

Reproduction of Thompson and West's



HISTORY
OF
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
CALIFORNIA
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

The title is presented in a highly decorative, ornate frame. The word 'HISTORY' is at the top in a large, stylized, blackletter font. Below it, 'OF' is in a smaller, similar font. The words 'SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY' are enclosed in a dark, rounded rectangular box with a decorative border. Below this box, 'CALIFORNIA' is written in a bold, serif font. At the bottom, 'WITH ILLUSTRATIONS' is written in a curved, blackletter font. The entire graphic is surrounded by intricate scrollwork and floral patterns.

With Introduction by Robert E. Burns,
President, University of the Pacific

Howell-North Books • Berkeley, California • 1968

HISTORY OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY - 1879

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A TECHNICAL NOTE

The original edition of 1879 was done by letterpress from hand-set types. The illustrations were sketches reproduced by stone lithography.

This new edition was done entirely by photo-offset. A reduction of type and page size of six percent was necessary to accommodate present-day sheet paper sizes and to make this edition a companion in size to the previously reproduced large-format histories by the publishers.

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INTRODUCTION TO THE 1968 EDITION

by Robert E. Burns



When Colonel F. T. Gilbert wrote his introduction to the first edition of Thompson & West in 1879, he said that the plan of the history was "to give events in chronological order from the time the first white man saw the San Joaquin River until the close of 1850," which included the organization of California. Since no history of the San Joaquin Valley had been written up to that time, the author attempted to put the events of history in order without the benefit of historical perspective. He had only imperfect records to use for his research and relied heavily on his friends and the general public for information. Today, the historian has many more tools to use for his study, and in the past few years, great quantities of original material in the form of diaries and letters have been collected. The present-day historian has an easier time recording local history, but one cannot fail to admire the careful planning and meticulous care used in producing the *History of San Joaquin County*.

In glancing over the illustrations one must constantly admire the many lovely residences and the garden look of the towns of our valley county. It is hard to believe that without the Gold Rush, the San Joaquin Valley would not have prospered, for the climate alone would have attracted many people. The pictures were taken "from Original Sketches by Artists of the Highest Ability," according to the title page. Indeed, the reproductions of the sketches catch much of the feeling of the life of the early era and the costumes of the people alone are worth contemplation. Each detail is perfect and close scrutiny shows the people engaged in everyday activity characteristic of the time and place.

In 1825, Jedediah Smith entered the San Joaquin Valley as the head of a trapping party. He left in 1827, going out by way of the Sacramento Valley. We wonder what Mr. Smith thought of this fertile and well stocked

area, and we do know that he accompanied another expedition sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company part way to the San Joaquin. Talk around the campfire must have sometimes centered on the climate of the sun-drenched valley. Game was abundant here and elk and antelope roamed in quantity. Once, my good friend, Dr. Rockwell Hunt, told me of the fowl that filled the air during his boyhood days. In the time of our first white trappers, the sun must sometimes have been obliterated by the flocks of birds.

According to George Tinkham in his 1923 *History of San Joaquin County*, the wild roses and the blackberry bushes grew along the banks of the river here in great profusion. Mr. Tinkham also refers to the groves of oaks which supplied the lumber for homes, boats and fuel. Fortunately for us today, a few oaks survive.

The San Joaquin Valley with which this book deals was described three years earlier by Mary Cone in her *Two Years in California*, 1876, on pages 101 and 102:

"The San Joaquin has the advantage as to quantity and probably also as to the quality of land . . . Stockton is at the head of the valley and the entrepôt of its trade. . . . It is a flourishing place of twelve thousand inhabitants. . . . The rainfall in Stockton averages twenty inches. . . . In 1872, twenty million bushels of wheat [were produced in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys] . . . From the fraction of the San Joaquin Valley that was cultivated twelve million dollars worth of wheat was taken, equal in value to more than half the product of all the mines of the State for the twelve months, while the number of producers . . . of wheat was not equal to a tithe of those employed in getting the gold." Miss Cone was happy to live at such a time when man had learned to cope with irrigation.

So — it would be easy to muse on for hours about the wealth of the great San Joaquin — both in natural gifts and in man's contribution to the county. I am most

happy that Howell-North Books have decided to reproduce the volume of Thompson & West on our county. Surely historians everywhere should have the opportunity to learn about its story.

When Carl Ewald Grunsky wrote his "Stockton Boyhood" in 1959, he mentioned that the Indians probably were most familiar with the area because of the rich trapping and fishing, and sometimes, the Mexicans, under Spanish rule, left cattle straying in the valley and a number of wild horses were here. The fur trappers established a rendezvous at "El Campo de los Franceses", now French Camp, but Captain Weber's attraction to the "park-like" valley began the settlement.

Although Bayard Taylor was writing about the Santa Clara Valley, I should like to suggest that he might have been describing our valley when he wrote:

"The following morning, I resumed my walk up the valley. The soft, cloudless sky — balmy atmosphere — the mountain ranges on either hand, stretching far before me until they vanished in the purple haze — the sea-like sweep of the plain, with the islands and shores of dark green oak, and picturesque variety of animal life on all sides, combined to form a landscape which may have been equalled but never surpassed."

Too often we have dwelled on crime or unfairness in the history of the West. Here we have a book devoted to homes, business and to the Western character of the people. The history of San Joaquin County is changing, just as it was in the days of Colonel Gilbert. Since most people in our County are not native-born, this book on its history gives them a sense of belonging.

ROBERT E. BURNS, *President*
UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC

Stockton California
January, 1968

PREFACE

In addition to the background of San Joaquin County as it was in 1879, the subject of this book, any historical writing reflects in some measure the views, opinions and background of the publishers. Biographical sketches of Thomas H. Thompson and Albert A. West, the publishers, follow together with a list of other works published by them. There is no available picture of Colonel F. T. Gilbert, and very little is known about him.

In the year 1968, as this edition goes to press, San Joaquin County, with a population approaching 300,000, is flourishing as is most of California.

This population growth is what has prompted the publishers to reproduce this volume, the sixth of its Thompson & West series. It will now be available to the new and old inhabitants of San Joaquin County at a more reasonable price than that commanded by the almost unobtainable originals. Herein they will be able to trace their antecedents and to inform themselves about the worthy pioneers of the area; they will be able to see what the place looked like nearly a century ago.

That the Thompson & West histories are consistently used for research is attested to by the frequent appearance of T. & W. titles in the documentation of subsequent historians, including H. H. Bancroft. There were, to be sure, other publishers of county histories, such as Elliot & Smith and W. A. Slocumb. All of them, in order to finance costs of publication, solicited patrons who, for a cash subscription of around \$100 or more, had their biographies and portraits, or views of their homes or places of business, included in the books. At one time these volumes were so plentiful on the used book counters that they were called "mug books." And of course many "mugs" appeared whose contributions to the history of their communities may have been of

questionable value. Nevertheless, present-day historians owe a debt of gratitude to those patrons whose subscriptions made the publication of these histories financially feasible.

The sentimental and nostalgic "pull" of seeing one's forebears in print raised the cost of the first editions beyond easy acquisition, either by libraries or by individuals. About \$200 would buy a fair copy after a long wait; a prime copy could command a much, much higher figure.

Colonel Frank T. Gilbert, editor of the *History of San Joaquin County*, has assembled an abundance of detail about the county, its communities and its people. Writers and artists were dispatched to every nook and corner to record what they saw. At this remove, the meticulous way in which the precise number of pickets were depicted in a fence may seem ridiculous, especially when proportions in the pictures are distorted; still architecture and costume, so faithfully reproduced, are a source of inspiration to today's designers.

Likewise, we may smile over tabulations of reasons for admission of patients to the insane asylum, or of school attendance, absence and tardiness. But these things tell us what was important to these people of the 1870s.

Naturally, in the great mass of material collected, much can be found that is contradictory, conflicting or irrelevant. The clerical force engaged to compile and write up the subject matter had many decisions to make, some of which, inevitably, were erroneous. Nevertheless, the preponderance of accurate and dependable material has substantiated the validity of these histories in the ensuing years.

While ownership of an original Thompson & West lends prestige, there is great satisfaction and reward in a facsimile edition which the publishers hope will prove of inestimable value, through its availability to future historians.

Progress in the 20th Century has been rapid and explosive—a new history, of course, is in the making. Still there will be a continuing debt to Thompson & West and to Colonel Gilbert and his colleagues for our opportunity to know so vividly and so comprehensively what has gone before in San Joaquin County.



—Courtesy of the Huntington Library
San Marino, California

THOMAS HINCKLEY THOMPSON

Thomas H. Thompson was born of Scottish and English descent at Dundee, Kane County, Illinois on October 1, 1841. His education included engineering and, before serving in the Civil War he worked as an engineer for his older brother. Moses Thompson was a pioneer detailed county map maker of the West, beginning in 1860. From these maps county atlases evolved in the form of a subscription book, with the amount of

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the subscription governing the size of the picture depicting the subscriber's farm, business or home.

In October of 1861 Thomas H. Thompson enlisted as a sergeant in the 52nd Illinois Infantry, was presently promoted to quartermaster and in October, 1864, was mustered out as a captain. After the war he married and resumed engineering work with his brother, and later in association with Major L. H. Everts with whom he had served in the army. For several years county maps and atlases were published in Geneva, Illinois, by Thompson & Everts.

After the great Chicago fire of 1871, Thompson interrupted his publishing to manufacture furniture in the burned-out city. In 1875 he moved to California and returned to publishing, now in partnership with Albert A. West, whom he had known in Geneva. This association lasted for eight years and produced fourteen volumes.

He was active in Republican politics and attended the Republican National Convention of 1884. After his candidate, James G. Blaine, went down to defeat in the November election, Thompson moved from Oakland to Tulare in California's San Joaquin Valley, where he bought and managed a farm. Shortly afterwards he moved to town and dealt in land, loans and insurance. One of his slogans was "We Sell the Earth." Eventually he represented the California Savings & Loan Association and the San Francisco Savings Union in Tulare, where he was also commissioner of parks.

In 1891 and 1892 he published two more atlases alone. The next year he was commissioner of the California exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He came back to develop a citrus subdivision near Hanford and the Thompson Colony near Tulare, where he died in 1915.

ALBERT AUGUSTUS WEST

Also a native of Illinois, Albert Augustus West was born in Blackberry Township on February 20, 1841. He studied law at the University of Michigan in 1861-62, but left to help in his father's bank at Geneva, Illinois.



—Courtesy of Mrs. William E. Honey

After the death of his father in 1869, he went to England where for a time he visited the home of his paternal grandparents. Back in Geneva again, it is possible that he actually worked with Thompson on some of the county atlases that were published by Thompson & Everts.

West came to California in 1873; here he met a young widow he had known as a child, and they were married June 9, 1875. The same year saw the beginning of the Thompson & West publishing partnership. When the firm relocated in Oakland, Mr. and Mrs. West moved from San Francisco to the East Bay city.

When the partnership was terminated following publication in 1883 of the San Luis Obispo history, West went into the business of manufacturing "fine jewelry and diamond letters" first with Robert H. Ahn and later by himself. His leisure hours were devoted to reading and study.

He died in Oakland on May 31, 1918. His appearance and manner are recalled as those of a distinguished, polished gentleman.

COLONEL FRANK T. GILBERT

The only name associated with this *History of San Joaquin County*, other than those of the publishers, is that of Colonel F. T. Gilbert, which appears at the head of page nine beginning Chapter I. If this were indeed his name, his life seems undocumented; even the dates of his birth and death, which libraries go to great lengths to obtain for catalog cards, seem to be unknown.

He was a professional historian of the West during the 1870s and 1880s. In an introduction to one of his works published in 1882 he mentions "continuous study of Pacific Coast history since 1873, personal observation of various historic localities in the course of ten years of travel from Mexico to British Columbia," study of local records and library research. While his name does not appear in the surviving records of Hubert Howe Bancroft's "history factory", it is associated in one way or another with state and county histories from various publishers.

A Stockton paper reports that after concluding his work on San Joaquin County he departed for Sacramento to engage in further historical research. If he participated in preparation of Thompson & West's *History of Sacramento County* his name is not among those credited in that volume, but in 1879 it was associated with the *Illustrated Atlas and History of Yolo County, California, Containing a History of California from 1513 to 1850*, published in San Francisco by De Pue & Co. Yolo County, of course, is right across the river from Sacramento.

According to a contemporary news report, Colonel Frank Gilbert was in charge of the early editorial work on Thompson & West's *History of the State of Nevada*, but he was succeeded by Myron Angel, who is credited in that 1891 book as editor; Gilbert's name is not mentioned there.

His lengthy historical essay, "History of California from 1530 to 1850" which opened the 1879 Yolo County work, was included practically verbatim in two 1882 volumes, the *Illustrated History of Plumas, Lassen and*

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Sierra Counties, published in San Francisco by Fariss & Smith, and in the first volume of the *History of Butte County, California*, published by Harry L. Wells. There is no evidence of any contribution by Gilbert to either of these works beyond the historical essay. Publisher Wells, like both Thompson and West hailing from Geneva, Illinois, had edited three T. & W. county histories and written several chapters for a fourth.

In 1882, also, Gilbert's name appeared as author of *Historic Sketches of Walla Walla, Whitman, Columbia and Garfield Counties, Washington Territory*, published in Portland by A. G. Walling.

Finally, in 1888, his name is associated with *Resources, Businesses and Businessmen of Montana*, 1888, published by the Historic Publishing Co. in Walla Walla, Washington Territory.

Thus does the name of Colonel Frank T. Gilbert dissolve into obscurity . . .

