less for it to destroy. About one hundred thousand dollars worth of damage was done, however, in various ways. The water covered First street, portions of A, B, C, and D streets, Maiden Lane, and the Plaza. Boats of various sizes and many of nondescript character, bearing external evidences of hasty and primitive construction, litted along the watery streets. The imprisoned ones leaned out from the second floor windows, and merrily hailed the passing boatmen. A ferry line was established between the Merchants' Hotel and dry land, over which the people who boarded there passed to reach their places of employment. The country on all sides of Marysville was under water. Yuba City was completely flooded; the only dry spot in town was the Indian rancherie on the bank of the river. Sutter's garden at Hock Farm was overflowed, and water stood on the lower floor of his house. The steamer Gov. Dana coming up the stream on Tuesday, could proceed no farther than Hock Farm on account of the violence of the current, and was compelled to return to Sacramento. Considerable damage was done to crops that had been put in by the farmers, but beyond this the loss was small. By Saturday the waters had subsided sufficiently to permit the pack trains to leave the city.

Although, every few years the water rose pretty high and covered the low lands, there were no disastrous floods until December, 1861. Long and incessant rains ushered in the rainy season, and Saturday, December 7, 1861, the water commenced to rise rapidly in the river. All day Sunday the rain poured down, and that night the city was nearly under water. Early Monday morning several buildings, undermined by the water, fell crumbling to the ground, creating great consternation. The floors of the Merchants' Hotel fell through to the basement, carrying with them the sleeping occupants, several of whom were severely injured by the fall, though no one was killed. Many people were rescued from here and other perilous situations by some of the heroic firemen, who worked among the crumbling ruins at the extreme peril of their own lives. A great many frame houses were floated from their positions, and some of them were carried down the stream, in one of which was a woman, whose children had been rescued by a boat. When the boat returned for the mother, the house had been carried down the river. Only two cases of death are recorded, both by drowning. The steamer *Deliance* made its way through the streets giving assistance to those who were rescuing the unfortunate. The condition of the country is well described by the *Appeal*, December 10, 1861.

"Westward one vast water level stretched to Yuba City, where a

"kindred inundation was raging, the entire town site being under water. "Beyond this to the foothills of the coast range there appeared to be "no dry land. Northward the plains were cut up into broad streams "of running water, which were swiftly coursing towards the great "sheet of water stretching between the Yuba and Feather rivers, up "as far as the residence of Judge Bliss, unbroken except by the upper "stories of houses, trees and floating debris. Southward the whole "plain towards Eliza was one sheet of water, dotted with trees, "roofs of houses, floating animals and wrecks of property of every "description. Where Feather river sweeps past Eliza, stock of every "kind could be seen constantly passing down stream, some alive and "struggling and bellowing or squealing for life. Hare and rabbits "were destroyed by thousands." The people in the country had to leave everything and flee to high ground for safety; many who were too late for this, climbed trees and remained perched among their branches until rescued by friends. Nearly all the bridges on Yuba and Bear rivers were carried away, and drift timber and saw-logs came down the stream in great quantities, some of which were left in gorges thirty feet high when the water fell. The water-wheel in McDonald's mill on Bear river, near the wire bridge, was washed out and carried down stream to Johnson's crossing, a distance of five miles. A thick deposit of sand was left on the bottom lands when the waters retreated, varying in depth from one to six feet, doing an immense amount of damage. This was the first appearance in any quantity of that disastrous "alluvial soil" that has brought ruin and devastation to so much of this fair valley. Farm produce, such as pumpkins, squash, potatoes, corn, and hay, was destroyed in great quantities, as was also stock of all kinds. It was reported that over one hundred Chinamen were drowned at Long Bar, Onsley's Bar, and Sand Flat.

Again, a month later, the eleventh of January, 1862, the water raised six inches higher than before, but the warning of the previous flood had caused the merchants and farmers to move everything perishable beyond the reach of danger. The loss of stock this winter and the next summer was very great, and in Sutter county was estimated at three-fourths the entire number. The great loss here was that but few escaped except those able to reach the Buttes, and the cold weather nipped the grass, causing large numbers of the cattle to die from starvation.

The next visitation occurred December 19, 1866. Quite a severe storm raged for several days, and all the low land and some of the streets of Marysville were flooded. A great deal of levee, which was small and of comparatively recent construction, was washed away in various places.

It was, however, reserved for the year 1875 to chronicle the greatest and most destructive flood that the annals of the city of

Marysville bear. The city had surrounded itself with a vast levee seven miles long, to construct which, had been expended an immense sum of money. To this fact is due the unusual amount of damage experienced this year; for, relying upon their huge and expensive guardian, the people did not take those precautionary measures formerly adopted, and when the flood came, it swept everything before it. Even goods that were placed upon platforms supposed to be above the reach of the water, suffered, for the water respected nothing in the shape of the traditional "high water mark," but moved up higher, leaving a mark that tradition will not have to be called upon for some time to verify. For a week, heavy and incessant rain and snow storms prevailed, accompanied in some instances by thunder and lightning, an unusual phenomenon in the valley. Tuesday morning, January 15, the water rose so as to threaten a flood, and an alarm was sounded on the fire bell. The citizens all turned out to contest the advance of the invader. The Brown's Valley grade was the first point threatened, but by diligent labor two feet of dirt were thrown up in time to make it secure. The next weak spot to be developed was the levee near the cemetery, where the water, already three feet deep, began to pour over the bank for a long distance. Heroic efforts were made to stop this with sand bags, but it was of no avail, and at dark the work was abandoned. Then there was a wild rush of people to get to places of safety, large houses, churches, court house, etc., were thronged with people whose residences were too insecure to be trusted. At eight o'clock in the evening, a break was made near the hospital, and a torrent of water came sweeping down the slough and spread itself over the first ward. Many women and children who had delayed their departure had to be carried away in boats or on the backs of the men who came to save them. Barns, sheds, and a few frame dwellings began floating about in an erratic manner, some of them containing people. Boats were few, and these had plenty to do in transporting people and goods to places of safety. Rafts were called into requisition. The water steadily advanced until Wednesday noon, when it stood from three to five feet deep in the streets, and in some places in the first ward, ten feet deep. In most of the houses the water was from two to five feet in depth, in some much deeper. About twenty houses alone of the whole city escaped this visitation, thanks to high basements. A strong current ran down the F street slough to the Yuba river, and the whole valley, including the city, was one vast sheet of water on a level with the rivers. When Wednesday came it was a mixed question where a breakfast was coming from. The waters in their angry roar had said: "Stand not on the order of your going, but go at once," and go they did, making no provision for the hungry morrow. But food was provided in various ways, so that, although some may have feasted a little less sumptuously than usual,



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **F. KIRSHNER**, NEAR WHEATLAND, YUBA COUNTY, CAL.



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RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF S. E. INLOW, YUBA CO., CAL' A.



no one suffered long from hunger. Those who had been so hastily driven from their homes, had nothing to wear but the wet clothing in which they had escaped, and nothing on which to sleep or protect themselves from the cold. Thursday night, however, saw relief. The steamer Flora from Sacramento brought Christopher Green, Mayor of that city, and a relief committee, with a load of provisions, clothing, etc. The citizens now organized a relief committee for the purpose of a judicious distribution of the supplies of money, clothing, etc., that now began to pour in from the neighboring cities, who deeply sympathized with their stricken sister city. Sub-committees were appointed to canvass the city and give orders for supplies upon the relief fund. In this manner all were rapidly and amply provided for. The amount of contributions, so generously made, were about thirty thousand dollars in money, four hundred mattresses, one thousand blankets, besides clothing, provisions, etc. Only one life was lost in the city, that of a little son of Mrs. John Laughley, six years of age. The family had been taken from their home on a raft, when the boy was accidentally knocked into the water and drowned. His body was recovered in the morning. The damage done to property in the city was enormous. The Episcopal Church, M. E. Church, Court House, City Hall, Woolen Mills, Marysville Mills, Buckeye Mills, Brewery, Marysville Foundry, Swain & Hudson's Factory, Soap Factory, Empire Foundry, Gas Works, the two Lumber Yards, Rag Carpet Factory, Brown Factory, and the stores and residences generally suffered largely. It was a long time before the deposit of sand was removed from its lodging places on the floors and in all the nooks and corners. The railroads were badly damaged, and in the country there was a great destruction of stock and farm property generally. The farmers of the valley and the citizens of Marysville especially, will long remember the great flood of 1875, which forms an era from which they date events.

The spring of 1879 had also its full share of high water, a great deal of damage being done to the ranches on the low lands, and great expense and trouble were incurred in keeping the many levees in condition to resist the encroachments of the water. The city happily escaped anything more serious than wet streets and flooded cellars.

CHAPTER XXII.

MANUFACTURES OF MARYSVILLE.

Marysville as a Manufacturing Center—Bags—Beers—Boots and Shoes—Brick—Brooms—Flour—Foundries—Lantern—Marble—Marysville Coal Gas Company—Marysville Woolen Factory—Saddlery—Sash, Doors and Blinds—Soap—Fluores—Union Lumber Company—Wagons—Wine and Brandy—Total Value of Manufactures.

The importance of Marysville as a manufacturing center was early recognized, and preparations were soon commenced to make here most of the articles required to supply the immense mining and agricultural

districts tributary to this city. Several of the old branches of manufacture have been abandoned or have suffered a decline, but other industries have been put into successful operation, so that now the total value of manufactures has reached a large sum annually. The cheapness of eastern goods and the facilities of transportation furnished by the great railroads have rendered the manufacture of certain classes of goods to a large degree unprofitable. The manufacturing industries of the city are given below, with a brief sketch of their progress, and their present condition.

BAGS.

The business of bag-making is lineally descended from the early canvas sewing enterprise. The houses in the early days were chiefly partitioned with canvas or sheeting, over which, to be ornamental, a facing of wall paper was occasionally placed. As early as 1852, a machine for sewing this canvas was introduced here by a man in the wall paper business, and soon after there were several at work. When there came a demand for grain bags and flour sacks, and a falling off in the canvas wall trade, the proprietors of these machines naturally gravitated from the sewing of cloth for houses to the manufacture of bags for grain and flour. The only factory of this nature now in the city is that of Pierce & Harvey, on D street, between First and Second streets, which was established in 1873. There are from six to ten men employed and a very large quantity of bags manufactured, though not so many as a few years ago. These bags, both for flour and grain are used throughout the northern part of the State.

BEER.

A small brewery was built in Marysville by John Rueger, in 1852, corner of First and C streets. Its successor is the present California Brewery, owned by Gotlieb Sieber. There are six men employed here and the annual manufacture is over thirty-five thousand gallons. In the great flood of 1875 the brewery sustained a loss of about six thousand dollars, and in April, of the same year, it was destroyed by fire. A new frame building has since been erected. About 1856, an ale brewery was built on Feather river at the foot of Third street, by an Englishman, but it was not long operated, and was converted in 1859, into a beer brewery by a man named Meyer. This was in operation but a few years.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on in a small way by several firms who deal in that article. E. Terstegge & Co., 102 D street, established 1860, employ five men. P. J. Flannery, 91 D street, established in 1859 by E. Heely, employs six men. Moon & Creighton 75 D street, established in 1877, employ six men. Philip Fisher,

101 D street, employs one man. The goods manufactured by these firms are retailed over their own counters.

BRICK.

Sumner Paine, of Sutter county, claims the honor of making the first kiln of burned brick in Marysville, in 1852, for Culver, Evans & Co. Prior to this, the brick had been of the sun-dried kind, called adobe. The records at the court house, however, show the conveyance December 18, 1850, of a brick kiln from Fortuné Geroud to Henry Bonta, and it would seem from that fact that kiln-burned brick were made before 1852. In 1852, several brick yards were in operation, and that fall Mr. Paine made two hundred and fifty thousand for J. M. Ramirez, for which he received thirty-two dollars per thousand, in fifty dollar shags. They cost him sixteen dollars per thousand. The next year was a thriving one for the brick-trade, as the city was largely built up with brick, and Mr. Paine alone made three million brick and employed seventy men. The business continued in a flourishing condition for several years, until there was a great cessation of building in the city, when the manufacture was nearly abandoned. The only one engaged in the manufacture of brick at present is J. G. McDonald, who makes about three hundred thousand annually. The material used is the soil outside the levee, between Marysville and Yuba City, where the yard is situated.

BROOMS.

As early as 1855, brooms were manufactured in a small way in this city. The farmers along Feather river began to raise broom corn about that time, which they sold to the factory here and in San Francisco. They have continued to make this a crop, and at one time great quantities were raised. Several factories have been in existence here at various times, some small and some quite large. At present there is but one, on Second street between E and High streets, owned by W. F. LeFavor. He annually manufactures three thousand dozen brooms, besides brushes of various kinds. The market for these goods is chiefly in San Francisco.

FLOUR.

Until 1853, the people of California imported flour from Chili and the East at a great expense. It was then supposed that wheat could not be successfully cultivated in this State. A few fields of barley had been raised in different localities, but the farmers, being disappointed with the requirements of agriculture in a country whose climate was so much at variance with that from which they came, were very timid about attempting the cultivation of grain on an extensive scale. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, in October, 1852, Dr. Eli Teegarden, and William Foster decided to construct a mill, and the latter went East to procure machinery. The Buckeye Mill was completed by July

of the next year, and was put into successful operation at once. Within a year from that time J. S. A. La Malfa built the Yuba or La Malfa Mill on Second street, near the slough, Williams & Co., the Marysville Mill, on F street, and Soale, Bondwell & Co., the Queen City Mill. About a year later the Cunningham Mill, on Feather river, corner of N and Fourth streets, was built by A. Cunningham & Co. At first, imported wheat was chiefly depended upon by the mills, but gradually more and more was raised at home and discovered to be of a superior quality, until finally there was enough not only to supply the mills here but to ship abroad. By 1869, they had all been abandoned except the Buckeye and Marysville, and a new one was built, called the Plover. The last mill shut down in 1871, the property being sold and removed to Red Bluff. The Marysville was so badly damaged by the flood in 1875 that it never started again. The only one now left is the Buckeye. During all these variations this mill has continued in operation, steadily increasing its facilities and manufactures. In 1864, the structure was rebuilt, and the new building occupied a space of three hundred and twenty feet square at the corner of Yuba and Fifth streets, near the railroad depot. The property is owned and managed by an incorporated company with one thousand shares at a par value of two hundred dollars, or a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Justin Greely is President, and G. W. Peacock, Secretary. In 1869, the capacity was two hundred barrels in twenty-four hours, now the production is from four hundred to four hundred and fifty barrels in the same time. The trade through the valley, in the mountains, China, and Europe is about seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. During the last year, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars were expended for labor and nine thousand dollars for wood. Connected with the mill are two warehouses with a storage capacity of about four thousand tons. The company gives employment to a large number of men, and is one of the leading manufacturing establishments in Marysville, and in fact in Northern California.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The first foundry and machine shop was established in 1852, by Stombs, Daggett & Co., corner of A and Seventh streets. This institution is now known as the Marysville Foundry, and is situated on the corner of B and Fourth streets. I. G. Shepard is the Superintendent, and Charles M. Gorham, Manager. From thirty to fifty men are employed. A specialty is made of mining machinery, and the manufactures are sent to Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana and throughout this State. In 1864, a small shop was started on Maiden Lane, between Second and Third streets, and ran about three years, when the machinery was taken to Yuba City. In 1870, H. B. Williamson and C. S. Cary established the Empire Foundry, which was, in 1878,

sold to R. Hoskin. It is situated on the corner of Fifth and F streets, and is superintended by H. B. Williamson. The manufactures consist of engine boilers, agricultural and mining machinery. The gang-plow American Chief, and the Little Giant, hydraulic mining machinery, are made here. Their manufactures are sent to all the Western States and Territories, and to South America.

LEATHER.

As early as 1852, a small tannery was built by Drake & Spindler, called the Pioneer Tannery. Here a small portion of the immense products of hides in this region was converted into leather for home consumption. Hides had been for years one of the great staple products which were exported from the State, and until the few early tanneries were established, they were brought back in the shape of leather, and in a manufactured state at greatly advanced prices. This condition of affairs continued for a number of years after the introduction of tanning, and is true to a certain extent to-day. The numerous tanneries in the State, however, have so increased their facilities that eastern manufactures are only salable on account of price and quality, and are not as formerly a necessity. The Pioneer Tannery was in operation until 1862, when it was abandoned. The next enterprise of this nature was the Feather River Tannery, built in 1858, by Heitmann & Hoelscher. It stood on Feather river until it was drowned out by the flood in 1862, when it was removed to its present location, on the block bounded by Eighth, Ninth, M, and L streets. In 1864, Mr. Hoelscher sold his interest to his partner, Henry Heitmann, who is still managing the business. He employs three men, and his manufactures are nearly all consumed in the city. Another tannery was built in 1860, on the slough above the Oroville depot. It was destroyed by fire after about one year's existence, and was never rebuilt.

MARBLE.

McCready & Brothers, in 1859, were the first marble carvers in Marysville. Since then there have been always from one to three firms engaged in that business. At present there are two establishments, Condon Brothers, corner of High and Second streets, employing four men, and Wood & McWain, on D street, between First and Second streets, employing two men. These establishments manufacture headstones, monuments, etc. The stones mostly used are Italian marble and Scotch granite, though other kinds are occasionally used, and any stone desired can be procured. These firms send monuments to all points in this section of the State.

MARYSVILLE COAL GAS COMPANY.

In May, 1858, this company was incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. D. E. Knight, A. Pierce, and C.

S. H. Simpkin were elected Trustees, and D. E. Knight, President. These officers have been retained in power continuously. A contract was made with the city granting the company the power to lay mains and pipes, and by which the company agreed to furnish gas free of cost to the churches and public buildings so long as no franchise should be granted to other parties. The city was first lighted August 18, 1858, and the company has since continued to light the city lamps. The company has extended its main to Yuba City, and is now supplying that place from the same works. The first building was erected on Virgin Alley in 1858. The present brick structure was built in 1865, on the corner of B and Second streets. The amount of gas manufactured yearly, is about twelve million three hundred and twenty thousand feet. Five men are employed about the works. The works have been successfully managed by D. E. Knight, the Superintendent, who has given them much of his attention.

MARYSVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY.

The idea of establishing a woolen mill in Marysville was first conceived and acted upon by A. Shields. He, with W. H. Parks, canvassed Yuba and Sutter counties for subscriptions to the stock, and raised forty-eight thousand dollars. The company was incorporated in the spring of 1867, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. D. E. Knight went east and purchased machinery for a "four-set mill." The property of the California Stage Company, corner B and Second streets, on which was a brick building, 140x160 feet, was purchased, and the mill put in operation in September, 1867. The first officers were:—W. H. Parks, President; D. E. Knight, Vice-President; C. M. Patterson, Secretary; J. H. Jewett, Treasurer. D. E. Knight has been Superintendent of the mill from the time of its opening. In October, 1868, D. E. Knight was elected President and Superintendent, C. M. Patterson, Secretary, and N. D. Rideout, Treasurer; since that time there has been no change in officers. The Trustees are I. S. Belcher, William Fletcher, Charles Sexey, M. Marcuse, N. D. Rideout, C. M. Patterson, and D. E. Knight. Wool was cheap the first year, and the mill was successful enough to declare a stock dividend of twenty-five per cent. The same dividend was also declared for the second year. The capital stock is now two hundred thousand dollars, of which one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars represent the earnings of the mill. The company has built an addition to the mill, a fire-proof picker room, 40x40 feet, and also a brick warehouse, 40x80 feet, and put in two more sets of cards and other machinery. Since it has commenced operations, the mill has used two million eight hundred thousand pounds of wool, and paid out five hundred and four thousand dollars. The company has employed an average of sixty hands, and paid over three hundred thousand dollars for labor. The best grades of wool are used, and the finest qualities of cassimeres.



RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. BARRIE YUBA CO. CAL.

LITH. BY SMITH & CO. DENVER, CO.



doekings, flannels, blankets, etc., are manufactured. The factory also makes underwear and overshirts for the market. By thus always making a first class article, the mill has never come into competition with the manufacturers of shoddy and inferior articles, and has always found a ready sale for the product at a good price. The goods are sold chiefly in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, and Chicago. Field, Leiter & Co., of Chicago, purchase large quantities of the goods, paying the high freight on them in preference to procuring a cheaper article and poorer quality in the East. The mill, under the able superintendence of Mr. Knight, has continued to flourish, until to-day, it is the leading manufacturing industry of the city.

SADDLERY.

With the increase of teaming came a necessity for shops where harnesses could be made and repaired, yet it was not until the fall of 1850, that a shop of that character was started in Marysville. That fall the firm of Biely, Albright & Hurstall, of Sacramento, started a branch shop in this city. Mr. Hurstall took charge of the business, and employed a man named O'Connor to do the work. The next spring G. C. Schroter was sent up to take O'Connor's place, and the latter started a shop of his own. Other shops were soon opened, until the business became a very large and prosperous one. Prices ruled very high in 1852, a saddle costing from fifty to five hundred dollars; six-mile harness, two hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars; buggy harness, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars; bridles, twenty-five to seventy-five dollars. J. Hoisor, who commenced work here in the fall of 1851, was the first manufacturer of the Marysville saddlery. William L. Lawrence opened a shop in July, 1853, and has since continued in the business, thus being the oldest harness maker still in the city. Marysville has in the past been a great center for this class of manufacturing, and is so to-day. So many goods are made here, and the competition is so sharp, that prices have been brought down below those prevailing in the surrounding cities. In this way a large outside trade has been created, and were it not for this foreign trade, there would be a great falling off in the quantity of goods manufactured. The firms engaged in this business are:—Wm. L. Lawrence, 103-7 Second street, employing eight men; H. M. Harris, corner C and Third streets, employing seven men; V. L. Earnshields, corner C and Third streets, employing six men; Amos Fisher, corner C and Third streets, employing two men; J. C. Roth, C street, near Second street, employing two men.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS.

A sash, door and blind factory, and planing mill was built in 1854 by C. H. Goodwin, now one of the editors of the *Territorial Enter-*

prise, of Virginia City, Nevada. It was on the site of the present water works building, and was sold to the Water Works Company in 1858. Another factory was started in 1857, corner of Fourth street and Maiden Lane, by Aubrey & Bender, which continued in operation until 1871. The large establishment of Swain & Hudson was started in 1860, by W. C. Swain, at which time the price of lumber and labor was so reduced as to render competition with eastern manufactures possible. The demand for fruit boxes soon became great, and formed a large part of the product of these factories, one orchard alone using six thousand dollars worth of boxes. This part of the business has fallen off to a great extent. This firm does contracting and building, as well as general mill work, and employs from forty to fifty men for nine months in the year. Another factory was established in 1871, by John Peffer on C street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. General mill work is done here, and five men are employed.

SOAP.

The Marysville Soap Works were established in 1863, by J. W. Cowan. They stand on the corner of Sixteenth and Yuba streets. The works are complete in every particular, and are operated by steam power. The present proprietor is James Cook. He employs three men, and manufactures over twenty-five thousand pounds of soap monthly. In 1858, a soap factory, making two hundred thousand pounds annually, was being conducted by J. Hisey.

TINWARE.

There are two houses in the city that are largely engaged in the manufacture of tinware, water tanks, etc., in addition to doing a general hardware business. White, Cooley & Cutts, 137-9-41 Third street, employ nine men in the manufacturing branch of their business, and in addition to making tinware and water tanks, do tin and iron roofing. Their water tanks and pipes are sent all over the northern part of the State. E. C. Ross & Co., No. 66 D street, are also very largely engaged in the manufacture of tinware, water tanks, pipes, etc. They generally have ten men employed in this branch of their business.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY.

The lumber business of this firm was established in 1852, by W. K. Hudson and Samuel Harryman, as Hudson & Co. In 1854, Harryman sold out to W. H. and G. B. Pepper. The yard was burned in 1854. In 1857, the firm was changed to A. P. Willey, Elisha Scott, and Thaddens Dean, under the name of Willey, Dean & Co. Mr. Dean sold out to P. P. Cain, and in 1858, Mr. Hudson again became a partner, the firm name being changed to Hudson, Willey & Cain. In 1864, they incorporated as the Union Lumber Company. W. K.

Hudson was elected President, and A. P. Willey, Vice-President; T. E. Perkins, R. S. Jenkins, and A. J. Batchelder were the other Directors. In 1873, Mr. Hudson died, and A. P. Willey was elected President, and F. D. Hudson, Vice-President, which positions they still hold. The Secretary is S. G. Dow. The company has owned and operated fifteen saw-mills in this county, and several in other counties. In 1873, they disposed of their mills, and have since been doing a yard business only. The mills, when owned by this company, manufactured from four million to six million feet of lumber annually.

WAGONS, ETC.

One of the initial industries of the young city of Marysville, as early as 1849, was blacksmithing and the repairing of wagons. Horses and cattle had to be shod, wagons repaired and tuning implements made and kept in good condition, and the consequence was that blacksmith shops sprang up on every hand. These shops, however, confined themselves exclusively to repairing, and it was not until 1851, that any attempt was made to manufacture. In the summer of 1851, George P. Hunt made two stages for John Adriant to run to Long Bar and Parks Bar. The wood work was done by G. W. Green. Mr. Hunt is still in the wagon making business and is the oldest blacksmith and wagon maker in the city. The next oldest is A. W. Cutts, who started a shop in 1851, and in the summer of 1852, made the first wagon manufactured in the city. It was a light four horse wagon and was valued at five hundred dollars. In 1854, the firm of Subers & Cutts was formed, and it has existed without any change until the present time—a term of twenty-five years. This is the only firm mentioned in the directory of 1855, that has remained unchanged. The next oldest wagon maker is Charles Raish, who commenced work in 1853. To him belongs the honor of making the first top buggy, which he did in 1854. This sold for five hundred dollars. Since those early attempts, wagon and carriage manufacturing has been a great industry in the city, buggies, carriages, trucks, wagons, prairie schooners, stages, etc., having been made in large numbers. Even now, there are seventy or eighty made here annually by the various firms. The firms now engaged in the manufacturing of wagons, with the number of men employed, are given below. A great deal of blacksmithing and repairing is done, and consequently, the number of men employed, is no indication of the new work done by each firm. Charles Raish, 195 Third street, employs three men; Katzner, Russell & Chase, B and Sixth streets, four men; Easton & White, Virgin Alley and Third street; S. H. Bradley & Co., Virgin Alley and Third street, seven men; George P. Hunt, 97 C street, one man; Saul & De Pue, 73-5 and 84-5-6 C street, five men; W. C. Ogden & Son, Third street, between E and F streets ten

men; James Sneed, Canal Fourth streets, two men; A. M. Goff, 39 C street, one man.

WINE AND BRANDY.

Wine was made in Marysville, by J. M. Ramirez, as early as 1855, though wine was made for the market prior to 1859, when Charles Coville, who had been making small quantities for several years, commenced its manufacture on a larger scale. A great deal of wine is now made throughout the county, by a number of persons who have vineyards. The largest vineyard and winery near Marysville is that of Grand Bros. They commenced the manufacture as early as 1863, and now have twenty-five acres of vineyard. This, at an average of one thousand vines to the acre, makes a total of twenty-five thousand vines, which are of forty-three varieties. They have made as high as seventeen thousand gallons of seven varieties of wine in one year. Last year their manufacture was, however, but four thousand five hundred gallons. Some of the wine made here is shipped direct to the East, but the larger portion is sold in San Francisco. Two of the finest varieties of grapes, cultivated here, were imported from South America, by J. M. Ramirez; they are the Rose of Peru, and the Chili Rose.

A soda water and sarsaparilla factory was started in 1865. It is located at No. 82, Second street, and two men are employed there; L. Behling is the proprietor.

May 20, 1872, the Johnston Wine and Brandy Manufacturing Co. was formed for the manufacture of those liquors by the Johnston process. The capital stock was \$100,000, divided into one thousand shares. Of this, about \$27,000 were subscribed. That year a large quantity of both wine and brandy was made, but on account of the low prices, the company became involved in debt, and was finally compelled to discontinue their business.

VALUATION OF ANNUAL MANUFACTURES.

Sash, Blinds, etc.	\$130,000
Wine, Soda Water, etc.	25,000
Flour	700,000
Machinery	225,000
Brick	3,000
Grain and Flour Bags	40,000
Wagons	30,000
Beer	10,000
Monuments, etc.	20,000
Harness, etc.	40,000
Tinware, Water Tanks, etc.	45,000
Sawp.	20,000
Brooms	10,000

Leather	6,000
Boots and Shoes	25,000
Woolen Goods	200,000
Gas	50,000
Total	\$1,579,000

CHAPTER XXIII.
AMUSEMENTS.

Necessity of Relaxation—Gambling—Attractions of the Gambling Halls—Destructive to Morals—The Round Tent The El Dorado The Magnolia—License for Gaming Tables—Baffles Indictment—The First Entertainment Music—Acrobatic—Canvas Theater—The First Prouse—Bull and Bear Fight—Hand Organ—Minstrels—Banquets—The Chapman Family—Circus—The Need of a Theater—C. E. Bingham—D Street Theater—Doll edition—Seventeen Hundred Dollars for One Seat—Theatrical Stars—Burning of the Theater—A Brick Theater—Destroyed by Fire—Erection of the Present Structure.

THE day's labor ended, the weary miner or merchant was anxious to throw off business cares, and seek a few hours of rest and amusement in the companionship of congenial friends and acquaintances, there to discuss the situation of political or social affairs and the latest news from the outside world. With few books or newspapers, and none of the comforts of home, he was obliged to go to the general place of assemblage, the gambling house. At that time, the lines of morality were not so strictly drawn, and all classes of citizens could mingle together around and among the gaming tables, without exciting the sharp criticism of the rest of the populace. It was the general place of meeting, and the presence of a person did not necessitate his being a participant in the gaming. At one time nearly every other house in Marysville was used for gambling. It became a feature of California life, and while capitalists, merchants, bankers and others hesitated in the improvement of property, the proprietors of saloons, with a prodigal hand, lavished their ill-gotten gains in the elaborate decoration of their apartments. They stinted nothing in their endeavor to make them the most attractive and popular. A person who could manipulate a musical instrument, however poorly, and who was lucky enough to have brought one with him from his home, was sought after, and could command an immense salary for his services. Music had charms to soothe the miner's breast, and these caterers were aware of the fact. Miners were not at all careful as to the amount of their stakes. Fortunes were made or lost on the turn of a single card. Frequently thousands of dollars were bet on a hand at poker. Gold was readily obtained by digging on the bars, and as easily lost on the tables. It served to amuse the participants, and that was all they seemingly cared to live for at that time. There is no doubt but that this degenerate state of affairs has left its imprint on many a man who came to this State from the moral home-life of New England, full of hope and good intentions, only to throw them aside and join with

the throng in wooing the fickle goddess, through the medium of the card. Many thus fell into early graves, with the only epitaph, "Here lies one, who, unable to withstand temptation and suffering from the curse of strong drink and gaming, died and is forgotten." Others, whose principles of right and morality were more firmly grounded, resisted the alluring temptations of those exciting times, and stand now as monuments to denote the character of the larger class of men who came to the coast during the few first months of the mining fever. Very little gambling was carried on in Marysville in 1849, but in 1850, the increase in that business was startling. It was then that the professional gamblers began to arrive and make their preparations for fleeing the unwary miners.

The first regular gambling house in Marysville was the Round Tent, on the south side of First street, between D street and Maiden Lane. It was kept by James Wharton, and was of very rude construction. Poles were imbedded in the earth and covered with canvas, forming a structure more primitive than gaudy. At one time Frank Hagsdill was interested in this establishment. This place was started about the time the town commenced its rapid strides, in February, 1850. A little later the El Dorado was erected, fronting on D street, and having an L on First street. This, for some time, proved the favorite resort, about forty or fifty tables being kept constantly occupied during the evenings. It was owned by Plummer Thurston, John Kelley and others. The Magnolia, another large house owned by a man named Smith, was started in the early part of the year. At this time, nearly the entire space on First street, between Canal High streets, and on the west side of D street, between First and Second streets, was occupied by gambling houses. Some of the buildings were frame structures, but the greater part had board fronts, with cloth sides and back. A pistol ball could pass through the buildings from one side of the block to the other, almost without interruption. In the first part of August, 1851, the El Dorado closed its gambling department and received its revenue from the sales of wines and liquors. At one of the first sessions of the Legislature an act was passed obliging parties keeping gaming houses in San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville to pay a license of one thousand dollars per quarter if they kept three tables or less, and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for any number over three. In other parts of the State the license was thirty-five dollars per month for each table. The cause of this difference in the amount of the license, was due to the fact that the gaming was carried on to a greater extent in those cities, and was supposed to effect a greater injury. February 9, 1852, indictments having been found against Rawls, Nesbitt & Co., and Van Reed and McDuffie, for failure to procure a license, they were brought before the Court of Sessions. A demurrer was entered which was sustained.



RESIDENCE OF **W. T. FOSTER**, CABBAGE PATCH,
YUBA CO., CAL.

and they were discharged. The *Herald* of January 27, 1852, states that there had been lately a great falling off in gambling. There were then only two or three places carrying on games with profit, and they were mostly patronized by professionals; within a few weeks several had closed their doors. In December, 1852, the Court of Sessions fixed the license at thirty-five dollars per month for each table. In the diminution of gambling, raffles were resorted to and this minor hazard proved very popular. Gambling was continued until 1854. The Legislature of 1853-54, passed a law which was to prove the death blow to the games of chance. At first nothing was done under this Act, and no steps were taken to secure its enforcement in Marysville. In 1855, the Grand Jury found fifty-two bills against gamblers and prostitutes. The former were greatly excited and very bitter. They threatened the lives of the members of the jury, particularly Judge O. P. Seldger, who was saved by the City Marshal. The games were carried on in secret, one large establishment being on the corner of First and G streets. The prosecution of the gamblers served to throw greater secrecy around their operations, and lessened the amount of their evil influence. Gambling was carried on in the building on the southeast corner of Second D streets. At present it is carried on in some parts of the city, but its influence is not felt to any great extent.

It was not until the winter of 1850, that Marysville attracted the attention of strolling players. The first entertainment was given in the ball-room of the St. Charles Hotel, corner of D and Third streets, by Mr. H. Rossiter, and consisted of a few legerdemain tricks and slack wire dancing. It did not require much of a performance, or any great variety of tricks to please the taste of the merchant and miner at that time. They were willing to pour their "dust" into the coffers of almost anything which bore the name of a show. During the year 1851, Messrs. Grambs, Chaigneau, Loya and a cornetist, Mons. Leon Willie, appeared at the California Exchange. They were fine musicians, far above the members of the ordinary saloon orchestras. In December, 1851, and January, 1852, the Lee family gave aerobic performances at the Pavilion, on Third street, near the St. Charles hotel. A canvas theater was erected in the early part of 1851, by Dr. Robinson, on the corner of Second and High streets, and a Vandeville company was placed on the stage. This venture proved very remunerative, the entertainment being superior to anything yet given in the city. James Stark, the favorite California tragedian, then gave performances with the support of Mr. Nesbitt, Mr. McVou, and Mrs. J. H. Kirby (afterwards, Mrs. Stark.) The season resulted well for all concerned. A bull and bear fight was held October 20, 1851, between the mammoth grizzly bear "Revenge" and a large Spanish bull, at Buckley's hay-yard, in the rear of the Oriental

Hotel. The bear measured four and one-half feet in height, and six and one-half feet in length. It was as brutal a sight as could have been conceived. While the performance was progressing within, a curious incident took place on the outside. A negro named Martin, who was peeping through an opening in the fence, fell back and died almost instantly, probably from fright. During the first part of January, 1852, the unusual spectacle of an organ grinder, with his monkey, was seen on the streets, and the twain produced no little jollity and amusement. The New Orleans Serenaders, a species of minstrel troupe, gave entertainments on three evenings in February, or March, in the First Presbyterian Church, on the corner of D and Third streets, and were well patronized. There was a good deal of discussion and criticism on account of the church people allowing such a performance in their edifice. It seems they were misled in regard to the style of the entertainment. Sunday, February 22, 1852, was celebrated by Peter Robinson, a flour merchant, by a banquet in his warehouse. Mayor Miles presided, and regular and called toasts were offered and replied to. The public celebration of Washington's birthday was held in the United States Hotel, on Monday evening, February 23. There were present sixty one ladies and about one hundred gentlemen. The festivities consisted of an oration by Mr. S. B. Mulford and a grand ball. The bill of fare for the supper, as published in the *Herald*, included sixty dishes—a wonderful variety at that day. On the seventh and eighth of May, 1852, the "Rainer and Donakson Serenaders" gave minstrel entertainments in the United States Hotel. On the twenty-fifth of that month the Chapman family opened the Marysville Theater in Sheppard's building, corner of C and Front streets. Lee and Marshall's National Circus pitched its tent in the city, and gave performances on the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth of May, 1852. Signora Elisa Biscacinti gave concerts in the El Parado Hotel, on the evenings of June 4th and 5th. In December, 1851 the people began to feel the need of a theater to accommodate the larger audiences, and to give ample room for the performances of the more extensive companies which were to visit the city. In October, 1852, the city was visited by a company under the management of Mr. C. E. Bingham, which gave performances in a bath house, corner of D and Front streets. The success that attended this last series of entertainments rendered the erection of a paying theatre a possibility. Forseeing this result, Seymour Pixley and William W. Smith, the former an architect and the latter City Clerk, commenced the erection of a wooden structure, on D street, and by December had a comfortable and nicely decorated theater in operation. The opening of the first edifice which could properly be called a theater was an event worthy of celebration, and accordingly the new "Temple of the Muse" was dedicated with great formality. An address was delivered, and Mr.

C. E. Bingham, the manager, read a poem composed for the occasion by Colonel R. H. Taylor. The play "Honeymoon" was produced by Mr. Bingham and his company. That gentleman was a fine actor, but the troupe possessed no great merit. For the season of two months, an unusually long one, the new theater was filled nightly with large audiences. At a concert given July 9, 1853, for the benefit of Miss Ella Bruce, the seats were sold at auction, and the Mutual Hook and Ladder Company purchased the first for one thousand seven hundred dollars. From this time dramatic representations were given every few days at the theater, by the best artists that came to the coast, including Mr. Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Matilda Heron, Mr. Booth, Mr. Stark, and many others of national reputation. Frequent entertainments were given in the city by minstrel troupes, circuses and concert companies. In the fire, in May 1854, the wooden theater was destroyed. In 1854, a new brick theater building, 70x78 feet, was erected by Mr. R. A. Eddy, on the west side of D street, between Second and Third. The structure cost thirty-eight thousand dollars, and was equal to four stories in height, the lower portion being used for stores and the upper part for the theater. In 1855, the property was owned by Mr. S. T. Watts, and in 1858, by Mr. J. S. Balou. This theater was destroyed by fire, November 17, 1864, and the present structure was erected the following year, at a cost of thirty-three thousand dollars. It was built by Swain and Watson, in whose possession it is at the present time. The floor of the room is adapted for dancing, the seats being easily removed. Of late the number of visiting theatrical companies has greatly decreased, until a performance has become somewhat of a novelty.

CHAPTER XXIV.

JOURNALISM.

The Requisites of a Newspaper—Opportunity of Journalism—Marysville Herald—The California Express—Daily Inquirer—Weekly Spectator—Star of the Pacific—Marysville Daily News—Daily National Democrat—Marysville Daily and Weekly Appeal—Recurring Telegraph—The North Californian—Marysville Daily Standard.

THERE are three things requisite to a complete newspaper; it should be ably edited, judiciously managed, and have a good field for circulation. Without combining these three requirements, a journal is almost as certain to fail as the sun to set. There have been, to be sure, cases where the want of editorial ability has been overcome by able management and absence of competition, but they are rare indeed. On the other hand, no matter how able and talented the editor may be, the lack of good management is a defect that is sure to prove fatal in the end.

Marysville has had at various times a number of journals advocating a variety of principles, most of which were unsuccessful, because

of the lack of some or all of the cardinal requisites referred to. To the enthusiast about to enter upon the turbulent sea of journalism, the future looks bright and promising, but a few months later when he finds himself buried in bills for labor, material and supplies, he begins to have a bare suspicion that he has mistaken his avocation, and gives up in despair; or, if he still retains confidence in his ability to conduct a newspaper, he embarks in another enterprise of the same nature, only to encounter the same disappointment and disaster again. Below is given a sketch of the various journals that have been published in Marysville, as complete as it was possible to make it. It will be observed that of the many newspapers initiated in the city, but one remains in successful publication at the present time.

MARYSVILLE HERALD.

The same enterprise was displayed in the establishment of a newspaper in Marysville, that characterized the initiation of the various branches of trade and industry in the early days. Marysville was hid out in December, 1849, and Time had called but five months his own, before Colonel R. U. Taylor, a San Francisco merchant of 1849, was so favorably impressed with the future before the new city, that he decided to establish a paper here. As soon as he could negotiate for a press and type, he put his ideas into form, and August 6, 1850, issued the first number of the *Marysville Herald*, the pioneer journal of the city. At first the paper appeared semi-weekly, but so successful was it, that in October the editor announced that he would in the future issue tri-weekly, only he should need "more advertisements to help fill up." It would seem that he received them, for the files of the paper in 1851, exhibit a plentiful supply of this newspaper "fillin." January 28, 1851, Stephen C. Massett, a talented young man from Sacramento, became interested with Colonel Taylor, and the paper was edited and published by Taylor & Massett. July 15, 1851, L. W. Ransom purchased a one-third interest, and the style of the firm was changed to Taylor, Massett & Co. The first copy of the *Herald* obtainable now is No. 120, dated July 22, 1851. On that date it was enlarged to a four-page, six-column sheet, and presented an extremely neat appearance. The advertising department was large, and its news columns contained interesting locals and information from all parts of the country. Its editorials were spicy, and showed considerable ability. At its inception the *Herald* was independent in politics, but soon fell into the Whig ranks, where it did good work for some time. The impossibility of procuring a sufficient quantity of white paper, compelled the publishers to frequently print their issue upon brown paper, or, as the editor remarked, "do it up brown." A feature of the paper was a column of news and opinions printed in the French language. In addition to its regular issue, the

Herald published a "steamer edition" a few days prior to the sailing of each steamer for the East. This contained the leading items of news and articles of interest that had appeared in the regular issue subsequent to the sailing of the last vessel. Great numbers of these were mailed by the citizens to friends at home. In October, 1851, Mr. Ransom sold his interest to D. J. Murriner, and November 29, 1851, Mr. Massett sold to Colonel Taylor. Mr. Massett then entered the dramatic and lecture field. May 18, 1852, Colonel Taylor purchased Mr. Murriner's interest, and thus became again the sole editor and proprietor. Mr. Murriner returned to New York. Saturday, June 9, 1852, the *Herald* commenced the issue of a weekly edition, in connection with the regular issue. In the fall of 1852, W. W. Smith became part owner of the paper, under the firm name of Taylor & Co., but sold December 25, 1852, to James Allen, and the firm name was changed to Taylor & Allen. January 29, 1853, Mr. Allen purchased Colonel Taylor's interest; Mr. Taylor, however, remained as associate editor until March 29, when General Allen became sole editor and proprietor. Colonel Taylor went upon the stage, and soon afterwards entered the legal profession, of which he is still a member at Virginia City, Nevada. May 4, 1853, Judge O. P. Stidgen, now of North San Juan, Nevada county, and Clarkson P. Hale became associated with General Allen, under the name of James Allen & Co., Mr. Allen occupying the editorial chair. August 8, 1853, the *Herald* was changed to an evening paper, issued daily, and called the *Daily Evening Herald*. Again, January 9, 1854, it was changed to a morning daily, and bore the name of the *Marysville Daily Herald*. L. W. Ransom purchased the *Herald* from James Allen & Co., February 16, 1854, retaining Mr. Allen as editor. In May of that year, the *Herald* and the *California Express* began to issue on alternate days, as tri-weeklies, the *Herald* coming out on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. It was called the *Tri-Weekly Herald*. From the year 1855 to January 1, 1858, at which latter date the paper was discontinued, the files are unobtainable. During that period, L. R. Lull obtained possession of the paper, and was the editor at the time of its demise. The politics of the paper underwent a change in name chiefly, and not in principles. It gravitated from Independent to Whig, then Know Nothing, Republican, and Stars and Stripes. During the troubles in San Francisco in 1856, the *Herald* supported the action of the Vigilance Committee.

CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.

For more than a year but one paper was issued in the city, and that of an independent cast, when a full-fledged Democratic paper—*The California Express*—appeared upon the scene. The first number was issued November 3, 1851, by George Giles & Co., and edited by

Colonel Richard Rust. January 12, 1852, W. T. Giles & Co. became proprietors of the paper, Colonel Rust continuing in the editorial chair. July 26, 1852, J. McElroy and Andrew Brady purchased the paper, under the name of J. McElroy & Co., retaining Colonel Rust in his editorial capacity. June 22, 1854, Luther Laird, George W. Bloor and M. D. Carr, became proprietors of the *Express*, with the firm name of L. Laird & Co. Colonel Rust still continued to wield the editorial shears and pen, assisted by George W. Bloor. Upon the death of Luther Laird in 1856, Lloyd Magruder became one of the proprietors of the paper. The same year M. D. Carr went East, and Stephen Addington, now of the *Colusa Sun*, purchased his interest in the *Express*, and became the assistant editor. July 26, 1857, Colonel Rust resigned the editorial chair to John R. Ridge. November 6, 1857, W. E. Hicks & Co. became proprietors of the paper, and John R. Ridge retained the editorial control. August 4, 1858, Mr. Ridge resigned his charge, and A. C. Russell succeeded him, acting in that capacity until March 26, 1859, when the editorial duties were assumed by J. F. Lintleum. In 1861, the paper was issued by the Express Printing Company. The *California Express* was from the first, a warm exponent of pure, unadulterated States Rights Democracy, and during the long civil war, was an earnest advocate of the "Lost Cause" and the right of the Southern States to secede from the Union. So distasteful did its course become to the loyal citizens of Marysville, that it was several times threatened with destruction at their hands. The *Express* was ably edited, and had for contributors some of the most talented men on the coast. It was very successful and influential until it adopted its unfortunate policy of defense of the South. From this time it began to decline, and in 1866, was compelled to succumb. Like the *Herald* in the early days, the *Express* issued a "steamer" edition for circulation in the East. It also published a weekly in connection with its daily issue.

DAILY INQUIRER.

Although there was already one well established Democratic paper in the field, yet J. DeMott & Co., commenced the issue of another, the *Daily Inquirer*, November 1, 1855. George C. Gorham wielded the editorial pen. The paper fell into the hands of Oscar O. Ball the next year, who published it until it ceased to exist, in December, 1857. Mr. Gorham was succeeded as editor by W. N. Walton, W. H. Mantz, Mr. Buckelew and Mr. Conly. During its existence of two years, the *Inquirer* was, politically, Democratic, Neutral, Know Nothing, and finally, Democratic again.

WEEKLY SPIRITUALIST.

The first number of the *Weekly Spiritualist* was issued in February, 1857, by L. W. Ransom, editor and publisher. It was an exponent



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RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **A. N. GARRISON**, EAST BEAR RIVER TP. YUBA CO. CAL.



of the school of Andrew Jackson Davis' Harmonial Philosophy, and met with such faint encouragement that its publication was discontinued the following May.

STAR OF THE PACIFIC.

In March, 1851, A. C. Edmunds commenced the publication of a weekly paper, called the *Star of the Pacific*, an organ of the Universalist denomination. The paper was removed to another field of labor, July 1, 1857.

MARYSVILLE DAILY NEWS.

The first issue of the *Marysville Daily News*, and independent paper, made its appearance January 9, 1858. The publishers were A. S. Randall & Co., consisting of A. S. Randall, S. B. Christian, James Allen, J. F. Whitaker, Walker Bonhware, and John O. Hentley. They purchased the *Herald* from L. R. Lull & Co., and the *Daily Inquirer* from Chas. O. Ball. The paper was placed under the editorial charge of James Allen. August 12, 1858, Mr. Allen sold his interest to John R. Ridge, and the paper was changed to the *Daily National Democrat*.

DAILY NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

John R. Ridge, having retired from the *California Express*, purchased an interest in the *Daily News*, and assumed the position of editor. The *News* had been an independent paper, but now it was changed to an advocate of Douglas Democracy, and was issued August 12, 1858, as the *Daily National Democrat*. April 23, 1861, Mr. Ridge retired and George C. Gorham took editorial charge. Although Democratic, the paper was thoroughly Union in its sentiment, and as there was another Union paper published in the city, the *Appeal*, it was thought best to combine, and consequently, in October, the *Democrat* was merged in the *Appeal*, which appeared as a Republican organ.

MARYSVILLE DAILY AND WEEKLY APPEAL.

The first number of the *Daily Appeal* appeared January 23, 1860, with H. B. Nichols as editor. It was issued by G. W. Bloor & Co., and was independent in politics. B. P. Avery & Co. purchased the *Appeal*, June 5, 1860, and began issuing a thorough Republican paper, Mr. Avery managing the editorial department. It began at that time to issue a weekly, which practice it still maintains. October 29, 1861, the *Daily National Democrat* was combined with the *Appeal*, and the paper was enlarged to its present size. It was published by the Appeal Association, B. P. Avery, editor, and A. S. Randall, business manager. In 1862, C. D. Dawson, one of the present proprietors, purchased an interest in the paper. Mr. Avery relinquished the editorial duties in 1862, to A. S. Smith. In 1863, W. L. Cowan succeeded Mr. Randall as business manager. January 1, 1866,

E. W. Whitney became manager, and was succeeded the following May by L. B. Ayer. April 26, 1870, A. S. Smith resigned the editorial chair to Frank W. Gross, and in September of the same year P. H. Warner became the manager. November 28, 1871, H. S. Hobbittzell assumed the management of the paper, which he resigned August 13, 1873, to H. W. Haskell. October 31, 1873, the *Appeal* came into the hands of the present proprietors, E. J. Lockwood and C. D. Dawson. Mr. Haskell remained manager until January 28, 1874, when Mr. Lockwood assumed that position, which he has since continued successfully to occupy. The mechanical department is under the careful supervision of Mr. Dawson. When Messrs. Lockwood and Dawson obtained the paper, A. S. Smith was again introduced to the editorial sanctum, where he has since remained, ably discharging the duties of that onerous position. For several years the *Appeal* has been without a competitor in the journalistic field of Marysville, and has been so successfully conducted, that it is the leading journal of Northern California. It appears daily, except Monday, with an issue of fifteen hundred. The weekly is published on Friday, and has a circulation of two thousand. The *Appeal* has always been a staunch Republican paper, only flying the truck once, when it supported General Bidwell, Independent candidate for Governor, in 1875.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Late in the year 1867, after the demise of the *Express*, William Cowan commenced the issue of a daily by the name of the *Evening Telegraph*. December 14, 1867, G. M. Hanson, editor of the *Sutter County Sentinel*, brought his paper to this city and combined it with the *Telegraph*, issuing and editing both papers. February 15, 1868, the publication of both was discontinued.

THE NORTH CALIFORNIAN.

A short time after the *Telegraph* gave up the ghost, a daily paper called the *North Californian* made its appearance, edited by James G. Eastman and Thomas Waters. After a brief career of two or three weeks, this little fledgling peeped its last, and was seen no more.

MARYSVILLE DAILY STANDARD.

When A. S. Smith retired from the editorial rooms of the *Appeal*, he commenced the issue of an independent daily, called the *Marysville Daily Standard*. The first few numbers, commencing May 16, 1870, were printed at the office of the *Weekly Sutter Banner*, while Mr. Smith was awaiting the arrival of his printing material. June 6, 1870, the *Standard* was enlarged from a six to a seven column paper. The *Standard* was edited with vigor and ability for three years, when the material was sold to the Appeal Association.

CHAPTER XXV.

LINDA TOWNSHIP.

Changes of Township Boundaries—Early Settlers—Linda—The Reasons for Its Location—Inauguration of the Town—Election of Phil W. Keyser, as Alcalde—Progress and Subsequent Decay—Sand Flat—Oudry's Bar—Agriculture—The Grapery School—Yuba Station.

By the first subdivision of the county into townships, made by the Court of Sessions, August 24, 1850, all that portion of the present county of Yuba, lying between Bear and Yuba rivers, was divided into two townships; the upper part embracing the northern portions of the present Linda and Rose Bar townships, was put in town number eleven, while the lower portion, including the balance of Linda and Rose Bar, and all of East and West Bear river, was made town number twelve. After the segregation of Nevada county, the court made another division, August 7, 1851, and this region was then divided into east and west parts by a line running from the mouth of Dey creek, on the Yuba, directly south to Bear river; the western part was the Town of Eliza, and the eastern, Parks Bar. The court again divided the county, October 7, 1852, making no alteration in this region, except that the name of the eastern portion was changed from Parks Bar to Rose Bar. Thus they remained until October 10, 1856, when the Board of Supervisors remodeled the townships, forming the township of Linda. The east line of the township, as then formed, ran about one-half mile further east than at present; the south-east corner of the present township was then in Bear River township, and Linda included a part of the north-east corner of Bear River township. The present boundaries were approved by the Board of Supervisors, September 17, 1861, and are:—Commencing at the south-east corner of Section 34, Township 15 N., R 5 E.; thence north to the Yuba river; thence down the middle of said stream to its junction with Feather river; thence down the middle of Feather river to its intersection with the Government line, thirty chains west of the south-west corner of Township 15 N., R 4 E.; thence east along said line to the place of beginning. The township of Linda is essentially an agricultural one, and consequently did not become settled for that purpose until after 1852. A few settlements were made along Yuba and Feather rivers before that year, and along the line of travel to and from the mines, for the purpose of keeping hotels; also on the Yuba river some grant locations were made prior to the discovery of gold, all of which have been given at length in the preceding pages.

LINDA.

John Rose, William J. Reynolds, and George Kinloch bought the grant land along the south bank of the Yuba river from Michael C. Nye in the spring of 1849. They kept large numbers of cattle which they grazed on the plains and with which they supplied the mines with

ment. Rose and Kinloch had charge of the ranch while Reynolds kept the store at Rose Bar. They lived at the old house where the town of Linda was afterwards built. In December, 1849, the Linda Company arrived at the ranch in the steamer "Linda" and disembarked. They were well pleased with the location and beauty of the spot, and thinking as they had succeeded in reaching this point in their vessel, navigation to the mines would be extended as far as this place, and they advised Rose to lay out a town. They promised to take or sell enough lots to repay him for any outlay he might make in that direction. The partnership of Rose, Reynolds and Kinloch, was dissolved in the spring of 1850, Rose keeping the ranch as his portion. In the spring, Rose laid out a town containing about one square mile and named it Linda in honor of the company and the little pioneer steamer. The "Linda" brought up a load of Marysville people, and the new town was inaugurated and christened over many a bottle of wine. Lots were advertised for sale in Sacramento, April 26, 1850, by J. B. Starr & Co., auctioneers. Rose established a ferry across the river, Charles Lupton built a house, a store was opened, and two or three small dwellings were erected. This was the condition of the place for two years, when all expectation of building a town was given up, and the people who had settled there removed to other parts. In 1856, a bridge was built across the river, at this point, and was carried away by the great flood in December, 1861.

The site of the old town is now covered with sand and overgrown with willows. The waters of the Yuba sweep over it in winter, leaving no indication of the once fertile spot on which stood the little town of Linda.

ELIZA.

In the fall of 1849, a large company from Maine, called the Kennebec Company, purchased of John A. Sutter, a large tract of land occupied by Jack Smith, and called the Menal ranch. It was west of Linda, and extended one mile on the river and three miles back. In January, 1850, the town of Eliza was laid out on Feather river, three miles below Marysville, and in the southwest corner of the Menal ranch. The advantage claimed for this point, was that boats could land without any inconvenience from the obstructions in the river, which rendered the stream above dangerous for navigation. Several boats had grounded between Eliza and Marysville, which had created quite an alarm. The Kennebec Company, Captain Sutter, and Dr. McCullough were the proprietors of the town. When the owners of Marysville ascertained that the Kennebec Company were to locate on land, they offered them a one-fourth interest in the city of Marysville, but their agent, Dr. McCullough, becoming alarmed at the prospects of Marysville, invested in the town of Eliza. Hon. Phil. W. Keyser came to Eliza in February and was elected Alcalde. In April, lots

were advertised for sale at auction in Sacramento. A correspondent writing to the *Placer Times*, of Sacramento, under date of April 24, 1850, says:— Found the barque 'Cunningham' and two other vessels discharging their cargoes at Eliza; also notices of the public meeting there on the 24th, to organize a town government. This place is "rapidly increasing." The town at this time contained eight or ten houses, including three stores, two or three saloons, a post-office, and some dwelling houses, also some temporary tents. A large number of lots were sold, the transfers of which are recorded in the book kept by Alcalde Keyser, and now on file at the Court House in Marysville. In June it became apparent that no town could be built up there, as Marysville had assumed such proportions as to overshadow her near rivals, and the people abandoned the ill-fated Eliza. There is nothing left to mark the spot, and the sand has taken complete possession. Two members of the Kennebec Company, John Seaward and A. W. Cutts, now reside in Marysville.

SAND FLAT.

This is an old mining flat on the Yuba river, ten miles above Marysville. Some portions of the flat paid rich returns for the labor spent on it. Three ditches, the River, Eureka, and Tri-Union, were run to this place for the purpose of working the mines. A little work is still being done here.

OUSLEY'S BAR.

Just above Sand Flat is an old mining bar, now entirely covered with mining debris. Work was commenced here late in 1849, and quite a little mining town grew up which was named after Dr. Ousley, of Missouri, who mined and practiced medicine. In two or three years it was partially deserted, although in 1858, a little work was still being done here. When the Tri-Union ditch was constructed, it was extended to this place. There were no other settlements of any consequence in the township, except one made in 1850 near the river, where the Saartsville road leaves that stream. This place was called Yuba Dam, and is the original of the old "Yuba Dam Story" so familiar to all.

John Rose, in 1850, laid out a field of seventy acres, on which John Day and another man raised a crop of barley that year, which they cut for hay before it ripened. John Brophy bought the upper mile of Rose's ranch in 1850, and opened a hotel. The seventy-acre field was sold by Rose to a man named Chick in the fall of 1850. In 1853, Brophy returned east to bring his family here, and the Simpson family occupied his place. When he returned the next year, the Simpsons moved to Yuba Dam. In 1855, a school house was built and called the Brophy school. It was attended by all the children in that vicinity. Riley Lane laid out the Lane road in 1857, and opened the

hotel which he still keeps. He built a school house in 1858, which has since been torn down. Other hotels were opened along the line of travel, and settlements were gradually made, until all the land has come occupied. The Oregon division, C. P. R. R., has a station on the south side of the river, where they receive freight. It is called Yuba Station, and consists of a warehouse and side track.

CHAPTER XXVI.

EAST AND WEST BEAR RIVER TOWNSHIPS.

Old Township Divisions—Present Boundaries—Early Settlements—First Efforts in Agriculture—Sail—Barham's Crossing—Tribble's Crossing—Kempson's Crossing—Johnson's Crossing—Town of Kearney—Camp Far West—Wife Bridge—McCortney's—Braham's Hotel—Milton's Hotel—Cabbage Patch—Round Tent—Plumas Landing—Plumas City—El Dorado City—Reed's Station—McDonnell's Distillery—Von Schmidt's Mill—Wheatland—Transfer of Title—Its Growth—Town Government—List of Trustees—Present Business Interests—Financial Exhibit—The Farmers' Bank of Wheatland—Wheatland Flour Mills—Wheatland Recorder—Nicolaus Lodge, No. 129, F. & A. M.—Sutter Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F. 604 Fellows' Hall Association—Wheatland Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W.—Wheatland Lodge, No. 353, I. O. G. T.—Wheatland Grange, No. 260, P. of H.—Wheatland Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1—Eureka Hose Company—Independent Fire Company—First Baptist Church—Christian Church—Grace Episcopal Mission.

At the first division of the county into townships by the Court of Sessions, August 24, 1850, the county embraced Sierra and Nevada counties. There were fifteen townships created, and the Bear River territory was called Town number twelve, no name being given it. The boundaries were very nearly the same as the present ones of these two townships. The next division was made, August 7, 1851, after Nevada county had been taken away, eleven townships being formed and this territory being included in Eliza number two, and Parks Bar number three. These two embraced all the territory between Yuba and Bear rivers, and from Feather river to the Nevada county line. It was divided by a line running south from the junction of Dry creek, and the Yuba river, to Bear river. The west division was called Eliza, and the east, Parks Bar. October 7, 1852, after Sierra county was taken away, the court again divided the county into ten townships. Eliza and Parks Bar were left the same as before, with the exception that the name Eliza was changed to Linda, and Parks Bar to Rose Bar. The Board of Supervisors made the next change, October 10, 1856, and formed ten townships. Bear River No. 3 was the same as the present, except that a portion of the northwest corner of West Bear River was in Linda No. 2, and a strip of what forms the south end of Rose Bar was in Bear River. September 17, 1861, the last division was made by the Board of Supervisors, and the Bear River township was divided into two, and given the present boundaries which are:—

West Bear River:—Commencing at the northeast corner of township 14 N., range 4 E.; thence south on the Government township line to Bear river; thence down the middle of Bear river to its junction with Feather river; thence up the middle of Feather river to the



RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **C. P. GILLETTE**, WHEATLAND,
EAST BEAR RIVER TP. YUBA CO. CAL.

southwest corner of Linda township; thence east on the south line of Linda township to the place of beginning.

East Bear River:—Commencing at the northwest corner of township 14 N., range 5 E.; thence running east on the Government line to the southwest corner of section 35, township 15 N., range 5 E.; thence north to the northwest corner of said section; thence east on section lines to the line between Yuba and Nevada counties; thence south on the county line to Bear river; thence down the middle of Bear river to the east line of township 13 N., range 4 E.; thence north on said line to the place of beginning.

Although this region had not the honor of receiving the first settlement in the county, still it was the first to be agriculturally developed. The rich land along the rivers and creeks were eagerly seized by the first settlers who saw in them easy cultivation and great fertility. The higher land farther back from the river bottom, and what is known as red land, was not so soon occupied, for the reason that it was not thought to be so fertile, or of so much value. Passing over the early settlement of Bear river, which is given at length in the general history, we come to the condition of the country in 1851. At the beginning of that year we find a few settlers along Bear river and Dry creek. Commencing at the river, near the Nevada county line, we find John H. McCourtney; below him, where the wire bridge now stands, was a saw-mill owned by Alexander Van Court. Further down was the U. S. Military post, Camp Far West. From this point to the Nevada county line, were a number of miners working the small bars on Bear river. Between the Camp and Johnson's Crossing was Joseph Vero, and at the crossing itself, Charles Hoyt who was in charge of the property of Robinson and Gillospie. With him was James Anthony, who afterwards started the *Sacramento Union*. On the opposite side of the river was Claude Chana, whose place was rented to J. L. Burtis. Burtis was in partnership with a man named Foster, and both were engaged in the live stock trade. Foster spent his time chiefly in the southern part of the State purchasing cattle. The animals were brought to Johnson's Crossing, to be grazed on the plains and driven to market in the mines and at Marysville. On the south side of the river, opposite the site of Wheatland, was Harvey Dyer. Still further down, at what is now called Kempton's Crossing, was a man named Law. This place was then called Robinson's Crossing, from a man by that name who settled there in 1849, and had moved away. One mile from the mouth of Bear river, at Barham's Crossing, was John Barham. On the north side of the river, at that point, was a hotel kept by Hiram Hackney and Dr. McCullough. Two miles above Barham's was Trimble's Crossing. Allen Trimble settled there in 1850. With him was James McMahon. Between Barham and Trimble was a man named Wilson. The settlers on Dry creek were

R. Baxter and William J. States, about one mile from Kempton's Crossing. They had a store at Rose Bar in 1850, and came to this place the same year. Further up the creek was J. R. Watson on the ranch now owned by W. A. Creps. Below him was the ranch of Col. William Finley, and his partner Pratt. Just below them was James Finley. On Reed's Dry creek, where Reed's station now stands, was Henry Reed, who had settled there in 1850. At the Plumas Landing, on Feather river, south of the mouth of Reed's Dry creek, was Jesse Robinson, a young man whose father had settled the place and died in 1850. He was probably the man who settled at Robinson's or Kempton's Crossing in 1849. These were all the settlements in the Bear river country, January 1, 1851.

The occupations of the settlers were various. McCourtney kept a trading post, and Van Court had a saw-mill; Burtis and Foster were in the cattle trade; Hackney and McCullough kept hotel; John Barham kept hotel and had a race track; Allen Trimble kept a hotel. The other settlers were either cutting hay or raising cattle. No grain was raised in 1850, except a little barley on Claude Chana's place by J. L. Burtis. A number of new settlers came in 1851, some occupying new lands and others buying the places already improved. Elwin and Danforth Prescott and G. W. Toby bought the Wilson place near Barham's Crossing. Later in the year Danforth Prescott and G. W. Toby sold their interests to John Seaward, who now lives in Marysville. Dr. E. D. Smith settled on Dry Creek, about a mile from its mouth. A man named Vestel settled on a portion of the Johnson grant near Wheatland. The ranch now owned by F. R. Lofton, on Dry creek, was settled this year by a man named Head. In the fall of 1851, a man named Baker settled at Round Tent. In 1850, the stages from Sacramento to Nevada crossed Bear river at Johnson's and went up by the way of Watson's and the Empire Ranch near Smartsville, but in 1851, the route was changed to go over the hills and past Round Tent.

There was no grain raised on Bear river in 1851, but most of the settlers cut the timothy grass and red clover that grew in great abundance all along the rich river-bottom. They hauled this hay up to the mines in the mountains and brought back lumber, with which they built houses, sheds, fences, etc. In the winter of 1851, Charles Justis, now living at Wheatland, came to Johnson's Crossing and interested himself in the cattle business with J. L. Burtis. In the spring of 1852, Burtis and Justis bought thirteen hundred head of cattle in Los Angeles, which they sold in the markets at Marysville and in the mines. William Campbell also became interested with them. H. H. Flagg arrived early in 1852 at Kempton's Crossing and cut hay there. Nathan Kempton came there in 1852, and kept a hotel. The name was then changed from Robinson's to Kempton's

Crossing. The same year, R. W. Howser, A. N. Howser, Mr. Sidnor, and Dr. Wyatt settled on "the big field." John Sharp and William Moulton bought out Hackney and McCullough's place at Barham's Crossing in 1852, and the place has since been known as Sharp's hotel. Michael Tallent and Patrick O'Brien settled late in 1852 about three miles west of Wheatland. Dr. Eli A. Harper settled on the Johnson grant in 1852, and cut hay where Wheatland now stands. That same year two negroes settled on Dry creek at the "Cabbage Patch." Anson Bartel also settled on the Marysville and Sacramento road, at Reed's Dry creek, then known as Arroyo Mache (Cut off). In 1855, he moved two miles north and built a hotel called Bartel's hotel. Mooney and Riley, of Empire Ranch, in Rose Bar township, bought J. R. Watson's ranch and went into the stock business in 1852. Colonel Lewis also came and cultivated "the big field."

The first grain raised in the two townships after 1848 was harvested in 1852. J. L. Burtis had a field of barley just below Camp Far West, and another on Chana's place. The largest crop was that raised by Colonel Lewis on "the big field." Here he had two hundred or three hundred acres of barley. The place received its name from the fact that at that time it certainly was a big field. There were no other grain crops in 1852, most of the ranches being engaged in cutting hay and herding cattle. In 1853, the crop of barley on "the big field" was six hundred or seven hundred acres. It was raised by John J. Lynn. In the spring of 1853, Lynn went to Marysville and bought fifty-three pounds of wheat. After his little daughter had fed five or six pounds to the chickens, he sowed the remainder in an old cattle corral. From this he threshed one hundred and eighty bushel of wheat. This was probably the only wheat raised in 1853, though most of the ranchers had more or less barley.

Not before 1855 was there much wheat raised. In 1852, J. L. Burtis planted two thousand five hundred dollars worth of fruit trees on his place just below Johnson's Crossing. They never amounted to much, however, and are now buried in mining debris. A. W. Von Schmidt set out a vineyard in 1855, near Wheatland; the place is now owned by Mrs. O'Brien. The first threshing machine employed on Bear river was a one-horse endless chain machine used on Chana's place in 1852 to thresh Burtis' crop of barley. It belonged to John Hereford, who lived a few miles below Sheridan. Eben Noyes had a good machine which he used a distance south of the river in 1852. In 1853, he brought it to the river and threshed most of the grain along the stream. This year Jesse Robinson and Dr. Brower, who was then with him at Plumas Landing, also had a machine with which they threshed some grain. It was a poor concern, however, and was not much used. In 1854, a number of the ranchers procured reapers

or mowers with which to cut their grain or hay, and by 1855, or 1856, they were nearly all supplied. After 1852, the country along the river and Dry creek began to be rapidly taken up by settlers who were tired of the mines. The chief crops now are wheat, barley, potatoes and hay. Potatoes, which have become quite a product, were first raised in any quantity in 1862. The potatoes shipped both by wagon and railroad in 1878, were about 13,800 sacks, or 2,184,000 pounds. These figures were furnished us by S. D. Wood, who is probably the best capable of making such an estimate. The acreage of wheat, barley and potatoes for 1879, is estimated by the C. P. R. E. Co., to be—wheat, twenty thousand acres; barley, four thousand acres; potatoes, six hundred and thirty-seven acres. Besides these there was a large quantity of hay cut. There are also about one hundred and thirty acres of vineyard, containing one hundred and thirty thousand vines.

Bear river, which forms the southern boundary of the townships, has changed its course considerably since it became filled with tailings from the mines, and near Wheatland it now runs about half a mile south of its old channel. The soil is of three kinds; along the river in the bottom lands is a rich black soil, which is now covered up with the sterile and sent down from the mines, except where in a small spot near Wheatland it has been partly saved by levees. Back from the river on the higher ground the soil is chiefly red dirt, with here and there a streak or patch of adobe. In the eastern part of the district, near to and in the foothills, the soil is red dirt and somewhat mixed with gravel. This land is used for sheep-grazing, and large bands of sheep are kept by the ranchers there. The eastern portion of the township runs into the foothills, which are covered with fir, pine, oak, and manzanita. The large trees have long since been cut out for wood and timber. Along the creeks are a number of thinly scattered white oaks, hardly dense enough to be called timber. They were, however, more numerous in early days, but have been largely cut away. Along Bear river and the creeks wherever the water and debris have taken possession, a thick matted growth of willows has sprung up. Aside from this there is no timber in the townships. The first school was kept at Kempton's Crossing on the south side of the river in 1852. It was attended by children from both sides of the stream. About 1855, a brick school house was built there large enough to accommodate fifty scholars. In 1853, a school house was built near Plumas Landing, a small primitive affair; in 1856, a better building was erected. Later a portion of the old building was moved to the site of the present Plumas school house, and with additions formed that structure.

BARHAM'S CROSSING.

John Barham settled in 1849, on the south side of Bear river, about

one mile from its mouth. The stages from Sacramento to Marysville, by the way of Nicolaus, used this place as a crossing point. Barham built a hotel here, and the locality became known as Barham's Crossing. A temporary bridge was built here in 1850, and in 1853, a better one was constructed. This bridge was destroyed, and another built a short distance up the stream. In 1850, Hiram Hackney and Dr. McCallough built a hotel on the north side of the stream. They sold to John Sharp and William Moulton in 1852. This house was then called Sharp's Hotel. Sharp was killed a few years later by a wood chopper named Sullivan. In 1851, Barham constructed a rude race track, which was gradually improved until it was put in good condition. Barham had a running horse called Selim and another man had one named Bally; these horses ran frequent races in 1851, or 1852, and made a mile in about two minutes. The distance usually run was a quarter of a mile. The most noted race was in 1857, when a horse from Cache creek ran against Selim six hundred yards, for a purse of three hundred dollars. Selim won this race, but another immediately after for two thousand dollars, was won by the stranger. Large crowds attended these sports, and as the excitement was great and money plenty, a great deal of betting was indulged in. General Thomas Green laid out a town one mile square, on the south side of Bear river, in Sutter county, at Barham's Crossing, and called it Oro. No buildings besides the hotel and a zinc house were erected, and the town never had any actual existence, except on the plat. The corner stakes of the lots could be seen until they were covered up by the sand.

TRIMBLE'S CROSSING.

Allen Trimble settled above Barham's in 1852, and built a hotel. A bridge was constructed of trees in 1850, on John Seaward's place by Henry Watson. This was used until 1853, when a better one was built and kept by Trimble as a toll bridge. This bridge was washed away in 1857. Another one was constructed one-half mile further up stream. The bridge was removed about ten years ago, and the site is now covered up with sediment. In 1853, when the old tree bridge was on Seaward's place, an opposition stage line used it as a crossing.

KEMPTON'S CROSSING.

This place was first called Robinson's Crossing, a man of that name having settled there in 1849. Robinson left in 1850, and a man named Low took the place. In 1852, H. H. Flagg and Nathan Kempton settled there. Kempton kept a hotel, and the name of the place was changed to Kempton's Crossing. A crude structure to answer the purpose of a bridge, was built in 1850. A better one was built in 1853. This was subsequently partially destroyed by the floods, and was repaired. The place is the crossing point between Wheatland and

Nicolaus. It was here that the first school on Bear river was kept in 1852.

JOHNSON'S CROSSING.