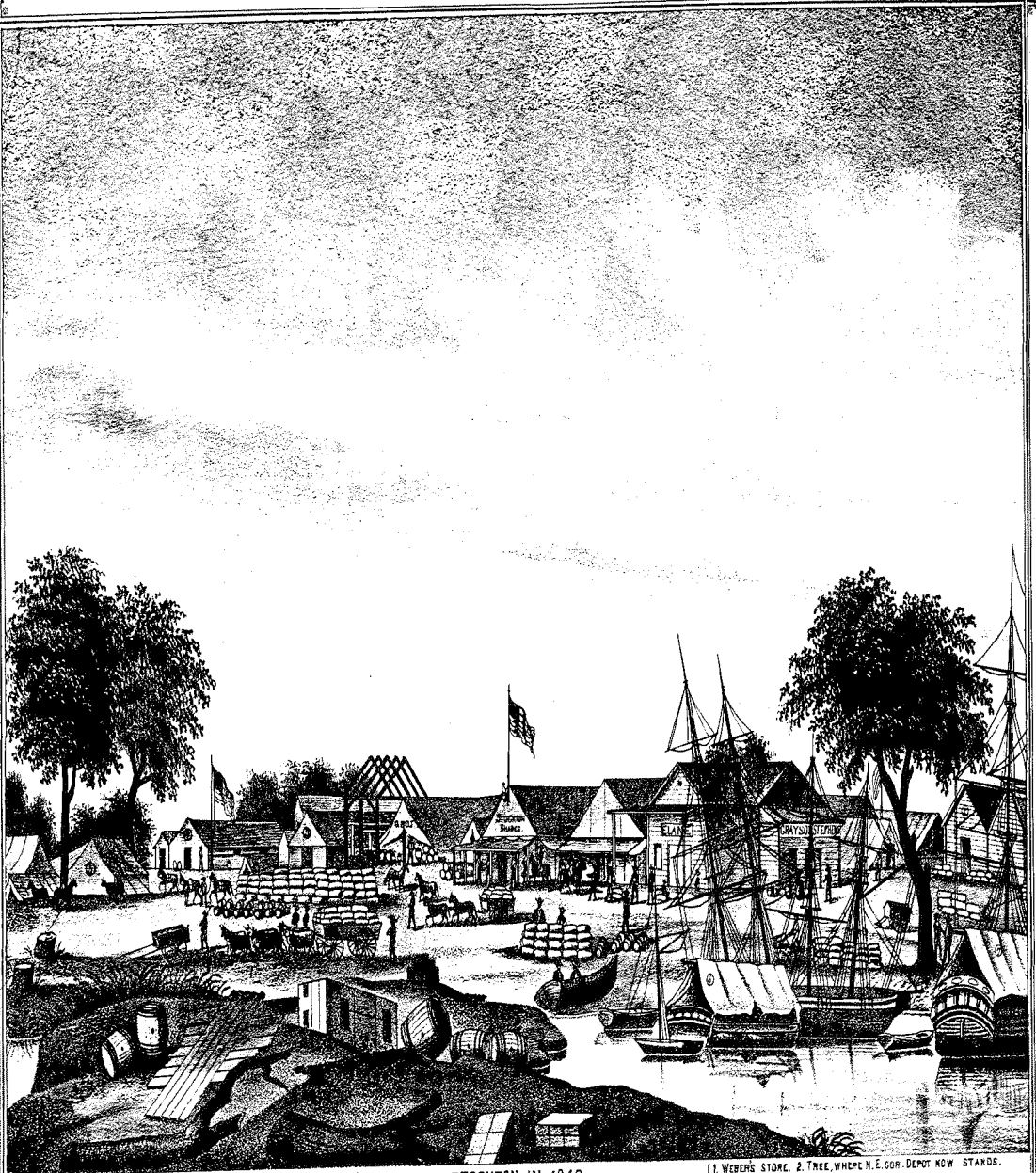
THE PUBLICATIONS OF THOMPSON & WEST

The publishing ventures of Thompson & West in California as a partnership totaled fourteen volumes, to which should be added three more published by Thompson alone. Because of his engineering and mapping experience, the map work and manufacture of the books were the responsibility of Thompson, while West specialized in the biographical and historical aspects of the business.

For a few years the firm was located at 120 Sutter Street in San Francisco, but in 1877-78 it moved to Oakland and located at 1313 Broadway and 1310 Telegraph Avenue, under the old street numbering system. The early four atlases were printed in Philadelphia but the later ones were printed by the Pacific Press in Oakland, which later became the Pacific Manifold Book Co.

The seventeen publications of Thompson & West in California, including three published by Thompson alone are listed below:

- Historical Atlas Map of Santa Clara County*, 110 pages, San Francisco, 1876.
- Historical Atlas Map of Sonoma County*, 102 pages, Oakland, Thomas H. Thompson & Co., 1877
- Official & Historical Atlas Map of Alameda County*, 170 pages, 1878
- Historical Atlas of Solano County*, 68 pages, San Francisco. Outside cover is dated 1877; title page is dated 1878
- History of San Joaquin County*, 142 pages, 1879, Colonel F. T. Gilbert, Historian. Republished, introduction by Robert E. Burns, Howell-North, 1968
- History of Sutter County*, 127 pages, 1879, William M. Chamberlin and H. L. Wells, Editors
- History of Yuba County*, 150 pages, 1879, William M. Chamberlin and H. L. Wells, Editors
- History of Nevada County*, 234 pages, 1880, Harry L. Wells, Editor
- History of Sacramento County*, 294 pages, 1880, George F. Wright, Editor. Republished, introduction by Allan R. Ottley, Howell-North, 1960
- History of Los Angeles County*, 192 pages, 1880, John Albert Wilson, Editor. Includes Orange County. Republished, introduction by W. W. Robinson, Howell-North, 1959
- History of Amador County*, 344 pages, 1881, Jesse D. Mason, Editor
- History of Nevada*, 680 pages, 1881, Myron Angel, Editor. Republished, introduction by David F. Myrick, Howell-North, 1958
- History of Placer County*, 416 pages, 1882, Myron Angel, Editor, assisted by M. D. Fairchild
- History of Santa Barbara & Ventura Counties*, 470 pages, 1883, Jesse D. Mason, Editor. Republished, introduction by Walker A. Tompkins, Howell-North, 1961
- History of San Luis Obispo County*, 391 pages, 1883, Myron Angel, Editor. Republished, introduction by Louisiana Clayton Dart, Howell-North, 1966
- Historical Atlas Map of Fresno County*, 122 pages, Tulare, Thomas H. Thompson, 1891
- Official Historical Atlas Map of Tulare County*, 149 pages, Tulare, Thomas H. Thompson, 1892



3. R. PARKER. 4. BAKERY & HOTEL, BY SIREEY MURPHY & WHITEHOUSE, WHERE NOW STANDS THE INDEPENDENT OFFICE. 5. GOVERNOR EDWARDS. 6. STORE SHIP. 7. PRISON SHIP.

STOCKTON IN 1849.

FACSIMILE OF A PAINTING, NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY PIONEERS.

THE ORIGINAL OF THIS WAS PAINTED BY W.H. CREASEY, FOR C.M. WEBER IN OCT. 1849 FROM A POINT WHERE THE WEBER ENGINE HOUSE NOW STANDS. THE ABOVE IS FROM A COPY PRESENTED TO THE PIONEERS AND PHOTOGRAPHED FOR THIS WORK BY J.P. SPOONER.

HISTORY

OF

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIPTIVE OF ITS SCENERY,

RESIDENCES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FINE BLOCKS AND MANUFACTORIES.

FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES BY ARTISTS OF THE HIGHEST ABILITY.

THOMPSON & WEST,
OAKLAND, CAL.
1879.

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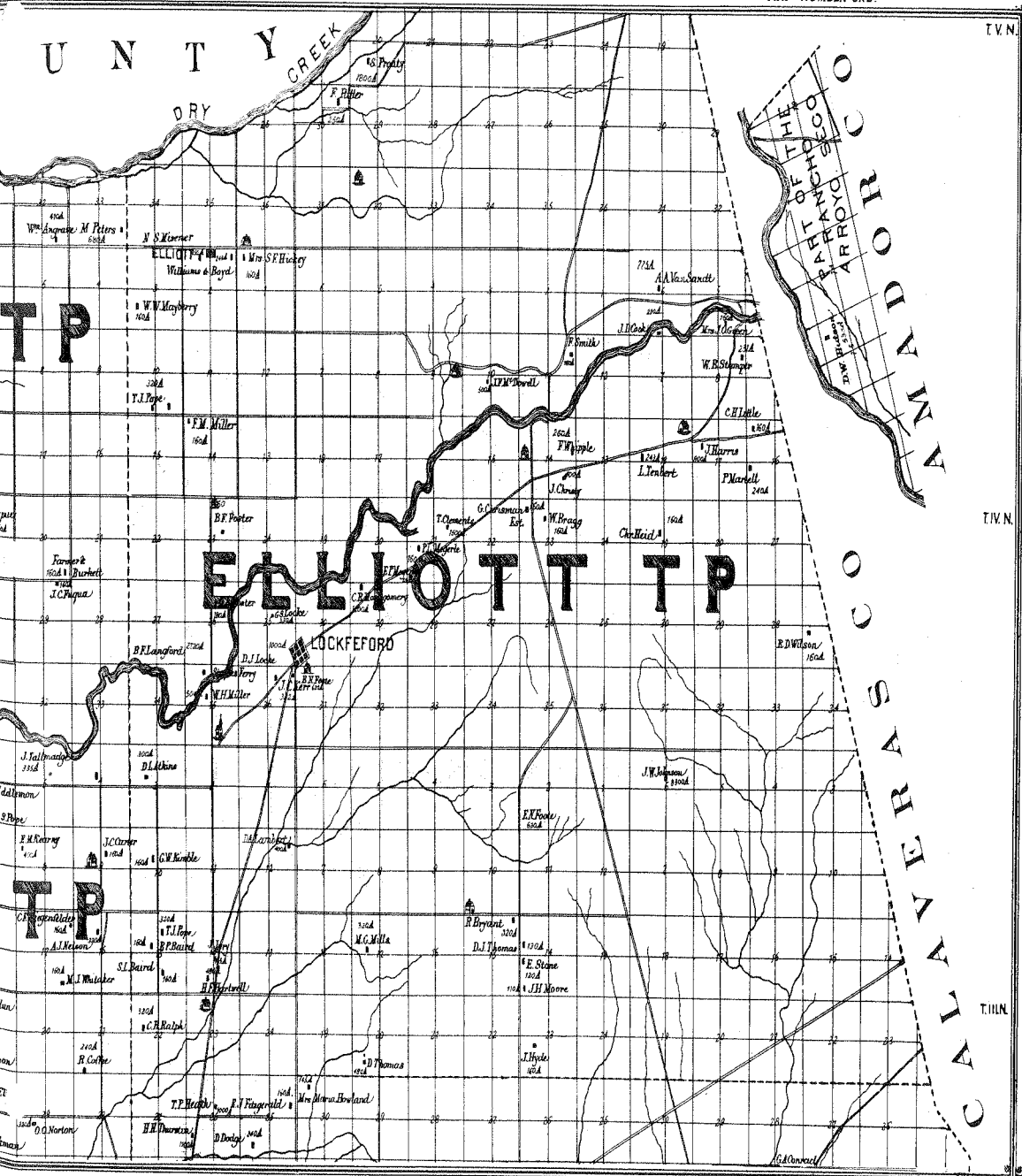
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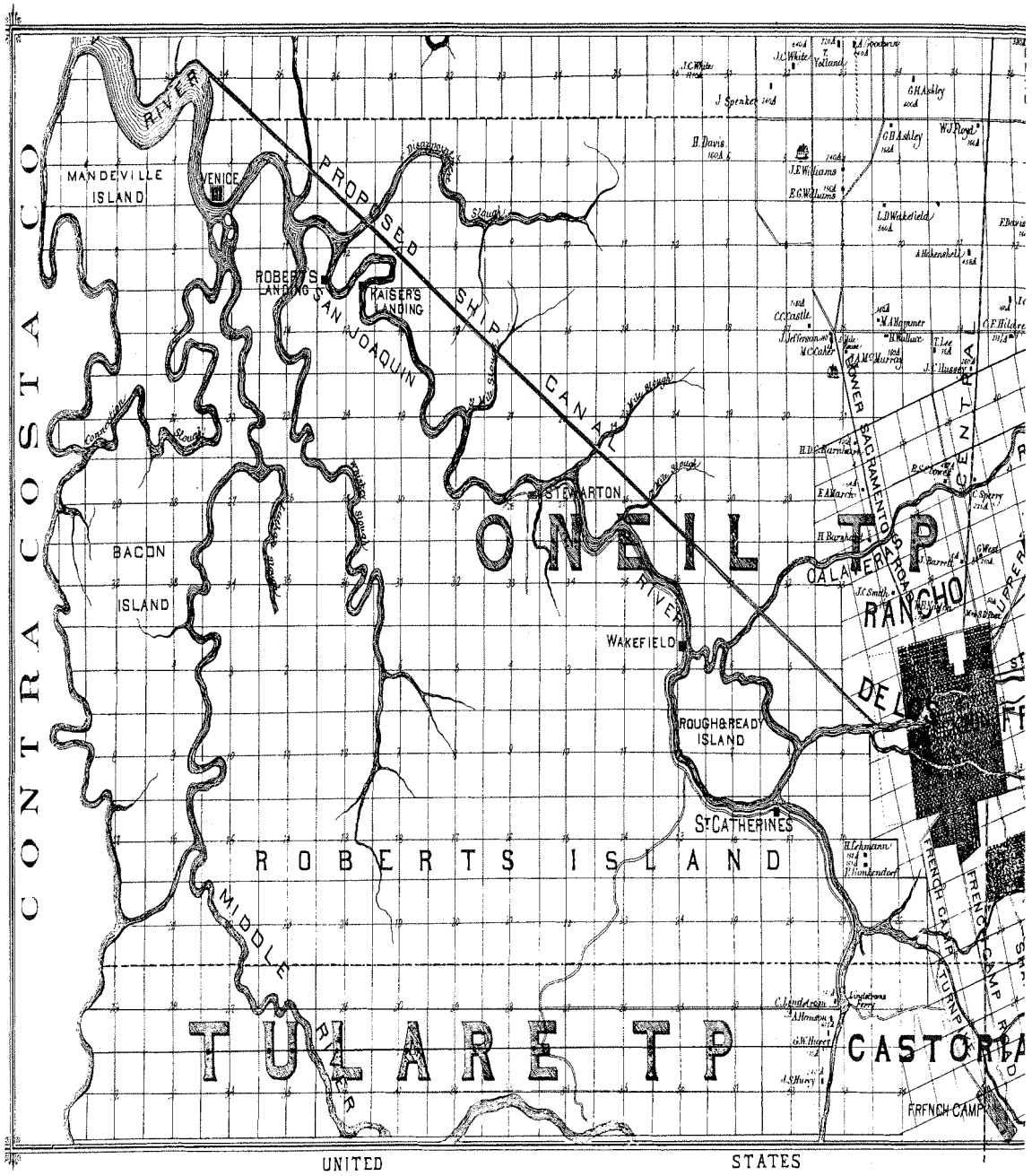
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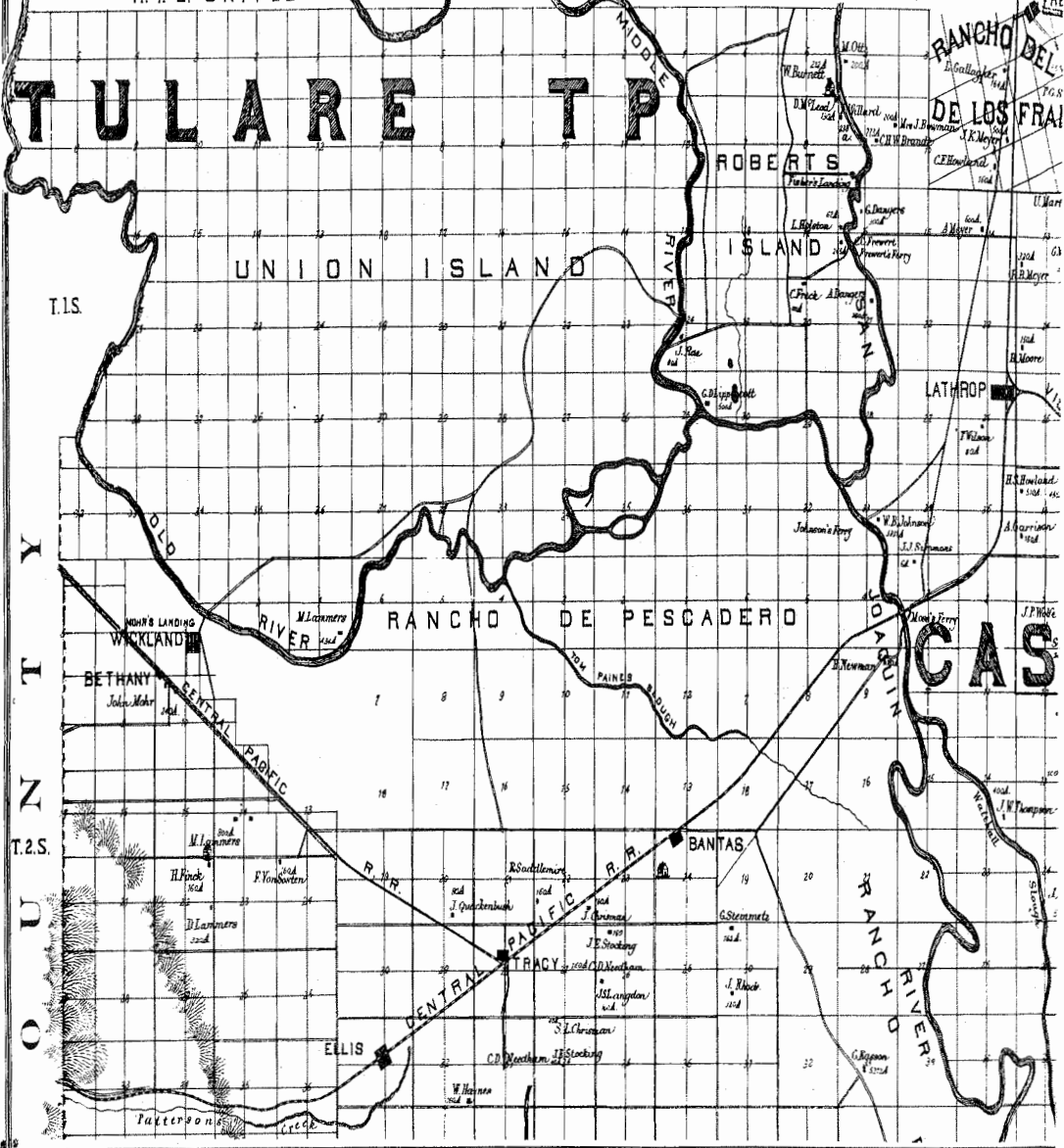