At this point, a few miles above Kempton's, was the first settlement on the river. Don Pablo Gutierrez came there in 1844, and built a mud house on the north side of the river. Gutierrez was shot in 1845, and the place sold by General Sutter to William Johnson and Sebastian Kyser. Johnson built an adobe house, and the place was called Johnson's Crossing. Theodore Sicard settled on the south side in 1844, and built an adobe house. Claude Chaus bought Sicard's place in 1849, and Henry E. Robinson and Eugene Gillespie purchased Johnson and Kyser's property. In 1849, Robinson and Gillespie laid out a town here and called it Kearney, in honor of the General of that name. In the issue of October 27, 1849, of the *Placer Times*, a newspaper published in Sacramento, we find the following advertisement:

"TOWN OF KEARNEY.

"The proprietors of Johnson's rancho, on Bear river, in view of numerous applications, have laid off a small portion of it into lots, which are now offered to the public. It is situated at the only crossing on Bear river, surrounded by arable and pasture land, and is central and nearer than any other point to the mines, on the north fork of the American river, Yuba and Feather rivers, and Deer creek. The roads leading to these various mines, as well as the principal emigrant routes across the Plains, intersect at Kearney. Communication may be had with the mines at all seasons of the year. The officers appointed to select a military post for the erection of fortifications, have, after a careful survey of the whole country, located at this point. Two saw-mills are now in progress of erection, which will soon furnish a plentiful supply of the finest lumber. To those wishing to select a point for business, and who propose making permanent improvements, the most liberal terms will be offered. Maps of the town may be seen at the houses of Gillespie, Gerald & Co., and H. E. Robinson, Esq., Sacramento, or at the office of the agent at Kearney. 2511."

One of the saw-mills referred to, was probably the one erected that fall at Wire Bridge. They also advertised, June 3, 1850, for proposals to remove obstructions to navigation on Bear river as far as Kearney, but nothing seems to have been done further than that. J. L. Burtis settled here in 1849, and built a hotel. A blacksmith shop, store, and post-office were also established here. The town, however, never progressed to any extent beyond the laying out of the lots. The first bridge at this place was built in 1850, by Claude Chaus and others. The timber was obtained at the saw-mill at Wire Bridge. This bridge was washed away in 1852, and in 1854, another was built. This lasted



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **GEO. MUCK**, WHEATLAND,
EAST BEAR RIVER TR. YUBA CO. CAL.

until 1861, when it was carried away by high water. Another was built the same year by William B. Campbell, which met the same fate in 1862. The last bridge, built a few years later by Charles Chana, was taken down in 1878.

CAMP FAR WEST,

The U. S. Government established a military post a mile above the town of Kearney in September, 1849. Log houses were erected for soldiers' barracks and officers' quarters, as was also a log fort. It was first occupied by a detachment of the Second U. S. Infantry, under the command of Captain Day. Usually but one company was stationed here, though sometimes there were three or four. Major McKinstry, and Captain, afterwards General, Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., in 1861, were occasionally there. The camp was abandoned in May, 1852, and an auction sale was held of the property, May 1. At that time the post was occupied by Company E, First Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Davis. Supplies for the fort were unloaded at Nicolaus, and carted to the camp.

WIRE BRIDGE.

This point, formerly known as McDonald's Mills, is five miles above Kearney. Here, in November, 1849, John S. Moore built a saw-mill, which was then known as Moore's Mill. Alexander Van Court bought the mill, in 1850. In 1854, J. L. McDonald bought the place and converted the saw-mill into a grist-mill. He became involved in litigation with the miners who diverted the water for mining purposes. This was very expensive, and ruined his business. He paid Bryan and Filkins of Marysville \$13,500 attorney fees. In 1862, he sold the mill to Graham & Stedward who ran it until 1875, when it was given over to their assignees, and has not been much operated since. In the spring of 1879, the machinery was removed to Sacramento. The mill when started had two run of stone, and two more were added in 1859. The first bridge was constructed in 1855, by J. L. McDonald, just above his mill. The north end of this bridge fell into the water carrying with it a man, an ox-team, a load of lumber and a lot of cattle; all were rescued safely. The remainder of the bridge was washed away. In 1862, J. R. Rush of Grass Valley built the present bridge, which is supported on wire cables and is hence known as Wire Bridge.

MCCOURTNEY'S.

A little distance above the Wire Bridge, John H. McCourtney settled in 1850, and established a trading post. He built a bridge across the river in 1850, and opened a new route from Sacramento to Nevada City, by his place. The bridge was washed away by the flood, and never rebuilt.

GRAHAM'S HOTEL.

This place was a few miles back of Wire Bridge, on the stage route from Sacramento to Nevada City by the way of Johnson's Crossing and the Round Tent. A man named Graham built a hotel here, in 1853, and a store was built soon after. The old deserted hotel can still be seen here.

MELON'S HOTEL.

This was built a few years later than Graham's, and was not in very good odor among the settlers. It was considered to be the rendezvous of the bad characters that infested the neighborhood. There is nothing left of the old place now, except the ruins of two old wells, which stand by the side of the road from Wheatland to Smartsville, where it leaves the Johnson's grant.

CABBAGE PATCH.

Two negroes settled in 1852 on Dry creek where the Spenceville and Smartsville roads separate, and raised a field of cabbages. The teamsters who passed the place called it the Cabbage Patch, which appellation still clings to the locality. A man from Arkansas named Hambleton built a hotel and blacksmith shop in 1854. The place is now owned by W. T. Foster.

ROUND TENT.

A little further up the Spenceville road a large round tent was put up in 1851 by a man named Baker. This was used as a public house, and the stages from Sacramento to Nevada City changed their route, which had formerly been by the Empire Ranch, and passed by this place. Considerable surface mining was done here, and the place was called Round Tent.

PLUMAS LANDING.

A man named Robinson settled on Feather river just below the mouth of Reed's Dry creek in 1850. He died that year but his son, Jesse Robinson, remained at the landing. This point was made a steambot landing, considerable goods for the settlers being unloaded here. On account of deep water and high bank this was a favorite landing place. In the spring of 1850, a town was laid out here by Capt. Sutter and George H. Beach. The town was called Plumas, but never amounted to anything, the only building being Robinson's hotel. The Robinson family consisted of one son and seven daughters, who were objects of interest for miles around. We find the following glowing exposition of the advantages of Plumas City in an advertisement in the *Placer Times*, of Sacramento, in its issue of March 30, 1850:—

"PLUMAS CITY,

"The Paradise of California, and will be the Emporium of trade on "Feather river, is beautifully situated on the east bank of the river,

"about 10 miles above Nicolaus, and 5 below Elizaville, on high "land and can be approached by vessels drawing from 8 to 10 feet "of water, as proved by the schooners *Ellipse* and *Atlixel* within a "few days, and will be accessible by steamers the season through. "Its locality to the mines insures a vast amount of trade, being nearer "to the Bear River, Rough and Ready, Deer Creek, and Dry Creek "mines than any other township, and will command a portion of the "North Fork and Yuba mines trade the year through, and in summer, "probably, a large share. The city is laid out jointly by John A. "Sutter, Esq., and G. H. Beach, in shares of \$1,000 each, payable "half down, the balance in 90 days—about 36 to 38 lots to the share. "Three-fourths of the shares are positively sold, and the lots will "be drawn for at Plumas City, about the 2d to 4th day of April, at "which time a Hotel will be completed."

"For shares apply to G. T. WEAVER, agent of the steamer *Lav-* "rence and *Phoenix*, at the barge *Wm. Ivy*, or to G. H. BEACH, Sac- "ramento street, San Francisco.

"San Francisco, March 22, 1850.

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A correspondent to the same paper under date of April 24, 1850, in giving an account of a trip up Feather river on the *Governor Dana*, says:—"Passing by Plumas, where now reside in rustic retirement "our fair friends, the Misses Robinson."

EL DORADO CITY.

Between the towns of Plumas and Eliza, and opposite Hook Farm, a town was laid out in the spring of 1850. It is now known as the Mesick Ranch. In reference to this place the *Placer Times*, of Sacra- mento, has the following advertisement in its issue of May 1, 1850:—

"EL DORADO CITY.

"The shareholders in El Dorado City are requested to be present "on the ground the 10th of May, at 12 o'clock,

"TO DRAW FOR SHARES.

"Those wishing to purchase can do so by applying to either of the "proprietors immediately."

"P. S.—60,000 feet of lumber will be shipped for El Dorado this "week."

53-5t.

Lots were sold at auction in Sacramento, but beyond this the town never had any existence.

REED'S STATION.

Where the railroad crosses Reed's Dry creek, a settlement was made in 1850 by Henry Reed, after whom the creek and station are named. After the railroad was constructed a depot was built here to accommodate the shippers from this region. Quite a large shipment of grain is made from here yearly. The station consists simply of a depot and two dwelling houses.

MCDONALD'S DISTILLERY.

On Rock Creek about one mile back from Wire Bridge, J. L. McDonald built a distillery in 1861. The capacity was one hundred gallons per day, and steam power was used. Large quantities of wheat and barley were consumed. The distillery was run for two years when it was finally abandoned, it being impossible to work it successfully on account of the high price of grain and the large revenue tariff imposed by the Government on account of the war.

VON SCHMIDT'S MILL.

Just southeast of Wheatland, a steam grist mill was built by A. W. Von Schmidt, in 1869. This was before the railroad was built, or there was any thought of a town like Wheatland. Some of the timbers in the mill were those that had been in the bridge at Johnson's crossing, which the floods had washed away. The mill was completely fitted up and ready to be started, but the wheels never turned. The machinery was removed, and the mill abandoned. The old frame yet stands, and is quite an object of curiosity.

WHEATLAND.

This flourishing town is situated in East Bear River township, on the southeast quarter of section twelve of the Johnson grant. The chain of title to the town lots, may be briefly stated, as follows:—In 1841, Don Pablo Gutierrez received a grant of five Spanish leagues of land on the north bank of Bear river. He was killed in 1845, and the grant was sold at auction by John A. Sutter, as magistrate, to William Johnson, April 28, 1845. Sebastian Kyser owned one-half interest in Johnson's purchase. November 10, 1849, Kyser sold to Eugene Gillespie and Henry E. Robinson. March 24, 1849, Johnson sold to James Kyle, Jonathan B. Truesdale, James Emory, and William Cleveland. Truesdale deeded his interest to Cleveland, Kyle, and James Imbrie. August 13, 1849, Cleveland, Kyle, and Imbrie deeded to Gillespie and Robinson, thus giving the title to the whole grant to these gentlemen. September 28, 1851, Robinson deeded a one-half interest to Elijah Woodruff. By a partition deed, March 28, 1856, John W. Bray was deeded, among other tracts, the east half of section twelve of Johnson's ranch. November 14, 1857, Bray sold the southeast quarter of section twelve to Eli A. Harper. August 3, 1857, the United States confirmed the Mexican grant in the name of William Johnson, thus perfecting the title. November 20, 1863, Harper deeded the tract to E. W. Holloman and C. Canthron. October 26, 1865, Holloman and Canthron conveyed it to George S. Wright. In 1866, it was laid out in lots by C. L. Wilson. March 13, 1871, Wright conveyed to C. L. Wilson, all except the lots previously sold. February 29, 1872, Wilson conveyed the unsold lots to C. Holland and C. Bellknap. In 1866, the town was

surveyed and laid out by George Holland, under the management of C. L. Wilson. The Oregon division of the C. P. R. R. was completed to this point in the same year, and a post-office established. The first building in the town was a saloon, which was built in 1866, before the town was surveyed. It stood where Chinatown now is, but when the town was laid out it was moved to Main street, opposite the depot, where it still stands. The next building was Ziegenbier & Co.'s store, a wooden structure on the corner of Main and Front streets. The first residence was built the same year by C. Holland, corner of Main and D streets. E. W. Sheets built a blacksmith's shop corner of Main and C streets, and Asa Raymond built a hotel on Main street, near the east end of the town. These were all the buildings erected during the first year of the town's existence. It grew very slowly until about 1871-2, when the sales of lots were quite numerous. On account of the inability of the town to protect itself against fire, and to provide sanitary regulations, etc., the citizens decided to have the town incorporated, which was accordingly done by act of the Legislature, March 13, 1874. The charter provides for a Board of Trustees of five members, to be elected on the first Monday in April of each year. The salary is fixed at one dollar per annum, and the board is given power to fill vacancies. The other officers are Treasurer, Assessor, and Marshal, to be elected at the same time as the Trustees. The Marshal is *ex-officio* Tax Collector. The charter requires the new board to assemble within ten days after their election, and choose a President and Clerk from among their number. The board passed an ordinance September 2, 1878, creating a Police Judge, to be appointed by the Trustees. The officers of the town of Wheatland since its incorporation, are as follows:—

1874.—Trustees: D. P. Durst, President; H. C. Niemeyer, Clerk; H. Lolse, C. Holland, and S. Wolf; Treasurer, David Irwin; Assessor, Cyrus Stoddard; Marshal, Joseph Trimmer; City Justices of the Peace, A. M. Bragg and W. L. Campbell.

1875.—Trustees: H. C. Niemeyer, President; A. Bowne, Clerk; C. Holland, D. P. Durst, and John Landis; Treasurer, David Irwin; Assessor, J. E. Moody; Marshal, J. Trimmer, who resigned January 12, 1876, and G. W. Ashford was appointed; City Justice of the Peace, Charles Justis.

1876.—Trustees: C. Holland, President; J. F. Baun, Clerk; John Landis, Thomas Shields; and C. Bellknap; Treasurer, M. A. Scott; Assessor, P. S. Larrabee; Marshal, John Davis. The Marshal did not qualify, and G. W. Ashford was appointed. December 14, 1876, J. W. Bedford was appointed Marshal, vice G. W. Ashford, who had defaulted to the amount of \$192.37, as ascertained by a committee of the board. The bouslmen settled with the board for \$100.

1877.—Trustees: P. S. Larrabee, President; J. F. Baun, Clerk; H.

C. Niemeyer, John Steineman, and John Landis; Treasurer, W. W. Holland; Assessor, Frank Dalby; Marshal, T. E. Bevan.

1878.—Trustees: Thomas Shields, President; George M. Vance, Clerk; Thomas Judy, Edward Bevan, and Frank Dalby; Treasurer, Albert T. Lipp; Assessor, Byron Lanyon; Marshal, Charles D. Waddell; Police Judge, P. M. Bray.

1879.—Trustees: P. S. Larrabee, President; J. F. Baun, Clerk; W. W. Holland, W. O. Armstead, and Edward Bevan; Treasurer, L. M. Justis; Assessor, M. A. Scott; Marshal, Charles D. Waddell; Police Judge, P. M. Bray.

Wheatland at the present time has a railroad depot, freight warehouse and water house, four warehouses, one flour mill, one winery, one lumber yard, four saloons, two dry goods and grocery stores, one grocery store, one furniture store, one hardware store, one drug store, one variety store, one millinery, one dressmaking establishment, one meat market, two harness shops, three blacksmith and wagon shops, three carpenter shops, one paint shop, one shoemaker shop, one barber shop, three hotels, one livery stable, one bank, one newspaper, three physicians, one lawyer, a postoffice, one Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office. The buildings may be classified as four brick buildings, thirty-seven other business buildings, one city hall, one Odd Fellows' hall, three churches, one school house, and about eighty dwelling houses. The population is six hundred whites and two hundred Chinese. The railroad accommodations are four trains daily, a passenger and freight each way. The town is twelve miles from Marysville, and as a shipping point has become quite important. The amount of freight shipped by rail during the year 1878, was 11,984,690 pounds. The amount received was 6,295,590 pounds. The amount shipped was only a little less than half that from Marysville. In addition to the railroad shipments, about one thousand tons of grain were sent to the mountains in wagons by Landis & Goodkind, and two thousand tons of flour, etc., by the Wheatland Mill Co., making 6,000,000 pounds, or a total of 17,984,690 pounds of home produce. Besides this, large quantities of hay, potatoes, etc., were shipped by wagons, the figures for which it is impossible to obtain.

Landis & Goodkind's warehouse, with a capacity of eight hundred tons inside and two hundred tons outside, had in store at various times, in 1878, one thousand five hundred tons of grain. The Spenserille copper mines in Nevada county, are chiefly supplied from Wheatland, and ship their product, copper cement, from the same point. The post-office statistics will help to give an idea of the business done in one year. They are kindly furnished by John Landis, Postmaster. For the year ending December 31, 1878:—Weight of mails sent, nine hundred and sixty pounds; number of registered letters sent, one hundred and twenty-eight; number of registered letters received, one hundred



RESIDENCE OF DAN L. M^o GANNEY, SMARTSVILLE, ROSE BAR Tp YUBA CO. CAL.

LITH BY E. L. SMITH & CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

and sixty-six; number of boxes rented, back boxes, forty-one, glass boxes, one hundred and thirty-seven. July 1, 1871, this was made a money order office, and since then it has issued one thousand three hundred and ninety-six orders, in the total amount of \$19,913.55, and paid one hundred and ninety-three orders, amounting to \$5,194.25. In 1871, the Bear river school house was moved into the town. The present school house was built that year, at an expense of \$3,000. The school term is ten months, with a vacation during the Christmas holidays. Two teachers are employed with a combined salary of \$176 per month.

The financial exhibit of the town is as follows:—

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1874-75	\$2,396 16	\$2,361 57
1875-76	2,044 96	2,038 06
1876-77	954 80	919 30
1877-78	1,172 89	1,100 70
1878-79	1,252 25	1,087 87

The rate of taxes and the amount collected are as follows:—

	Rate per \$100.	Amount Collected.
1874	\$1.00	\$1,517 60
1875	0.75	1,347 31
1876	0.50	647 50
1877	0.50	551 05
1878	0.50	642 54

The assessment rolls show the following valuations:—

	Real Estate.	Improvements.	Personal Property	Total.
1874	\$35,900	\$60,905	\$48,970	\$145,475
1875	42,200	64,040	75,255	181,495
1876	33,760	60,700	47,370	141,830
1877	23,890	56,060	44,715	124,665
1878	21,295	60,120	52,905	137,320

THE FARMERS' BANK OF WHEATLAND.

This bank was incorporated, October 22, 1874, with a capital stock of \$125,000, divided into one thousand two hundred and fifty shares of \$100 each. The officers of the bank at that time were:—Crawford Holland, President; A. W. Oakley, Secretary; W. W. Holland, Cashier. March 16, 1875, the capital stock was increased to \$250,000, and two thousand five hundred shares. The present officers of the bank are:—T. S. Ewing, President; A. W. Oakley, Secretary; W. W. Holland, Cashier.

WHEATLAND FLOUR MILLS.

This mill was built in 1872 by Jonathan Clark, Olive Torson, and H. Lohse. In 1876, it went into the hands of assignees and in 1877, was purchased by the Wheatland Mill Co. The Directors of the company

are:—M. V. Sparks, President; F. R. Lofton, Superintendent; C. K. Dam, J. M. C. Jasper, and Perkins Hutchinson. The mill has five run of stone and is operated by steam power. It manufactures white and Graham flour, corn meal, etc. It is now doing the new process milling. Eight men are employed. The manufacture in 1878 was four thousand tons, valued at \$200,000. A barley mill was built by Joel Stoddard in 1871 on Fourth street, near the railroad. It had one run of stone and was steam power. It was not operated much after 1876, and in 1878 the machinery was taken out and carried to Sacramento.

"WHEATLAND RECORDER."

The date of the inaugural issue of the first newspaper here could not be obtained but it was called the *Wheatland Enterprise*. A. C. Pratt was the editor and proprietor. The paper was eighteen by twenty-four, issued weekly, and had a brief existence of but a few months. April 27, 1874, W. L. Campbell and F. M. Walsh purchased the paper and it was issued as the *Wheatland Free Press*. September 12, 1874, Mr. Campbell became sole proprietor. November 28, 1874, Mr. Walsh was again associated with Mr. Campbell, and the firm remained Campbell & Walsh until January 10, 1875, when the paper fell into the hands of Walsh & Larrabee, P. S. Larrabee being the editor. July 24, 1875, Mr. Larrabee became sole proprietor. January 1, 1876, the name was changed to *The Free Press*. April 1, 1876, W. L. Campbell again took the paper. April 21, 1877, W. C. Callahan became the editor and conducted it until it suspended, July 14, 1877. December 21, 1877, Frank F. Curdloff purchased the material and with the aid of new material commenced the issue of the *Wheatland Recorder*. The paper is twenty-four by thirty-six, four pages, and is issued on Friday. It is strictly independent in politics.

NICOLAUS LODGE, NO. 129, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized May 13, 1858, in the town of Nicolaus, Sutter county, with the following charter members:—E. Urain, C. W. A. Arens, Timothy Wharton, M. Gray, J. Hart, R. D. Carlos, W. H. Beatty, and S. M. Clay. Mr. Beatty is the only one who is still an active member. A dispensation was granted by the Grand Master of the lodge to be removed to Wheatland, and the first meeting of the lodge was held in this place, April 27, 1871. At that time there were but ten members in good standing. The membership at present is forty-eight, and has been as high as fifty-one. Since January 1, 1872, the lodge had disbursed \$649 dollars in charitable objects, and now owns property valued at \$2,100. The regular lodge meeting is held on Friday evening on or before the full moon. The present officers are:—J. E. Hollingshead, W. M.; W. C. Wilson, S. W.;

Daniel Chick, J. W.; J. H. Keyes, Treasurer; J. F. Baum, Secretary; S. Wolf, S. D.; V. Williamson, J. O.; J. M. C. Jasper and F. F. Curdloff, Stewards; F. Kuschner, Tyler.

SETTER LODGE, NO. 100, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized November 1, 1860, at Nicolaus, Sutter county, but was removed to Wheatland, April 2, 1868. This was done because the majority of its members had moved to this place. The charter members were:—D. Ray, N. G.; P. McMahan, V. G.; James T. Lee, Secretary; Francis McMahan, Treasurer; Francis Heyland, Eli W. Sheets, and John McNamara. The number of members is seventy-nine; the highest number at any one time was eighty-three. The value of the lodge property is \$3,500. Regular meetings are held every Saturday night at their hall in Wheatland. The present officers are:—Charles Schlosser, N. G.; H. C. Niemeeyer, Secretary.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL ASSOCIATION.

This association was formed February 20, 1877, for the purpose of controlling the hall and cemetery. It is composed of the members of Sutter Lodge, No. 100, I. O. O. F. The hall, which is a two-story frame building, twenty-six by fifty feet, was erected in 1867, and dedicated April 3, 1868. It cost \$3,000. The hall room is used by the various societies of Wheatland, and the lower floor for mercantile purposes. The association also owns a beautiful cemetery of ninety-six lots, tastefully ornamented with walks, trees, and shrubbery. The Directors are:—W. W. Holland, J. F. Baum, and Daniel Frazer. The annual meeting of the association is held February 20.

WHEATLAND LODGE NO. 54, A. O. U. W.

This lodge was organized September 24, 1878, by the following charter members:—Frank F. Curdloff, P. M. W.; George W. Maxwell, M. W.; Matt A. Scott, G. F.; H. Cornforth, O.; T. E. Devan, Recorder; A. J. Swift, Receiver; John Stewart, F.; B. Lanyon, G.; Charles Francis, I. W.; J. H. Finley, O. W.; the following Trustees, — James Cass, 1st; H. Cornforth, 2d; M. A. Scott, 3d; H. C. Babcock, Edward H. Coffery, and Walter Newstalt. The above gentlemen are still active members, except Messrs. Lanyon and Finley. The lodge membership has been thirty-six, though at present it is thirty-four. It is in good financial condition, and owns property to the value of \$100. Since its organization it has disbursed \$300 in benefits. F. F. Curdloff of this lodge is Grand Lecturer of the Order in California. The present officers are:—H. Cornforth, P. M. W.; H. C. Niemeeyer, M. W.; J. Stewart, G. F.; A. J. Swift, O.; M. Newstalt, G.; M. A. Scott, Recorder; John Landis, Financier; Jacob Levy, Receiver; Ogden Mallory, I. W.; C. W. Manuel, O. W. The lodge meets every Thursday at Odd Fellows' Hall, Wheatland.

WHEATLAND LODGE, NO. 353, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was formed May 25, 1869, with twenty-six charter members, and the following officers:—E. W. Sheets, W. C.; Mrs. P. H. Gaines, F. S.; S. D. Jasper, W. S.; Rachel Dalby, W. V. T.; I. L. Thompson, W. T. The lodge at one time had a membership of eighty-five, and owned property to the value of \$100. Interest in the lodge gradually waned, and after an existence of ten years the charter was surrendered, January 22, 1879, and the lodge disbanded. The meetings were held Wednesday evenings at Odd Fellows' Hall, Wheatland.

WHEATLAND LODGE, NO. 260, F. OF H.

This lodge was organized, August 6, 1875, with the following charter members:—J. H. Keyes, W. M.; M. V. Sparks, O.; B. P. Dunn, L.; D. A. Ostrom, S.; J. M. C. Jasper, A. S.; S. D. Wood, C.; Thomas Brower, T.; C. K. Dunn, Secretary; E. B. Langdon, G. K.; Mrs. L. C. Jasper, Ceres; Mrs. E. E. Oakley, Pomona; Miss S. E. Mansfield, Flora; Mrs. K. A. Wood, L. A. S.; Frank Kirsner, John H. Strong, T. S. Ewing, Daniel Fraser, Benj. Crabtree, James W. Sowell, Elias Mansfield, Henry Findley, Samuel Kuster, Daniel Blanchard, P. L. Hutchingson, Mrs. Maria Kirsner, Mrs. L. Keyes, Mrs. S. J. Sparks, Mrs. A. Langdon, Mrs. P. Ostrom, Mrs. M. E. Strong, Mrs. E. P. Seward, Mrs. E. J. Crabtree, Mrs. James W. Sowell, Mrs. C. A. Mansfield, Mrs. A. Dunn, Mrs. F. L. Dunn, Mrs. A. Blanchard, Mrs. S. Hutchingson, Miss S. V. Harding, and Miss O. B. Harding. The above are members at the present time, except Messrs. Langdon, Strong, Ewing, and Crabtree, and Mrs. Langdon, Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Crabtree, and Miss Harding. The grange has a membership of fifty-eight, and has had as high as sixty-five. It owns property to the value of \$150, and has disbursed \$100 in benefits. The present officers are:—C. K. Dunn, W. M.; J. M. C. Jasper, O.; D. A. Ostrom, L.; Frank Kirsner, S.; S. D. Wood, A. S.; Mrs. J. H. Keyes, C.; P. L. Hutchingson, T.; I. W. Hulfaker, Secretary; J. H. Keyes, G. K.; Mrs. J. M. C. Jasper, Ceres; Mrs. A. W. Oakley, Pomona; Mrs. D. A. Ostrom, Flora; Mrs. Charles Schlosser, L. A. S. The regular meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Wheatland.

WHEATLAND HOSE AND LADDER CO., NO. 1.

In June, 1874, but a short time after the town was incorporated, a volunteer hook and ladder company was formed for the purpose of protecting the town against fire. The first officers were:—W. W. Holland, Foreman; E. Bevan, First Assistant; F. Walsh, Second Assistant; J. E. Moody, Secretary; J. E. Raim, Treasurer; John Steineman, Steward. The council purchased two ladders, fifty buckets, two axes, two hundred feet of rope, one thousand feet of hose, a hook

and ladder truck, a hose cart, and a steel triangle, the last being for an alarm. The company disbanded in 1877, and the ladders, hose etc., lie in the lower part of the town hall. The hose was used by attaching it to the pumps the town had erected in various places. There was another organization in 1874, called the

EUREKA HOSE COMPANY.

This company purchased uniforms and petitioned the council for the hose, but that body decided to leave all the apparatus in the hands of the hook and ladder company, so the hose company soon after disbanded. In July, 1877, there was an unsuccessful attempt made to organize another company, to be called the

INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY.

Since that time nothing has been done, and they seem to be waiting for some fire to kindle their enthusiasm.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first services of this denomination in Wheatland were held by Rev. H. H. Parks, several years ago. The church society was formed, October 3, 1876, with the following officers:—W. J. McFee and S. L. Walker, Deacons; M. A. Scott, Clerk. These gentlemen are also the present officers. Mrs. M. A. Scott was the delegate to the Association. The church has a membership of seventeen, and does not sustain a Sunday School. The society has no church edifice, and only occasional services are held. Rev. G. J. Burchett was the first pastor, and since his departure there has been no regular one.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church society was organized in February, 1878, and has a membership of nineteen. For some time previous to the formation of the society, Elder Pendergast, of Woodland, Rev. G. R. Hand of Sacramento, and Elder Thomas held occasional services here. Rev. R. H. Boyles was pastor of the church until March, 1879, since which time there has been no regular minister. The society has no church edifice, and holds its services in the Methodist church. No Sunday School is maintained by this denomination.

GRACE EPISCOPAL MISSION.

The first Episcopal service in Wheatland was held in 1871, by Rev. Wm. H. Hill, in Odd Fellows' Hall. Later, Geo. R. Davis preached in the South Methodist church. The mission was formed, August 16, 1874, and has at present eighteen communicants. The church edifice was erected in 1875 at a cost \$1,200. The first officers of the mission were:—N. H. Shepherd, Warden; C. Stoddard, Treasurer; H. Coruforth, Clerk. The present ones are:—N. H. Shepherd, Warden; Charles Justis, Treasurer; C. Stoddard, Clerk. The first pastor was

Rev. John Cornell. After his departure there was no pastor for two years. Rev. Thomas Smith took charge of the mission in August, 1878. No Sunday School is maintained at present.

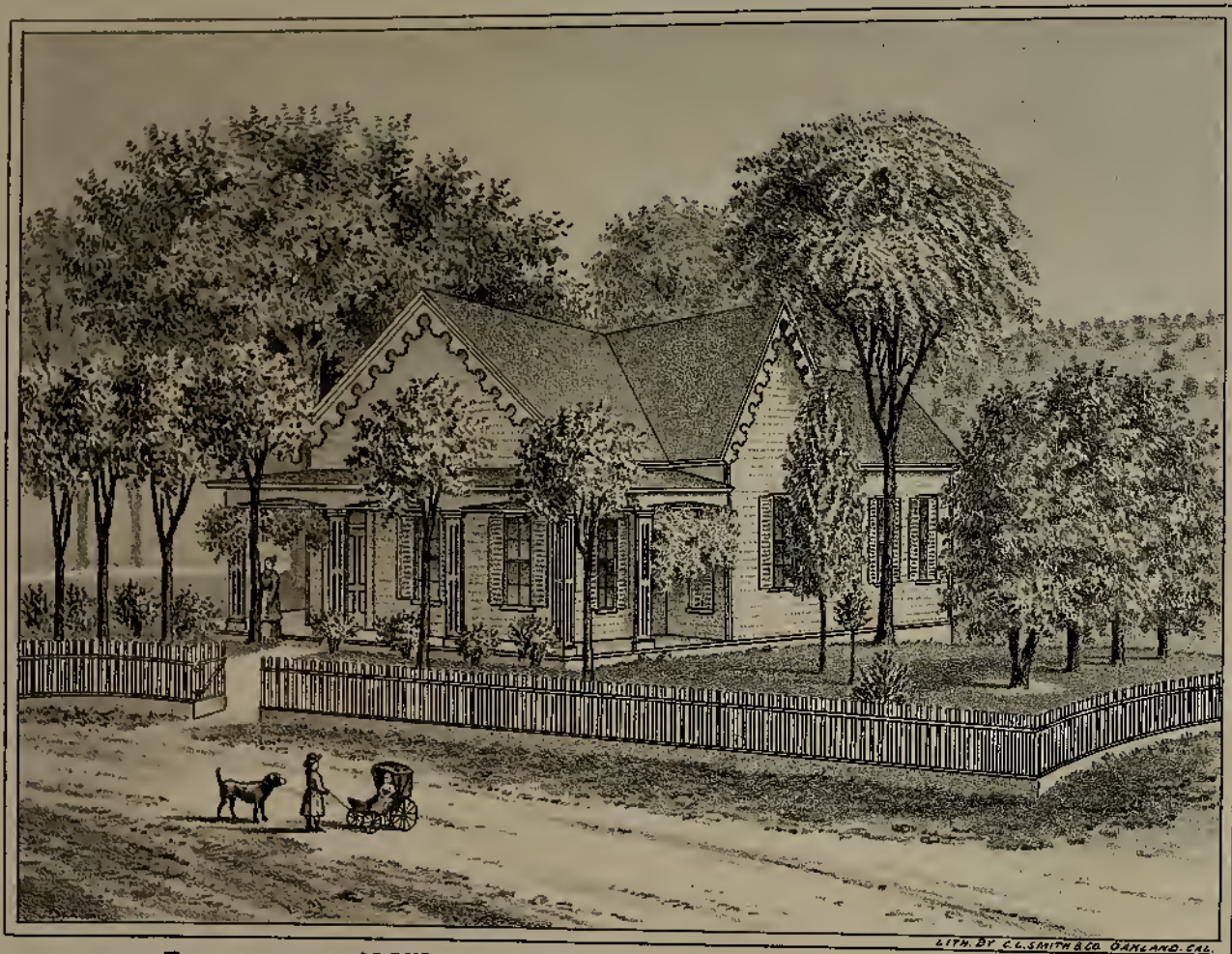
CHAPTER XXVII.

ROSE BAR TOWNSHIP.

Changes in Boundaries—Present Limits—Settlement—Interesting Incidents—Industries—Speet's Camp—Rose Bar—Gaussville, or Sucker Flat—Cape Horn—Cordis Bar—Saw Mill Bar—Ladders' Bar—Kennebec Bar—Sand Hill—Timbuctoo—Smartsville—Rose Bar Lodge, No. 39, F. & A. M.—Fredonia Lodge, No. 132, I. O. O. F.—Sucker Flat Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance—Mountain Guard Lodge, No. 206, I. O. G. T.—Sucker Flat Division, No. 2, A. O. H.—Union Church—Church of the Immaculate Conception.

At the first subdivision of the county into fifteen townships, made by the Court of Sessions, August 24, 1850, the territory now embraced in Rose Bar township, was partly in Town number eleven, and partly in number twelve. The northern portion was in number eleven, and the southern in number twelve. The district at that time known as the town of Rose, was Town number three. It extended from the south fork to the middle fork of the Yuba river, and north to the present county line. The next division was made by the Court of Sessions, August 7, 1851, making eleven townships. Rose Bar was all in Parks Bar township, number three, which extended from the mouth of Dry creek to the mouth of Deer creek, and south to Bear river. The township, at that time called Rose Bar was number ten, and lay wholly in what is now Sierra county, its eastern boundary being the state line. After Sierra county had been formed, the Court of Sessions, October 7, 1852, divided the county into ten townships. Township number three was the same as formed at the former subdivision, but the name was changed from Parks Bar to Rose Bar. The Board of Supervisors, October 10, 1856, formed ten townships, making Rose Bar number four, with nearly the same territory as at present, except that a strip from the bottom was put in Bear River number three. The last partition was made by the Board of Supervisors, September 17, 1861. By this the boundaries of Rose Bar township were established as follows:—Beginning at the northwest corner of section thirty-five, township fifteen N., range five E.; thence north to the middle of Yuba river; thence up the middle of Yuba river, to the mouth of Deer creek; thence south on the line between Yuba and Nevada counties, to the northeast corner of East Bear River township; thence west on line of said township, to the point of commencement.

Referring the reader to the general history for events prior to January 1, 1851, we will state the condition of Rose Bar township at that date. All along the river bank, and back in the ravines, were hundreds of busy miners at work, delving for the golden grains. Aside from these, there was but little settlement in the township. We find



LITH. BY C. L. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH A. FLINT, SMARTSVILLE, ROSE BAR TP., YUBA CO., CAL.



RESIDENCE OF J. O'BRIEN, SMARTSVILLE,
ROSE BAR, TP. YUBA CO., CAL.

LITH. G. L. SMITH, DAKLAND, CAL.



Mr. Berry and wife keeping a public place in a little log house, which they built in the winter of 1849, on the present site of the Empire Ranch. On the old Sacramento road, where John Walsh's toll house now stands, was a man named Trip, who had built a small log house there in the fall of 1850, and kept a public house. A little north of Trip were two men from Rhode Island, whose names we do not know. Other than these there were no settlements in Rose Bar township, except in the mines. The changes and settlements in 1851 were not very numerous. March 2, 1851, Thomas Mooney and Michael Riley, who had arrived in the State in 1849, came up from Sacramento where they had been keeping a livery stable, bought out Berry and wife, and established the Empire Ranch. The Berry family returned to Missouri, and soon after they both died. The same spring the Union Ranch was settled by Craig, Stewart, and O'Brien. They kept a public house, teamed and butchered. They only remained there two years. One of the two Rhode Island emigrants died this year, and was buried near the road. The present highway from Smartsville to Wheatland runs past his grave. His partner abandoned the settlement and went away. Hunt and McKenzie settled on the Sacramento road in the winter of 1851, and kept a public house. This place has for a long time been known as Vineyard's, William B. Vineyard taking it in 1854.

The most important of the settlements was that at the Empire Ranch. This was a rallying point for the miners and Indians for miles around. Mr. Mooney established a trading post there and kept a hotel. He had two teams running to Sacramento for goods and could not keep himself supplied. Sunday was a great gala day at the Empire Ranch. The miners assembled there to pass away the time in sports and convivial pleasures. When Mooney bought the place he purchased an old hen and rooster that Berry had brought across the plains. They were what might be called the pioneer chickens of the county. The first brood of chickens, in 1851, contained sixteen little peepers that were worth more than their weight in gold. He sold four of them, that had the misfortune to be hatched roosters, to the miners for twenty-five dollars a piece. With these they got up a shooting match using their revolvers. With the milk he obtained from the two cows he made five pails of milk punch every Sunday. With the chickens and the punch the miners had a great deal of sport. Twenty baskets of champagne, one hundred and fifty boxes of claret, and many pails of milk punch were consumed weekly.

There were a great number of Frenchmen working on the river, and they gathered at the ranch Sundays for a grand festival. Sometimes as many as fifty to a hundred sat at the tables. These were made by placing two sixteen-foot boards on claret boxes under the trees. Great

preparations were made for these banquets. Large quantities of beef were cooked and placed on the tables in milkpans; about ten boxes of claret were set out, and a proportional quantity of other things provided. Here the Frenchmen would spend the day, having a jovial time, and when night came they settled up to a penny, no record being kept of their account by Mr. Mooney. Speaking of the profit he made from the old hen and rooster and the two cows, Mr. Mooney says:—"Why, I could no more count up the money those chickens and cows made for me than I could fly. Taking what I received for the young chickens, the eggs, the barrels of milk punch, and the other goods I sold to those who came to see the shooting for instance, directly and indirectly I made thousands of dollars.

In 1850, and part of 1851, the stages from Sacramento to Nevada City crossed Bear river at Johnson's, and came up by the way of Watson's on Dry creek, Trip's place, and the Empire Ranch. When the Round Tent was put up in 1851, they changed the route, going from Johnson's over the hills and past that place. Mooney brought some horses up from Sacramento, and in 1851, with a man named Rubey, started the first stage line from Marysville to Nevada City. In 1852, there was an Indian trading post established back of the Empire Ranch by Lovell and Norris. The competition was too strong for them, however, and they did not understand how to manage the Indians, so that after a while they moved away. Since then the better lands have been gradually taken up by settlers.

The soil of the township is almost exclusively that which is known as red dirt, although small patches of sand and clay occasionally appear. This red dirt is plentifully intermixed with gravel and stones, and not well adapted to agriculture, except in the ravines and small valleys that nestle among the hills, and on the lower land on the western edge of the township. Stock raising is the chief pastoral industry, large bands of sheep grazing on the rolling hills. Poultry raising is quite an industry among the ranchers. The surface of the township is very rough. Commencing with the barren rolling hills, it gradually rises and becomes more broken until at the Nevada county line the hills reach an altitude of about four hundred feet above the sea level, and are quite rugged and covered with timber, of which pine, fir, white oak, and manzanita are the leading varieties. The larger timber has been cut out, leaving chiefly the smaller growth. The chief agricultural products are wheat and hay. Quite a number of vineyards have been planted in the valleys and on the hill-sides. The region is essentially a mining one, and on this industry it depends chiefly for its prosperity and the support of its population. At Smartsville, Timbuctoo, and Sucker Flat are the immense hydraulic mines that have been worked for twenty-four years. At Timbuctoo have been prospected and located a number of quartz ledges. Only one of

these has had any considerable amount of work done upon it. Further back from the river, a few other quartz leads have been located and are being worked in a small way, especially near the "Lone Tree." This tree stands all alone on a high hill towards the southern portion of the township, and has given the name to that locality and to the school district in which it is situated. We give the history of the towns and mining camps in their chronological order.

SPECT'S CAMP.

This camp on Yuba river, just above Timbuctoo ravine and near the old cemetery of 1849, was the place where gold was first found in paying quantities. Jonas Spect, of Colusa, June 2, 1848, after finding gold in small quantities on Rose Bar, dug at this point in the afternoon, and washed out three pieces of gold, worth seven dollars. He camped here and commenced work. The locality was well known in 1848 as Spect's Camp, by all the miners then working on the river. He had a store in Rose Bar that fall, and abandoned the mines in November, 1848.

ROSE BAR.

This well known bar has the honor of being the first point on Yuba river, where gold was discovered. Jonas Spect, of Colusa, found gold at this point, June 2, 1848, but not in paying quantities, and went further down the stream. The next man we hear of at Rose Bar, was a Mr. Inman, later in June; Claude Chama, of Wheatland, came there a few days after. He says:—"I met a man named Inman, who came overland with me in 1846, just before I got to the bar. He said he had been working there a few days, but could only make five dollars per day and so left to find a better place." Chama, however, went on to the bar and commenced to work, and with five Indians, made one hundred and fifty dollars each the first day, at the same spot Inman had deserted. They simply dug a little deeper. This was the first actual working of the bar. In July, 1848, John Rose came to the bar with about a dozen men, from the American river. Accompanying the party was John Ray, with his wife and several children. This was the first family at the bar.

That fall John Rose and his partner, William J. Reynolds, started a store at the bar. Rose did the buying at Sacramento, and in that way the locality became known as Rose Bar. Jonas Spect had a store here, kept by Mr. Melvain. Most of the company abandoned the place that fall, but others arriving, increased the number to twenty-five by the first of January, 1849. There had been heretofore room enough, and to spare. The miners were not confined to any particular location, but worked at any point that suited their fancy. When the miners began to arrive from the East, it became a little crowded, and in the spring of 1849 a meeting was held, at which it was decided

that a claim should be one hundred feet square, and that the miner should be confined to his claim. Rose, Reynolds and Kinloch, a young man they had taken into partnership, furnished beef from their ranch in Ginda township.

In September, 1849, a company of fifty men, among whom was William H. Parks, commenced to dam the river, so as to mine the bed. They completed the dam, and commenced work early in October. The rains set in on the eighth, and in two days the water overflowed the dam and washed it away. In the few days' work they had taken out one thousand dollars each. A few days before the destruction of the dam, Mr. Parks sold out, and with an experienced baker started a store, bakery, and boarding house. During the year the bar became very populous, and in 1850, there were two thousand men working here. At that time there were three stores, one of which was kept by Baxter & States, three boarding houses, two saloons, bakeries, blacksmith shops, etc. The course of the river was turned seven consecutive years, the last time in 1857. But little work was done here after that, and now the bar is covered by tailings from the mines, many feet in depth. When the high water came during the winter of 1849, the miners moved back into the ravines, where they found very rich surface diggings. Squaw creek was a very rich locality. One of these ravines was worked by a man named Gates, and a town collecting them in 1850, it was called

GATESVILLE, OR SUGKER FLAT.

The latter name was given it because Gates was a native of Illinois. A store was started here that winter by a man named McCall. Rose Bar was on the river and Sucker Flat just back of it, the two places being practically one. In 1851, the joint population was three hundred men and five women. The nearest post-office was at Parks Bar, a few miles below and on the opposite side of the Yuba river. Rose & Reynolds closed out their business in 1850. L. B. Clark had a store at Rose Bar also. When the bar began to be worked out and the hydraulic mines were developed, Sucker Flat became quite a town, and Rose Bar was abandoned. Daniel Donahue purchased McCall's old store in 1853, and a few other stores were started. In 1858, a fire destroyed Donahue's store, several other small stores, and a great many dwellings. Rose Bar is now covered up with tailings from the mines, and Sucker Flat is simply a place of residence for the men who work in the hydraulic mines. There are now three small saloons, two boarding houses, and from fifty to sixty miners' cottages. The population is about three hundred. Smartsville is now the base of supplies for the people of Sucker Flat.

CAPE HORN.

Just above Cordua Bar, the river makes a sweep around

the base of a high hill. This point was worked in the summer of 1849, by a Connecticut company that had come around the Horn, and they christened it Cape Horn. This company was sadly afflicted with the scurvy, and in August and September, all but a few died. The survivors tenderly buried their dead comrades on the side of the hill just back of the camp, and erected to their memory wooden tombstones, with inscriptions on each giving the name and residence of the departed one. The bones of many of these unfortunate young men, for they were all young, have been removed in later years by relatives, and carried to their former homes in Connecticut to be interred in the family burial grounds. Some of these graves and old head-boards can yet be seen, and the spot is known as the "Cemetery of 1849."

CORDUA BAR.

This was a small bar near the Timbuctoo ravine, and just below Speet's Camp. Work was commenced here early in 1849. Theodore Cordua opened a store from which fact the bar derived its name. The place was small and soon worked out. It is now covered about sixty feet deep with tailings from the Smartsville and Timbuctoo hydraulic mines.

SAW-MILL BAR.

Opposite Parks Bar, miners commenced work in the summer of 1849. A store was kept here by Taylor, Smith & Talcott. These gentlemen built a saw-mill in November, 1849. From this mill the bar derived its name. The mill was in operation that winter, and was abandoned in 1850. The first mining organization formed here was the Canal Mining Company, in May, 1850. There were thirty-one men in the company, which was formed for the purpose of draining the river. From the tenth to the fifteenth of September, this company took out fifteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars. John V. Berry was a member of this company, and Mrs. Berry was the first lady at the bar. She is now teaching school at Smartsville. William Torrence and wife, John Ginn, and Hugh McKennon kept a boarding house and store in 1849. Mrs. Torrence made pies which sold for fifty cents a quarter. This bar has met the same fate as the others, and is now deep under mining debris.

LANDERS' BAR.

This bar was situated just where the county line meets the mouth of Deer creek. The first mining was done here in 1850. The bar, though small, was quite rich and formed the last of a continuous chain of bars extending from Deer creek to Long Bar.

KENNEBEC BAR.

In October, 1849, the Kennebec company, from Maine, located just

opposite the lower end of Long Bar, and called the place Kennebec Bar. They built a large log house capable of accommodating a dozen men, and put a stone fire-place in it. They also built a saw-mill which was operated that winter. Several others came the same winter, and three more cabins were built. The bar was yielding only eleven dollars per day, and in March the company abandoned it and went to Downieville. The bar never amounted to much, and was not very rich.

SAND HILL.

When the miners began to work back from the bars on the river in 1850, they found in the ravines very rich surface digging. A number of miners' lints were located back of Cordua Bar, on a hill just north of Timbuctoo, and in 1852 a man named Jim Crow put up a large round tent, in which he kept a saloon. A hotel was built a little later, and the place became known as Sand Hill. A store was kept by a man named William Gregory. When hydraulic mining was commenced, it was discovered that the location of Sand Hill was a very rich mining ground, and the people began moving across the ravine to Timbuctoo. By 1856, they had all left the old locality. The ground belongs to the Excelsior Company, and has been all worked out. The old site of the town has been washed away to a depth of about two hundred feet. A few kilns of brick were made here, but the material was not good and it was abandoned.

TIMBUCTOO.

The first mining was done in the ravines about Timbuctoo in 1850; William Monigan, who had a store at Rose Bar in 1850, was one of the first to work here. A negro was working in one of the ravines, and from this fact the ravine near the town was christened Timbuctoo by William Monigan and L. B. Clark. A number of cabins were early built in the vicinity, but the first house was erected by William Gregory, early in 1855. It still stands just east of the post-office. A hotel was built in February, 1855, by Jacob Dufford. It stood across the road from the post-office, and was burned in the fire of June, 1878. Timbuctoo was the largest and most thriving locality in the township in 1859. At that time there were two hotels, six boarding houses, eight saloons in addition to the bars in the hotels and boarding houses, one bank, one drug store, two general stores, three clothing and dry good stores, three shoe shops, one blacksmith shop, two carpenter shops, one lumber yard, one livery stable, one barber shop, three bakeries, two tobacco and cigar stores, one church, and one theater. Another hotel was built in 1861, and a school house in 1862. The vote of this precinct was at its highest about eight hundred, and the total population about twelve hundred. In 1859, a union church was built by subscriptions of the citizens, and a saloon was remodeled for this purpose.



RESIDENCE OF **A.P. BROWN**, SMARTSVILLE,
ROSE BAR TP. YUBA CO. CAL.

The Methodist Episcopal denomination was the only one that had a regular organization. In 1878, the church was sold, torn down, and the materials used in the construction of a barn. In 1859, a fine wooden theater with a brick basement was erected. It had a seating capacity of eight hundred, and was frequently occupied by traveling companies. The old ruin still stands on the north side of the road, and is now occupied by Chinamen. The first school at Tinctoo was kept by a Mr. Potter in 1856. The public school house was built in 1862. In 1873, it was moved to Smartsville, and joined to the one at that place. The cemetery, lying just west of the place, was started in 1855. The first burial was that of the three men shot by Jim Webster in 1855. It was fenced in two years later. In June, 1878, a fire destroyed the post office, a meat market, saloon, the first hotel, and several dwellings. The population is at present about two hundred whites and one hundred and fifty Chinese. A. W. Thorp is postmaster, and keeps a saloon and small stock of varieties. Besides this, there are one small general store, four Chinese stores, one Chinese wash house, and about thirty dwelling houses.

SMARTSVILLE.

James Smart built a hotel at this place in the spring of 1856. This was the first building except a few cabins, here and there, occupied by the miners. The only large settlements at that time were Tinctoo and Sucker Flat. L. B. Clark bought the place in 1857, and kept a store. The hotel is now owned by B. Smith. A saloon was started in 1856, also a small store was kept by a Mr. Shearer. As the mines began to develop the place began gradually to settle up, until at present, it is a thriving mining town. The old cemetery on the hill, near the Empire Ranch, was first used in 1852, for the burial of a man from Oregon. This was followed by the entombing of several men who died with cholera. About three years ago a mine caved in at Sucker Flat, killing seven men, who were all buried in one day. A little further up the road is the Eternal Cemetery, laid out by the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Good Templars, in 1875. Until a few years ago the remains of Catholics were taken to Marysville to be interred in the Catholic cemetery there; but a fine burial ground has since been laid out, just across the ravine and south of the town.

Smartsville now contains two churches, one school house, one Masonic hall, one post-office, one Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, one Western Union telegraph office, two hotels, two livery stables, four saloons, two general stores, two drug stores, one lumber yard, one meat market, one barber shop, two shoemaker shops, one tin shop, one blacksmith shop, one private school, three physicians, one notary public and insurance agent, four carpenters, and about sixty dwelling houses. The population at present is about four hundred.

The first public school was built across the road from the present one in 1856, and was taught by a Mr. Savage. A private school was taught by Miss Shyster and Miss Stevens. The site of their school has been mined away, and the building has been moved to its present locality, and is now used as a private school-room by Mrs. J. V. Berry. Mrs. Berry taught the public school from 1857 to 1872, and since then has taught private school. She has had seventy-two scholars at one time in the latter. In 1873, the school building was removed from Tinctoo, and joined to the one at this place. The Rose-Bar school district now embraces Smartsville, Tinctoo, and Sucker Flat.

There was a brick kiln here in 1857, or 1858, near the school house, where a few bricks were made of sediment. The material did not make a good quality of brick, and the business was given up.

ROSE BAR LODGE, NO. 89, F. & A. M.

This lodge was first organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge, in 1855. The lodge was located at Rose Bar, where a small hall was erected. The charter was granted May 8, 1856, to the following gentlemen—William L. Pearl, Benjamin M. Sawin, Henry B. Kellogg, L. B. Clark, Samuel G. Boyce, John Henry, Jonas G. Potter, Charles Lindell, and Francis Greenwald. L. B. Clark is the only one holding membership at present. The first officers were:—B. M. Sawin, W. M.; A. L. Morrison, S. W.; S. G. Boyce, J. W.; J. G. Potter, Treasurer; L. B. Clark, Secretary; R. Dillon, S. D.; F. Greenwald, J. D.; P. A. Meyer, Tyler. In 1858, the lodge purchased the hall of the Sons of Temperance at Smartsville, and moved to that place. The old hall at Rose Bar was moved up, and combined with the hall purchased. Since that time the hall has been much improved, and now is a two-story frame building, 20x40 feet in size. The hall is in the upper story, and is very neatly and tastily furnished. The lower floor is rented to the Excelsior Company for a store-room. The largest membership the lodge ever had was thirty-five. At present it has thirty-three. The financial condition is good, and it owns property to the value of twelve hundred dollars. Eight thousand and fifty dollars have been disbursed in benefits and charity. The present officers are:—Joseph A. Flint, W. M.; Peter Fitzpatrick, S. W.; A. P. Brown, J. W.; R. W. Tiff, Treasurer; J. T. McConnell, Secretary; James Monk, S. D.; Thomas Odger, J. D.; J. E. McNutt, and C. C. Duhain, Stewards; Richard Beatty, Tyler. Regular meetings are held on the Saturday evening on or before the full moon.

FREDONIA LODGE, NO. 188, I. O. O. F.

A charter was granted for this lodge, April 21, 1871, to the following members:—O. C. Hyatt, James Monk, Mark Roberts, Joseph Doubt, and William H. Bone. These gentlemen are yet active mem-

bers, with the exception of O. C. Hyatt. The first officers were:—O. C. Hyatt, N. G.; Joseph Doubt, V. G.; James Monk, Secretary; Mark Roberts, Treasurer. The membership is fifty, the highest at any time. The lodge owns property to the value of twelve hundred dollars, and has disbursed six thousand dollars in charitable objects and benefits. Regular meetings are held at Masonic Hall, Smartsville, every Wednesday evening. The present officers are:—Mark Roberts, N. G.; Thomas Trettheway, V. G.; J. T. McConnell, Secretary; John Peardon, Treasurer.

SUCKER FLAT DIVISION, NO. 119, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

This society was organized in 1851, and in 1855 built a hall on ground that has since been mined away. The hall was moved to its present site. The society died out in 1858, and the hall was sold to Rose Bar Lodge, No. 89, F. and A. M. O. F. Redfield, now living at Smartsville, was a prominent member of this society.

MOUNTAIN GUARD LODGE, NO. 206, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized August 19, 1866, with the following charter members:—Franklin Holliday, Augustus C. Abrams, Joseph A. Flint, Henry Gratiot, Wm. Carpenter, Benj. Glidden, M. H. Jackson, James Woods, Edward Green, S. M. Curtis, S. A. Taylor, Mary A. Hines, O. F. Redfield, Benjamin Sanford, James L. Woods, F. M. Montague, Joseph N. Taylor, L. Veeler, Thomas Bridge, J. E. McDowell, J. M. Allenwood, Nancy Allenwood, Amos Middleton, Andrew Crowell, L. M. Carpenter, and H. D. Farley. The first officers were:—J. N. Taylor, J. A. Flint, F. M. Montague, James Woods, O. F. Redfield, S. M. Curtis, S. A. Taylor, Amos Middleton, L. M. Carpenter, Mary A. Hines, Edward Green, and William Carpenter. The lodge surrendered its charter November 22, 1878, having been in existence over twelve years. During that time it had initiated over three hundred persons, and expended about one thousand dollars in benevolent objects. The money on hand at the close of the lodge, six hundred dollars, was donated to the Good Templars' Home for Orphans. At that time the membership was twenty-one, though it had been as high as one hundred. The lodge met every Friday evening at Masonic Hall, Smartsville.

SUCKER FLAT DIVISION, NO. 2, A. O. U.

This society was organized March 16, 1871, with the following charter members:—M. O'Mera, President; D. McDonald, Vice-President; C. Slattery, Financial Secretary; N. J. Pettit, Recording Secretary; P. Daily, Treasurer; John McQuaide, J. Duffey, and T. Condy. The society has a membership of eighty, at one time eighty-five. It is in good financial condition and owns property to the value of six hundred dollars. In the mutual benefits and sick allowances inci-

dent to the objects of the society, seven thousand dollars have been expended since the organization. The present officers are:—John McQuide, President; P. Butler, Vice President; John Smith, Recording Secretary; John Heavy, Financial Secretary; Thomas Murray, Treasurer. The regular meeting is held the first Tuesday of each month at Sucker Flat.

UNION CHURCH.

In 1863, this church was built by subscription among the citizens of the town, costing about fifteen hundred dollars. It has been used as a union church, and the different denominations have held services there ever since. The Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal denominations are represented here, though none of them are strong enough to support a regular pastor. The Presbyterians had a resident pastor two or three years, Rev. James Woods. The Methodists are supplied by the circuit ministers. Episcopal clergymen occasionally come from Marysville and elsewhere and hold services. A union Sunday School, with sixty scholars and a library of three hundred volumes, is maintained. John T. Vineyard is the Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The first services of the Catholic denomination in this vicinity were held by Rev. Father Peter, at Rose Bar in 1852, at which time the church was organized. The first church edifice was erected in 1861, and was called St. Rose's Church. It was burned in 1870, and the present one was erected the following year. At this time the name was changed to Church of the Immaculate Conception. The successive fathers in charge of the church were Rev. Maurice Hickey, Rev. Daniel O'Sullivan, and Rev. Matthew Coleman. The membership of the church is about eight hundred, and includes people of Sucker Flat and Timbuctoo. The Sunday School has about one hundred scholars, and is presided over by T. H. Carr. A large majority of the residents of this vicinity are of Irish activity, and the Catholic religion is the predominant one.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

LONG BAR TOWNSHIP.

Early Dimensions—Present Boundaries—Long Bar—Swiss Bar—Brown's Valley—Quartz Blaine—Hunker Quartz—Pueblo Digging—Sixteen Mile House—Comstock Place—Hollow House—Pueblo House—Zinc House—Stanfield, Hall—Bowers' House—Other Hotels—School House—Religious Services—Agriculture—Cattle.

By the first subdivision of the county into townships made by the Court of Sessions, August 21, 1850, the town of Long Bar was made to embrace all the region between a line twelve miles east of the Feather river to the mouth of South Yuba, and from the Yuba river to the county line. At the next division, made August 7, 1851, there was no town of Long Bar formed. Part of this territory was in-

cluded in the town of Dry Creek, which extended from the mouth of Dry creek to the mouth of Deer creek, and from Yuba river to the Butte county line; all west of the mouth of Dry creek was in Marysville township. At the next subdivision, made October 7, 1852, the town of Long Bar was given the following boundaries:—Commencing at the mouth of Dry creek, thence up the Yuba to the lower end of the Grizzly claim; thence northeasterly to the Oregon House, including the same; thence north to Honcut creek; thence down said creek to a point due north of the mouth of Dry creek; thence south to the place of beginning. This included all of the present township east of the mouth of Dry creek; all west of that point was put in Marysville township. October 10, 1856, the Board of Supervisors made a new subdivision of the county, and the township of Long Bar was given the boundaries which it has to-day. The present boundaries are:—Commencing in the middle of Yuba river where it is intersected by the east line of Township No. 16 N., R. 4 E.; thence up the middle of said river to the intersection with the east line of Township No. 16 N., R. 5 E.; thence north on said line twelve miles to the northeast corner of section 24, Township No. 18 N., R. 5 E.; thence west to the Honcut creek; thence down the middle of said stream to its intersection with the east line of Township No. 17 N., R. 1 E.; thence south of said line to the place of beginning.

LONG BAR.

This was the longest bar on the river, and derived its name from that fact. It was developed about the first of October, 1849, by a company consisting of H. B. Cartwright, James La Fone, Henry Irwood, W. S. Pearson, David C. Pearson, Edward Pearson, Oliver Smith, Smith Baldwin, and Henry Bleeker. At Benicia the company met Major Cooper, the pioneer of Parks Bar in June, 1848, and he advised them to "go to the Yuba river, about sixteen miles above the "Covillard ranch, or Adobe ranch, about three miles above a broad "stream that has water in it in the winter, but none in the summer." After a hard journey they arrived at the place they supposed to be the one they had been directed to, but which was instead, Long Bar, only fourteen miles above Marysville. Cartwright, Smith, and Baldwin arrived ahead of the others of the party, who were with the wagon. The latter two went back to assist in bringing up the wagon and Cartwright went across the river, and hired out to some men who were working on the upper end of Kennebec Bar. About the first of October the others arrived, and they all went to work on Long Bar. A family by the name of Nash came that fall, the first at the bar. There were three girls in the family and they were the recipients of the attentions of many young miners, who oftentimes came miles to see them.

Mrs. J. V. Berry, now residing in Smartsville, relates an amusing incident in connection with the charming Misses Nash. Mrs. Berry was living at Saw Mill Bar with her husband in the fall of 1849. There was also a young lawyer from Tennessee, named Wiley H. Peck, a handsome man, six feet five inches tall. In the rough camp life of the mines, fine clothes were scarce, and facilities for making an elegant toilet few indeed. One Sunday morning, Mr. Peck asked Mrs. Berry to lend him a white towel that was hanging on the line. She readily assented, thinking he desired it to use in making his toilet. After a little while he presented himself before the astonished lady for her approval of his *tout ensemble*, as he was about to pay a *stato* visit to the Nash girls. He was faultlessly arrayed in a suit of broadcloth that he had brought across the plains. The lady, commencing at his carefully combed locks, could detect not a flaw in his "got up" until she came to his feet, when, lo! what a sight! Having nothing with which to encase his pedal extremities except heavy miner's boots, and being ashamed to make a call with those unsightly things on his feet, he had decorated his bare feet with blacking to represent boots. The towel also, instead of being used in making his toilet, had been placed in his pocket, with the end protruding, to represent a white handkerchief. Thus arrayed he had sallied forth "to conquer or die."

Claims on the bar were taken up so rapidly that by the spring of 1850, there were one thousand people here. Several hotels, stores, saloons, bakeries, etc., were started that fall and winter, and more were opened the next year. A ferry was established between Long Bar and Kennebec Bar in 1851. In 1856, a bridge was built across Dry creek, on the road to Long Bar. A postoffice was established here in 1850. The bar was one of the largest and most thriving in the county. In 1850, there were a half-dozen stores, eight or ten saloons and gambling houses, six or eight hotels and boarding houses, and about three or four hundred people. This was in the summer, when the miners were scattered along the river. In winter the population of the town was much larger. Work here continued later than at many others of the mining camps, although the place was not so rich as its two great rivals, Parks and Rose Bars. In 1858, work was still progressing on a large scale, while most of the other bars were nearly deserted. At this time there were still five stores there. Water was supplied by the Long Bar, Morris, and Yuba ditches. The place is now entirely deserted, and is covered several feet deep with mining debris. The river flows over and around the site of the old mining camp, forming part of it into an immense sand and willow island.

SWISS BAR.

This was nine miles above Marysville, and the first mining point above the mouth of the Yuba river. Work was commenced here in



LITH. BY C. L. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.

RESIDENCE OF **JOHN BOYER**, SMARTSVILLE, ROSE BAR TP. YUBA CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **GEO. MUCK**, WHEATLAND,
EAST BEAR RIVER TP. YUBA CO. CAL.

LITH. BY C. L. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND, CAL.

1850, and has always paid good wages. Though quite a large mining camp, there was not so much of a town as grew up at Long Bar. Hotels, saloons, stores, and all the accompaniments of a mining camp existed here during the early days, but when the bar was worked out these all vanished, and the site of the old mining operations is covered with willows and sand.

BROWN'S VALLEY.

This little town is situated twelve miles northeast of Marysville, and was once the scene of the most extensive quartz mining operations in Yuba county. In 1863, there were hundreds of quartz ledges located here and at Prairie Diggings, most of which were abandoned the next year. A few claims were worked for several years. The Jefferson mine went down seven hundred and eighty feet from 1863 to 1867, and took out five hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars, declared dividends to the amount of one hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred dollars. They erected a twelve-stamp mill, operated by steam power. The Pennsylvania mine, in 1867, had gone down six hundred feet, and ran drifts two hundred feet, but paid no dividends. They had a sixteen-stamp steam-power mill. The Domebroke mine had gone down in 1867, five hundred feet, and drifted two hundred feet. They had an eight-stamp steam-power mill. In addition to these, considerable work was done on the Daniel Webster, Pacific, Burnside, Paragon, Ophir, Rattlesnake, Sweet Vengeance, Bayarque, Anderson, and other mines. Several hundred thousand dollars were expended in developing these mines, but they were abandoned on account of the great expense and difficulty experienced in working them; water in the lower levels being very troublesome. The ruins of the old mills and buildings are still standing here, indicating the spot where a great deal of money was poured into holes in the ground.

Surface digging was commenced here in the early days, and the locality was quite a mining place before the quartz leads were developed. There is a little town here now of about one hundred people. A postoffice is located here, and the mail is brought from Marysville three times a week by the Downieville stage.

HOOKEE GUARDS.

This was the name of a military company organized here in June, 1863. During the exciting times of the war, when treason at home was as much to be dreaded as open rebellion at the front, military companies were formed on every side for home protection; of this character were the Hooker Guards. The officers were:—L. D. Webb, Captain; George H. Leland, First Lieutenant; R. P. Riddle, Second Lieutenant; C. Sheldon, Third Lieutenant; Thomas Cook, First Sergeant.

PRAIRIE DIGGINGS.

A little ways above Brown's Valley was also a great surface mining locality, called Prairie Diggings. Mining commenced in 1851, and about a year later a ditch was brought in, and the mines paid well for a few years. But one white man is there now. Previous to the past winter a number of Chinamen were working there.

SIXTEEN MILE HOUSE.

J. Payne came to the township in 1852 and commenced ranching. He built a house sixteen miles from Marysville, on the Foster Bar road, and kept a hotel called the Sixteen Mile House. He sold to Kemmore, and moved to Butte county.

COMSTOCK PLACE.

In 1852, a man named Comstock built a hotel in the upper part of the township, called the Comstock Place. He had a race horse, and made a track where races and lively times were frequent.

GALENA HOUSE.

This hotel was opened in 1850 by Mr. Richards. In 1852, it was rented to Captain Phillips for two hundred dollars per month; the receipts were sometimes three thousand dollars per month. The Galena House has been open continuously for nearly thirty years, and is now kept by Mr. Sherlack. It is on the old Foster Bar Turnpike.

PEORIA HOUSE.

When Captain Phillips left the Galena House in 1851 he built a hotel less than one mile below that place, and called it Peoria House. There was considerable trade then, four stages stopping daily. Captain Phillips had a large safe for the accommodation of travelers, and often had as much as six hundred pounds of gold dust in it.

ZINC HOUSE.

This was a zinc hotel put up in 1851, on the Foster Bar Turnpike, and kept by A. D. Andrews. It was torn down some time ago. Andrews kept the Eleven Mile House.

STANFIELD HOTEL.

William Stanfield opened this hotel just above the Galena House in 1856. At the present time it is kept by Mrs. Landerman.

BOWERS' HOUSE.

This hotel was opened in 1866 by Mr. Landerman. It is still kept as a public house.

There were a number of hotels in the early days and later, such as Freeman's, Empire House, Ten Mile House, Spring Valley House, Prairie House, Payne's Ranch, Yuba County House, Laverty's, and in fact, nearly every settlement along the routes of travel was a public house.

About 1856, Richards and Phillips built a school house near the Peoria House, which was attended by about fifteen scholars. The house was moved further north, and is called the Peoria School House. Religious services were held in the school house frequently by the Methodists, and occasionally by ministers of other denominations.

Stock grazing has always been a leading industry, and is largely carried on to-day. Mr. Laverty came to the township in 1853, bringing eight hundred and fifteen cattle from Missouri. Grain, hay and vegetables are the principal farm products. Grain does not do so well as down in the valley. Considerable fruit, strawberries and grapes are raised. The little valleys among the hills were formerly utilized by cattle thieves as hiding places for stolen stock. They were in the habit of stealing cattle in the counties north of here, and driving them across the Honcut into the hills of this township, where they were well secreted in the little valleys, and thus allowed to rest and recruit before being taken south. A great many sheep are grazed on the hills in the upper part of the township.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PARKS BAR TOWNSHIP.

Changes in Territory—Present Boundaries—Parks Bar in 1848—Growth of the Bar—The Town in 1852—Bridges—Sund Bar—Sund Flat—Baruch's Bar—Maby Camp—Union Bar—Oregon House—Clark Valley Ranch—Fremonttown—McQueen's Saw Mill—Garden Ranch—Stanfield Home—Dry Creek Mill—Virginia Ranch—Bell Valley—Enterprise Mill—Martin Ranch—Golden Hill—Willow Glen House—California House—Schools.

By the first subdivision of the county into fifteen townships made August 21, 1850, by the Court of Sessions, the territory now known as Parks Bar Township, was located in Long Bar Township. Again, after the segregation of Nevada county, the Court of Sessions, August 7, 1851, divided the county, and this time one of the eleven townships called Parks Bar was formed, but it embraced some of its present territory. It lay between the Yuba and Bear rivers, and from the Nevada county line, to a line running south from the mouth of Dry creek to Bear river. The land now called Parks Bar Township, was divided between Dry Creek and Foster Bar Townships. After Sierra county was taken from Yuba, the Court of Sessions formed ten townships, October 7, 1852. Parks Bar then included about half of its present territory, being most of that portion lying east of Dry creek. The next change was made by the Board of Supervisors, October 10, 1856, by which Parks Bar was given nearly its present proportions. September 17, 1861, the present boundaries were declared by the Board of Supervisors, with the exception of a small tract around the California House, which was added August 19, 1862, being taken from Foster Bar. The present boundaries are:—Commencing on the Yuba river where it intersects the east line of Township number sixteen north, range number five east; thence up said river to its inter-

section with the east line of Township number seventeen north, range five east; thence north to the northeast corner of said township; thence north eight degrees, east two miles; thence west to the northwest corner of section thirty, township eighteen north, range six east; thence south on township line to the place of beginning. August 19, 1862, the Board of Supervisors annexed the California House to Parks Bar Township, and changed the boundary line as follows:—Commencing where the California House creek crosses the east line of Parks Bar Township, south of the California House; thence up said creek fifty rods; thence due west to the old line.

The history of this township is probably best written by giving the histories of the various localities in the chronological order of their settlement. No development of this region was attempted prior to 1848, and the foot of the gold seeker was the first to find a permanent resting place on its soil.

PARKS BAR.

This point on the northeast side of Yuba river, fifteen miles above Marysville, was one of the first spots where gold was found on that stream, and was probably the richest of all the many bars so thickly spread along its banks. A company of early gold hunters arrived on the river, June 6, 1848, and after a few days prospecting, settled at Parks Bar and commenced work. The company came from Benicia, and consisted of Major S. Cooper and his son Sarahel, now living at Colusa, Nicholas Hunsacker, Dr. Marsh, and Dr. Lang and brother. Major Cooper says that he and his son, with Hunsacker, worked together, and made fifty dollars per hour, and because they could not do better, left in disgust. David Parks, from whom the bar derived its name, came here September 8, 1848. He with his family, consisting of wife and several children, was on his way overland to Oregon, when he was met by a train of Mormons, who informed him of the discovery of gold. He at once altered his course and came to this place. Mrs. Parks was the first white woman in the township. Parks mined and kept a trading post and store, his customers being the Indians and the many miners that now began to cluster about this spot. Goods brought enormously high prices, especially among the Indians, who knew little of the worth of gold dust, and set great value upon beads and sugar, which they used to buy from Mrs. Parks. They would give a tin cup even full of gold dust for the same quantity of beads, and buy sugar, weight for weight. The Parks family remained only about six months, and then returned to the States by the way of the Isthmus. They landed in New Orleans early in the summer of 1849, being among the first, if not the first, to return from the gold region. The excitement was great at that time, and hundreds were leaving on every steamer. When Parks went to the bank and exchanged eighty-five thousand dollars in dust for coin, the excitement knew no bounds,

and he was looked upon as a living evidence of the reality of the gold discovery. So little was known of the value of this dust, that he could obtain but twelve dollars an ounce. His sons, David and John, remained here, and for some time were prominent men of Marysville. Early in 1849, the miners began to gather rapidly at this point, and the bar soon became a populous and thriving town. It was very rich, and many a hard working miner returned from here to his eastern home with a golden belt. In 1852, there were six stores, three hotels, two blacksmith shops, barber shop, post-office, and a number of saloons. That year six hundred votes were polled, which was at least three-fourths of the population. The construction of a bridge was commenced in 1851, but it was swept away by high water before it was completed. A low water bridge was built in 1853. In 1859, Matt Woods constructed a tubular bridge across the stream. This broke down the same year. About a year later, Woods & Vineyard built a suspension bridge here, which was carried away by the flood in the spring of 1862. A stage was on the bridge at the time, and barely succeeded in getting clear before it fell. The toll receiver was killed by one of the falling cables. Parks Bar began to decline in 1854-55, and each successive year saw it becoming more and more deserted. The muddy waters of the Yuba now flow over the old site of this once flourishing town, and but little is left to bear evidence of its former prosperity. One house and a skiff ferry are all that can be found there now.

SICARD BAR.

This was a small bar on the river just above Parks Bar. Work was commenced here in the spring of 1849. It derived its name from Theodore Sicard who kept a store here. The bar was really an extension of the Parks Bar, being but a short distance above it. It was worked out in a short time, and nothing is left to mark the spot.

SICARD FLAT.

This is a flat just back of Parks Bar and Sicard Bar. It derived its name also from Theodore Sicard, who opened the mines. Work was commenced here in 1850, in the ravine, where rich surface diggings were found. When the gravel mines were discovered Sicard Flat became a great hydraulic mining point, and is being worked by that process at the present time. It had a few stores, etc., and John Rose had a corral here where he slaughtered cattle to supply his markets in the mines. About fifty acres of ground have been washed away. The South Feather River Mining Company have been working this place since 1871. They have about fifty miles of ditch running to the flat from Feather river, two miles of flume, three thousand feet of pipe, and keep two nozzles working night and day. The town

now has eight dwellings and one blacksmith shop, but no store. The population is about fifty.

BARTON'S BAR.

About two miles from Parks Bar, up the windings of the stream, at the head of a large bend, is another of the old mining camps, Barton's Bar. This place was first settled upon in 1850 by P. Y. Harris, who took up the present Haworth Ranch. The bar was quite rich, though small, and for five or six years was a flourishing camp. Robert and George Barton had the only store there in 1850, and the bar was named after them. There were then over one hundred miners. Several saloons, stores, and hotels existed there later, and three hundred miners worked here during the season of its prosperity. W. M. Pearls, of Suartsville, says that Ferguson Brothers, who had a store here in 1850, sold out at auction, and that he saw in the store a sugar barrel full of gold retorts on the day of the sale. The Fergusons returned East with ninety thousand dollars. This place met the fate common to all the river camps, and was abandoned when it ceased to pay. The only resident there now is Thomas Haworth, who owns a fine ranch on the river.

MALAY CAMP.

Opposite Landers Bar, near the mouth of Deer creek, a number of Malays were working in the early days, and the bar became known as Malay Camp.

UNION BAR.

On the Yuba, near the mouth of Union creek, was a small mining place known as Union Bar. It was not very large, and became soon exhausted.

OREGON HOUSE.

This house, situated twenty-four miles from Marysville, on the road to Camptonville, is one of the landmarks of Yuba county. It was first settled in 1850 by Larry Young, who built a log cabin in the valley, at the head of which the present house stands. The Oregon House was built in 1852, and in January, 1853, on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, a grand party was given. This was the first party in the hills, and two hundred and fifty tickets were sold. There were eighteen ladies present, which was a good showing for those days. There was a military company formed during the war, and the Oregon House was the rallying point. They were called the Yuba Mountaineers. The officers of the company in 1863, were:—John Brown, Captain; H. Camper, First Lieutenant; J. A. Clay, Second Lieutenant; J. A. Barnhart, Third Lieutenant; W. Mead, First Sergeant. There has been a postoffice at Oregon House over twenty-five years.





RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN WALSH**, TOLL HOUSE, ROSE BAR TP.
YUBA CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN McQUAID. SMARTSVILLE.
ROSE BAR TR. YUBA CO. CAL.

CLARK VALLEY RANCH.

This ranch, situated about two miles above the Oregon House, was taken up by Clark & Clark, in 1850. It was kept as a hotel for some time, and is now owned by John Rich, who purchased it in 1855.

FRENCHTOWN.

This once flourishing little town lies on Dry creek, one-half mile south of the New York Township line. Mining was first done in this vicinity in 1852 on Rich Gulch. The first permanent settlement on the site of the town was made in 1854 by Paul Vavasseur. He built a hotel, and kept store and bar. The town in a few years became quite a center, about five hundred men making this their headquarters. There were four stores, three saloons, three hotels, two blacksmith shops, one bakery, and one barber shop. Since 1870 the place has been virtually abandoned. There are now several dwelling-houses in the town, and a hotel and bar kept by Paul Vavasseur. Some good quartz ledges have been discovered at the head of Rich Gulch. Some mining is still being done there. In 1861, Vavasseur built a small armstron, which still stands there. In 1878, he built a larger one, which is now in use. Vavasseur makes considerable wine every year. The town derived its name from the large number of French people who settled there.

MCQUEEN SAW-MILL.

Judge McQueen took up a ranch in 1852, on Dry creek, five miles above its mouth. He built a saw-mill at a cost of four thousand dollars. The timber was not good, and the mill, after doing a little work, was abandoned in 1856.

GARDEN RANCH.

Craft, Snodger & Williams built a hotel about 1852, one-half mile above the Oregon House. They sold it to Louis Long in 1855, who closed it as a hotel. It now belongs to James Gore.

STANFIELD HOUSE.

This hotel is situated on the road from Marysville to Camptonville, one-half mile east of the east line of Long Bar Township. A man by the name of Stanfield settled here in 1852, and built a hotel. In 1858, it came into the hands of Charles Smith, the present proprietor.

DRY CREEK MILL.

Williams & Fagan built a saw-mill on Dry creek, about two miles north of the Oregon House, in 1854. It was destroyed by fire in 1861, and after being rebuilt was again partially destroyed, in 1862, when it was abandoned. Williams & Fagan also built a flour-mill, in 1856, between the saw-mill and Frenchtown. They ran it two years,

and then abandoned it, because the wheat being smutty these two seasons, they thought good wheat could not be raised here.

VIRGINIA RANCH.

On Dry creek, one mile below the crossing of the Camptonville road, J. A. Paxton settled in 1850, and built a hotel and kept a trading-post. In 1859, the property came into the possession of Peter Rice, who ceased to keep hotel, and put fifty thousand dollars in improvements on the ranch. Fruit was set out as early as 1853, and now there are six thousand fruit trees and fifty thousand grape vines. L. B. Clark has owned the ranch since 1870, and makes a great deal of wine every year.

BELL VALLEY.

This little valley lies on the line between Parks Bar and Foster Bar Township, where the Rice's Crossing road passes. It was named after Tom Bell, the noted highwayman, who used the valley as a retreat for stock and other booty. It was settled in 1851 by Arthur & Howard, at which time a trail led through the valley to Rice's Crossing. The road was made in 1859, and that year James Wood purchased the place and converted the house into a hotel. The valley now belongs to Peter Yore.

ENTERPRISE MILL.

This mill was built by Captain Willey, about 1855. It stood on Dry creek, about two miles northwest of the Oregon House. It was abandoned about 1860, when the timber was used up.

MARTIN RANCH.

This place, on the stage road, about one mile east of Dry creek, was settled by N. Martin in 1855. He built a hotel which was kept as a public house until 1872. It is now the property of P. Flannelley.

GOLDEN BALL.

The Golden Ball was built in 1849-50, on the pack-mule trail from Marysville to Downville. All travel and transportation of goods for the mountains went over these improvised roads. The Golden Ball is situated one mile from the Oregon House and three miles from Frenchtown. It is owned at present by Mr. Trevitick as a ranch. The present owner has put up some fine and expensive buildings, and is noted for raising fine horses.

WILLOW GLEN HOUSE.

The Willow Glen House was built in 1861, at the time the Knox road from Marysville to Laporte was made. It is still a hotel.

CALIFORNIA HOUSE.

The California House is distant from Marysville about twenty-eight miles. It was built in 1849-50, on the pack-trail from Mary-

sville to Downville. This trail was, however, soon converted into a wagon road. It was once the great artery of travel from the valley to the mountains, and millions of treasure have been transported over it. At the present time it is only used for local travel. The property is owned at present by Mr. Robbins, Justice of the Peace, and is no longer kept as a hotel.

SCHOOLS.

There are two schools in this vicinity; one situated at the Keystone Hills. This school was established at a very early time by subscription of the inhabitants. It is distant one and one-half miles from Frenchtown. At the present time it is very well attended, the number of pupils being about fifty. The second school was established in 1852, at the Oregon House. The location has often been changed, but at present the house stands near the original site. This school is attended by over forty pupils. It is two miles from Frenchtown. There are more schools in the vicinity, distant from three to four miles from Frenchtown. The people of this neighborhood have always manifested a highly commendable spirit in regard to the support of schools. The rising generation has no excuse for remaining in ignorance. These schools are generally supplied with excellent teachers.

CHAPTER XXX.

NEW YORK TOWNSHIP.

Old and New Boundaries—Natchez—Dickensburg Quartz Mills—New York House—New York Flat—Ohio and Garden Ranch Flat—Mount Hope—Craw's Sharon Valley Mill—Washington Mill—Angelen Mill—Columbia Mill—Gaugy Mill—Beaver Ranch—Baw Mill Cottage—Ross Ranch—Hansonville—Brownsville—Kawadish Institute—Brownsville Lodge No. 283, I. O. O. F.—Knoxdale Lodge No. 208, I. O. O. F.—Religious Society—Lodge's Mill—Fulton Mill—Jefferson House—Stewart's or White Sulphur Spring House—New York Point—Clayton's Ranch—Washington Mill House—Jack's Ranch—Union Hotel—Challenge Mill—Paulineville—Isle County House—Ohio Mill—Switzer's or Monitor Mill—Willow Glen—Pennsylvania House—Henge's House—Plakett's Mill—Wood's Mill—Stock—Fruit—Roads—Indians.

The Court of Sessions laid out the county in fifteen townships, August 24, 1850, including the territory now belonging to this township in the town of Long Bar. The Court again divided the county into ten townships, August 7, 1851, and this time placed the western portion of this township in Dry Creek Township and the eastern portion in Foster Bar. October 7, 1852, the county was again cut up into eleven divisions and this territory was given to Long Bar west of a line due north from the Oregon House and east of that line to Keystone township. October 10, 1856, the Board of Supervisors remodeled the townships, creating New York Township with nearly the same area as at present, except that there was a little difference in the line between this and Foster Bar Township. The present boundaries are:—Beginning at the northwest corner of section thirty, township eighteen N., R. 6 east; thence east six miles and eleven chains to the

northeast corner of Parks Bar Township; thence north five degrees east, three miles and thirty six chains; thence north fifty six and three fourths degrees east, seventy six chains; thence north thirteen and one half degrees east, two miles and twenty nine chains; thence north fifteen degrees east to a point directly south of a point on Butte county line one half mile west of the Woodville House; thence north to the Butte county line; thence down the line between Butte and Yuba counties to a point in the middle of Honcut creek fifty one chains and twenty five links west of the place of beginning; thence east to the place of beginning.

NATCHEZ.

One of the first mining points in the township was this little town on the Natchez branch of Honcut creek. In 1850, Major Brown came down to this point, bringing some stock and blankets with him, with which he gained the good-will of the Indians. He worked for some time and the Indians say he "got heap gold." The diggings were very rich, and the Major guarded them jealously. One day a miner from below followed up the stream, being attracted by the dirty water, until he came upon Brown at work. "How far does your claim extend?" asked the new comer. The Major took up his rifle and, pointing it up the stream, calmly remarked "up this way as far as the will carry a bullet," and, pointing down stream, "down this way about the same distance." The stranger although he thought it was a pretty large claim, concluded not to express his opinion. He told Brown that he was without anything and wanted to go to work. Brown pointed him to a spot where he made fifty dollars per day for awhile, but soon abandoned it to go elsewhere. The place where Brown worked was named Brown's ravine. In 1851, there were a great many miners on the creek and the little town of Natchez sprang up. A man named Jackson built a store here that year. B. D. Rodman came in 1852 and opened a store, in which he kept no bar, an exceedingly rare occurrence in those days. There were also a hotel, blacksmith shop, and saloons. A great deal of gambling and fighting was done, and near the place is a graveyard containing twenty-five mounds, none of the occupants of which died a natural death. The mining ravines there, Brown's, Steward's, Grub, Slug, Jackass, Jennie, Hovey, and Dicksburg, were all very rich and paid well until worked out. B. D. Rodman moved his store to the hill above the remains of the old town in 1866, where he still keeps it. The town of Natchez saw the height of its prosperity in 1852-3. There was a revival in 1858-60, but after that it soon became entirely deserted.

DICKSBURG QUARTZ MILL.

A man called "Dick" settled at this point on Natchez Honcut about 1850. A ravine there was called Dicksburg ravine, after this

man. In 1851, Sir Henry Huntley built a quartz mill there at an expense of five thousand dollars. This mill was called Dicksburg Quartz Mill. Sir Henry was acting as agent for an English company, the Anglo-American Gold and Silver Company. He lost about forty thousand dollars in this vicinity, and abandoned the mill in 1852, which has since gone to decay. B. D. Rodman is the present owner of the property.

NEW YORK HOUSE.

William Leedom, William Ramsdell, Philip Flannigan, and Daniel McClusker built this hotel on the Rice road, late in 1850. The place from 1860 was mined by Chamberlain & Kruser, and called Union Flat. James Albert bought it in 1878.

NEW YORK RANCH OR FLAT.

The same men who built the New York House also took up this ranch and a small meadow near Sharon valley. Mining was commenced here about 1830. There was a race-track here in 1855-6 and a great many races were run and a great deal of money changed hands on bets. In 1852-3-4, religious services were held at irregular intervals by Rev. Mr. Derrick, a Methodist. In 1857, the Nevada Company commenced work here, and are still pursuing it. Kyle & Cleveland had cattle on the Honcut in 1850-51, with which they supplied this and other mining camps with meat.

OHIO AND GARDEN RANCH FLATS.

These two mining flats adjoin each other, and were worked as early as 1850. The first house in the vicinity of Ohio Flat was a log one, built by Benjamin Johnston and Joseph Haieser in 1851. This was called Ohio Ranch. Dr. Conduit and Mr. Haney settled on Garden Ranch Flat in 1850 and commenced mining. A. F. Roberts, W. B. Kendall and others did prospecting and mining through the northeastern portion of the township in 1850-51. Roberts, Fry & Co. located a seven hundred foot claim in 1854, and in 1856 did drifting, and found the place to be rich. In 1867, Roberts & Kendall bought the claim they are now working. In 1878, a flume was completed from the Nevada Company's claim, on New York Flat, to this place, and since then Roberts & Kendall have been working night and day. They employ fourteen men. Roberts also owns the Deadwood mine, on Deadwood ravine, located by Cartwright Brothers and Evans Brothers in 1855. Roberts & Co. bought them out in 1857, and have worked the mine occasionally ever since. In 1873, they took out a piece of gold worth two thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars. An incorporated company was formed in 1875, and a ten-stamp mill erected. Roberts now owns the claim. A store and boarding-house was erected by H. M. Eddy and others, in 1854.

They ceased to keep the store in 1857, and in 1864, gave up the boarding-house also. The population of the two Flats is about fifty.

MOUNT HOPE.

The diggings at this point were what were called winter diggings, and were worked from 1850 to 1856. There was a population of forty. A quartz ledge was found in 1858, and a five-stamp mill was erected. It shut down in 1867, but afterwards came into the possession of the Nevada Company, who are now working it. Mt. Hope House, formerly the Brother Jonathan, was built in 1853, by I. E. Pann and William Smith. Pann sold out to another man, who, with Smith, opened a store in connection with the house, in 1853. The place has been kept by Samuel Thurston since 1858.

CRANE'S SHARON VALLEY MILL.

Comstock, Mullen and Doctor Brayton settled at this place in June, 1851. They took up some land with the intention of raising vegetables. In 1852, they sold to L. T. Crane, William M. Crane and A. Meade, who, in the spring of 1853, completed a saw-mill that had been commenced there. L. T. Crane and brother soon became sole owners of the mill. In 1861, they built a new mill in a better locality, and moved the machinery into it. They are still operating it, and employ eight men. They saw out about five hundred thousand feet of lumber annually. There is also a planing machine in connection with the mill. The largest log gotten out was eight and one-half feet in diameter, and computed to be three hundred years old.

WASHINGTON MILL.

Near where Branch Turnpike crosses Dry creek, a saw-mill was built by a Mr. McFarland, in 1851. In 1853, it was sold to Rice & Rice, and in 1854, to Mr. Harbough. In 1863, Crozier bought it and ran it one year. It was then abandoned, because the timber had become exhausted.

AMERICAN MILL.

This mill on Dry creek, near Branch Turnpike, was built by Gates & Co., in 1854. It was a water-power mill, and was run until 1859, when it was abandoned by its owner, Mr. Jordan. It was afterwards destroyed by fire.

COLUMBIA MILL.

This mill was built in 1851, one mile below the American mill, on Dry creek. It was abandoned in 1854.

GNAGGY MILL.

This saw-mill, on Dry creek, a little south of the Washington mill, was built by Jacob Gnaggy. It was a water-power mill. After changing hands several times, it was washed away in 1869-70, by a freshet, at which time it was the property of Mr. Frizell.



FOR SALE, FRUIT FARM 1700. ORCHARD TREES & 15 000 VINES.
JAS. H. HANSON.
HANSONVILLE, NEW YORK TP. YUBA CO. CAL.

BEAVER RANCH.

This ranch, situated on the road near Doubtful gulch, was settled by Henry Champe and John McGuire, in 1851, at which time it was on the Weeks and Gnaggy trail. In 1854, they sold it to Beaver and Townsend, as a hay ranch. David Beaver sold his interest in 1855, to Townsend, who, in 1860, opened a public house and called it the Beaver Ranch Hotel. Martin Knox bought it in 1877, but sold it again the next year to Samuel Amster, who still keeps hotel there.

SAW-MILL COTTAGE.

This place on Branch Turnpike, near the American saw-mill, was built in 1851, by Joseph Payne. It was kept as a public house. George Hodge bought it in 1853, and sold it to the widow Lewis, in 1864. The Central Turnpike monopolized all the travel in 1863, and the house ceased to be a hotel.

ROSS RANCH.

Jacob Gnaggy settled one-half mile from the Central Turnpike road, in 1851. The Ross Brothers came there later with stock, and the place became known as the Ross Ranch. In 1866, it came into the hands of James Malaley, the present owner.

HANSONVILLE.

This once flourishing town was situated on the Hansonville branch of the Honcut, twenty-eight miles from Marysville. It was first settled in 1851, by James H. Hanson, after whom the town was named. A number of miners commenced to work along the creek in the spring of 1851, and more soon followed. R. M. Johnson settled with Hanson, and together they built a house in which they kept the first store and hotel. William Denton and Henry Critcher both opened stores in 1851. In 1852, there were seven stores, eight hotels and a population of one thousand people. Every store had a bar. There was a gambling alley also. Plenty of gambling was indulged in. William Mackayell was the first blacksmith in the town. In 1852, religious services were held in the bar-rooms and private houses, by Rev. Mr. Merchant. One day he was preaching back of a saloon, the gamblers having ceased operations in order to hear the sermon. One of them opened a faro game and won about fifty dollars, which he presented to the preacher at the conclusion of the services. The minister said he would take it as it had been in bad use long enough. From 1864 to 1875, the Methodists held regular services in the Hansonville school house. They are now held on the Butte county side of the Honcut. A Mr. Hill kept a private school in the town in 1853. The school house was built in 1864, at an expense of five hundred dollars. The last store in town was that of James Hanson, and was closed in 1860. A quartz ledge was found in 1851, and located by Russell, Craig &

Co., and the Hansonville Mining Company. Russell, Craig & Co. built a stamp mill in 1851, which was abandoned two years later. The Hansonville Mining Company also built an eight-stamp water-power mill, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. It did not pay to work, as labor was eight dollars per day and the quartz worth only sixteen dollars per ton. The mill was washed away in the flood of 1852-53. In 1858, a new company erected a twelve-stamp steam-power mill, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. It was worked but a short time. In 1864, it was sold and the machinery taken away. In 1871, an arrastra was made and used until 1874, when a small mill was built, which was run for two years. In June, 1878, the Yuba Consolidated Mining Company put in new machinery and again started the mill. In September, it was destroyed by fire, together with the hoisting works. By January 1, 1879, the five stamps were again running. Besides these claims a number of pockets have been found that were quite rich. Most of the mining in this vicinity has been with the pan and sluice box. But little mining is being done now. David Beaver built a hotel at the top of the Hansonville grade in 1853. He sold it to Rice, who gave it up in 1864. A hotel was built by a man named Harrison in 1854, one and one-half miles above Hansonville. He sold it to Dunn, who afterwards abandoned it.

BROWNSVILLE.

The promising little town of Brownsville lies on the Central Turnpike, thirty-three miles from Marysville. I. E. Brown, who still lives near by, built a saw-mill here in August, 1851, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. In November, 1852, Martin Knox and P. E. Weeks bought the mill, and ran it under the firm name of Weeks & Knox. The mill was abandoned about 1857. In addition to the mill, Brown and his partner, John Hoyt, kept hotel in a log house. When Weeks & Knox bought them out they named the place Brownsville, in honor of Mr. Brown. In 1853, a store was started in connection with this hotel. In 1855, Weeks & Knox built a large hotel. The first blacksmith came in 1855, a man named Sheets. In 1861, the store was given up. The hotel was burned in 1866, and another built the same year. In 1878, there was quite an impetus given to the town. A large addition was made to the hotel, an educational institution was opened, a hall association formed, a store started and some fifteen thousand dollars expended in improvements. The Knoxdale Institute was founded by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Knox. The school opened September 9, 1878, with Professor E. K. Hill as Principal. There were but five scholars when the school was opened, but this number was increased the second term to seventeen. The young ladies who attend this institute receive the same care and attention from Mrs. Knox that would be bestowed upon them by their

mothers at home. The educational advantages offered by this institution, its healthful location and the watchful supervision of Mrs. Knox, will soon render it a favorite and prosperous school for young ladies.

BROWNSVILLE LODGE, NO. 283, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was instituted July 26, 1879, at which time their first officers were installed. The charter members are:—William Howell, N. G.; David Foss, V. G.; T. M. Hawley, S.; H. A. Conwell, T.; Seth Townsend, A. M. Leach, C. A. Parlin, R. M. Johnson, Louis Clark, and E. B. Sparks. Nine new members were initiated at the first meeting. The lodge meets in the new Old Fellows' Hall. This hall was built in 1878, by an association formed for that purpose, with a capital of three thousand five hundred dollars. A. M. Leach is President; Martin Knox, Treasurer; T. M. Hawley, Secretary.

KNOXDALE LODGE, NO. 108, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was organized October 30, 1878, with eighteen charter members. The first officers were:—Mrs. Martin Knox, W. C. T.; Lizzie Beem, W. V. T.; Eliza Longley, W. S.; Alice Meek, W. T.; Thomas Sharer, W. F. S.; Myra Boynton, W. A. S.; Mary A. Meek, W. C.; William Ruff, M.; Jessie C. Harvey, W. D.; Lizzie V. Birmingham, W. I. G.; Samantha L. Way, W. O. G.; Martin Knox, W. R. H. S.; Jennie Kumble, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. E. K. Hill, P. W. C. T. The lodge has a membership of thirty-six, and meets every Saturday at the hall in Brownsville. The present officers are:—Jann A. Knox, W. C. T.; Lizzie L. Beckham, W. V. T.; Eliza Longley, W. C.; Thomas Sharer, W. S.; Alice Meek, W. A. S.; Lizzie V. Birmingham, W. F. S.; Minnie Orken, W. T.; William Dale, W. M.; Jessie C. Harvey, W. D. M.; Ella Dale, W. I. G.; Wm. Ruff, W. O. G.; E. K. Hill, W. R. H. S.; Annie Kinneear, W. L. H. S.; Mrs. E. K. Hill, P. W. C. T.

From 1861 to 1878 the town was without a store, but in the latter year, Hawkins & Hawley opened one with an excellent assortment of goods.

The first religious services were held by a minister of the M. E. denomination, at the residence of Mrs. Foss. A church was built by subscription, at a cost of five hundred dollars, and dedicated October 20, 1866. The pastor in charge was Rev. C. A. Leunan. The attendance upon the services is from thirty to fifty. The Sunday School had been held at Sharon Valley, with William Bucklewe and George Batts as Superintendents. After the dedication of the church, Mrs. Knox organized a Sunday School, which met in her parlor for a year, when it moved to the church. It has an attendance of twenty-five scholars. T. J. Rumery is the Superintendent.

The town of Brownsville now consists of one store, one hotel, black-

smith shop, carpenter shop, shoemaker shop, two millinery establishments, post office, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, church, school house, Knoxdale Institute, fifteen dwelling houses, and a population of about one hundred. It is a temperance town, and no liquor is sold within its limits.

PAIGE'S MILL.

P. B. Paige built a water-power saw-mill on Dry creek, one and one-half miles south of Brownsville, in the spring of 1852. It was carried away by the freshet that winter, and rebuilt by Paige the next year. It was abandoned in 1860, after changing hands several times.

UNION MILL.

Isaac Allen and G. W. Colby built a steam saw-mill on Rice Turnpike, one mile east of Paige's mill, in 1852. It was destroyed by fire in 1855. It was rebuilt the next year by Allen & Colby, at the New York House. In 1857, it blew up and was repaired. It was abandoned in 1872, at which time it belonged to the Union Lumber Company.

JEFFERSON HOUSE.

This house was built for a hotel and bar in 1852, by its present owner, James Evans. It is on the Branch Turnpike and Dry creek, near the south line of the township. He ceased to keep a hotel in 1863.

STEWART'S OR WHITE SULPHUR SPRING HOUSE.

This house is situated on the Central Turnpike, one and one-half miles south of Brownsville. The house was built in 1852, and has been kept as a hotel ever since. The present proprietor, John McCrank, has owned it since 1871.

NEW YORK POINT.

This was once a flourishing mining place at the head of New York Flat, near Old Fellows' ravine. The first claim was taken up by N. S. Williams, in the fall of 1853. A store was also opened here in 1853, by two men, whom Williams bought out the next year. In 1855, a hotel was built by Ramsey & Moore. Other hotels, stores, saloons, etc., were kept, and the population reached six hundred. It was purely a mining town, and when the miners abandoned it, the stores and hotels were moved away. A few people still live here, and considerable mining is yet being done. A school house was built at the head of Old Fellows' ravine, in 1853.

CLAYTON'S RANCH.

J. E. Clayton settled in the fall of 1853, just above the Sharon Valley mill. In 1854, he established a trading-post here. He sold it to W. C. Backelew and Hall, the same year. A school house was built

between the ranch and Crane's mill, in 1860. Miss Woodson was the first teacher. It was removed to Brownsville in 1867.

WASHINGTON MILL HOUSE.

This house was built in 1855, near the Washington mill, by Rice Brothers. It was kept as a hotel until 1864.

JACK'S RANCH.

This was a hotel built in 1855, by J. South, on Branch Turnpike, between Union hotel and Washington mill. It ceased to be kept as a hotel in 1860. It is now the property of Charles Beaver.

UNION HOTEL.

One-half mile above Jack's Ranch, Allen & Colby, proprietors of the Union mill, built this hotel in 1855. It ceased to be a public house in 1864. Charles Beaver now owns the property.

CHALLENGE MILL.

This mill was built in 1856, by Cook & Malory. It is two miles north of the New York House. Its present owner is A. M. Leach, who bought it of the Union Lumber Company, in 1874. It has a capacity of eighteen thousand feet per day, and is now receiving improvements that will increase the capacity to forty thousand feet. Fifty men are employed here by Mr. Leach.

PAULINEVILLE.

I. E. Brown first settled here in 1857 and built a store. It is on the Honcut and Marysville road, twenty-six miles from Marysville. Pauline Rauzé bought the place and planted a vineyard and orchard here. He kept a store, and engaged largely in wine and raisin making, shipping his product East. He named the place Paulineville. He erected a large brick building with a wine cellar under it. Quite a little town sprang up here, but has since been abandoned, no one living here at the present time. The ruins of the old brick building still stand to mark the spot.

PIKE COUNTY HOUSE.

This place was built for a hotel in 1860, on the Rice road, above the New York House, by Mr. Thompson. It ceased to be a hotel in 1864, and is now the property of the Union Lumber Company.

OHIO MILL.

This was a saw-mill, built in 1859, by P. P. and James Cain. It was worked until 1873, when it was abandoned, the timber having failed.

SWITZER'S, OR MONITOR MILL.

This mill was built in 1860, by Switzer & Rule, on the Beaver ranch, on Central Turnpike. It came into the possession of the Union Lumber Company and was called Monitor Mill. They abandoned it in 1863 because the timber had been exhausted.

WILLOW GLEN.

Martin Knox built a toll house and hotel on the Knox Turnpike, in 1860. It is twenty-four miles from Marysville. The present proprietor is T. H. Waistell.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE.

After Jackson South sold Jack's Ranch, he built a hotel in 1860, one-half mile above the New York House. In 1863, he sold it to Woodson Brothers, who built a tannery, which was burned in 1865. The place is now a sheep ranch.

HEDGE'S HOUSE.

Joseph Hedge built a hotel, two and one-half miles below Brownsville in 1863, which he still continues to keep.

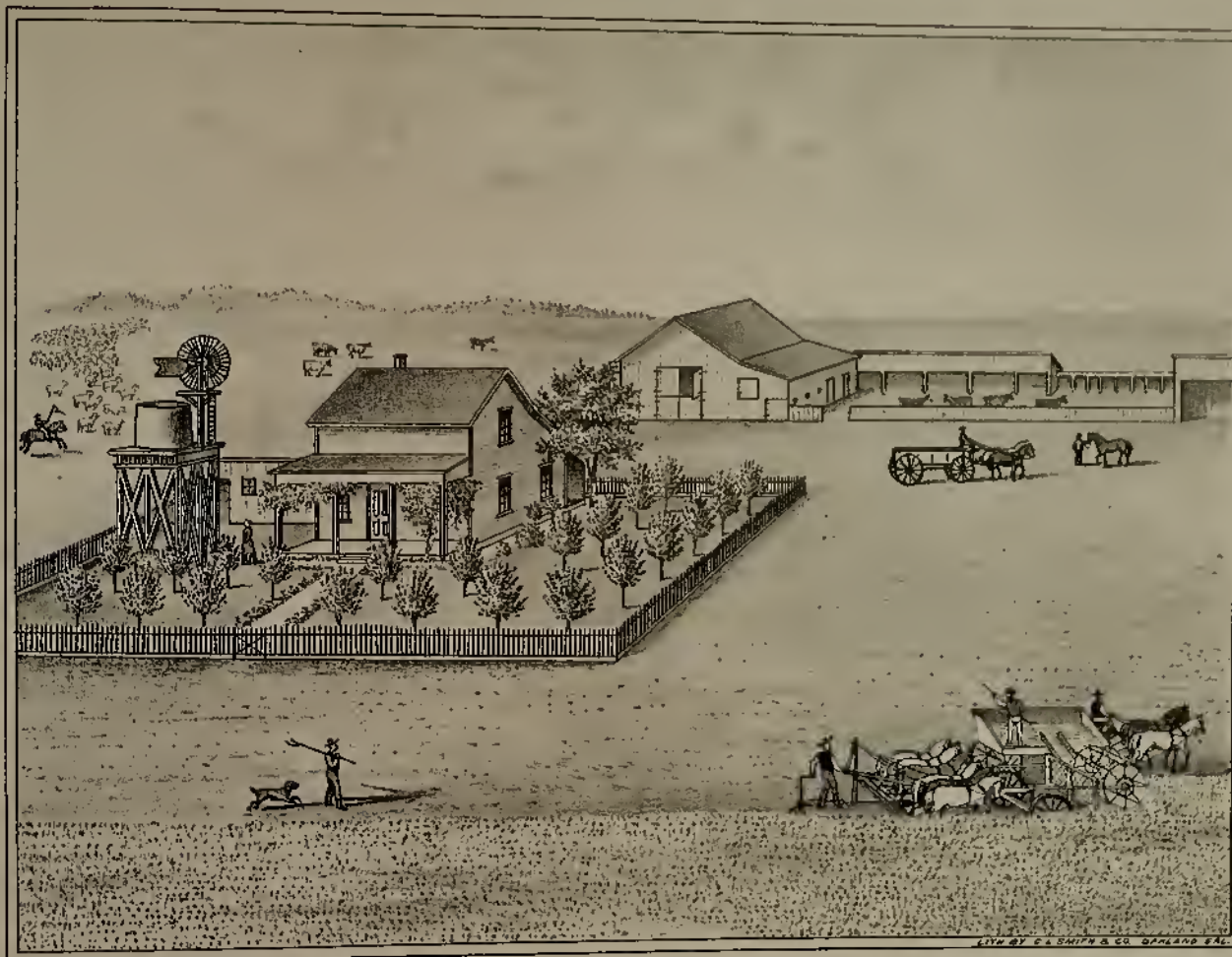
PLASKETT'S MILL.

A new saw-mill was built on the Oroville and La Porte road, three miles from Brownsville, in 1878, by William Plaskett. It commenced operations this year.

WOODVILLE MILL.

Mr. A. M. Leach has just completed a mill on the La Porte road, thirty-seven miles from Marysville. It has a capacity of forty thousand feet daily, and will employ about sixty men.

Stock-raising commenced as early as 1850 on a small scale, and later became a great enterprise. Since the depreciation of mining this business has also decreased. Large bands of sheep and cattle are kept on nearly every ranch. Orchards and vineyards have become numerous since 1853, and a great deal of fine fruit and grapes are raised annually. The present road from Marysville to the Woodville House was opened in 1851 by I. E. Brown, then proprietor of the Barker House (Woodville House). It passed then through Natchez, and down the Honcut. In 1860, an incorporated company, with Martin Knox at its head, built the Central Turnpike from Marysville to Woodville, a distance of nearly thirty-seven miles. They bought out the Rice road in 1864. The Rice road or Branch Turnpike runs from the Oregon House to the Woodville House, and was opened by the Rice Brothers in the early days. Prior to 1852, the Indians were quite troublesome, but that year a party killed a few of them in retribution for some depredations, and there has since been no trouble.



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **J.L. PERKINS**, ROSE BAR TP. YUBA CO. CAL.



CHAPTER XXXI.

FOSTER BAR TOWNSHIP.

Old Townships—Present Boundaries—Descriptive—Foster Bar—Ballard's Bar—The Ballard
Creek—Stoney Bar—Beverly Bar—Horse Bar—Rice's Crossing—Condensin Bar—French
Creek—Missouri Bar—Negro Bar—Gingman's Point—Mouth of Middle Yuba—English
Creek—Yuba Wing Dam—Winslow Bar—Kruska Bar—Long Bar No. 2—Oregon Bar—Pitts-
burg Bar—Rock Island Bar—Elbow Bar—Missouri Bar No. 2—Indiana Ranch—Dobbins'
Creek—Greenville Mountain Outage—Keystone Hotel—Shade Springs House—Eagle
Hill Hotel—Mountain House—Riverside Hotel—Mellish Place—Bendinger's Ranch—Saw
mill—Quartz Mills—Indians.

By the first subdivision of the county, made by the Court of Ses-
sions, August 24, 1850, the territory now included in this township
was called the town of Rose; the town of Foster embraced all of
Yuba county east of the mouth of Middle Yuba, and a part of the
west end of Sierra county. The next division was made August 7,
1851, after Nevada county was cut off. Foster Bar Township was
then made to include all the land between the mouth of Deer creek
and Middle Yuba, extending to Butte county line. October 7, 1852,
Sierra county having been taken away, Yuba county was divided into
ten townships. This time the territory was pretty well cut up; the
southern portion was in Dobbins' Township, the central in Foster Bar,
and the northern in Keystone. Thus it remained until October 10,
1856, when the Board of Supervisors altered the township boundaries,
making Foster Bar about the same as it is at present. August 19,
1852, the California House was taken from Foster Bar and added to
Parks Bar. May 13, 1867, the strip included between the Yuba river
and a line drawn from near the mouth of Oregon creek to near the
mouth of Mill creek was annexed to Foster Bar from Slate Range.
At the same time the north line was changed, leaving the Woodville
House in North East Township. These various alterations leave the
present boundaries as follows:—Commencing where the Yuba river
intersects the east line of Township No. 17 North, Range No. 6 East;
thence north on said line to the northeast corner of said township;
thence north 8 degrees east, two miles (see change in this line below);
thence north 5 degrees east, three miles and thirty-six chains; thence
north 56 7/8 degrees east, seventy-six chains; thence north 13 1/2 degrees east,
two miles and twenty-nine chains; thence north 15 degrees east, to a
point directly south of a point on Butte county line, one-half mile west
of the Woodville House; thence southeasterly in a direct line to Mis-
souri Bar, on North Yuba river; thence down said stream to the mouth
of Mill creek; thence up said creek six hundred feet; thence in a
direct line to a point on Yuba river one thousand feet below the mouth
of Oregon creek; thence down Yuba river to the place of beginning.
The change in the western line required to set the California House off
into Parks Bar is as follows:—Commencing where the line crosses
California House creek, south of the California House; thence up said
stream fifty rods; thence due west to the old line.

The township lies among the foothills of the Sierras, which were
formerly well covered with stately oaks and pines. The numerous saw-
mills have converted all of this timber into lumber, and in its place
a young growth of oak, pine, fir, and manzanita have sprung up, which
in a few years will again be ready for the saw. The township is bor-
dered on the south and east by the Yuba river. Through its fertile
valleys, many creeks and streams find their way to the river. The
larger of these are Dobbins, Oregon, Indiana, Keystone, California,
and Clear creeks. The many little valleys among the hills are well
cultivated, and large quantities of grapes, apples, pears, peaches, and
plums are annually raised. Large lands of stock graze on the hill
sides.

FOSTER BAR.

This famous bar is situated on the west bank of North Yuba, be-
tween the mouths of Willow and Mill creeks. It was here that
mining in this township received its initiation. William Foster, one
of the original proprietors of Marysville, Charles Howell and Elijah,
a civilized Indian, commenced mining below Rose Bar in June, 1848.
Early in 1849, Foster pushed up the stream and located at this point,
which afterwards became known as Foster Bar. Here he worked for
some time, employing Indians to assist him. When it grew hotter in
the season a few miners wandered up the stream, some of them stop-
ping at the bar. Still later in the season the bar became thickly
populated by the many miners who had just arrived from the East.
As soon as there was a demand for merchandise Foster opened a store.
Early in 1850, Blake & Taylor opened a meat market, and soon other
stores were established. The bar rapidly became populous, and was
the most thriving one in this vicinity. In 1850, a post-office was estab-
lished here, and the bar was made the voting precinct for all the people
in this region. In 1850, the population is set at various figures,
ranging from five to twelve hundred. Both extremes may be correct,
for in the winter season the population was largely increased by those
who had been working in the surrounding country during the summer.
The number of votes cast that year in the precinct was about fifteen
hundred. There were several hotels, five stores, a number of saloons,
gambling houses, butcher shops, blacksmith shops, etc. The leading
hotel was the El Dorado, kept by the Atchison Brothers, who are
well remembered as the most enterprising gentlemen of the town.
Some of the prominent business men were, Whitcomb & Brothers;
Hawley, Simmons & Company; Hart & Hall; a gentleman, now Presi-
dent of the German Savings Bank of San Francisco; Dixon Brothers,
butchers, one of whom, John Dixon, is still living here; Jas. Stewart,
the original in the celebrated Tonner case, and who was hanged by the
vigilance committee in San Francisco, kept a trading post here. D.
O. Adkison, a prominent man in the county, was also a resident of the

bar. In March, 1850, the miners elected officers for a local govern-
ment. Dr. Pike was elected First Alcalde, William Hawley, Second
Alcalde and Henry Spaight, Sheriff. These officers held until the
first of June, when James Parker and O. P. Stidger were elected Jus-
tices of the Peace, and Mike Coyer, Constable. Mr. Stidger was
afterwards editor of the *Marysville Herald* and Justice of the Court
of Sessions. He now resides at North San Juan, Nevada county.
William Hawley, Second Alcalde, was married in 1850, the first
wedding on the bar. Mrs. J. M. Atchison was one of the pioneer
ladies of 1850, and is highly spoken of for her many estimable quali-
ties. The Atchison Brothers had a ranch in Slate Range Township,
and D. O. Adkison occupied the place, peddling milk in the mines.
The prices for the necessities of life ruled very high in 1850; beef
was from thirty to forty cents per pound, milk fifty cents per quart,
when it could be obtained at all, pork one hundred dollars per barrel,
beef thirty dollars per hundred, butter one dollar per pound, etc.
In March, 1850, the miners regulated the size of claims, allowing
each man thirty feet front on the river, and extending as far back as
he chose. Dirt was at first carried in buckets and washed out in a
cradle. Later, wheelbarrows were introduced and the long ton rocker.
Still later, the sluice box came into general use. In 1851, they com-
menced mining the hills by the hydraulic process. A toll bridge was
constructed across the river in the fall of 1850, by E. S. Gilford &
Company. Gilford was a Quaker, and was killed by Indians in
1852. The bridge was carried away in the winter of 1850-1 by high
water. It was rebuilt the next summer and again carried away that
winter. James Stewart had an iron boat at this point that he used for
ferrying purposes. Atchison & Rice constructed the bridge called
Foster Bar bridge in 1853. The flood of 1862 raised the river
fifteen feet, carried off Batchelder's store, and did other damage.
The river bed has filled up from fifteen to eighteen feet with tailings
from the mines. In 1851, the town began to decline. The popula-
tion was reduced to two hundred and fifty, and the number of stores
to three, William Hawley, Hart & Brown, and O. P. Stidger. The
two former sold that summer to Mr. Stidger, leaving him alone in the
business; others, however, were soon started. In the spring of 1850,
the Foster Bar Mining Ditch Company and Star Mining Ditch Com-
pany undertook to turn the river, but failed. Afterwards the bed of
the stream was worked by means of collar-dams. The hydraulic
mining kept the town on its feet for a number of years, but it became
gradually deserted.

BALLARD'S BAR.

This was another large mining bar three-fourths of a mile below
Foster Bar. Work was commenced here in 1849, and the bar soon
became a populous one. It was named after Dr. Ballard of Brooklyn,

New York, who was one of the pioneer miners. Dr. Bullard was afterwards lost in a shipwreck while on his way to the Sandwich Islands. Among the early settlers were:—Charles E. DeLong, afterwards Minister to Japan; C. E. Lippincott, editor of the *Sierra Citizen* in 1855, and recently Auditor of the State of Illinois; William Sharkey, now editor of the *Battle Register*; Mix Smith, John Sullivan, Hugh Shirkland, James P. Godfrey, Daniel Gettins, and Rogers McMenomy. C. E. Lippincott was engaged in a duel with Robert Tovin, in which the latter fell. The first lady to make an appearance at the bar was Mrs. Colonel Ewing. She came in 1850, and assisted her husband in mining. He carried the dirt in buckets to water and she rocked the cradle, an occupation usually considered the portion of the latter half, at least in its domestic sense. A company of sixteen shareholders was formed in January, 1850, for the purpose of turning the river so as to mine the river bed. They worked until September and made a failure of the project, after having expended forty-seven thousand dollars. The river was afterwards turned by a dam, and the bed found to be worthless. The first bridge in the township was erected here in 1850, by E. S. Gilford. It was the custom to erect a light structure in the summer, so that if the high water of the winter season should carry it away, the loss would be comparatively light. After passing through several hands it came into the possession of George Mix, who, in 1858, erected the first permanent structure, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. He also constructed wagon roads to the bar. The great flood of 1862 carried the bridge away, and Smith constructed another further up the stream, which he afterwards sold to John Ramm. In the flood of 1875 this bridge was also destroyed. Mr. Ramm then built the present fine bridge, at an expense of fifteen thousand dollars. Catholic services were held here in 1852, by Rev. Father Acker. While on his way to Downieville his mule was accidentally killed, and he stopped at the bar. The services were held in a canvas store belonging to James Lawrence. From the collection taken the reverend gentleman was enabled to replenish his wardrobe that had been seriously damaged by the accident. In 1852, a military company called the "Bullard Guards," was organized. The officers were:—John Sullivan, Captain; Daniel Gettins, First Lieutenant; John Norris, Second Lieutenant; Peter McMenomy, First Sergeant. The uniform consisted of blue shirts with a sash around the waist. Bullard's bar declined in importance with the depreciation of mining, but has still an existence. There is one hotel, kept by A. B. Clark, two stores, kept by A. J. Grove and Wm. R. Griffin, and a population of about fifteen whites and the same number of Chinese.

STONEV BAR.

At this point about five hundred men were at work in the early

days. Walter Burns was Justice of the Peace. Albert Northup, now residing at North San Juan, Nevada county, kept a large hotel. At one time he accommodated two hundred and fifty men. John Flattery kept a store. At present four Frenchmen are located here.

POVERTY BAR.

At one time seventy-five men were mining on this bar. A store was kept by Dr. Groves. At present the bar is nearly deserted, only one family residing here.

HORSE BAR.

This was quite a lively mining point in 1851, but was soon worked out and abandoned.

RICE'S CROSSING.

About one mile above the mouth of the South Yuba was a mining bar worked by a hundred men. It was called variously "Lousy Level," then "Liar's Flat," afterwards Liases Flat, and finally, Rice's crossing. A bridge was built here by Mr. Rice. There are at present two white men and several Chinamen at the crossing.

CONDEMN BAR.

There were seventy-five men at work here, at the mouth of Dobbins' creek. A store was kept by Henry Warner. At present three white men and a number of Chinamen form the total population.

FRENCHMAN'S BAR.

This bar is on the opposite side of the river, between Rice's Crossing and Condemn bar. It was occupied by about one hundred and fifty men and received its name from the great number of Frenchmen at work here. Chinamen are now its only occupants.

MISSOURI BAR.

This place was named by a company of Missouri men, who were at work here. At present a company of white men and some Chinamen are at work.

NEGRO BAR.

This was once a lively mining camp, occupied first by negroes. A company of white men and some Chinaman are working here now.

CLINGMAN'S POINT.

A sharp bend in the river, between Dobbins' creek and the Middle Yuba, was the scene of considerable mining. It was named after a man named Clingman, who settled here.

MOUTH OF MIDDLE YUBA.

Quite a large number of miners commenced work here, and at one time there were fifty or sixty men. At present it is worked by a company of white men.

ENGLISH BAR.

This was a small bar, said to have received its name from two Englishmen, who worked here with poor success in 1851. They gave their claim to a man named Wilkins, who formed a company, and in the summer of 1852, took out ninety thousand dollars.

VANCE WING-DAM.

At this point a man named Vance constructed a wing-dam in 1850. In 1852, B. P. Hugg purchased it and worked out several thousand dollars.

WINSLOW BAR.

Some of the early settlers on this bar were John B. Trask, General James Allen, afterwards editor of the *Marysville Herald*, General Rowe, and Captain Williams. The bar was named after Captain Winslow, of the Sandwich Islands. Captain Winslow was in China at the time of the gold excitement, and brought over the first lead of Chinamen and worked them at this bar. A number of hotels, stores, saloons, etc., were kept here in the palmy days of mining. Charles More, who kept a store here, was murdered at Chilkau's camp, near Dobbins' Ranch, in 1851, while on his way to Marysville for goods. At present a company of Chinamen are working here.

KANAKA BAR.

This bar, which is now deserted, was located by a party of Kanakas from the Sandwich Islands. It was a small place, and was soon worked out.

LONG BAR NO. 2.

This was quite a long bar, two miles above Foster Bar. It derived its name from its length, being named subsequent to the one near Marysville. There are fifteen Chinamen at work here now.

OREGON BAR.

This place, once the scene of thriving mining operations, is now deserted except by a few Chinamen. Bliss Brothers kept a store here in the early days. Hugh Murphy, now of Oregon Hill, Tom Jones, and Captain Lewis were residents of this place.

PITTSBURG BAR.

This place, situated just above Oregon Bar, was successfully worked by about forty men. John Peacock accumulated here considerable money, and afterwards became crazy. He was sent to the Stockton Asylum, and apparently recovered. He went to England, where he shot a man, while laboring under a fit of insanity, and was committed to an asylum.

ROCK ISLAND BAR.

A company from Rock Island, Illinois, located just above the mouth



DUNNING'S HOTEL.
RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF **Z. DUNNING.** LINDA TP. YUBA CO. CAL.

of Scott's Bar creek in the spring of 1850, and named the place Rock Island Bar. One of them was named Thomas Bell. The place was soon worked out and abandoned.

ELBOW BAR.

In May, 1850, Holton Kilbourn, Wallace Kilbourn, Robert Patent, Joseph Vaughn, and T. G. H. Jones, now of Nicolans, Sutter county, headed this place. The Kilbourns were from Michigan, Patent from Oregon, and Vaughn and Jones from Fort Madison, Iowa. The bar was named from its peculiar shape. It was worked out and abandoned.

MISSOURI BAR NO. 2.

This bar, the second of this name, is just above Elbow Bar, and forms the northwest corner of this township. It was located in March, 1850, by a company chiefly from Missouri. There were Wesley Mock, Wm. Mock, John Porkin, Moses Allen, Sampson Allen, David Garvin, Johnson, and Garnet. There was once a large camp here, with hotels, stores, and schools. It is still worked in the summer season by white men.

In addition to these bars, there were a great many small mining points whose names and locations have passed into oblivion, many localities, also, that received no name whatever. Eagle Canyon, once a successful point, is now worked by Chinamen. Quartz Canyon, also an old mining camp, is now unoccupied. Rolland's Point, another old camp, is now occupied only by Chinamen.

INDIANA RANCH.

The Indiana Ranch, in the Keystone Valley, was first settled in 1851, by Page Brothers and A. P. Labadie, who opened a hotel. John Tolles also kept a hotel about the same time. Gold was discovered along the ravine and creek in 1851, and the diggings were called "Indiana Creek," or "Tolles New Diggings." One hundred feet square was a mining claim, and an ounce per day the average yield. In 1851 and 1852, there were between four and five hundred miners at work along Indiana and Keystone creeks, making a very lively camp. The place received the name from Page Brothers, who came from the State of Indiana. In 1854, Page Brothers & Labadie sold their store and hotel to M. G. Morey, who still owns the Indiana Ranch Hotel. John Tolles also kept a store and bowling alley. Among the other early settlers were L. S. Camper, Reuben Reed, A. J. Reed, Reuben Reed, Jr., Owen Owens, and Edward Mellock; A. W. Wewer was the first Justice of the Peace. The first religious services were held by people of the Methodist Episcopal denomination in a private house, in 1855. After the school house was built services were held there. A Mr. Satterfield officiated at these meetings, working in the mines through the week. Services are now held every

third Sabbath at the new school house, Rev. Mr. Carvin, of Brownsville, officiating. A private school was kept in 1855 by Miss Phillips, a daughter of Captain Phillips of the Peoria House. It was held in a private dwelling until 1856, when a subscription was raised for the construction of a new school house. It was 20x30 feet, cost about five hundred dollars, and was located near the road from Indiana Ranch to Keystone Ranch. The school district was formed in 1857. In 1860, the house was moved three-fourths of a mile further south. In 1865, the district was divided, and a new school house was built on the old site, costing four hundred dollars. The old school house was used for meetings for some time, but has now fallen into decay. In 1857, the creek and ravine having been worked out, there was a great decrease in the population, consequent upon the departure of the miners for other localities. There are now about one hundred people living in the immediate vicinity of the hotel.

DOBBIENS' RANCH.

William M. Dobbins and his brother, Mark D. Dobbins, settled on the creek that bears their name in 1849. William Dobbins when quite young participated in Commodore Perry's memorable engagement on Lake Erie, and at the time of his death, in 1876, was the last surviving witness of that historic contest. He was elected Justice of this region in 1849, and was later County Clerk. In 1856, he went East as a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Buchanan for the Presidency, and never returned to this coast. After passing through the hands of several parties the ranch came into the possession of Joseph Merriam, its present owner, in 1862. A store was started by Charles Craft and some others on the Yuba Ranch one mile above this place. In 1867, Slingsby & Gettins opened a store here, and now supply the surrounding country, keeping a pack train upon the road continually. William Slingsby, the senior partner, is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. A blacksmith shop is kept by L. S. Camper. Dobbins' Ranch is beautifully situated in a lovely valley more than one mile in width, lying in the foothills of the Sierras. Fruit is raised in large quantities. The school district was formed by a division of the Indiana district in 1853 and a school house was built one mile from the ranch. Religious services are held by the Catholic Father from Marysville every few weeks at the residence of James McMemony.

GREENVILLE.

This little town is situated in a small basin on Oregon creek and was once called "Oregon Hill." It is thirty-five miles from Marysville, on the Foster Bar Turnpike. This place was first worked in 1850, but did not become well developed until the construction of the Nine Horse Ditch. The company that constructed this ditch was

composed of nine members, and in order to let it be known that it was no "one horse" affair they named it the "Nine Horse Ditch." A hotel was kept by T. C. Prescott; a store owned by Murphy & Jones was kept by J. Lawrence. The first school was opened in 1861, and taught by Miss Healey. In 1868, a school house was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars, and the Greenville district was formed. The town has now about eighty inhabitants.

MOUNTAIN COTTAGE.

Colonel Prentice settled Five Mile Ranch and built a hotel which was called the Mountain Cottage Hotel. He was appointed Indian Agent of the Yuba River Indians, then numbering four or five thousand. He died at the hotel in 1853. In 1851, Grove & Reed took the house and afterwards sold it to Frank Collins, its present owner. It is located on the Marysville and Camptonville road.

KEYSTONE HOTEL.

The Jones Brothers settled in the lower part of the Keystone valley and built the Keystone Hotel. This name came from the old "Keystone State." In 1853, it was sold to Lockwood & Dodge, and in 1856 to Woods & Atchinson, who discontinued it as a hotel. After passing through several hands, it was purchased in 1876 by Reed & Sons, who now own the property.

MAPLE SPRINGS HOUSE.

This house, one and one-half miles northeast of Indiana Ranch, was built by a man who sold it in 1852 to Peter Labadie. He kept hotel here until 1860, when the Atchinson & Rice Turnpike was built. This took away all the travel and the house was closed.

EAGLE BIRD HOTEL.

Black & Greer located in 1852, about one mile above Indiana Ranch and built this hotel. Bailey Brothers bought it in 1854, and it has since been used as a private residence.

FOUNTAIN HOUSE.

When the Atchinson & Rice Turnpike was completed in 1860, Robert Johnston built the Fountain House, one and one-half miles southeast of Indiana Ranch. From 1866 to 1878, it was owned by Richard Bliss, who rented it to several parties for hotel purposes. In 1878, he sold it and it ceased to be a public house.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL.

A. J. Groves built this place on the Marysville and Downieville road in 1862 for a trading post. It now belongs to A. B. Clark, who is keeping hotel.

NORCUTH PLACE.

This place was built by J. M. Ramirez in 1853, who erected a saw

mill here. It was bought by Dr. Groves and in 1865, by Michael McRuth, who is keeping hotel here. It is three miles from Dobbins' Ranch on the Camptouville road.

BENNINGER'S RANCH.

In 1865, A. J. Groves built a trading post five and one-half miles from Dobbins' Ranch, on the road to Ballard's Bar. It was called "Stage Barn." William Benninger bought it in 1875, and is now keeping hotel here.

SAW MILLS.

The Indian mill was built on Indiana creek in 1855, by Page & Laidie. It was run by steam power. When Mr. Page died the machinery was sold and the mill abandoned. Mammoth Steam mill was built on Oregon creek in 1859, by R. S. Jenkins & Co. It was sold to the Union Lumber Company who abandoned it in 1871. The machinery was sold to Bruns & Co., in 1871. A tannery was built here by Chris. W. Weekel in 1859, and operated for a time. Clark's mill was built by Am B. Clark, near Oregon Hill, in 1858. It was operated by steam, about 1863, it was destroyed by fire.

The Dada-way mill was built by Cannon, Mantague & Robinson, in 1858, about one and one-half miles from Oregon Hill. It was owned afterwards by the Union Lumber Company and J. E. Smith, who finally abandoned it. The Oregon Creek mill was built by W. H. and G. B. Pepper, in 1852, on Oregon creek. It was burned in 1857.

Payne's or Excelsior mill, was built in 1857, between Indiana Ranch and Oregon Hill, by G. W. Payne. The machinery was removed, in 1859, to a new mill on Oregon creek. It was sold to the Union Lumber Company, in 1861, who afterwards abandoned it. The Brooks' mill was built by Brooks & Laidie, in 1857. The Union Lumber Company bought it, and later, moved the machinery to the Cottage mill, which they built in 1865, on the Downieville road. A. M. Leach is now the proprietor, and employs thirty-five men from six to eight months. J. M. Ramirez built a saw-mill on Dobbins' Ranch, in 1851, which he operated until 1853, when he built another on the McRuth place, which was run three years. Labadie's mill was built by Muntz & Labadie, in 1872, on the Maple Springs ranch. Labadie Brothers are the present proprietors, and when running they employ twelve or fifteen men.

TEMPLAR QUARTZ MILL.

Ramirez & Baker built a ten-stamp mill, in 1857, for the purpose of working ore from the Templar ledge. In 1858, the machinery was removed to Oroville. In 1864, the Templar No. 2, Gold Quartz Mining Company was formed, and the mill refitted with machinery for ten stamps. The project was abandoned in 1868. The company lost forty thousand dollars. In 1879, the ledge was re-located by Baker & Durgin, who have a two-stamp mill.

MOREY, FENTON AND MCGEE QUARTZ MILL.

Was built by Morey, Fenton & McGee in 1863. The machinery was for two stamps, and was afterwards sold to parties in Butte county. In 1867, Bateman, Ward, Allen & Clark built a two-stamp mill on Dobbins' creek, just below the ranch. The machinery was sold in 1876. The Indians, under their chief Francisco, were very troublesome in 1851. Five of them were shot near the Indian Ranch, which act had a beneficial effect. In 1852, Francisco went to Foster Bar, when Justice A. D. Weaver ordered his arrest. The chief endeavored to escape, but was pursued, and was shot by Frank Reed, while picking up some arrows that he had dropped. Captain Borleck then became chief and there was no more trouble. In 1852, the small-pox carried off a large number of Indians in this locality.

CHAPTER XXXII.

NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP.

Formation—Present Boundaries—Description—Woodville House—Slate Range Bar—Missouri Bar, No. 2—Buckeye House—Strawberry Valley—Societies—Eagleville—Willow Bar—New York Bar—Yankee Bar—Alabama Bar—Hampshire Mill—Slate Range Bar—Buckeye Mill—Eagle or Challenge Mill—Deadwood Mill—Independence Mill—Climate.

When the Court of Sessions, August 24, 1850, divided the county into fifteen townships, this territory was included in the town of Foster. The next subdivision into eleven townships, made by the court, August 7, 1851, placed this region in Oak Valley Township. Again, October 7, 1852, the court divided the county into ten townships, and the portion of this township, lying east of Slate creek, was put in Slate Range Township, and that lying west in North East Township, which was the first application of that name. October 10, 1856, the Board of Supervisors changed the boundaries of the ten townships, giving North East nearly its present dimensions. May 13, 1867, the present line running from the Woodville House to Missouri Bar was established, leaving the township with the following boundaries:—Commencing at the north-east corner of Yuba county; thence on Sierra county line to Canyon creek; thence down said creek to the North Yuba river; thence down said stream to Missouri Bar; thence in a straight line northwesterly to a point on the line between Foster Bar and New York Townships, one south of a point on Butte county line, one-half mile west of the Woodville House; thence north to Butte county line; thence on county line to the place of beginning.

This township is so named on account of its situation in the extreme northeast corner of the county. It lies pretty well up on the slope of the mountains, Strawberry Valley being three thousand five hundred feet above the sea level. The North Fork of the Yuba river forms the southern boundary, and numerous creeks wind their devious courses among the hills. Cold clear springs well up on every hand,

and send their little rivulets trickling to the creeks. The hills are covered with a dense growth of lofty pines, firs, and hemlock, among which many saw-mills have been diligently working for years. We give a brief history of the more prominent localities in the township, commencing with the earliest settled.

WOODVILLE HOUSE.

Charles Barker settled on the Butte county line in June, 1850. A month later, J. E. Brown bought him out. The place had become known as the Barker stand, and when J. E. Brown built a hotel here he called it the Barker House. In June, 1851, he sold it to Hill & Juniper. It afterwards became the property of James Wood, who in 1858, erected a large brick hotel, and changed the name to Woodville House. The brick for this building was made on the place. Mr. Wood kept a store and bar in connection with the hotel.

SLATE RANGE BAR.

This bar is on North Yuba river, between Slate and Canyon creeks. A party of four or five Mormons worked just above the bar in June, 1849. A company from New Orleans came next. Dr. Murphy built a store in 1850, and W. K. Finley opened a dry goods store in 1851, in a brush tent. In its palmy days there were one hundred men at work here, and also several stores, saloons, hotels, butcher shops, etc. There are at present about fifteen men. One store remains, owned by James Godfrey. The bar is on the route from Camptouville to Strawberry Valley, and a bridge spans the stream at this point, built before 1858.

MISSOURI BAR NO. 2.

The first work was done on this bar in March, 1850, by Captain William Mock, Wesley Mock, Moses Allen, Sampson Allen, David Garvin, John Perkins, Garnet, and Johnson, most of them from Missouri. For three or four years it was a lively place. In the height of its prosperity there were about one hundred men collected here. In 1853, there were a hotel and store. The diggings were good, and paid the miners well. It is still being worked by the Chinese. The bar lies just where the line between this and Foster Bar Township intersects the river.

BUCKEYE HOUSE.

The first settler at this point, four miles above Strawberry Valley, was a Mr. Ruby, in 1851. The old house was built by him the same year. The Buckeye House was built by Bracy & Taylor. Bracy kept a store here for some time.

STRAWBERRY VALLEY.

Situated in a beautiful valley on the Butte county line, forty-three miles from Marysville, Strawberry Valley is the most thriving locality



STALLION "JACK ROY"

RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF D. L. CANTLIN, WHEATLAND TWP. YUBA CO. CAL.



in North East Township. It was named early in 1851 by Captain William Mock, the name being suggested by the large number of wild strawberry vines found around the head of the valley. During the summer of 1850, some one kept a whisky saloon under a brush shed, southeast of where the Columbus House was afterwards built. Mr. T. G. H. Jones, of Nicolaus, says that he and a party went there in January, 1851. They found the remains of a man in a thicket of pines in the rear of the shed. The body had a rope around its neck, and it was evident the man had been murdered. The party Mr. Jones was with consisted of himself, Captain William Mock, Wesley Mock, David Garvin, Boon Christopher, William Christopher, Joseph Yunglin, and John R. Perkins. The party came from Missouri Bar, on North Yuba river. Mr. Jones superintended the erection of a log cabin, and labor a horse. The cabin stood north of the valley and was used for a residence while they were building the old Mountain Cottage, one hundred feet down the road from the Columbus House. In the winter of 1850-1 this company used the cabin for an icehouse, selling the ice in Marysville in the spring. Shortly after the building of the cottage, Dr. C. F. Colton, Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Marble, and Mr. Maxwell, from Columbus, Ohio, came to the valley and created the Columbus House. During the summer, a few miners came and commenced prospecting in the ravines, and some rich diggings were found on Deadwood creek. The places were called Kentucky Gulch, Rich Gulch, Whisky Gulch, etc. The cottage was sold, and soon came into the possession of the Columbus Company. There were three stores in the town in 1854. The population for a number of years was quite large in the vicinity, and business in the town was good. In 1854, a hall was built by Callaghan & Company, over their store, and it was used by the various societies that have been formed here.

A division of the Sons of Temperance was organized here in 1853. After an existence of one year it surrendered its charter. In 1864, the Dashaway Club was organized. The object of the society was the promotion of temperance. Its existence was but for one year. Its funds were given to the Sunday School library. Alpine Lodge, No. 226, I. O. G. T., was organized June 10, 1866. The charter members were:—J. F. W. Twogood, W. C. T.; Mrs. U. D. Riddle, W. V. T.; J. C. West, W. S.; D. L. Goble, W. F. S.; James Cole, W. T.; Thomas Ives, W. M.; G. W. Monroe, W. I. G.; O. L. Bridges, W. O. G.; E. A. Emerson, C. M. Riddle, H. Harvey, W. L. Robertson, James Goldston, Mrs. J. A. Emerson, G. W. Howard, R. W. Emerson, and R. P. Riddle. The membership at one time was fifty-five, and is now twenty-eight. The lodge owns property to the value of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, has a building fund of two hundred and fifty dollars, and has bestowed over five hundred dollars in

charitable objects, more than two hundred dollars of which was to the Vallejo Orphan Asylum. The lodge has under its charge a free library of one hundred and thirteen volumes. Regular meetings are held every Saturday evening at Good Templars' Hall. The present officers are:—E. A. Emerson, W. C. T.; Ada Loveland, W. V. T.; L. A. Prindle, W. S.; Charles T. Prindle, W. F. S.; J. A. Emerson, W. T.; F. G. Loveland, W. M.; James Goldston, W. I. G.; J. C. H. Buckner, W. O. G.

January 2, 1867, was organized the Excelsior Literary and Library Association. Its objects were to maintain a library, and to oppose gambling and swearing. In June, 1867, they invested all their funds in a library. The association disbanded June 28, 1868. The library was turned over to the Alpine Lodge of Good Templars, with the understanding that it should be a free library.

The Strawberry Valley Literary Society, or "Saulhetrim," was organized in March, 1865. The society held weekly meetings, and issued a semi-monthly written paper, the first page of which was illustrated. The editorial committee were M. B. Potter, J. C. West, and D. L. Goble. The illustrations were drawn by John Learmont. The paper was called *The Clarion*. The officers of the society were:—Granville Levett, President, and J. C. West, Secretary. All local topics were chronicled in the paper. The paper reached its fourth volume, and was discontinued in 1875, the society failing to reorganize for the winter season.

For years occasional services have been held by ministers of the M. E. denomination, but with no regularity. The first Sunday School was held in 1860. Mr. Walbridge was Superintendent, and Miss Martha Jackson, teacher. In the fall of 1858, the first public school was kept, Miss Wyman being the teacher. The present town of Strawberry Valley consists of one hotel, one large store, postoffice, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office, blacksmith shop, butcher shop, carpenter shop, Good Templars' Hall, school house, and about fifteen dwelling houses. The population is about seventy. The old Indian name for Strawberry Valley was "Pomingu," their name for a certain plant that grew there.

EAGLEVILLE.

One mile above Strawberry Valley lies the old town of Eagleville. The first settler at that point was Andrew Rowe, about 1851. A man named Cole came a little later, and built a house on piles, so as to be above the reach of grizzly bears, who were his constant terror. When the miners began to work the gulches here, the place became a sort of headquarters, and was named Eagleville, after the Eagle Mill. The town then rejoiced in a hotel, store, and quite a number of inhabitants. With the decline of mining here, has also disappeared the town.

WILLOW BAR.

Gold was struck at this point on the river, one mile above Missouri Bar in 1852. The bar was small but flourishing, and was worked with good success until 1870. Since that time the China men have been working the place. In 1855, there were two stores, two hotels, and a large number of miners.

NEW YORK BAR.

This was a small bar, one quarter of a mile above Willow Bar. Gold was found in 1852, but the bar was so small and so near Willow Bar that it never became much of a place. The same is true of Yankee Bar, just above.

ALABAMA BAR.

This bar is situated on the river, a little way below the mouth of Hampshire creek. Work was commenced in 1852. It became soon worked out, as did all the small bars.

HAMPSHIRE MILL AND STORE.

In the fall of 1861 a company was formed at the Barker House, for the purpose of mining, merchandising and lumbering. It was called the Hampshire Company, and consisted of twenty men, one of whom was J. W. Pratt, now at Clipper Mills. They built a saw mill one mile from the mouth of Hampshire creek, which stream they named. This was completed in the spring of 1852, and lumber brought one hundred dollars per thousand feet at the mill. They also mined along the stream at Sucker Bar, Collins' Riddle and Alabama Bar. They located their store at Willow Bar. The next winter was a disastrous one, and the company failed. The mill was abandoned in 1856, and was destroyed by fire in 1859.

BUCKEYE MILL.

The Buckeye Company built a saw mill in 1851, one-fourth mile above Slate Range Bar. It was destroyed in 1853.

EAGLE OR CHALLENGE MILL.

This mill was built at Strawberry Valley in 1855, by J. E. Emerson and J. O. Goodwin and Brother. In 1862, the mill was moved to New York Township, two miles above the New York House, and called Challenge Mill. It is now owned by A. M. Leach.

DEADWOOD MILL.

This mill was built by Mr. Low in 1854, on Deadwood creek, near Eagleville. In 1875, it became the property of F. G. Loveland, who converted it into a stingle mill. It is run by both water and steam power, and employs three men.

SEWERAGE BILL.

This mill was built by Mr. Low in 1858, was moved by the Union Lumber Company in 1868, to Diamond Springs, Plumas county.

The water ditch on East creek was constructed by E. Goble and some others. The water right was taken up in December, 1853. A tunnel was made at considerable expense, but found to be of little value. Mr. Goble is now sole proprietor of the ditch.

The Onion creek ditch was originally constructed by Bruce, Patterson & Sheppard, in 1857. The present owners are J. C. H. Beckner, J. W. Glazebrook and O. P. Merrill.

Snow falls on the mountains very heavily some seasons. In 1867, it was twenty one feet deep. The usual depth is from two to ten feet. In some places snow remains the whole season round. The clear, invigorating atmosphere and the health giving exercise required in locomotion among the hills render sickness a rare thing indeed.

CHAPTER XXXIII

SLATE RANGE TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Old Diamond. Present Boundaries—Camptonville—Camptonville Water Company—Yuba Light Infantry—Gravel Range Col. No. 60, E. & A. M.—La Fayette Chapter No. 24, R. A. M. Ferry Bar Garden Valley Ranch—Windsor House—Junction House—Dale's Gulch—Fresno's Crossing—Columbia Hill—Young's Hill—Railroad Hill—Mountain Creek—Oak Valley—Central Valley—Slate Range—Hillburg Hill—Other Mining Camps—Wolf's Point—Saw Mills.

This large township, in the extreme eastern portion of the county, lies amid the beautiful hills of the Sierras. It is well watered by numerous winding creeks, the largest of which are Willow, Mill, Clear, Beaver, Oregon, and Mosquito. Snow lies in some places the whole year through, and in the winter season covers the hills to a great depth, furnishing, as it melts in the spring and summer, a never-failing supply of water for the use of the miner and husbandman. Although in the numerous small valleys considerable farming is done, the chief occupation has always been mining. Many rich placer, quartz, and gravel mines have been discovered, and the gravel mines being worked at present around Camptonville are of great richness and are the leading industry of the region. The township received its name from a large bed of slate formation in its northern part. The soil in the little valleys is quite fertile. When the Court of Sessions subdivided the county into fifteen townships, August 21, 1850, this section was included in the town of Foster, there being no town of the present name formed. The next division, made August 7, 1851, after the formation of Nevada county, was into eleven townships, the western half of this being in Oak Valley, and the eastern in Goodyear's Bar Township. When Sierra county was taken from Yuba, the court again, October 7, 1852, divided the county into ten townships. This time the Slate Range was formed, and included all the present township.

except the southwest corner, which was in Foster Bar. It also included all of the present North East Township, lying east of Slate creek. The Board of Supervisors again subdivided the county, October 16, 1856, giving to Slate Range all the territory included between the north and middle forks of Yuba river, and the Sierra county line. August 14, 1858, the line from the mouth of Willow creek to the mouth of Middle Yuba, was changed to a straight line. May 13, 1867, the strip between the Yuba river and the line from Mill creek to a point one thousand feet below the mouth of Oregon creek, was cut off and given to Foster Bar Township.

The present boundaries are:—Commencing where the North Yuba intersects the Sierra county line; thence south on said line to Middle Yuba river; thence down said stream to a point one thousand feet below the mouth of Oregon creek; thence in a straight line to a point six hundred feet above the mouth of Mill creek; thence down said creek to North Yuba river; thence up said stream to the place of beginning.

CAMPTONVILLE.

This thriving mountain town is situated on the southeast one-half of section two, township 18 N., R. eight E., and covers one hundred and fifty-nine acres of ground. The old trail to Downieville led through this place, and as early as 1851, and perhaps 1850, J. M. & J. Campbell built a small mountain hotel here, called the Nevada House. Early in the spring of 1852, a company from Nevada, Sam. Whitesides, J. Compton, Wm. Cowan, Wm. R. Dixon, Hiram Buster, Chas. O'Hara, and Jeff. Van Metre came here prospecting, and at the instance of Whitesides a shaft was sunk on the hill and gold struck in paying quantities. This was the opening of the rich hill diggings through this region. The hill was named Gold Ridge. In 1852, there was a log cabin belonging to a man who had built a little ditch for the purpose of irrigating his potato patch. The Campbell Brothers built a store in 1852, which was put under the charge of Mr. Fuller. In the spring of 1853, the place had grown to considerable size, and a large number of miners commenced work on Gold Ridge, which extended several miles. The Campbell Brothers built that year a large three-story hotel, the finest by far in the town. It was called the National Hotel. In 1861, or 1862, the ground on which it was built was sold for mining purposes and the building torn down. Ed. Brooks built a store 1853, and in 1856 erected a large brick building, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars. J. R. Meek has owned the property since 1866. The Masonic Hall is located in the second story of this building. In 1853, the Van Metre and Arcade saloons were built. Over the latter was a hall for dancing and entertainments. Miss Goodwin gave a dramatic entertainment in this hall in October, 1854, the first in the town. A bowling alley was built in 1853 by William Green.

The alley was made from one-half of a tree trunk, cut by a whip-saw. Robert Campton came in 1852 or 1853, and opened a blacksmith shop. He was a general favorite, and in 1854 the town was named Camptonville, in honor of the sturdy artisan.