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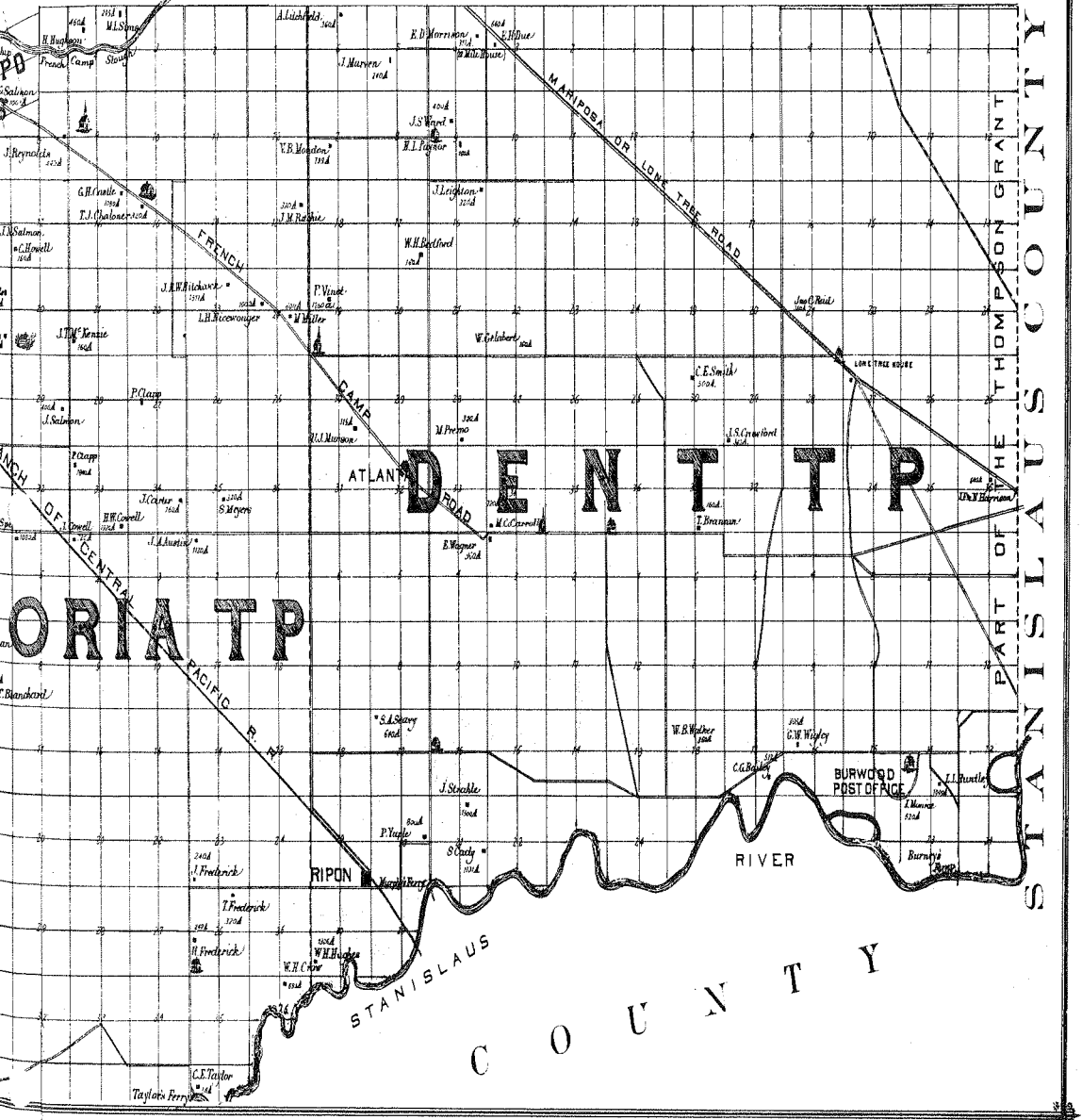
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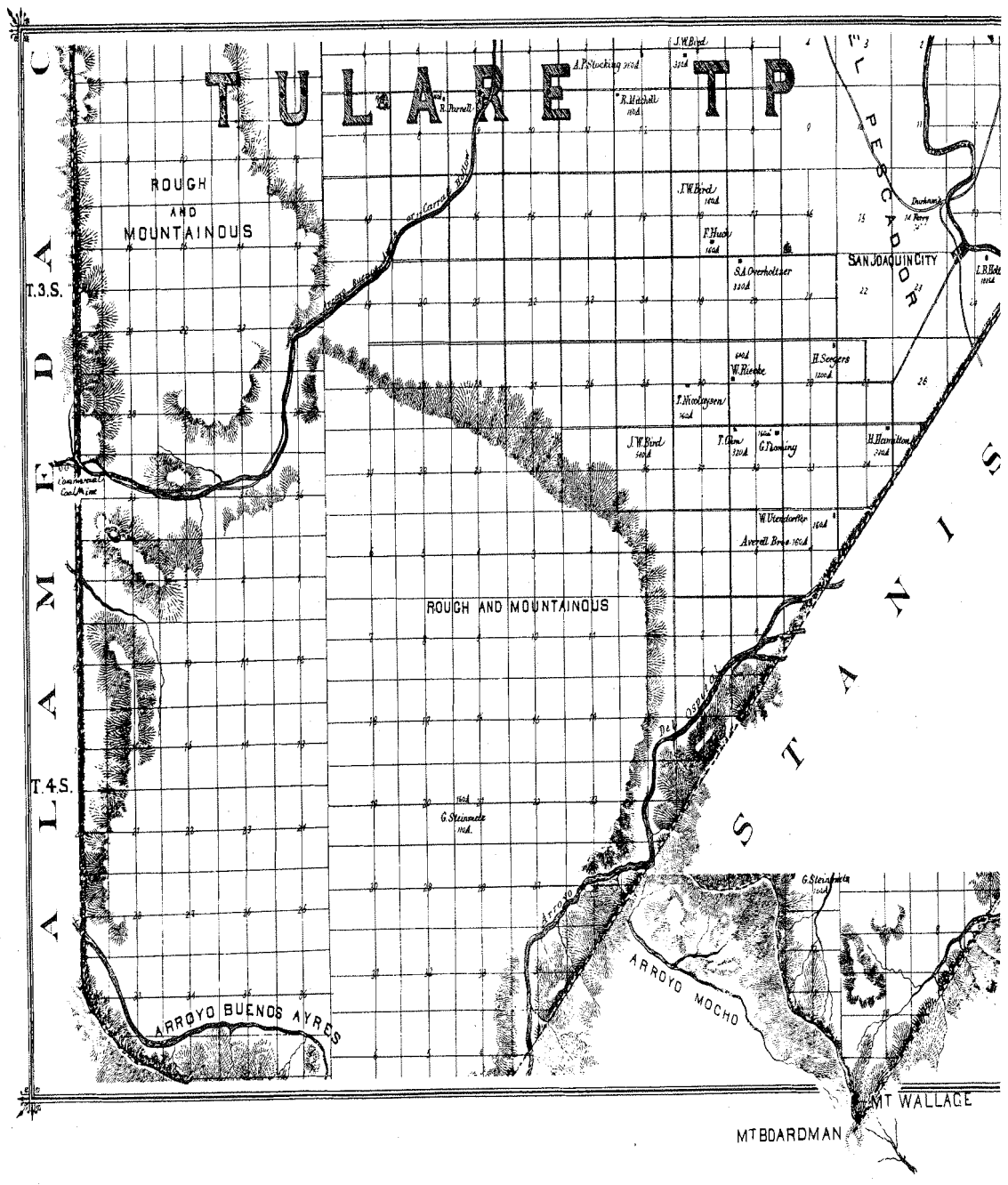
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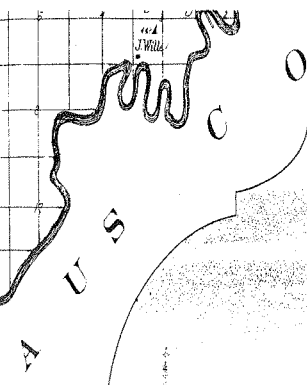
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SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.
STOCKTON, CAL.

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HISTORY

OF

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

BY COLONEL F. T. GILBERT.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Plan of Work—Difficulties—Thanks for Assistance Rendered—Omissions.

It is the plan of this history to give events in chronological order from the time when the first white man saw the San Joaquin river, until the close of 1850, which necessarily includes the organization of the State, County and City. From the commencement of 1851 to 1878 the general history of the County, as well as that of Stockton and the Township of O'Neil, has been given by subjects, such as Societies, Churches, Navigation, Manufactures, Floods, etc. The history of each Township is written separately.

In producing this history the writer has had no friends to reward nor enemies to punish, and has endeavored to make it an impartial record of past events, as complete as it was possible to render it, with no reliable written history for assistance, and imperfect early records to add to the confusion.

The task has been a difficult one; facts have been hunted down and captured by a species of detection as though they were criminals hiding from the light, and, but for those few who are still left on this side of the silent river, all that which antedates the discovery of gold could not have been written, and in a very few years would probably have been lost for all time.

First, we would acknowledge our obligations and return our thanks to the general public for the liberal support they have given us, for without this we would have been unable to have completed our work, and we sincerely hope that our patrons who have so generously aided us in this enterprise will not be disappointed in this, the result of our conscientious efforts.

We would also take this opportunity to return our thanks to the following named gentlemen, to whom we have referred in this work: J. Alexander Forbes, who had continuous charge of the Hudson Bay Trappers from 1833 until they abandoned the country; Col. J. J. Warner, of Los Angeles, who was a personal friend of Jedediah S. Smith, and passed through this valley in 1832-3 with Ewing Young, Capt. C. M. Weber, Wm. Fairchild, Julius Martin, of Gilroy, Santa Clara County, who was a trapper here in 1844, and Daniel Rhodes, who came to California in 1846, settled for a time on the north side of Dry creek, Sacramento County, being one of the first men to reach the starving Donner party, also one of the Capt. Imus' party, and an uncle to the Elder twins and nephew of the first woman married in San Joaquin County.

Principally to these gentlemen are we indebted for our history of the valley previous to 1848.

Of the time from 1848 to 1878 the persons to whom we would return thanks for information received and assistance rendered are,

Capt. C. M. Weber, John Doak, Wm. Fairchild, W. G. Phelps, A. W. Brush, Isaac Baggs, Benj. G. Weir, Mrs. Mary P. Staples, G. B. Claiborn, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, Capt. G. C. Holman, John P. Spooner, Hon. R. C. Sargent, Dr. E. S. Holden, Dr. R. K. Reid, John H. Tone, B. F. Langford, the County and City Officers, the *Independent* and *Herald* newspapers, and—well we must stop somewhere; to give the names of all those who have placed us under obligations for assistance in ascertaining facts for this history, would be to array, like the front rank in battle, a formidable line whose "name is legion."