At a miners' meeting, held in the bowling alley in the spring of 1854, it was decided that mining claims should be 75x75 feet, and town lots 75x150 feet. In the fall of 1854, the wagon road was finished to Camptonville, and in 1855, the California Stage Company commenced to run stages to the town. Previous to this, pack trains were the only means of transportation. Isaac Green started an opposition line, and finally compelled the other to abandon the route. When the road was completed to Downieville, the stages run also to that city. Warren Green succeeded his brother in the stage business. In 1855, the town had become a place of considerable importance, the population was over three hundred, and in the voting precinct there were six hundred people. There were four hundred votes cast that year. There were four stores for mining supplies, one clothing store, four hotels, two livery stables, one brewery, two large and a number of small saloons, two blacksmith shops, one tin shop, one bowling alley, postoffice, and express office.

Elder Jones settled in the town in 1854 and held the first religious services in the school-room. There was no regular church organization. Elder Jones departed in 1857, and the same year Elder Seymour came and held regular services in the school house for two years. From this date there were occasional services, but no resident minister until 1873, when Rev. Joshua Beven, a Baptist clergyman, began preaching in Good Templars' Hall. He moved away in 1876, and another minister of the same denomination, Rev. M. D. Gage, Principal of the School, held services every Sunday in the same hall. In 1857, Elder Seymour instituted a Sunday School with about twenty scholars, of which he was Superintendent. The school now has from sixty to seventy scholars, and is presided over by Rev. M. D. Gage. The first school in Camptonville was a private one in 1854, taught by Mrs. A. Brookes, at her residence. The same year a public school was opened, where the drug store now stands. Miss Budden, who still resides in town, was the teacher. In 1852, the Gold Ridge Ditch Company was formed. The company brought water in a ditch from Oregon creek to Gold Ridge mining district. The owners of the ditch were N. A. Watson, Jos. Demars, Bennet Demars, Wm. Wagner, Jas. Graham, Aaron Calvin, David Calvin, and Geo. Myers. For the first six months they charged fifty cents an inch for water, then reduced to twenty-five cents for the next two years. It was then reduced fifty per cent which price remained fixed. The great gravel mines were opened in 1857 by the Camptonville Ravine Tunnel Company. This company was composed of William Elwell, Charles Twig, J. H.



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **J.H. BOYER.** LINDA TR YUBA CO. CAL.



Verril, Ellis Elwell and three others. After many trials a tunnel some two hundred feet long was run into the hill, and the rich gravel beds opened up. The hydraulic mining process has since that time been used here on a large scale.

CAMPTONVILLE WATER COMPANY.

The necessity of having good water in Camptonville was early recognized by Sanford Hall, and in 1857 he undertook the task of supplying it. From a large spring, two and a half miles east of the town, he constructed a flume, through which water was brought to a reservoir within the town limits. This reservoir had a capacity of twelve thousand gallons and was built of plank, at a cost of two hundred dollars. Another flume ran from the reservoir over the tops of the houses, from which water was drawn off in supply pipes for use by the citizens. In 1858, he laid down seven hundred feet of four inch pipe, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. In 1859, he sold the property to J. D. Andrews. In 1860, Everett, McClellan & Elwell built a flume from a spring on Oregon creek, two and three-fourths miles distant, and brought water into two reservoirs, 16x24 feet in size and ten feet deep. They laid twelve hundred feet of six inch main pipe in the town and eight hundred feet of supply pipe. They also furnished four fire plugs. These improvements cost six thousand five hundred dollars. In 1861, these gentlemen bought out Andrews, and consolidated the water business. The property is all owned at the present time by J. P. Brown.

YUBA LIGHT INFANTRY.

Company E, First Battalion, Fourth Brigade N. G. C. was organized November 7, 1863, with eighty members, thirty of whom are still in the company. The first officers were: J. P. Brown, Captain; J. G. McClellan, First Lieutenant; S. W. Wandner, Second Lieutenant; Charles Gray, Junior Second Lieutenant. The company is supplied with the regulation Springfield breach-loading muskets. The regular drills are held the second Saturday evening of each month. The company has a strength of seventy-two men, and is commanded by J. P. Brown, Captain; J. G. McClellan, First Lieutenant; J. H. Fuller, Second Lieutenant. Mr. Brown is the senior Captain in the State, holding the oldest commission. The building in which was the old armory was built for a shingle manufactory by O. P. Brown. In 1863, 1862, it was bought by J. H. Berrill for a carpenter shop. In 1863, the building was rented by the company, and in 1864 they purchased it at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars, which was raised by subscription by the members. In the same year they enlarged it, and it was used both as an armory and a hall for dancing. In 1877, they built a new armory on the old site, size 26x92 feet at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. It was fitted up also for a dancing hall and

theater. The military give two grand balls each year in the armory, in May and September. The first troupe that played on the new armory stage was the "Willbur & Mills' Minstrel Troupe," in the spring of 1877. The company have a military band of nine pieces that was organized in 1878 as the Camptonville Brass Band. The company bought the instruments and the musicians enlisted and were then formed into a military band. They also have a target range on the bedrock near the town. The company was the outgrowth of a Union League Club organized in 1863, which was formed to counteract an organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle, said to exist at that time in the county.

GRAVEL RANGE LODGE, NO. 59, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was organized May 4, 1855, by J. R. Vance, C. A. Twigg, J. A. Dunn, J. W. Sterritt, P. Zimmerman, J. M. Gillespie, W. G. Lockwood, W. Stevenson, L. J. Bowlsby, J. Crawford, and W. G. Graham. The first officers were:—J. M. Winn, W. M.; J. Gillespie, S. W.; J. A. Dunn, J. W.; J. Crawford, Secretary. The membership of the lodge, once sixty-two, is now fifty-five. Regular meetings are held the Monday on or preceding the full moon.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 24, R. A. M.

The chapter was organized May 6, 1859, with the following charter members:—P. McNulty, H. P.; W. H. Foye, K.; J. P. Brown, S.; S. Alexander, T.; E. T. Peck, S.; H. S. Everett, B. B. Troxel, J. G. McClellan, J. W. Sterritt, A. Moore, and W. J. Ford. The chapter has a membership of twenty-five, and at one time had thirty-two. The regular meetings are held on Wednesday preceding the full moon. The present officers are:—R. Mont, H. P.; C. F. Mansur, K.; J. G. McClellan, S.; J. P. Brown, T.; A. G. Miller, S.; O. N. Marrow, C. of H.; S. S. Baker, P. S.; N. C. McMurray, R. A. C.; W. A. Meek, M. 3d V.; D. Calvin, M. 2d V.; J. H. Fuller, M. 1st V.; Peter Russell, Guard. The chapter has had a prosperous existence of twenty years, and has but two of the old charter members still in its ranks, J. P. Brown and J. G. McClellan.

The Masons have a fraternal cemetery near the city, and adjoining it is the city cemetery.

There is but little mining done now in the immediate vicinity of Camptonville. The most extensive operations are now carried on at Weed's Point, three miles distant. There is, however, business enough to support quite a thriving town of some two hundred and sixty inhabitants. There are two hotels, one grocery store, two dry goods stores, two clothing stores, one drug store, one stationery and variety store, two saloons, one livery stable, two blacksmith shops, three carpenter shops, one bakery and confectionery, one meat market,

two shoemaker shops, one hardware store and tin shop, one bank, express office, telegraph office, post office, one school house, one armory, two halls, one church, and forty nine dwelling houses. In 1855, the voting places were at Oak Valley, Young's Hill, Galena Hill, Rail road Hill, Camptonville, Garden Valley and Freeman's Crossing; now the voting is all done at Camptonville.

FERRY BAR.

Work was commenced here in 1849. The bar is opposite to, and about midway between Foster Bar and Ballard's Bar. John Simpson and J. M. Ramirez brought a company of Chilians to the bar in the fall of 1849. In November of that year some miners at Foster Bar became exasperated because the Chilians, who were experienced miners, could make better wages than they. Therefore, they raised a company of about sixty men, many of whom could not even speak English, and drove these interloping "foreigners" from their work. They were soon back, however, and protected by men who could both speak and shoot in the English language. One hundred and twenty-five men were once at work here, but it is now deserted. James Flood, the Bonanza king, commenced his mining career at this bar.

GARDEN VALLEY RANCH.

David Scott and two others settled in Garden Valley on Willow creek, in 1850. The next year they sold to the Atchison Brothers, who kept a hotel called the Garden Valley ranch. It was on the trail from the lower country to Downsville. In 1854, the Atchison Brothers cut a road from Foster Bar to Garden Valley, and then to Camptonville. In 1857, the Nevada Mining Company commenced working in the valley, and it is now nearly exhausted, a few Chimmun only, working the ground on shares. The Nevada Mining Company built a saw-mill on Willow creek in 1869, which they are still operating. John Clay settled near Garden Valley ranch, on the west side of the creek, in 1853. That year he raised potatoes, paying twenty-two dollars per pound for seed, and selling his crop for ten cents per pound. He built a house, and brought his family here, in 1854. In 1855, he set out some fruit trees, a proceeding considered very foolish by his neighbors, who had but little confidence in the prudence of the population in that region. He has a fine orchard now, and raises great quantities of excellent fruit. In 1855, John Clay and John Atchison, built a school house near Willow creek, and engaged Miss Lord, now Mrs. Judge Wells, of Nevada, as teacher. There were seven scholars in attendance. In 1852, the school was moved nearer the river. In 1856, a Methodist minister held regular services in the school house. This little valley is now nearly destroyed by the mining debris. Twelve years ago Mr. Clay built dams across two ravines, and the ponds thus made are now stocked with fine trout.

WISCONSIN HOUSE.

This hotel, two and one half miles southwest of Camptonville, was first kept in 1849. In 1853, it came into the possession of a Mr. Brown. It burned down, and Brown built another. When the Junction House was opened this place ceased to be kept as a hotel.

JUNCTION HOUSE.

In 1850, a man named Bogardus settled between the Wisconsin House and Camptonville. He kept a store there, and after Camptonville was settled he converted it into a hotel, and called it the Junction House. In 1851, Moses Eastman took the hotel. A large business was done until the road was changed to run a mile north, when it ceased to be a public house. After the road was moved back to its old route, business was revived and the place was again kept as a hotel. The present proprietor is Mr. Jones.

DAD'S GULCH.

This gulch received its name from Mr. Parsons, familiarly called "Dad," who discovered it in 1851. It is situated about three miles west of Oak Valley. The diggings were very rich, and, although the dirt had to be carried some distance to find water, paid the miners well. The greatest number at work here was fifty. The gulch is still being mined by about a dozen men.

FREEMAN'S CROSSING.

A ferry was established on Middle Yuba, near Oregon creek, in 1850, by Matthew Sparks. The place was then called Nye's Crossing. Thomas Hess built a bridge here in 1851, which was carried away by the flood that winter. He built another in 1852. Thomas Freeman purchased the bridge in 1851, and the place was afterwards called Freeman's Crossing. He built a more substantial structure in 1855. This was destroyed in December, 1861, and he commenced the construction of a new one at the present location, which was carried away by the freshet in January, 1862, before its completion. The present bridge was built the same year, and is forty miles from Marysville, via San Juan. Gold mining was commenced in 1851, and about seventy-five miners worked here in the early days. Freeman built a hotel there in 1853. In 1863, he erected a large building which is now used for a residence and hotel by him. Freeman also built a bridge across Oregon creek in 1858, and in 1871 another, a little above the first, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. The original bridge was washed away subsequent to the construction of the new one.

GALENA HILL.

Gold was found on this hill, about two miles north of Camptonville, in 1852. The discoverers were from Galena, Illinois, and

named the hill after their Eastern home. The hill was very easy to work, and it is claimed that for this reason more money was made here than at any of the other hill diggings. In 1856, there were a hotel, two stores and two saloons, while about one hundred miners were at work. A large portion of the hill was worked by hydraulic power. At present there is no store or business place here, and only a dozen miners at work.

YONGE'S HILL.

This hill lies three miles north of Camptonville, and was first worked in 1852 by William Yonge and his brother, from whom it derived its name. The first store was kept by Briggs Brothers, and the next, in 1855, by Charles E. De Long and George King. In 1856, there were three hotels, four saloons, three stores, two blacksmith shops, two butcher shops, two dry-goods stores, and a theater, in which amateur home talent delighted the toiling miner. That year they polled four hundred and sixty-four votes. There are now two families and several single men, but no store or hotel.

RAILROAD HILL.

Gold was first discovered in 1852 on this hill, on the east side of the creek, two miles south of Oak Valley. It received its name from the first iron rail used to convey dirt in the mines. The population in the height of its prosperity was one hundred. There were two stores, a saloon, and a boarding house. There is no town here now, and only eight or ten people at work.

MOONSHINE CREEK.

Gold was struck in 1853 by Jerry Billings, Anderson, Ferguson, and one other. They found it very rich and when "cleaning up" the "long toms" would always station a man on the hill, to give them a signal if any one approached in that direction; they then would shovel into the rocker and cover up the gold. By this means they kept it secret for some time; but one evening, they became so interested in cleaning up that the picket was not posted, and while they were feasting their eyes on the gold in the pan a visitor came up. This put an end to the secret and a number of miners came to Moonshine and posted their notices on the claims. The place was soon worked out.

OAK VALLEY.

This little mining town is situated on the head waters of Oak Valley creek, two miles from North Yuba river, and six miles northeast from Camptonville. It received its name on account of oak timber growing in the vicinity. Gold was discovered here about the same time as at the other diggings, and quite a town sprang up. In 1855, there were one hundred men here, a store, saloon, restaurant, hotel, etc. For ten years the town thrived and then went down as did most

of the other places. There are about twenty men at work now, and a store and saloon combined kept by a Frenchman.

CELESTIAL VALLEY.

This locality, on Oregon creek, two miles from Middle Yuba, was so named because of the number of Chinaman here. At one time there were thirty or forty men here and one hotel. At present half that number are engaged in mining and farming.

SLATE RANGE.

About three miles northwest of Oak Valley is the little town of Slate Range, the center of quite an expanse of mining country. There were in its palmy days a hotel, store, saloon, etc., and in the vicinity quite a number of mines. There is no mining here now, but the hotel is kept running by William Quayle, who came here in 1850.

PITTSBURG HILL.

In the spring of 1855, George Martin, Thomas Burke (afterwards hanged in Nevada), Rooney, William Bristow, Jack Smith, A. G. Miller and one other, while hunting one mile back from the river discovered these very rich diggings. The hill is considered exceedingly rich, and is being worked quite extensively at the present time.

There were besides these a great many hills, gulches and bars all through the township, such as Grizzly Gulch, on Oregon creek, opened in 1853, High Point, south of Camptonville, discovered in 1852 by George Sanders and Mr. McNulty, Dempster Gulch, Wilson Gulch, Jersey Slide, once had thirty miners, now about eight, Indian Bar, and a great many that had no names, or whose appellations have been forgotten and their location now unknown.

WEED'S POINT.

Work was commenced here, three miles above Camptonville on Horse Valley creek, in 1853, but abandoned on account of the difficulty of working it. The place derived its name from a miner named Weed. In 1865, work was resumed and has been continuous ever since. The Weed Point mine consists of twenty feet of sand, fine gravel and pipe clay, forty feet of coarse gravel, pipe clay and sand, ten feet of boulders, gravel, sand and clay to the bed rock. The mine is rich, especially the last ten feet. The blasting is done in the summer, when eight or ten men are employed. In the winter, only five men are at work. The company has its own water, and makes a clean up four or five times a year. Petrifications of oak and madrone and impressions of leaves are found in the clay. At one time there were a store, saloon, hotel, etc., at this place, but they have all been abandoned. There are thirty men here at present.

The Atchison Brothers first located the ranch now owned by John Ramm. They were public spirited men, building roads and bridges



RESIDENCE, RANCH & ORCHARD OF JAMES STRAIN, YUBA CO. CALA.



all through this region. D. O. Adkison worked the ranch on shares and afterwards took charge of the dairy, peddling milk in the mines. There is but one quartz ledge being worked in the township, the Honeycomb. The owners are preparing to erect a stamp mill. Frequent fires in the forest call out the ill population to save their homes and property from destruction.

SAW MILLS.

James' Mill in Camptonville was built in 1853, and was the first mill in the township. Since moved away.

Campbell Mill was built by M. Campbell in 1854; sold to Hall & Fairbanks in 1855. In 1858, they sold to J. D. Andrews who ran it until it was abandoned.

Wood's Point Mill was built by Muntz in 1855. It was sold by him to his son-in-law in 1866, and has since been abandoned.

Oak Valley Mill was built in 1852 for a quartz mill but was never completed. In 1853, Mr. Paul changed it into a saw mill. It is being run at present by James Gray, employing four or five men.

Moorsbino Mill is now owned by Mr. Trounby, employing several men.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Legislative enactments relating to Public Schools—Efforts of Professor John Swett—Noted Teachers from Yuba County—Rev. S. V. Blakeslee Opens the First School—Meetings of Citizens in Calistoga a Public School—The First Public School—The First School House—Number of School Children in 1857—Changes in the Schools—Erection of New Buildings—The Marysville High School—List of District School Trustees—Private Schools—College of Notre Dame—Rural Institute.

The Constitutional Convention of 1849, made provision for a public school system, and set apart the five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress to new States, to be appropriated for the support of these schools. Near the close of the first session of the Legislature, 1849-50, the Committee on Education reported that it was not advisable to pass a bill taxing the people for the support of the public schools, and this suggestion was carried out by the members of the Legislature. On the last day of the second session of the Legislature, 1850-51, a bill was passed concerning the common schools. The first "School Law" was exceedingly imperfect, and none of the lands set apart for school support were sold under its provisions. John G. Marvin, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in his first annual report to the third Legislature on the fifth of January, 1852, among other suggestions, recommended the creation of the office of County Superintendent. He also reported the estimated number of children in each county and the number of schools in existence. Yuba county had one hundred and fifty children, and one school in Marysville of thirty scholars taught by Tyler Thatcher and his wife.

Mr. Marvin roughly estimated the number of children in the State between four and eighteen years of age to be about six thousand. There was then no organized State school system, and nearly all the schools were private.

An improved bill was passed at the third session of the Legislature in 1852. This bill provided for the levying of a "State school tax of five cents on each one hundred dollars of the taxable property of the State." Three School Commissioners were to be elected from each district; counties and the Common Council of any incorporated town could each levy a tax not to exceed three cents on each one hundred dollars. The Fourth Legislature, in 1853, amended the existing school law, one measure being to make the County Assessors *ex-officio* County Superintendents. During the sixth session of the Legislature, in 1855, a bill introduced by Hon. D. K. Ashley was passed. The most important provisions were in regard to the election of County Superintendents, limit of taxation, and the election of City Boards of Education and City Superintendents. The Legislature of 1860 provided for the appointment by the County Superintendents of County Boards of Examination. The provision in regard to a State series of text-books was also adopted at this session, but was repealed in 1861. An appropriation of thirty thousand dollars was made for building a State Reform School at Marysville.

The Senate Committee on Education of the Legislature of 1863 referred to State Superintendent John Swett the labor of revising and codifying the school laws. He performed the work in a very satisfactory manner, and much of the completeness of the present school law is due to his advanced ideas and knowledge, as embodied in this report. The session of 1865-6 passed an Act which, with but few changes, is the present school law. The services of Mr. Swett were again in this case called into requisition. Provisions were made for a State series of text-books, the establishment of graded schools, State and county taxation for schools, and the formation of City Boards of Examination. Mr. Swett in his Second Biennial Report, 1866-67, gives thirty-two points as a summary of the improvements effected by the revisions in 1863 and 1865. Few changes have been made by subsequent Legislatures.

At every session of the Legislature the matter of the disposal of the school lands was brought up, and changes were made, principally in the payment. The result was that the five hundred thousand acres realized only about six hundred thousand dollars, not one-half of their real value.

Among the noted professional teachers who, in early days, taught in this county may be mentioned the following:—D. C. Stone taught in Marysville from 1854 to 1868. He then moved to Oakland, and established a "Family School." In 1873, he entered the San Fran-

cisco Department as teacher of natural sciences in the Girls' High School, and in 1876 was appointed Deputy City Superintendent, which position he occupies now.

J. B. McChesney commenced teaching at Forbes Town in 1857, but soon after removed to Nevada City, where he organized a Grammar School, and afterwards a High School. In 1865, he was elected to the Principalship of the Oakland High School. He is one of the most cultured and popular teachers in the State, and the school under his charge is the pride of the "Athens of the Pacific."

Isaac Upham, who taught for a long time in Butte county, was County Superintendent of Yuba county in 1868-9.

Azro L. Mann was a teacher in Marysville for several years, and afterwards went to San Francisco to take charge of the classical department of the Boys' High School. In 1877, he was elected City Superintendent of Schools, a position which he still holds. He was a candidate for the office of State Superintendent of Schools at the election in September, 1879.

The first school in Marysville was opened during the last week in May, 1850, by Rev. S. V. Blakeslee. It was a private school, and was kept in a sheet iron building, eighteen feet in length and ten feet in width. There were in attendance nine pupils, male and female, ranging from eleven to seventeen years. After a session of three weeks he was obliged to discontinue on account of the great heat and uncomfortable quarters. Sometime during the latter part of 1851, a school was established by Rev. Mr. Thatcher in the Presbyterian Church on D street.

During the first years of the growth and settlement of Marysville, the population was composed almost entirely of males. But in the latter part of 1851, and the first of 1852, several gentlemen brought from their Eastern homes their wives and families. It was then that the need of public schools became apparent. May 4, 1852, a meeting was held in the Recorder's office, of citizens interested in establishing a free public school. The attendance was small. A committee was, however, appointed "to submit at the next meeting, the basis of a plan for the organization of a school association." The committee was composed of the following gentlemen, viz:—James Cushing, Dr. A. H. Wilder, General Miles, Rev. Mr. Simonds, Richard S. Mesick, and John T. McCarty. The meeting then adjourned to the sixth. On that evening Jno. H. Jewett presided. The attendance was large, and definite action was taken. A committee of two from each ward was appointed "to draft a plan and make an estimate of a house for school purposes, and to solicit subscriptions amounting to ten thousand dollars, for that purpose." The committee chosen was composed of the following:—First Ward, J. C. Fall and W. W. Smith; Second Ward, A. Y. Smith and R. S. Mesick; Third Ward, Captain Macy and G. Kent;

Fourth Ward, E. A. Eaton and E. Mattoon. A subscription paper was passed around, by which the signers agreed to meet their subscriptions in monthly payments of twenty-five per cent. of the amount subscribed, commencing on the first of June. The Methodists had also been at work for the purpose of defraying the cost of their church edifice and supporting a school, and had raised by this time five thousand two hundred dollars. They had already established their school. A proposition was made for them to combine with the citizens to build one public school, but they declined to do so. In the middle of June, 1852, an ordinance was passed, establishing a system of common schools in the city of Marysville. In July, the first public school was opened, and with the exception of the necessary vacations, has been continuous ever since. The basement of the M. E. Church was fitted up, and a public school started there in May, 1854. The city had a perpetual lease of this basement of three rooms.

The city school house, on the corner of B and Seventh streets, was completed in 1858. It was sixty-six feet long and fifty-six feet wide, being two stories high. There were four school rooms and one recitation room. The contractor was Mr. J. A. Steele. In 1855, Mr. D. C. Stone was principal of the male department, and Miss H. Macey principal of the female department. In 1858, the number of pupils had so increased, that Miss Emily Wilson was assisting Mr. Stone. The girls' department was under the superintendence of Miss J. A. Buckmaster, assisted by Miss Anna Goodwin. For a number of years, Mr. D. C. Stone, now Deputy City Superintendent of San Francisco, had charge of the boys' department of the City School.

The following is a list of school districts, with number of children in Yuba county, according to reports of the School Marshal for the year 1857:—

Districts.	No. of Children.	Organized.
Marysville.....	535	1852.
Bear River.....	—	1853.
Oregon House.....	46	1854.
Pooria House.....	38	1854.
Forster Bar.....	—	1854.
Pleasant Grove.....	65	1855.
Linda.....	36	1855.
Keystone.....	—	1855.
Gumptonville.....	103	1855.
Rose Bar.....	65	1856.
Brown's Valley.....	51	1857.
Bear River, No. 2.....	48	1857.
Linda, No. 2.....	—	1858.

Before 1862, the public schools were divided into six departments,

of which the following were held in the new building, corner of Band and Seventh streets:—Grammar Department, under the charge of Mr. D. C. Stone, M. A.; Boys' Intermediate, Miss Julia M. Fitch; Girls' Intermediate, Miss Harriet H. Belcher; Girls' Primary, Miss Anna Goodwin. Two primary classes of boys under the charge of Miss M. A. Fuller and Miss C. L. Hyde, occupied the rooms in the basement of the Methodist church. The whole number in attendance during the year 1861, was over three hundred, with an average daily attendance of two hundred and fifty. In the spring of 1870, a wooden building finished in imitation of stone, was erected on E street, corner of Seventh street, W. C. Swain being the architect. It cost ten thousand dollars, and was furnished at an additional outlay of fifteen hundred dollars. The girls occupied this building. The classes were as follows:—Grammar School, Miss M. Hemmaway; Intermediate School, Miss Ella Moody; and a Primary school, Miss Sallie Curtis. Miss Delia Hermonway was teacher of the Latin, French and German languages. The boys occupied the structure erected in 1855. The classes were:—Grammar School, A. G. Drake; Intermediate School, E. A. Davis, Primary School, B. Gurney; and Sub-Primary School, Miss Leo Barnes. A school for colored children was kept in the basement of the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, on Sixth street, between D and E streets, by Miss Carrie Oldfield. The school census of Marysville, taken in August, 1870, reports eight hundred and seventeen white children, between five and fifteen years of age—four hundred and one boys, and four hundred and sixteen girls, besides twenty-six negro and three Indian children. Of these, four hundred and thirty-two white children and seventeen negroes attended public schools during the previous year; two hundred and forty-three white children attended private schools, and one hundred and fifty children did not attend any school. There were also three hundred and seventy-two white children under five years of age, and twenty-four Mongolian children.

The Marysville High School was organized by the Board of Education, September 25, 1871. Since that time eleven young ladies and eight young men have graduated. The first Monday in October was set for the opening of the first term, in the building on the southeast corner of E and Seventh streets. Twelve pupils entered for the course, Mr. Drake being chosen as instructor. The plan of the school was to furnish a preparatory course for the University of California, and to complete the studies commenced in the grammar department. Of the twelve who first entered, five graduated at the end of three years. During the fourth year, the number enrolled had increased to twenty-seven. Only two pupils, young ladies, graduated this year. The year 1875-76, closed with the graduation of four pupils. On the eighth of November, 1876, the school, as well as the community, met with a severe loss in the death of Mr. Drake. In the latter part of

that month, Rev. E. H. Ward was appointed Principal, and taught about two months. He was succeeded by Prof. E. K. Hill, a teacher of long experience and much ability. The school at the end of the year 1877-78, graduated three young ladies. During the fall term of the year 1878-79, the school was, to a certain extent, broken up by mixing its pupils with the senior classes of both grammar schools. The teachers were Prof. Hill and Miss Olive A. Parshall. This plan soon proved impracticable, and at the beginning of January of the present year, the schools were again segregated, and the High School classes placed under the charge of Prof. B. E. Hunt. The Board of Education has decided to continue this excellent institution, fully realizing the many benefits derived both by pupils and residents in the city.

The following is a list of School Trustees of the various districts in the county, prior to the election in June, 1879. In the last column will be found the names of the persons chosen at that election, placed opposite those whose places they take.

DISTRICT.	TRUSTEES, 1878-9.	ELECTED JUNE 1879.
Bald Mountain.	{ L. R. Scott, Clerk, John Richards,	
Bear River.....	{ W. W. Holland, Clerk, John Steinman, Dr. D. P. Dust.	B. F. Dan,
Brophy.....	{ Thos. Mahoney, Clerk, Thos. Culloo, Wm. Simcoe.	
Brown's Valley.	{ F. W. Schaaf, Clerk, John Palmer, Wm. Jefford.	E. Chatlam,
Buckeye.....	{ A. S. Wright, Clerk, Abram Richardson, James Bryden.	Wm. Edwards.
Clark.....	{ John Grover, Clerk, John Bristol,	S. Botsford.
Cordova.....	{ W. D. Smith, Clerk, J. P. Stall, H. K. Boomer,	S. H. Williams.
Dobbins' Ranch.	{ Joseph Merriam, Clerk, Thos. Lahadie, L. S. Camper.	
Elizabeth.....	{ P. L. Hutchinson, Clerk, C. P. Gillette, Samuel Kuster,	D. Cantlin.
Ella.....	{ W. A. Wimberly, John F. Barrie, Robt. Millar,	W. L. Pratt, A. C. Gray.
Greenville.....	{ G. B. Pepper, Clerk, A. J. Edgar, Thos. Jones.	



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Hansonville	{ J. H. Hanson, Clerk, T. J. Wood, R. M. Johnson,	Levi Bainbridge, Stephen Compton.
Honcut	{ J. G. Cornell, Clerk, G. W. Hutchins, Gown Strain.	
Indiana Ranch	{ Louis Wilder, Clerk, E. C. Erwin,	W. C. Fuller.
Junction	{ Peter Kessler, Clerk, Joseph Watson.	
Linda	{ J. S. Mills, Clerk, G. W. Sndiff, A. J. Sluman.	W. E. Shelton.
Long Bar	{ H. B. Cartwright, Clerk, Win. Young.	
Low Tree	{ D. N. Jones, Clerk, John Walsh, W. B. Vineyard, Jr.	
McDanah	{ J. J. Farrell, Clerk, R. E. Welch,	M. Honor, L. A. Rodgers.
Mill Creek	{ Michael Long, Clerk, S. C. Jowett, John Kennedy.	
New York	{ Daniel Foss, Clerk, John Dowell,	John Liebhauser.
Oak Valley	{ Peter McKeon, Clerk, James Gray, Cyrus P. Godfrey.	
Oregon House	{ Geo. R. Houseb, Geo. W. Johnson,	James M. Yore.
Pearla	{ T. C. Wisner, Clerk, Ely Countryman, Chas. Fennimore.	
Plumas	{ J. H. Hammon, W. S. Staley, R. T. Thomas.	D. Staley,
Prairie House	{ A. N. Van Fleet, Clerk, H. Folsom, F. Richardson.	
Rose Bar	{ Lyman Ackley, Clerk, T. S. Brew, Daniel McGanney.	
Sharon Valley	{ George Batts, Clerk, Chas. Sooy, Chas. Kull,	C. L. Foss.
State Range	{ J. P. Brown, Clerk, John R. Meek, John Raun.	
Spring Valley	{ D. O. Dagget, Clerk, Joseph Bruce, Joseph Risher.	Wm. Fitzpatrick.

Strawberry Valley	{ Chas. Prielle, Clerk, J. T. Birmingham, N. D. Travis.	
Virginia	{ H. H. Hollister, Clerk, E. B. Langdon, John Majors.	Daniel Ostrom,
Yuba	{ James Bowman, Clerk, Robert Tolan, John Brady.	

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Mrs. Sarah E. Snyder opened a school for young girls, October 10, 1853. Mr. Owen Connolly in December, 1854, had a select school on D street, opposite the postoffice. H. F. Murphy, M. A., had a school in the basement of St. John's Church, at the corner of C and Seventh streets, in the year 1858. It had an attendance of thirty-seven pupils. Mr. George R. Baker kept a select school in 1860. He also had a school several years before. Mr. J. M. Balloude opened a select school for boys in 1862.

THE COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, MARYSVILLE.

The Convent of Notre Dame, Marysville, was founded by Rev. Father Magagnotta, Passionist Missionary, in 1856. The first building erected that year under his auspices was a solid brick structure of three stories, 51 feet by 35 feet, which stands on the southeast corner of Eighth and C streets, contained two good sized school rooms, parlor, temporary chapel and community apartments. The Sisters of Notre Dame entered into possession of their new establishment October 26th of this year, and on the tenth of November following, opened a day school for externs. Three Sisters and a young lady assistant constituted the teaching staff for the first year, but for the ensuing session the number of the community was increased to six. In the year 1857, an addition was made to the original structure, providing dormitories, refectory, and kitchen for the boarding school, which was opened in the month of September of that year. In the year 1858 a free school for girls was opened, and subsequently a school for boys under the age of ten years; at present the age of admittance for the latter is extended to twelve years. The increasing number of pupils demanded an enlargement of the premises, and on the other hand, the frequency of fires from the small wooden tenements then in the immediate vicinity of the convent, rendered their removal extremely desirable. The neighboring house lots were, therefore, successively purchased, some of them at exorbitantly high rates, until in 1869, the entire block, bounded by B, C, Seventh and Eighth streets, 380x360 feet was acquired, the city authorities having given permission to close that portion of Virgin Alley running northward through the block, which was subsequently ratified by Act of the State Legislature. In

the year 1861, the building fronting on C street was added, 72 feet by 49 feet, affording class rooms, dormitory, and a spacious and comfortable attic. This building was scarcely finished when it served to shelter several families that were dislodged out of their own domiciles in the great flood of 1861 2. The next projection, forming a south wing, 117 by 35 feet, was added in 1866, comprising a permanent chapel, refectory, study and recitation hall, parlor and infirmary. On this projection was erected, in 1869, the main tower, 118 feet high, surmounted by a gilt cross. The apex of this tower was intended to have been nineteen feet higher, so as to allow for an observatory in the intervening space, but the death of the architect occurring before the completion of his work, the original plan was not carried into effect, much to the detriment of the external appearance of the building, the harmony of proportion being destroyed in this essential. This projection and tower, now forming the southern extremity of the building, mark the center of the original plan, which, should future needs require, may be carried into execution. In the year 1874, a substantial and commodious brick building, 30 by 80 feet, was erected at the southern extremity of the grounds, to provide class room for the boys, and also for the free school, the unpretending frame structures, previously used for that purpose, having long ceased to fulfil their mission in the march of progress. The schools, though contiguous, are entirely separate, the entrance for boys being in Seventh street, and that for the girls on C street. The cost of buildings thus far erected exceeds \$360,000.

The floods of 1861 and 1867, seemed to respect Convent properly; in those years the rising water came within eight, but did not invade the inner walls, but in 1875, the bed of the Yuba being filled with mining debris, on the nineteenth of January, about nine o'clock a. m., the waters caused through the city, broke down the eastern wall of the Convent enclosure, and rose to the height of two and one-half feet in the main building. At two o'clock a. m., of the twentieth, they began to subside, and by 10 a. m., had entirely disappeared from the ground floors. The flood produced temporary financial embarrassment, many parents withholding their children, for fear of sickness, which was apprehended. It is a notable fact, however, that during the summer of 1875, which all had anticipated would be exceedingly unhealthy, physicians complained that they had scarcely anything to do. Of the inmates of the Convent, not one had suffered even from a cold, though the Sisters had been for a considerable time exposed to the waters.

This institution, under the title of College Notre Dame, was chartered by the State Legislature, in 1869. The diplomas since issued are, 1870, one; 1873, one; 1875, two; 1876, one; thirty of the students, after having passed successful examinations, before county boards of examiners, have received certificates of competency and proficiency, entitling them to fill positions in the public school depart-

ment. Of these certificates, four are of the first grade State, fourteen of the second grade, twelve of the third. The cause why so few receive the honors of graduation from this institution is, that the greater number of students, finding no lucrative advantage in the possession of a diploma, are satisfied when they acquire a certificate, and do not complete the collegiate course, the love of study, for its own sake, not being a sufficient stimulus for self-improvement. The system of instruction in this institution, comprises besides the preparatory, grammar and elementary-scientific departments, a higher scientific and classical course, including belles lettres, history, and the higher mathematics. The methods of instruction pursued are in accordance with the views of the present day, being principally based on the enactments of American institutions, modified by improvements from Germany, England and France, according as they are found beneficial.

The ladies directing the institution profess the Roman Catholic religion, but members of all denominations, irrespective of creed, are admitted to the classes, the only essential requisition being high moral worth, and conformity to regulations. For twenty years the institution prospered, gradually and constantly extending the sphere of its usefulness, when, in 1876, a decree was issued, closing the establishment and withdrawing the sisters. This decree was partly carried into effect, when, on the interference of ecclesiastical authority, a portion of the community was permitted to remain and re-open the day schools. Daily applications and petitions for the re-opening of the boarding schools, at this time, (August,) are being made, and it is hoped that such permission will be granted.

For the scholastic year, ending in July, the number of scholars and sisters have been as follows:—1857, scholars, 63; sisters, 3; 1860, scholars, 120; sisters, 10; 1865, scholars, 280; sisters, 14; 1870, scholars, 305; sisters, 47; 1876, scholars, 340; sisters, 18; 1879, scholars, 260; sisters, 11.

MARYSVILLE SELECTIC INSTITUTE.

The Marysville Selectic Institute was opened August 18, 1853, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. James H. Bristow and wife. They announced that the various branches of a thorough American education were to be taught and the discipline was to be prompt, yet mild. The prices were five, six and eight dollars per month. In the fall, C. C. Cummings became principal of the school.

MRS. POSTON'S SEMINARY.

This school was opened in November, 1857, on E street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by Mrs. E. C. Poston. Subsequently it was removed to the corner of D and Sixth streets. Mrs. Poston has now a flourishing school in Oakland.

MISS JONES' SCHOOL.

Miss Jane Jones opened a school in 1870, in the Flathmann building corner of D and Sixth streets, and in the fall of 1876, removed to the building formerly occupied by Mrs. Poston, where she is now. Pupils are instructed in the studies of the primary and intermediate grades. Misses Weddsworth and Mason, in 1872, took the Poston Seminary and taught the English studies, music, drawing, French and German. They continued four years.

Mrs. S. M. Miles, widow of the first Mayor of the city, opened a school on Eighth street opposite the Baptist Church, in 1874 or 1875. It was called the "Marysville Select School." Several ladies have started private schools at various times but were not very successful, and after a time abandoned the project.

KNOXDALÉ INSTITUTE.

At Brownsville, on the western slope of the Sierras, thirty-two miles northeast from Marysville, is located an institution of learning, which, although recently opened, has received quite a number of pupils. It is under the proprietorship of Mr. and Mrs. M. Knox, while Prof. E. K. Hill, late Principal of the Marysville High School, has the general management and control. The design is to make it "a school complete in itself, from the lowest primary instruction to a full high school course, crowned with complete courses in the sciences, arts, literature and the modern languages; from which will branch off short courses for business, and preparation for college in Latin and Greek." The departments of instruction include the preparatory, high school and scientific, business, languages and music. Besides these a normal course has been instituted. The Normal Institute which is specially designed for teachers, or those wishing to become such, is open for six weeks during the summer vacation. Botanical analysis, botanical drawing and the collection of herbariums are made specialties. Practical demonstration of the methods of teaching will be given in the model class. The attendance already secured is an indication of the success of the institution and the realization of the hopes and intentions of its founders.

CHAPTER XXXV.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Legislation—Cause of Its Location near Marysville—The Buildings—Superintendents—Inmates—Benefits—Breaking Up of the Institution—Disposal of Inmates.

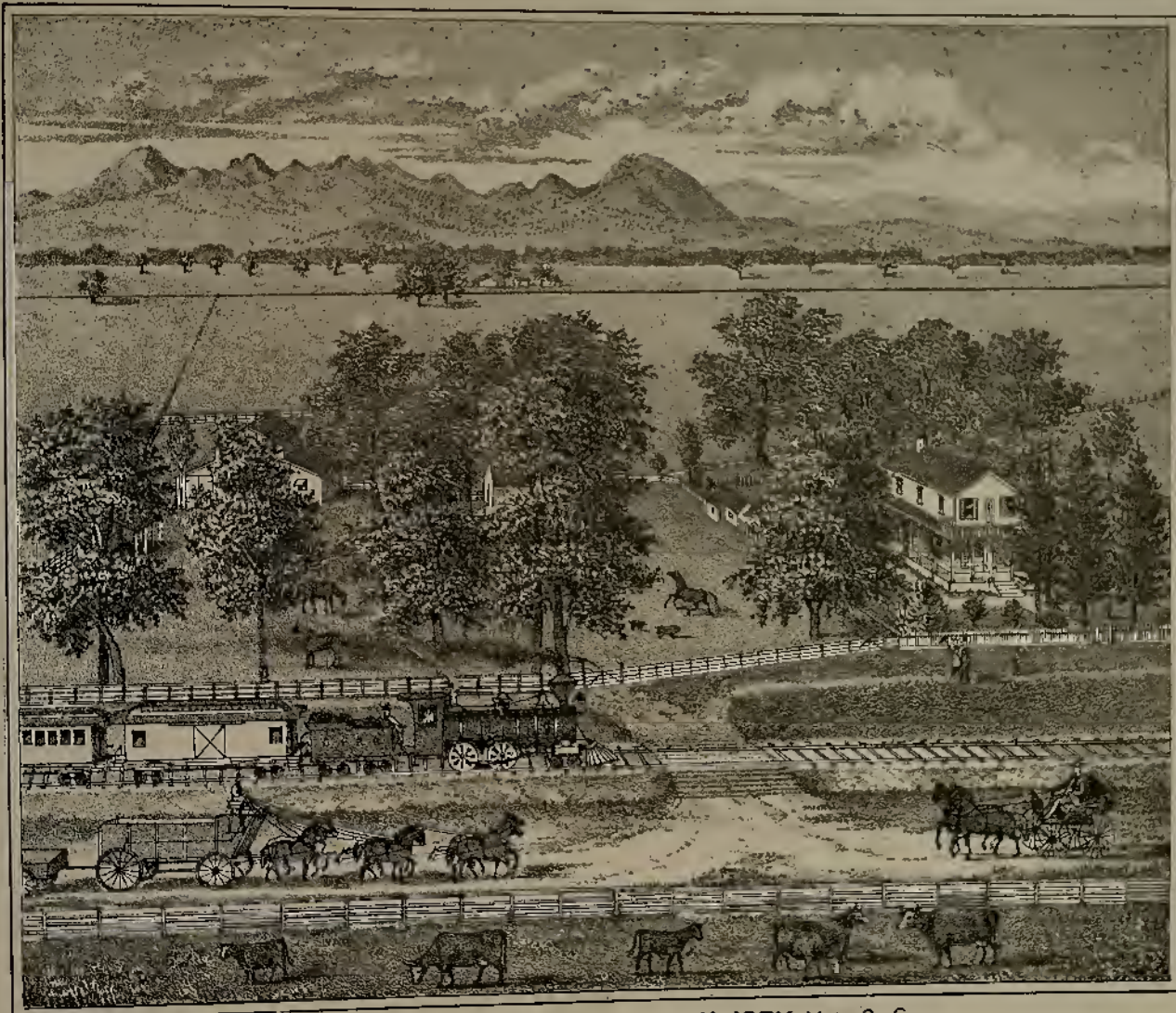
Marysville has only once realized its cherished ambition for the possession of one of the public institutions of the State. Although one of the most prominent and populous of the early cities it had been utterly neglected in the allotment of State patronage, and to appease

the indignation of the citizens, it was decided to locate the State Reform School in the vicinity. Since the disorganization of that institution Marysville has fallen back into the old position, forgotten and neglected. In the formation of the first constitution it is said that an effort was made to engraft a provision for the establishment of a system of manual labor schools, receiving support from the State. This was not accomplished, but as families began to flock in, and children became more than mere curiosities, the necessity was felt for the existence of some institution in which to place the wayward and criminal youths, not in direct contact with those older and more hardened.

The effort was renewed, but this time the appeal was made to the Legislature. Governor Weller, in his annual message of January, 1859, gave the subject his recommendation. Again, in the following year, he strongly urged an appropriation for the speedy erection of suitable buildings for a State Reform School. On the fourteenth of April, 1859, an Act entitled "An Act for the establishment of a State Reform School," became a law, and under its provisions, Governor Weller appointed Hon. Wm. T. Barbour, M. F. Butler, and N. A. H. Ball as Commissioners to select a proper site, and to obtain by gift, or location upon lands belonging to the State, a tract suitable for the school.

Many places contended for the honor of the location, but Marysville, which had heretofore been so sadly neglected, had the preference. The Common Council, at a meeting held November 7, 1859, appointed a committee—Aldermen Mann, Covilland and Fowler—who in conjunction with the Citizens' Committee—Messrs. Peter Decker and Francis L. Aude—were to attend to the interests of Marysville in the matter. In December, 1859, the State Commissioners reported that they had selected a site for the school, the spot chosen being one hundred acres of land on Feather river, about five miles north of Marysville, and owned by Charles Covilland. This land had been surveyed and purchased by the city of Marysville, and conveyed to the State by a deed executed December 6, 1859. The next Legislature passed an Act, approved April 18, 1860, "for the erection of a building for a State Reform School, and for the regulation of the same." Hon. Wm. H. Parks framed, introduced and secured the passage of both of these bills. At the same session, Messrs. John Lowery, Nelson Westcott, and H. S. Foushee were elected a Board of Trustees, and \$30,000 were appropriated for the erection of buildings.

John A. Steele, the architect of the structure, was the lowest bidder, and completed as much of the work as could be done with the meager appropriation. The dimensions of the building were 218 feet in length, and an average width of fifty-two feet. There were three



COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF **H. JORY**, YUBA CO. CAL.



stories and a basement, and the building was partly enclosed by a high brick wall. The Legislature of 1861 made a further appropriation of \$25,000, which served to make the interior arrangements more complete and finished. During the erection of the building Mr. Fenshee died, and John C. Pelton was appointed to fill the vacancy. He resigned shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by John C. Fall. The dedicatory exercises were held December 2, 1861, and consisted of addresses by John Lowery, President of the Board of Trustees, and Hon. Jesse O. Goodwin. The Superintendents were:—J. C. Pelton, who served for twenty months; Geo. C. Gorham, for two years; J. C. Sargent, for fifteen months; and H. S. Hobbittzell. The latter had been a teacher in the school, and was elected Superintendent in February, 1865. He served for a little over three years, and until the breaking up of the institution in May, 1868. The Trustees during the last years of the existence of the school were Messrs. Wm. Hewley, Wm. H. Parks and Charles M. Gorham. The only inmates were boys; one girl was sent from Sacramento, but there being no suitable accommodations a place was found for her with a family in Marysville. The school started with few pupils, but the number gradually increased. On the first of December, 1863, there were twenty-two inmates, and in November, 1865, the number was forty-seven. The largest roll at any one time was fifty-four. There were two classes of inmates—those confined for criminal offences, and those placed there by parents or guardians for reformation.

The employes were a Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent (a practical farmer), matron, cook, and laundress. During a portion of the time, a teacher was employed. Boys were detailed by the Superintendent to assist in the duties and labor of the farm, kitchen, laundry, etc. Religious services were conducted by the pastors of Marysville and visiting clergymen. The inmates were mostly from the northern counties. Although the maximum limit in age was sixteen, sometimes, through perjury or error, youths were committed whose years exceeded the designated number. Many were placed in the school under "alterative sentences," that is, if found too troublesome or insubordinate, they were sent to the State Prison to serve out the remainder of their term. The benefits of the institution were not deemed commensurate with the outlay, and great obstacles were met in obtaining appropriations from the Legislature. It is claimed that the breaking up of the school was effected through the influence of the managers of the San Francisco Industrial School. One argument used was that the location was unhealthy, but this was false, as proven by the limited physician's fees and absence of deaths among the inmates during the entire existence. Dr. Eli Teegarden, who had received the contract, removed forty-seven boys during May, 1868, to the Industrial School in San Francisco. Superintendent Hobbittzell secured for five or six of the better

behaved youths, homes among the farmers in the neighborhood. The land and buildings were, by an act of the Legislature, donated to the city of Marysville, and subsequently sold for six thousand dollars to James Strain, the owner of the adjoining land. The improvements were torn down, and from the sale of bricks and material, more than the cost of the entire property was realized. After the removal of the boys, the premises were abandoned and thieves entered, carrying off many valuable articles. After much delay, the furniture, library and other property were conveyed to Marysville, and sold at auction, realizing the nominal sum of two hundred dollars. Superintendent Hobbittzell, during his term of office, issued some valuable detailed reports of the condition and progress of the school, and during his superintendency, was greatly aided by the voluntary assistance of his wife, in giving moral and religious training to the youths consigned to his keeping.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BOUNDARIES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Bald Mountain—Bear River—Brophy—Brown's Valley—Buckeye—Clark—Cordua—Dobbins' Ranch—Elizabeth—Ella—Greenville—Hansville—Honecut—Indiana Ranch—Junction—Linda—Long Bar—Lone Tree—Marysville—McDonald—Mill Creek—New York—Oak Valley—Oregon House—Peoria—Pumas—Prairie House—Rose Bar—Sharon Valley—Shute Range—Spring Valley—Strawberry Valley—Virginia—Yuba.

BALD MOUNTAIN.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 3, township 16 N., R. 5 E.; thence running east to northeast corner of section 6, township 16 N., R. 6 E.; thence south to Little Dry creek; thence up Little Dry creek to north line of section 15, township 16 N., R. 5 E.; thence west to the middle line of section 3; thence north to the center of section 3; thence east to the east line of section 3; thence north to the place of beginning.

BEAR RIVER.

Beginning where the county road crosses the east line of section 8, township 14 N., R. 5 E.; thence running south to the north line of Johnson's ranch survey; thence southwest on said line to the west line of township 14 N., R. 5 E.; thence south to Bear river; thence up Bear river to county road at Johnson's ranch; thence northwesterly on said road to the place of beginning.

BROPHY.

Beginning at the southwest corner of section 35, township 15 N., R. 4 E.; running from thence east to the southeast corner of section 31, township 15 N., R. 5 E.; thence north to northeast corner of section 30; thence east to the southeast corner of section 20; thence north to the south bank of the Yuba river; thence down the south bank of

the Yuba river to the northwest corner of section 2, township 15 N., R. 4 E.; thence south to the place of beginning.

BROWN'S VALLEY.

Beginning on the Yuba river, at the west line of section 32, township 16 N., R. 5 E.; thence running down said river to the west line of section 6, said township, etc.; thence north to northwest corner of section 6; thence north to the northwest corner of section 32, township 17 N., R. 5 E.; thence east to the northeast corner of section 33; thence south to the northwest corner of section 3, township 16 N., R. 5 E.; thence east to the northeast corner of section 3; thence south to the middle of the east line of section 3; thence west to the center of section 3; thence south to the south line of section 3; thence east to the northeast corner of section 10, thence south to the southeast corner of section 10; thence west to Dry creek; thence down Dry creek to Yuba river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

BUCKEYE.

Beginning at the point where the C. N. R. R. crosses the Honecut creek; running thence southerly, on said road, to the middle line of section 33, township 17 N., R. 4 E.; thence east to the east line of section 34; thence south to the township line; thence east to the northeast corner of section 2, township 16 N., R. 4 E.; thence south to the northwest corner of section 13; thence east to the northeast corner section 13; thence north to the Knox Turquoise road; thence northeasterly on said road to the west line of the Peoria district, one mile east of Welch's ranch; thence up said line to the Honecut creek; thence down said creek to the place of beginning.

CLARK.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 34, township 17 N., R. 6 E.; and thence running north to southeast corner of section 15; thence west to the southeast corner of section 16; thence north to the northeast corner of section 4; thence west to the northeast corner of section 6; thence south to the northeast corner of section 31; thence west to the northwest corner of section 31; thence south to the southwest corner of section 31; thence east to beginning.

CORDUA.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 13, township 16 N., R. 4 E.; thence running west to the northwest corner of section 13; thence south to the middle of the west line of section 13; thence west to the middle of the west line of section 16; thence south to the southeast corner of section 20; thence west to the southwest corner of section 20; thence south to the southwest corner of section 29; thence

southeast to Yuba river; thence up the river to the east line of township 16 N., R. 4 E.; thence north to the place of beginning.

DOMINGO RANCH.

Beginning at the point where the Foster Bar road crosses the line between Foster Bar and Parks Bar Townships; running thence northerly on said road to the Fountain House; thence southeasterly to the mouth of Eagle canyon on the Yuba river; thence down said river to the east line of Parks Bar Township; thence north to the place of beginning.

ELIZABETH.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 29, township 15 N., R. 5 E.; thence running south to where the county road crosses the west line of section 8, township 14 N., R. 5 E.; thence southeasterly on said road to Bear river; thence up said river to the southwest corner of section 34, of Johnson's ranch survey; thence northerly to the southeast corner of section 31, township 15 N., R. 6 E.; thence north to Dry creek; thence down said creek to the south line of section 31; thence west to the southwest corner of section 31; thence north to the northwest corner of section 31; thence west to the place of beginning.

ELLA.

Beginning at the point where the north line of township 14 N., R. 4 E. crosses Feather river; thence east to the northwest corner of section 4; thence south to the southwest corner of section 4; thence east to the southeast corner of section 4; thence south to Dry creek; thence down said creek to Feather river; thence up said river to the point of beginning.

GREENVILLE.

Beginning at the Fountain House in Foster Bar township; thence northeasterly on Foster Bar road to its intersection with the road leading from Oregon Hill to the New York House; thence easterly to Pittsburg Bar on North Yuba river; thence down said river six miles to the mouth of Eagle canyon; thence northwesterly to the place of beginning.

HANSONVILLE.

Beginning at the southerly line of Wynan's ranch on Honcut creek; thence east to within one mile of the Jefferson House; thence northeast to the southeast corner of the Sharon Valley District; thence following the southerly line of said district to Dicksburg Quartz Mill on Natchez Honcut; thence down said stream to the point of beginning.

HONCUT.

Beginning on Feather river at the south line of W. H. Sampson's ranch; thence east to the southwest corner of section 17, township 16 N., R. 4 E.; thence north to the middle of the west line of section 32,

township 17, N., R. 4 E.; thence east to the C. N. R. R.; thence northerly on said road to the Honcut creek; thence down said creek to Feather river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

INDIANA RANCH.

Beginning where the road from Mammoth Hill to the New York House crosses the east line of New York Township; thence southeasterly on said road to the Foster Bar road; thence southwesterly on said road to a point one mile southwesterly from Ohlfield's ranch; thence northwesterly to the southeast corner of New York Township; thence up township line to place of beginning.

JUNCTION.

Commencing at the mouth of Willow creek, on the North Yuba river; thence down said river to Middle Yuba; thence up said river to a point one-half mile above Freeman's Crossing; thence north to the Wisconsin House; thence west to Willow creek; thence down said creek to point of beginning.

LINDA.

Commencing at the northwest corner of section 2, township 15 N., R. 4 E., on Yuba river; thence south to the southeast corner of section 4; thence west to the southeast corner of section 33; thence south to middle of east line of section 4, township 14 N., R. 4 E.; thence west across section 4; thence north to the northwest corner section 4; thence west to Feather river; thence up said river to Yuba river; thence up Yuba river to the point of beginning.

LONG BAR.

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 6, township 16 N., R. 6 E.; thence east to Yuba river; thence down said river to Dry creek; thence up Dry creek to where it intersects the west line of section 7, township 16 N., R. 6 E.; thence north to the point of commencement.

LONE TREE.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 3, township 15 N., R. 6 E.; thence west to the northeast corner section 6; thence south to the southeast corner of section 6; thence west to the southwest corner of section 6; thence south to the southwest corner of section 31; thence east to Dry creek; thence up Dry creek to south line of section 28; thence east to Nevada county line; thence north to the point of beginning.

MARYSVILLE.

Beginning at Feather river, at the south line of W. H. Sampson's ranch; thence easterly to the northwest corner of section 19, township 16 N., R. 4 E.; thence south to the southwest corner of section 19; thence east to the southeast corner of section 19; thence south to the

southwest corner of section 29; thence southeast to the south bank of Yuba river; thence down the south bank of the Yuba to Feather river; thence up said river to the point of beginning.

MCDONALD.

Beginning at the southwest corner of section 34, Johnson's ranch survey, on Bear river; and extending thence northerly to the southeast corner of section 31, township 15 N., R. 6 E.; thence north to Dry creek; thence up said creek to the south line of section 28; thence east to the county line; thence south to Bear river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

MILL CREEK.

Commencing at the junction of Willow creek with North Yuba river; thence up said creek to Clear creek; thence northerly to Slate Range House, including said house; thence northwesterly to Wamboo Bar on North Yuba river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

NEW YORK.

Commencing at Dicksburg Quartz Mill, and running east to the blacksmith shop of the Nevada Mining Company at New York Flat; thence northerly, striking the middle fork of Dry creek between Sullivan's and Thurston's; thence northeast to the west line of Strawberry Valley District; thence up said line to the county line; thence west and south on the county line to the place of beginning.

OAK VALLEY.

Commencing on the east line of Slate Range Township at Williamson's gulch; thence northwest between Young's Hill and Galena Hill to Clear creek; thence northerly to Slate Range House; thence northwesterly to Wamboo Bar on North Yuba river; thence up said river to Sierra county line; thence south to point of beginning.

OREGON HOUSE.

Commencing on the Yuba river at the southeast corner of section 34, township 17 N., R. 6 E.; thence north to the southeast corner of section 15; thence west to southeast corner of section 16; north to the northeast corner of section 4; west to the northwest corner of section 6; north to south boundary of New York Township; east to within one mile of the Jefferson House; northeasterly to the east line of New York Township, including Evans and Lupman; southerly to southeast corner of New York Township; thence southeasterly to a point half a mile southwest of Ohlfield's Ranch, on Foster Bar road; thence southwesterly on said road to the east boundary line of Parks Bar Township; thence south to Yuba river; thence down said river to the place of beginning.



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YUBA CO. CAL.



PEORIA.

Commencing on Honcut creek, at the south boundary line of Wynn's Ranch; thence down said creek to a point half a mile south of Tennessee creek; thence southeasterly half way between the Peoria House and the Empire House; to the north line of township 16 N., R. 5 E.; thence east to the southwest corner of section 31, township 17 N., R. 6 E.; thence north to the northwest corner of section 31; thence east to northeast corner of section 31; thence north to the south line of New York Township; thence west to the place of beginning.

PLUMAS.

Beginning at the confluence of the Feather and Bear rivers; thence up Bear river to the east line of West Bear River Township; thence north to the middle of the east boundary of section 24, township 14 N., R. 4 E.; thence west to the middle of the east line of section 21; thence north to Dry creek; thence down Dry creek and Feather river to the point of commencement.

PRAIRIE HOUSE.

Commencing at the southwest corner of section 19, township 16 N., R. 4 E.; thence east to the southeast corner of section 20; thence north to the middle of the west line of section 16; thence east to the middle of east line of section 14; thence north to the northeast corner of section 2; thence west to the southeast corner of section 34, township 17 N., R. 4 E.; thence north to the middle of the west line of section 35; thence west to the middle of the west line of section 32; thence south to the northeast corner of section 19, township 16 N., R. 4 E., thence west to northwest corner of section 19; thence south to the place of beginning.

ROSE BAR.

Beginning on the Yuba river at the mouth of Deer creek; thence down said river to B. Pickens' ranch; thence southeasterly to the northeast corner of section 6, township 15 N., R. 6 E.; thence east to Nevada county line; thence north to the point of commencement.

SHARON VALLEY.

Commencing on the line between New York and Foster Bar Townships, at a point due east of a point one hundred feet north of the American Saw Mill, and running up said line to the road from Mammoth Mill to New York House; thence east to Yuba river; thence up said river to Indian creek; thence up said creek to the corner of New York district; thence along the southerly line of said district to Dicksburg Quartz Mill; thence southeasterly to Rice's House; thence southwesterly to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to the place of beginning.

SLATE RANGE.

Beginning at Williamson's gulch, on the east line of Slate Range Township; thence northwesterly, between Young's Hill and Galena Hill, to Clear creek; thence down said creek to Willow creek; thence down Willow creek to the north line of Junction district; thence east to the Wisconsin House; thence south to the Middle Yuba river, one-half mile above Freeman's Crossing; thence up said river to Sierra county line; thence north to point of commencement.

SPRING VALLEY.

Commencing at the northeast corner of section 3, township 16 N., R. 6 E.; thence northwest on west line of Peoria District, to Knox Turnpike road; thence southwesterly on said road to the east line of section 36, township 17 N., R. 4 E.; thence south to southeast corner of section 36; thence east to southeast corner of section 31, township 17 N., R. 5 E.; thence north to northeast corner of section 31; thence east to northeast corner of section 33; thence south to southeast corner of section 33; thence east to the point of beginning.

STRAWBERRY VALLEY.

Beginning at the corner of Sierra, Butte, Plumas, and Yuba counties; thence southwesterly on Butte county line to a point one and one-half miles west of Woodville House; thence south, including Snyder's tannery, and running down the ravine from said tannery to Indian creek; thence down said creek to North Yuba river; thence up said river to Sierra county line; thence up said line to point of commencement.

VIRGINIA.

Commencing at the southwest corner of section 34, township 15 N., R. 4 E.; thence running east to the southwest corner of section 32, township 15 N., R. 5 E.; thence south to where the county road crosses the west line of section 8, township 14 N., R. 5 E.; thence down said road to the east line of section 8; thence south to the north line of Johnson's ranch survey; thence southwesterly, on said line to township line; thence north to the middle of the west line of section 19, township 14 N., R. 5 E.; thence west to the middle of the west line of section 22, township 14 N., R. 4 E.; thence north to the place of beginning.

YUBA.

Beginning at B. Pickens' ranch, on Yuba river; and extending thence southeasterly to the northeast corner of section 6, township 15 N., R. 6 E.; thence south to the southeast corner of section 6; thence west to the southwest corner of section 6; thence south to the southwest corner of section 19; thence west to the northeast corner of section 29, township 15 N., R. 5 E.; thence north to the Yuba river; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

NAVIGATION.

Primitive Vessels—Difficulties attending Early Navigation—Vernon supposed to be the Head of Navigation—The Linda arrives at Marysville—The Lawrence commences Regular Trips—Advent of the Governor Dana—Steam Navigation Suspended for Three Months in 1839—The Marysville—The Miner—The Confidence—The Wilson & Hunt—Removal of the Saws in Feather River—Other Steamers on the Rivers—A Ship built on Feather River near Yuba City—California Steam Navigation Company—Citizens' Steam Navigation Company—The Sharp Rivulet—Compendium—The Present Line of Steamers.

Previous to the year 1819, the navigation of the rivers above Sacramento City was confined to the voyages of canoes, whale boats and small sail boats. These were used by the settlers to facilitate their journeys from one settlement to another, and to transport the supplies from the depots nearer the metropolis. Illustrative of the difficulties attending early navigation and transportation the following may be mentioned. In 1848, a man living in this vicinity, by the aid of an Indian, felled a sycamore tree and with axes fashioned it into the form of a canoe. In this frail and clumsy vessel he made the voyage to San Francisco, taking with him a barrel of corn-beef, a present from Michael Nye to his brother-in-law, William Foster.

Cordova started a trading post at his ranch and brought goods from San Francisco in a boat. The following advertisement appeared in the *Californian*, April 19, 1848:—

"NEW MECKLENBURG AND SAN FRANCISCO PACKET."

"For the transportation of freight and the accommodation of the traveling community, I will run monthly a safe and commodious launch from this place to San Francisco, touching at Nicholas, Algeier's, the Embarcadero of Bear Creek, Mr. Hardy's, mouth of Feather River, Sutterville, Brazoria, Montezuma and Benicia City; and in connection with the above, a horse wagon will run regularly between this place and Mr. Daniel Sillies', in the upper valley of the Sacramento.

"T. CORDOVA.

"New Mecklenburg, Sacramento Valley, April, 1848."

The winter of 1848-9 was dry and during the first part of the season the water in the Feather river was extremely low. Vernon, in Sutter county, at the junction of the Sacramento and Feather rivers, was then supposed to be the head of navigation, and it was at this point that most of the supplies for the northern mines were unloaded from the sailing vessels. After the location of the town in April, 1849, it is said that several ships from eastern ports discharged their cargoes of freight at the landing. In the spring of this year, whale boats went up Bear river as far as Johnson's crossing, loaded with miners. They passed over the overflowed lands and not up the stream as the current was too rapid. As yet the steamers had not visited the incipient city on the Yuba, the carrying trade being confined to

sailing vessels. About the first of July, 1849, the river was so low that they grounded on "Russian Crossing," a shoal about fifteen miles below Vernon. In the summer of 1849, Nicolaus Allgeier had a launch which he employed in transporting goods from San Francisco to supply his store at Nicolaus. It registered about fifteen tons and was propelled by oars and wind; an old sailor, Jacob Walldorf, commanded, and had a crew of half a dozen Indians. During the last portion of 1849, a large number of whale boats plied between Sacramento and Marysville, carrying goods and provisions. In the fall of this year and the spring of the next, large schooners came around the Horn and went up Feather river as far as Nicolaus. In 1849, a government vessel, with supplies for Camp Far West, came to Nicolaus and the cargo was hauled in wagons to the fort.

The winter of 1849-50 was exceedingly wet, the whole country being flooded. The Feather river was high and the river steamers made their advent just in time to ascend the channel as far as Corda's ranch, or Yubaville as it was called shortly after and before the adoption of Marysville. This change of the terminal point of navigation from Vernon caused its fall, the rise of the upper town proving the destruction of the lower. In the last part of 1849, the Linda Company, in a vessel called the "Linda," arrived after a passage around the Horn and took the ship to Sacramento. They brought with them the machinery for a small stern-wheel steamer which was transferred to a scow at that place, naming the craft and diminutive steamer "Linda." As soon as constructed a cargo of freight was loaded for a man named Ferguson who kept a store at Barton's bar. In the last part of 1849, about December, the little steamer came up the river and went as far as the location of Rose's Ranch. When the Indians along the river saw this strange object ascending the stream, propelled by an unseen power, and heard it puff, they thought an evil spirit was pursuing them and fled to the woods. After seeing it land at the bank, and perceiving that the whites were not at all afraid, they came out and expressed themselves much pleased with the new and strange kind of boat.

During January, 1850, a small side-wheel steamer, the "Lawrence," under command of Captain R. C. M. Chadwick, made her appearance at Marysville. She had been built in the East, and was shipped around the Horn in sections. There seems to be some difference in opinion as to which steamer, the "Linda" or "Lawrence," belongs the credit of being the pioneer, but there appears to be no reasonable doubt but that the "Linda" was the first to ascend the Feather and Yuba rivers. The "Lawrence" continued to make regular trips between Marysville and Sacramento, proving exceeding profitable to her owners, and very convenient to the traveling public. The fare to Sacramento was twenty-five dollars, and freight, including the blankets

of the passengers, was eight cents a pound. For one dollar and a half a berth could be secured, but the occupant was obliged to furnish his own bedding. The success of this boat and the immense amount of travel, soon brought other steamers on to the route. The third boat to appear was the "Governor Dana," in April, 1850. She was a stern-wheeler, and about eighty tons register.

In the *Placer Times* of April 24, 1850, we find the following:—"The beautiful steamer Gov. Dana made her first trip from Sacramento up, on Tuesday of last week. Leaving at half-past nine, in two hours and three-quarters we were at Fremont, and a little more than an hour brought us to Nicolaus. Here, at the shortest notice, Mr. Eberhardt served up dinner in that first-rate style, which has already extended far and wide the reputation of his hotel. The Dana made the passage through to Marysville in something less than eight hours, running time, undoubtedly the shortest on record. She is indeed in all respects, a fast boat—built by Gen. Veazie about a year since, to ply on the Pomohocot, in opposition to a monopoly, which had granted them by the Legislature, the exclusive privilege of navigating that river; an injunction was issued, which prevented her running there; she was taken to pieces and put on board the bark Rio Grande, arrived in San Francisco about six weeks since, was put together at New York (of the Pacific), and is now in the full tide of successful experiment."

In April, 1850, the fare from Marysville to San Francisco was thirty-five dollars. The steamer "Linda," Captain David Hall, was advertised on May 27, to leave Sacramento on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at ten o'clock, for Vernon, Fremont, Nicolaus, Plumas, Eliza, Yuba City, Marysville, Linda, Yuba, and Fredonia. This advertisement was only continued until the seventh of June. The fleet of sailing vessels was large, there being on the twenty-seventh of August twenty-four at the landing.

During the last part of the year 1850, the water in the river sank so low, that steam navigation was suspended, and the passenger travel passed into the hands of the owners of stages and sail-boats. After a stoppage of three months, the "Governor Dana" made her appearance in November. As her approach to the city was announced by the whistle, the people gathered at the landing and manifested their joy in every conceivable manner. In July, 1851, the steamer "Marysville," which had been on the route for some time, was making the trip to Sacramento, leaving every third day, under command of Captain J. A. Payne. A weekly packet, the "Miner," was running between San Francisco and Marysville. The Union Line, between Sacramento and Marysville, owned and ran the steamers "Confidence" and "Wilson G. Hunt." Thursday, July 24, 1851, a new steamer, the "Orient," built in San Francisco specially for the route between

Marysville and Sacramento, arrived at the landing, bringing a fair quantity of freight. At this time the Yuba and Feather rivers were very low, but these steamers managed to pass without running on any snags or shoals. About the middle of 1851, it was found that the snags imbedded in the bottom of the river, were likely to cause serious impediments to the navigation, and might stop it altogether, a result that would prove extremely disastrous to Marysville. The business men, as well as other prominent citizens, met and agreed by subscription, to pay for the removal of the obstructions. The contract was let, and the labor commenced. The work was completed before the rainy season set in, but the subscribers to the fund were not all prompt in fulfilling their promises. It was only by great exertions that the amounts could be collected.

During the twenty-four hours before August 2, 1851, there arrived at the wharf, in Marysville, with full freights, seven steamers, viz:—"Marysville," "Kennebec," "Yuba," "Mausel White," "Bonnie," "Orient," and "Game Cock." In August, the "Gabriel Winter" was running between Sacramento City and Vernon, connecting at the latter place, with stages for Marysville. August 16, 1851, the steamer "Fawn" was blown up on the river, several miles below Marysville. Thursday, November 10, 1851, the new steamer "Camarcho," owned by her commander, Captain J. A. Grant, and Major Reading, arrived at Marysville and continued on the route to Sacramento City. She was built at Pittsburg and shipped to Sacramento. The "Jack Hays," Captain W. Maine, was running at this time. Navigation had now assumed such proportions that all the available space on the river bank was needed for the occupation of the steamers, and sailing craft, accordingly, on the twenty-seventh of November, the Court of Sessions ordered a prosecution of all people who kept boats and vessels permanently at the Marysville landing. In December, the "American Eagle," Captain William M. Lubbock, of the Merchants' line, commenced to run between San Francisco and Marysville. During the first of the year 1852, the new steamer "Urilda," Captain Frisbie, commenced trips to San Francisco, leaving Marysville, Thursday and Sunday mornings, at eight o'clock. Tuesday, January 13, 1852, the "J. Bragdon," Captain Thomas W. Lyles, arrived with a party of excursionists, including a number of ladies. A collation was served on board, several citizens of Marysville being invited guests. Thereafter, the "Bragdon" made regular trips on the river, between the city and San Francisco. The "Fashion," Captain W. H. Taylor, of the Mail line to Sacramento, also claimed patronage at that time. During January and February, 1852, the steamers "Wilson G. Hunt," "Confidence," and "New World" were laid up for repairs. In April, 1852, a strong opposition sprang up between the steamers on the river from Marysville to Sacramento. The usual fare was five dollars, but



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on some of the trips they carried the passengers free, while on others the fare was two dollars and fifty cents and one dollar.

In May, a combination was made to raise the freight rates between San Francisco and Marysville. Formerly freight was carried at fifteen dollars per ton weight, while the new rate was fifteen dollars per ton measure. In the winter of 1852-53, a stern-wheel steamer went up Bear river, to the old Barham place. It is said that at one time this stream was thought to be navigable as far as Johnson's crossing. In February, 1853, the "Daniel Moor" and "Thomas Hunt," were making trips between Sacramento and Marysville. The steamer "R. K. Page," while racing with the "Governor Dana," burst a boiler near Nicholas, March 22, 1853. A number of passengers and most of the officers were killed or fatally wounded. The only man connected with the boat who was saved, was the bar-keeper. The steamer was totally wrecked. She was re-built and named the "Nevada," and again put on the route between Sacramento and Marysville. The "Plumas," seventy tons, owned by E. G. Davis and General Alfred Rodington, made her first appearance, August 5, 1853. She had been built at Happy Valley, California. The new steamer "Gem," was placed on the route from Marysville to Sacramento in the same month. She ran with the "Gazelle," connecting at Sacramento with the "Camanche," "Uricka," and "Bragdon," for San Francisco. July 11, 1854, the "Plumas" was sunk by a snag, in the Sacramento river, and proved a total loss.

The "Pike," built in San Francisco, and the largest boat yet on the line, made her appearance in October, 1853. This was a stern-wheel steamer and connected at Sacramento with the "Bragdon." At this time the regular Marysville and Sacramento boats were the "Pike," "Plumas," and "Governor Dana." The large boats came clear through in high water, but in the summer had to connect at Sacramento with those of lighter draught. The small steamer, "Marysville," was also on the line, in 1853. The "Tompkins," a large screw boat, made one trip during the year. At times during the year the "Camanche," Captain George Barekley, the "Bragdon," Captain Izly, and the "Uricka," Captain Hope, were on the route between Marysville and San Francisco. Moor & Co.'s line, between Marysville and Sacramento, comprised the following steamers:—"Nevada," Captain Henry Gilman; "Marysville," Captain E. T. Taylor; "Daniel Moor," Captain W. H. Taylor; and "Kennebec." The "Gazelle," Captain John Farrish, was also running. January 12, 1854, the "Belle" made her first appearance, and plied between Marysville and San Francisco. She was sunk a few days later, and was subsequently raised and repaired. The "Cornelia," from San Francisco, arrived January 19, 1854. At this time boat building was attempted in this

region. A sloop of sixty tons was built on Feather river, just above Yuba city bridge, by Baldwin & Erskine, in March.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On the first of March, 1854, a joint stock company was formed of the owners of steamboats running on the interior bays and rivers. It included the Union and Peoples' lines, and the steamers "Antelope," "Bragdon," "Camanche," "Belle," "Uricka," "Cleopatra," "Gem," "Fashion," "Plumas," and "Shasta." The rates established between San Francisco and Marysville were:—Cabin, twelve dollars; deck, ten dollars; freight, fifteen dollars per ton weight, and twelve dollars by measurement. The merchants of Marysville, and all the larger cities and towns on the rivers and bays, regarded this combination as opposed to their interests, as it shut out for a short period all competition and made prices to suit itself. A new eighty-ton steamer, the "Pearl," arrived, March 24, and ran independently. The people of Marysville called public meetings and discussed the state of affairs. This feeling against monopoly soon led to the formation of an opposition line called the

CITIZENS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This organization was effected March 27, 1854, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, of which sixty thousand dollars was immediately subscribed, its object being to break the combination. In 1855, the officers were:—John H. Jewett, President; Wm. Hawley, Vice President; H. Richardson, Secretary; John H. Jewett, Wm. Hawley, M. Chesebrough, M. Brunagim, Peter Decker, C. B. Macy, J. M. Ramirez, J. T. O'Farrell, and J. E. Galloway, Trustees. The first boat of this line was the "Enterprise," one hundred and twenty tons, which arrived July 26, 1854. At this time the freight rate from San Francisco was twenty-five dollars per ton, but the rivalry caused the old company to lower the rate to one dollar per ton, while the new line was supported by its adherents at twelve dollars per ton. A large number of the merchants, of course, availed themselves of the cheaper rates, which had a tendency to drive off the Citizens' Line. The old combination carried passengers from San Francisco to Marysville for twenty-five cents, and the new line for one dollar. In the sharp rivalry and opposition frequently resorted to, and consequently, collisions were by no means rare. In the meantime the "Queen City" had been placed on the Citizens' Line, and was running in company with the "Enterprise." January 13, 1855, the city, by a vote of eleven hundred and ninety nine to thirteen, authorized the council to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the stock of the Citizens' Navigation Company. The steamer "Pearl" exploded January 27, 1855, near the mouth of the American river, the forward part of the boat being a complete wreck. Besides the officers and

crew there were one hundred passengers on board. Sixty-seven were killed and a great many were wounded. At that time this steamer belonged to the old line.

In February, 1855, finding that too sharp opposition was injuring both, a compromise was effected whereby uniform rates were established, as follows:—Freight, twelve dollars per ton; passage, eleven dollars from San Francisco to Marysville. The California Steam Navigation Company put on their line the new steamer "Governor Dana," the third of that name; the first was brought from Maine in 1850. Besides this boat, which was under the command of Captain J. S. Johnson, there were the "Cleopatra," Captain W. H. Taylor, and the "San Soule," Captain Henry Gilman. In the summer of 1858 the "James Blair," Captain W. S. Summers, and the "Governor Dana," Captain M. Littleton, were on the route to Sacramento. In the winter their places were taken by the "Cleopatra" and "Young America," with the same commanders. In 1861, the opposition steamer "Defiance," Captain J. C. Gibson was on the route to Sacramento, connecting at that point with the "J. T. Wright," for San Francisco. The small steamer "Swallow" was also running during this year. Between that year and 1870 the following were some of the boats on the river at various times:—"Young America," 1862; "Banner," 1864; "Flora," and "Yuba City Bells." In 1870, the California Steam Navigation Company were running only one steamer, the "Governor Dana," connecting at Sacramento with the "Capital" and "Chryseopolis" for San Francisco.

In 1874, a new line of steamers was started by Messrs. D. E. Knight, W. T. Ellis and J. R. Ridout. The steamer "U. M. Small" was purchased and placed on the route to San Francisco. In 1875, the company built the "D. E. Knight," at Marysville. These two steamers are still run by these gentlemen. The "U. M. Small" was built in this State, and is of one hundred and twenty tons register. She is a stern-wheel, low-water boat. The "Knight" is one hundred and sixty tons register, and also a stern-wheel, low-water boat. Both are freight boats, carrying grain and produce to San Francisco, and returning loaded with merchandise. The regular days of departure are, from Marysville on Tuesdays, and from San Francisco on Fridays. In seasons of low water the "Knight" runs from Marysville to Sacramento, and connects there with the "Small" for San Francisco. The "Knight," being of lighter draft, is placed on the shallow river. In winter one of them runs through to San Francisco, and the other is laid up unless there is freight enough for both. In addition to these, the gentlemen own four barges, which are towed by the steamers. They are the following:—"Hope," three hundred and fifty tons; "Marysville," three hundred and fifty tons; "Sutter," two hundred and fifty tons; "Paradise," one hundred tons. Owing to the effects of the mining

debris, and the filling up of the Yuba river, during the dry portion of the year it is impossible for the steamers or barges to ascend the river and make a landing at Marysville. During this period all merchandise destined to that city is either hauled at Yuba City or on the opposite bank of the Feather river, where a small freight-boat has been erected. From here the goods are taken into the city with teams. During the winter and season of high water the boats are able to go up as far as D street bridge and land at the levee, a great accommodation and saving to the merchants of the city.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.
TRANSPORTATION.

Early Methods—Pack Trains—"Prairie Schooners"—Pack Trains in 1853—Stages—Early Lines—California Stage Company—First Omnibus—Other Lines—Nevada Plank Road—Ridgeon's Report—Failure of the Project—Railroads—Sacramento Valley R. R. Company—Competition to Folsom—Ofters—California Northern R. R. Company—Boats—Officers—California Central R. R. Company—Track Laid to Marysville—Oregon Division C. P. R. R.—Business in 1878—California Pacific R. R. Company—Boats—Competition—Error in Construction—Express—List of Companies—Wells, Fargo & Company—Shipment of Treasure.

The passengers and goods having been hauled, the next question which arose, was the best manner of conveying them to the mountain camps. In the absence of the more modern methods, the mules were brought into requisition, and upon the backs of these animals vast quantities of merchandise were placed, securely bound and tightly fastened to the packing saddle. The more wealthy class of travelers were able to afford the luxury of a mule-back ride in preference to the tiresome and unpleasant joint on foot. The lack of roads in the mountains and hills made packing by mules an imperative necessity. This method of transporting was early resorted to. During the summer of 1850, John Seward ran a pack train from Downieville to Foster Bar. It connected with an ox team from Marysville. Mr. Seward was at one time associated with Mr. Fales in the business. In 1850, there were five or six trains, some including as many as eighty or ninety mules. Hawley & Simpkins had a store at Downieville and ran a pack train to supply it. Bleeker & Weeks were also engaged in packing. In the last part of 1849 and the first part of 1850, W. H. Parks ran a pack train from Marysville to Foster Bar. In February of the latter year he sold out to J. B. Whitecomb and Charles Daniels. November 1, 1852, a train of over one hundred pack mules left Marysville for the extreme northern mines. For years these trains were passing to and from Marysville. As soon as wagons could be imported or manufactured they were placed on the roads in the valleys and lower hills. Oxen were brought into requisition and the wild horses were trained for use in these lengthy teams. With from two to four wagons attached to each other, vast quantities of freight were conveyed to the various stores and camps. The name "prairie

schooners" was applied to these vehicles, a term whose application is made at this day.

In 1853, the following persons were engaged in packing:—Doanwell & Co.; Cummings & Myers; Clark, Wagner & Stickney; Carr & Co.; Frank Drake; Benjamin Drake; Dean & Co.; J. W. Esterling; Ferdinand & Gustavus; Fletcher; Gordon & Co.; Hurl & Hubert; Jas. Hutchinson; Jackson; Johnson & Hicks; Johnson; Keifer & Jas. Hutchinson; Long & Co.; Loyd & Co.; Love & Co.; Mayott, Fox & Co.; M. Myers; L. R. & E. J. Magee; Reuben Russell; Root; E. Slossen; Tipton & Loyd; Tainter & Hewett; William Tell; Hiram Utt; W. C. Vineyard. In addition to these were twenty Mexicans who owned trains of pack mules. The whole number of mules owned in Marysville and which were packed there for the adjacent mines, was above four thousand, and the wagons employed in transporting merchandise numbered over four hundred.

Stage lines were inaugurated at an early date, the principal run being from Sacramento. During the summer of 1850, it was with difficulty that passengers sufficient to fill one stage daily on this route could be found. A year from that time five stages, and one omnibus capable of carrying twenty persons, were daily crowded with passengers. In December, the stage made the run from Marysville to Sacramento in four hours and twenty-five minutes. The Excelsior line was running daily between Marysville and Park's Bar, the fare being four dollars. "Langton's Express and Passenger Line" was established in the spring of 1850, and later new places were added to its route of travel. Its principal run was from Marysville to Downieville. Before the roads were entirely constructed the stages were used to Dobbins' Ranch, and then mules were utilized to carry the freight and passengers. In 1853, Hall & Crandall were running the United States mail line from Sacramento to Shasta. The "Accommodation Line" and "Evening Pilot Line" were both in operation between Sacramento and Marysville. Buckingham & Adriance had three lines as follows:—Between Marysville and Parks Bar; between Marysville and Auburn; between Marysville and Nevada. Charles McLaughlin had four, as follows:—To Downieville and Minnesota; to Oregon House and Dobbins' Ranch; to Bidwell's Bar; to American House and Sears' Diggings. O. W. Sawtelle & Co. owned the "People's Line" to Bidwell's Bar.

The powerful organization, known as the California Stage Co., dates its inception from 1853, but was not really organized till January 1, 1854. The capital stock was one million dollars. The shareholders were pioneer stage men, who combined their means to build up a more extensive and better stocked organization than could be done by individuals. In 1855, the officers were:—President, James Haworth; Vice-President, Frank S. Stevens; Secretary, J. P. Leigan; General Super-

intendents, C. McLaughlin, at Marysville, G. F. Thomas, at Stockton, and W. F. Hall, at San Francisco; Trustees, James Haworth, F. S. Stevens, James Birch, O. N. Morse, W. F. Hall, J. F. Jenkins, C. S. Coover, C. McLaughlin, N. Hedge, Wm. McConnell, John Adriance, Charles Green, G. L. Thomas. The company ran stages from Sacramento City to Portland, Oregon, deriving abundant support and receiving patronage from a number of way stations. They also had lines from Marysville into the various mining districts. The advent of railroads proved the means of breaking up this organization. Green & Haskin started an opposition stage line to the "California Stage Company" to Nevada, in January, 1855. In 1856, D. F. Rogers & Co. established the "Camptonville and Downieville Stage Line." "Uncle Obed's Independent Line" was tenaciously running against the more powerful companies, and received a good share of the patronage.

The most stupendous road enterprise which has agitated the people of this county, was the Nevada Plank Road project. The scheme of building this road was broached January 25, 1853, at an assembly of citizens held that evening. On the twenty-ninth another meeting was convened, and a committee appointed to confer with the citizens of Nevada City, Grass Valley, and Rough and Ready. At another meeting, February 12, a committee of ten was appointed, to propose to the citizens of the Nevada towns to pay one-half the cost of the road. Meetings were held frequently, and two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars were informally subscribed by the people of Marysville, while in Grass Valley the limit was one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. A suitable law was framed and presented to the Legislature, which was passed by that body in May. Sacramento was a rival in this scheme, but could not obtain subscriptions for sufficient stock. June 30, 1853, the engineers who had been employed to make the survey and estimate, reported as follows:—

Length of Road.....	39 1/4 miles.
Cost of Construction.....	\$374,852 75
Total Estimated Annual Revenue.....	305,000 00
" " " Expenses.....	23,000 00

Notwithstanding the favorable outlook as presented in this report, the citizens, when called upon to more formally give their support, would not subscribe. In November, a proposition was made in the City Council, to appropriate two hundred thousand dollars, but the charter did not permit over one hundred thousand dollars to be donated. This difficulty was overcome, and an election was called for February 28, 1854, to vote on the question of subscribing three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the plank road. The result was:—Yes, nine hundred and forty-seven; No, thirty-three. Two attempts were made to form a company, but both failed. An election was held May 14, to decide whether or not a tax should be levied in order to



FRUIT FARM.
RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF **JOHN PALMER**, LONG BAR TP. YUBA CO. CAL.



build the road, and resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a majority of over one hundred. Thus ended this elaborate scheme.

RAILROADS.

The attention of enterprising men was early called to the feasibility and benefits of a railroad through this section of the valley. In November, 1851, Charles J. Whiting, State Surveyor General, arrived in Marysville, having been over the road between Sacramento and that city, with a view to ascertain its adaptability to a railroad. The subject was agitated and subscriptions taken in Sacramento. Two other schemes were talked of, a railroad from Marysville to Benicia, another to Verpon. At a meeting held in Sacramento, June 26, 1852, the subject of a railroad from that city to Marysville was discussed, and a company was formed with a capital of one million dollars, shares fifty dollars each, and was called "Sacramento Valley R. R. Co." The directors were:—J. C. Fall, Judge W. T. Barbour, Governor Bigler, J. P. Overton, J. B. Haggin, Wm. McNulty, W. S. O'Connor, Tol. Robinson, W. B. Skellenger, and General Whiting. The people of Marysville did not take kindly to this road, but favored the construction of one to Benicia. The subject of a trans-continental railroad was generally discussed in 1853, and Marysville pressed the claim of Noble's pass for the route through the Sierras.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD.

In 1854, this company was projected to run a road to Marysville from Sacramento by way of the foothills. The work was commenced in February, 1855, although little grading was done until April. In June, the first vessel loaded with iron and material from Boston arrived. On the fourth of July, the frame to the floor of one of the cars was put together, being the first work done on a railroad car in this State. The first rail was placed in position on the ninth of August, and two days afterwards the first car ever propelled on a railroad track in this State was run for a short distance on this road. This was only a hand-car, but on the fourteenth a platform car was placed on the track, and the locomotive "Sacramento," made in the East, arrived at Sacramento City. November 13, the first passenger car was put on the road. February 3, 1856, the road was completed from Sacramento to Folsom; the cost of this division of twenty-two miles was about one million dollars. The formal opening of the road took place on the twenty-second of February. The officers in 1856 were:—C. K. Garrison, President; W. P. Sherman, Vice-President; H. R. Payson, Secretary; J. P. Robinson, Superintendent; H. Havens, Cashier; C. K. Garrison, E. Jones, W. B. Sherman, J. P. Robinson, Levi Parsons, Charles L. Wilson, H. E. Robinson, Theodore F. Mays, John C. Fall, J. R. Rollinson, E. Burr, C. R. Goodwin, and Edward Platt, Directors. After this road had been finished to this point, it

was the scheme of the company to extend the road to Oroville, crossing Yuba river about ten miles above Marysville. This was to be done because the citizens of Marysville favored the Benicia project, and would not subscribe to this road.

CALIFORNIA NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This company was incorporated June 29, 1860, and permanently organized January 15, 1861, with a capital stock of one million dollars, shares being one hundred dollars each. Ground was broken January 22, 1861. It was completed between Marysville and Oroville in 1864, and the opening celebration was held on the fifteenth of February. Butte county loaned its credit to this company for the construction of the road to the amount of two hundred and nine thousand dollars of county bonds, at ten per cent, secured by first mortgage bonds on the road. The officers in 1861 were:—M. H. Darrach, President; J. W. Buffum, Vice-President; D. D. Harris, Secretary; S. Van Orden, Treasurer; U. S. Watson, Chief Engineer; Charles De Ro, J. W. Buffum, H. D. Smedes, H. B. Lathrop, J. M. Clark, L. Van Orden, M. H. Darrach, Directors. The contractors were Cheney, Burney & Co. The Common Council of Marysville, October 7, 1861, passed an ordinance granting the right of way for railroad purposes to the California Northern Railroad Company. This was vetoed by the Mayor. On the second of February, 1863, another similar ordinance was passed and approved.

CALIFORNIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This road was commenced from Folsom to Marysville in 1858. In 1861 grading had been finished for two-thirds of the distance, and the track was laid as far as Lincoln. The contractors were Messrs. C. L. Wilson & Co. The first officers were:—J. C. Fall, President; Wm. Hawley, Vice-President; John A. Paxton, Treasurer; J. D. Judah, Chief Engineer; Ira A. Eaton, Secretary; John C. Fall, Wm. Hawley, Ira A. Eaton, John H. Kinkaid, H. P. Catlin, John A. Paxton, S. T. Watts, Directors. The name was changed to the California and Oregon Railroad, and now bears the title of Oregon Division, C. P. R. R. The Common Council of Marysville, October 7, 1868, passed an ordinance granting to the California and Oregon Railroad Company the right of way, and certain privileges in relation to erection of buildings, tracks, etc. The following will give an idea of the business done in the county by this road, and includes the freight handled during the last year:—

Forwarded from Marysville	26,241,440 lbs.
Received at "	38,414,200 "
Forwarded from Wheatland	11,984,690 "
Received at "	6,295,590 "

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The survey of the Benicia and Marysville railroad was completed in March, 1853. An election was called by the Council for February 28, 1854, on the question of a subscription of eight hundred thousand dollars for the Marysville and Benicia National Railroad Company. The result was nine hundred and fifty-three in favor, and thirty-six against. On the fourth of March the amount was subscribed. Benicia promised two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This project was allowed to drop until 1857, when another survey was made. The counties to be traversed by the road, subscribed; Yuba voted to give two hundred thousand dollars, but actually gave bonds for one hundred thousand dollars. The company was organized in October, 1857, with a capital of three million dollars. The road was projected to run to Vallejo, and there connect with boats for San Francisco. In August, 1858, a contract was entered into with D. C. Haskin to construct the road bed, lay the track and place the road in running order, with all the necessary buildings, etc.; the price fixed was three and one-half millions. In February, 1869, a few months before the completion of the Central Pacific, this road was finished to Sacramento. When the former commenced operations a lively opposition sprung up. Great efforts were made to build up Vallejo, and make it the central distributing and receiving city of the State. During the year 1871, the company having completed its branch road to Marysville, annexed the Napa Valley and other roads. They also acquired the vessels of the California Steam Navigation Company, and had almost a monopoly of the inland trade. It was at about that time a company was organized by the wealthy owners of the California Pacific road, to construct a railroad from the northern part of Sacramento valley to Ogden, to compete with the Central Pacific. These brilliant plans were foiled by the owners of the overland road buying the majority of shares in the California Pacific, and thereby gaining control. The location of the track proved faulty from Knight's Landing to Marysville through the tule lands. If the line had been run from Knight's Landing east to the bank of Feather river, and then along this higher land to Yuba City, the road would be in running order and successful operation to-day. Knight's Landing, on the Sacramento river, is now the terminal point. In the winter of 1871-72, the flood destroyed the bridges, track and trestles across the tule. The road might have been rebuilt had not communication with lower cities been gained by the construction of the California and Oregon railroad.

EXPRESS.

The cause which led to the speedy establishment of express companies and firms, was the necessity of some means for the safe transfer

of the products of the mines to more central points. One of the first lines was Langton's Pioneer Express, which was started in the spring of 1850, between Marysville and Downieville. Subsequently the route was extended to San Francisco. The following is a list of some of the principal express which had offices in Marysville, with the approximate date of starting:—

Freeman & Co.....	1851
Newell & Co.....	"
Adams & Co.....	"
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	"
Gregory's, (J. W. Gregory).....	"
A. Fargo & Co.....	1853
F. Rumrill & Co.....	1853
Everts, Snell & Co.....	1854
Everts & Co, (later).....	
Everts, Wilson & Co.....	before 1858
Whiting & Co.....	" 1858
Alta Express Co.....	" "
Gibson's Express.....	" "
Hemaford & Co.....	" "
Holland, Morley & Co.....	1862
Pacific Express.....	1870

The last ran for about one year. Its members were old employes of Adams & Co.

The express business is now entirely in the hands of Wells, Fargo & Co. A company which, although it has a monopoly, still charges no unfair rates, and has lately made a great reduction, throughout all its lines.

The following is a list of agents in Marysville from the commencement of the business to this time:—

Frank Rumrill.....	1st Agent, 1851-52
W. B. Rochester.....	2d " "
C. H. Hedges.....	appointed Aug. 1, 1855
H. W. Theall.....	
A. B. Brown.....	appointed Aug. 1, 1858
W. H. Reed.....	" " 18, 1860
E. H. Jacqueline.....	" March 19, 1862
E. J. Bacon.....	" Oct. 9, 1863
J. B. Condon.....	" Aug. 10, 1867
W. T. McLean.....	" March 2, 1872
J. B. Fuller.....	" July 20, 1878

The amount of treasure shipped from the Marysville office for the last seven years is as follows:—

1871.....	\$2,287,304
1872.....	2,036,705
1873.....	1,732,827
1874.....	1,622,263
1875.....	1,638,930
1876.....	1,415,386
1877.....	1,212,611
1878.....	1,184,561
Total for seven years.....	\$13,130,587

This embraces only that portion shipped from this office. In addition to this the office handles treasure forwarded from other points, amounting in all, to many times the value of the local shipments.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Bridges—Old Structures—Hanson Bridge—Feather River Free Bridge—Yuba River Bridge—Simpson Bridge—Yuba River Free Bridge—Park's Bar Bridge—Bridges in 1858—1859 Court House—Jail of 1851—Purchase of the St. Charles Hotel—Erection of the present Court House—The City Hospital of 1893—French Hospital—The County Hospital—City Hall—Powder Magazine.

BRIDGES.

The facilities afforded by the ferries were not sufficient to meet the demands of the increasing travel on the routes in this region, and bridges were resorted to. In the mountain parts these structures were erected at an early day, an account of which will be found in other portions of this volume. Notable among these was the bridge across Yuba river at Parks Bar, constructed by the Parks Bar Bridge Company in the last part of 1851, and which opened a shorter route from South Yuba and Deer creek. The first bridge across Feather river was built between Marysville and Yuba City in 1853, being completed in September, by George M. Hanson and John C. Fall. It was a cheap truss bridge, about three hundred and fifty feet in length, and cost twenty thousand dollars. In 1854, or 1855, it was combined with an opposition ferry owned by W. S. Webb, and the latter became one of the proprietors of the bridge. In 1854, one span broke down under the weight of a drove of cattle, but was soon repaired. This bridge remained until the summer of 1861, when it fell while two teams were crossing, injuring one man slightly. Previous to this time Hon. W. H. Parks, who was representing Yuba and Sutter counties in the Senate, introduced a bill authorizing the construction by Sutter county of a bridge across Feather river. The tolls collected were to be applied to the payment of the cost of construction, and as soon as this had been

accomplished, they were to be discontinued. This collection was only to be resumed when repairs were necessary. The bill was stoutly resisted by Messrs. Fall, Hanson and Webb, and created a great deal of public interest. The toll-bridge owners throughout the State, believing this to be an infringement on their interests, joined the above firm in resisting the passage of the act, but their efforts proved futile. Yuba county had five Assemblymen and two Senators, and Sutter one Assemblyman and one Senator joint with Yuba. All of these were opposed to the act except Mr. Parks, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that this gentleman could gain this desired point. The old company fought in the courts the construction of a bridge by an injunction, alleging that it was an infringement on their charter. The court held the act to be constitutional, and the bridge was completed in 1861, and was known as "Parks' Free Bridge." The contract was taken by Mr. Brown for thirty-six thousand dollars, but he was soon compelled to surrender it, and it was assigned to Mr. Parks. The work was completed by a committee of ten citizens of Sutter county. The foreman was Joseph Lee, and the foundation was built by J. N. Hubbard, for two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. Before its completion the old company had built a new bridge, and now the two structures within five hundred feet of each other, and costing from twenty-five thousand to forty thousand dollars each were striving for patronage. The county fixed the toll on its bridge at ten cents a team, while the others made theirs free. Affairs remained in this condition until about the middle of December, 1861, when the bridge was carried away by the flood of that season. This ended the great controversy, and the county's bridge was left without a competitor. The rates of toll were then fixed as they are now, two horses and a wagon, twelve and one-half cents, and for each additional span of horses, six and one-fourth cents. The travel was so great that, September 1, 1871, it was declared a free bridge, the indebtedness having been discharged, and with the exception of short intervals it has been free ever since. It has a double track, and is one of the finest bridges in the State.

John C. Fall constructed the first bridge across the Yuba river, at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. The work was done under the supervision of John Steele; subsequently it became the property of William Hawley. The Yuba bridge was undermined by the current in May, 1858, and one-half of it fell into the stream and was cut away. In consequence of the mining debris filling the lowland between the bridge and highland, it became useless, and was bought by the county and taken down. The Simpson bridge, across Yuba river at Simpson's ferry, about one mile and one-half above the junction of the rivers, was built in 1861, by Mrs. Simpson. It was constructed by Mr. Brown and George Neal, and was an ordinary pile structure. The original bridge was added to, until the length was eight hundred feet.





STAMFIELD RANCHO, 640 ACRES. FARM AND HOTEL OF CHARLES SMITH, PARKS BAR TP YUBA CO CAL.

LITHO BY H. A. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND CAL.



ENGRAVED BY G. E. SMITH & CO. OAKLAND CAL.

VIRGINIA RANCHO, RESIDENCE OF HON. L. B. CLARK, PARKS BAR TP. YUBA CO. CAL.



It became the property of Cockrill & Wilcoxon, and remained until the flood of December, 1861, when three hundred feet of it were washed away. This stimulated the citizens, who had now no bridge, and a meeting was held in Judge Filkin's office, to take into consideration the propriety of the county constructing a bridge under the provisions of an act which had been prepared by the committee composed of Hon. William H. Parks, Judge Charles Filkins and Charles Schidell, and had become a law. At this meeting, W. H. Parks, Peter Decker, W. T. Ellis, Charles Schidell and one other, were appointed to report a plan and probable cost of constructing a bridge and road from Marysville to the highland on the opposite side. The committee presented their report, and favored the foot of D street as the location. Jealousies and differences of opinion in regard to the locality created considerable contention, and resulted in the purchase by the county of the other bridges, and the building of the present structure. A. J. Kinney furnished the plans and specifications for both road and bridge. Messrs. Binney and Parks became the contractors for the bridge, fifteen hundred feet long, at thirty-six thousand dollars, and Charles Hedges for the road, about three-fourths of a mile in length. The latter contract was subsequently assigned to Binney & Parks, who completed the entire work. In payment the contractors received scrip on the bridge fund, which was paid by the receipts from tolls. This was the second bridge leading into Marysville, that had been built upon Mr. Park's plan for making the tolls pay for the construction, and both have proved successful. A curious experiment in bridge construction was tried above Parks Bar, by Matt. Woods. He erected an iron tubular bridge, but it proved so faulty that it was not able to sustain its own weight, and when the supports were removed, it fell. The bridges standing in the county in 1858, were as follows:—

Marysville bridge, across the Yuba river, three-quarters of a mile above its mouth.

Feather River bridge, across Feather river, between Marysville and Yuba City.

Linda bridge, across the Yuba river, three miles above Marysville.

Dry Creek bridge, across Dry creek, on the Foster Bar Turnpike, twenty miles above Marysville.

Foster Bar bridge, across the North Yuba, thirty-five miles above Marysville, and five miles below Camptonville.

Bullard's Bar bridge, across the North Yuba, one mile below Foster Bar, on the county road leading from Galena ranch, via Dolbins' ranch, to Camptonville.

New bridge, across the North Yuba, five miles below Foster Bar, thirty-two miles from Marysville.

Freeman's bridge, across the Middle Yuba, on the road from Marys-

vile to Camptonville, via San Juan, French Corral, Sweetlands and Sabastopol, thirty-six miles from Marysville.

Emory's bridge, across the Middle Yuba, four miles above Freeman's, and on the road from Marysville to Forest City, Minnesota and Downieville, forty miles from Marysville.

Slate Range bridge, across the North Yuba, eight miles above Foster Bar, forty-four miles from Marysville.

Cherokee bridge, across the North Yuba, three miles above Slate Range, on the road from Camptonville to Strawberry Valley and La Porte, forty-seven miles from Marysville.

Honcut bridge, across Honcut creek, on the road from Marysville to Oroville, twelve miles from Marysville.

McAdam bridge, across Dry creek, near its mouth on the road from Marysville to Timbuctoo, Smartsville and Empire ranch, twelve miles from Marysville.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first building erected for the transaction of county business was a canvas structure on the corner of E and Third streets in 1850. It was a room about twenty feet wide and thirty feet long, the second story being used as a Masonic hall. In this place were held the sessions of the Courts, public meetings and religious services. September, 1850, a one-story frame jail was completed on the lot, corner of D and Sixth streets, 18x28 feet, costing eight thousand dollars. The jail lot cost three hundred dollars. The expense of grading it the first year was more than the original cost. In December, 1852, the Court of Sessions appropriated six thousand dollars for the purchase of the St. Charles Hotel property, on the southwest corner of D and Third streets, for a Court House. They also gave five hundred dollars to repair it. There were only canvas partitions in the building at the time. When the present Court House was completed the old property was sold in June, 1855, for ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. In 1854, lot five, block three, was bought by the Court of Sessions. The need was now felt for a more improved and convenient Court House, accordingly in 1855, such a building with jail attached, was built at the corner of D and Sixth streets, and occupied in November. The contract was for twenty-eight thousand dollars, but it probably cost as high as forty-five thousand dollars. A Jailor's dwelling was erected in 1856, at a cost of five thousand eight hundred dollars.

In September, 1853, the city established a hospital in charge of Jas. T. McLean, M. D., on Maiden Lane, between Sixth and Seventh streets. It was in part a private institution. The French citizens at this time also had a hospital which they maintained, in charge of Dr. Amoureux. The county hospital was erected in 1856, the lot costing sixteen hundred dollars. The contract as first arranged for a one-

story structure, was eight thousand two hundred and ninety-two dollars. Before it was completed a second story was added, at an additional cost of six thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars. Before it was ready for occupation more money had to be expended in furnishing and making the necessary arrangements for the reception of the patients. It is on the north side of Seventeenth street, between H and I streets. The dimensions were 54x75 feet.

The new City Hall was contracted for in October, 1851, for sixteen thousand dollars, although when finished it cost nearly twenty thousand. The Station House was erected in 1855, being completed in the spring of 1858. It adjoins the City Hall and contains several cells and apartments. The city also erected a circular building on Franklin Square, thirty feet in diameter, one story high and thoroughly fire-proof. This was used as a powder magazine for the storage of that dangerous substance.

CHAPTER XL.

LEVEES.

The First Levee in Marysville in 1862. The Great Levee in 1868—Subsequent Repairs—Flood of 1875. The New Levee of 1876—Creation of a District—Expenses of Construction—Issuance of Bonds—Names of Commissioners—Bear River Levee District No. 1—Extent—Character of the Work—Names of the Commissioners.

The several floods that occurred in the winter of 1861-2 thoroughly convinced the citizens of Marysville that they would in the future be compelled to rely upon levees to protect the city from inundation, and preserve their property from destruction. A subscription was accordingly raised among the citizens for that purpose. This amounted to \$4,000, to which the City Council added \$1,000. With this sum a levee, from three to eight feet high, was constructed, extending from the foot of D street along the river to F street, which was at that time supposed sufficient for the city's protection. The high water of the season of 1866-7, however, demonstrated the fact, that this brief extent of embankment was entirely inadequate to effect the desired end. An Act was therefore passed by the Legislature early in 1868, authorizing the city to procure money for the construction of a complete line of levee surrounding it on all sides. The line was immediately surveyed, the contracts let, and the whole completed prior to the first of December. The line of this embankment commenced at the foot of E street, and followed the present line to the corner of K and Ninth streets. From this point it ran west to M street, north to Eleventh street, west to N street on the bank of Feather river, north to Sixteenth street, northeast to the northeast corner of the Catholic Cemetery, including this, north to the southwest corner of the City Cemetery, east to Covillaud street, south to the Brown's Valley grade, down the grade to Yuba street, down Yuba street to Fourth street, on

Fourth street to Yuba alley, down the alley to First street, on First street to B street, south to Front street, and along the river bank to the place of beginning. The total length was about the same as that of the present line, nearly seven miles, and cost \$18,279.97.

The following year it was found necessary to raise and improve the levee, and also to extend it so as to include the City Cemetery, which had been left out in the wet by the work of the previous year. For this purpose \$6,000 were appropriated by the City Council, and work commenced. The new line was 800 feet longer than the old one, and the change of line made the construction of one mile of new levee necessary. The old line was raised from two and one-half to three feet, as far as the southwest corner of the City Cemetery. From this point the new levee ran to the northwest corner of the cemetery, on the cemetery line to the city limits at the north end of A street, east to Covilland street, and south to the old levee. This work cost \$8,833.06, being an excess over the appropriation, for which the Council provided. In 1870, the levee was extended from the north end of Covilland street due east to the Brown's Valley grade; the new line being over 4,000 feet long, and costing \$1,947.74. In addition to this, the Brown's Valley grade was required at an expense of \$1,353.25.

Surrounded thus by an embankment raised above high water mark the citizens rested in fancied security. High water mark, however, is an indefinite line, and not always to be relied upon, as was discovered January 20, 1875, when the water came pouring over the levee north of the city, and introduced the people to the most disastrous flood known in their history. It was then resolved to construct the levee anew. In 1876, an Act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing the city to borrow money for this purpose, and bids for contract were called for. There were several high bids entered, one of them \$115,000, not including the cost of the right of way. The contract was finally let for \$68,000 for the work, and the other expenses amounted to \$30,000, making a total expense of \$98,000. The old levee, so far as used, was raised three feet above high water mark, the Brown's Valley grade raised three feet, and the following new line constructed:—Commencing at the corner of K and Ninth streets, it abandoned the old bank, and ran up K street to Sixteenth street, east to E street, north to Eighteenth street, northeast to the city limits at the north end of Yuba street, where it connected with the old levee. The embankment and drain across the slough, between the city and the cemeteries, cost \$21,000, and is a fine, though expensive, piece of work. This is the present line of levee, and it will be observed that the cemeteries enclosed by the former line are again left to the ravages of the water and sand. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the city, that this defect will be soon remedied.

The Legislature, in 1876, passed an Act creating a levee district here, and placed it under the control of three Commissioners, who were elected in March of the same year. Prior to this, the work had been done under the supervision of a committee from the City Council. Since the Commissioners have had charge of the work they have expended \$13,000 in repairing and strengthening the levee, and in cutting away the brush from a channel extending from above the railroad bridge to Feather river, to give the water a freer passage in seasons of overflow. The Commissioners expect this year to make improvements to the extent of about \$4,000 on the bank from the river to the Oroville crossing. The cost of the levee proper, without adding interest on borrowed money:—

Expended in 1862.....	\$ 5,000 00
“ 1868.....	18,279 97
“ 1869.....	8,833 06
“ 1870.....	3,300 99
“ 1876.....	98,000 00
“since 1876.....	13,000 00
Total.....	\$146,414 02

A tax of two per cent. was levied in 1876, with which \$36,000 of the levee indebtedness of the city was paid. The balance was bonded April 1, 1876, there being issued \$58,000 in eight per cent. bonds. For the condition of these bonds we refer to the table of city bonds. The present Commissioners are J. F. Flatmann, C. E. Sexey and Justus Greely.

The grade and levee along the south bank of the Yuba river was built by the miners, who claim to have expended \$53,000 for that purpose. The levee extends from the railroad bank up the stream, and is used for one and one-half miles as a road, and this portion is in good condition; the balance is of but little account, being too low and having been allowed to fall into decay. The citizens that lived along the line of this levee agreed to raise \$8,000 to assist in its construction, but have never done so.

The long grade to the Yuba river bridge, together with the bridge, was constructed at an expense of \$50,000.

The Brown's Valley Grade, extending from the city along the north side of the Yuba towards Brown's Valley, has been built and maintained by the county for the double purpose of a road and levee. The cost of this work has been very great, the amount of which can not be accurately ascertained. It is frequently broken by the water, and requires large outlays to keep it in good condition.

BEAR RIVER LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 1.

This district embraces the territory included between the river from Johnson's Crossing to a point five miles below, and the line that runs

through the middle of sections 25, 20, 17, 12, and 9 of Johnson's Grant, exclusive of the town of Wheatland.

As the river channel near Wheatland is now about one-half mile further south than formerly, this district embraces a small portion of Placer and Sutter counties. There are within the district 2,141 acres of land and fifteen land owners. The present length of the levee is 29,405 feet, a small portion of which has been built since the organization of the district, the major portion having been built at different times by private parties for their own protection. The levee as now constructed not only protects the land embraced in the district, but also as much again outside, and it would seem as if its boundaries should be extended so as to make the burden of maintaining the levee lighter. The levee is built chiefly of the sediment that has been deposited in the river, and as this is of a sandy nature, and not well calculated to stand the action of the water, brush has been placed in front of it, so that the current does not wash against it. In times of high water the levee requires much watching and repairing to keep it in proper condition. The district was incorporated in March, 1878, and is managed by three Commissioners, elected by the people of the district every two years. The Commissioners are D. P. Durst, Geo. W. Hall and James Sowell.

CHAPTER XLII.

LANDS AND TITLES.

The Right to the Land—Transfers—Disputes in regard to Titles—Extract from the "Annals of San Francisco"—Action of Congress—The Land Commission—Extract from Hittell's "History of San Francisco"—President Buchanan Called Upon to Account for the Appropriations Made for Settling Land Claims—Edwin M. Stanton Sent to San Francisco as Special Council for the Government—Sutter's Grants—Squatter Troubles in Marysville—Railroad Lands—Public Lands—U. S. Land Office of Marysville District—List of Officers—Report of Business Transacted from January 1, 1878, to December 31, 1878.

The Spaniards claimed the lands in California by virtue of discovery and first occupation, and, as in the discovery of America, the Aborigines were considered as having no absolute title or right which could be conveyed by gift or sale. To the early locators, Spain transferred her interest by grants, being lavish in the extent of her donations. In 1822, when Mexico threw off the yoke of Spanish rule and declared herself an independent empire, the right of giving grants was also claimed. At the conclusion of the Mexican war, and after the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo had been signed and ratified, early in 1848, the right to public lands in California passed to the United States government, with the provision that the then existing titles of private individuals and incorporations should not be disturbed, and all grants heretofore derived through the Mexican or Spanish authorities, should be respected. The grants given to these early locators were for a definite number of leagues in some valley



OREGON HOUSE RANCH PROPERTY OF G. P. HOUSH. PARKS BAR TP. YUBA CO. CALA.

C. L. SMITH & CO. LITH. OAKLAND CAL.

DESIGNED BY THOMPSON & WEST



and allowed the grantee to place his title over any portion of the tract. Little surveying was done, and even that was extremely simple and inaccurate. When the population came rushing in after the discovery of gold, nearly all of the best lands in the State seemed to have been covered by these grants, but the Americans did not deem these claims to be wholly valid, and so located at different points, claiming the land as belonging to the government. Many purchased titles from the existing claimants rather than place themselves in positions to enter long and expensive litigation. The following extract from the *Annals of San Francisco*, is an explanation of the troubles which beset the land-holders.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13, 1853.

"The most important decision ever given by the Supreme Court of California was announced to-day, in the case of *Cohas vs. Rosin & Legris*. Previous decisions, both of this and the lower legal tribunals, had established principles which unsettled the city titles to nearly every lot of ground within the municipal boundaries, and nightly encouraged squatterism. By these decisions, one title had just seemed as good or as bad as another; possession being better than any. The alarming consequences of these doctrines forced both church and bar into further inquiries and minute researches into the laws, usages and customs of Spanish or Mexican provinces and towns. The new information thus acquired, was brought to bear upon the suit above named, where principles were evolved and a precedent formed of the utmost consequence to the community, and which have nearly settled, though not quite, the 'squatter' questions. The decision was pronounced by Judge Heydenfeldt, and was concurred in by Chief Justice Murray, although upon somewhat different grounds, and Judge Wells. Without entering upon the merits of the particular case in question, we give the 'conclusions' come to. These conclusions sustain all alcaldes' grants in the city, no matter though the alcalde himself had been illegally appointed and made a dishonest use of his power. By this decision—all opposing precedents having been expressly set aside by the Court—many notoriously fraudulent alcalde grants have been legalized; but that seems a small price to pay for the full assurance of title now given to the proprietors of the most valuable part of the ground within the municipal bounds."

The confusion in regard to the ownership of these lands became so extensive, that in March 1851, Congress enacted a law providing for the settlement of the land claims. President Fillmore appointed for members of the Board, Harry L. Thornton, Augustus Thompson and Alpheus L. Felch, but his Democratic successor deposed them and appointed three others. The Land Commission commenced its sittings

in San Francisco, January 2, 1852, and received claims till March 3, 1853.

Hittell, in his "History of San Francisco," states the reason for the confirmation of existing titles, and the appointment of the Commission to arbitrate on the same.

"Congress passed the Act to settle the land titles in California, in March, 1851, providing a special tribunal or board of commissioners, with authority to examine all claims made to land under grant under Mexico, and confirm all valid grants. The Act made no reference to the promise given by Commodore Sloat in his proclamation issued on the seventh of July, 1846, when in taking possession of the country on behalf of the American Government, he declared that henceforth California would be a portion of the United States, and as an inducement for accepting cordially, or at least peaceably, the change, he assured the people that 'all persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under color of right, shall have those titles guaranteed to them.' This language was doubtless used under express instructions from the Cabinet; we know that Commodore Sloat had been ordered in 1845, to seize California at the first outbreak of hostilities, and we may presume that directions were given to him in regard to what he should say when he made the seizure. 'Color of right,' is a phrase common in American jurisprudence, and would not have been adopted except under the suggestion of a lawyer. Even if Sloat exceeded the authority conferred by his instructions, that fact could not be known to the native Californians, and they were justified in believing that he had full power to make the promise, which thus became a solemn contract under the law of nations with every one who submitted to the American authority." The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Congresses having appropriated one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars for legal assistance and other expenditures in settling private land claims in this State, the next Congress requested of President Buchanan, a detailed account of the disposal of this fund. This action caused the general dissemination of the facts regarding the wonderful complexity of land titles, but it was only brought out after a number of years of investigation and litigation. In February, 1858, Edwin M. Stanton was sent to San Francisco, as special counsel for the Government, in pending law cases. Captain Sutter claimed that he was entitled to thirty-three leagues of land in the Sacramento valley, under two grants; one for eleven leagues, made by Governor Alvarado, in 1841, was adjudged genuine, but the other, which he had obtained from Micheltoarena, for twenty-two leagues, covering the sites of Sacramento and Marysville, was not allowed, the Commissioner deciding that the act was done after Micheltoarena had been expelled by a revolution, and not being Governor, he could not exercise the powers and functions of

that office. This decision also affected the titles of several other grantees in this region. Nye's claim to four leagues on Sacramento river was one of these. It was given under the general permission granted by Micheltoarena, after having vacated his office, to Captain Sutter, to issue certificates of title to persons who had previously petitioned for tracts. This general title was decided null and void by the Supreme Court. This uncertainty regarding the validity of titles to the land in this vicinity, caused great uneasiness among the locators, which was not lulled until 1865, when Sutter's eleven league grant was confirmed.

In January, 1852, business being extremely quiet, citizens of Marysville turned to other pursuits, and squatting on private and public lands seems to have been the rage. This fever even attacked some of the city and county officials. The delay attending the action of the Land Commissioners caused this trouble. February 7, Mayor Miles issued a proclamation announcing that persons were engaged in enclosing public property of the city, and admonishing them to desist within forty-eight hours. Below are presented copies of the two grants made to Captain John Sutter.

SUTTER GRANT.

WHEREAS, John Augustus Sutter, a native of the Swiss Republic and naturalized in the Mexican nation, has solicited, according to the law of August 11, 1824, for his personal benefit and that of twelve families, eleven leagues of land on the borders of the River Sacramento, in the vacant lands of the northern frontier, in order to colonize and foster them, for which end he has sufficiently proved his assiduity, good behavior, and all other qualities required in these cases; having already anticipated his increased efforts, his constant firmness, and his true patriotic zeal in favor of our institutions, having reduced to submission a number of savage Indians over in those frontiers, and this government being sufficiently informed that the mentioned land does not belong to the property of any private individual, town or corporation, and that in consequence thereof it is specified in the aforesaid law, and in conformity with the powers conferred on me in the name of the Mexican nation, I have granted to the said Senior Don Augustus Sutter, by these present letters for him and his settlers, the said land called La Nueva Elvecia (New Elbetia), subject to the approval or disapproval of the Superior Government, and of the Excellent, the Department Assembly, under the following conditions:

First—He may fence it without injury to the crossings, roads and servitudes, and above all to the navigation of the river.

Second—He shall maintain the native Indians of different tribes on those places in the free enjoyment of their possessions, without troubling them, and he may only reduce them to civilization through prudent measures and a friendly intercourse; he shall not cause them

hostilities of any kind without previously obtaining authority from the Governor.

Third—The land, of which donation has been made to him, is of the extent of *eleven sition de gamelo mayor* (eleven square leagues), as exhibited in the sketch annexed in the proceedings, without including the lands overflowed by the swelling and currents of the rivers; it is bounded on the north by *los tres picos*, (the three summits) in 39 degrees, 41 minutes, 45 seconds, north latitude; on the east by the borders of the *Rio de los Plumas*, (Feather river); on the south by the parallel of 38 degrees, 19 minutes, 32 seconds, of north latitude, and on the west by the *Rio Sacramento*.

Fourth—When this property is confirmed unto him, he shall petition the proper Judge to give him the possession of the lands, in order that it may be measured agreeably to ordinance, the surplus thereof remaining for the benefit of the nation.

Therefore I order that this patent being held as firm and valid, the same be entered in the proper book, and that these proceedings be transmitted to the Excellent, the Departmental Assembly, Juan B. Alvarado, Comandante General of the Department of Californias, ordered, and signed thus, to which I certify.

Montevy, June 18, 1841.

TWENTY-TWO LEAGUES.

Mannel Micheltonena, Brigadier General of the Mexican army, Adjutant General of the Staff, Governor General in Chief, and Inspector General of the Department of the Californias.

Whereas, Don Juan Auguston Sutter, a Mexican naturalized citizen, and his son, John A. Sutter, have solicited for the personal benefit of themselves and family the surplus of land within his ranch, named *New Helvetia*, as is hid down in the maps which accompany the grant, and the usual investigation and inquiry in relation thereto required by law and regulations having been satisfied. In virtue of the authority conferred upon me, in the name of the Mexican nation, and for the good conduct and services which the said Sutter has rendered and is rendering at the present time, I have conceded to them the mentioned lands; declaring in them the ownership thereof by these presents, subject to the approbation of the Assemblée Departamental, and under the following conditions:—

First—They may enclose it without interfering with the paths, roads and highways. They shall enjoy it exclusively, and freely appropriating it to the uses of cultivation which suits their convenience.

Second—They can request the proper Juez that he give them lawful possession by virtue of this decree, so that the boundaries may be

defined, at the limits of which there may be placed, beside the landmarks, some fruit trees, or useful kinds of forest trees.

Third—The land of which mention is made consists of twenty-two square leagues, described upon the map, which accompanies the grant.

Fourth—The Juez who gives the possession shall have the land surveyed according to law, remaining the surplus that may result at the disposal of the nation.

Therefore, I command that these presents, investing the title in them, and holding the same as firm and valid, shall be handed in for record in the proper book, and shall be delivered to the parties in interest for safe keeping, and other purposes.

Executed on this ordinary paper, having no stamped paper appropriate, Santa Barbara, this fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

MANUEL MICHELTONENA.

JUAN CANTANEDA, Secretary of Interior.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The lands of the California and Oregon Division of the Central Pacific Railroad occupy a considerable portion of Yuba and Sutter counties. These were secured under an Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, which granted to the company all the vacant odd-numbered sections within twenty miles on each side of its road. Where these sections are previously occupied by settlers the company can select other vacant odd-numbered sections within thirty miles of the road, as indemnity. A large proportion of the railroad lands in Yuba county are withheld as mineral, but the company have a force at work rapidly "proving off the mineral," and the sections are becoming ready for sale.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The lands of the United States are or have been disposed of in the following way:—First, under the Pre-emption laws; second, under the Homestead laws; third, by public sale, private entry, and scrip locations; fourth, by grants to the State. Of the last class are the following:—Grant of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands by the Act of September 28, 1850. Grant of five hundred thousand acres for internal improvements by Act of September 4, 1841. By the Constitution of California the proceeds of this grant were transferred to the School Fund. May 3, 1852, the Legislature, by an Act, carried out this provision, and a law was passed authorizing the sale at two dollars per acre. The proceeds were invested in State bonds at seven per cent. April 3, 1858, the price was reduced to one dollar and a quarter per acre. All interest falling due on bonds was placed to the credit of the School Fund. The grant of the sixteenth and thirty-

sixth sections was given to the State for school purposes by Act of March 3, 1853. The grant of seventy-two sections for a seminary of learning, and ten sections for public buildings, was made by Act of March 3, 1853. The grant of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for an Agricultural College was made July 2, 1862.

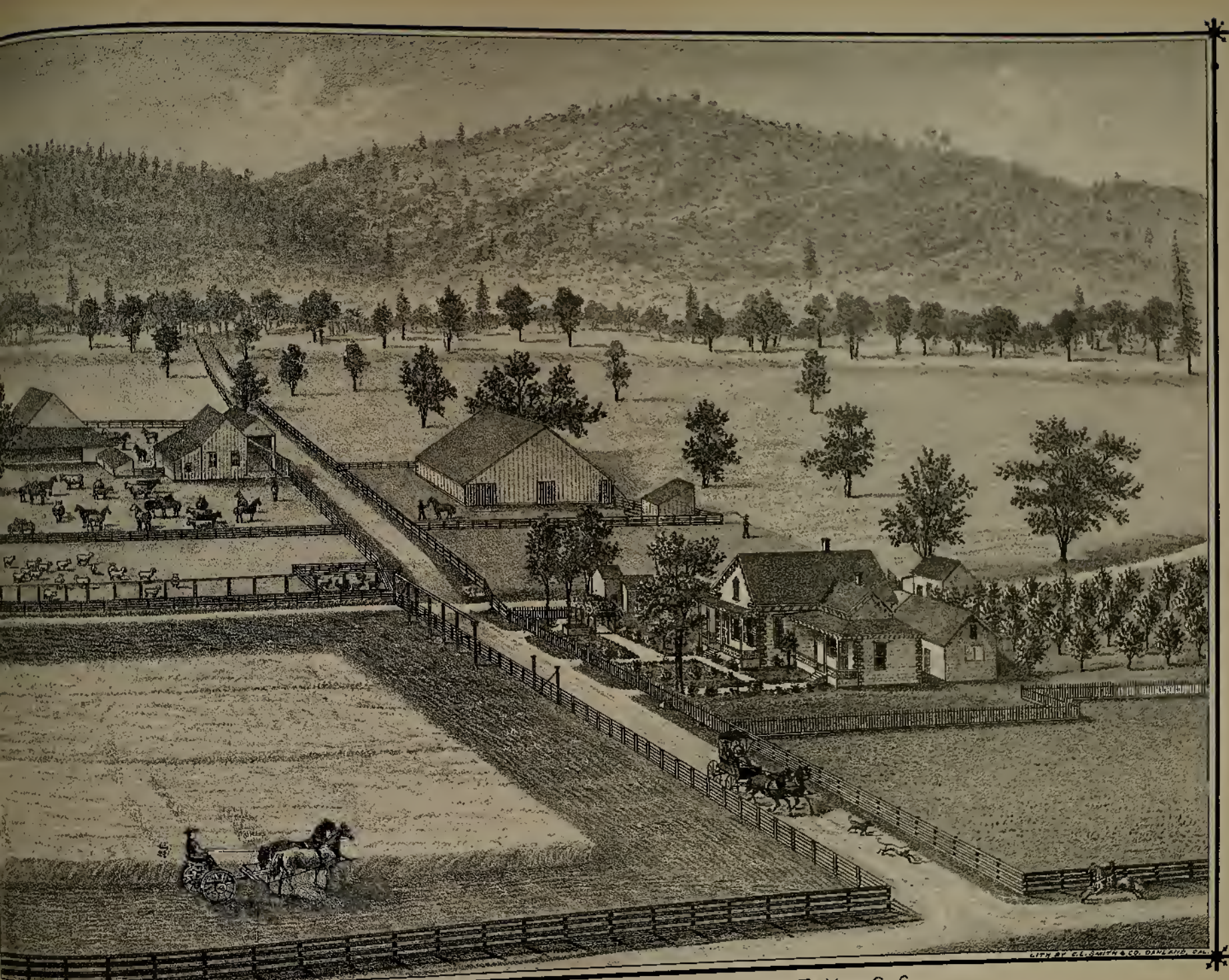
U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Previous to the year 1855, the only United States Land Office in California, was located at Benicia. During that year, by the authority granted under the act, approved in March, 1853, the State was divided into two divisions, the Upper District, with its office at Marysville, and the Lower District, with its office at San Francisco. As settlers began pouring in, the location of the offices was found to be too far from the distant parts of the districts, and the business was becoming too cumbersome. Stockton District was formed, a portion of the land and records being taken from Marysville, or Upper District, and the remainder from San Francisco, or Lower District. The next district formed was Sacramento, which was segregated from Marysville and Stockton Districts; then followed the setting apart of Humboldt District from San Francisco and Marysville Districts; Shasta District in July, 1870, and Susanville District in February, 1871, were taken from Marysville District.

The district, as at present bounded, contains two hundred and twenty-one townships, or about 5,091,840 acres, extending from township eight to twenty-five north. In the southern part, it includes townships three east and three west, and in its widest portion, eleven east and seven west. The following are some of the confirmed grants lying in this district:—*New Helvetia*, *Honcat*, *Boga*, *Farwell*, *Cajay*, *Fernandez*, *Larkin's Children*, *Arroyo Chico*, *Jimeno*, *Jacinto*, *Colus*, *Los Putos*, *Rio de Los Putos*, *Rio de Los Jesus Maria* and *Gnesisosi*. By instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, January 22, 1872, a considerable portion of Yuba county was withdrawn for mineral purposes. In order to perfect title to this, the pre-emptor, before "proving up," must publish and post on the land notices for thirty days, citing opposing parties to appear. Abundant testimony of the non-mineral character of the land must be offered, and if this proof is satisfactory the entry is permitted, and the course then pursued is the same as in ordinary pre-emption entry. Much of the land on this tract has been thus located on. The following is a list of the townships reserved:—14 N., R. 6 E.; 15 N., R. 6 E.; 16 N., R. 5 and 6 E.; 17 N., R. 5, 6 and 7 E.; 18 N., R. 5, 6 and 7 E.; 19 N., R. 6 and 7 E.; 20 N., R. 7 E.

OFFICERS.

The first officers of the district were John A. Paxton, Receiver, and Charles S. Fairfax, Register. They received their commissions May



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RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF JOHN TREVETHICK, PARKS BAR TR. YUBA CO. CAL.



9, 1855, but the office was not opened until June. Mr. Fairfax resigned November 1, 1856, and on the seventeenth of that month, Mr. Paxton forwarded his resignation. Peter C. Rust was appointed to succeed Mr. Paxton as Receiver, and was also *ex-officio* Register. October 8, 1857, he was succeeded by Charles Lindley, who remained in the office till September 1, 1858. From this time the two offices were divided, and Joseph Hopkins was appointed Receiver, and E. O. F. Hastings, Register. Both of these gentlemen remained in office until May 21, 1861, when A. J. Snyder became Register, and James Compton, Receiver. Mr. Compton was suspended May 19, 1863, and was succeeded by Charles G. Bockius. At the expiration of his term, June 1, 1865, Mr. Snyder gave place to L. B. Ayer. Mr. Bockius was succeeded by Dr. Eli Teegarden, April 15, 1867, who remained in the office for eight years, until April 1, 1875, when Judge L. T. Crane, the present incumbent, was appointed. September 1, 1875, Mr. Ayer was succeeded by Charles M. Patterson, the present Register.

REPORT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED FROM JANUARY 1, 1878 TO DECEMBER 31, 1878.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS DISPOSED OF BY CASH ENTRY AND SCRP AND WARRANT LOCATION.

10,334.85 acres cash entries at \$2.50 per acre.....	\$25,837	20
12,407.20 acres cash entries at \$1.25 per acre.....	15,509	13
3,113.85 acres commuted from Homestead entries.....	4,784	85
Additional payments on double minimum lands covered by Agricultural College locations.....	4,075	72
31,739.13 acres entered upon final proof under Homestead law.....		
	<hr/>	
47,595.03	\$50,206	90

MINERAL LANDS SOLD.

31 acres at \$5.00 per acre.....	\$	155
1,842 acres at \$2.50 per acre.....	4,605	
1,873.00	\$4,760	00
	<hr/>	
Total amount received on perfected claims.....	\$54,966	90

LANDS LISTED TO STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

580.06 acres Indemnity School selections.....

50,048.09 total area covered by perfected claims.

UNPERFECTED LAND CLAIMS.

31,624.63 acres filed for under Homestead law.

49,821.47 acres filed for under Pre-emption law.

\$1,446.10 total area covered by unperfected claims.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE COUNTY OFFICIALS.—ELECTIONS.

Explanatory Notes in Reference to the Changes in Names, Number and Position of office—No Record of Early Votes—Result of Presidential, gubernatorial, and Congressional Elections.

To render the tabulated roster of county officers more intelligible and interesting, a list of the changes is annexed.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

In November, 1850, Gordon N. Mott was appointed by the Governor to the position made vacant by the removal of Judge Wm. R. Turner, to a new Judicial District.

COUNTY JUDGE.

In December, 1858, Judge S. M. Bliss resigned, having been elected to the District Court, and Charles Lindley was appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy.

In 1862, Judge Charles Lindley resigned, and Charles E. Filkins was appointed by the Governor to complete the unexpired term.

In May 1876, Judge L. R. Sellon died, and Judge S. M. Bliss received the appointment from the Governor.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

In 1859, Michael Gorman resigned, and John Wodall was appointed by the County Judge.

In 1860, Walter Burns resigned, and, in May, Jasper Rand was appointed in his place.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

In June, 1850, H. P. Watkins was appointed to the position of Prosecuting Attorney, by the District Judge, Wm. R. Turner.

At the election in the latter part of 1850, Jesse O. Goodwin was chosen District Attorney.

In November, 1852, Charles H. Bryan resigned, having been elected to the Supreme Court, and G. N. Swezy was appointed.

COUNTY CLERK.

In December 1854, the office of County Clerk having become vacant, W. W. Dobbins was appointed by the Court of Sessions.

RECORDER.

During the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1870 and 1871, the County Clerk was *ex-officio* County Recorder.

TREASURER.

In February, 1851, L. W. Taylor resigned, and George Rowe was appointed by the Court of Sessions.

In June, 1854, George Rowe resigned, and John A. Paxton was appointed by the Court of Sessions.

May 7, 1857, A. F. Williams resigned, and Samuel P. Wells was appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

COLLECTOR.

Up to, and including, the year 1855, the Treasurer was *ex-officio* Collector.

From 1868 to 1874, and since 1875, the Treasurer has acted in the same capacity.

In January 1862, John S. Love resigned, and Horace Bench was appointed by the Board of Supervisors, to fill the unexpired term, till March.

ASSESSOR.

During the years 1868 and 1869, the County was divided into three Assessors' Districts, with an officer for each.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

During the first years of the county organization the duties of Superintendent of Schools devolved upon the County Assessor.

In 1854, the office having been created by the Legislature, Samuel P. Wells was chosen to occupy the position.

In May, 1856, J. M. Abbott resigned, and E. B. Widaworth was appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

In February, 1860, G. F. Glick, the Superintendent elect, having failed to qualify, E. B. Widaworth was appointed to fill the office by the Board of Supervisors.

In 1864, E. Van Muller, after being elected, resigned, and W. C. Belcher was appointed February 27, by the Board of Supervisors.

In August, 1866, D. C. Stone resigned, and H. H. Rhee was appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

CORONER.

In 1852, the Coroner elect left the county and J. R. Warfield was appointed by the Court of Sessions.

In 1857, the office was declared vacant for non-residence, and E. Hamilton was appointed February 5, by the Board of Supervisors.

In 1877, E. Hamilton died, and A. P. Barnes was appointed March 8, by the Board of Supervisors.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

In January, 1853, A. J. Gray having died, E. D. Wheeler was appointed by the Court of Sessions.

In 1855, Edward B. Stephens was elected but resigned, and B. E. Mann was appointed in November by the Board of Supervisors.

November 24, 1860, Henry Eilerman resigned, and C. G. Hubbard was appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

In 1864, T. W. McCready was elected but resigned, and C. G. Bockius was appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

In 1873, Samuel Cummins died, and April 12, C. A. Stratton was appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

In 1877, the office was declared vacant by the Board of Supervisors, and J. P. Scott was appointed by that body, February 14.

SURVEYOR.

In 1851, James B. Cushing died, and in May, W. W. O'Dwyer was appointed by the Court of Sessions.

November 11, 1862, C. V. D. Hubbard resigned and Nelson Westcott was appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

From June 10, 1850, to May 8, 1855, the duties of the Board of Supervisors in this county were discharged by the Court of Sessions; previous to the organization of the Courts under the Constitution those duties having devolved upon the First Alcalde. Under an Act of the Legislature, approved May 20, 1855, the County Clerk, Assessor and Surveyor divided the County into Supervisory districts as follows: First District—Marysville Township No. 1. Second District—Linda No. 2 and Rose Bar No. 3. Third District—Long Bar No. 4 and Parks Bar No. 5. Fourth District—Dobbins No. 6, Foster Bar No. 7 and Keyatone No. 10. Fifth District—Northeast No. 9 and Slato Range No. 8. From 1859 to 1874 the Board was composed of three Supervisors from the following districts:—First—Marysville. Second—Linda, Bear River (East and West), Rose Bar, Long Bar and Parks Bar. Third—New York, Foster Bar, Northeast and Slato Range. Since 1874 there have been five members in the Board. The First District is composed of the First and Second Wards of the City of Marysville; the Second of the Third and Fourth Wards; the Third of the remainder of Marysville township, together with East Bear River, West Bear River and Linda Townships; the Fourth of Rose Bar, Long Bar, and Parks Bar; the Fifth of New York, Slato Range, Foster Bar and Northeast Townships.

In 1855, Samuel Rideout resigned and T. R. Striker was elected.

March 12, 1856, S. S. Stinchmann resigned and J. H. Beaman was elected.

In 1863, L. D. Adkison and W. H. Hartwell having been elected Sheriff and Treasurer, respectively, resigned and Martin Knox and Eli Teegarden were elected to fill the vacancies.

In February, 1876, H. Lohse resigned and Cyrus K. Dan was elected. In 1877, Warren Green having resigned, C. G. Bokius was appointed in his place, February 6. Mr. Bokius resigned August 6, 1877, and R. S. Jenkins was appointed.

ELECTIONS.

The early elections have been described in other portions of this volume. The minutes of the Court of Sessions and Board of Supervisors, during the first few years after the organization of the county, contain no records of the canvass of votes.

Below is appended a tabulated statement of the votes at the general elections held in the county.

VOTE OF YUBA COUNTY.

YEAR.	ELECTION.	CANDIDATE.	PARTY.	VOTE
1851.	Gubernatorial	John Bigler	Democrat	2507
	"	P. B. Reading	Whig	2295
1852.	Presidential	Franklin Pierce	Democrat	2109
	"	Winfield Scott	Whig	2077
1853.	Gubernatorial	John Bigler	Democrat	2410
	"	William Waldo	Whig	2285
1855.	"	John Bigler	Democrat	2283
	"	J. Neely Johnson	Know-Nothing	2728
1856.	Presidential	James Buchanan	Democrat	2451
	"	John C. Fremont	Republican	650
	"	Millard Fillmore	American	2081
1857.	Gubernatorial	John B. Weller	Democrat	2135
	"	Edward Stanly	Republican	717
	"	G. W. Bowie	American	1012
1859.	"	M. S. Latham	Democrat	2442
	"	John Curry	A. L. Democrat	1471
	"	L. Stanford	Republican	437
1860.	Presidential	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1665
	"	S. A. Douglas	I. Democrat	1360
	"	J. C. Breckenridge	Democrat	1874
	"	John Bell	Con. Union	159
1861.	Gubernatorial	J. Stanford	Republican	2014
	"	L. R. McConnell	Democrat	1425
	"	John Conness	Union Democrat	859
1863.	"	Frederick F. Low	Union	1989
	"	John G. Downey	Democrat	1393
1864.	Presidential	Abraham Lincoln	Republican	1870
	"	Geo. B. McClellan	Democrat	1333
1867.	Gubernatorial	Henry H. Haight	Democrat	1178
	"	Geo. C. Gorham	Republican	1155
	"	Caleb T. Fay	I. Republican	56
1868.	Presidential	U. S. Grant	Republican	1331
	"	Horatio Seymour	Democrat	1112
1871.	Gubernatorial	Newton Booth	Republican	1380
	"	Henry H. Haight	Democrat	1237
1872.	Presidential	U. S. Grant	Republican	1163
	"	Horace Greeley	Liberal and Dem.	852
	"	Chas. O'Connor	Democrat	3
1875.	Gubernatorial	Wm. Irwin	Democrat	865
	"	T. G. Phelps	Republican	577
	"	John Bidwell	Independent	652
1876.	Presidential	R. B. Hayes	Republican	1251
	"	S. J. Tilden	Democrat	1077
1877.	Constitutional Convention	(For)		965
		(Against)		189
1879.	Adoption of New Constitution	(For)		758
		(Against)		1240
1879.	Gubernatorial	Geo. C. Perkins	Republican	1073
	"	H. J. Glenn	Dem. and N. C. P.	524
	"	Wm. F. White	Workingmen	595

RETURNS BY PRECINCTS OF ELECTION SEPTEMBER 3, 1879.

PRECINCTS.	GOVERNOR.					SECRETARY OF STATE.					BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.					U. S. COMMISSIONER.					CONGRESSMAN.					STATE SENATOR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith	D. M. Burns	Hugh J. Glenn	William F. White	George C. Perkins	W. M. Cutler	E. A. Davis	C. P. Berry	Joseph McKenna	G. T. Carpenter	Henry Larkin	Jos. S. Cone	J. M. Kelly	Caleb E. Wilcoxon	John P. Kavanaugh	Warren Dutton	W. J. Tinnin	Lauren E. Crane	A. A. Smith



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF JOHN EICH PARKS BARTR, YUBA CO. CAL.

LITH. G. L. SMITH & COMPANY, N.Y.



HISTORY OF YUBA COUNTY CALIFORNIA.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF MARYSVILLE FROM 1851 TO 1879.

YEAR.	BOARD OF ALDERMEN				MAYOR.	RECORDER.	POLICE JUDGE.	CLERK.	ASSESSOR.	MARSHAL.	CITY ATTORNEY.	TREASURER.	SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.	SURVEYOR.
	FIRST WARD.	SECOND WARD.	THIRD WARD.	FOURTH WARD.										
1851	H. W. Hanson. P. W. Shadler. S. C. Stambaugh.	P. W. Shadler. R. Tallman.	G. G. Smith. D. W. C. Rice.		S. M. Miles.			R. H. Taylor.	R. S. Olds.	A. S. Miller.	F. J. McCann.	L. Cunningham.		
1852	R. Garst. E. Woodruff.	H. Beach. S. A. Duval.	D. W. C. Rice. D. C. Rankin.	R. Green. W. H. Chapman.	J. H. Jewett.			W. W. Smith.		I. L. Springer.				
1853	E. Woodruff. I. A. Eaton.	P. W. C. Armstrong. J. A. Poxton.	H. P. Osgood. W. T. Fonda.	W. C. McLaughlin. E. Shosson.	S. M. Miles.			"		S. P. Wells.		M. Brunagum.		
1854	G. J. Ball. O. B. Garst.	J. A. Poxton. W. B. Thierberg.	H. P. Osgood. J. T. Dickey.	R. C. Chase. A. Ellison.	G. E. Winter.			"		J. W. Rasterling.			E. B. Walsworth. W. H. Hartwell. A. G. Colby.	
1855	Wm. Hawley. J. E. Galloway. H. B. Summers.	C. H. Hodges. W. P. Thompson. W. P. Miller.	W. K. Hudson. A. J. Lacey. C. G. Moxley.	B. F. Mann. K. E. Stephens. P. M. Chandler.	James Allen. G. N. Mett.			"		I. M. Anderson.	J. J. Foster.	S. P. Wells.		W. Wrenn.
1856	L. E. Galloway. J. H. Tennent. O. B. Meares.	J. C. Wilson. O. A. Poxton. P. W. Huddle.	S. C. Tompkins. G. S. Chace. M. Fuller.	H. J. Booth. M. Pennington. E. Tegarsen.	Levi Tate. S. B. Milford.			Geo. C. Gorham.		A. W. Nightingill.	G. N. Swery.	A. G. South.		
1857	P. F. Low. E. Garst. John S. Love.	W. B. Thompson. O. A. Poxton. Geo. P. Thomas.	R. Woodruff. W. C. Dougherty. J. T. Dickey.	W. K. Hudson. A. Pinton. J. T. Campbell.	S. C. Tompkins. J. T. McArty.			C. M. Patterson.		A. J. Buckley.	Chas. Lindley.	S. P. Wells.		
1858	R. L. Hatch. E. W. Selby. W. P. Wooker.	Thos. Denn. W. P. Miller. John S. Love.	W. C. Stokes. Geo. W. Aubrey. D. M. Hepston.	R. D. Wheeler. E. Tegarsen. A. Ellison.	Peter Decker.			C. M. Gorham.	G. B. Nightingill.	"	W. C. Belcher.	A. G. South.		N. Wrenn.
1859	John H. Jewett. T. P. Olin. J. H. Tennent.	John S. Love. J. S. Eaton. L. Mann.	W. C. Stokes. P. J. Welsh. G. B. Fowler.	A. Ellison. C. Covillard. Joshua Davis.	William Singer.	J. O. Goodwin.		T. E. Parish.	S. P. Wells.	"	I. S. Belcher.	G. M. Scott.		
1860-1	John S. Love. W. P. Weeks. A. Walker.	J. Mann. J. S. Eaton. D. Wood.	J. T. Dickey. A. M. Shields. W. K. Hudson.	A. J. Mann. Joshua Davis. Chas. L. Thomas.	C. B. Fowler.	J. I. Kyle.		C. M. Gorham.	J. B. Lemman.	"		A. D. Starr.		
1862-3	Wm. Hawley. P. W. Winkley.	J. B. Emmel. S. Moody.	J. B. Lassiter. N. D. Rideout.	A. D. Starr. John T. Bayley.	"			"	J. C. Bradley.	A. W. Johnston.		J. W. Moore.		
1864-5	Wm. Hawley. W. C. Ogden.	C. P. Polhard. T. W. McCready.	Wm. L. Lawrence. Jacob Tomb.	S. H. Bradley. C. Meyers.	"			B. Eilerman.	"	P. W. Winkley.		"		
1866-7	Wm. Hawley. R. Van Muller.	Geo. North. R. G. Stanswood.	J. H. Jewett. J. Trayner.	A. D. Starr. D. E. Knight.	W. K. Hudson.			"	E. E. Meek.	J. C. Douley.		W. L. Williams.		
1868-9	Samford Blodgett. A. W. Torrey.	P. W. Winkley. J. Q. Foster.	S. J. S. Rogers. Frank Hudson.	J. B. Rabbin. S. Cummins.	C. M. Gorham.			A. Gibson.	A. W. Wilbur.	G. B. Nightingill.		W. T. Ellis.	W. C. Belcher. A. J. Binney. R. B. Merrill.	J. Johnston.
1870-1	Samford Blodgett. A. W. Torrey.	Ed. Harrington. Jas. Williamson.	S. J. S. Rogers. John L. Steward.	E. Parish. C. N. Jenkins.	"			H. Barret.	"	Sam'l Garber.	J. G. Eastman.	"	W. A. McKaig. C. N. Martin. R. H. Merrill.	"
1872-3	H. B. Williamson. A. J. Cumberson.	A. J. Binney. W. T. Ellis.	Jacob Tomb. P. A. Hill.	C. Meyers. S. H. Bradley.	"			A. Gibson.	G. W. Peacock.	M. R. Casad.	C. E. Filkins.	Jas. Trayner.	R. B. Merrill. W. C. Belcher. C. L. Fisher.	"
1874-5	H. B. Williamson. W. C. Shaffer.	C. N. Jenkins. J. C. Martin.	Wm. L. Lawrence. Jacob Tomb.	D. E. Knight. S. H. Bradley.	Wm. Hawley.			"	H. S. Hoblitzell.	"	W. G. Murphy.	E. C. Ross.	G. B. Davis. M. D. Gage. W. C. Belcher.	"
1876-7	G. W. Peacock. G. W. Peacock.	A. C. Bingham. A. C. Bingham.	S. J. S. Rogers. J. Cook.	J. Cook. C. E. Stone.	C. E. Stone.			C. M. Gorham.	M. Fitzgerald.	M. Fitzgerald.	"	"	W. C. Belcher. C. M. Gorham. N. E. Whitesides.	H. B. Sanford.
1878-9	G. W. Pine. G. W. Pine.	P. C. Slattery. P. C. Slattery.	F. D. Hudson. F. A. Grass.	F. A. Grass. N. D. Rideout.	N. D. Rideout.			H. S. Hoblitzell. C. M. Gorham.	"	"	"	"	W. H. Crook. C. C. Harrington. J. L. Trefner.	J. E. Meek.