There is much which remains unwritten that possibly was worthy of record. There are probably persons unmentioned whose prominence in the County has entitled them to notice, or if noted, to a more extended recognition; but we would ask the readers before they criticize too severely, when such an instance has been discovered, to bear in mind this fact, that the author has sought mainly to rescue from oblivion that which was *passing away* and was already *nearly lost*, the unwritten history, found only in the memory of the very early pioneers, of whom but few are now alive, and two only residing in the County—to make as complete a history as possible up to 1851; what follows that date, although comparatively easy to obtain, was more voluminous, and consequently errors of omission may probably occur.

CHAPTER II.

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Geographical—Rivers—Soil—First Discovery—Mission Saints.

THE great San Joaquin valley, extending 250 miles from south to northwest through the State of California, containing over 10,000,000 acres, is a basin, with the Sierra Nevada for its eastern rim, and the Coast range marking its limits on the west. There is one Lake, Tulare, resting on 700 square miles of its bosom, while the waters falling upon 13,635 square miles of country find their surplus outlet through numerous rivers that flow into the great channel of the San Joaquin, which rolls majestically on towards the ocean, through the centre of the valley, until its waters are mingled with those of the Sacramento.

San Joaquin County, where now live about 27,000 inhabitants, is at the extreme north end of this valley; and lines of latitude 38° N. and longitude 121° W. of Greenwich cross each other at about its centre. Its eastern limits encroach upon the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Its west limits are nearly a north and south line, taking in a large area of swamp and overflowed land in the low country through which flows the river San Joaquin, the line continuing south into the coast range of mountains, terminating finally at the summit of Mt. Boardman. From this mountain the south line runs in a northeast direction to the mouth of the Stanislaus river, this river forming the balance of the south boundary line. The whole area of this County is a fraction over 1,450 square miles, about one-third of which lies southwest of the great river.

From the Sierra Nevada mountains several rivers make their irregular way westward through the County and along its borders. Dry creek is a river only during the wet season. This fact is equally true of the French Camp creek or slough, as well as of the Calaveras, which, passing nearly through the centre of the County, formerly emptied into Stockton channel at Stockton, but now finds its outlet to the San Joaquin through a canal which changes its original course. The Mokelumne river, after wending its crooked way through a large part of the north end of the County, finally becomes the northwest boundary line, eventually mingling its waters with the San Joaquin.

The general trend of the County is to the west and south, until it reaches the San Joaquin or Sacramento rivers. Through the central portion of the County, from north to south, principally along the streams, are numerous beautiful oak trees which, with their large, spreading foliage, give the country the appearance of being quite heavily timbered when viewed from a distance. The timber is only in sufficient quantities to supply the County with firewood, and will ere many years be exhausted.

The soil of the County is varied, so much so, that a perfect description of it cannot well be made; yet some general features in regard thereto might be mentioned. The swamp and overflowed land is a peat; the section lying adjacent to the foot-hills on either side of the valley is a clay soil; along the streams is a sediment deposited by the high water that is very productive; immediately south from Dry creek is clay; the Mokelumne river divides a sandy loam from a clay soil, the clay being south of the stream; the Calaveras again makes a division; the adobe land of the County is principally south from this stream and north of French Camp slough; some of this soil may be found, however, north and south of those streams; south of the French Camp slough is the sandiest soil in the County; on the southwest side of the San Joaquin river the soil lying between the peat and edge of the foot-hills is adobe.

There is an average rainfall of about 14 inches in a season at Stockton, near the centre of the County; a less quantity falls yearly west of the San Joaquin river. The climate resembles that of Italy, having about the same variations in temperature.

It would seem unnecessary to enumerate to an intelligent reader the manifold advantages that accrue to the husbandman from the possession of land, where the climate is semi-tropic, with a soil that ranges from clay to sand, in which can be grown every cereal, flower or plant that is necessary to man's subsistence, comfort, or to delight his sense of the beautiful; therefore we "publish it not in the streets of Askelon."

The name San Joaquin comes from Joachim, the legendary father of the Virgin Mary. A Spanish Lieutenant named Marago in 1813 explored the "Valle de los Tulares." Finding a little stream that headed in the Sierra Nevada, emptying into the Buena Vista lake, he called it San Joaquin. The rivulet christened the great river, and it in turn gave its name to the valley and county through which it flows.

Forty years previous to the time when Lieut. Marago visited the valley of the tules, Father Crespi, who discovered San Francisco bay, started from Monterey with a few soldiers and volunteers, passed through what is now known as Santa Clara, moved up the east side of the bay, and reached a stream at the place now called Antioch. It was the river since named San Joaquin—Father Crespi being the first man, other than the Indians, that beheld its waters. He reached the place March 30, 1773, and then returned to Monterey, passing by the base of Mt. Bolgon, named after a tribe of Indians who inhabited that part of the County. The Spaniards afterwards changed the name of the mountain to Diablo.

In after time, when the Missions of California became strong, the Catholic Fathers were in the habit of throwing military expeditions

into the country northeast across the river first discovered by the pioneer Padre Crespi, capturing the Indians and taking them to the Missions for the good of their souls. In 1826 an expedition of this kind from Santa Clara was defeated on the Stanislaus river, losing thirty-four men, and immediately repeating the experiment, they lost forty-one more, but succeeded in capturing forty-four Indians, mostly women and children.

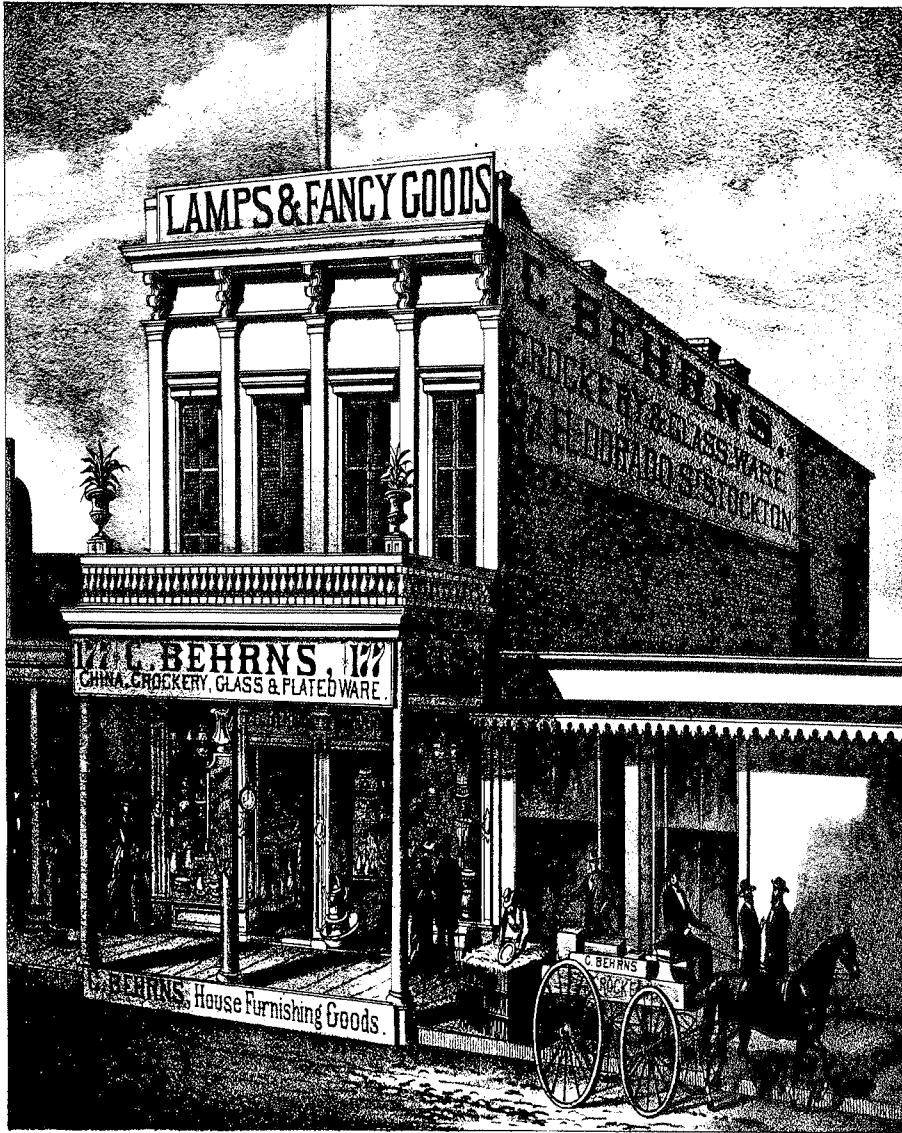
CHAPTER III.

OCCUPATION OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY FROM 1825 TO 1845 BY THE TRAPPEERS.

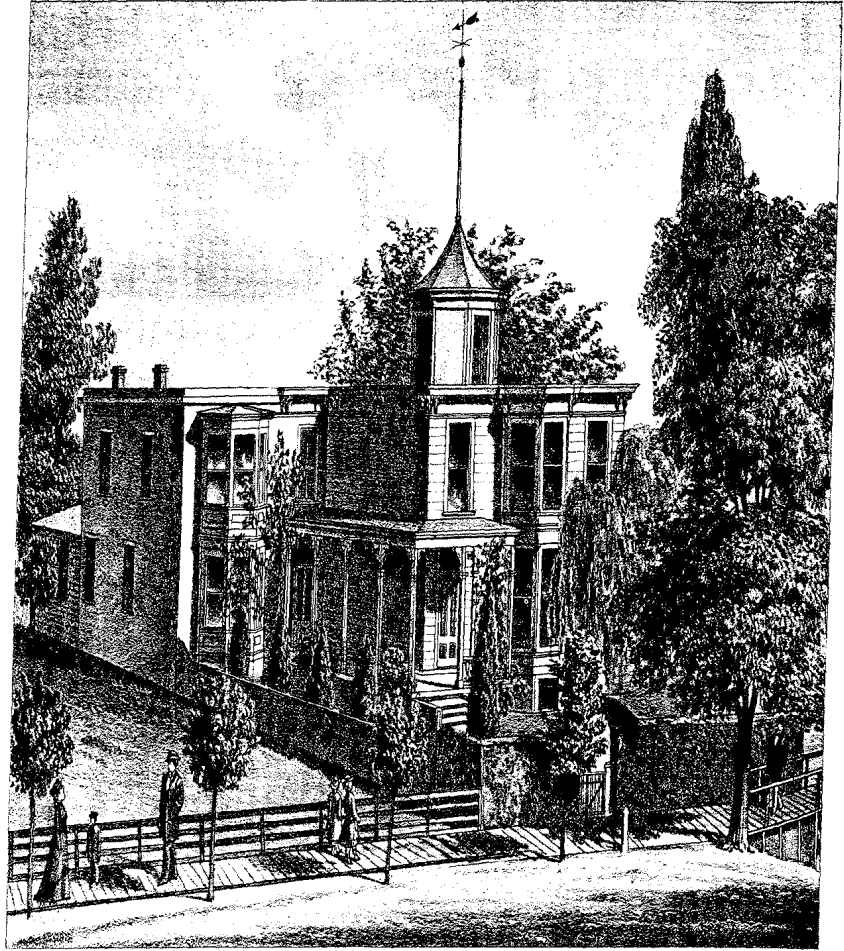
Jedediah S. Smith's Expedition, 1825—Hudson Bay Company, 1828—Ewing Young, 1830—Lafontaine, 1832—Young, 1833—Game in the Early Days—Management of the Hudson Bay Company—J. A. Forbes.

As far as is known the first citizens of the United States, who entered the valley of San Joaquin, and explored its rivers, were a party of beaver trappers, under the lead of Jedediah S. Smith, a native of the State of New York, who had been for a number of years engaged in the business of hunting beaver in the Rocky Mountains. He was one of the men employed by General Ashley, of St. Louis, Mo., when he first embarked in the Rocky Mountain fur and trading enterprise. Mr. Smith soon became a partner in the business with General Ashley, and when the latter retired from the business, Mr. Smith, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Sublette, each of whom had been in the employ of General Ashley and Smith, formed a copartnership under the name of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. Each of these partners led trapping parties during the trapping season (early spring and autumn) up and down known rivers, and in search of unknown ones, which were stocked with beaver.

As early as 1825, Mr. Smith, at the head of a trapping party, entered the San Joaquin valley, coming into it by the way of, or in the neighborhood of Walker's Pass. He had led his party up the Yellowstone, on which river was the rendezvous of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, through what has since become the western part of Wyoming, central part of Utah, and southern part of Nevada, and over the mountains of the southeastern part of California, into the great valley, through which flow the waters of the San Joaquin river. He trapped the waters of this valley, and left it in 1827, going out of the Sacramento valley near its northern limit, and, crossing the mountains, reached the shores of the Pacific Ocean, which he followed up to the mouth of the Umpqua river, where his party, through treachery, was surprised in camp, defeated and



STORE OF C. BEHRNS. STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN Co., CAL.



RES. OF J. H. BUDD, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. BYERS, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

nearly all massacred by the Indians. With two men who had escaped he reached, on foot, Fort Vancouver, where he made an arrangement with the resident agent of the Hudson Bay Company to furnish a guide to conduct a trapping party of that company to the beaver stocked rivers of California, if the company would send a party to the Umpquah and recover the large quantity of beaver skins, traps, etc., which he had at the time of his defeat.

The trapping party was under the command of John McLeod. This party came in at the head of the Sacramento valley, in the latter part of 1827, or early in 1828, and trapped the waters of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. On the return of Mr. Smith to Fort Vancouver from the Umpquah river, another trapping party was sent out by the Hudson Bay Company from Fort Vancouver under the lead of Mr. Ogden, a native of New York State, who for some time had been in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, which, following up the Columbia and Lewis rivers to the source of the latter, and continuing on southerly through western Utah and eastern and southern Nevada, entered the San Joaquin valley on or near the line over which Smith had first made an entrance. Mr. Smith accompanied this party to near the head-waters of Lewis river, from whence he made his way to the trapping grounds of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company.