REMARKS.—¹Resigned; E. Woodruff elected Oct. 1. ²Resigned; E. Garst elected May 30. ³Resigned; J. Y. McDuffie elected Sept. 27. ⁴Resigned; C. Ball elected Aug. 6. ⁵Resigned; O. H. Pelson elected Nov. 23. ⁶Resigned; J. Parks elected June 12. ⁷Resigned; G. B. Nightingill elected July 25. ⁸Resigned; D. C. Betham elected Dec. 2. ⁹Resigned; L. C. Taylor elected July 25. ¹⁰Resigned; Wm. Hawley elected July 16. ¹¹Resigned; J. E. Galloway elected Oct. 2. ¹²Resigned; J. A. Murray elected Sept. 18. ¹³Wm. Hawley was President of the Council and acting Mayor, vice James Allen resigned Oct. 29. ¹⁴Resigned; F. T. Low elected Nov. 28. ¹⁵Resigned; C. M. Patterson elected June 16. ¹⁶President of Council. ¹⁷Resigned; Geo. Merritt elected July 2. ¹⁸President of Council. ¹⁹President of Council. ²⁰Resigned; C. B. Fowler elected May 29. ²¹Resigned; George B. Hershish elected. ²²Resigned Nov. 7th, 1879; E. Bannister appointed. ²³Did not qualify; E. H. Ward appointed.

HISTORY OF YUBA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

LIST OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1850 TO 1879.

YEAR.	DISTRICT JUDGE.	COUNTY JUDGE.	ASSOCIATE JUSTICES COURT OF SESSIONS.		DISTRICT ATTORNEY.	COUNTY CLERK.	RECORDER.	TREASURER.	COLLECTOR.	ASSESSOR.	SHERIFF.	SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.	CORONER.	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.	SURVEYOR.
1850	Wm. R. Turner.	Henry P. Haun.	F. W. Barnard.	G. P. Bidger.	S. D. Mulford. H. P. Washburn. J. O. Goodwin.	E. D. Wheeler.	Alfred Lawton.	L. W. Taylor.	The Treasurer	S. C. Tompkins.	R. B. Buchanan.		S. T. Brewster.	A. J. Gray.	Jas. B. Cushing.
1851	Hudson M. Holt.	"	"	"	"	"	E. D. Wheeler.	Geo. Rowe.	ex-officio	"	"	"	"	"	Jas. B. Cushing. W. W. O'Dwyer.
1852	Wm. T. Harbourn.	"	Jasper Rand.	Chas. S. Fairfax.	Chas. H. Bryan.	Chas. Lindley.	Chas. Lindley.	John A. Paxton.	Collector	"	Michael Gray.	"	J. B. Warfield.	"	D. B. Scott.
1853	"	"	G. H. Heath.	H. M. Giles.	G. N. Swezy.	"	"	"	until	"	"	"	"	E. D. Wheeler.	"
1854	"	H. M. Giles.	Wm. Singer.	W. W. Dobbins.	L. Martin.	E. Barland.	S. C. Tompkins.	Geo. Rowe. John A. Paxton.	1855.	Mrs Smith.	"	Samuel P. Wells.	H. W. Teal.	Seymour Pixley.	"
1855	"	"	"	A. G. Soule.	T. B. Reardon.	W. W. Dobbins.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1856	"	"	J. H. Ryboe.	Walter Burns.	L. S. Belcher.	Lloyd Magruder.	D. C. Benham.	A. F. Williams.	C. N. Felton.	F. M. Davenport.	Wm. B. Thorburn.	J. M. Abbott.	Edward B. Haud.	B. F. Mann.	Jas. Johnston.
1857	"	"	J. M. Crowell.	J. F. McNutt.	"	"	"	Samuel P. Wells.	"	"	"	E. B. Walsworth.	E. Hamilton.	"	"
1858	"	"	Wm. Singer.	Geo. W. Tompkins.	F. L. Hatch.	Wm. Sharkey.	W. H. Wickersham.	A. O. Hyde.	L. B. Moore.	Joel D. Martin.	Matt Woods.	"	"	Jas. R. Vance.	D. B. Scott.
1859	B. M. Bliss.	Charles Lindley.	"	Michael German. John Wochall.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1860	"	"	L. J. Ashford.	Walter Burns. Jasper Rand.	"	Wm. T. O'Neale.	"	A. C. Chapman.	John S. Love.	John Bule.	Richard H. Hall.	"	"	Henry Ellerman.	Nelson Wasscott.
1861	"	"	Geo. Merritt.	E. C. Dougherty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C. G. Hubbard.	"
1862	"	Chas. E. Filkins.	N. Gistweller.	A. Dixey.	George Howo.	E. M. Regan.	L. T. Crane.	J. P. Brown.	Honore Beach.	T. J. Sherwood.	Herdon Barrat.	W. C. Belcher.	"	C. G. Bockius.	G. V. D. Hubbard.
1863	"	Jose O. Goodwin.	"	Jas. L. Hall.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Nelson Wasscott.
1864	I. S. Holcher.	"	"	"	F. J. McCann.	"	"	W. H. Hartwell.	Chas. E. Stone.	Newton Sewell.	L. D. Adkison.	"	"	"	R. F. Biddle.
1865	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1866	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1867	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1868	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1869	"	S. M. Bliss.	"	"	"	B. Ellerman.	L. R. Sellon.	J. B. Rideout.	Treasurer.	Newton Sewell 1 M. J. Crawford 2 B. F. Newberry 3	D. A. P. Spear.	Isaac Uptam.	"	Wm. L. Lawrence.	Jas. Johnston.
1870	Phil. W. Keyser.	"	"	"	Wm. G. Murphy.	"	B. Ellerman.	J. Fred. Eastman.	Collector	H. C. Newberry.	Matt Woods.	A. A. McAlister.	"	"	"
1871	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	from	"	"	"	"	"	"
1872	"	"	"	"	Edwin A. Davis.	Emerson E. Meek.	John H. Krause.	"	1868	"	"	Thos. H. Steel.	A. P. Barnes.	Sam'l Cuzmins.	"
1873	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	to 1874.	"	"	"	"	C. A. Stratton.	"
1874	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	C. A. Stratton.	J. Fred. Eastman.	"	A. W. Torry.	"	"	Thos. C. Martin.	H. H. Sanford.
1875	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1876	"	J. R. Selton.	"	"	E. W. Holloman.	"	"	W. T. Ellis.	Treasurer	"	Matt Woods.	"	E. Hamilton. A. F. Earnes.	Newton Sewell.	"
1877	"	S. M. Bliss.	"	"	"	"	"	"	is	"	"	"	"	J. P. Scott.	"
1878	"	"	"	"	Edwin A. Davis.	"	"	E. C. Ross.	Ex-Officio	"	H. L. McCoy.	"	Geo. M. Frank.	A. J. Cumberston.	Jason R. Meek.
1879	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Collector.	"	"	"	"	"	"

* Resigned. † Appointed. ‡ Died. § Office declared vacant.



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HISTORY OF YUBA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM 1850 TO 1879. CONTINUED.

YEAR.	STATE SENATORS.			MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.				BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.						
	YUBA.	YUBA.	YUBA AND BUTTE.					FIRST DISTRICT.	SECOND DISTRICT.	THIRD DISTRICT.	FOURTH DISTRICT.	FIFTH DISTRICT.		
1850														
1851			E. O. Conaly.	Stephen J. Field										
1852	J. G. McGibbon.			J. Cook	J. A. Pavlov	J. H. Gardner								
1853	"			C. N. Fairfax	D. B. Bedding	"								
1854	Chas. H. Bryan.	J. G. Stoddard.	Samuel Smith.	"	C. W. Daniels.	J. C. Jones	H. B. Kellogg.	J. Y. McDuffie.						
1855	J. E. Lippincott	"	P. C. Rust.	D. S. Adkison	G. N. Chase.	J. E. Clayton.	Z. S. Gaver.	W. Geller.	J. O. Goodwin.	A. D. Hyde.	Hershel Barrett	Isaac Allen	Samuel Rideout. F. B. Stoyker.	
1856	"	W. C. Burnett.	"	H. B. Whitson.	R. M. Turner.	A. J. Batchelder	John Sterritt.	J. Shauer.	Chas. G. Bockius	Wm. Austin	Wilson T. Woods.	S. S. Silsbee	J. H. Beaman.	H. G. Reed
1857	H. S. Menick.	"	Jesse O. Goodwin.	H. Barrett.	M. Fuller.	W. Burns.	G. N. Swery.	D. W. C. Rice.	F. L. Aude.	W. U. Campbell.	C. E. Stone	A. Cross	A. O. Hough.	
1858	"	Isaac Allen.	"	N. E. Whitesides.	F. L. Aude.	R. E. S. Ely.	C. E. DeLong.	B. R. Spilman.	W. W. Presbury.	Wm. Gregory	R. H. Hall.	"	G. B. Sanders.	
1859	E. D. Wheeler.	"	W. H. Parks.	M. Fuller.	"	J. S. Shenzland.	"	John Wheldon.	"	"	Byron Whitcomb.			
1860	"	H. P. Watkins.	"	Chas. H. Knapp.	Benj. T. O'Leary.	Benj. P. Hung	J. M. Crossell.	Jonas Wescott.	John Lowery.	"	"			
1861	Chas. E. DeLong.	"	"	"	Lloyd Magruder.	J. H. Hanson.	D. L. Haun.	E. Labor.	"	Wm. Carpenter.	"			
1862	"	"	"	Ell Teegarden.	J. C. Barget.	P. O. Jackson.			"	"	L. D. Adkison.			
1863	Levi Cunningham.	"	"	G. F. Redfield.	"	D. O. Adkison.			W. H. Hartwell.	"	"			
1864	"	"	G. S. Haswell.	"	L. Hubbard.	J. H. Beaman.			Ell Teegarden.	"	Martin Knox			
1865	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	"	Gen. W. Mallory.			
1866	"	"	Ell Teegarden.	T. J. Sherwood.	A. J. Batchelder.	Orrin Stewart.			D. A. McConnell.	"	"			
1867	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	S. C. Hutchings.	"			
1868	Harvey Beach.	"	"	I. B. Clark.	"	J. K. Smith.			"	"	R. S. Jenkins			
1869	"	"	"	"	"	"			N. D. Rideout.	"	"			
1870	"	"	S. C. Hutchings.	George Merritt.	Calvin McClasky.	I. E. Brown.			"	Daniel McGamery.	"			
1871	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	"	A. DeCray.			
1872	L. T. Crane.	"	"	J. C. Bradley.	F. R. Lofton.	Wm. Edgar.			E. A. Harrington.	"	"			
1873	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	John Stehman	"			
1874	"	"	Stephen Spence.	"	John Carter	Martin Knox.			"	"	J. B. Bowman.	C. F. Brown.	J. P. Brown.	
1875	"	"	"	"	"	"			Warren Green.	"	"	"	"	
1876	"	"	"	"	Daniel A. Ostroff.	"			"	Fred. Buttelmann.	H. Lohse.	W. K. Dam.	"	
1877	"	"	"	"	"	"			C. G. Bockius.	"	"	Jon. A. Flint.	Wm. Blingsby.	
1878	"	"	Jesse O. Goodwin.	B. P. Hugg.	"	"			Daniel Derrickson.	"	"	"	"	
1879	"	"	"	"	"	"			"	"	S. D. Woods.	"	"	

CHAPTER XLIII.

FINANCIAL.

City of Marysville—Early City Bonds—Table of City Bonds—County Debt Bonds of 1853-1857—
Railroad Bonds—Summary of Expenses of Borrowed Money—Table of County Bonds—Table
of County Receipts and Expenditures—County Assessment Roll.

On the thirtieth of April, 1855, an Act of the Legislature, "to provide for Funding the Floating Debt of the City of Marysville, and, for the Extinguishment Thereof," was approved. The Mayor, President of the Council, and Treasurer were made "The Funding Commissioners of the City of Marysville," and their duties were defined. Certificates of stock were to be issued to cover the amount of the city's indebtedness up to the first of July, 1855. The Common Council was allowed to authorize the Board of Funding Commissioners to issue bonds similar to the others, "to an amount not exceeding ten thousand dollars for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of the city after the first day of July, 1855." February 8, 1856, another bill was approved for the purpose of Funding the Floating Debt. Under its provisions, the Mayor, Treasurer, and Clerk constituted the Board of Commissioners. In addition to the other matters, the Common Council was authorized to submit to a vote of the citizens "a proposition to borrow a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, to be expended on the erection of an engine-house for the use of the Fire Department, and for the erection of school houses." If two-thirds of the votes were in favor of this measure, the City Council were to authorize the Board of Funding Commissioners to issue bonds to that amount. February 5, 1868, two Acts were approved, one amendatory to the other. The limit fixed for the amount of the bonds was seventy thousand dollars. The act merely extended the powers of the existing Board of Commissioners, and ordered them "to pay into the City Treasury the sum of eighteen thousand dollars" lying in their hands uninvested, which was to be placed in a fund called the Levee Fund.

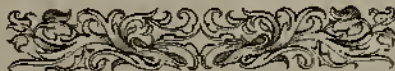
Below is a table containing a list of the bonds issued by the city of Marysville, of which any are outstanding. Owing to the incomplete and inaccurate records, no satisfactory results could be obtained in the examination of the books pertaining to the first issue of bonds, hence they are omitted.

Yuba county has several times been compelled to resort to the use of bonds to straighten her financial affairs. The recklessness of expenditures in the first few years of the county's existence, the high price of labor and material, the lack of anything valuable to form the basis of taxation, soon plunged the county headlong into debt. The first year the

expenses were \$39,000 more than the receipts, and the second year the expenditures were \$18,000 in excess of receipts, notwithstanding the heavy licenses collected. In view of this fact, the Legislature passed an Act, approved April 10, 1852, authorizing the county to issue seven per cent. bonds for all warrants held against the treasury. Under this Act, warrants to the amount of \$47,615.76 were funded. The old books are either lost, or so incomplete that it is impossible to give a complete history of these bonds. Notwithstanding this relief the county still continued to sink into debt, and March 26, 1857, another Act was passed by the Legislature, providing for the funding of the county debt. Under this Act bonds to the amount of \$96,800 were issued. Of these, \$53,600 were redeemed, and \$43,200 were funded in bonds of 1868, as provided by an Act of the Legislature, approved February 13, 1868. Since then, there have been no bonds issued for general county expenses. Under an Act, approved April 28, 1857, authorizing the county to issue bonds to the amount of \$200,000 to the San Francisco and Marysville Railroad Company, \$100,000 in bonds were issued. For the bonds the county was to receive an equal amount of the railroad stock. The Board of Supervisors, having refused to issue the other \$100,000 subscribed, long and expensive litigation with the California Pacific Railroad Company (successor to the S. F. & M. R. R. Co.) was maintained, which finally resulted in an Act of the Legislature, in 1861, allowing the county to compromise with the railroad company, by both parties releasing all claims. In 1868, \$32,500 of these bonds were funded, \$67,500 having been redeemed, and \$73,775 having been paid in interest.

The condition of other bonds, issued by the county, can readily be seen, by reference to the subjoined table. The table also shows that the county has borrowed \$466,815.76, for which there has been paid in interest \$356,514.45, exclusive of the interest on the 1853 bonds, which could not have been less than \$15,000; also that \$302,915.76, have been redeemed, leaving the amount outstanding, or the total bonded indebtedness, \$163,900.

The practice of borrowing money for current expenses is certainly a costly one, and the burden of the issuance of bonds to aid supposed beneficial enterprises is more apt to be fully realized after, than before its execution.



ASSESSMENT ROLL SHOWING VALUE OF PROPERTY AND RATE OF TAX.

YEAR.	VALUE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.	VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	TOTAL VALUATION.	RATE ON \$100
1850.....	\$992,517	\$1,451,543	\$2,374,060	\$0 75
1851.....	1,198,206	696,206	1,894,412	1 15
1852.....	1,330,003	960,903	2,290,906	
1853.....	1,750,668	1,948,799	3,699,467	1 35
1854.....	1,872,024	3,083,543	4,955,567	1 75
1855.....	1,789,449	3,320,355	5,109,804	2 00
1856.....	2,159,681	3,507,471	5,667,152	† 1 50
1857.....	2,747,634	3,587,854	6,335,488	2 20
1858.....	2,679,882	3,201,843	5,881,725	1 96
1859.....	2,616,580	3,181,424	5,798,004	2 25
1860.....	3,032,435	3,366,856	6,399,291	2 10
1861.....	2,806,658	3,379,513	6,186,071	2 40
1862.....	2,276,780	2,721,644	4,998,424	2 45
1863.....	1,988,783	2,453,473	4,442,256	2 72
1864.....	2,363,623	2,351,036	4,714,659	2 00
1865.....	2,057,902	2,163,700	4,221,602	† 1 85
1866.....	2,047,756	2,093,656	4,141,412	† 2 01
1867.....	2,091,358	1,858,540	3,949,898	† 2 04
1868.....	1,336,345	1,976,920	3,313,265	† 1 50
1869.....	1,413,125	2,214,015	3,627,140	† 1 78
1870.....	1,606,690	2,217,325	3,824,015	† 1 68½
1871.....	1,502,625	2,381,975	3,884,600	2 50
1872*.....	2,454,460	3,164,555	5,619,015	† 1 75
1873*.....	1,584,445	3,330,305	4,914,750	2 50
1874*.....	1,922,385	3,403,795	5,326,180	2 60
1875*.....	1,675,835	3,359,105	5,034,940	2 60
1876*.....	1,207,265	3,235,780	4,443,045	2 80
1877*.....	1,231,750	3,059,915	4,291,665	2 80
1878*.....	1,206,240	3,089,840	4,296,080	2 60

* Full cash value.

† Not including State tax.



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HISTORY OF YUBA COUNTY CALIFORNIA.

EXHIBIT OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARYSVILLE, JULY 1, 1879.

DENOMINATION.	ACT OF LEGISLATURE.	DATE OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT ISSUED.	AMOUNT REDEEMED.	INTEREST PAID.	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.
1870	February 5, 1868, amended 1868—1870.	June 1, 1870.....	15 years from date.....	8 per cent.	\$70,000 00	\$25,000 00	\$31,000 00	\$25,000 00
1871		June 1, 1871.....	15 years from date.....	8 per cent.	50,000 00	20,000 00	28,000 00	30,000 00
1876	February 18, 1876.....	April 1, 1876.....	July 1, 1876.....	8 per cent.	58,000 00	.....	14,500 00	58,000 00
Total					\$158,000 00	\$45,000 00	\$73,500 00	\$113,000 00

EXHIBIT OF YUBA COUNTY BONDS, JULY 1, 1879.

DENOMINATION.	ACT OF LEGISLATURE.	DATE OF ISSUE.	WHEN DUE.	RATE OF INTEREST.	AMOUNT ISSUED.	INTEREST PAID.	AMOUNT REDEEMED.	REISSUED IN 1868.	OUTSTANDING.
County Debt, 1853	April 10, 1852.....	1853 to 1855	January 1, 1860	7 per cent.	\$47,615 76	*	\$17,615 76		
County Debt, 1857	March 26, 1857.....	July 1, '57 to May 1, 1859	January 1, 1873	8 per cent.	96,800 00	80,496 00	53,600 00		\$43,200 00
San Francisco and Marysville Railroad, 1858	April 28, 1857.....	Feb. 24, 1859 to Nov. 21, '60	January 1, 1869	10 per cent.	100,000 00	73,775 00	67,500 00		32,500 00
Hospital, 1861	February 9, 1861.....	Apr. 15, 1861	July 1, 1876.....	10 per cent.	35,500 00	23,610 00	13,100 00		22,500 00
Yuba Railroad, 1866	February 13, 1866.....	July 2, 1866 to July 2, 1869	20 years from date	8 per cent.	65,000 00	22,480 00	65,000 00		
Funded Debt, 1868	February 13, 1868.....	July 1, 1868	20 years from date	8 per cent.	160,000 00	129,336 65	56,100 00		\$103,900 00
Yuba Wagon Road and Bridge Interest and Sinking Fund. }	March 28, 1872.....	Sept. 17, 1872 to Feb. 8, 1875	January 1, 1893	8 per cent.	60,000 00	27,048 80			60,000 00

* The books do not show the amount of interest paid on this issue.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF YUBA COUNTY FOR FIVE YEARS.

YEAR.	SALARY AND CIVIL.	CRIMINAL.	HOSPITAL.	OFFICE AND BUILDINGS.	ROADS AND BRIDGES.	STATIONERY.	SCHOOLS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURES.	TOTAL RECEIPTS.
1850-1.....	\$18,721 87	\$15,338 32	\$35 25	\$15,175 21		\$1,423 40		\$50,694 05	\$11,735 73
1851-2.....	11,183 65	25,642 90	251 00	4,122 66		993 17		41,680 21	23,829 19
1852-3.....	10,451 22	13,634 44	337 00	9,975 42	\$1,473 10	1,364 87		36,205 18	
1857.....	33,267 99	24,228 86	14,445 70	7,841 72	4,568 31	3,528 91	\$478 00	88,359 49	
*.....	SALARY.	GENERAL.	HOSPITAL.	SPECIAL.	ROAD.	INTEREST.	SCHOOL.		
1878-9.....	\$16,332 00	\$20,135 16	\$4,749 12	\$2,218 22	\$6,774 57	\$322 08	\$31,982 40	\$82,513 55	\$83,274 59

* Warrants are now drawn against these funds.

CHAPTER XLIV.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Tendency of Enclined Society—Early Methods of Dealing with Crime—Vigilance Committee—Their Acts—Crimes—Plummer W. Thurston—Case of George Rowe—Attack on Yuba City Indians—The Burdue Case—Murders—Killing of Dasher by Shattuck—Wholesale Murders—The Tanner Case—Robberies—Highway Robberies—Juanita Murders—Tom Bell—Description of His Person and Acts—Jim Webster—Duels—Field and Harbour—A Mock Duel in Campdownville.

The natural tendency of society, when left uncurbed by legal regulations is towards lawlessness. So it was in the early days of California. The population in the year 1848 and the greater part of 1849 was composed of a fine set of men, composed of the honest and intelligent element of the eastern cities and States. But the next tide that flowed in threw upon our shores the refuse material from the larger cities on the Atlantic side of the Continent, and a horde of discharged convicts from the Australian Colonies. The change in society was apparent immediately; murders, robberies, highway robberies and crimes of every description became every day occurrences. Before this the miner placed no protection over his earnings and could walk through the dark streets or over the lonely plains and hills, feeling perfect safety in his solitude; now his gold dust must be hidden or placed in some secure retreat, and his pilgrimage must be made in the light of day or in the company of others. Legal proceedings were carried on under the old Mexican laws, and with the insufficient force of officers it was difficult to apprehend and convict a man of a crime. The miners, realizing that fact and knowing the consequence of leniency toward the criminal class, took the law into their own hands. A crime was committed, the neighboring miners quickly captured the suspected person; a judge was appointed, a jury summoned and sworn; attorneys (unlearned in the law) were provided, and the trial proceeded with all the gravity and formality of a legally organized court. The testimony was heard, arguments made, and the case placed in the hands of the jury. Their decision was final, and upon it depended in most instances the life of the prisoner, for hanging in those days was the favorite punishment for murder and oven stealing. Of the many peculiar cases in the criminal record of Yuba County, we will recount a few of the most prominent and interesting.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Soon after the organization of the celebrated Vigilance Committee in San Francisco, the people of Marysville concluded to unite and form a similar institution for mutual protection. The tendency of the actions in the metropolis was to drive the criminal class into the interior cities, and it was for this reason partly that the Vigilance Committee was formed in Marysville. July 31, 1851, the address of Dr. J. S. Wright, the newly elected President, was published in the *Herald*. It was a clear exposition of the condition of affairs and the necessity for the ex-

istence of the "Citizen Judiciary." About August of the same year, a Vigilance Committee was organized at Barton's Bar, on the Yuba river, probably growing out of the action taken in punishing a man named Reynolds, a gun thief. At a meeting of the Marysville Committee, held August 19, 1851, the following resolutions were passed, which clearly show the spirit of the organization:—

"Resolved, That this committee will never lend its aid to any man or set of men, for the purpose of disorganizing established government or nullifying the laws."

"Resolved, That our aim and object is to create order in society, and not to foster anarchy and confusion."

October 13, 1851, F. W. Shaeffer, J. H. Jewett and R. A. Eddy were appointed a committee to make assessments, to collect the same, to defray the debt and to dispose of the property of the organization. A committee of ten consisting of F. W. Shaeffer, J. L. McDuffie, R. A. Eddy, W. W. Smith, Horace Beach, L. Steinhart, Charles Gleason, John G. Smith, Charles Ball and E. Woodruff, were appointed a standing executive committee. The general committee finding no more work to perform ceased active operations.

CRIMES.

A singular instance of assault occurred in 1854; Plummer W. Thurston, proprietor of the Eldorado Saloon, met Dr. Winters as he was disembarking from a steamer at the landing, satchel in hand, and struck at him with a piece of wood or a cane. In warding off the blow, Winters' arm was broken, when being at the mercy of the assailant he was severely beaten. Thurston was indicted by the Grand Jury, and after a trial was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary. An appeal was taken to the District Court, which had no jurisdiction. The case lingered along, until some months after attention was called to it by a communication from Judge O. P. Stidger in the *Herald*. The day it appeared that gentleman was met by Thurston and assaulted. Judge Barbour also seconded the assault with a knife. Being between two fires, Judge Stidger was very cruelly treated. Plummer Thurston was afterwards killed in Panama.

A peculiar case was that of George Rowe, County Treasurer. In August, 1851, an indictment was found against him for neglect of duty. When brought before the Court of Sessions, a *nolle prosequi* was entered. December 2, 1851, Mr. Rowe having been again indicted was brought into the District Court charged with having "wilfully and corruptly collected from divers and sundry persons of said (Yuba) county, "the scrip of the said county in payment of taxes and licenses, having procured by fraud and collusion with other persons to supply depreciated scrip and furnish the same to the persons offering to pay their taxes, and that the defendant and his procurer divided the profits in

"money thus made by the illegal supply of said scrip which was in fact first paid the defendant in gold and silver." A motion to quash the indictment was entered and sustained. A third indictment was found in April, 1852, relative to the condition of the books and papers in his office. The matter was dropped and Rowe was re-elected when his term of office expired.

On the seventh or eighth of August, 1851, a couple of Indians from Yuba City were caught on the Yuba river, near Rose's ranch, stealing watermelons. They received a severe whipping and were thrown into the river. On Sunday, the tenth, a party of forty whites went from Rose's to Yuba City and demanded the surrender of an Indian who had been committing some depredations on the Yuba river. They were perfectly willing to give up the guilty party provided he was recognized by the whites. Being unable to do this and seeing an old Indian crossing the river, he was declared to be the guilty party. The party commenced a brisk fire on the voyager, and the Indians who knew him to be innocent, returned the fire. Several on both sides were wounded and the whites were compelled to retreat. The citizens of Yuba City met and passed resolutions severely condemning the action of the white men and agreeing to protect the Indians in the future.

THE BURDUE CASE.

In December, 1850, a man named Charles Moore, of Winslow Bar, Yuba County, was murdered near Dobbins' Ranch, by Jim Stewart. The murderer escaped and could not be apprehended. On the nineteenth of February, 1851, the store of C. J. Jansen & Co., in San Francisco, was entered, and Mr. Jansen was cruelly maltreated and left for dead. The store was robbed, and the perpetrators escaped. The next day two men were arrested, one supposed to be Jim Stewart, and the other named Windfred. The first was accused of the murder of Mr. Moore, and while in custody was also charged with committing this later crime. Owing to the inefficient and non-zealous police and judiciary, the citizens decided to take the matter into their own hands. About three thousand people gathered at the City Hall; twelve men were chosen as a jury; W. T. Coleman was appointed prosecutor; and two lawyers, Hall McAllister and D. D. Shattuck, were chosen to defend the accused. Although one of the prisoners stoutly protested that he was not Jim Stewart, and that his name was Thomas Burdue, the injured man, Mr. Jansen, swore positively to his identity. The jury, however, could not agree upon a verdict, three standing out for acquittal. It was with great difficulty that the prisoners could be kept from the hands of the infuriated mob, who were inclined to make short work of all criminals. They were handed over to the proper authorities, and upon trial found guilty. The sentence imposed was six (by some stated at fourteen) years' imprisonment. Windfred escaped.



GARDEN RANCHO FLAT.
MINING CLAIM OF **KENDALL & ROBERTS**, NEW YORK TP YUBA CO.
CAL.

O. L. SMITH & O. L. SMITH BARLAND ORE



and the supposed Stewart was delivered to the officials of Yuba county, to be tried for murder. The trial took place, and the whole matter turned upon the question of identity, the prisoner still maintaining that he was not Jim Stewart. There was no doubt of his guilt if his assertion could be proved untrue. Charles H. Bryan and Jesse O. Goodwin prosecuted, while Francis L. Aude and Richard S. Mesick defended. A cloud of witnesses testified, as many as fifty of them stoutly declaring that the prisoner was Stewart, and that there could be no mistake. B. F. Washington, a former city Judge of Sacramento, averred that this was the genuine Stewart, who had been often before him on different charges, and hence he had abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with him. There were many peculiarities and marks by which it was endeavored to prove the identity. Prominent among the friends and champions of the prisoner was Judge O. P. Stidger, who fought energetically in the cause; but it proved of no avail, for the jury gave their decision of "guilty," and the death sentence was soon to be passed. In his efforts to free himself from this mistaken charge the prisoner had expended all of his money, some two thousand five hundred dollars, and he was now left to his fate, save the continued efforts of his few friends, among whom still was Judge Stidger. Hope vanished, and the public were congratulating themselves on the successful trial and conviction of one murderer, when suddenly news came from San Francisco that the Vigilantes had captured and executed the real Jim Stewart. Judge Stidger and other persons from this vicinity went to that city and examined the body of the man, and became convinced that he was the real party. His confession of the deeds had also been secured. On the eighth of August, in the District Court, Judge Mott presiding, F. L. Amby, one of the counsel, applied for a new trial of Thomas Burdne, on the ground that the real Jim Stewart had been found. The application was granted, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the case dismissed. Burdne went to San Francisco, where similar proceedings were had on the charge of robbery and the attempted murder of Jansen. He was finally released on the third of September, and a purse was made up for him. Thus ended one of the most remarkable cases in the criminal record of the State.

In 1850, a man named Greenwood was shot in the Eldorado saloon. In the same year a man named Mills, who, with a party, had been at work damming the river at Foster Bar, failed to pay one of his laborers named Geiger. The latter followed Mills to Marysville, and meeting him on D street, between First and Second streets, demanded his wages. Mills being unable to accede, Geiger shot him without the least warning. In 1858, the murderer was caught and brought back to be tried, but although every one thought they knew him, no one would swear on the stand to his identity. He was therefore released,

and went to Sonora, where in 1859, or 1860, he was shot by a gentleman named McCarty.

In July, 1851, three partners, H. D. H. Adrance, John Dasher, and a Mr. Shattuck, were working at the hotel of a canyon on Yuba river, near Foster Bar. One day when Adrance returned, after a short absence from camp, he could not find Dasher. Shattuck was accused of his murder, and subsequently information was given to the authorities. Shattuck was arrested on complaint of Adrance, who testified that the prisoner tried to kill him, but after knocking him down with a stick of wood, spared his life, at the same time confessing that he had killed Dasher. The body of the murdered man was found buried only six inches beneath the surface of the ground, about thirty feet from the tent of the three partners. Shattuck laid in jail at Marysville about five months, and was finally discharged, as the witness against him could not be found.

A woman of bad repute at Downeyville, in June 1851, killed a man by the name of Cannon, who had done some damage to her cabin the night before while on a spree, and who had then called to pay for the same. The citizens held a trial and strung her up at once. The matter was the subject of much unfavorable comment in the newspaper, and among the inhabitants of other localities. October 30, 1851, Edward Gilford, a business man at Foster Bar, and owner of Foster Bar and Ballard Bar bridges, when returning from Downeyville, stopped at the Negro tent for dinner, and then started on his journey mounted on a mule. The animal returned to the tent late in the afternoon without its rider, and upon a search being made, the body was found in a ravine near the road. There was no clue to the murderer.

Two men, one named C. Miller, were murdered near Bidwell's November 9, 1851, and two days later three men, Mather, Jenkinson, and Gardiner, were murdered, it was supposed by four Mexicans, about four miles from Natchez, on the Bonnet. The theory of the affair was that the Mexicans were murdering Mather, when the other two came up and interfered, and having no weapons with which to defend themselves, were also killed. Great excitement prevailed in Marysville, as the murders in the surrounding country had amounted to seventeen within a few days. Sheriff Buchanan went with his posse to the Sonoran camp, where three of the suspected men were, and was shot while getting through a fence; he finally recovered. The next day the Mexicans were surrounded in the chaparral on the west bank of Yuba river, but the force was too small to beat the bush effectively, and the men escaped. Several parties were arrested at the Sonoran camp, and the people in the neighborhood organized a vigilance committee. The vigilance committee of Marysville were called out and took a prominent part in searching for the perpetrators. They captured and kept in their custody several suspected parties. Six more bodies were

found a few days later near Feather river. The appearances indicated that these and the other murders were committed by lassoing the victims, dragging them from the road, and then dispatching them with knives. The work was supposed to be that of an organized band of Mexicans. May 27, 1852, a man by the name of Sears was found dead in his tent near the Sonoran Camp. His ostensible business was that of a blacksmith. His head was horribly mangled with his sledge hammer. In his tent were found implements for counterpaneing and a die of an English sovereign. A number of bogus sovereigns had been passed at Marysville. February 21, 1853, at Diamond Springs, a Chinaman was shot dead while in the act of cutting a sleeping miner's throat. He was shot by the miner's partner, who was aroused by the noise. The miner was badly cut. A Mexican named Romero, was stabbed to the heart at a dance on Second street near Castro, May 11, 1853. The murderer escaped. July 20, 1853, a Mexican Tamulero attempted to commit an outrage on a Spanish girl. The mother interfered and he stabbed her severely with a knife, help came, when he ran down Castro street, jumped in the river and attempted to swim across. A W. Nightingill swam after him and captured him in spite of his knife. He was afterwards shot and killed by a policeman while resisting an arrest. November 3, 1853, a man named Cole, or Kohl, quarreled with a Mr. Holtzclaw, at the "Shades" ranch in Keystone Township. Kohl discharged two barrels of a shot gun into Holtzclaw's face and killed him. Kohl was with difficulty taken out of the hands of would-be lynchers and lodged in Marysville jail. He was subsequently convicted and sentenced to be hanged February 17, 1854. The sentence was never executed. What became of him is uncertain. Some say that he escaped, while others maintain that he was sent to San Quentin.

In the fall of 1853, Jules Vale was found dead in his tent near Forkstown, with a bullet in his skull. Simon Bone was arrested and tried at Marysville, and acquitted, the evidence being circumstantial, and not strong enough to convict him. Early in December, the body of a man named Isaac Peay was discovered within about two miles of the Sonoran Camp. He had a bullet hole and a large gash in his left side, and bore the appearance of having been murdered and robbed. No clue was found to the murderers. December 15, 1853, two Mexicans quarreled in Marysville, when one plunged a knife into the other's abdomen, from the effects of which he died. No arrests were made. During a free fight at Parks Bar at an election, March 21, 1854, John Mallony, an Irishman, was killed by a stake in the abdomen. James Stewart was arrested, but discharged, there being no evidence to show that he did the stabbing. He was one of the men with whom Mallony had been fighting. The latter had picked a quarrel with him, and was whipped; afterwards he was fighting in the "free for all." In

Cumptonville, January, 1855, George Faron bought some shales from Rollin Harris, and had a disagreement with him about the matter. Harris was building a shed back of the Arcade saloon, and left his tools there. He came into the saloon on his way to work, and had some words with Faron. He proceeded to the rear of the saloon to get his hatchet, but could not find it. He procured, however, an ax, and returned to the saloon. When he arrived there, Faron drew a large knife and flourished it about. Harris attempted to strike him with the ax, when Faron stabbed him with the knife. Harris died that night, and Faron was arrested, tried and acquitted. Faron was afterwards with Walker in his invasion of Nicaragua, and rose to the rank of major. He committed suicide a few years later in Virginia City. At the same town, December 26, 1855, a Jew named Pete Summers came to town, and got on a holiday drunk. He went to a tailor shop kept by a Frenchman, and kicked in the door, when the proprietor shot him through the head, killing him instantly.

At Timbuctoo, a gambler named Red Mike shot a man named Jones, killing him instantly. Jones was from Maine, and was a very large and powerful man. All the roughs were afraid of him, as he scrupled not to use his strength on them when necessary. One night in 1858, while Jones was watching a game of cards in a saloon, Red Mike, who was drunk, shot him dead with his revolver. He escaped and was never captured, though diligent search was made for him. He spent that night and the next day lying on the top of a brick kiln at Sand Hill, as he was seen there by some men on the hills. Bob Kentuck (Pearcefield) was killed near Cumptonville by William Stevenson, about 1861. Two Mexicans were killed while robbing the stores of Beaman & Young, in 1862 or 1863.

The following is a list of the legal executions which have taken place in this county:—

George Tanner, hanged July 23, 1852, by sheriff, Michael Gray.

John Galvin, hanged April 16, 1858, by sheriff, Matt. Woods.

Miguel Escobosa, Spaniard, hanged February 14, 1862, by sheriff, Hermon Barrett.

Ah Ben, Chinaman, hanged in jail yard, March 14, 1870, by sheriff, H. L. McCoy.

THE TANNER CASE.

Friday afternoon, March 19, 1852, a man named George Tanner, alias Tom Grigg, was detected in the act of secreting in his house a bag of potatoes, taken from the warehouse of Low & Brothers. The house was searched and four tons of stolen goods were found. The man was taken before Recorder Watkins, who allowed him to go on two thousand dollars bail. When the fact of his release became known the church bell was tolled and a number of citizens assembled. The alarm also brought out the Hook and Ladder Company. After

much general discussion, and the expression of extreme dissatisfaction at the act of the Recorder, the crowd quietly dispersed. The next morning (Saturday), Tanner being discovered on the outskirts of the town, apparently about to escape, he was pursued and captured. While running through a pool of water he dropped an article, which upon examination proved to be a buckskin bag, containing three gold watches. At a meeting of the citizens on the Plaza a committee of twenty-five well-known persons was appointed to try the prisoner. The trial was held in the room on D street, formerly occupied by the Vigilance Committee. After mature deliberation the prisoner was adjudged guilty of grand larceny, which, by the laws of the State, was punishable by imprisonment or by death, as the jury might decide. The report was read to the crowd outside amid the wildest excitement. "Hang him, hang him!" echoed from all sides. But there was a better element in the crowd which was opposed to any such extreme measure. While the vote was being taken, the wife of the prisoner with her two children was silently but touchingly appealing for her guilty husband. The Mayor made a speech against the exhibition of violence, and had a large number of supporters. The committee were in a quandary, but after due consideration decided that having received Tanner from the people they would return him to them. This they proceeded to do, but as he appeared, the City Marshal with his Deputy and several volunteer aids quickly took him in charge. The wildest confusion followed, and a general conflict seemed imminent. The prisoner was conducted to the Recorder's office and while the crowd waited in front, the officers passed out at the back door and soon lodged Tanner securely in the jail. Tanner was brought to trial before the Court of Sessions, and on April 15, he was adjudged "guilty of grand larceny punishable with "death." On the nineteenth, the death sentence was pronounced upon him, appointing as the day of execution Friday, May 28. In the last part of May the Supreme Court granted a stay of execution until July 23, a motion for a new trial was, however, denied. Tanner's wife was very persistent in her endeavors to free her husband, and vainly sought the intervention of the Governor. July 23, the day set, the guilty man was executed by Sheriff Gray, on the common a few hundred yards north of the jail, a guard of citizens being present to preserve order. The prisoner made no confession. Upon petition "numerously signed by the most respectable citizens of the city," the Council refused his body a resting place in the city burial ground, and it was interred outside. The same night body snatchers made a raid on it, and had dug down to the coffin when they were interrupted. The remains were taken up, and the mourning widow had them placed in her yard, where she could keep vigil over the body of him she had loved. This was the only conviction and execution in the State under the then existing law, and it was repealed at the next

session of the Legislature. This is a remarkable case on account of its being an instance of hanging for stealing, an unusual thing in the United States in modern times.

OTHER ROBBERIES.

In August, 1851, Frank Reynolds stole a gun at Barton's Bar. Upon his apprehension a court was organized by the citizens with Captain Wilson as Judge and a competent jury. He was found guilty and the sentence of twenty lashes was executed. On the steamer of the first of November, 1851, the City Marshal, Albert S. Miller, and his Deputy departed, having absconded with two thousand two hundred dollars of the city funds. Suits were brought against his bondsmen to recover the amount. In 1852, John McCune robbed Norris & Folsom, in Foster Bar township, of three thousand, five hundred dollars and a gold watch, for which crime he was arrested and tried by the miners. The jury debated for a long time as to the mode of punishment to be inflicted, some were in favor of hanging, some of cutting off his ears, and others of whipping; they finally agreed upon the latter, and twenty-five lashes were administered and the culprit was given twenty-four hours in which to leave the town. Messrs. Norris & Folsom administered the flogging.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.

Highway robberies were a frequent occurrence. The brush and rough surface of the country afforded abundant means for ambush and escape, hence it was seldom that the guilty parties were caught. Murder was frequently resorted to, in order to accomplish the deed. Of late years, the increase of travel, and the better protection afforded by the officers of the law, have caused nearly a total discontinuance of this crime.

Joaquin Murieta, who for a long time was the terror of travelers, and lonely settlers, never operated to any extent, in this vicinity. He had a sister living in Marysville, whom he frequently visited. He was there for a considerable time, in 1850, and 1851, and was known as a notorious character. After the killing of Joaquin, considerable doubt existed as to the identity of the dead robber. His head was amputated, and with the hand of Three-fingered Jack, was exhibited throughout the State. While in Marysville, Joaquin's sister visited the exhibition, and after gazing upon the head, remarked in Spanish to a gentleman within the hearing of Judge O. P. Stidger, "that's not my brother." When asked who it was, she smiling replied, "It is Joaquin Gonzales." This would seem to give some credence to the rumor that the real Joaquin Murieta had escaped.

The most notorious robber that ever roamed over the territory in this region, was Tom Bell. The description of this person is best given in the words of Judge Edward McGowan, as published in the San Francisco *Evening Post*.



WHEALDON CLAIM.

PROPERTY OF E.C. SMITH J. J. MC. CHESNEY & S.M. BOYCE. OHIO FLAT NEW YORK TP YUBA CO CAL.

TOM BELL, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Tom Bell was in stature nearly six feet, well proportioned, combining in his frame strength with action; of a sanguine temperament, quick in his motions, being never at rest, sandy hair and a full crop of it, light green to match his hair in color. His nose, which was originally well formed and large, was mashed in the bridge, almost level with his face. This defect rendered his countenance, which was otherwise rather prepossessing, somewhat repulsive and even hideous, when viewed in connection with his lawless practices. His eyes were a very light blue, of that class which approximate so nearly to a gray, and in its restless wanderings was constantly sparkling with intelligence. Bell was a native of Alabama, and received a medical education, and, it is said, practiced that profession when he first came to California, which, as well as I can ascertain, was in 1850. He afterwards took to mining, and being unlucky at that, his next step was gambling. When that ceased to pay, he took to the road, and was engaged as a robber for about two years, in which time he acquired a fame for boldness and success, second only to Joaquin Marietta.

In the outset he generally traveled alone, and it is said, for his better security, wore a coat of armor under his clothes, and never shed the blood of his victim unless it became absolutely necessary to enforce a compliance with his demands. It was known that he had associated with him several persons scarcely less noted than himself, one of whom, an escaped convict named Bill Gristy, alias Bill White, when the haul was broken in upon by a detachment of the Sacramento and Marysville police, near Sacramento, was the only one who escaped. He was cruel, cunning and bloodthirsty. This scoundrel was in Bell's band for three months. The band was supposed to number from six to eight, and they ranged the country along the foothills from the Yuba to Granite city. Their depredations were mainly confined to the several roads crossing in the neighborhood between Granite and Gold Hill, in Placer county. The country was rough, broken and covered with an impunctable chaparral, in the crevices of which an "army with banners" might securely hide. Their outrages in this favorite field, followed each other in such rapid succession, that scarcely a day passed during the summer of 1856, without furnishing a newspaper item from the calendar of their exploits, but in no instance, I believe, did they shed blood. The plan of the chief was to frighten the traveler into terms, and avoid the cruelty of his murder.

On one occasion, Bell and Gristy, with one other, made an attack upon a gentleman who was traveling from Downville to Marysville with a large sum of money in his possession. The traveler resisted, fired upon his assailants, and finally fled from them towards a deep canyon in which, if he could reach it, he knew he was safe from pur-

suit on horse back. Just as he was about to reach his goal, Gristy fired with a navy revolver, and shot him in the thigh, knocking him down. The robbers relieved him of his money, and instead of dispatching him, or leaving him to die from the hemorrhage of his wound, Doctor Bell kindly and expertly took up the severed artery, bound up the wound, and just at that moment, hearing a wagon pass, Bell turned to one of his subordinates and ordered him to attend to the teamster. The wagon was stopped, the driver relieved of his cash, and the wounded man placed upon a mattress, hastily made in the bottom of the wagon, and the parties dismissed, with the injunction to "drive slow and pick their road." The wounded man requested Bell to tie his (the traveler's) horse behind the wagon. Bell refused, but assured him that he should have his horse, as he seemed attached to him, and that he would turn him loose in the woods, after stripping off his bridle and saddle, which promise he faithfully kept.

The Marysville *Express* gives the following account of a most daring attempt to rob the Camptonville stage:—

"On Tuesday afternoon, about 4:30 o'clock, as the Camptonville stage was proceeding to Marysville, and when near Dry creek, it was stopped by six mounted highwaymen. They were after the treasure, which amounted to \$100,000. Near the point of attack the road forked, and Mr. Kibout, gold dust dealer of Camptonville, was on one road and the stage on the other. Mr. Kibout was stopped by the robbers, who all presented their arms and commanded him to dismount. He hesitated, when one of them threatened to shoot him. On the threat being made he dismounted, and went towards the stage on the other road, across the ravine. The robbers called him back and demanded his money. Being satisfied that he had none, his treasure being on the stage, they took his horse, and allowed him to cross over to the stage. The robbers then commanded the driver of the stage, John Gear, to stop, and threatened to kill the first man who should oppose them in their designs. Mr. Dobson, messenger for Langton's Express, immediately drew on the robbers and commenced firing. His first fire took effect on the spokesman of the robbers, and unhorsed him. Mr. Kibout had by this time got to the stage. An indiscriminate fight now commenced between the robbers and passengers. As many as forty shots were fired on both sides. The robbers, finding themselves so stoutly opposed, retreated, leaving the passengers victors of the field of battle. The driver, Mr. John Gear, was shot through the right arm above the elbow. Mrs. Tighlman, wife of a barber in Marysville, was shot in the head, the ball entering over the right eye, and penetrating the brain. Mr. John Campbell, another passenger, received a glance shot over the eye. Another passenger was shot in both legs. The stage is riddled with bullet holes. When the stage was stopped and the firing

had ceased, four who remained from Camptonville passengers, left and ran back on the road which had been passed over. They have not been seen since. When the stage was about to resume its trip, and after the first party had retired, a Mexican, who was mounted, commenced firing from the opposite side. Mr. Dobson returned his fire, and unhorsed the assailant. At this time, two other men were concealed in the thicket, who were not mounted. They were all members of the same gang. It is supposed that only two of the party were disguised. All were Americans save the one Mexican first spoken of. These particulars have been received from Mr. Gear and Mr. Kibout, and they may be relied on as authentic."

This widely known robber was killed by officers near Auburn, Placer county, in 1856.

In 1855 and 1856, Jim Webster was the terror of Timbuctoo and vicinity. He was a highwayman, and robbed and murdered a number of people. A reward was offered for his capture or death, but no one was daring enough to attempt the deed. In 1855, he killed three men in a ravine near Timbuctoo, with three shots from his revolver. After committing a large number of depredations and criminal acts he was killed by one of his own men.

In the winter of 1850, a boy named Woods, while carrying the express from South Yuba to Downsville, was chased near Campbell's Gulch by the Indians. A man was killed there the same day. A party was made at Downsville, which proceeded to the Indian Camp, surprised and murdered nearly all of its occupants. January 31, 1851, while Edward Jewett was driving between Dry Creek and the Galena House, he overtook a man who asked him for a ride. He was permitted to seat himself in the wagon and in a little while plunged a knife into Jewett's left side. Jewett seized a board to strike the fellow when he jumped out and ran away. Jewett had at that time five hundred and eighty-five dollars in his pocket. The wound was not at first considered fatal, but Jewett died the next day. He was a brother of George D. Jewett, of Marysville. Near the same spot a few days later, H. Richardson and William and Henry Fairlee were robbed by two Americans and one Mexican, being halted with pistols and made to "shell out." An old man named Brand, was also garrotted about fifteen miles from Marysville, and robbed of all he had. In 1853, Spaniards were in the habit of stealing cattle and horses from Pentz, and many of the ranchers in the valleys in Foster Bar Township and driving them to the mountains near Indian ranch, where they were slaughtered, returned whence they were stolen, and sold for beef. They were finally apprehended by the Constable, L. S. Camper, and taken to Marysville. On the road lynching was attempted, but the Constable succeeded in getting them through safely, where they were duly tried and convicted, and sent to prison. George Shanks was a noted highway-

man, usually called Jack Williams' Ghost. He was a hotel-waiter in Camptonville, and left there when sixteen years of age. He was afterwards shot by Stephen Vnard, between San Juan and Nevada. The stage was robbed in October, 1876, near the Toll-house, one mile west of the Oregon House. Tom Brown and his brother stopped the stage, the brother going to the head of the horses and Tom leveling his gun on the driver. Scammon, a banker from Downieville, was on the stage with eighteen thousand dollars in dust, and leveled his gun on Brown, who also changed his aim to Scammon, and both fired at the same time. Scammon fell in the stage with several buckshot wounds, and after a little difficulty in securing the horses, that were frightened by the firing, the passengers, mail and express were robbed, and the stage allowed to proceed. The eighteen thousand dollars were not secured, as they were hidden in the gun case, valise and trunk; Scammon recovered. A party pursued the Browns, and coming upon their camp, fired and mortally wounded the brother. Tom gave himself up and is now at San Quentin for ten years.

DUELS.

The code of honor was frequently resorted to as a method of healing wounded feelings, but the practice soon sank into decay. Many of these meetings were held so secretly and the results were so trifling that the affairs never became generally known. Some however were subjects of general comment for a long time. Probably the most celebrated duel, or rather incipient duel, which has occurred in the county, is that between Judges Field and Barbour. The latter was Judge of the Tenth District Court, and in some manner a feeling of enmity sprang up between the two gentlemen. This spirit led to innumerable little squabbles and nearly culminated seriously. Geo. C. Gorham wrote a severe stricture on Judge Barbour and handed it to O. P. Stidger, editor of the *Herald*, for publication. The same day, as Judge Field was proceeding to his office, with his arms full of books, he was assaulted by Judge Barbour, who claimed that his opponent had caused the publication of the offensive article. The parties being separated, by some diplomatic efforts Judge Barbour was forced to send the challenge. This left Mr. Field with the privilege of selecting the weapons and manner of meeting. It was at first proposed to fight with knives in a dark room, but Judge Barbour would not accede to this, claiming that it was cruelty. Finally it was decided to have a meeting with fire-arms, on the opposite side of Bear river. Charles S. Fairfax acted as second for Judge Barbour, and Gordon N. Mott for Judge Field. Although both parties appeared on the ground, an actual conflict was avoided.

In 1854, a stranger came to Camptonville, and a sham quarrel was picked with him and a duel arranged. Two seconds were chosen and a

surgeon appointed. They went to the grounds south of Camptonville. When the stranger fired his opponent fell and was immediately sprinkled with red berry juice. The stranger seeing him fall, and observing the red, which he supposed to be blood, thought that was a good place to get away from, and no time so good as the present, and therefore broke for the wilderness. Several months later his bones and clothes were found at the foot of a precipice, over which he had fallen in his fright, a distance of forty feet, and been dashed to pieces. The body was discovered accidentally in the following manner:—A man named Blackburn had murdered a boy, George W. Carothers, and fled in the direction the stranger had taken, and while hunting for Blackburn the citizens discovered the remains of the unfortunate victim of their practical joke. Early Tuesday morning, March 8, 1853, two men fought a duel near the cemetery, in Marysville, with double-barreled shot-guns, loaded with buckshot. One was wounded in the thigh, and had his left arm broken—cause, a woman. No notice was taken by the authorities. Albert Turner and William Houser agreed to settle a quarrel in the honorable way, and adjourned to Sutter county for that purpose, June 10, 1858. The Sheriff interfered however, and they started for Butte county, but finally returned to Marysville. They met near the Hospital the next morning with seconds and surgeons, and had five shots at each other, with shot-guns loaded with ounce balls, distance fifty paces. At the last fire Houser was badly wounded in the right arm. A duel occurred in 1853, in which Richard Rast, editor of the *California Express*, challenged O. P. Stidger, editor of the *Herald*. They met two miles below Yuba City. They used revolvers, at a distance of ten paces. One shot was fired and a bullet went through the coat of Stidger. The cause was some articles appearing in the *Herald* criticising some in the *Express*, and the motives of the editor in publishing them.

The last resort to the "code honorable," was made by Thomas Burns and John Davis, of Marysville. They had a quarrel over some domestic difficulty, in which Davis received severe chastisement. He challenged Burns to the field of honor, and they fought a duel January 8, 1871, a few miles below Yuba City. Revolvers were used at thirty paces, and after the exchange of four harmless shots, the honor of these gentlemen was completely satisfied, and they retired from the field.

The most mysterious incident in the criminal annals of the county is the recent Wheatland tragedy. Sometime during Monday night, June 9, 1879, two young ladies, Miss Cara Heslep and Miss Ida Dunn, while quietly sleeping in the house of Wm. Rodden, near Wheatland, were struck on the head with an iron bar, by some unknown person. For several days they remained in an unconscious state, hovering between life and death. When they recovered they

were both unable to furnish the slightest clue to the identity of the person who had made such a cruel attempt upon their lives. Miss Dunn had been carried out of the house, and was found sometime after the occurrence lying in the yard. The appearances seemed to indicate that both girls were struck by the same blow, as they lay sleeping side by side. There were no circumstances connected with the affair to indicate that any other cause than a personal one was the reason for the crime. A negro named Williams was arrested, having been seen about the place, but after being held for sometime was discharged. A Chinaman was also arrested and discharged. Frank Choquette, a Frenchman, gave himself up, declaring himself to be the perpetrator. He was ascertained to be crazy, and was also discharged. After detectives had worked diligently on the case for three months, spurred on to extraordinary efforts by the offer of large rewards, William Rodden and wife, in whose house the deed was committed, and who were occupying another room in the house at the time of the occurrence, were arrested. A long and searching examination revealed no evidence against them of any certainty, and they were entirely exonerated. Thus this affair still remains in impenetrable darkness, waiting for possible developments in the future to shed light upon it.

CHAPTER XLV.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Shape, Area and Extent of California—Mountains—Rivers—Topography of Yuba County—Boundaries—Soil—Average Value of Land—Rainfall—Seasons.

California has the form of an irregular parallelogram, and contains nearly one hundred and sixty thousand square miles, or nearly one hundred and three million acres. The extent along the coast from northwest to southeast is about seven hundred miles, while the average breadth is about two hundred miles. Its surface is widely diversified, the mountains, plains and bodies of water affording abundant opportunities for the exercise of many branches of trade and agriculture. About sixty million acres can be utilized for grazing and agriculture. The mountains with the coverings of timber occupy about twenty-three million acres; the arid plains and deserts, land of little value, take up ten million acres; the unreclaimed swamp and overflowed lands contain about three million acres; the remainder is covered by the waters of the bays, lakes, rivers and smaller streams. Two systems of mountains traverse the State in lines nearly parallel to the coast. The Coast Range as its name indicates is on the western border, and the Sierra Nevada mountains are on the eastern limit. They join in the north at Mt. Shasta and in the south near Fort Tejon, forming the great basin of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. Through



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these flow the two large rivers of the same name. The first draining the land north of Suisun bay and the latter carrying off the surplus water from the region south of that body.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Yuba county is situated on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains and in the valley at their base. The rich valleys of Yuba, Bear and Feather rivers, afford fertile soil for the production of cereals, fruits and vegetables; the foothills forming the transition from plain to mountains furnish abundant space for the feeding and raising of flocks and herds; from the bosom of the Sierras are dug and washed vast quantities of mineral wealth. In the little canyons and valleys among the mountains and hills considerable attention is paid to the cultivation of the soil. The county is bounded on the northwest by Butte county, separated by Honent creek; on the east by Sierra and Nevada counties, separated partly by the Yuba river and its forks; on the south by Nevada, Placer and Sutter counties, separated partly by Bear river and Yuba river and its forks; on the west by Sutter county, separated by Feather river. Its greatest length is from northeast to southwest. There are no noted peaks within its limits although the average altitude is quite high.

SOILS.

The soil on the river bottoms in the valley is deep black alluvial, well adapted for the production of almost any kind of grain, vegetables or fruit. Back from the river and extending over the slope of the foothills, the surface earth is of a red color called the "red lands." While not as productive as the first mentioned, wheat can be raised to the extent of fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre. The culture of the vine is carried on here to a great extent. The foothills are in some places quite rocky and are utilized principally for grazing; vineyards and orchards thrive in the soil of the little mountain valleys. Finally even in the higher parts where the mountains separate to form a few acres of lower and more level land, little ranches are located. One reason for the greater fertility of the soil in the Sacramento valley over that of the San Joaquin is the nearness of the water to the surface of the ground. In the Sacramento valley water can be found at a depth of about twenty feet, while in the San Joaquin it is not unusual for a well to be sunk one hundred and twenty-five feet. According to the *Sonoma County Land Journal* for 1878, the average price per acre of land in Yuba county was four dollars and sixty-five cents, while in Sutter county it was seven dollars and thirty cents. The average for the whole State was ten dollars and eighty cents. The surface and soil of Yuba county is capable of sustaining a large population, and in the near future when the State has become more fully settled, when labor is cheaper and

when small farms are in order, this will become one of the densely populated counties.

The following extract from a volume published in 1846, by "a New Englander" (supposed to be Rufus H. Sizer), and entitled "Scenes in the Rocky Mountains," will doubtless prove instructive, as it describes the condition of the country and the productiveness of the soil at an early date.

"Among the grains, grasses and fruits indigenous to the country are wheat, rye, oats, flax and clover (white and red), with a great variety of grapes, all of which are said to grow spontaneously. Wild oats frequently cover immense spreads of bottom and prairie land, some times to an extent of several thousand acres, which resemble in appearance the species common to the United States. They usually grow to a height of between two and three feet, though they often reach a height of seven feet. The wild clover of these valleys is much like the common red, and, in some places, is abounded in great abundance. It attains a usual height of two feet and a half, though it often measures twice that height, standing as thick as it can well grow."

The following reports of rainfall have been recorded by the Central Pacific Railroad and private individuals. From the season of 1849-50 to 1869-70, the nearest point reported is Sacramento.

From 1870-71, to 1876-77, the rainfall in Marysville was as follows:

1870-71	6.55.
1871-72	21.60.
1872-73	13.04.
1873-74	26.87.
1874-75	13.81.
1875-76	17.36.
1876-77	12.16.

The following shows the fall during the winter of 1877-78:—

October, 1877	.50.
November, "	1.68.
December, "	1.55.
January, 1878	9.47.
February, "	5.32.
March, "	3.53.
April, "	1.30.
May, "	.39.

The winter seasons of the different years have widely differed. Claude Chuma's recollection of the seasons on Bear river, is as follows:—

- 1845-46. Dry.
- 1846-47. High water; flooded the land.

1847-48. High water and flood, began to rise in October, and continued until May. No damage was done, as the water was clear. The river bottom was clean gravel.

1848-49. Dry.

From Judge G. P. Stidger, the following information was obtained in regard to a few of the later seasons:—

1849-50. Rain commenced first of November, and fell in torrents for two weeks. It rained hard at intervals until the middle of May.

1850-51. Rained a little in October and November, but the rainy season did not fairly commence until the first of November or first of December, when it rained constantly until the first of May.

1851-52. Rain commenced middle of November, but did not fall in any amount till latter part of January. From that time to May '29 it fell in torrents, and caused a great flood.

1852-53. No rain of any consequence till the latter part of November, at which time it commenced to fall in great quantities, and another flood ensued.

1853-4. Snowed in October, and from the middle of November to the middle of May, it rained almost constantly.

1854-55. Rained hard from the middle of November to the first of May.

The general rainy season commences from the first to the last part of November, and ends from the first to middle of May. The description of the floods which have occurred since the occupation of the county by the whites, will be found in another chapter. December 3, 1873, snow fell to the depth of one foot on the streets of Marysville. Light snow had fallen in 1851, 1853, 1858, 1868, and some other years, but at no time so heavy as this.

CHAPTER XLVII.

AGRICULTURE.

Character of the Soil in the old River Bottoms—Early Efforts in Agriculture—Ranch and Industry—The First Crop in Yuba County—Status of Agriculture in 1846—Primitive Methods and Implements for Tilling the Soil and Harvesting the Produce—Later attempts at Farming—L. E. Brown's Hay Crop—Improvements in Farming Implements—Attempts in Horticulture—The first orchard—Later successful Fruit Growers.

Agriculture in Yuba county has undergone wonderful changes in the last quarter of a century. Before the hydraulic method of mining came into favor, the banks of the rivers and streams were entirely occupied by farms. The lowlands, and bottom lands along the streams and extending back from one-half to a whole mile, and up the stream to the lower hills were composed of deep alluvial soil. It was of the richest quality, and all kinds of vegetables, grasses and grains grew in

abundance and to enormous proportions. On the Yuba bottom in 1852 or 1853, a root of alfalfa was taken out which measured twenty feet in length. But now this vast agricultural field has succumbed to the effects of another industry, mining. Those who were persistent enough to follow farming have changed their locations to the higher lands, where the red soil, if not so rich, still yields beautiful harvests. Some quarter sections are nearly all adobe lands which have within a few years been proven to be valuable wheat land. On the red lands it seems that the most approved method of cultivating is by summer fallowing.

The effects of the mining debris first began to be seriously felt about 1839, and two years later agriculture attained its maximum extent. The flood of 1852 left a sediment on Bear river about two feet thick, and created great alarm. The early effort of A. W. Von Schmidt in constructing a levee on Bear river, which at first appeared to be a foolish act, has proved the protection which saved Wheatland and the adjoining land. The early population of the county consisted of people from all parts of the world, all coming with no intention of remaining. Their only object was to secure a fortune and then return to their homes and native lands, hence they chose the seemingly quickest way of securing wealth. The agricultural productions were exceedingly limited in amount and variety. Flour was brought from Chili, Australia, or from the celebrated Gallego & Haxhall Mills of Virginia; barley and oats also came from Chili, vegetables were brought from the Sandwich Islands. After the first rush to the mines, some found that they could not endure the hardships and exciting vicissitudes of a miner's life, so these naturally dropped into the agricultural class. In this county lands were taken up all along the Yuba, Feather, Bear and Humboldt, by pre-emption, squatter's title and under grants. These individual efforts in the field gradually crystallized into an united effort to stop foreign importation of grains. Flouring mills were built in different parts of the country, and soon the hands of the State were able to produce sufficient to supply the needs and demands of the consumers. Having now accomplished this, the farmers and grain dealers could see nothing further ahead and agricultural progress was at a stand still. The idea of exporting did not enter their minds for they thought it to be futile. The wheat would not stand the journey East or to Liverpool, twice through the tropics and around Capo Horn. The extremes of heat and cold would cause "sweating" and destruction. No attempt was made till about 1841, when some astute (not hazardous as most argued) gentleman sent a cargo to Liverpool, taking the chances of losing, but determined to try the experiment. The cargo arrived safely and in excellent condition; a second was sent, and that arrived in the best of order. This established the fact that wheat could be shipped from our State, and an immediate impetus was given to grain exportation and necessarily to its production. The astonished people needed some reason

for the satisfactory results attained in these first exportations; investigation and thought gave it. In the grain-producing valleys of the State, from April to October, there is hardly any rain and the heat is intense. From April to June the kernel is standing in the ear, ripening and drying. When cut and threshed, it is placed where the sun or hot dry air has free access, and all extra moisture is removed. Nature thus accomplishes what had to be done by artificial means with Eastern grain. There in the celebrated Gallego & Haxhall Mills, the wheat was placed in large drying rooms and the moisture was removed by air heated to an even temperature. Then agriculture became the object of the feverish desires of the population, as mining did in former days; all the State went into farming as fast as land could be located and titles cleared.

The first crop raised in Yuba county was a field of wheat put in by Cordua in 1845, between Marysville and Yuba City. This was only a small crop. The same year Sicard raised wheat on his ranch on the south bank of Bear river. Gutierrez, Johnson, Kyser and Smith were simply herding cattle on the plains, also Roder. This was the state of agriculture in 1846. Sicard had a field of wheat of about fifteen acres, which yielded him an average of sixty bushels to the acre. Johnson and Kyser also had a small field of wheat, as did also Cordua. John Smith and Dutch Charlie had no grain. Grain was raised by Nicolaus, in Sutter county, but none was raised at Hook Farm. The method of cultivation at that time was exceedingly primitive, no agricultural implements having been brought by the foreign emigrants or by American settlers, they were obliged to use the character of tools, and resort to the same practices that obtained among the native Californians. The enterprising farmer who desired to raise a field of wheat, had first to manufacture a plow. He went into the forest and examined the trees carefully, and when one was found that had the proper shaped limbs it was cut down, its branches hewn off, the limbs trimmed to the proper length and size, a triangular piece of iron about eight inches broad at the base was fastened to the lower branch with the apex of the triangle downward. The other branch was used as a pole for the animals, and the main stem served as a handle. To this were hitched two oxen, attached to the plow by a rope fastened around their horns, no yoke being used; an Indian boy walked ahead of the oxen who were trained to follow him, and a man came behind to guide the plow. The furrow cut was eight inches wide and quite shallow; the dirt was not turned over but when the plow passed fell back into its old place, being merely loosened by the operation. After the field had been prepared in this manner, the grain was scattered by hand and a brush was drawn over the field to harrow the seed and cover it. When the grain was ripe, then the services of the Indians were called into requisition to assist in the harvest. They were pro-

vided with sickles and butcher-knives with which they cut the yellow stalks. A large force of these assistants was employed; Captain Sutter had over two hundred and fifty in his large field near Sacramento, diligently wielding the sickle and butcher knife, in 1847. The grain was then bound and carried to the place where the threshing was done. It was there laid in a ring, and horses and cattle driven over it to shell the wheat from the head. The straw was then removed and the grain thrown up into the air that the wind might carry away the chaff and leave the grain free. Home-made wooden forks and shovels were used for handling the grain and straw. These methods were gradually superseded by the implements brought by the American Pioneers, who came here to settle, and came prepared. The first innovation was made by some American plows, brought in 1846 by Mr. Cham and others of his party. The last thing to change was the manner of threshing, the first machine for that purpose making its appearance in 1852. The grain, besides the little needed for home consumption, was sold to John A. Sutter, who had a contract to supply the Russian Colony in Alaska. To convey this supply the Russians sent a vessel from Sitka to Sacramento, where it received Sutter's large crop. Launches were sent up the river as far as Nicolaus, to which point the grain raised in this vicinity was carried for shipping. Sutter had been supplying the Russians with wheat for several years. In 1847, Rouelle, who settled near Sutter's Orchard, opposite Marysville, on the south bank of the Yuba river, raised some vegetables. Among other things there were some huge watermelons. Most of the settlers raised crops of wheat this year. The plowing for the crops of 1847 was done chiefly with American plows that the emigrants of 1846 had brought with them. These emigrants had also brought grain cradles and a large portion of the wheat was cut with these. Sutter had several white men in his large field reaping with cradles at the same time that the two hundred and fifty Indians were at work with sickles and butcher-knives. Johnson and Sicard used sickles. The Russians came for the wheat this year also, but it was the last they could get. Smith had been raising crops for some time past, but Nye put in his first crop in the winter of 1847-8. He raised peas, barley, wheat, water melons, musk melons, corn and lentile. The barley was prepared and used in the place of coffee. The wheat was ground into flour by means of small hand mills. Most of the settlers had put in crops of grain in 1848, but crops, stock, orchards, etc., were all abandoned, and every one went to the mines. Sicard was the only man in this locality near Bear river who harvested his wheat. In 1849, Mr. Covillaud, on his ranch on the Yuba river, was just outside of town on the old road leading to Simpson's Bridge or Crossing, had about one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. On the Quintay Ranch, on the river, owned by J. M. Ramirez, one hundred acres were



PLASKETT MILLS.
RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF **WILLIAM PLASKETT.** NEW YORK TP. YUBA CO. CAL.



under cultivation. On land opposite to this, Mr. Sampson had about the same amount under cultivation. The principal products were vegetables and hay. In 1850 Chana raised a small crop of Russian barley on his place. In May of this year, F. E. Brown cut about fifteen or twenty tons of grass hay, on the bank of the Yuba river, near Marysville, and stacked it. He went to Sacramento about the first of the month, and there paid seventy-five dollars for scythes. Men were paid from twelve to sixteen dollars per day for cutting the hay. This was used to feed Mr. Brown's ox teams, which heretofore had subsisted mainly on hard tack, which was obtainable in large quantities, and was the only substitute for the ordinary food of animals. It was dangerous to allow oxen to roam without being yoked together, as in the wild region they could easily escape, and even if not stolen, the recovery would be difficult. Mr. Brown and his partner, J. Johnston, had erected in January a blacksmith shop in Marysville, one of the first there, and it was at this shop that he afterwards disposed of a large portion of his hay, selling it by "feasts" to persons who led their horses near, receiving a high price. In the last of October or first of November, when about to depart for the East, Mr. Brown sold the remainder of the hay in bulk to O. H. Pierson. When he returned in March, 1851, it was being retailed at fifteen cents per pound. Hay was cut by Trimble, Prescott & Toby and Baster & States, in 1850. In July, 1851, there were at Hock farm about two hundred acres being cultivated under the direction of Captain Sutter. There was a large crop of hay this year. It was hauled to the mountains, the wagons returning with lumber to build up and improve the ranches. The hay was mostly wild timothy and red clover. It grew naturally and in great abundance. One to two and one-half tons of an excellent quality were cut on each acre. This was cut in May and June. Whitecomb & Pecke, bookers in San Francisco, estimated the consumption of barley and oats in the State for the year 1851 at four hundred and forty thousand sacks of one hundred pounds each, or equal to forty-four million pounds. This grain cost the consumer on an average fully seven cents per pound, amounting to three million and eighty thousand dollars. The produce of barley per acre varied from forty to one hundred bushels of fifty pounds weight. In 1852, a field of barley was raised by J. L. Bartis on Mr. Chana's place, and the same year Covilland had a small field of corn on his place, next to the Quintay Ranch. The same year another crop, about two hundred or three hundred acres of barley was raised on "the big field" by Colonel Lewis. A large portion was sold to the California Stage Company for three and one-half cents per pound. In 1853 wheat and barley were raised by most of the settlers. John J. Lynn raised six hundred or seven hundred acres of barley on "the big field." In 1854 squatters cut the volunteer crop of grain on the field, no seed having been sown.

In 1854, while cutting the barley on his place in Siskiyou county, J. S. Anderson discovered a head of wheat which he plucked. He planted the seed in his garden successively for three years. But no care was taken and little was raised. When Mr. Prosper bought the place he obtained this wheat and cultivated it for three years before he put it on the market, laying at that time about two thousand bushels. This is the origin of the celebrated Prosper wheat. In 1857 Mr. Chana ran a ditch from Bear river and built a mill on it. He also had a threshing machine which was run by the mill wheel. In the overflow of 1861-2, the ditch and wheel were filled and choked up with sediment and were never again used. Hop raising on a small scale was carried on in Yuba county in 1859. In 1862 one man raised twenty four thousand pounds.

The first threshing machine on Bear river was used to cut the crop raised by J. L. Bartis on Claude Chana's place in 1852. It was a one horse power, endless chain machine, and belonged to John Hereford who lived a few miles below Sheridan. Machines for cutting grain were not used until 1854, in which year several of the farmers procured them. The first header was used in 1856 on Charles Justice' farm below Claude Chana's, and on Riley's place on Dry creek. It belonged to Domigan who lived in Colusa county. In the spring of 1853, John J. Lynn bought fifty three pounds of wheat in Marysville, and after his little daughter had fed five or six pounds to her chickens, he planted the balance in an old cattle corral and reaped one hundred and eighty bushels. Of late years, owing to the deposit of the mining debris and decline of agriculture in this county, Sutter county has been the main reliance for the supply of grain. Mr. Chana who remained with Theodore Seward for a short time after his arrival relates the following story of the planting of the first orchard in this vicinity. Before he left St. Joseph his friends gave him a farewell dinner, and on the table were some almond nuts. He took a quantity of these and stowed them away in his trunk, thinking he would eat them on his journey. After his arrival at Seward's he discovered them in the bottom of his chest, and took them out, inviting Seward to help him eat them. When they had eaten a quantity a bright thought struck Seward, and he exclaimed, "Let us plant some of these." So they planted the balance of them, about a dozen nuts. The trees that sprang from these began to bear in 1854, and took the premium at the first State fair in 1858. The same year, 1846, a family of emigrants from Iowa stopped for a short time at Seward's. They had with them some peach stones which they gave to the children to play with. These were scattered by them about the yard, and Seward and Chana gathered them up and planted them also. The trees from these stones began to bear in 1855, and Chana sold the fruit in Guss Valley at the rate of three for one dollar for the best ones and seventy-five cents per

pound for the balance. In the spring of 1855, plums, peaches, grapes, etc. were brought from San Jose, and a fine orchard started which was nearly ruined in 1849 and 50 by the cattle, while the owners were away gold hunting. But after that with great care they were saved, and an exceedingly fine orchard was the result. The first orchard in Yuba county was one set out by men in the employ of John A. Sutter. These men were some who had come with Chana, and Sutter employed them to plant an orchard just south of Yuba river, where the U. P. R. crosses, near the cabin which he had constructed the year before. The trees for this orchard were obtained at San Jose. This orchard was also abandoned in 1848, during the gold fever, and was ruined. It is now entirely covered with sediment from the mines, and willows are growing on the site. In the winter of 1849-50, George Briggs settled on Parks Bar and Foster Bar road, about four miles from Marysville, and commenced planting water-melons, from which the place derived the name of "Water-melon Ranch." With the money made he set out fruit trees, and this finally became the most noted orchard in the State. After the inception of this orchard, Messrs. Goodland, Bachman and others planted orchards and commenced the culture of fruit.

In the summer of 1851, a melon patch of five acres at Long Bar belonging to John Squires and Kewen Carroll, which had realized ten thousand dollars, was sold for one thousand five hundred dollars. October, 1851, Ireland & Company's ranch, two miles from town, on the Feather river road, was producing some new specimens of vegetable products, among which were a fine "Yankee" pumpkin, a squash measuring four and one-quarter feet in circumference, and fine potatoes. J. L. Bartis planted an orchard of peaches, apples, pears, plums, figs, grapes, etc. near Johnson's crossing in 1852. The trees cost two thousand five hundred dollars, but the orchard never amounted to much and has been completely destroyed. The flood of 1861-2 nearly ruined Mr. Chana's beautiful orchard and vineyard, and it has been destroyed since, so that he has abandoned the place altogether and now lives in Wheatland. The flood also destroyed the orchard at Johnson's crossing and a few trunks of old trees can still be seen there. A. W. Von Schmidt planted an orchard and vineyard near Wheatland in 1855 which is still there.

Messrs. Ramirez & Covilland made wine in small quantities as early as 1855. Mr. Chana made wine at his place in 1856 and has since made a large quantity of that article. He came to Wheatland in 1875, where he built a winery. He has made there annually about three thousand gallons. Eli Hoeker made wine from about 1871 to 1874, also Dr. Tift who now lives in Smartsville. Guss Bar, Marysville, L. E. Clark, Virginia Ranch, and a number of others are making large quantities of wine.

Stock-raising has been and is now one of the principal industries of the county. The lands in the eastern portion of the county are too rough and rugged for agricultural pursuits. Vast lands of sheep are fed on these hills, and herds of horses and cattle live and multiply in the ranches in the little valleys. There is a limit to the height of the land upon which animals can be successfully raised. The cold winter necessities a removal of the bands and herds to the warmer regions of the valley. The cattle which were raised in such abundance before the year 1849, were used for plowing and were killed for beef. It was only in parts south and nearer Yerba Buena, or San Francisco, that the hide and tallow were utilized. Mr. Mooney tells a bear story that illustrates the dangers that sometimes attended the vaqueros when herding cattle. George Kinloch and a brother of John Rose started out one morning fully equipped as vaqueros. Kinloch was experienced in the business and could handle a lasso well, but Rose had just come, was fresh from the sea, and was entirely ignorant of the methods of the vaqueros or of the experiences they sometimes had. While on the plains near the Honcut they came suddenly upon a grizzly bear, and Kinloch immediately threw his lasso over his head and choked him. The bear caught the rope in his paws and pulled on it until he got the strain loosened from his neck, and began to pull himself up towards Kinloch. After he had pulled himself up a ways, Kinloch suddenly slackened the line and Mr. bear fell back to the ground. Then Kinloch tightened the noose about his neck again. This game was repeated several times, until he walked the bear up to the bank of a slough and then gave him a tumble over the edge in the same way. Meanwhile Rose sat on his horse, unable to do anything. This was his first experience with a bear. The animal began to pull himself up the bank by the rope and Kinloch told Rose to go down the bank and cut his throat, while he held the rope tight so that the bear could do nothing. Rose entered his demurrer to this, as he did not want to trust himself within brnia's reach. Kinloch, who saw that this was the only way of escape, drew his revolver and told Rose that if he did not do it he would shoot him. Rose, who thought that the possibility of a bear's claws was better than the certainty of a bullet, crawled tremblingly down the bank, and succeeded in cutting the bear's throat. This adventure disgusted Rose with the life of a vaquero, and he soon after left to resume his life on the sea, where a man could be safe.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

MINING.

Location of Leads—Coyote or Hill Diggings—Surface Diggings—Wet Surface Diggings—Fluming—Drift Gold—Prospecting—Panning—The Cradle—Water—Shutes and Riffles—Quick-silver—Ballings—Character of the Miner—Nomenclature—Condition of Society—Chinese—Indians—Rich Diggings—Yuba River Gold Dredging Company—River and Placer Mining—Traders, etc.—Prices of Goods—Mining Laws—Hydraulic Mining—Quartz Mining—Mining Difficulties—Mining Debris—Damage on Yuba and Bear Rivers—Suite by the City of Marysville.

The history of gold-digging in California presents features peculiar to itself, and the appliances for extraction and separation,—often-

times the suggestion merely of first necessity,—have answered their purposes with comparatively few improvements. These various appliances, together with those evidences upon which miners rely as tests of the presence of the precious metal, form a brief, but interesting chapter for the perusal of the general reader.

THE LOCATION OF THE LEADS.

In quartz mines the "leads" or veins are generally on the bed-rock, or in its crevices, but they are sometimes found several feet above it. These leads generally vary somewhat in thickness, from a few inches to several feet in "hill diggings," depending, however, for their length, upon the locality. If the vein is struck high upon the mountain it generally "runs out," or terminates at the bottom of the first canyon towards which the bed-rock inclines. Following the latter, the miner drifts into the mountain, exploring all its branchings, which are plainly distinguished from the surrounding deposits, having underneath it the hard bed-rock, and above and surrounding on either side, the soft, reddish or grayish deposit, while, within the crevices, or near the bed-rock, is pressed the hard, smooth, glassy mass of the quartz lead. In case the lead is struck near the foot of the mountain, its course can only be determined by working it, though the general rule predetermines its course to be northwesterly. If the lead be found near the bottom of the first canyon, lying northwesterly from this "prospect," and the bed-rock inclines but slightly in that direction, the end of the gold deposit is supposed to be near, and it will probably run out in that canyon; but if the inclination of the bed-rock is great, the lead may lie below the nearest canyon, and run out in a deeper one beyond the intervening hill or mountain. If the lead be struck near the foot of the canyon with indifferent results, and the bed-rock rise in a northwesterly direction, into the body of the mountain, the search will be useless,—it being a general rule that the yield of gold increases toward the bottom of the canyon, and if only a small quantity be found there, a larger quantity may not be anticipated at a higher elevation. Quartz differs in color, being gray, rose, white or brown, some being of a coarse, hard quality, at other times crumbly, and generally opaque though sometimes transparent. The metal is deposited in the quartz in minute particles, or in larger deposits, often spread in the seams and crevices in the form of leaves or layers. A blow of the hammer separates the latter from the quartz body.

"COYOTE" OR "HILL DIGGINGS;"

Are named after the "Coyote" (K̄iote) or wild dog which burrows in the hills. The gold is found in "grain," unconnected with quartz. The bed-rock and surrounding deposits generally have some resemblance in color; thus, if the latter resembles a brick mass, the former

is dark brown or black; but if the latter resembles ashes, the former is gray, the gray being much harder than the dark, while the gold in the dark bed is coarser, and therefore less pure than on the gray bed; for the smaller the particles of gold the less impurities they contain.

"SURFACE DIGGINGS"

Are generally confined to the gorges and low lands. Any surface may be broken, without respect to "color" with reasonable expectation of a "find," and in passing through, the "prospect" may be readily determined by the experienced miner. By the term "low-land" may be comprehended all the valleys and table lands, many miles in extent, and very elevated. In these grounds gold is generally found within the depths of two or three feet, and sometimes to bed-rock when in coarse gravel. The gold is generally in small elongated particles or more scales, varying in size from less than a pin's head to that of a pea; the larger pieces being known as "lumps and nuggets."

"WET SURFACE DIGGINGS,"

These are the beds of streams laid bare by "fluming." The waters embosom rich deposits of gold, generally finely grained and very pure, which are carried downward over the gravelly bed of the stream until it pauses upon a bar or impediment in the stream higher than the general bed, when owing to the check given to its progress, it sinks sufficiently to be caught, thus forming the "Bars." It will be observed that the whole bed or the deep places seldom ever become deposits of gold. The theory is the same in respect to eddies and whirlpools, which become deposits by checking the progress of the metal coming in contact with their sides.

"FLUMING" AND "DIVERSION OF STREAMS,"

Is accomplished by the construction of conduits varying in length from forty to one hundred feet, and more, and are generally about two feet in width, by one foot deep. They are constructed in sections, each being the length of a plank; and one end of each section is so much narrower than the other, that they fit into each other, thus forming one continuous length. Thus the waters of a river are carried through them, often several feet above their old channel, leaving their bed dry for the search. Nearly all the creeks and rivers of the northern and eastern portions of the State have thus been "flumed" at various points. Great labor and expense is necessary to erect and keep the flume in repair, and is determined principally by its height. To erect a flume twenty-five feet high costs about twice as much as to lay one on the ground, and sixty feet, it costs about four times as much. A box flume forty inches wide by twenty inches deep with a grade





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of thirteen feet to the mile will carry eight hundred inches, and built on the surface of the ground will cost at the rate of \$4,000 per mile near a saw-mill. The repairs of a flume cost ninety per cent. more than that of a ditch. The duration of a high flume is on an average about six years, and a low one, eight or ten years, unless destroyed by floods.

DRIFT GOLD

Is not unfrequently found in miggots of considerable size, in localities where no leads exist and no indications of its presence appear. It is the theory, that these isolated deposits were carried thither by drifts.

PROSPECTING.

This is a practical examination of the country, and tests of the soil, for the purpose of "locating a claim." The miner's principal appliances are his spade and gun, with a supply of provisions for several days, a hatchet, frying-pan and coffee-pot—and, thorough acquaintance with the facts above recited. If he "strikes a spot" which prospects favorably, if it be an eddy or a "bar," he "pans the dirt" and determines first if it will "pay wages" above the expense of "baring the bottom" by "fluming" or otherwise. If it be "dry diggings" he sinks a shaft five feet square, "panning" as he descends, especially if he finds that the nearer he approaches "bedrock" the "richer the dirt pans." He may examine the rock by breaking the surface and find that it yields grains or scales of gold, or he may "strike a lead" or vein in the rock. If the lead be quartz, he powders the lump and separates the gold by the same process.

"THE PAN" USED

In prospecting and mining is made of sheet-iron, and in size and form, resembles the common tin milk-pan. Panning is performed by submerging a panful of the dirt in water, and then stirring and working it by the hands of the the operator to break the lumps and gradually dissolve the whole mass which is borne off in a thick, muddy cloud. By this process the gold contained in the dirt is left in the bottom of pan, its specific gravity preventing it from passing off with the current. A skillful operator will lose very few of the grains. The miner generally estimates that the dirt which pays a dime to the pan is "pay dirt."

"THE CRADLE."

This is also employed in washing gold. In its general outline it resembles a small child's cradle, and like it rests upon rockers. The cradle-box is about forty inches long, twenty wide and four high, and stands with the upper end about two feet higher than the lower end, which is open, so that the tailings can run out.

stands a hopper twenty inches square, and sides four inches high. The bottom of the hopper is of sheet iron perforated with holes half an inch in diameter. It is not fixed to the cradle box, but can be lifted off without difficulty. Under the riddle box is an "apron" of wood or cloth, fastened to the sides of the cradle box and sloping down to the upper end. Across the bottom of the cradle-box are two riddle-bars about an inch square, one in the middle, and the other at the end of the box. The dirt is shoveled into the hopper, the cradler pours water upon the dirt and rocks the cradle at the same time, thus dislodging the dirt, carrying it through the riddle, falling upon the apron, which carries it to the head of the cradle-box, when it runs out, leaving its gold, black sand and heavier particles of sand and gravel behind the riddle bars.

WATER

Is always an important item in mining. For this purpose many of the streams and rivers have been tapped, and numerous canals and aqueducts have been constructed to conduct the valuable article to the "diggings" of the miner.

MEASUREMENT OF WATER

Water is sold by the inch, and usually an inch is the amount which escapes through an aperture an inch square, with the water six inches deep above the top of the orifice. This is called a six-inch head or pressure. If a large quantity is sold, the orifice may be two or three inches high. The mode of measurement however, is not uniform. The price of water, as sold by the Mining Ditch Companies, varies from five to twenty cents per inch for ten hours, the average being about ten cents.

"SLICES"

Are really plank flumes, into which the miner sometimes elevates the water by cheap machinery when his claim is located above its common flow.

"RIFLES."

Across the bottom of sluices, near one end, a small piece of board called a "rifle" is placed. It is about an inch and a half in height and is retained there by a cleat on each side of the sluice, the whole forming a low dam—some placing two or more rifles in a sluice. The sluice is placed on benches, the lower end upon the ground, the upper end raised to an angle of fifteen degrees, and is placed near the spot whence the earth is dug. Into this sluice the miner lets in a quantity of water sufficient to make a brisk stream about two inches deep. With his long-handled spade he digs up the coarse earth and casts it into the stream, filling the sluice for a distance of about twenty feet, to a point within three inches from the top. This dirt is slowly taken

up by the current, dissolved in its downward course, the grains of gold sinking to the bottom, are retained by the riffles (or the "Toms,"—a machine sometimes used by miners instead of the riddle), while the water with its impurities passes off at the lower end of the sluice. This is sometimes continued a week or ten days before

"THE CLEANING UP" OR "PANNING UP."

Then, the throwing in of dirt ceases, and the water is shut off,

THE QUICKSILVER.

Sometimes used to catch or amalgamate the fine gold, together with the dirt, gravel, and gold collected in the bottom of the sluice, and gathered on the riffles, are taken up carefully, washed in the pan to free it from dirt. Then the quicksilver and gold are put into a buck-skin and pressed, so that the liquid metal passes through, while the amalgam is retained, which is then heated to precipitate the mercury, leaving the pure yellow gold. Three pounds of amalgam yield one pound of gold. The dissolved earth discharged from the sluices and riffles, is denominated

"TAILINGS,"

And oftentimes contains quantities of the precious metal which the first process failed to secure, and may, at times, be worked over with profit.

The circumstances connected with the discovery of gold in California and in Yuba county, have been detailed in another portion of the volume. The life and the methods of mining in this region, were similar to those in other portions of the State. The miner was a class of the *gens homo* peculiar to itself, active, restless, energetic, fearless, practical to the last degree. Everything in his eye had a value in proportion to its use. Governed by strange whims, he would name his claim or nickname his companions after any peculiarity of person, incident or fancied resemblance. Many were the ludicrous names applied to mining camps, the reason for giving which is a riddle to no man, though no doubt a good one in the eyes of the christener. With the naming of each, there is no doubt something of interest connected, but it is impossible to learn it, as the miners who worked there know nothing about it. They cared little what or how a place was named, so long as they could strike "pay dirt." Frequently a new man would come along and ask the miners where he should go to work. Not caring to be bothered with him, they would point out some spot, occasionally where they thought there was nothing whatever. If the man "made a strike" there, they would call it "Greenhorn Bar," or "Fool's Luck," or something of that kind. If a man became "dead broke," and finally made one last effort and "struck it rich," he would

call it "Lost Chance" or "Murphy's Luck." "Cut Eye Foster's Bar" was so named, because Foster, the locator, had a cut over his eye. The reasons for naming the following are beyond our knowledge, and we simply give the names, leaving the fertile imagination of the reader to supply the rest:—Whisky Gulch, Lousy Level, Liars' Flat, Shirt Tail Bend, Moonshine Creek, Old Hat Hollow, Stud Horse Canyon, Grub Ravine, Pinch 'Eau Tight, Jackass Ravine, and many others. A man's full name was seldom known, except by his personal friends, as it was customary to call him by his given name, or a nickname was applied on account of some personal peculiarity, or the place from which he came, such as:—Bob Kentnek, Big Jones, Red Mike, Whisky Bill, Sandy Jim, Judge, Three-Finger Jack, Curly Sam, Poker Bob, Limpy Jim, Big Foot Charlie, Texas Jack, Missouri Bill, etc.

The habit of carrying revolvers and bowie-knives was universal, and not until 1852 and 1853, was this discontinued. Most of the emigrants, in addition to the never-failing revolver brought from the States, rifles and shot-guns which were found inconvenient and useless in the mines, and were placed in the stores to be disposed of or thrown away. The condition of society was such that every man had to rely on himself for protection, and the revolver and knife being conveniently carried, were always ready to protect life and property, or to avenge real or fancied insult.

The Chinese found abundant employment in the mines in the early days. Soon after their first appearance, a prejudice against them began to gain ground among the miners, although with a few exceptions, they were allowed to work peaceably on their claims. After claims were deserted by white miners, the economical Chinese located them again, and by diligent toil managed to make them pay handsomely.

At first large numbers of Indians were employed by firms and mining companies, and many of the more independent Diggers worked for themselves. They know nothing of the value of the gold, and at first were contented if they had enough to eat, and a few beads and sugar thrown in for luxuries. Later, however, they began to learn that this yellow sand was worth something, and refused to dig for the whites, preferring to keep the result of their labors with which to buy blankets, dresses, beads, etc., and for which they refused to pay the fancy prices at first charged. They had in 1848-49 given a cup of gold for a cup of beads, and a pound of gold for a pound of sugar. Theodore Sieard was the favorite of the daughter of a chief, and consequently, of the chief himself, and thus managed to accumulate a large amount of "spangle gold." Mr. Babb says that he was shown by Sieard four or five claret bottles full of this gold, and judges that he must have had at least seventy thousand dollars, all of which he had obtained from the Indians. David Parks got rich in 1848 trading

with the Indians at Parks Bar. William Foster worked Indians at Foster Bar early in 1849. All along the river in 1848, the whites had Indians to help them. Claude Chama used them near Rose Bar. He says that the largest day's work he ever saw was in September, 1848, at Rose Bar. Four Indians, who were working for two white men, washed out fourteen hundred dollars, an average of three hundred and fifty dollars each. The white men did nothing but superintend and take the gold.

To give an idea of the richness of the mining bars we give a few instances reported in 1851-2:—

PARKS BAR.

In August, 1851, the Ohio Company were taking out one hundred ounces per day, the Canal Company eighty ounces, and the Squad Company forty ounces. Miners were receiving six dollars per day. The Ohio Company consisted of seven members and each received on his share about \$1,400 per week. One week the Canal Company divided \$25,905 among its thirty-three members. In September, 1851, one bank claim here took out in one week four pounds of gold, or over \$1,000.

INDUSTRY BAR.

A company of five men took out \$5,000 in three days in October, 1851.

FOSTER BAR.

The Falls Fluming Company worked over old ground and averaged four to eight ounces per man daily. October 31, 1851, eight men took out seventy-two ounces, or about \$140 each.

LONG BAR.

In the spring of 1852, they began to go over the ground for the third time, and made it pay well. Also at Ousley's Bar. The usual wages made at the various bars were from five to twenty-five dollars per day; anything more than that was unusual. New discoveries were made at Parks Bar in 1852, yielding \$150 to \$250 per day.

Among the many devices for securing the gold in the bottom of the rivers, was a dredging scheme, the history of which is best related in the words of Joseph Tryon, President of the Yuba River Gold Dredging Company, under whose charge the work was carried on. In a communication to the *Herald*, July 20, 1851, he says: "Early in the summer of 1850, it was a common opinion that the beds of the rivers contained large and very rich deposits of gold. Many companies were formed, and various were the means resorted to, either to dam or drain our mountain streams; and it is a notorious fact that eight out of every ten failed of success. The reason:—the river

beds, to the astonishment of all, contained no more gold than the banks and bars, except upon some rapids where the bedrock could be found within a few feet of the surface. The geographic changes in the streams, where they leave the Sierra Nevada and enter the plains, are curious, and they have not infrequently been diverted from former courses, and worn out new and deeper beds, in very many places, leaving their former localities entirely dry. It was in the early part of last summer, laboring under the common error of supposing the beds of streams to be so rich, that a small company was formed, and in a few days the steamer 'Phoenix,' which had been dispatched from the Atlantic States with a complete set of machinery, was moving towards our present location.

Much disappointment was manifested by numbers that they could not procure an interest in this enterprise; and as an evidence of the good opinion entertained by the public, stock changed hands at one hundred per cent. advance in less than sixty days after our commencement as a company. After eight months' time and forty thousand dollars outlay, the company placed the steamer upon her present ground, Ousley's Bar. Expectation, based upon her first operation, was extravagant. On the thirteenth of March, she was placed upon the ground and commenced operations. The working of her dredge was perfect; she elevated about eighteen buckets in a minute, and raised large stones, weighing from one to five hundred pounds with ease. Some minor changes were found necessary, which her discerning commander, Captain William M. P. Moore, readily adjusted. The earth was poured out when brought up, and to our astonishment—in a place on Ousley's Bar reported to be very rich—little if any gold was found; while upon the banks and bars strata were paying from three to twenty cents to a pan. Her position was changed from place to place, and in no instance but one—when she struck a narrow stratum about four feet below the surface and a foot in width, paying about twenty cents to the pan—did she succeed in elevating dirt as rich as could be found in certain layers upon Ousley's Bar.

Some difficulties arose, from the irregular motion caused by the labor of the dredge among the boulders, in our washing the elevated dirt, as quicksilver required a regular movement and an even keel to enable it to take up all the gold. After about twenty days, during which the whole reach had been prospected, and finding many Companies that had drained rivers whose beds did not contain the rich deposits supposed, it was thought proper to abandon the dredging and commence washing dirt, to be brought from the shore, upon which laborers were at work, earning from five to ten dollars to the hand. Thus, gentlemen, this enterprise of dredging was not abandoned because it failed in its mechanical capacity, nor on account of



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YUBA CO. CAL.



"pecuniary embarrassments, but because the bank of the river presented greater prospects, and gave inducements of more certainty in application of our power, washing and pumping. The machinery was afterwards set to work running a number of quicksilver rockers."

In the early years there were two kinds of mining, river and placer, or surface. The first was carried along in the bottoms of rivers and along the banks, the water being carried off by means of dams, dunes and ditches. This method was in most places confined to a small portion of the year, during the dry season. After the first rains the water rose, frequently carrying away the mining appliances and improvements without any warning. During the winter and rainy months, work was therefore abandoned, and the miners fell back into the ravines. Here they made from sixteen to twenty-five dollars per day, a result not at all satisfactory in those days, but enough to pay expenses. With the return of dry weather the miners went back to the river, only to be driven out in the winter. This was kept up until about 1860, when the rivers became pretty well exhausted. Not satisfied with the ravines, the miners prospected among the hills in winter, doing a little surface work here and there, and thus many rich placer and hill diggings were developed.

The rivers beginning to fail, it was necessary that attention should be directed to some other kind of mining, and in 1855 hydraulic mining began to be used in the hills. The debris washed down from the mountains by this system of mining, has settled on the bottoms of the rivers, and covered up the old "diggings" to such a depth that it would be futile to attempt now to work them. An expensive and fruitless attempt was made in this direction last year, near Long Bar, where some parties thought they could run a tunnel in to a spot that had never been worked over. The only kinds of mining carried on now to any extent, are quartz and hydraulic, of which we will speak later.

While fortunes were being made on the bars, the proprietors of stores, saloons, hotels and gambling houses, were speedily becoming rich. Gambling was a mania in the mining towns, and many a hard-working miner lost in a few moments at the gaming table, that which he had toiled months to accumulate. Drinking was also a universal practice, and thousands of dollars annually went into the pockets of the men who sold vile cigars and vile whisky, and "their name was legion." The great majority of the people were single men and large numbers of them boarded at hotels, of which there were from one to a dozen in every mining town, coining money for their proprietors. But the merchant was the man who, with good judgment and prudence, was able to accumulate wealth the most rapidly. Every mining town had its stores, and every few miles, wherever people were

at work, could be found the trading post. Goods were bought in large quantities, and consumed, wasted, or destroyed rapidly. Gold was plentiful, prices were high, and the trader lived in clover. Jonas Speet had a store at Rose Bar, in the fall of 1848, at which he charged the following prices:—Shirts \$6; hats \$10; cotton pants \$16; blankets (serapes) \$80; white beads sold to Indians for their weight in gold, about \$250 per pound. The following bills illustrate the wholesale prices of articles in 1848-9, to which the trader added a liberal per cent. when he sold them to the consumer:—

GOODS BOUGHT OF SAMUEL BRASSAN.

1848—Dec. 3d.	2 doz. handkerchiefs, at \$13 per doz	\$ 26 00
" "	4 pair shoes, at \$8 per pair	32 00
" "	4 Uniform jackets, at \$32 each	128 00
" "	24 Flannel shirts, at \$8 each	192 00
" "	6 pairs of pants, at \$18 each	108 00
" "	3 yards blue cloth, at \$12 per yard	36 00
" "	5 lbs. thread, at \$1 per lb	5 00
" "	4 pairs double-soled boots, at \$24 per pair	96 00
" "	6 pairs blue blankets, \$25 per pair	150 00
" "	3 pes. cotton fancy print, at \$22,50 per pe.	67 50

Total.....\$840 50

BILL OF GOODS BOUGHT OF SAMUEL BRASSAN & CO.

1849—June 19th.	1 case Mexican hats	\$268 00
" "	3 chests of tea, at \$30 per chest	90 00
" "	1 keg mackerel	20 00
" "	10 tins crackers, at \$8,50 per tin	85 00
" "	1 tea set	24 00
" "	1 dozen sauce pans	60 00
" "	3 sheets copper, at \$8 per sheet	24 00
" "	2 dozen cotton hose, at \$12 per dozen	24 00
" "	1 pair boys' shoes	8 00
" "	6 gross coral beads	192 00
" "	1 box chocolate	40 00

The Gold Lake excitement, a description of which has been given in a previous chapter, caused great commotion among the miners and many changes in their locations. Every day or two exciting news came to the old mining camps. A man, thinking that he had found an unusually rich place, would start off secretly at night, using every means to avoid detection and pursuit. The mountains were full of these prospectors, and the excitement led to the discovery of numerous mines, such as Canyon creek, Slate creek, Rabbit creek, and other tributaries of the Yuba. Sometimes provisions would become scarce

at these little camps and sell for two and one-half cents per pound. Traders and packers in other parts of the region would hear about it and all start for the same locality, and the first to arrive would sell his wares at a high figure. The demand being satisfied, the market fell and all subsistent owners were compelled to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, in order to get rid of them. No man bought any thing for the future, consequently, as soon as the supply on hand was consumed, no other traders having visited the place meanwhile, prices went up again, and the same scene was re-enacted. Nearly every thing in case goods, fruits, vegetables, meats, were from \$1 to \$16 per can.

On the tenth of April, 1849, the miners at Rose Bar held a meeting to make laws and regulations by which their mining enterprises should be governed. Hon. Jonas Speet presented to the meeting a code of mining laws which were adopted. Mr. Speet claims these to be the first mining laws framed in the State, and that the Legislature in enacting laws for the government of mining claims followed these laws very closely.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

Hydraulic mining was first inaugurated in this county on a small scale, in the hill claims near Timbuctoo, in 1851. At that time there was no Timbuctoo nor Smartsville, both of these towns being the outgrowth of the hill mining. In its infancy hydraulic mining was but a puny business, and gave little promise of its present giant proportions. The early method was to drift into the hill and then perforate it with cross drifts, until the hill was left standing on pillars about six or eight feet square. Then a stream of water was directed on to it until it crumbled and was washed away. The pipe first used was a two inch canvas duck, with a nozzle scarcely an inch in diameter. This was soon increased to a four inch pipe with a two inch nozzle. Improvements have been gradually made in size and material, until at present the pipe is of heavily ribbed boiler iron, eighteen inches in diameter, and the stream, usually about seven inches, is thrown through a machine that admits of manangement by one man with perfect ease, and can be moved from side to side, depressed or elevated with great readiness. A few nozzles in use are of nine inch diameters. The great quantity of water used is brought in ditches from creeks and rivers sometimes a distance of over twenty miles. The water is let down into the mines in these heavy boiler iron pipes, and the pressure of the fall is the only force used in throwing the stream. A fall of two hundred feet will throw a stream with terrific force a distance of one hundred and seventy-five feet. It is only of late years that powder has been used to loosen the dirt. The method in use now is to tunnel into the hill and make cross and lateral drifts until enough

room is made for the amount of powder designed to be used. Then kegs of powder are placed in the drifts, the mouth of the main tunnel stopped up with sand, leaving a train of powder to its mouth. A fuse is placed in it, lighted and then the workmen seek places of safety. Soon a dull, heavy report is heard, the hill raises up and settles, stones are sent flying about and the thing is over. The stream is turned on, and the dirt is washed down through the tunnel. In a good blast about five hundred kegs of powder are used. The largest explosion at Smartsville was twenty-two hundred kegs.

The tunnels are sometimes very long, and are the most expensive adjuncts of hydraulic mining, varying from five hundred to four thousand feet in length, and costing from twelve to over fifty dollars per foot. The tunnel is cut through the bedrock from the river or creek into which the "tailings" are to be discharged, slanting upward so as to give a fall to the water, and opening at the bottom of the mine. They are large enough for a man to walk through. The bottom is holed in water tight and paved with rock. At the end of the tunnel is a flume for discharging the "tailings" into the river. The flume has "riffles" in it, and here and in the tunnel is scattered the quicksilver that gathers up the gold as it is carried along in the mud and water. The Blue Gravel mine near Smartsville is said to be the richest in the State. The yield from March, 1864, to August, 1866, was \$599,948. Hydraulic mining is being carried on at the range along Timbuctoo, Smartsville and Sucker Flat, also near Camptonville, Seward Flat, Brownville, and other points in the county.

The hills washed away are sometimes over two hundred feet high, and consist of layers of gravel, clay, and, at the bottom, a mixture of clay and gravel, called cement. This is all washed away to the bed-rock, which discloses the well-defined channel of an ancient stream, and in mining, the course of this is followed in its meanderings. After the rock is washed as clean as possible with the pipe, the Chinamen buy the claim, and with knives scrape the dirt out of the crevices, washing it in a rocker, and make good wages. It is said that on one claim at Timbuctoo, for which they paid \$200, they made \$30,000.

QUARTZ MINING.

Quartz mining in Yuba county has generally been a failure, and there have been but few of the many quartz mines developed, that have not proved disastrous in the long run, and to-day there is not a large quartz mine in the County that is a paying one. In the last part of 1851, Sir Henry Hauntley, an Englishman representing the Anglo-American Gold and Silver Company, built a quartz-mill and commenced to work the ore. After sinking \$30,000 he abandoned the enterprise. Early the next year other mines were developed near

Brownsville, but were unsuccessful. The scene of the most extensive quartz mining was at Brown's Valley. Here a great many ledges were located and opened, three stamp mills erected, and mining carried on briskly for several years after 1863. Some of them, especially the Jefferson Mine, paid well for a while, but all were finally abandoned. The Bullard Mine was located near Timbuctoo, in 1858, and worked at paying rates for two years. The Marc Anthony claim was located there in 1863, a ten-stamp mill erected, a shaft sunk, and there it rests. A small two-stamp mill is being worked at the Lone Tree mine, on Lone Tree hill, in Rose Bar Township, that pays in a small way. Hundreds of ledges have been located all through the mountains, but few of them are being worked, and these with little success.

MINING DITCHES.

The construction of mining ditches was commenced in 1850, and the water was used in mining the river bars and hills. When hydraulic mining was commenced there were a great demand for water and hundreds of miles of ditch were constructed, leading to all the mines where the water was needed. In 1858 the following ditches were in operation in Yuba county:—

NAME.	SOURCE.	LENGTH.	TERMINUS.
Humbug,	Humbug creek,	16 miles	Young's Hill.
Oak Valley,	Oak Valley Creek,	3 "	Railroad Hill.
Depot,	Brauches Indiana creek,	7 "	Young's Hill.
Gold Ridge,	Oregon creek,	4½ "	Camptonville.
Slate creek,	Slate creek,	3 "	High Banks.
Western,	Willow creek,	4 "	Camptonville.
Rhodes,	Mosquito creek,	2 "	Freeman's.
Telegraph,	Mill creek,	1½ "	Atchison Bar.
Tuscaloosa,	Oregon creek,	3 "	Foster Bar.
Oak Flat,		6 "	Slate Range.
Galena,	Oak Valley creek,	6 "	Galena Hill.
Railroad Hill,	Oak Valley creek,	4 "	Railroad Hill.
*Tri-Union,	Deer creek,	60 "	{ Sucker Flat, Timbuctoo and Ousley's Bar.
Long Bar,	Dry creek,	5 "	Long Bar.
Parks Bar,	Dry creek,	6 "	Parks Bar.
Whitesides,	Dry creek,	8 "	{ Parks Bar and Chimney Hill.
Clear creek,	Clear creek,	4 "	Young's Hill.
Nine Horse,	Indiana creek,	5 "	Oregon Hill.
Goodwin,	Dry creek,	4 "	Swiss Bar.
Eureka,	Yuba river,	5 "	Sand Flat.

* The Tri-Union was a combination of the Union, built in 1850 and 1851, Miner's, built in 1852, and the Riffle Box, built in 1853. These were the pioneer ditches of the county.

NAME.	SOURCE.	LENGTH.	TERMINUS.
†Excelsior,	{ Middle Yuba and Deer Creek,	{ 32 "	{ Mooney Flat, Timbuctoo and Eureka Flat.
Bishop & Parry,	Dry creek.	9 "	Independence Hill.
Prairie,	Dry creek,	10 "	{ Prairie Diggings & Brown's Valley.
Walton,	Oregon creek,	10 "	Railroad Hill

In all twenty-four ditches aggregating 218 miles.

The ditches in 1868 are given by J. R. Browne, in his *Resources of the Pacific States and Territories*, as follows:—

NAME.	SOURCE.	LENGTH.	COST.
Birmingham,	Strawberry creek,		\$ 1,500
Brown's	Oregon creek,		500
Barnett's	Dry creek,		10,000
Camptonville,			3,000
Collyer,	Dry creek,		600
Deaver's,	Oregon gulch		900
Deanison's,			500
Dunn's	Sleighville gulch,		1,500
Excelsior Canal Co.	Deer creek	150 miles,	500,000
Feather River,	Feather river,		10,000
Little Willow,	Willow creek,		1,200
McQueen's,	Dry creek,		8,000
Munroe & Cornell,	New York ravine,		12,000
Mrock's,	Dry creek,		600
Mullan's	Dry creek,		1,000
Never's,	Indian creek,		2,000
New York,	Oregon creek,		600
Nine Horse,	New York ravine,		500
Oregon Creek,	Oregon creek,		6,000
Peacock,	Yuba river,		1,000
Pine Hill,	Bear river,		1,600
Sleighville,	Sleighville gulch.		2,000
	Dry creek,		3,000
	Oregon creek,		10,000
Spencer,	Indian creek,		6,000
Tuffreys,	Dry creek,		8,000
Making twenty-four ditches costing			\$592,000

† The Excelsior ditch cost \$250,000; it was carried across a ravine in an iron pipe 3,000 feet long and twenty inches in diameter, costing \$20,000. In 1861, the Excelsior and Tri-Union ditches united, forming the Excelsior Canal Company. In 1877, they combined with the mining companies, forming the Excelsior Water and Mining Company. They own all the claims from Mooney Flat to Timbuctoo, except the Blue Point, Golden Gate and Young America. They have a reservoir back of Empire Ranch, with a capacity of 5,000 inches, also one in Nevada county, capacity 6,000 inches. One hundred and fifty men are employed along the ditches and in the mines.



CLOVER RANCHO, RESIDENCE AND FARM OF **AUGUSTA LUEBMANN**, NEW YORK TP. YUBA CO. CAL.



MINING DEBRIS.

The mining debris question is one which is being agitated very thoroughly at the present time. Both farmers and miners have rights which they feel disposed to defend. There is no doubt but that an amicable settlement will be arrived at, whereby both parties will be satisfied, and neither agriculture nor hydraulic mining be discontinued. Under present circumstances one or the other must cease; a result which would, in either case, be disastrous to the interests of this County, and the City of Marysville. They both depend on the products of the farms and mines for their support and maintenance, and it is for the interest of all to strive for a settlement that will be satisfactory to both enterprises. The argument of the miners is a priority of right, that it is the leading industry of the region, and that large sums of money have been invested. The agriculturalists claim that there never was any grant to miners of a right to destroy agriculture, and that they should not be deprived of the use of their lands in order that the miners might carry on their business.

The deposit of "tailings," although noticed and commented upon, created no general alarm until the great floods of 1861-2, by which overflow great quantities of debris were brought down and deposited on all the bottom-lands, commencing that work of destruction that has laid waste some of the fairest land in the valley. The surface of the country has undergone a change; the streams, diverted from their obstructed channels, have been compelled to seek new courses and outlets for their mud-burdened waters. The banks of Feather, Yuba, and Bear rivers were formerly several feet above the ordinary level of the water, and the steamers and sailing vessels were enabled to make easy and convenient landings. The streams were as clear as crystal at all seasons of the year, and thousands of salmon and other fishes sported in the rippling waters, their capture being a favorite amusement of both the white man and the native. But now the channels have become choked with sediment, the water heavy and black with its burden of mud, and the fish been compelled to seek other localities.

At Tumbuctoo ravine it is claimed that the Yuba river has been filled up with a deposit eighty feet in depth. Above this point it increases, and below it makes an inclined plane, extending far down the lower rivers. At Marysville the depth of the deposit is about twenty-two feet. At a point in front of the City the river was considerably deeper than at any point above or below; this has been filled up to the regular line of the bottom, the deposit being over thirty feet in thickness. The bottom lands along Yuba and Bear rivers, have been covered to a depth of five to ten feet, extending, in some places, one and one-half miles back from the streams.

Peter Grass, who has been farming on the Yuba river since 1860, says that at that time the river bed was from fifteen to twenty-five

feet lower than at present, and the lands on both sides were fertile and exceedingly valuable. Peaches that could not be surpassed, and other fruits were raised in abundance. Large orchards were all along the river, that have since been destroyed by the sand and water. Expensive levees have to be maintained in order to protect those lands that have not yet been completely ruined and abandoned, and these are not a sufficient guard, as the backing up of the water, caused by the large grades built by the County to protect the lands back from the river, raises the river so high that great breaks are made in the levees, or the water flows over the top, flooding the whole river bottom, destroying the soil by its deposit of sand, and killing the fruit trees that were spared by former ravages. The Grass Brothers have expended \$2,000 for levees around their orchard and vineyard, and it does them but little good, as they are overflowed more or less from December until May. They have lost 3,000 fruit trees, besides an orchard that yielded 1,000 boxes of apples annually. Some of the ranches and orchards that have been destroyed, are given below, with their value in 1860:—

The island near Captain Murray's, valued at \$300 per acre.	
The Jack Haun ranch	\$ 6,000
The Covillard place	60,000
The Nye ranch	10,000
The Quintay ranch	20,000
The Hoffstetter ranch	10,000
G. G. Brigg's orchard	60,000
Judge Haun's ranch	10,600
Eli Teegarden's orchard	10,000
The Low ranch, worth \$200 per acre.	
The Turner ranch, worth \$150 to \$200 per acre.	

Mr. Grass says, "This is the land that Horace Greely said 'flowed with milk and honey,' now a land of sand and mud."

Along Bear river all the bottom-land has been destroyed except a small strip near Wheatland that has been protected by Levee District No. 1. The fine ranch and orchard owned by Claude Chana, opposite Johnson's Crossing, and for which he refused an offer of \$60,000 in 1860, has been destroyed, and abandoned. Near Wheatland the river has altered its course for several miles, making a new channel half a mile south of the old bed. The banks of this stream were once twenty-five to thirty feet high. Its channel has been filled up, and the water is so thick and heavy with sediment that in summer there is scarcely any stream at all. From 1866 to 1869 the stream almost ceased to run except on Sundays, the water on other days being used by the miners.

The bed of Feather river, from Oroville to the mouth of Yuba river, has been raised six to eight feet. The extraordinary deposit

near the bridge at Yuba City is caused by the meeting of the waters of the two rivers. Since the construction of the bridge, the river bed has been raised eleven feet at that point.

A suit has been commenced by the City of Marysville against the miners along Yuba river, which is designed to thoroughly test the rights of all parties. We deal in facts and not in speculation, and therefore leave the merits of the case to the interested parties and the courts. We hope, however, that it will result in a speedy determination of the question involved, and that a conclusion will be arrived at that will be prejudicial to neither party, but redound to the benefit of all.

CHAPTER XLIX.

GENERALITIES.

Hotels.—The Old Adobe—United States—City—Route to Salt Lake—List of Hotels—Western House—Golden Eagle—United States—California State Telegraph Company—Southern Telegraph Company—Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company—Western Union Telegraph Company—Warehouses.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Marysville was the old adobe structure, which served also as a trading post and the residence of the proprietors. The next was the United States Hotel, a canvas structure, on the east side of D street, between First and Second streets, where Sally's old store is located. This was erected about January, 1850, and during the last of the next month and first part of March, was replaced with a board house. The proprietor was John G. Smith, who came across the plains in 1849. In the winter of 1850-1, John Parks bought the hotel, and a few years later it was torn down and a brick building was erected. In July, 1851, it was under the proprietorship of E. S. Peck and J. H. Smith.

The City Hotel, a canvas building on the northeast corner of D and First streets, was also erected in 1850. Thomas A. Hall, the proprietor, now resides in Chicago. In July, 1851, the following hotels were open:—Fremont House, corner of Maiden Lane and Second street, by F. Stevens, D. C. Haskin, and J. A. Towle; Eagle Hotel, on High street, by I. E. Armstrong; Hotel de France, on the Plaza, by Henry Videau.

At about this time several other public houses were opened. The Oriental House, corner of Second and High streets, by Risley and Williams; the Express Hotel, on "the shady side," of First street, by Rumrill and Mott; St. Charles Hotel, in the Postoffice building, corner of D and Third streets, by James Cushing; Marysville Hotel and Brewery, corner of Front and C streets, by John Rueger & Co., (John G. Smith); American; Hotel de Paris.

Before the end of the year Coleman's Restaurant was started, on High street, between First and Second; and the Washington Hotel, corner of Second and High streets, by Center and Gleason.

The Merchant's Hotel was built in 1852, on the Plaza, at the corner of First street. This was the first brick hotel in the City. In 1855, it was managed by Churchill and Stephenson; In 1861 by S. W. Churchill.

Humphrey and Cushing kept a hotel in the fall of 1852, on Second street, between C and Maiden Lane. Humphrey removed to the site of the U. S. Hotel, and put up a brick building.

The Dawson House was erected of brick, on the northeast corner of E and Second streets, in 1855, by John Linhill, at a cost of \$10,000, and was opened to the public under the management of that gentleman. In 1861 G. V. Dawson, and in 1870 G. F. Wappel, were proprietors respectively. For years it was a very popular house, but on account of the removal of business places to other parts of the city, it has been closed.

The following is a list of hotels which have been open to the public, but are now closed:—

Phoenix House, on High street, between First and Second, started in 1853.

Ohio House, corner of D and Front streets, in 1853.

Hotel de France, on High street, near Second, in 1851.

Atlantic Hotel, on Maiden Lane, between First and Second streets, before 1853.

Mansion House, D street, between Second and Third, built in the fall of 1853.

Hotel du Commerce, on Front street in Plaza Block, built in 1853.

American Hotel, Maiden Lane, between First and Second streets, in 1854. In 1855 managed by J. Spring.

Crescent City Hotel, east side of High street, between First and Second, in 1854, managed by J. J. McCurrin in 1855.

Virginia Hotel, Second street, near Maiden Lane, in 1854, Murphy & Woodman proprietors in 1855.

Philadelphia House, corner C and Second streets, in 1854. J. J. Frazier in 1855.

Philadelphia Hotel, corner C and Second streets, William Winsler, proprietor in 1855.

Pacific House, corner of A and Seventh streets; in 1855 was managed by J. S. Bollrude; in 1858 by A. M. Wilson.

Spring House, on Third street, between D and High streets, in 1857. In 1870 P. C. Hunt proprietor.

Haun House, corner of D and Third streets, before 1858. In that year McGown & Lowery were proprietors.

St. Charles Hotel, corner of Second and High streets. In 1858 under the management of C. Flick.

What Cheer House, corner of Second street and Maiden Lane, before 1858. In 1861 Charles Corsen was proprietor.

St. Louis Hotel, No. 126 B street, before 1858.

Orleans Hotel, No. 49 C street, before 1858.

Globe Hotel, corner C and Second streets, in 1862. In 1870 kept by Scheu & Swank.

St. Nicholas Hotel, corner of D and Third streets. In 1861 J. B. Whitcomb was the proprietor.

Railroad House, No. 137 Third street. In 1861 by G. W. Lathrop.

Hotel du Nord, corner of High and Second streets. In 1861 by J. Sajous.

Washington Hotel, No. 70 C street, before 1861. In 1870 M. Sullivan, proprietor.

Merchant's Hotel, west side of D street, between First and Second streets. In 1870 by Chick & Barnett.

Vandervere House, northwest corner of B and Third streets. In 1870 by Mrs. Vandervere.

There are now but three hotels open in the city.

The Western Hotel was built of wood about 1852, on the corner of D and Second streets, and was destroyed by the fire in May, 1854. Upon the site of the old hotel, R. J. Murphy, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, erected a brick building, opening it November 1, 1854. The owner had charge of the hotel and made it a profitable institution. In 1858, G. Woodward was the manager. In 1861, Moody & Smith were the proprietors. In 1870, M. C. Duffey & Co. In 1871 the management was taken by George Wappel, formerly of the Dawson House, whose experience enables him to keep a house that is acknowledged to be the best in the city. The property is owned by M. T. Keller.

The United States Hotel, a brick edifice at the corner of C and Third streets, was erected in 1856, and was opened by Lee & Hoffman, and July, —, subsequently W. C. Stokes and A. M. Shields assumed the management. Scheu & Swank are the present proprietors and have assumed the management for the past eight years. The house contains fifty-two rooms.

The Golden Eagle Hotel, a three-story brick building containing

forty rooms, was erected in 1862, by the present proprietor, A. Farnham, who caters to the public.

CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This company was organized in 1852, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. October 22, of that year, it was granted a right of way through San Francisco county. October 24, telegraphic communication was opened between Marysville and San Francisco. It had taken seventy-five days to erect; the length of the wire was two hundred and six miles. The rates as first charged were:—From San Francisco to Marysville, two dollars for the first ten words, and seventy-five cents for each additional five words; from Marysville to Sacramento, one dollar for the first ten words, additional five words, forty cents. J. M. Gamble was the agent in Marysville.

NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This line was in operation in 1861, and had lines connecting with points in this vicinity and northern part of the State.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

With the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, a new line of telegraphic communication was opened. It operated in connection with the railroad and received outside business.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This powerful organization is now the only line operating to Marysville. By an arrangement lately made with the owners of the Atlantic and Pacific line the latter has closed business, leasing the lines to the Western Union. This company performs the railroad telegraphing. Within a year or two the rates have been materially lowered throughout the State.

WAREHOUSES.

There are no regular warehouses in the city; W. T. Ellis does a little storing, and N. D. Rideout also. The bulk of the grain is stored in Yuba City. The Buckeye Mill Company has warehouses and does some storing for farmers, between four and five thousand tons annually. T. Boon, dealer in grain and produce, stores a few tons—formerly considerable. Garrett & Elder also have considerable grain piled under the awning about their place of business.



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF **JEROME B. JOHNSON**. FOSTER BAR TP. YUBA CO. CAL.

Report of T. H. Steel, County Superintendent of Schools, for the Year ending June 30, 1879.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	CENSUS STATISTICS.			SCHOOL STATISTICS.								FINANCIAL STATISTICS.							SCHOOL PROPERTY.						
	Number of white children between five and seventeen years of age.			Total number of census children between 5 and 17 years of age, including Negroes and Indians.	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age, who have not attended any public school at any time during the school year.	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age, who have attended only private schools at any time during the school year.	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age, who have attended public schools at any time during the school year.	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age, who have not attended any school at any time during the school year.	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age, who have attended any school at any time during the school year.	Average number belonging.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on average value for teaching.	CURRENT EXPENSES.							Total Property.	Total value of land and buildings.	Value of land owned by school.	Location of School house.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.										To each pupil for State, health, and School Furniture.	To each pupil for School Libraries.	To each pupil for school Appointments.	Total Teachers.	Total Expenses from State and County School Fund during the year.	Total value of land and buildings.	Total value of land owned by school.					Location of School house.	
Bald Mountain	6	16	22	22	7	17	5	1	20	14	13	92	\$ 450 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 7 60		\$ 482 60	500 00	S. E. 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 16, R. 5	300	60	10	375		
Bear River	75	75	150	165	65	143	1	11	151	105	94	87	1305 25	513 86		86 00	1905 11	1341 58	Wheatland	2500	250	50	2800		
Brophys	26	22	48	48	20	40	8	8	43	22	19	86	560 00	21 20	47 50	15 00	636 70	634 15	S. E. 1/4 Sec. 14, T. 15, R. 4	500	170	25	695		
Brown's Valley	14	15	29	29	5	29	1	1	32	23	18	80	303 00	60 50	19 25		472 75	500 00	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 5	500	100	10	670		
Buckeye	15	15	30	30	13	24	6	6	32	23	21	90	468 00	11 00	68 55		547 55	500 00	N. W. 1/4 Sec. 24, T. 17, R. 4	300	120	30	450		
Clark	9	11	20	20	13	13	7	7	1	20	13	11	84	420 00	21 25	20 00		461 25	500 00	N. W. 1/4 Sec. 17, T. 17, R. 4	350	70	50	470	
Cordua	17	16	33	33	9	24	9	9	31	22	19	86	320 00	25 50	1 50		417 00	500 00	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 16, R. 4	400	150	60	610		
Dobbins	17	19	36	36	8	32	4	4	1	38	26	85	438 75	15 37			454 12	500 00	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 6, T. 15, R. 7	200	105		305		
Elizabeth	16	34	50	50	26	36	6	8	1	26	10	73	462 00	7 00	5 15		474 15	636 78	N. W. 1/4 Sec. 40, T. 14, R. 5	500	170	40	710		
Ella	17	14	31	31	15	27	4	4	1	20	14	83					390	Not surveyed		300	120	50	470		
Greenville	19	15	34	34	10	22	12	12	1	24	16	75	297 56	24 50	29 40		351 46	500 00	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 7, T. 18, R. 6	300	125	100	625		
Hansonville	12	18	30	34	9	19	15	15	1	14	9	64	360 00	53 60	52 40		466 00	500 00	S. W. 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 17, R. 3	200	170	30	400		
Honcut	11	6	17	25	0	17	1	7	1	25	18	97	500 00		75 64		573 64	500 00	Not surveyed	300	150	40	490		
Indiana Ranch	22	14	36	36	12	33	3	3	1	50	39	84	450 00	82 40	58 90		594 30	500 00		300	100	30	430		
Junction	8	7	15	15	12	12	3	3	1	16	13	93	468 00		50 00		518 00	500 00	N. W. 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 15, R. 4	300	100	50	470		
Linda	16	13	29	29	8	25	4	4	1	25	22	81	450 00	22 88	43 86		516 74	500 00	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 17, T. 15, R. 6	200	70	25	275		
Long Bar	11	6	17	17	8	16	1	1	1	14	9	8	89	416 65	16 34		432 99	500 00	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 17, T. 15, R. 6	300	170	30	500		
Lone Tree	36	27	62	62	12	61	10	1	1	46	27	29	74	465 00	34 00	41 82		540 82	655 19	City of Marysville	22000	800	1000	23800	
Marysville	404	475	879	922	364	686	211	125	10	752	488	434	80	8625 00	3605 26	161 73	12301 99	7522 19	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 22, T. 14, R. 6	200	100		300		
McDonald	6	14	20	20	1	17	10	3	1	17	10	8	80	420 00	57 91		477 91	500 00	Not surveyed	200		25	225		
Mill Creek	13	12	25	26	7	21	5	5	1	13	13	12	93	480 00			480 00	500 00	S. E. 1/4 Sec. 15, T. 9, R. 6	700	150	25	875		
New York	23	29	52	52	9	49	3	3	1	53	32	27	84	510 00	196 50		198 80	845 48	636 78	Not surveyed	500	160	60	810	
Oak Valley	16	22	38	38	14	28	1	9	1	50	27	24	87	638 00	24 00	28 46		686 46	636 78	S. W. 1/4 Sec. 25, T. 17, R. 5	200	70	40	310	
Oregon House	28	23	51	51	20	40	11	11	1	27	14	12	82	542 75	11 95		554 70	500 00	S. W. 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 14, R. 4	1200	200	85	1485		
Peoria	17	5	22	22	12	20	2	2	1	27	14	12	82	551 25	95 50	20 49	540 14	1297 38	697 29	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 8, T. 16, R. 4	700	125	50	875	
Plumas	22	20	42	42	17	33	9	9	1	36	25	18	80	455 00	1 60		456 60	500 00	S. E. 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 16, R. 6	6000	400	100	6400		
Prairie House	15	10	25	25	15	31	8	8	1	27	20	18	80	455 00			456 60	2640 29	2218 00	S. W. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 16, R. 5	1000	400	300	1700	
Rose Bar	141	123	264	264	109	193	24	47	3	229	170	150	90	2432 50	154 70	53 00		885 25	665 71	S. E. 1/4 Sec. 2, T. 18, R. 8	4000	450	25	4475	
Sharon Valley	33	43	76	76	29	60	26	1	1	55	34	28	82	843 25	10 00	26 00	0 00	1301 08	1331 42	S. W. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 16, R. 5	250	130		380	
Slute Range	60	48	114	114	39	97	1	16	2	97	62	54	87	1251 08	50 00			551 58	500 00	Not surveyed	450	120	30	600	
Spring Valley	12	5	17	17	3	16	1	1	1	21	11	10	90	510 00	11 58	30 00		465 00	500 00	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 14, T. 14, R. 5	600	450	15	765	
Strawberry Valley	13	10	23	23	5	18	5	1	1	23	15	13	86	405 00				465 00	500 00	N. E. 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 16, R. 5	170	30	200	300	
Virginia	25	25	50	51	22	47	4	4	1	50	23	24	85	520 00	95 08	40 00		655 68	634 15	S. W. 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 16, R. 5	600			600	
Yuba	14	8	22	24	11	16	8	8	1	16	12	10	84	474 50		23 00		497 50	500 00		600			30	630
Total	1194	1216	2400	2487	906	1842	256	389	47	2123	1405	1209	84	\$27287 54	\$5200 37	\$943 85	\$21 00	\$763 03	\$34217 99	\$28113 51	\$40200	\$5000	\$2565	\$53005	

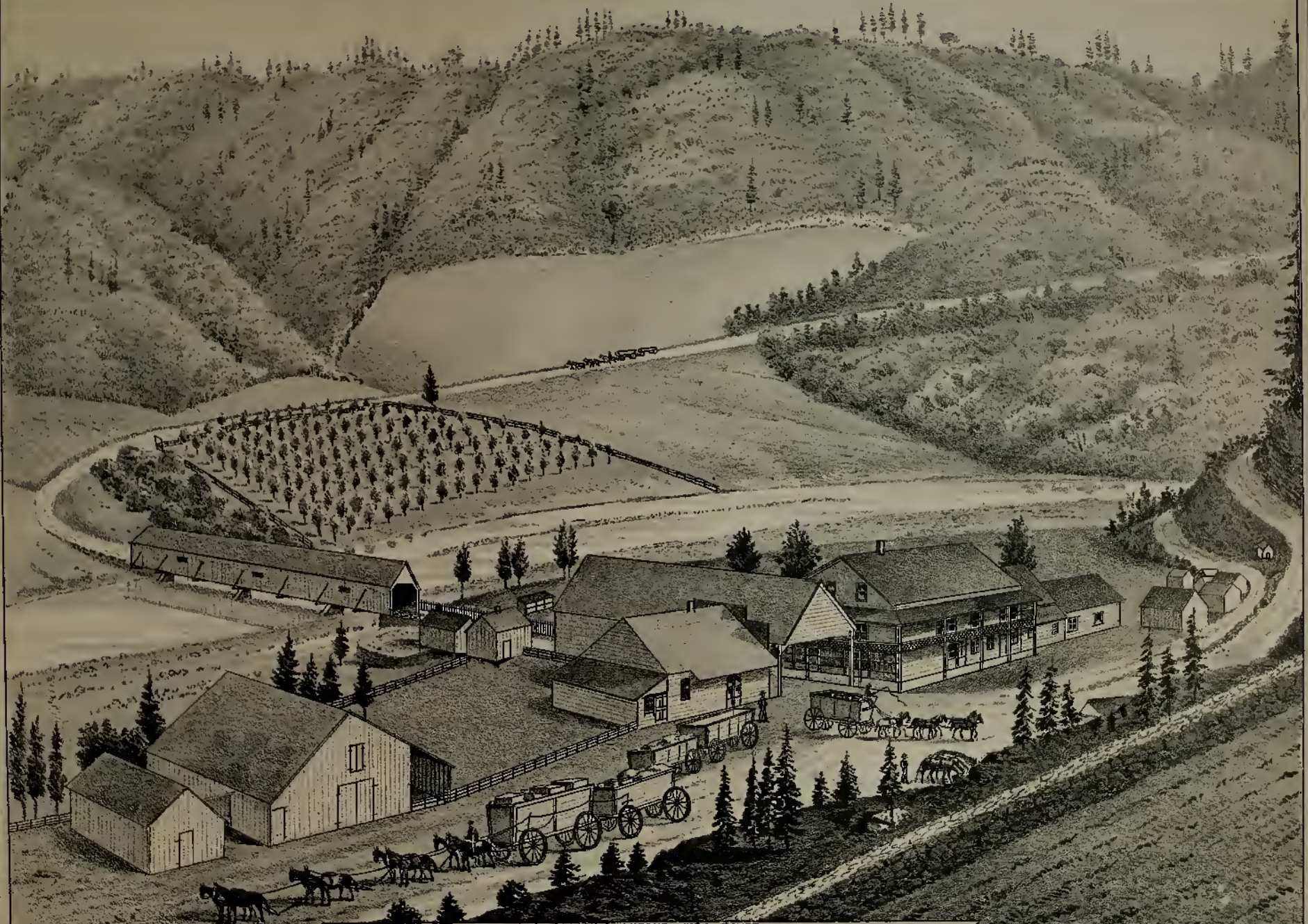
MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

Number of first grade schools	17
Number of second grade schools	17
Number of third grade schools	12
Number of new districts organized	1
Number of Trustees appointed by County Superintendent	13
Number of school-houses built of brick, stone or adobe	1
Number of school-houses built of wood	34
Number of new school-houses erected	15
Number of male teachers	32
Number of female teachers	32

Total number of teachers	47
Average monthly wages paid to male teachers	\$82 50
Average monthly wages paid to female teachers	\$67 12
Number of teachers who are graduates of the California State Normal School	2
Number of teachers who are graduates of any other State Normal School	—
Number of teachers who hold life diplomas	8
Number of teachers who hold State educational diplomas	3
Number of teachers who hold State certificates—1st grade	7
Number of teachers who hold State certificates—2d grade	5

Rate of county school tax October, 1878	17-1/10 of 1 per cent.
County assessor's roll of taxable property for 1878	\$4,269,250
Amount received from county tax, 1878	\$10,740 from all sources
Amount received from poll tax	of county taxes
Number of certificates granted to male teachers	4
Number of certificates granted to female teachers	26
Number of certificates renewed	6
Number of applicants rejected	7





FREEMAN'S CROSSING, MIDDLE YUBA RIVER.
PROPERTY OF THOS. FREEMAN, SLATE RANGE TP. YUBA CO., CAL.



PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

CL. SMITH & CO. LITH. OAKLAND, CAL.

RANCHO OF **JOHN RAMM**, CAMPTONVILLE.
SLATE RANGE TP. YUBA CO. CALA.



LINDA TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Boardman, C. F.	Linda Township	Farmer	Connecticut	1867	1870	Marysville	320	Dunning, Z.	Linda Township	Farming and Hotel	Maine	1850	1870	Marysville	506
Bayer, John H.	"	"	Germany	1833	1853	"	560	Lane, Riley	"	Hotel and Farmer	New York	1833	1853	"	1280
Bradley, W.	"	"	North Carolina	1850	1836	"	400	Robson, Joseph	"	Stock raiser	England	1852	1865	"	240
Bryden, J. E. & Bro.	"	Farmers	Ohio	1852	1860	"	400	Sheldon, Chas. N.	"	Farmer	New York	1832	1866	Wheatland	80
Cantlin, D. L.	"	Farmer	Canada	1861	1861	Wheatland	320	Sluman, Andrew J.	"	"	Massachusetts	1840	1855	Marysville	400

LONG BAR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Aaranson, George D.	Long Bar Tp.	Farmer	Missouri	1852	1852	Houent	80	Marston, J. E.	Long Bar Tp.	Stock-raising	Michigan	1872	1872	Brown's Valley	100
Barton James W.	Brown's Valley	Strawberry-raising	"	1852	1852	Brown's Valley	1700	McGinn, John	"	Farmer and Teamster	New York	1850	1866	"	210
Binsinger, E. M.	Long Bar Tp.	Stock-raiser	Illinois	1810	1852	"	160	Olmstead, L. W.	Brown's Valley	Wagon rep' & gen. mch'y	Pennsylvania	1849	1876	"	"
Blewick, C.	"	Farmer	Prussia	1850	1876	Oregon House	160	Olmstead, O. R.	"	Raising Small Fruit	Vermont	1818	1878	"	"
Chiu, J. L.	"	"	Virginia	1819	1850	Brown's Valley	240	Phillips, Thos.	Long Bar Tp.	Farmer	England	1852	1852	"	10
Countryman, Eli	"	Stock	Ohio	1852	1852	"	1010	Potts, C. M.	"	"	Maryland	1849	1852	"	100
Daggett, D. O.	"	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Maine	1855	1855	"	1000	Rice, A.	"	Miler and Farmer	Illinois	1872	1878	Houent	80
Dalporto, Gabriele	"	" Sheep-raising	Italy	1861	1867	"	160	Richard, J.	"	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1859	1860	"	320
Downer, Mrs. J. E.	Brown's Valley	Hotel	Dumder, Scot'd	1838	1838	"	160	Risher, J. P.	"	Hotel and Farmer	Wisconsin	1853	1876	"	160
Early, James	Long Bar Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Missouri	1853	1853	"	510	Sevey, Plummer A.	"	Farmer	Germany	1851	1855	"	180
Finnmore, T. N. & Bro	"	Blacksmithing and Farming	New York	1839	1871	"	320	Smith, John B.	Brown's Valley	Hotel	New York	1850	1850	"	210
Ford, A. C.	"	Farmer	Massachusetts	1855	1868	"	160	Sperback, Jacob	Long Bar Tp.	Farmer	France	1867	1867	"	500
Gardella, Lorenzo	"	Gardening	New Jersey	1850	1878	"	160	Vigne, Florien	"	Sheep-raising	France	1819	1850	Houent	320
Gundey, Mrs. Caroline	Brown's Valley	Stock-raising	Arkansas	1850	1866	"	160	Wight, A. W.	"	Stock	Kentucky	1850	1850	Oregon House	320
Hall, James L.	"	Justice of the Peace	New Jersey	1860	1860	"	160	Williams, Wm.	"	Farmer	New York	1851	1861	Bangor	160
Landerma, Harriet E.	Long Bar Tp.	Hotel	Michigan	1852	1852	"	320	Woodruff, H. A.	"	"	"	1851	1861	"	"
Laverly John	"	Farmer	Missouri	1853	1853	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

MARYSVILLE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Aitken, B.	Marysville	Engineer	New Jersey	1858	1869	Marysville	"	Fischer, Joseph A.	Marysville	Cabinet Maker	Germany	1861	1861	Marysville	"
Babb, L. H.	"	Sec'y Marysville Water Co.	New Hampshire	1849	1850	"	"	Fischer, Amos	"	Saddler	Pennsylvania	1852	1853	"	"
Bell, Benj.	"	Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	New York	1854	1854	"	"	Flanuary, J. P.	"	Boat and Shoe Dealer	Ireland	1854	1858	"	"
Batchelder, A. J.	"	Grocer	Massachusetts	1850	1850	"	"	Flathman, J. F.	"	Liquor Dealer & Livery Com.	Germany	1852	1855	"	"
Becker, Joseph	"	Barber	Massachusetts	1856	1861	"	"	Flecher, W.	"	Merchant	England	1853	1859	"	"
Bolcher Isaac S.	"	Lawyer	Vermont	1853	1853	"	"	Frank, Geo. M.	"	Co. Carner and Undertak'r	Indiana	1853	1853	"	"
Bliss, S. M.	"	County Judge	Massachusetts	1851	1851	"	51	Fuller, J. B.	"	Agent Wells, Fargo & Co.	Michigan	1869	1878	"	"
Breas, J.	"	Tobacconist	Massachusetts	1851	1852	"	"	George, P.	"	Gunsmith	France	1855	1856	"	"
Breoleu, R.	"	Farmer	Louisiana	1852	1852	"	105	Gillispie, J. C.	"	Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	Pennsylvania	1855	1863	"	"
Bryant, Chas.	"	Blacksmith	Ireland	1850	1857	"	"	Goodwin, J. O.	"	Attorney at Law	New York	1849	1849	"	"
Burdick, L. M.	"	Liquor Dealer	Ireland	1860	1857	"	"	Gorham, Chas. M.	"	Mn'g'r Marys'le Foundry	Connecticut	1855	1855	"	"
Burkhardt, M. A.	"	Druggist	Utah	1861	1861	"	"	Greeley, Justus	"	President Bockeys Mill Co.	Maine	1851	1851	"	"
Buttelmann, Fred.	"	County Supervisor	Germany	1859	1865	"	"	Harrington, C. C.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Rhode Island	1849	1841	"	"
Caldwell, A. B.	"	Surgeon	Virginia	1837	1862	"	"	Harris, H. M.	"	Saddler	Massachusetts	1857	1871	"	"
Canipbell, W. L.	"	City Marshal	Indiana	1870	1870	"	"	Herrmann, John	"	Liquor Dealer	Germany	1850	1851	"	"
Casal, M. R.	"	Produce Commis'n Merch'ts	Ohio	1872	1873	"	"	Hoblitzell, H. S.	"	Police Judge	Maryland	1854	1854	"	"
Cassey Bros.	"	Shoe Store	Ohio	1852	1852	"	610	Horanng, G.	"	Druggist	Prussia	1854	1854	"	"
Craigton, D.	"	Meat Market	Ireland	1867	1867	"	"	Howser, G. W.	"	Atty at Law and Not'y Pub.	Missouri	1852	1852	"	"
Crowell, George W.	"	Grocer and Co. Administ'or	Canada	1867	1867	"	"	Howser, B. W.	"	Meat Market	New York	1854	1854	"	"
Cunningham, A. J.	"	Foreman "Appeal" office	Maine	1871	1871	"	"	Jenkins, C. N.	"	Banker	Connecticut	1849	1850	"	"
Cunningham, Frank	"	Official Rep. 2d & 10th Dist.	Ohio	1856	1865	"	"	Jewett, John H.	"	Auction and Commission	Ohio	1852	1852	"	"
Cutler, Wm. M.	"	Atty at Law, District Atty.	Missouri	1858	1860	"	"	Kerchoha, D. J.	"	Supt Marys'le Woolen Ms	Vermont	1872	1855	"	"
Davis, E. A.	"	Publisher of the "Appeal"	Missouri	1869	1869	"	"	Knight, D. E.	"	Forwarding and Commiss'n	England	1851	1855	"	"
Dawson, C. D.	"	Banker	Pennsylvania	1849	1850	"	"	Knight, W. H.	"	Prop German Bak'ry & Rest	Germany	1856	1856	"	"
Ducker, Peter	"	Carriage Painter	Ohio	1854	1869	"	"	Knoers, Jacob	"	County Recorder	Pennsylvania	1851	1852	"	"
Depuy, E. S.	"	Plasterer and Co. Supervisor	New Jersey	1854	1869	"	"	Krause, J. H.	"	Tobacconist	Bavaria	1853	1853	"	"
Derrickson, D. P.	"	Stationer	Indiana	1860	1860	"	"	Kuhn, Leopold	"	Publisher of the "Appeal"	Iowa	1859	1862	"	"
Dickey, C. N.	"	Saddlery and Harnessmak'r	Ohio	1858	1859	"	"	Lockwood, E. J.	"	Livery and Feed Stable	Pennsylvania	1859	1859	"	4720
Earnshields, V. L.	"	Postmaster	Maine	1862	1862	"	"	Lowrey, James	"	Pres Marys'le Sav'gs Bank	"	1851	1851	"	"
Eastman, J. F.	"	Watchmaker and Jeweler	Pennsylvania	1860	1860	"	"	Marcuse, M.	"	Tobacconist	Ireland	1859	1860	"	"
Engel, Peter Jr.	"	Druggist	Sweden	1870	1870	"	"	McCarty, D. A.	"	Liquor Dealer	"	1865	1865	"	"
England, Wm.	"	Prop. Golden Eagle Hotel	Maine	1851	1852	"	"	McCarthy, T.	"	Wholesale Grocer	Vermont	1865	1865	"	"
Farnham, A.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	McCoy, H. L.	"	County Sheriff	"	1860	1860	"	"

MARYSVILLE—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
McGoy, W. L.	Marysville	Livery and Feed Stable.	Vermont	1838	1858	Marysville	360	Shaffer, John J.	Marysville	Furniture Dealer	Ohio	1852	1852	Marysville	
McDonald, J. B.	"	Builder and Contractor.	Kentucky	1852	1852	"	25	Shaffer, W. C.	"	Auctioneer and Commission	Pennsylvania	1852	1852	"	
Mede, B. E.	"	County Clerk.	Indiana	1853	1853	"		Slattery, P. C.	"	Wholesale & Retail Butcher	Ireland	1859	1859	"	850
Moon, B.	"	Shoe Store.	Ohio	1869	1869	"		Slingsby, Wm.	"	Chairm'n Board Supervisors	Connecticut	1855	1855	"	
Murphy, Wm. G.	"	City Atty and Court Com'r	Tennessee	1846	1847	"	160	Smith, J. B. M.	"	Dentist.	New York	1854	1854	"	
Northard, J. M.	"	Liquor Merchant.	Ohio	1856	1856	"		Sneed, James A.	"	Blacksmith	Virginia	1852	1853	"	
North, George	"	Hardware and Agric'l Imp's	New York	1852	1852	"		Spear, A. P.	"	Stationer	Maine	1852	1852	"	400
Donoak, G. W.	"	Stey's Buckeye Mill Co.	"	1852	1853	"		Steward, John L.	"	Liquor Merchant	New Jersey	1852	1854	"	
Peel, B.	"	Prop. Mechanics' Hotel.	Sweden	1852	1852	"		Stone, C. E.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Massachusetts	1849	1850	"	100
Peel, E.	"	Confectionery and Market.	Switzerland	1853	1858	"		Stone, Wm. F.	"	Watchmaker and Jeweler	Maine	1870	1870	"	
Powell, David	"	Physician	Wales	1856	1877	"		Stone, W. W.	"	Dentist.	Michigan	1876	1876	"	
Quinlan, J. S.	"	Sup't Marysv's Woolen Mf	Rhode Island	1875	1877	"		Stratton, C. A.	"	Wholesale Grocer.	Vermont	1853	1853	"	557
Raib, Chas.	"	Blacksm'h & Carriage-maker	Pennsylvania	1852	1852	"		Swain, W. C.	"	Boiler	Massachusetts	1854	1854	"	
Rilly, J. J.	"	Photographer	Scotland	1856	1879	"		Swank, Wm.	"	Prop. United States Hotel	Germany	1851	1853	"	
Richard, N. D.	"	Banker	Maine	1851	1851	"		Tombs, J.	"	Ice Deal'r, Farm'r & Team'r	Pennsylvania	1850	1852	"	600
Ross, E. C.	"	Hardware and Co. Treasur'r	New York	1850	1850	"		Walsh, John	"	Drayman	Ireland	1853	1853	"	
Sant, J. A.	"	Carriage Painter.	New Hampshire	1851	1851	"		Wappel, George M.	"	Prop. Western House	Germany	1855	1855	"	
Schen, L.	"	Prop. United States Hotel.	Germany	1851	1853	"		Westenhaver, C.	"	Fruit and Confectionery.	Ohio	1849	1852	"	
Serret, L. C.	"	Liquor Merchant	New York	1866	1870	"		White, A. B.	"	Meat Market.	Vermont	1870	1870	"	
Sextey, C. E.	"	Levee Commissioner	England	1849	1840	"	280	Woodward, J. C.	"	Grocer and Fruit Dealer.	Ohio	1858	1860	"	

MARYSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Ammons, J. E.	Marysville Tp.	Farmer	Ohio	1860	1860	Honcut	78	Jory, H.	Marysville Tp.	Farmer	England	1863	1863	Marysville	320
Borey, James M.	"	"	Missouri	1850	1850	Marysville	160	Matthews, Christian.	"	"	Ireland	1860	1860	"	112
Bresler, David	"	"	California	1855		"	295	McMillan, Ransom O.	"	"	Illinois	1862	1862	"	150
Brown, Simon	"	"	South Carolina	1850	1857	"	300	Miner, F.	"	"	New York	1856	1871	"	
Bryden, James	"	Farmer and stock-raiser	Ohio	1850	1850	Honcut	2000	Mix, George L.	"	"	Connecticut	1851	1852	"	320
Camblin, J. L.	"	Farmer	"	1863	1878	"		Nelson, Nathaniel.	"	"	Missouri	1854	1878	"	200
Chester, J. D.	"	"	Iowa	1852	1866	"	190	Petrie, A. E.	"	"	Wisconsin	1856	1856	"	640
Clark, S. C.	"	"	Virginia	1850	1866	Marysville	160	Richardson, A. C.	"	"	Ohio	1852	1852	Honcut	263
Coombs, N. H.	"	Farmer and stock-raiser	Maine	1865	1865	Moore's Sta	1000	Richardson, F.	"	"	New York	1860	1869	"	520
Cornell, J. G.	"	Farmer	New York	1849	1850	Butte Co., }	616	Roscoe, J. W.	"	"	"	1852	1863	Marysville	320
Cornell, N. S.	"	Carpenter.	"	1851	1851	Marysville		Rubel, G. C.	"	"	Yolo Co., Cal.	1861	1862	"	
Cortwell, C. W.	"	Farmer	Kentucky	1851	1878	"	160	Ruppert, August	"	"	Bavaria	1852	1853	"	440
Curtis, S. B.	"	Farmer	Illinois	1856	1856	"	160	Ruppert, Fritz	"	"	Germany	1861	1861	"	
Deal, Leonard	"	Farmer and Blacksmith	Bavaria	1857	1874	"	160	Sharp, J. E.	"	"	Missouri	1865	1875	Honcut	240
Farnham, Alfred	"	Farmer	New York	1849	1863	"	80	Shaw, Wm.	"	"	Massachusetts	1855	1855	Marysville	160
Folsom, H.	"	Farmer and Teaming	New Hampshire	1852	1852	"	480	Smith, Horace	"	"	Maine	1857	1857	Honcut	200
Fox, D. D.	"	Farmer	Ohio	1852	1865	"	58	Smith, Wm. D.	"	"	New York	1862	1862	Marysville	300
Grant, H.	"	"	Maine	1852	1858	"	80	Stall, James P.	"	"	Denmark	1856	1856	"	460
Grant, S.	"	"	"	1852	1863	"	320	Strain, Gava.	"	"	Ireland	1853	1853	"	650
Grass, Frank	"	Producers & Manufact'rs	New York	1858	1858	"	270	Strain, James.	"	Farmer and Fruit Grower.	"	1853	1853	"	397
Grass, Peter	"	Cal. fruits, wines, brandies	Germany	1858	1858	"	270	Taylor, E. B.	"	Farmer	California	1856		"	320
Groning, F. W.	"	Stock-raiser	"	1868	1878	"	240	Trumbull, R. B.	"	"	Massachusetts	1852	1859	"	400
Gurney, B.	"	School Teacher.	Massachusetts	1854	1858	"	162	Van Fleet, A. N.	"	"	Mississippi	1863	1863	"	320
Hanlin, John C.	"	Farmer	Maine	1859	1859	"		Van Vrauken, E.	"	"	New York	1852	1859	"	700
Hawley, F. H.	"	Wool Growing.	Vermont	1860	1870	"	560	Vozzie, S. P.	"	"	Maine	1858	1858	"	320
Jones, A. P.	"	Carpenter	New York	1852	1852	"	160	Ward, Mrs E. E.	"	"	Iowa	1865	1865	"	260

NEW YORK TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Albert, D. W.	New York Tp.	Miner	Ohio	1852	1852	Brownsville	30	Butterfield Charles.	Challenge Mills	Lumbering	Vermont	1872	1872	Brownsville	
Albert, J. W.	New York House	"	"	1856	1856	"	115	Corwell, H. A.	New York Flat	Mining	Delaware	1853	1855	"	
Amster, Samuel	Beaver Ranch	Farmer and Stock-raiser.	Switzerland	1860	1864	"	640	Crane, Wm. M.	Sharon Valley	Milling and Mining	Maine	1851	1852	"	300
Bainbridge, Levi	Bainbridge	"	Virginia	1850	1859	Hansonville	160	East, J. H.	Challenge Mills	Lumbering.	Arkansas	1853	1853	"	
Baird, James	Hansonville	Farmer	Scotland	1852	1861	"	80	Elliott, Erastus.	New York Tp.	Miner	Connecticut	1850	1867	"	160
Beaver, Charles C.	New York Tp.	Miner and Farmer	Illinois	1852	1852	Brownsville	160	Elliott, Robert	New York Flat	Mining	Scotland	1855	1855	"	
Beaver, David	Union Ranch	"	Pennsylvania	1852	1852	"	160	Foss, L.	" Ranch	Farmer and Miner	Maine	1851	1858	"	415
Blake, Benjamin H.	Hansonville	Engineer.	Massachusetts	1878	1878	Hansonville		Greer, Daniel	" Flat	Mining.	Missouri	1874	1875	Forbestown	
Bodkins, D. H.	Challenge Mills	Lumbering.	Virginia	1850	1851	Brownsville		Hankins A.T.	Brownsville	Merchandising	New York	1870	1870	Brownsville	
Borges, John S.	New York Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser.	Portugal	1861	1864	Oregon House	174	Hanson, James H.	Hansonville	Farmer and Hotel-keeper.	Maryland	1850	1851	Hansonville	70
Brown, I. E.	"	Farmer and Miner	Maine	1849	1849	Brownsville	200	Haven, D. J.	Challenge Mills	Teamster	Michigan	1874	1874	Brownsville	



RESIDENCE OF J.P. BROWN CAMPDENVILLE SLATE RANGE TR. YUBA CO. CAL.