In the winter of 1829 and 1830 Ewing Young, a native of Tennessee, who, for some years previous, had led trapping parties on the waters of the upper part of the Del Norte, the eastern source of the Grand and the Colorado rivers, entered the valley of the San Joaquin at or near where Smith had previously crossed the mountains, and made a hunt on the San Joaquin and its tributaries and the streams emptying into the Tulare lakes. In the spring or summer of 1832 another party from Fort Vancouver, under the lead of Mr. Michel Laframboise, entered the Sacramento valley, and trapped the waters of the two valleys until the spring of 1833, when it returned to Fort Vancouver, over the same route by which McLeod had entered and left, and by which Ogden's party returned to Fort Vancouver.

In the fall of 1832, Ewing Young entered the San Joaquin valley from Los Angeles, through the "Cajon de los Uvas," (Fort Tejon route) with a trapping party, intending to trap the rivers which he had previously visited in 1829. Passing to the south and west of the lakes, the party reached the mouth of Kings river, which was followed up to the mountain, and thence along the foot-hills, to the San Joaquin, where a canoe was made, and two men embarked in it to trap down that river, while the land party continued along the base of the mountain until they reached the waters of the Merced, which was followed down to its junction with the San Joaquin river, where

the canoe men rejoined the party. Evidence having been found on each of these rivers that they had been trapped that season by a hunting party, Mr. Young hurried down the valley toward the Sacramento river, which his party struck at a point some eight or ten miles below the mouth of the American river, where they found the Hudson Bay trappers. Following up the Sacramento to the mouth of Feather river, the party crossed the mountains to the coast, which was followed to the Umpquah river, at which point the mountains were recrossed; proceeding southerly, they entered the Sacramento valley near its head, which was followed down to the American river, and from there to and up the San Joaquin to the great slough, and thence to the lake country and Cajon de los Uvas (Fort Tejon).

The expedition of Ewing Young, terminating in the winter of 1833 and 1834, was the last one passing through this valley, of which we have any account, that was independent of the Hudson Bay Company, and its only known survivor is Col. J. J. Warner, of Los Angeles, to whom we are indebted for the particulars of those early expeditions of the American trapper.

In those days thousands of wild horses ranged over the plains on the west side of the San Joaquin river, and in the adjoining foot hills. The country of the San Joaquin valley, from the lakes northwesterly, and especially from the Merced river, was abundantly supplied with game; herds of elk and antelope covered the plains and margins of the streams; while bands of deer filled the bottom lands, along the rivers. Mr. J. Alexander Forbes informs us that he has seen, at one time, as many as fifteen grizzly bears; these hairy monarchs would pass, without fear of daylight, through the groves, and prowled about the sleeping grounds of the elk and deer during the night.

The waters teemed with fish, and the air was filled with fowl during their season. In the winter the male elk congregated in numerous herds, containing from fifty to four and five hundred, without one doe to keep them company.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

In 1830, J. A. Forbes, in connection with Wm. G. Ray, took charge of the California department of the Hudson Bay Company; with company head-quarters at Yerbe Buena (now San Francisco). The nearest outpost of the company was at French Camp; which point they made their head-quarters during the trapping season, from 1828 to 1845.

The expedition of John McLeod, in 1828, followed by Mr. Ogden, who returned to Fort Vancouver in 1830, and the party under Michel Laframboise that started for Fort Vancouver in 1832, and returned from the San Joaquin in 1833, have been already noted.

The leaders of the succeeding expeditions by that company through these two valleys, until 1845, were M. Laframboise, assisted by a half-breed named Finley; the former being succeeded by Ermetinger, who led the last party of trappers into the valley in 1844. The life of Ermetinger, after leaving the San Joaquin, is an unwritten romance in itself.

During the occupation of the country by the Hudson Bay Company, except the scourge among the Indians, nothing of note occurred; they had no collision with the aborigines. Their policy was to fulfill all promises to the red man, punish them severely for any depredation, and never to trust them too far. An Indian was never allowed to enter their camps without permission, and they never gave opportunities for surprise. Had Jedediah S. Smith been equally prudent in his intercourse with the natives, he would not have been defeated upon the waters of the Umpquah, or Rogue river; and it would have been the American, instead of the Hudson Bay trappers, who occupied these valleys from 1828 to 1845.

It is due to the fact that the Indians of these valleys entertained a wholesome fear and respect for trappers, that Capt. Sutter was enabled to hold his position in the start, at New Helvetia. That he afterwards became a tower of strength among the Indians, is due to the fact also that he followed the advice of his intimate friend, J. A. Forbes, and pursued the same policy that had guided his friend in his intercourse with the natives. Mr. Forbes is now an old man; seventy-four winters have settled their frosts on his life path; but he still possesses a physique that shows him to have been a moving power in his time. His memory is exceedingly clear, for a man of his years, and his eye still kindles with the fire of youth, as his memory marshals and passes in review the little army of brave men, who, counting their lives as naught, became the advance-guard that marched a quarter of a century in the van of civilization.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SCOURGE OF 1833 AMONG THE INDIANS OF SAN JOAQUIN AND SACRAMENTO VALLEYS, AND METEORIC SHOWER.

Population of 1832—Destruction in 1833—Nature of the Scourge—Meteoric Shower of 1833—How it was Observed in the San Joaquin Valley.

COL. J. J. WARNER, now of Los Angeles, a member of the Ewing Young trapping expedition, which passed north through these valleys in 1832, and back again in 1833, says:—"In the fall of 1832 there was a number of Indian villages on Kings river, between its mouth and the mountains; also on the San Joaquin river, from the base of

the mountains down to, and some distance below, the great slough. On the Merced river, from the mountains to its junction with the San Joaquin, there were no Indian villages; but from about this point on the San Joaquin, as well as on all of its principal tributaries, the Indian villages were numerous; and many of those villages contained from fifty to one hundred dwellings, all of which were built with poles, and thatched with rushes. With some few exceptions, the Indians were peaceably disposed. On the Tuolumne, Stanislaus and Calaveras rivers, there were Indian villages above the mouths, as also at, or near, their junction with the San Joaquin. The most hostile disposed Indians were those of the Calaveras river. 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 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 our 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 that 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."

After the people of California heard of the ravages of the cholera in other parts of the world, many of those who had learned of the pestilence among the Indians of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys in 1833, erroneously assumed that it was also the cholera.

THE GREAT METEORIC SHOWER OF NOV. 12, 1833,

which extended through the Northern Hemisphere, was witnessed by Col. J. J. Warner and his companions while encamped at Tulare lake, in the San Joaquin valley, California. By those who witnessed this phenomena at Boston, it was estimated that 240,000 meteors were observed at that place, and at New Haven, Conn., their fall was compared to that of snow flakes.

The Colonel had just returned from an extended trapping expedition north, having witnessed the scourge of that year raging among the Indians, and of this phenomena says:

"During a night in November, 1833, we were encamped on the west side of Tulare lake, about twenty miles southerly from the mouth of Kings river. Our encampment was near the edge of the rushes that covered a large expanse of the land; that had, during the preceding winter, been covered with water, but was then mostly dry, near the outer edge of the rush field. Upon a considerable part of this great rush field, stagnant water was to be found among the rushes, and in spots there were small areas of shallow water that were not covered by rushes.

"During the early part of the night, our attention was called by

the camp guard to the display of shooting stars. The whole company was aroused, to look upon this unusual phenomenon. There were no clouds in the sky; and the heavens presented an appearance as though all the celestial orbs had been cast adrift, and were flying promiscuously through the celestial space, in every direction. From the surroundings of our location we came to the conclusion that the phenomenon was confined to that immediate locality, and that they were not shooting-stars in the upper heavens or the upper regions of our atmosphere, but were marsh or swamp meteors, and had their origin in the immediate locality, where there was such an immense field of marsh and stagnant water, and of recently submerged land, exposed to the sun, and the effect of an intensely dry atmosphere. Had we supposed that these meteors were in or above the upper regions of the atmosphere, their appearance would have been appalling, and we should have given closer attention to them."

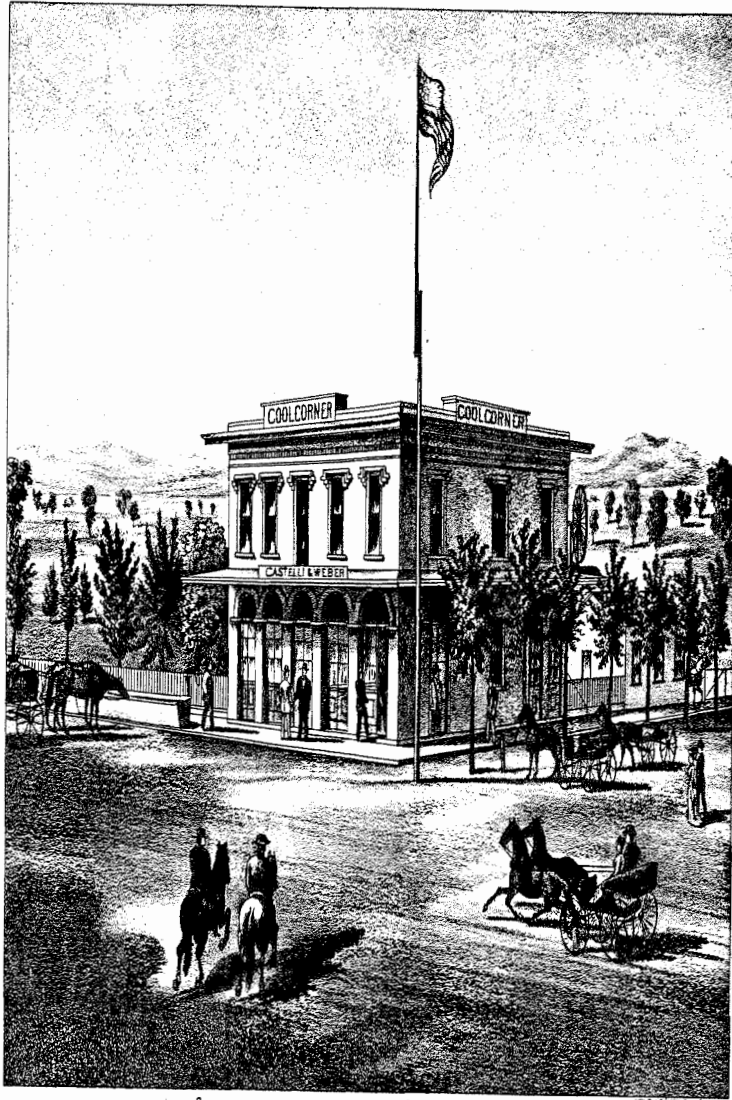
CHAPTER V.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY INDIANS.

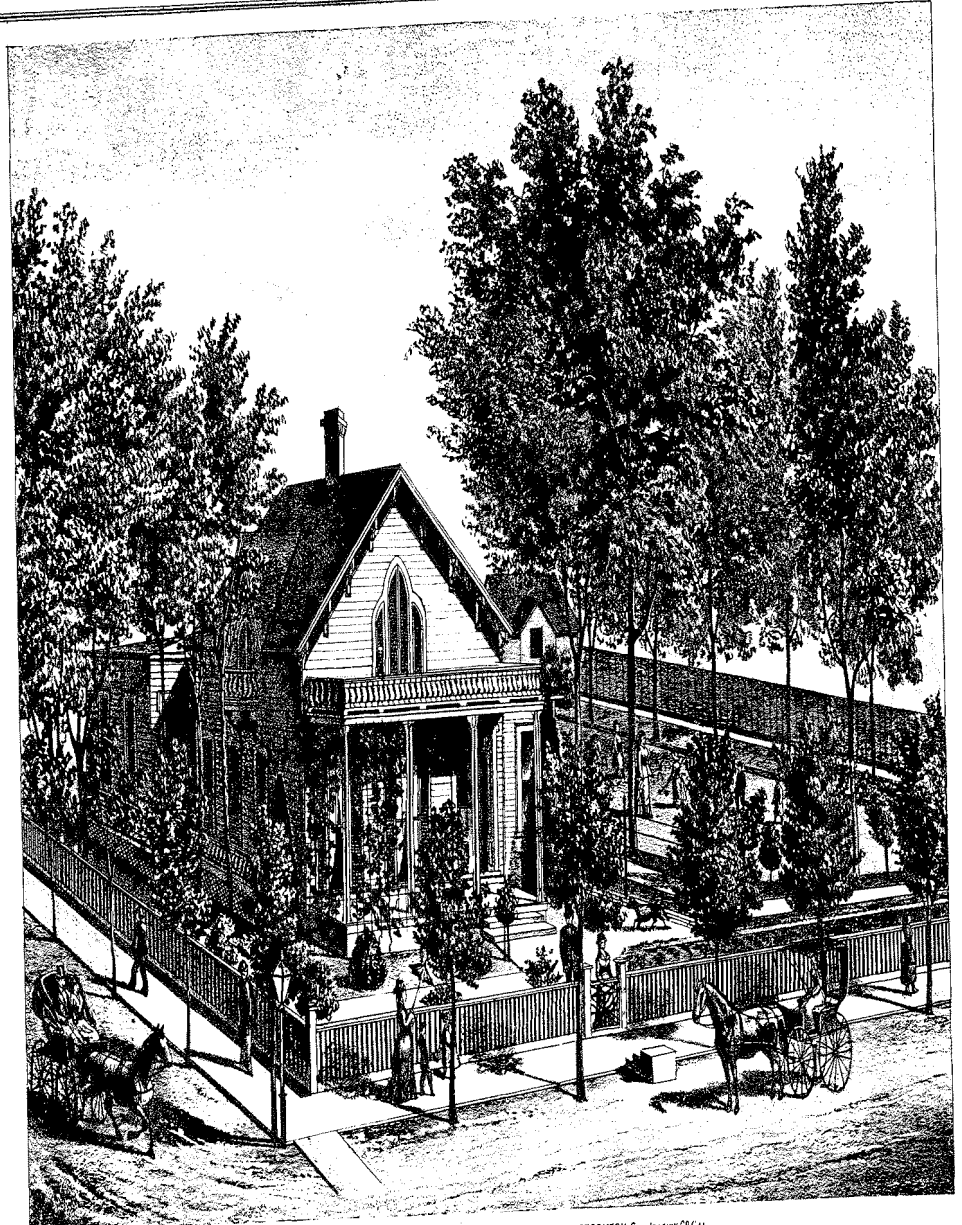
Names of Rivers—Si-yak-um-na—"Estanislao" and "Jose Jesus"—Yache-kom-na—The Calaveras—Mauresio—Canoon—Makel-kos—Four Chiefs—Old Battle-ground—La-las—Machek-kos—Condition and Belief of the Indians—Mauresio—Traditions—Last attempt to own Land.