ALVIN CO. SMITH & CO. CALIF. EN.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Hawley, T. M.	Brownsville	Merchandising	New York	1873	1873	Brownsville		Parker, R. H.	" " Flat	Miner	Tennessee	1859	1859	"	
Hedge, James H.	New York Tp.	Farming and Tanning	Ohio	1890	1890	"		Plaskett, Wm.	" " Tp.	Lumbering and Farming	New Brunswick	1875	1878	Forbestown	160
Hedge, Joseph	" " "	Farming and Hotel	"	1890	1890	"	320	Roberts, A. F.	Garden Ranch Flat	Mining	Kentucky	1850	1850	"	80
Howell, Wm.	" " "	"	Wales	1853	1871	"	160	Russell, Lewis A.	Garden Ranch	"	California	1836	1856	"	30
Hunter, A. K.	Ohio Flat	Mining	Ohio	1853	1872	Forbestown	160	Sharon Valley School.	New York Tp.	"	"	"	"	"	1
Kendall, Wm. B.	Garden Ranch Flat	Mining	Kentucky	1850	1859	Forbestown	80	Stattuck, T. F.	Clayton Ranch	Merchandising	Massachusetts	1865	1871	Brownsville	320
Knox, Martin	Brownsville	Hotel and Stock-raiser	Canada	1852	1852	Brownsville	460	Shaw, Elzer	Hansonville	Supt. Yuba Con. G. M. Co.	"	"	"	"	2300
Lashly, C.	New York Tp.	Farmer and Orchardist	New York	1875	1875	Forbestown	80	Slater, James	New York Tp.	Miner	Missouri	1854	1856	Brownsville	160
Leach, Andrew M.	" " "	Lumbering	Vermont	1863	1863	Brownsville	3500	Smith, E. C.	Ohio Flat	Mining	Illinois	1862	1871	Forbestown	35
Lennon, Wm. W.	" " "	Mining	Canada	1854	1859	Forbestown	80	Stoue, M. H.	Clayton Ranch	Surveyor	New York	1850	1851	Brownsville	160
Lockwood, Thos. J.	" " "	Lawyer	New York	1853	1858	Brownsville	430	Thompson, S. H.	New York Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Pennsylvania	1850	1852	Hansonville	160
Lubnam Augusta	" " "	Farming, Orchardist and Stock-raising	Germany	1857	1857	Oregon House	150	Thurston, S. H.	Mount Hope	Orchardist	Canada	1849	1849	Clipper Mills	160
Malaley, James	" " "	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Ireland	1860	1860	Brownsville	120	Townsend, Andrew	New York Tp.	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1852	1854	Brownsville	160
Martin, N. J.	Challenge Mills	Lumberman	Virginia	1853	1853	"		Tullford, James	" " "	Carpenter and Farmer	New York	1860	1860	"	220
McCrack, John	New York Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Canada	1863	1863	"	320	Wetmore, E. S.	Ohio Flat	Mining	"	1854	1855	Forbestown	160
								Yuba Con. G. M. Co.	Hansonville	"	"	"	"	Hansonville	2300

NORTHEAST TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Birmingham, J. T.	Strawberry Valley	Toll Collector	Pennsylvania	1854	1854	Strawberry V		Kelly, J. B.	Northeast Township	"	Ireland	1851	1863	Clipper Mills	
Buckner, J. C. H.	Eagleville	Miner and Farmer	Virginia	1853	1854	"	100	Loveland, F. G.	Deadwood Mill	Shingle Mills	Vermont	1873	1873	Strawberry V	40
Chamberlain, B. H.	Strawberry Valley	Mining	Massachusetts	1851	1852	"		Mallory, G. W.	Strawberry Valley	Miner	Pennsylvania	1856	1856	"	
Drake, James H.	" " "	Merchant	New York	1850	1851	"		Merrill, O. P.	Eagleville	Miner and Farmer	Indiana	1856	1858	"	684
Emerson, E. A.	" " "	Meat Market	Maine	1853	1853	"		Onken, F. G.	North Star House	Hotel	Germany	1852	1855	"	160
Falk, John C.	Woodville House	Hotel	Sweden	1854	1878	Clipper Mills	160	Townsend, G. S. W.	Woodville House	Toll Collector	New York	1852	1855	Clipper Mills	
Glazebrook, J. W.	Rockeye House	Farmer	Indiana	1849	1858	Strawberry V	160	West, J. C.	Strawberry Valley	Miner	Missouri	1840	1853	Strawberry V	
Goble, E.	Strawberry Valley	Miner	Pennsylvania	1850	1852	"	80	Youten, Wm.	" " "	Carpenter and P. M.	Massachusetts	1852	1852	"	

PARKS BAR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Beatty, A.	Sieard Flat	Mining and Stock-raising	Ireland	1851	1851	Brownsville		Landeker, D. H.	" " "	Merchandising	Bavaria	1849	1857	"	
Botsford, Simon	Parks Bar Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser	New York	1852	1858	Oregon House	160	Long, Louis	" " "	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Prussia	1850	1853	"	120
Broyles, N.	" " "	"	Indiana	1852	1858	"	80	McDowall, James	Sieard Flat	Farmer	Maine	1862	1862	Tunnelton	
Cartwright, H. B.	" " "	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1849	1849	Brownsville	160	McDowall, Roscoe	" " "	Tanning	"	1853	1863	"	
Clark, L. B.	" " "	Farmer, Stock-raiser and Orchardist	"	1849	1850	Oregon House	600	Moore, J. H.	Parks Bar Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Pennsylvania	1849	1859	Brownsville	240
Dougherty, Thos.	" " "	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Ireland	1874	1874	"		Mullin, S. G.	" " "	"	New Brunswick	1856	1856	Oregon House	160
Eich, John	" " "	"	Germany	1852	1852	"	160	Pierson John D.	" " "	"	New York	1850	1868	"	160
Eldridge, D.	" " "	Farmer	Maine	1855	1858	"	80	Reabun, Benedict	" " "	"	Germany	1852	1859	"	120
Evers, Dietrich	" " "	Farmer	Germany	1853	1853	"		Robbins, Moses	" " "	Farmer and Justice of Peace	New Jersey	1852	1852	"	160
Forbes, A. R.	" " "	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Nova Scotia	1852	1852	"	320	Shields, J. E.	Sieard Flat	"	California	1853	1853	Brownsville	20
Grover, John, M. D.	" " "	"	New York	1850	1850	"	400	Simmons, Charles	Parks Bar Tp.	Farming and Mining	England	1854	1854	Oregon House	80
Harris, John H.	Sieard Flat	Supt South Feather and Union Min'g Co. Farmer, Stock-raiser and Vineyard.	England	1851	1854	Brownsville	40	Smith, Charles	" " "	Farmer, stock-raiser & hotel	Germany	1854	1851	"	600
Hendricks, J. T.	Parks Bar Tp.	"	Illinois	1850	1857	"	160	Trevethick, John	" " "	Farmer and Stock-raiser	England	1850	1860	"	160
Housh, G. P.	Oregon House	Hotel, Farm' & Postmaster	Indiana	1850	1853	Oregon House	1000	Vavasseur, Paul	" " "	Merchandising and Mining	France	1849	1854	"	120
Howard, H. G.	Parks Bar Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser	New York	1859	1859	"	200	Waistell, T. H.	" " "	Stock-raiser and prop'r of Willow Glen Hotel	Yuba Co., Cal.	1857	1857	Brownsville	80
Johnson, Geo. W.	" " "	Harness and Saddlemaker and Toll House.	Missouri	1874	1874	"		Wood, Joseph	" " "	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Ohio	1853	1857	Oregon House	160
								Yore, James	" " "	"	San Fran., Cal.	1862	1874	"	160

ROSE BAR TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Allenwood, F. F.	Smartsville	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Maine	1854	1855	Smartsville		Chamberlin, Wm. W.	Smartsville	Saloon-keeper and Miner	Canada	1855	1858	Smartsville	3
Allenwood, J. M.	" " "	"	"	1853	1853	"		Congdon, F. D.	Rose Bar Tp.	Farmer	Connecticut	1854	1854	"	160
Berry, Mrs. Catharine	" " "	School Teacher	Maryland	1849	1849	"		Conlin, Thomas	Smartsville	Livery Stable & Undertaker	Ireland	1852	1852	"	1
Bowe, Patrick	Rose Bar Tp.	Stock-raiser	Ireland	1852	1854	"		Cranis, W. T.	"	Water Agent and N. P.	"	1854	1854	"	
Broyer, John	Smartsville	Miner	Ohio	1852	1852	"		Cunniff, M. T.	"	Tinsmith	Massachusetts	1859	1859	"	
Brown, A. P.	" " "	Mechanic	Connecticut	1865	1865	"	4-5	Daugherty, E. G.	Rose Bar Tp.	Justice of Peace and Rancher	Virginia	1850	1854	"	160
Caine, Daniel	Rose Bar Tp.	Farmer	Ireland	1853	1853	"	300	Davis, Edward M.	Empire Ranch	Blacksmith	Pennsylvania	1862	1862	"	17-10
Carr, T. H.	Smartsville	Public School Teacher	Ohio	1868	1868	"		Davis, Nero	Rose Bar Tp.	Stock-raiser	Tennessee	1857	1861	Wheatland	160
Caughey, Dr. John A.	" " "	Physician and Surgeon	Glasgow, Scot'd	1807	1872	"	3	Early, T.	Sucker Flat	Miner	Ireland	1852	1853	Smartsville	

ROSE BAR TOWNSHIP—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Earley, H. D.	Smartsville	Carpenter	New York	1859	1859	Smartsville		Norred, J. T.	Rose Bar Tp.	Stock	Illinois	1859	1868	Wheatland	160
Fitch, Dr. C. W.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Connecticut	1874	1878	"		O'Brien, James	Smartsville	Asst. Supt. Ex. Mining Co.	Ireland	1853	1853	Smartsville	1
Flint, Joseph A.	"	Water Agent	New York	1852	1863	"		Perkins, J. L.	Rose Bar Tp.	Farming and Stock-raising	New Hampshire	1850	1855	Wheatland	1280
Frazier, Benjamin	"	Shoemaker	"	1852	1869	"		Sanford, Benjamin	"	Fruit-raising and Farming	Nova Scotia	1856	1856	Smartsville	160
Ganning, S. O.	Timbuctoo	Miner	Ireland	1852	1857	Timbuctoo		Slatary, C. C.	Smartsville	Wholesale & Retail Butcher	Ireland	1862	1862	"	7
Hulung, C. F.	Rose Bar Tp.	Stock-raiser	Indiana	1852	1868	Smartsville	40	Thrush, George W.	Rose Bar Tp.	Stock-raiser	Virginia	1852	1852	"	
Hulung, W. C.	"	Rancher and Stock-raiser	California	1855	1858	"	162	Vineyard, J. T. & Bro	"	Farming	Wisconsin	1852	1852	"	540
McGanney, Daniel	Smartsville	"	"	"	"	"	"	Walsh, John	"	Rancher and Toll-keeper	Ireland	1852	1852	"	250
McQuaid, John	Rose Bar Tp.	Farming and Teaming	Ireland	1853	1853	"	40	Ward, W. W.	Smartsville	Saloon-keeper	New York	1859	1869	"	1

SLATE RANGE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Bavonzet, George	Oak Valley	General Merchand'e	France	1851	1853	Camptonville	17	Long, Michael	Slate Range Tp.	Miner and Farmer	Ireland	1858	1858	Camptonville	10
Bishop, Zeno D.	"	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Vermont	1853	1854	"	160	Mansur, C. F.	Camptonville	General merchandise & P.M.	Canada	1868	1868	"	
Brown, J. P.	Camptonville	Banker and W. & F. Agent	Boston, Mass.	1849	1850	"	175	McFatter, D. W.	Pittsburg Hill	Miner	Mississippi	1853	1872	"	
Brown, Richard	Weed's Point	Miner	New York	1849	1849	"		McKeon, P.	Oak Valley	Carpenter	Ireland	1832	1852	"	2
Cilley, Augustus	Garden Valley	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Maine	1856	1856	"	160	McLellan, J. G.	Camptonville	Manufacturer and dealer in stoves, tinware, sheet iron ware, etc. Hyd'e mining pipe a specialty.	New York	1853	1855	"	
Clay, John	Clay's Ranch	Farmer	Ohio	1850	1852	"		McMurry, V. C.	"	Goat-raiser and miner	Illinois	1850	1850	"	1
Conlter Wm.	Weed's Point	Ranching and mining	New York	1850	1854	"	152	Mikesell, J. C.	Moonshine Mill	Engineer	Tennessee	1850	1858	San Juan	
Darville, F.	Camptonville	Hotel-keeper	Kentucky	1850	1850	"	1	Nicholson, I. H.	Slate Range Tp.	Mining	Georgia	1851	1856	Camptonville	
Deal, J. E.	"	Miner	North Carolina	1853	1859	"		Nuttall, Joseph	Oak Valley	Miner	California			"	4
Eastman, M.	Galena Hill	Farmer	Illinois	1850	1850	"	177	Pandola, Jas. B.	"	Butcher	Italy	1851	1852	"	
Erwin, Joseph	Camptonville	Blacksmith	Pennsylvania	1854	1859	"	14	Petersen, J. C.	Camptonville	Rancher	Denmark	1857	1872	"	48
Freeman, Thomas	Freeman's Crossing, Middle Yuba river.	Hotel and toll bridge	Maryland	1852	1852	N. San Juan, Nev. Co., Cal.		Price, E. D.	"	Miner	Wales	1851	1851	"	3
Gage, M. D.	Camptonville	Preacher and Teacher	New York	1873	1873	Camptonville		Quayle, Wm.	Slate Range House	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Ile of Man	1850	1850	"	160
Gerwien, C.	"	Shoemaker	Germany	1857	1857	"		Ramm, John	Notway Range	Farmer	Germany	1853	1853	"	400
Godfrey, G. W.	Pittsburg Hill	Miner	Vermont	1802	1802	"		Ritchee, J.	Mill Creek	"	North Carolina	1855	1856	"	160
Godfrey, J. P., Jr.	"	"	"	1859	1859	"		Sailor, W. H.	Weed's Point	Mining and Stock-raising	Missouri	1852	1854	"	
Godfrey, Noah L.	Slate Range Tp.	General merchandise	"	1859	1859	"		Sharp, John	Camptonville	Stage	New York	1859	1859	"	
Gray, Jas.	Oak Valley	Saw-mill	Kentucky	1849	1853	"	120	Shelton, G.	Slate Range Tp.	Farmer	Georgia	1854	1872	"	160
Groves, W. H.	Camptonville	Stable-keeper	Ohio	1859	1859	"		Spencer, S.	Camptonville	Miner	Missouri	1850	1853	"	1
Hansen, John	"	Mining	Norway	1853	1853	"		Thraves, Robert	"	Horticulturist	England	1855	1855	"	4
Houghtaling, E.	Young's Hill	Miner	New York	1852	1852	"		Underwood, L. J.	Slate Range Tp.	Miner and Farmer	North Carolina	1852	1863	"	
Humphreys, H.	Slate Range Tp.	Miner and Farmer	Wales	1857	1860	"		Watson, Joseph	"	" Rancher	Georgia	1852	1865	Bullard's Bar	160
Hunt, J. P.	Camptonville	Miner	Maine	1854	1872	"	1	Winselmann, John	Young's Hill	" Farmer	Hanover	1851	1854	Camptonville	135
Jewett, S. C.	Slate Range Tp.	Farmer	"	1860	1860	"		Yonbert, J.	Oak Valley	Miner	France	1867	1867	"	
Kennedy, John R.	"	"	Alabama	1853	1856	"	160	Young, Joseph R.	Camptonville	Atty at Law and Not'y Pub.	Virginia	1856	1856	"	
Kesler, Peter	"	"	Pennsylvania	1852	1853	Bullard's Bar	160								
Lothrop, B.	Indian Hill	Roadmaster Sierra county.	Massachusetts	1850	1854	Camptonville									

WEST BEAR RIVER TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Barrie, John F.	West Bear River Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Canada	1855	1856	Marysville	1000	Morrison, Hugh	West Bear River Tp.	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Scotland	1853	1853	Wheatland	1000
Bennett, T. P.	"	Farmer	Illinois	1861	1861	Wheatland	733	Newton	"	Blacksmithing and Wagon-making	England	1860	1863	"	1
Cauthron, Charles	"	"	Arkansas	1854	1861	"	770	Ostrom, D. A.	"	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Ohio	1850	1832	Wheatland	1900
Ebert, Mrs. Hedwick	"	Farming	Germany	1866	1868	Marysville	1600	Pascoe, W. T.	"	"	England	1852	1858	Wheatland	1400
Gray, F. C.	"	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Illinois	1855	1875	"	800	Pheal, Lewis	"	Farmer	Germany	1865	1873	"	320
Harding, Samuel	"	Farmer and Hog-raising	"	1860	1860	Wheatland	1800	Frat, W. L.	"	"	Indiana	1854	1862	Marysville	450
Hollingshead, E. W. and G. W.	"	Farmers	"	1861	1861	"	515	Rutland, A. A.	"	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Tennessee	1869	1877	"	4500
Hollister, H. H. and J. Inlow, S. E.	"	Farming and Stock-raising	Massachusetts	1859	1860	Marysville	1020	Scott, Mrs. Frances	"	Farming	Maryland	1865	1865	Wheatland	160
Jones, E. W.	"	"	Kentucky	1854	1854	Wheatland	600	Staley	"	Blacksmithing and Wagon-making	Pennsylvania	1872	1872	"	1
Kelser, C.	"	Farmer	New York	1860	1860	Marysville	750	Webster, George	"	Farmer	Scotland	1859	1859	"	840
Luzear, M. C.	"	Farmer and Stock-raiser	Ohio	1866	1866	Wheatland	169	Williams, Jesse	"	"	Warren Co., Ky	1853	1853	"	500
Miller, R.	"	"	Pennsylvania	1859	1861	Marysville	450	Wimberly, W. A.	"	"	Kentucky	1856	1836	Marysville	160
Miller, T. B.	Eldorado Orchard	Fruit and Stock-raising	Canada	1864	1868	"	420								

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When Came to State.	When Came to County.	POSTOFFICE.	No. of Acres.
Duffey, M. C.	514 Howard St., San Francisco	Money Broker	Roscom'n Ireland	1852	1854	514 How rd st, S. Francisco	40	Hynes, John	Nevada County	Merchandising and Hynes Toll Road	Ohio	1855	1867	Spencerville	80
Hudson, Mrs. A. M.	Oakland	Retired	New York	1854	1854	Oakland		Simpson, T. B.	Oakland	Retired	Pennsylvania	1851	1852	Oakland	
								Wiley, A. P.	1201 Taylor St., San Francisco	Lumber Dealer	Maine	1850		S. Francisco	



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF ROBERT THRAVES, CAMPTONVILLE, SLATE RANGE TP. YUBA CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF **ZENO D. BISHOP.** OAK VALLEY SLATE RANGE TR.
YUBA CO., CAL.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY.

(From the Argonaut.)

On Saturday, the 15th of December, 1849, the first Legislature of the State of California met at San Jose. The Assembly occupied the second story of the State House—a cut of which we herewith present—but the lower portion which was designed for the Senate Chamber, not being ready, the latter body held their sittings, for a short period, in the house of Isaac Branham, on the south-west corner of Market plaza. The State House proper was a building 60 feet long, 40 feet wide, two stories high, and adorned with a piazza in front. The upper story was simply a large room with a staircase leading thereto. This was the Assembly Chamber. The lower story was divided into four rooms, the largest 20x40 feet, was designed for the Senate Chamber, and the others were used by the Secretary of State, and the vari-



STATE HOUSE AT SAN JOSE, 1849.

ous committees. The building was destroyed by fire on the 29th of April, 1853, at four o'clock in the morning. On the first day of the first Legislative session only six Senators were present, and perhaps twice as many Assemblymen. On Sunday, Governor Riley and Secretary Halleck arrived, and by Monday nearly all the members were present. Number of members: Senate, 16; Assembly, 36. Total 52. No sooner was the Legislature fairly organized than the members began to growl about their accommodations. They didn't like the Legislative building, and swore terribly between drinks at the accommodations of the town generally. Many of the Solons expressed a desire to remove the Capital from San Jose immediately. On the 19th instant Geo. B. Tingley, a member of the House from Sacramento, offered a bill to the effect that the Legislature remove the Capital at once to Monterey. The bill passed its first reading and laid over for further action. On the 20th Gov. Riley resigned his gubernatorial office, and by his order, dated Headquarters Tenth Military Department, San Jose, Cal., Dec. 20, 1849, (Order No. 41.) Captain H. W. Halleck was relieved as Secretary of State. On the same day Governor

Peter Burnett was sworn by K. H. Dimick, Judge of the Court of First Instance. The same day, also, Col. J. C. Fremont received a majority of six votes, and Dr. Wm. M. Gwin a majority of two for Senators of the United States. On the following day Gov. Burnett delivered his message. On the evening of the 27th, the citizens of San Jose having become somewhat alarmed at the continued grumbling of the strangers within their gates, determined that it was necessary to do something to content the assembled wisdom of the State, and accordingly arranged for a grand ball, which was given in the Assembly Chamber. As ladies were very scarce, the country about was literally "raked," to use the expression of the historian of that period, "for señoritas," and their red and yellow flannel petticoats so variegated the whirl of the dance that the American-dressed ladies and, in fact, the Solons themselves, were actually bewildered, and finally captivated, for, as the record further states, "now and then was given a sly wink of the eye between some American ladies, and between them and a friend of the other sex as the señoritas, bewitching and graceful in motion, glided by with a captured meher." But, notwithstanding this rivalry, the first California inaugural ball was a success. "The dance went on as merry as a marriage bell. All were in high glee. Spirits were plenty. Some hovered where you saw them not, but the sound thereof was not lost." Speaking of the appellation applied to the first body of California law-makers, i. e., "The Legislature of a thousand drunks," the same quaint writer says, "with no disrespect for the members of that body, I never heard one of them deny that the baptismal name was improperly bestowed upon them. They were good drinkers—they drank like men. If they could not stand the ceremony on any particular occasion they would lie down to it with becoming grace. I knew one to be laid out with a white sheet spread over him, and six lighted candles around him. He appeared to be in the spirit land. He was really on land with the spirits in him—too full for utterance. But to do justice to this body of men, there were but a very few among them who were given to drinking habitually, and as for official labor, they performed probably more than any subsequent legislative body of the State in the same given time. In the Senate House there was many a trick played, many a joke passed, the recollection of which produces a smile upon the faces of those who witnessed them. It was not unfrequently that as a person was walking up stairs with a lighted candle, a shot from a revolver would extinguish it. Then what shouts of laughter rang through the building at the scared individual. Those who fired were marksmen; their aim was true and they knew it. The respective candidates for the United States Senate kept ranches, as they were termed; that is they kept open house. All who entered drank free and freely. Under the circumstances they could afford to. Every man who drank of course wished that the owner of the establishment might be the successful candidate for the Senate. That wish would be expressed half a dozen times a day in as many different houses. A great deal of solicitude would be indicated just about the time for drinks. Speaking of the way in which these

gay and festive legislators passed their evenings, the writer says: "The almost nightly amusement was the fandango. There were some respectable ones and one which at this day would not be called very respectable. The term might be considered relative in its signification. It depended a good deal on the spirit of the times (not Lurbeck's newspaper) and the notion of the attendant of such places. Those fandangoes, where the members kept their luts on and treated their partners after each dance, were not considered of a high-toned character (modern numbers will please bear this in mind). There were frequent parties where a little more gentility was exhibited. In truth, considering the times and the country, they were very agreeable. The difference in language, in some degree, prohibited a free exchange of ideas between the two sexes when the Americans were in excess. But then, what one could not say in so many words he imagined, guessed, or made signs, and on the whole, the parties were novel and interesting. The grand out-door amusements were the hull and bear fights. They took place sometimes on St. James and sometimes on Market square. Sunday was the usual day for hull fights. On the third of February the legislators were entertained by: great exhibition of a fellow-mauppitting himself on a level with a beast. In the month of March there was a good deal of amusement mixed with a good deal of excitement. It was reported all over the Capital that gold had been discovered in the bed of Coyote Creek. There was a general rush. Picks, shovels, crowbars, and pans had a large sale. Members of the Legislature, officials, clerks and lobbyists, concluded suddenly to change their vocation. Even the sixteen dollars per day which they had voted themselves was no inducement to keep them away from Coyote Creek. But they soon came back again, and half of those who went away would never own it after the excitement was over." Beyond the above interesting, and presumable prominent facts, history gives us very little concerning the meeting of our first Legislature, except that the session lasted one hundred and twenty nine days, an adjournment being effected on the 22d of April, 1850.

The second legislature assembled on the 6th of January, 1851. On the 8th the Governor tendered his resignation to the legislature, and John McDougal was sworn in as his successor. The question of the removal of the Capitol from San Jose was one of the important ones of the session, so much so that the citizens of San Jose were remarkably active in catering to the wishes of the members of the legislative body. They offered extravagant bids of land for the Capitol grounds, promised all manner of buildings and accommodations, and even took the

State script in payment for legislators' board. But it was of no use. Vallejo was determined to have the Capitol, and began bribing members right and left with all the city lots they wanted. The Act of removal was passed February 14th, and after that date the legislators had to suffer. The people refused to take State script for San Jose board, charged double prices for everything, and when, on the 16th of May, the Solons finally pulled up stakes and left, there was not thrown after them the traditional old shoe, but an assorted lot of mongrel oaths and Mexican maledictions.

THIRD SESSION—Convened at Vallejo, the new Capitol, January 5th, 1852. Number of members: Senate, 27; Assembly, 62; total, 89.

FOURTH SESSION—Convened at Vallejo January 3d, 1853, removed to Benicia, February 4th, 1853.

FIFTH SESSION—Convened at Benicia, January 2d, 1854, removed to Sacramento, February 25th, 1854, where it has since remained.

In the beginning of 1860 the citizens of Sacramento decided to the State lots of land in the city on which a new State Capitol could be built. Work commenced the 15th day of May, 1861, and the corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, conducted by N. Green Curtis, then Grand Master of the Order. In 6 years other blocks were added, so that now the grounds extend from Tenth to Fifteenth and from J. to N. For this edification the citizens subscribed \$30,000, the State appropriation not being sufficient to fully pay for the land. The original



THE STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO.

architect was Reuben Clark, to whom the greatest meed of praise should be given for the beautiful building that now adorns the city and is an honor to the State. After the dedication ceremonies, work was discontinued on it for some time, and it was not till about 1865 that labor was recommenced in earnest. Up to November 1st, 1875, the cost, added to the usual items for repairs and improvements, amounted to \$2,449,429.31. The building is 240 feet in height, the height of the main building being ninety-four feet. Its depth is 149 feet and its length 282. The Assembly Chamber is 73x75, with a height of forty-eight feet, and the Senate 73x56, with the same height. The first, or ground story of the building, is sixteen feet above the level of the surrounding streets.

This State Capitol, one of the prettiest in America, stands in a park of eight blocks, terraced and ornamented with walks, drives, trees, shrubs and plants, forming one of the prettiest spots in the country. This fine structure cost about \$2,500,000, and its towering dome, surmounted by the temple and Goddess of Liberty rises 240 feet, and is the first object presented to view in the distance as the traveler approaches the city in almost every direction.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN CALIFORNIA.

BY GEN. M. G. VALLEJO.

In 1776 the presidio and mission of San Francisco were founded, on the extreme border of California civilization; the presidio being a kind of frontier command, with jurisdiction extending to the northern limit of Spanish discovery. San Francisco was founded on September 17, 1776.

In October, 1775, Bodega Bay had been discovered by a Spanish voyager, and named in honor of its discoverer. The very month that San Francisco was founded, Capt. Quiros made the first boat voyage up the intricate windings of what is now Petaluma Creek, and proved that there was no communication in this direction between the bays of Bodega and San Francisco, as had hitherto been supposed. In 1793 much alarm was caused by a report of the Indians

val was first known to the California authorities in 1813. Gov. Arguello sent dispatches of the Viceroy Revilla Gigedo, ordering the Russians away; the only reply was a verbal message, to the effect that the Viceroy's orders had been forwarded to St. Petersburg for the action of the Emperor.

In 1816 there arrived at San Francisco the Russian brig Rurick, under command of Otto von Kotzebue, in charge of a scientific expedition. Gov. Sola, in accordance with orders from the Spanish Government, went to San Francisco to offer Kotzebue all possible aid; but at the same time complained that Coskoff had been for five years in occupation of Spanish territory. Kotzebue sent for Coskoff to come to San Francisco for a conference on the subject. Don Ger-



GEN. VALLEJO'S HOUSE, SONOMA, 1848.—BARRACKS.—MISSION CHURCH.

that English vessels were anchored in Bodega Bay. The Viceroy of Mexico ordered Gov. Arrillaga to take immediate steps for the protection of Spanish rights. One of the measures adopted was the opening of a road for the transportation of supplies by land. A battery was constructed and four cannon planted at Bodega, as I have heard my father and his contemporaries relate, but the small garrison was withdrawn after a little, and the guns were taken to Monterey.

Bodega and Ross, now within the limits of Sonoma county, were occupied by the Russians in May, 1812. As the new-comers came without permission from the Spanish Government, they may be termed the pioneer "squatters" of California. Alexander Coskoff, who had a wooden leg, and was by us called "Pie de Palo," was in command of the foreigners, whose arri-

vatio Arguello was the bearer of the message, and brought back the first definite report of the new settlement, which consisted of twenty-five Russians and eighty Kodiak Indians. The conference between Arguello, Kotzebue and Coskoff took place on board the Rurick, on October 28th, the Russian chief having made the voyage from Ross in a baidarka, or skin boat. Jose Maria Estudillo, grandfather of our present State Treasurer, and Luis Antonio Arguello, afterwards Governor of California, were present, while the naturalist, Chamisso, served as interpreter. Nothing resulted from the interview, since Coskoff claimed to be acting under orders of the government of Sitka. Subsequent communications on the subject were not satisfactory in their results, since the Russians long remained in possession of the lands they had so arbitrarily appropriated to themselves.

As soon as the presence of the Russians at Bodega was reported by the Indians, Sergeant Jose Sanchez and Corporal Herrera, disguised as Indians, reconnoitered the Russian establishments. On their return a band of horses were taken across the Bay, being forced to swim behind canoes, to what is now Lime Point; called "playita de los Caballos" by the Californians, from this circumstance. Padre Altimira and his party left Lime Point on June 25th; passed, during the following day, the Punta de los Esteros, called by the Indians Chacuali, where Petaluma now stands, and encamped at night on the Arroyo Lema, where my old adobe afterwards stood. June 27th he reached the Laguna de Tolay, on the hills just back of Donahue. The expedition went on toward the northeast, and arrived at the present valley of Sonoma, so called, according to Padre Altimira, by former Indian residents. The party encamped on the little Arroyo of Pulpula. Here a guard of soldiers was detailed, and the supply train made ready, and Padre Altimira, after writing to ask license and a blessing from Padre Sarria, President of the Missions, started on August 23d for Sonoma, where he arrived on the 25th. The Padre narrates his movements as follows:

"We chose a site and began work. In four days we have cut 100 redwood beams with which to build a granery. A ditch has been dug, and running water brought to the place where we are living (now Mr. Pickett's vineyard); we are making a corral to which, by the grace of God, our cattle will be brought tomorrow. We are all highly pleased with the site, and all agree that it offers more advantages than any other between here and San Diego." These words are taken from a letter to Gov. Arguello, dated near San Francisco, August 31, 1823.

Three years after the events I have just related, the Indians fell upon the new Mission and destroyed it. Fortunately, Padre Altimira escaped with his life; but as he could not agree with his superiors, he went down to Santa Barbara, and in company with Padre Antonio Ripoll, embarked on an American vessel, commanded by Capt. Joseph Steele, and bade a final adieu to the country. In 1827 San Francisco Solano sprang up anew from its ashes, in charge of the virtuous and active Padre Fortuni, and under the protection of the Presidio at the Golden Gate. Padre Fortuni remained in charge of the Mission until 1830, when the work of rebuilding in more permanent form was undertaken.

In June, 1834, Gov. Figueroa, learning that many colonists with their families were coming from Mexico to settle in California, and deeming it wise to make some preparations in advance for the establishment of the colony, personally undertook an expedition to the

northern frontier, extending his survey as far as the Russian Presidio of Ross. After exploring the country, he chose a site for the colony, marked off the plaza and dwelling-lots which were to constitute the new pueblo, and named that "City of the Future," in honor of the Mexican President and Vice President, Santa Ana y Farias. The site selected was in Santa Rosa Valley, on the banks of the arroyo of Potiquiyoni, now known as Mark West Creek.

In 1835 I had been directed by my Government to advance our colony northward. After the advance of the Russians, continual disputes arose between our colonists and theirs, and as my settlers were ready for a quarrel, and were not sparing of those "energetic words" well known in the English idiom, our neighbors gradually retired toward Ross, and left the country in possession of their rivals, who, like good Anglo-Saxons, knew how to maintain their rights. Matters constantly became more and more complicated until 1840, when Col. Kupreanoff, Governor of Sitka, came to San Francisco, and many official communications passed between him and myself, as military commander of California. The result was that the Russians prepared to abandon their California territory, and proposed to sell me their property. I was obliged to decline, because they insisted on selling the land which was already the property of my Government. Finding that I would not yield the point, they applied to Gov. Alvarado, at Monterey, and received from him a similar reply; then they applied to John A. Sutter, who made the purchase. I will not stop to consider the conduct of Sutter in this matter; suffice it to say that California was at last, in 1841, freed from guests who had always been regarded by us as intruders. Yet, it is but just to say, that in all mercantile transactions the Russians were notable for strict honesty, as in social intercourse for hospitality and affability of manner towards our people. They took immense numbers of otter, beaver and seal skins during their stay, and left the country almost without fur-bearing animals.

Sutter at once began to transfer all movable property to New Helvetia. While he was thus engaged, in 1843, Capt. Stephen Smith arrived at Bodega, in the "George Henry," bringing with him the first steam engine ever seen in California. Capt. Smith had a grant of land at Bodega from Gov. Michelorena, and with his partner and brother-in-law, D. Manuel Torres, bought some of the Russian buildings from Sutter, establishing a steam saw mill near the port. Thus Sonoma County had the honor of introducing this element of wealth and progress.

On the day when the engine began to work, Capt. Smith sent invitations to all the Sonoma settlers, and I, with my brother Salvador, was one of the first to



PLACER MINE AND RANCHO OF JOHN WINSELMANN AND C^O YOUNG'S HILL, SLATE RANGE TP. YUBA C^O, CAL.

PUBLISHED BY THOMPSON & WEST.

C. L. SMITH & C^O LITH. OAKLAND CAL.

arrive. I distinctly remember having predicted on that occasion, that before many years there would be more steam engines than soldiers in California. My readers can bear witness that I was no false prophet. The successors of Smith have not only proved the truth of my words, but have almost verified the remark of my compatriot, Gen. Jose Castro, at Monterey, that "the North Americans were so enterprising a people, that if it were proposed, they were quite capable of changing the color of the stars."

Without entering into details respecting the various minor expeditions sent out from San Francisco to the region north of the Bay, both for the purpose of watching Russian movements at Bodega and the hardly less dreaded operations of the English who had settled on the Columbia River, I will confine myself to the choice of the site where Sonoma was founded, and quote from Padre Altimira's narrative, as follows:—

"About 3 p. m., leaving our camp and our boat in the slough near by, we started to explore, directing our course northwestward across the plain of Sonoma, until we reached a stream (Sonoma River) of about 500 plumas of water, crystalline and most pleasing to the taste, flowing through a grove of beautiful and useful trees. The stream flows from hills which enclose the plain and terminate it on the north. We went on, penetrating a broad grove of oaks; the trees were lofty and robust, offering an eternal source of utility, both for fire-wood and carriage material. This forest was about three leagues long from east to west, and a league and a half wide from north to south. The plain is watered by another arroyo still more copious and pleasant than the former, flowing from west to east, but tending northward from the center of the plain.

"We explored this evening as far as the daylight permitted. The permanent springs, according to the statements of those who have seen them in the extreme dry season, are almost innumerable. No one can doubt the benignity of the Sonoma climate after noting the plants, the soft and shady trees, ash, poplars, laurel and others, and especially the abundance and luxuriance of the wild grapes. We observed also that the launch may be found up the creek to where a settlement can be founded, truly a most convenient circumstance. We saw from these and other facts that Sonoma is a most desirable site for a mission."

Such was the beginning of Sonoma; unfortunately the indefatigable and energetic missionary encountered much opposition from his ecclesiastic superior, and notwithstanding the peremptory orders of the government, he had to yield to the demands of President Sarria, and the project of moving the Mission of San Francisco was abandoned. In September of the same year, however, Padre Altimira was appointed Minis-

ter by Padre Sarria, and was empowered to establish a new mission. To facilitate the enterprise, settlers were taken from San Francisco, San Rafael, and San Jose, but all the Sonoma emigrants came voluntarily to their new home. San Francisco Solano was chosen as the patron saint of the new establishment; but later, when I came here, after the pueblo had been laid out, and the military commandancia established, I caused to be revived the ancient name of Sonoma, the name by which the town and county are still known.

A little before dawn on June 14, 1846, a party of hunters and trappers with some foreign settlers, under command of Capt. Merritt, Dr. Scuplo and William B. Ide, surrounding my residence at Sonoma, and without firing a shot, made prisoners of myself, then commander of the Northern frontier, of Lieut. Col. Victor Pondon, Captain Salvador Vallejo, and Jacob P. Leese. I should here state that down to October, 1845, I had maintained at my own expense a respectable garrison at Sonoma, which often in union with the settlers did good service in campaigns against the Indians; but at last, tired of spending money, which the Mexican Government never refunded me, I disbanded the force, and most of the soldiers who had constituted it left Sonoma.

Years before I had urgently represented to the Government of Mexico the necessity of stationing a sufficient force on the frontier, else Sonoma would be lost, which would be equivalent to leaving the rest of the country an easy prey to the invader. What think you, my friends, were the instructions sent me in reply to my repeated demands for means to fortify the country? These instructions were, that I should at once force the immigrants to recross the Sierra Nevada and depart from the territory of the Republic. To say nothing of the inhumanity of these orders, their execution was physically impossible. First, because I had no military force; and second, because the immigrants came in autumn, when snow covered the Sierra so quickly as to render return impracticable. I can assure you that the American immigrants never had cause to complain.

The "Bear Flag" party carried us as prisoners to Sacramento, and kept us in a calaboose for sixty days or more, until the authority of the United States made itself respected, and the honorable and humane Commodore Stockton returned us to our hearths. I have alluded to this episode of my life rather as an event connected with history than from a desire to speak of myself, since at times like the present individuality disappears before the magnitude of the subject which claims our attention. I will simply remark, that I retain no sentiment of hostility either against those who attacked my honor and my liberty, or against those who endangered my life, disturbed the peace of my family, and took possession of my property.

DESCRIPTION OF CALIFORNIA IN 1835

DR. JOHN MARSH TO LEWIS CASS.

[This interesting letter, descriptive of California, did much to call public attention to this then unknown region. The letter was written from the Marsh Grant at the foot of Mount Diablo, in Contra Costa County, and was first published in the *Contra Costa Gazette* in 1863.]

FARM OF PULPONES, NEAR ST. FRANCISCO, }
UPPER CALIFORNIA, 1816. }

HON. LEWIS CASS—*Dear Sir:* You will probably be somewhat surprised to receive a letter from an individual from whom you probably have not heard, or even thought of, for nearly twenty years; yet although the lapse of time has wrought many changes both in men and things, the personal identity of us both has probably been left. You will, I think, remember a youth whom you met at Green Bay in 1825, who, having left his Alma Mater, had spent a year or two in the "far, far West," and was then return-

ing to his New England home, and whom you induced to turn his face again toward the setting sun; that youth who, but for your influence, would probably now have been administering pills in some quiet Yankee village, is now a gray-haired man, breeding cattle and cultivating grape vines on the shores of the Pacific. Your benevolence prompted you to take an interest in the fortunes of that youth, and it is therefore presumed you may not be unwilling to hear from him again.

I left the United States in 1835, and came to New Mexico, and thence traversing the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, crossed the Rio Colorado at its junction with the Gila, near the tide water of Gulph, and entered this territory at its southern part. Any more direct route was at that time unknown and considered



BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO IN 1810.

of any portion of the globe, is at length attracting the attention of the United States and Europe. The world at length seems to have become awake to the natural advantages of California and Oregon, and it seems probable that at the same moment I am writing, their political destinies are about being settled, at least for a long time to come. I mention the two countries together because I conceive the future destiny of this whole region to be one and irreparable. The natural conformation of the country strongly indicates it, and a sympathy and fellow feeling in the inhabitants is taking place, which must soon bring about the consummation. California, as well as Oregon, is rapidly peopling with emigrants from the United States. Even the inhabitants of Spanish origin, tired of anarchy and misrule, would be glad to come under

direct route was at that time unknown and considered

the American Government. The Government of the United States in encouraging and facilitating emigration to Oregon is in fact helping to people California. It is like the British Government sending settlers to Canada. The emigrants are well aware of the vast superiority of California, both in soil and climate, and I may add, facility of access. Every year shorter and better routes are being discovered, and this year the great desideratum of a good and practical road for wheel carriages has been found. Fifty-three wagons, with that number of families, have arrived safely, and more than a month earlier than any previous company. The American Government encourages emigration to Oregon by giving gratuitously some five or six hundred acres of land to each family of actual settlers. California, too, gives lands, not by acres, but by leagues, and has some thousands of leagues more to give to anybody who will occupy them. Never in any instance has less than one league been given to any individual, and the wide world from which to select from all the unoccupied lands in the territory. While Col. Alvarado, the Mexican Minister to Washington, is publishing his proclamations in the American newspapers forbidding people to emigrate to California, and telling them that no lands will be given them, the actual Government here is doing just the contrary. In fact they care about as much for the Government of Mexico as for that of Japan.

It has been usual to state the population of Upper California at 5,000 persons of Spanish descent, and 20,000 Indians. This estimate may have been near the truth twenty years ago. At present the population may be stated in round numbers at 7,000 Spaniards, 10,000 civilized, or rather domesticated Indians. To this may be added about 700 Americans, 100 English, Irish and Scotch, and about 100 French, Germans and Italians. Within the territorial limits of Upper California, taking the parallel of 42 deg. for the northern, and the Colorado river for the southeastern boundary, are an immense number of wild, naked, brute Indians. The number, of course, can only be conjectured. They probably exceed a million, and may perhaps amount to double that number. The far-famed Missions of California no longer exist. They have nearly all been broken up, and the lands apportioned out into farms. They were certainly magnificent ecclesiastical baronies, and although their existence was quite incompatible with the general prosperity of the country, it seems almost a pity to see their downfall. The immense piles of buildings and beautiful vineyards and orchards are all that remain, with the exception of two in the southern part of the territory, which still retain a small remnant of their former prosperity.

The climate of California is remarkably different from that of the United States. The great distinguishing difference is its regularity and uniformity. From May to October the wind is invariably from the northwest, and during this time it never rains, and the sky is brilliantly clear and serene. The weather during this time is temperate, and rarely oppressively warm. The nights are always agreeably cool, and many of the inhabitants sleep in the open air the whole year round. From October to May the southeast wind frequently blows, and is always accompanied by rain. Snow never falls excepting in the mountains. Frost is rare except in December or January. A proof of the mildness of the winter during this moment presents itself in the shape of a humming bird, which I just saw from the open window, and this is in latitude 38 deg. on the first day of February. Wheat is sown from October until March, and maize from March till July. As respects human health and comfort, the climate is incomparably better than that of any part of the United States. It is much the most healthy country I have ever seen, or have any knowledge of. There is no disease whatever that can be attributed to the influence of the climate.

The face of the country differs as much from the United States as the climate. The whole territory is traversed by ranges of mountains, which run parallel to each other and to the coast. The highest points may be about 6,000 feet above the sea, in most places much lower, and in many parts they dwindle to low hills. They are everywhere covered with grass and vegetation, and many of the valleys and northern declivities abound with the finest timber trees. Between these ranges of mountains are level valleys, or rather plains, of every width, from five miles to fifty. The magnificent valley through which flow the rivers St. Joaquin and Sacramento is five hundred miles long, with an average width of forty or fifty. It is intersected laterally by many smaller rivers, abounding with salmon. The only inhabitants of this valley who are capable of supporting a nation are about a hundred and fifty Americans and a few Indians. No published maps that I have seen give any correct idea of the country, excepting the outline of the coast. The Bay of San Francisco is considered by nautical men as one of the finest harbors in the world. It consists of two principal arms, diverging from the entrance in nearly opposite directions, and each about fifty miles long, with an average width of eight or ten. It is perfectly sheltered from every wind, has great depth of water, is easily accessible at all times, and space enough for half the ships in the world. The entrance is less than a mile wide, and could be easily fortified so as to make it entirely impregnable. The vicinity abounds in the finest timber for ship-building.

and in fact everything necessary to make it a great naval and commercial depot. If it was in the hands of a nation who knew how to make use of it, its influence would soon be felt on all the western coast of America, and probably through the whole Pacific. I think it cannot long remain in the hands of its present owners. If it does not come into possession of Americans, the English will have it. This port in their hands, what will Oregon be worth to the United States? They loudly threaten to get possession of Cuba as an offset against Texas. Will they not be quite as likely to obtain California, as an offset against Oregon? A British ship of war was here last summer, whose captain was a brother of Lord Aberdeen, and one of her lieutenants a son of Sir R. Peel. The gentlemen declared openly that this port would shortly belong to them. This I take to be only a slight ebullition of John Bullism, but that they want this port, and will have it if possible, there can be no doubt, a consummation most earnestly and ardently to be deprecated by every American. I hope it may direct your views to take an interest in this matter.

The agricultural capabilities of California are but very imperfectly developed. The whole of it is remarkably adapted to the culture of the vine. Wine and brandy of excellent quality are made in considerable quantities. Olives, figs and almonds grow well. Apples, pears and peaches are abundant, and in the southern part, oranges. Cotton is beginning to be cultivated, and succeeds well. It is the finest country for wheat I have ever seen. Fifty for one is an average crop, with very imperfect cultivation. One hundred fold is not uncommon, and even one hundred and fifty has been produced. Maize produces tolerably well, but not equal to some parts of the United States. Hemp, flax and tobacco have been cultivated on a small scale, and succeed well. The raising of cattle is the principal pursuit of the inhabitants, and the most profitable.

The foreign commerce of Upper California employs from ten to fifteen sail of vessels, mostly large ships. Somewhat more than half of these are American, and belong exclusively to the port of Boston. The others are English, French, Russian, Mexican, Peruvian and Hawaiian. The French from their islands in the Pacific, and the Russians from Kamtschatka, and their establishments on the northwest coast, resort here for provisions and live stock. The exports consist of hides and tallow, cows, lard, wheat, soap, timber and furs. There are slaughtered annually about 100,000 head of cattle, worth \$800,000. The whole value of the exports annually amounts to about \$1,000,000. The largest item of imports is American cotton goods. The duties on imports are enormously high, amounting on the most important articles to

150 per cent. on the original cost, and in many instances to four or five hundred. Thus, as in most Spanish countries, a high bounty is paid to encourage smuggling. Whale ships visit St. Francisco annually in considerable numbers for refreshments, and fail not to profit by the facilities for illicit commerce.

California, although nominally belonging to Mexico, is about as independent of it as Texas, and must ere long share the same fate. Since my residence here, no less than four Mexican Governors have been driven from the country by force of arms. The last of these, Michelortreña, with about 400 of his soldiers and 100 employees, were driven away about a year ago. This occurred at the time that the rest of the nation were expelling his master, Santa Anna, although nothing of all this was known here at the time. The new administration, therefore, with a good grace highly approved of our conduct. In fact, the successive administrations in Mexico have always shown a disposition to sanction and approve of whatever we may do here, from a conscious inability to retain even a nominal domination over the country by any other means. Upper California has been governed for the last year entirely by its own citizens. Lower California is in general an uninhabited and uninhabitable desert. The scanty population it contains live near the extremity of the Cape, and have no connection and little intercourse with this part of the country.

Upper California has a productive gold mine, and silver ore has been found in many places. A mine of quicksilver has been very lately found in this vicinity, which promises to be very valuable.

I know not, since you have been so long engaged in more weighty concerns, if you take the same interest as formerly in Indian affairs, but since I have supposed your personal identity to remain, I shall venture a few remarks on the Aborigines of California. In stature the California Indian rather exceeds the average of the tribes east of the mountains. He is heavier limbed and stouter built. They are a hairy race, and some of them have beards that would do honor to a Turk. The color, similar to that of the Algonquin race, or perhaps rather lighter. The visage short and broad, with wide mouth, thick lips, short, broad nose, and extremely low forehead. In some individuals the hair grows quite down to the eyebrows, and they may be said to have no forehead at all. Some few have that peculiar conformation of the eye so remarkable in the Chinese and Tartar races, and entirely different from the common American Indian or the Polynesian; and with this unpromising set of features, some have an animated and agreeable expression of countenance. The general expression of the wild Indian has nothing of the proud and lofty bearing, or the haughtiness and ferocity so often seen



C. L. SMITH & CO. LITH. OAKLAND CAL.

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BIRDS EYE VIEW OF **STRAWBERRY VALLEY.** NORTH EAST TR. YUBA CO.
CAL.

east of the mountains. It is more commonly indicative of timidity and stupidity. The men and children are absolutely and entirely naked, and the dress of the women is the least possible or conceivable removal from nudity. Their food varies with the season. In February and March they live on grass and herbage; clover and wild pea-vine are among the best kind of their pasturage. I have often seen hundreds of them grazing together in a meadow, like so many cattle. [If Doctor Boudinot only knew this fact, he would undoubtedly start a new theory that they are the descendants of Nebuchadnezzar.] They are very poor hunters of the larger animals, but very skillful in making and managing nets for fish and food. They also collect in their season great quantities of the seeds of various grasses, which are particularly abundant. Acorns are another principal article of food, which are larger, more abundant, and of better quality than I have seen elsewhere. The Californian is not more different from the tribes east of the mountains in his physical than in his moral and intellectual qualities. They are easily domesticated, not averse to labor, have a natural aptitude to learn mechanical trades, and, I believe, universally a fondness for music, and a facility in acquiring it.

The Mission of St. Joseph, when in its prosperity, had 100 ploughmen, and I have seen them all at work in one field with each his plough. It had also fifty weavers, twenty tanners, thirty shoemakers, forty masons, twenty carpenters, ten blacksmiths, and various other mechanics. They are not nearly so much addicted to intoxication as is common to other Indians. I was for some years of the opinion that they were of an entirely different race from those east of the mountains, and they certainly have but little similarity. The only thing that caused me to think differently is that they have the same Moccasin game that is so common on the Mississippi, and what is more remarkable, they accompany it by singing precisely the same tune! The diversity of language among them is very great. It is seldom an Indian can understand another who lives fifty miles distant; within the limits of California are at least a hundred dialects, apparently entirely dissimilar. Few or no white persons have taken any pains to learn them, as there are individuals in all the tribes which have any

communication with the settlements who speak Spanish. The children, when caught young, are most easily domesticated, and manifest a great aptitude to learn whatever is taught them; when taken into Spanish families, and treated with kindness, in a few months they learn the language and habits of their masters. When they come to maturity they show no disposition to return to the savage state. The mind of the wild Indian, of whatever age, appears to be a *tabula rasa*, on which no impressions, except those of mere animal nature, have been made, and ready to receive any impress whatever. I remember a remark of yours some years ago, that "Indians were only grown up children." Here we have a real race of infants. In many recent instances when a family of white people have taken a farm in the vicinity of an Indian village, in a short time they would have the whole tribe for willing serfs. They submit to flagellation with more humility than the negroes. Nothing more is necessary for their complete subjugation but kindness in the beginning, and a little well timed severity when manifestly deserved. It is common for the white man to ask the Indian, when the latter has committed any fault, how many lashes he thinks he deserves. The Indian, with a simplicity and humility almost inconceivable, replies ten or twenty, according to his opinion of the magnitude of the offense. The white man then orders another Indian to inflict the punishment, which is received without the least sign of resentment or discontent. This I have myself witnessed or I could hardly have believed it. Throughout all California the Indians are the principal laborers; without them the business of the country could hardly be carried on.

I fear the unexpected length of this desultory epistle will be tedious to you, but I hope it will serve at least to diversify your correspondence. If I can afford you any information, or be serviceable to you in any way, I beg you to command me. Any communication to me can be sent through the American Minister at Mexico, or the Commanding Officer of the Squadron in the Pacific, directed to the care of T. O. Larkin, Esq., American Consul in Monterey. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN MARSH.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

GOVERNORS
OF THE
COLONY, TERRITORY AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA

From the Year 1767 to 1878.

SPANISH GOVERNORS.	YEARS.	
	From	To
Gaspar de Portala.....	1767	1771
Felipe Barri.....	1771	1774
Felipe de Neve.....	1774	1782
Pedro Fages.....	1782	1790
Jose Antonio Roman.....	1790	1792
Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga.....	1792	1794
Diego de Borica.....	1794	1800
Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga.....	1800	1814
Jose Arguello.....	1814	1815
Pablo Vincente de Sola.....	1815	1822

MEXICAN GOVERNORS.	From	To
Pablo Vincente de Sola.....	1822	1823
Luis Arguello.....	1823	1825
Jose Maria Echeandia.....	1825	1831
Manuel Victoria.....	1831	1832
Pio Pico.....	1832	1833
Jose Figueroa.....	1833	1835
Jose Castro.....	1835	1836
Nicholas Gutierrez.....	1836	....
Mariano Chico.....	1836	....
Nicholas Gutierrez.....	1836	....
Juan B. Alvarado.....	1836	1842
Manuel Micheltorena.....	1842	1845
Pio Pico.....	1845	1846

AMERICAN MILITARY GOVERNORS.	Year.
Commodore John D. Sloat.....	1846
Commodore Robert F. Stockton.....	1846
Colonel John C. Fremont.....	1847
General Stephen W. Kearney.....	1847
Colonel Richard B. Mason.....	1847
General Bennett Riley.....	1849

STATE GOVERNORS.	Year.
*Peter H. Burnett.....	1849
John McDougal.....	1851
John Bigler.....	1852
J. Neely Johnson.....	1856
John B. Weller.....	1858
*Milton S. Latham.....	1860
John G. Downey.....	1860
Leland Stanford.....	1862
Frederick F. Low.....	1863
Henry H. Haight.....	1867
*Newton Booth.....	1871
Romualdo Pacheco.....	1875
William Irwin.....	1875

* Resigned. † Term of office increased from two to four years.

Altitude and Distance of Prominent Points
Visible from Summit of Mt. Diablo.

Given by Prof. Davidson of U. S. Coast Survey.

NAME OF PLACE.	Altitude.	Distance.
Sea Horizon.....	.....	83
Clay Street Hill.....	387	32
South Farallone Island.....	206	66
Mount St. Helena.....	4,313	68
" Taunipias.....	2,604	39
Snow Mount.....	7,000	114
Mount Monticello.....	3,030	57
" Yaia.....	2,340	35
State Capital.....	.....	53
Marysville Buttes.....	2,630	92
Lassett's Peak.....	40,650	183
Downsville Buttes.....	8,720	157
Twin Mountains.....	9,280	138
Pine Hill, Folsom.....	2,450	77
Pyramid Mountain.....	10,250	114
Round Top.....	10,650	120
Stanislaus Peak.....	11,500	125
Mount Lyell.....	10,000	114
" Hamilton.....	4,300	52
" Bache.....	3,730	54
" Diablo.....	3,856	.....
Santa Luna Range.....	6,200	132

ALTITUDE OF MOUNTAINS AND WATERFALLS
OF YOSEMITE.

MOUNTAINS.		
NAME.	INDIAN NAME.	Altitude.
El Capitan.....	Tu-lock-a-mul-la.....	3,500
Cathedral Rocks.....	Poo-see-na chuet-ko.....	2,690
Cathedral Spire.....	.....	1,800
Three Brothers.....	Poo-poo-pa-ous.....	3,830
Union Rocks.....	Hep-see-truck-a-muh.....	3,500
Sentinel Rock.....	Loya.....	3,043
Sentinel Dome.....	.....	4,500
Glacier Rock.....	Pa-ti-i-mah.....	3,200
Royal Arches.....	To-see-ae.....	1,700
Washington Column.....	Hun-to.....	1,875
North Dome.....	.....	3,568
South Dome.....	Tis-see-ack.....	4,737
Mount Watkins.....	Way-ah.....	2,900
Cloud's Rest.....	.....	6,034
Cap of Liberty.....	.....	4,000
Mount Starr King.....	.....	5,000

WATERFALLS.		
Cataract.....	.....	900
Bridal Veil.....	Po-ho-no.....	630
Yosemite.....	Yosemite.....	2,034
First Fall.....	.....	1,660
Second Fall.....	.....	690
Third Fall.....	.....	434
Vernal.....	Py-wy-ack.....	350
Nevada.....	Yo-wy-ye.....	700
South Fork.....	Il-lil-onstie.....	600
Royal Arch Falls.....	Yo-see-ae.....	1,000
Sentinel Falls.....	Loya.....	3,000

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE OF CAL. 1876.
FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	President.		Congress.	
	Hayes	Tilden	Davis	Piper
San Francisco	21,165	20,395	22,134	19,363

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Hayes	Tilden	Page	Carpen-ter
Alpine	110	65	110	65
Amador	1172	1316	1191	1292
Calaveras	865	936	916	903
Contra Costa	1184	837	1188	834
El Dorado	1331	1441	1357	1362
Nevada	2360	1905	2319	1886
Placer	1010	1278	1068	1220
Sacramento	3437	2484	3673	2449
San Joaquin	2272	1850	2310	1806
Tuolumne	808	917	879	841
Totals			20,815	15,916

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Hayes	Tilden	Mc-Kenna	Lat-trell
Colusa	766	1468	764	1469
Del Norte	186	229	185	229
Humboldt	1637	1127	1614	1141
Lake	379	703	374	707
Lassen	256	227	255	229
Marin	651	619	650	611
Mendocino	939	1282	919	1279
Modoc	208	392	215	311
Napa	1153	963	1149	962
Plumas	583	501	580	507
Shasta	625	641	624	635
Sierra	917	509	888	536
Siskiyou	718	861	719	845
Solano	1952	1762	1972	1708
Sonoma	2432	2907	2420	2913
Sutter	550	553	543	563
Tehama	646	676	636	694
Trinity	388	408	391	400
Yolo	1233	1360	1239	1349
Yuba	1250	1077	1222	1100
Totals			19,010	19,846

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Hayes	Tilden	Pa-choeco	Wig-ginton
Inyo	343	375	340	373
Kern	556	844	555	831
Los Angeles	3040	3614	3187	3453
Mariposa	365	554	410	490
Merced	558	804	579	776
Mono	153	125	151	126
Monterey	1183	1011	1208	936
San Benito	485	663	424	668
San Bernardino	673	607	720	557
San Diego	794	668	815	623
San Luis Obispo	771	944	879	834
San Mateo	871	896	885	879
Santa Barbara	1174	748	1263	650
Santa Clara	3336	3065	3332	3059
Santa Cruz	1537	1132	1531	1125
Stanislaus	801	1097	805	1085
Tulare	988	1870	1014	1319
Ventura	608	591	664	532
Totals			19,104	19,103

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF CALIFORNIA.

	1876.	1877.
Wheat, receipts, cts.	\$ 10,516,913	\$ 5,159,494
Wheat, exports, cts.	9,920,117	4,901,756
Value of Wheat exported	16,971,959	10,927,668
Flour exported, bbls.	506,974	435,736
Value of Flour exported	2,592,360	2,681,636
Quicksilver, receipts, flasks.	63,197	69,021
Quicksilver, exports, by sea.	40,902	46,239
Value of Quicksilver exported	1,638,889	1,647,554
Wool, receipts of Cal., bbls.	167,603	146,659
Wool, exports by sea, lbs.	4,234,229	7,859,207
Wool, exports by rail, lbs.	49,646,913	44,961,919
Total value of Wool exported	8,168,423	9,499,381
Treasure exports	49,737,209	57,613,570
Treasure receipts	67,279,568	71,729,454
San Francisco Mint coined.	42,704,500	49,772,000
Duties collected	7,817,736	6,722,913
Merchandise, exports by sea.	30,684,711	29,357,550
Exchanges, S. F. Clearing Ho's	476,125,456	519,948,805
Freight by rail to East, lbs.	105,775,407	85,765,820
Precious Metals Produced—		
California	18,615,807	18,174,716
Nevada	49,280,764	51,580,390
Wine, exports by sea, galls.	529,380	914,201
Value of the same	334,238	487,362

AREA OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

According to information obtained from the United States Surveyor-General.

	Acres.
Agricultural and mineral lands surveyed to June, 1877	45,644,974
Agricultural and mineral lands unsurveyed	42,655,918
Private grants surveyed to June 30th, 1877	8,327,000
Mission Church property	40,707
Pueblo lands	201,835
Private grants unsurveyed	59,400
Indian and military reservations	212,715
Lakes, islands, bays, and navigable rivers.	1,531,700
Swamp and overflowed lands surveyed	1,584,692
Swamp and overflowed lands unsurveyed	136,059
Salt marsh and tide lands around San Francisco Bay	100,000
Salt marsh and tide lands around Humboldt Bay	5,000
Aggregate area	100,500,000

SIZE AND POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES.

	Square Miles.	Population
New York	47,000	3,880,735
Pennsylvania	46,000	2,906,115
Maine	36,000	628,279
Maryland	11,124	687,049
Vermont	10,212	315,098
New Hampshire	9,280	326,073
Massachusetts	7,800	1,267,031
New Jersey	7,576	672,035
Connecticut	4,674	460,147
Delaware	2,120	112,218
Rhode Island	1,306	184,965
California	182,092	11,439,743

Native and Foreign Population of California.

By Last Census.

COUNTIES.	Nativity.											Total Foreign Born	Total Native and Foreign	Estimated Total Pop.	Registered Voters
	Total Native Born.	Born in the State.	New York.	Massachusetts.	Ohio.	Maine.	Other Foreign Born	Total Foreign Born	Total Native and Foreign	Estimated Total Pop.	Registered Voters				
Alameda	14,382	7,332	1,722	236	968	442	774	9,882	4,237	42,000	7,856	49,856	1,000	300	
Alpine	485	150	57	18	38	32	200	685	1,000	10,350	3,440	13,790	10,350	3,440	
Amador	5,449	2,561	399	378	130	312	143	4,133	9,582	21,000	4,472	25,472	21,000	4,472	
Butte	7,428	2,720	697	506	181	682	230	3,975	11,403	7,400	2,564	9,967	7,400	2,564	
Calaveras	4,077	2,699	286	139	177	122	176	4,218	6,165	15,000	3,800	18,800	15,000	3,800	
Colusa	5,088	1,938	261	650	54	229	70	1,077	8,461	10,300	3,195	13,496	10,300	3,195	
Contra Costa	5,791	3,146	430	310	209	204	142	2,670	10,297	3,000	492	13,297	10,297	492	
Del Norte	1,580	1,058	60	41	24	51	25	442	2,622	9,000	1,671	10,671	9,000	1,671	
El Dorado	6,287	2,909	493	231	177	365	173	4,022	6,140	18,000	3,200	21,200	18,000	3,200	
Fresno	4,974	3,787	71	152	37	58	14	1,362	9,000	3,800	960	12,800	9,000	960	
Humboldt	4,646	1,974	323	182	120	217	354	1,494	1,956	3,800	960	4,756	3,800	960	
Inyo	1,164	251	122	64	27	64	36	792	2,925	8,000	1,600	9,600	8,000	1,600	
Kern	2,157	683	91	106	20	64	25	768	2,969	6,500	1,425	7,925	6,500	1,425	
Klamath	2,483	1,060	102	355	18	94	21	486	1,327	2,500	800	3,327	2,500	800	
Lake	1,178	365	81	108	28	97	46	149	15,309	31,600	8,570	43,879	31,600	8,570	
Lassen	10,984	6,921	456	412	162	232	141	4,325	6,903	10,500	1,671	12,171	10,500	1,671	
Los Angeles	3,761	1,931	383	90	214	104	159	3,142	4,572	5,000	1,071	6,071	5,000	1,071	
Marin	2,192	1,155	128	77	71	68	63	2,380	7,545	11,500	3,150	14,650	11,500	3,150	
Mariposa	6,147	2,940	305	594	97	202	306	1,398	6,111	7,000	1,722	8,722	7,000	1,722	
Mendocino	2,196	894	132	204	41	62	64	611	430	2,870	963	3,833	2,870	963	
Modoc	305	64	26	16	26	12	125	430	2,900	15,400	2,900	18,300	15,400	2,900	
Mono	7,670	4,519	441	443	154	210	134	2,206	9,876	14,500	3,629	18,125	14,500	3,629	
Monterey	5,394	2,438	401	446	155	229	103	1,769	19,134	22,000	6,997	26,031	22,000	6,997	
Napa	10,479	5,070	886	323	338	541	577	8,655	11,357	8,600	2,906	11,557	8,600	2,906	
Nevada	6,167	2,579	651	223	246	339	341	5,190	4,489	6,000	1,350	7,350	6,000	1,350	
Placer	2,414	887	213	91	50	160	141	2,075	26,828	38,000	10,050	46,878	38,000	10,050	
Plumas	16,228	7,106	1,845	549	698	853	487	10,602	3,988	12,500	2,500	15,000	12,500	2,500	
Sacramento	3,328	1,661	194	157	16	93	23	660	4,951	13,278	2,480	15,758	13,278	2,480	
San Bernardino	3,743	1,629	296	111	108	127	99	1,208	73,719	300,000	50,000	350,719	300,000	50,000	
San Benito	75,754	38,491	12,612	664	7,147	1,116	2,650	149,470	21,040	27,000	5,400	32,440	27,000	5,400	
San Diego	14,824	6,578	1,149	941	596	586	445	6,226	4,772	10,000	2,735	12,735	10,000	2,735	
San Francisco	3,833	2,320	132	222	42	129	24	939	6,335	12,000	2,800	14,800	12,000	2,800	
San Joaquin	3,497	1,935	381	68	185	92	186	3,138	26,246	45,000	9,225	54,271	45,000	9,225	
San Luis Obispo	6,538	4,362	319	225	90	187	112	1,246	8,643	16,100	2,725	20,825	16,100	2,725	
San Mateo	17,241	9,267	1,423	875	514	651	380	9,005	4,273	6,800	1,787	8,587	6,800	1,787	
Santa Barbara	6,758	3,619	525	222	221	223	328	1,985	5,619	5,000	1,800	6,819	5,000	1,800	
Santa Clara	2,937	1,147	197	200	55	186	45	1,236	8,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	8,000	2,000	
Santa Cruz	2,816	1,305													



WOODVILLE HOUSE . JOHN.C.FALCK PROPRIETOR. NORTH EAST TR. YUBA CO. CAL.