The rivers of and near the County of San Joaquin, excepting the *Calaveras* and the *Stanislaus*, retain their ancient Indian names; the termination "*um-na*" having, in the Indian tongue, the same meaning that the word river has in English; consequently the termination of the words *Cis-um-na*, *Mo-kel-um-na*, *Tu-ol-um-na*, and *La-kish-um-na*. This last name was changed by the Spaniards to *Stanislaus*, because their combined forces, from San José and San Francisco, were defeated in 1829, on the banks of that river, by a chief called "Estanislao."

At the death of "Estanislao," "José Jesus," (pronounced "Hō-zā Hā-sōs"), became chief of the tribe, the *Si-yak-um-na*, with his rancherie at Knight's Ferry, called by the Indians "Cha-pé-r-oy." The range of his tribe was between the Stanislaus and French Camp creek. They were always friendly to the Americans, but were hostile to the native Californians. Jesus once made a raid upon San José; driving from the town a thousand horses, away to his stronghold in the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada; the Spanish people not being able to either resist or pursue him. He was an educated Indian, and at one time was an Alcalde at San José, but, believing his people were wronged, by being deprived of the berds



COOL CORNER, COR. CENTER & SCOTTS AVE., STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN, CAL.
CASTELLI & WEBER, PROP.



RES. of ALEXANDER CHALMERS, CORNER ELDOorado & LINDBAY ST^s STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO CAL.

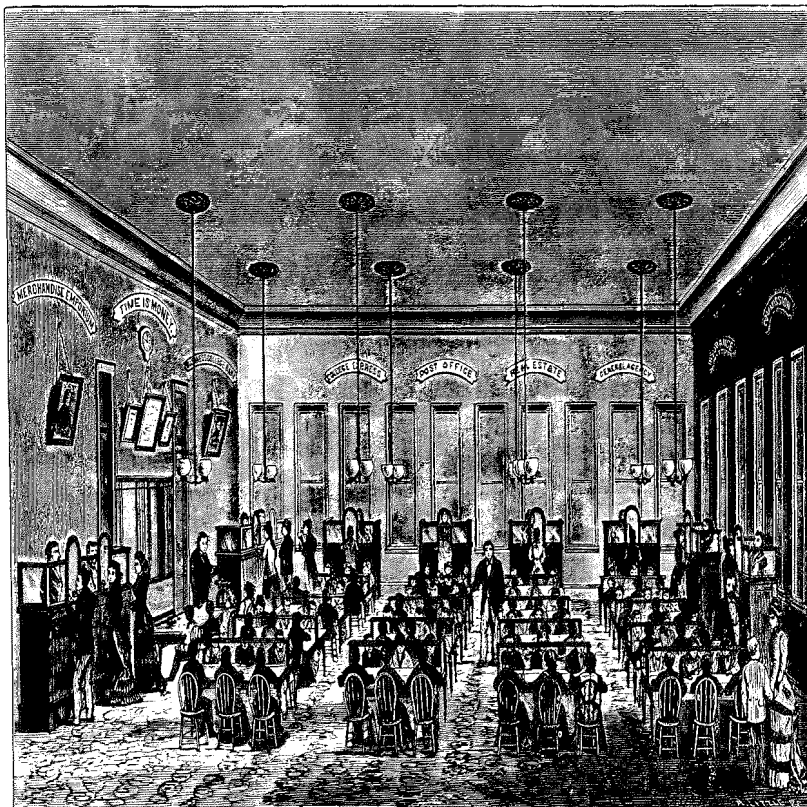
Stockton Business College, Telegraph Institute, and Normal School.

This flourishing institution was established in 1876, F. R. CLARKE, Principal. There is no institution on the Coast more complete with all the appliances for teaching the branches that belong to a first-class school of this kind. The rooms occupy the entire second story of Hick-

man's Block, corner of Hunter Street and Weber Avenue, and have a capacity to accommodate three hundred students. The school has had from its commencement, a large and constantly increasing patronage, drawing its students from all parts of the Coast. Its graduates are now

to be found filling many places of responsibility in the business community in this State and Nevada.

The cut of the Actual Business Department, as shown on this page, gives a good idea of the appearance of the school during business hours.



ACTUAL BUSINESS DEPARTMENT STOCKTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE, AND NORMAL SCHOOL. F. R. CLARKE, Principal.

The Business Course is complete and comprehensive, and gives to the student, in the shortest possible time, an insight into all kinds of business relations, from the simplest transactions of the retail dealer to the more complicated dealings of the banker, the wholesale merchant, or the intricate affairs of the most extensive foreign shipping-house.

The Normal Course is designed to give a thorough course of instruc-

tion in an English education, and to prepare those intending to teach for the duties of the school-room.

The Academic Course is intended for persons of a neglected education, or for those who wish to combine a short Commercial Course with some of the English branches.

The Telegraph Department is one of the largest and best arranged

institutes of its kind in the country. The instruction given thoroughly qualifies the pupils for the entire duties of an office.

There are no grades; each student receives individual instruction.

The "College Journal," published at this institution in the interests of practical education, is sent, postpaid, to any address upon application to the Principal.

which they had helped the "Padres" to accumulate, he returned to San Joaquin, and headed foraging expeditions against the Missions; making a wholesale business of taking from them what he deemed to be his own. He was a man who stood six feet high, dressed in the full gala day attire of the Spanish ranchero, with cotton shirt, and drawers, calzonas, sash, serape and sombrero. He was different from his followers; he was cleanly, proud and dignified in his habits and deportment, and we regret to say, that he was severely wounded by an American in Stockton in 1849, the act being wholly unjustifiable. Capt. Weber learning the fact, procured the services of Dr. W. M. Ryer, paying him \$500 therefor, and thus saved the life of his friend, the chief. As soon as he could be moved he had him quietly conveyed by easy stages to his home in the mountains. It was a final separation between these old allies; they never met again. Where, when, or how Hasos died the captain does not know, and we have been unable to ascertain; it has been heretofore erroneously supposed that he was killed by the man when shot in Stockton.

A remnant of the tribe may yet be seen in the vicinity of Knight's Ferry.

YA-CHÉ-KO-KUM-NÁ.

The Calaveras river was known to the Indians as the "Ya-che-kum-ná," and it was the north boundary line of the territory claimed by the "Ya-che-ko" tribe, whose main village, or rancharia, was near where Stockton now stands. Along the banks of this stream there at one time grew numerous wild grape vines, and when the Hudson Bay Company caused to be made a map of this section of country, for trapping purposes, this stream was laid down as "Wine creek;" but at a later day a Spaniard, named José Noriega, in passing through the country, camped on the bank of the Ya-che-kum-na, or Wine creek, and in the morning was surprised to find that he had been camping among numerous bones and skulls of men. He had chanced upon an ancient battle-ground, where had taken place a sanguinary conflict between the Ya-ché-kos and the Si-yak-um-nas under Estanislao who had penetrated their country. Noriega gave the name of "Calaveras" to the stream, a Spanish word meaning "skulls," because of the human bones found upon its banks.

The territory claimed by the Ya-ché-kos, or as they are now called the Ya-che-kum-ná, lay between French Camp creek, or slough, and the Calaveras river. Their range was more fruitful in seeds and acorns, consequently was a source of envy to the other tribes. The last chief of this tribe is described to us by an Indian who was acquainted with him, as being a tall, powerfully built man, whom they called "Maures-to," and his rancharia, where Stockton now stands, was called "Yá-ché-co."

In an old Stockton directory, published in 1852, is a brief, but incorrect, history of the early occupation of the country by the whites. In regard to the Stockton Indians, and their last visit to their old homes, we copy from that work the following:--

"In the neighborhood of the city, numerous traces are still to be seen of the camps and burial places, which are objects of much interest.

"Soon after the white faces appeared on the river, their numbers were thinned, and the remnant of the tribe removed to the wild country on the coast range. It was the custom of their chiefs, however, after Mr. C. M. Weber settled upon his grant, to pay that gentleman an annual visit, and to give and receive presents, and the reciprocity, on the part of that gentleman, of kindness, generated a feeling of respect toward him. These visits had been discontinued three years, but on the 10th of January, 1852, the remnant of the tribe again appeared on the levee, in front of Mr. Weber's residence. Ten families only are left of the Ya-che-kum-nas. The men are of medium stature, and have a venerable appearance. They are now settled on Amador's ranch, in the neighborhood of the coast range.

"The canoes in which they came are great curiosities, being the same as those originally in use by the natives of this country. They are constructed entirely of the tule reed, strongly lashed with willow strips, and are very buoyant. It may not be generally known, that the California Indians never constructed canoes out of the trunks of trees. Their implements for spearing fish are made of bone, and have a very primitive appearance."

MÓ-KEL-CUM-SÁ RIVER INDIANS.

The Mó-kel-um-ná river takes its name from a powerful tribe of Indians, the "Mó-kél-kós," who formerly inhabited its lower banks, and adjacent country, from time immemorial; or the tribe took its name from the river—probably the latter. The Spaniards called and spelled it, variously—"El Rio Moquelumne," "Moquelumne," and "Mokelumnae."

The three principal tribes, who had their homes on the Mokelumne, according to their history, were the Mó-kél-kós, the Lá-lás, and the Má-chá-cos. The lands of the "Mó-kél-kós" embraced the territory lying between the Mokelumne, lower Cosumnes, and Dry creeks, on the north, and within 300 yards of the centre of Stockton on the south, Staples' Ferry on the east, and the San Joaquin river on the west. The Lá-lás occupied that portion between Staples' and Athearn's Ferry. The Machacos, the country east of Athearn's, and into the hills.

The Mó-kél-kós were the most numerous and powerful tribe, and the Mokelkos say, they had twelve or more principal rancherees, of from

200 or 300 persons each—say a total of 3000. This was prior to the advent of Gen. Sutter, which forms one of their epochs in history. At this time they had four principal chiefs, all brothers of one family. Seu-á-to, the oldest, lived on the frontier at Staples'; Lá-wé-no, at Woodbridge; An-ton'-io, on the Calaveras; and Máx'-i-mo, the youngest, near Benedict's Ferry, until the death of Senato, when he moved to Staples. Loweno was killed by Sutter in one of their wars. Maximo is still living on the Megerle ranch, and must be about sixty-five or seventy years of age; he is unable to say just how old he is.

The Mokelkos were almost constantly at war with the neighboring tribes; boundary lines and trespassing on hunting grounds being a prolific source of trouble. Sometimes a young brave would gain the affections of a dusky damsel, and take her home to his tribe without the usual gifts, and a consequential "unpleasantness" would occur. One of these wars lasted twenty years. Sometimes it was the Yá-ché'-kós, who lived near Stockton; sometimes the Lá-lás and Ya-che-kos combined; sometimes the Cós'os, who lived on the Cosumnes, and the Jackson valley Indians that fought against the Mokelkos. A favorite battle-ground was near the brick church, just south of the old Staples' Ferry; and the Mokelkos still point out the places where many of the dead were buried. They often carried the war into the enemy's country, and, as they relate, were always successful.

They fought only with bows and arrows, and scalped the dead; from thirty to fifty scalps were considered a good day's work.

The Mokelkos claim that they were successful because they had the greatest number of fighting men, and were of superior physique. Our informant says, that they had some braves among them who would stand six feet, and six feet, six inches, in their bare feet. Some of these braves believed themselves invulnerable, as well as invincible. The Mokelkos relate, that they had frequent conflicts with the Walla Wallas, a tribe of Oregon Indians, who came to fight on horses, and had guns. Then all the valley Indians, as far south as Los Angeles, confederated to resist them; and the Mokelkos charge that the Walla Wallas poisoned the waters, and that thousands died in consequence. They say that this was before Gen. Sutter came, and has undoubted reference to the scourge which swept their valleys in 1833.

Maximo relates that he was sick with the disease, but that their medicine man, by his natural and supernatural powers, kept him from dying:—"It would not do to let him die, he was the chief," said his son-in-law. The present number of the Mokelkos probably does not exceed fifty.

The Mokelkos conquered and absorbed the Lá-lás, of whom but three are now alive, a mother, her daughter and a son. Ah-á-moon and Alino were permanent Lá-lá chiefs; they died about ten years ago.

The Ma-chi'-kos have suffered equally with other tribes by their contact with civilization. In 1850 their rancherías lined both banks, from Athearn's to the hills about Campo Seco. They numbered then about 2000; now only about 40 or 50 are alive. Al-wi'-no, their chief, is now about eighty years of age, is still erect, and standing six feet four inches. Speak to him of his old foes, the Mokolkos, and his eyes will yet flash the fire of his warrior days, as he exclaims with energetic emphasis, "Mokolkos! had Indians!"

The Mokolkos had been christianized by the Jesuit Fathers, and prided themselves on being Christians. They also were accustomed to consider themselves as the *élite* of the Indian tribes in California.

Occupying as rich and healthful a country as there is on the Pacific slope, abounding in a great variety of game, to-wit: The grizzly and brown bear, mountain lion, wild cat, elk, deer, antelope, rabbit, quail, geese, and duck, and the river filled with salmon and other fish, it was a veritable hunter's paradise, and, with full annual crops of acorns and ground nuts, it was to them a land of plenty. It is no wonder that they were the envy of their less fortunate neighbors. As late as 1850 this state of things still existed, and acres of elk-horns—notably in Elkhorn Township, along the border of the tulies—covered the ground, attesting the large numbers of these animals.

In 1850 and '51 the Indians were still in their aboriginal simplicity. With the exception of a few of the wealthier chiefs, who at that time dressed and rode, "à la Mexicana," the costume for the men consisted of a simple shirt and sometimes even less; and a short skirt attached to the waist for the women. In their character they were as simple as in their habits. The valley Indians at first were inclined to look upon the Americans as trespassers; but the lessons learned by their conflicts with Gen. Sutter, and the teaching by the "Padres," had not been without effect, inspiring them with a salutary awe; and they accepted the situation as gracefully as possible, believing that a masterly peace for the present, was their best policy. It is among their traditions that the white man was to come, but would be expelled by the plague and their own prowess, and that they will again enjoy their former hunting grounds.

Although nominally christianized, they still keep up their monthly aboriginal feasts and dances. At these they invoke the spirits to crown the seasons with plentiful crops of ground-nuts and acorns, and abundance of game. If their hopes are realized, they invite the neighboring tribes to a grand harvest feast; when feasting, dancing, gambling and athletic games, are the order of the day. Their medicine men perform their incantations, to pacify the evil spirits, ward off pestilence and disease, and to heal the sick. Their prophets and seers orate on the traditions, past prowess and glories of the tribe, and forecast the horoscope of the future.

Their present great prophet and seer is Mad'-ritz, said to be one hundred and fifteen years old. He is seven feet in height, and still of stalwart and imposing appearance. Our informant says, "twenty-five years ago I thought him the most remarkable Indian I had ever seen;—tall, handsome, graceful and well-timed in his actions, with a well-formed head, he was the *beau idéal* of an impassioned orator, and he had a magical influence over his hearers." He still travels among the different tribes, east and west of the Rocky Mountains, and undoubtedly is the master spirit that keeps alive their old traditions of former glory and power, and hopes for the future.

It was nearly two years ago that the Indians here told Capt. G. C. Holman, of Locke'sford, of the contemplated rising that took place the present year in Idaho and Montana. It was to have been much more general, but, doubtless, the vigilance of our army officers prevented the desired combination.

On the occurrence of a death, their lamentations are touching in the extreme. The mourners of the tribe sit in a circle, with bowed heads, and for hours, and through the long night previous to a burial, give expression to their deep grief in dismal wailing, or the dolorous chanting of a death song. They bury their dead, bestrewn the graves with beads and shells. Some of their traditions are interesting and poetic, but in a brief sketch like this are inadmissible.

To explain, however, the condition of some of the tumuli, or mounds, built by the Indians, containing large quantities of human bones, found at various Indian encampments on the Mokelumne river, they say that these tumuli, are the burial places of the dead, of the plague already referred to. It is also a tradition that these valleys, prior to the advent of the whites, had periodical showers of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, during the summer months, and that the Great Spirit, as a token of his displeasure at their coming, has withheld the rain, proposing to drive them out by the sterility of the soil which would necessarily follow the absence of rain; that, when the whites leave the country, the summer rains will come again. This change in the climate occurred about sixty years ago. They have another tradition which should be of some interest to the whites of the present and the future generations. It is, that a flood once filled the valley of the Mokelumne from bluff to bluff, and overflowed at a point near the Poland House, at the rancharée, on the Megele ranch, and below Staples' ferry, the water running in the direction of Stockton, and that many thousands of Indians were drowned. We have faith in this occurrence, as the country bears evidence of such a wash, at no very distant date; and the slope of the country is such that the sweep of the currents would be in that direction. Maximo, the old Mokolko chief, says that it occurred about five years before he was born; this would fix the

date at about 1805 or 1810. Their legends and customs would make a paper of great value to those interested in the history of a rapidly vanishing race; but for the present work we must forego further mention.

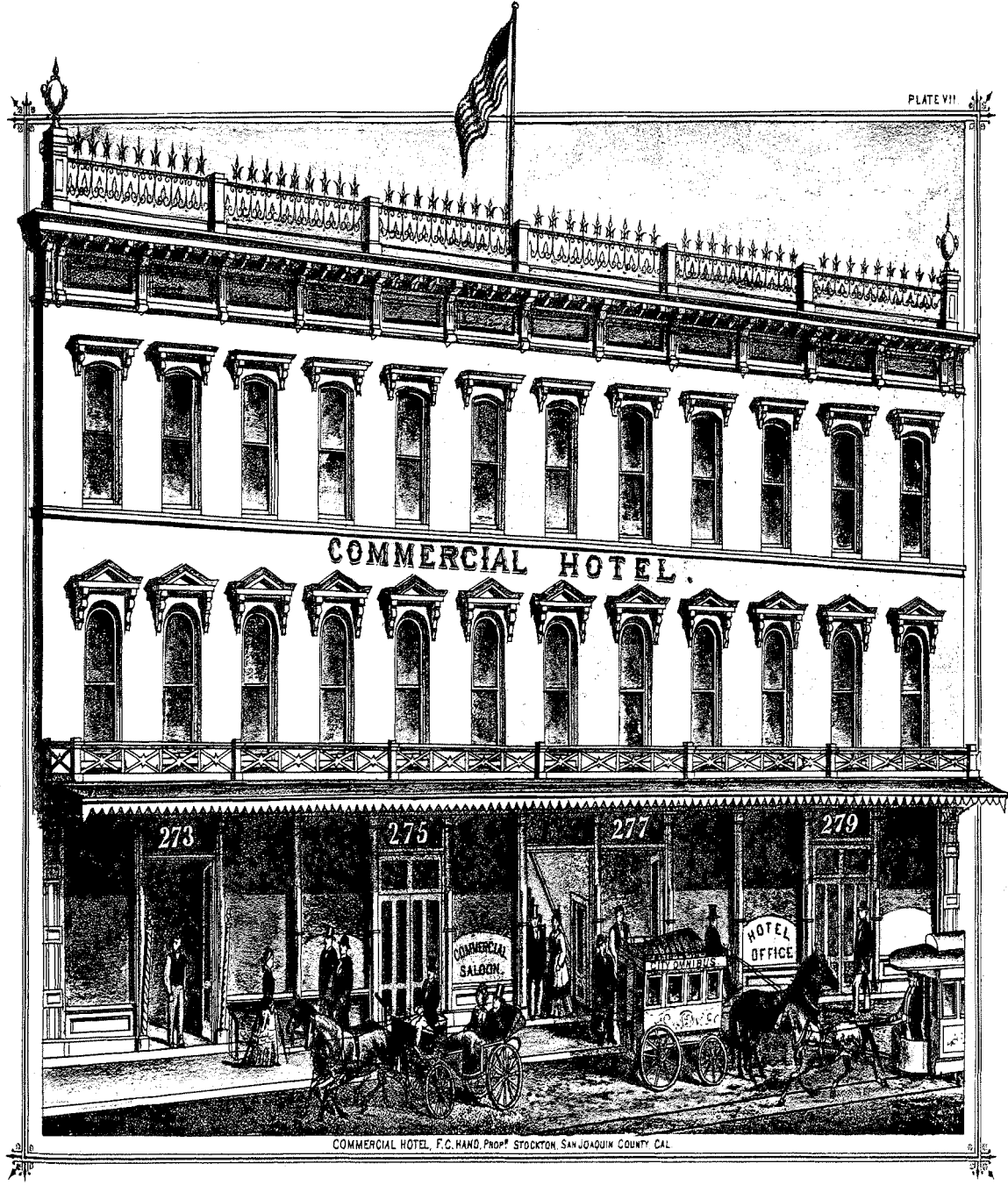
In 1852, most of the Indians had removed to the mountains. There were four rancherías; first at the crossing of the Calaveras, at Davis' and Atherton's Ferry, containing about forty; second, on the Mokelumne, near Staples' Ferry, numbering fifty-five; third, at Dent and Vantine's Ferry, on the Stanislaus river; numbering two hundred and seventy-five; fourth, at Bessell's Ferry, on the San Joaquin river, numbering twenty. The last remnant of the Indians of San Joaquin Co., seeing the lands all passing under the control of the whites, sought to save a little piece for themselves, by purchasing it from the people who had taken it from them. They made a bargain with a man, by the name of Thos. B. Parker, to take up for them a school section, for which they were to pay him in work \$350. They worked until, by an agreed price, their labor amounted to \$371, but they never received a title to the land. Mr. Parker was killed in the mines, before deeding the land to them, and they were turned off from the section by an order of the court.

CHAPTER VI.

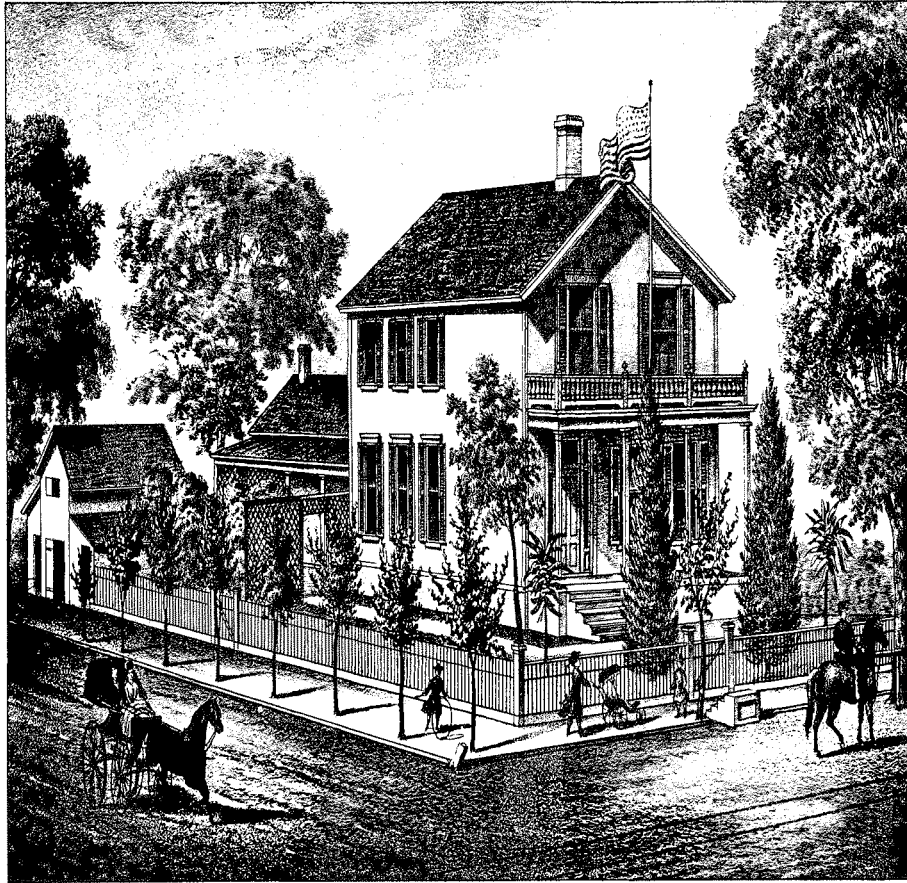
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY FROM THE TIME CAPT. C. M. WEBER FIRST SAW IT IN NOVEMBER, 1841, UNTIL THE CLOSE OF 1847.

Captain C. M. Weber—Expedition to California, 1841—Name of the Party—Sutter's Fort—Hosa Haseosa—San Jose—French Camp or Weber Grant—Revolutionary Designs of the Foreigners—Treaty between Weber and Haseosa—How it was Observed by Haseosa—Prenon's Expedition, 1844—David Kebley—Thomas Lindsey—Policy of the Foreigners—Weber and Michelorena at San Jose—John A. Sutter aids Michelorena—A Revolutionary Document—The "Bear Flag"—Attempts to Seize the Grant, 1846—Isabel Brothers and other Early Settlers—Twins, Secured Children born in County, 1847—End of Stanislaus City—First Marriage, 1847—Village of "Toloburg"—William Guas, First Child born in 1847—Wild Horse Scheme—Rescue.

CAPT. C. M. WEBER was born at Hombourg, Department of Mont Tonnerre, under the Emperor Napoleon I., on the 16th day of February, 1814. His parents were German. This province, about a year later, became a part of the Kingdom of Bavaria. His father was a minister, and held the position which in America would be called County School Superintendent. The Captain received an academic education—but not relishing an outlook that presented the ministry in the future, his education was cut short at the threshold of the classic, and a mercantile horoscope was cast for the years "that were not yet."

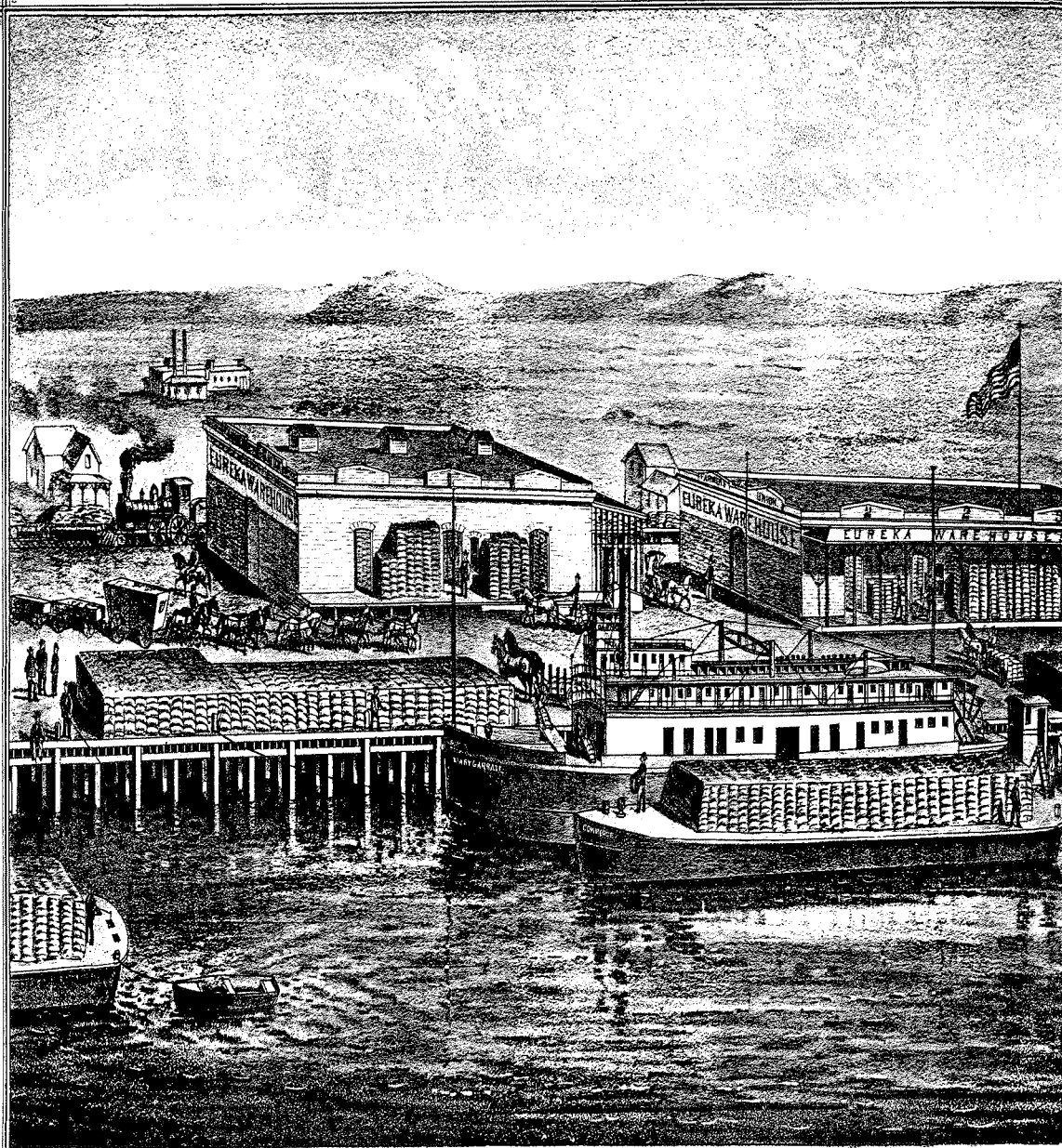


COMMERCIAL HOTEL, F.C. HANO, PROP. STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY CAL.



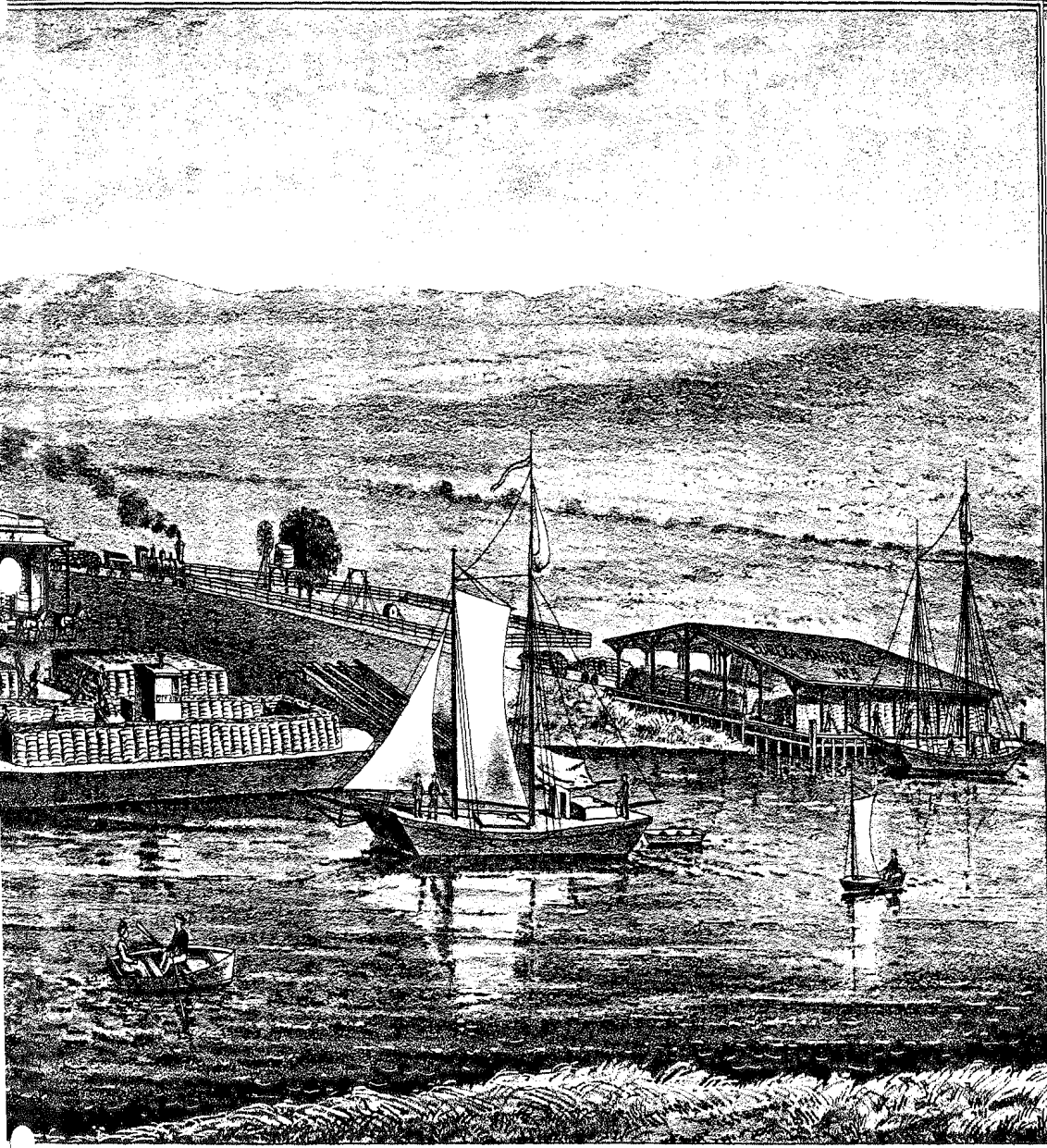
RESIDENCE of CHARLES W. DOHRMANN,
STOCKTON, SAN JUAN CO. CAL.

Wm. B. L. Erving, Paris, Fr.



191-85X 160 FEET.

1894-2
"FARMERS COOPERATIVE UNION," EUREKA



STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA.

NO. 5. 182 X 203 FEET.

Being of an adventurous disposition, the land where Washington had fought and De Kalb had fallen held to his youthful imagination an irresistible attraction; and at the age of twenty-two he crossed the ocean, landed at New Orleans in the latter part of 1836, and for five years was a resident of Louisiana and Texas, when, in the spring of 1841, under medical advice, he visited St. Louis. In the meantime he had read in the newspapers the glowing descriptions of California given by Dr. John Marshe, a resident of the San Joaquin valley, and which were attracting considerable attention in the States. The Captain—knowing that a trip across the plains, over the mountains of the west, and down into the California valleys would benefit his health, and, at the same time, give him an opportunity to see this comparatively unknown country—decided to join an expedition then fitting out in that city for a trip to the Pacific slope, intending in the following spring to continue his journey to Mexico, through that country, and ultimately, in that way, reach Louisiana, his final destination, having no intention of stopping in California longer, at the farthest, than through the ensuing winter. But "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley."

The party to which the Captain attached himself was a combination of emigrants for three different points. One party was destined for Oregon; another was a company of Jesuit priests going to the western wilds on a mission to the Indians, hoping to Christianize the tribes of Oregon and Idaho; their immediate destination was the missions of Cœur d'Alene and Pen d'Oreille; Father P. J. De Smet, S. J., was the leading spirit, and his efforts in that field have been written, a brief page in history, and the red man still scalps his foes. The third was the California wing of the little emigrant army, and numbered among its party men whose subsequent acts helped materially to shape the destinies of the State which has since become a golden star in the galaxy of the Republic.

There were thirty-six in that party. One only was a woman—the first American lady, probably, who ever entered California—certainly the first to reach it from over the plains. Her name was Mrs. Nancy A. Kelsey. She was the wife of Benjamin Kelsey, and they had a little daughter named Ann. This family commenced their march then, and, like the Wandering Jew, have never since found a place to stop and rest. The beauties of California could not keep them,—they moved away to the forests of Oregon, and then returned again to the Eldorado of the coast; but no sooner had they settled there than the spirit of unrest came whispering "move on," and over the plains again they started; they were attacked by the Camanches in Texas, lost every thing, and their little girl was scalped by the savages. Stopping for a time, they once more started for California, and now are possibly moving to some new scene.

The men of the party were:—

NAME.	REMARKS.
CAPT. J. B. BARTELSON.	Captain of the party. Returned to Mo. Is now dead.
JOHN BIDWELL.	Lives at Chico.
JOSEPH B. CHILDS.	Still alive.
JOSIAH BELDEN.	Lives at San Jose and San Francisco.
CHARLES M. WEBER.	Lives in Stockton.
CHARLES HOPPER.	Lives in Napa Co.
HENRY HUBER.	Lives in San Francisco.
MITCHELL NYE.	Had a ranch at Marysville. Probably now alive.
GREEN McMAHON.	Lives in Solano Co.
NELSON McMAHON.	
TALBOT H. GREENE.	Returned East.
AMBROSE WALTON.	" "
JOHN McDONEL.	" "
GEORGE HENSHAW.	" "
ROBERT RYCKMAN.	" "
WM. BETTY or BELTY.	" " by way of Santa Fe.
CHARLES FLOGGE.	" "
GWYN PATTON.	" " Died in Mo.
BENJAMIN KELSEY.	Was within a few years in Santa Barbara Co. or at Clear Lake, Lake Co.
ANDREW KELSEY.	Killed by Indians at Clear Lake.
JAMES JOHN.	Went to Oregon.
HENRY BROLASKY.	Went to Callao.
JAMES DOWSON.	Drowned in Columbia river.
MAJ. WALTON.	Drowned in Sacramento river.
GEORGE SHORTWELL.	Accidentally shot on the way out.
JOHN SWARTZ.	Died in California.
GROVE COOK.	" "
D. W. CHANDLER.	Went to Sandwich Islands.
NICHOLAS DAWSON.	Dead.
THOMAS JONES.	" "
ROBERT H. THOMES.	
ELIAS BARNET.	
JAMES P. SPRINGER.	
JOHN ROWLAND.	

They left Independence, Mo., May 8, 1841, and all traveled together as far as Fort Hall, near Salt Lake, where Captain J. B. Bartelson's party, as named above, separated from the rest and

started for California, without a guide, by the way of Mary's (now Humboldt) river; they went to Carson river, and from the latter, by a branch, to the main channel of Walker's river, up which they went to near its source, from which point they commenced their passage of the Sierra Nevada, descending its western slope between the Stanislaus and Tuolumne rivers, reaching the San Joaquin valley, and passing down along the Stanislaus, crossed the San Joaquin river and arrived at the Dr. Marshe ranch, near the eastern base of Mt. Diablo, on the 4th of November, 1841, having been six months, lacking four days, on the way. Here the company rested for a number of days, and then disbanded, each going to the point in the country which his interests demanded. The Captain and a friend started for Sutter's Fort, having letters of introduction to Captain Sutter. They passed through the country now known as San Joaquin County, and beheld for the first time the land that the result of his own labors was to people within his lifetime with thirty thousand souls.

The winter of 1841-2 was spent by the Captain at Sutter's Fort, occupying his time by acting as overseer and assistant for Captain Sutter. While at the Fort, he found a quantity of seeds which had been laid away and apparently forgotten. They had been sent to Sutter by Wm. G. Ray, of the Hudson Bay Company, as a friendly expression of good will. The Captain, desiring to try an experiment, had the land around the Fort prepared by Indians, and planted the seeds. Among them were three kinds of tobacco, a number of varieties of flowers, and some vegetables. The experiment proved a grand success, and in the spring Sutter's Fort seemed like an enchanted fortress built in the midst of perennial gardens.

During the winter of 1841-2 José Jesus (pronounced Hozi Há-sóos), the celebrated chief of the Si-yák-um-ná tribe, visited the fort, at which time the Captain first met him. In after years there sprang up a warm friendship between these two men that had much to do with the peaceable manner in which the country was afterwards settled by the whites. The Captain learned, in his intercourse with the foreigners in the country, that there was germinating a principle or feeling which was in some localities freely talked of, to eventually Americanize California, and concluded, with that prospect to look forward to, that he was fully warranted in casting his destinies with the other venturesome spirits who had decided to make Alta California their future home.

In the spring he visited San Jose, and concluded to make that the point of his future business operations, until the time should come, if ever, when it would become necessary to wrest from Mexico a portion of the country, over which to hoist a flag with the "lone star." We do not wish to be misunderstood in this matter. The

intention of the leading pioneers of California,—those who came here previous to June, 1846, with the intention of making this their home, without regard to their nationality,—was to work a political change in the country, "peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must;" and this was to be done not because of any desire to injure the native Californians, nor in a spirit of conquest, but because it was evident to those clear-headed Argonauts that to make the country a prosperous one, (one that would warrant occupation by a people of progressive civilization), necessitated a radical change in the manner of administering the affairs of state. This change they proposed to effect in connection with the native inhabitants, if they could; and if this could not be done, to eventually, when they became strong enough, wrest a portion of the territory from Mexico, and form a government of their own.

Captain Weber formed a copartnership with Guillermo Gulnac, and soon established a credit which enabled the firm to do a very large business. They were the first parties in that portion of the State to build a flouring mill and manufacture flour, combining with the business the manufacture of sea-biscuit or crackers, this mill having been erected and flour made in 1842. They also entered quite largely into the manufacture of soap and American shoes, being the first manufacturers of the latter in California.

In 1843, July 14th, Guillermo Gulnac petitioned Manuel Micheltoresa, the Governor of California, for a grant of eleven square leagues, or forty-eight thousand acres of land, to be located in the vicinity of French Camp, in the San Joaquin valley. Capt. Weber was the real party, the power behind the throne; Mr. Gulnac's name being used because he was a Mexican citizen, as only such could obtain grants. About this time the commercial partnership was dissolved, the Captain becoming the successor to the business, and Mr. Gulnac, his eldest son, Jose, and Peter Lessen, with several vacarro, took the cattle belonging to them and Capt. Weber, and proceeded to take possession of the applied for grant, at first making their headquarters where Stockton now is; but owing to the fact that the Hudson Bay trappers had left for the summer, they became alarmed for their personal safety among the Indians and moved their camp up to the Cosumnes river, so as to be in reach of Sutter's Fort for protection. Mr. Gulnac visited Capt. Sutter, and was presented by that officer with a swivel gun such as the navy used in those days when attacking an enemy in small boats, mounting the swivel in the bow. This "young canon" was to be used by Mr. Gulnac as a warning to the Indians to "flee from the wrath to come." It would make a "heap big noise" when fired, and was respected accordingly by the aborigines.

A statement will probably come in no place more opportune than

here of the reason which caused Capt. Weber to desire the location of his proposed grant on the "up country side of the San Joaquin river." We have already given the political intentions of those pioneers which in 1843 had assumed so definite a form as to have caused the question to be discussed among them of where the division line was to be drawn between the Mexican provinces and the territory to be taken from them, in case it should result in that extreme measure; and the conclusion had been tacitly arrived at that the San Joaquin river and the bays of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun were to form the line of division. It will therefore be seen that a strong reason for choosing a locality north of the San Joaquin was to secure land where he could gradually concentrate his property within the limits of the country to be acquired. Another reason for selecting this special locality was the facilities it would give him for dealing with the Hudson Bay trappers who made their head-quarters every winter at French Camp, from whom, in exchange for fur, he obtained ammunition, blankets, clothing, etc., of a better quality and at lower figures than could be obtained elsewhere at that time.

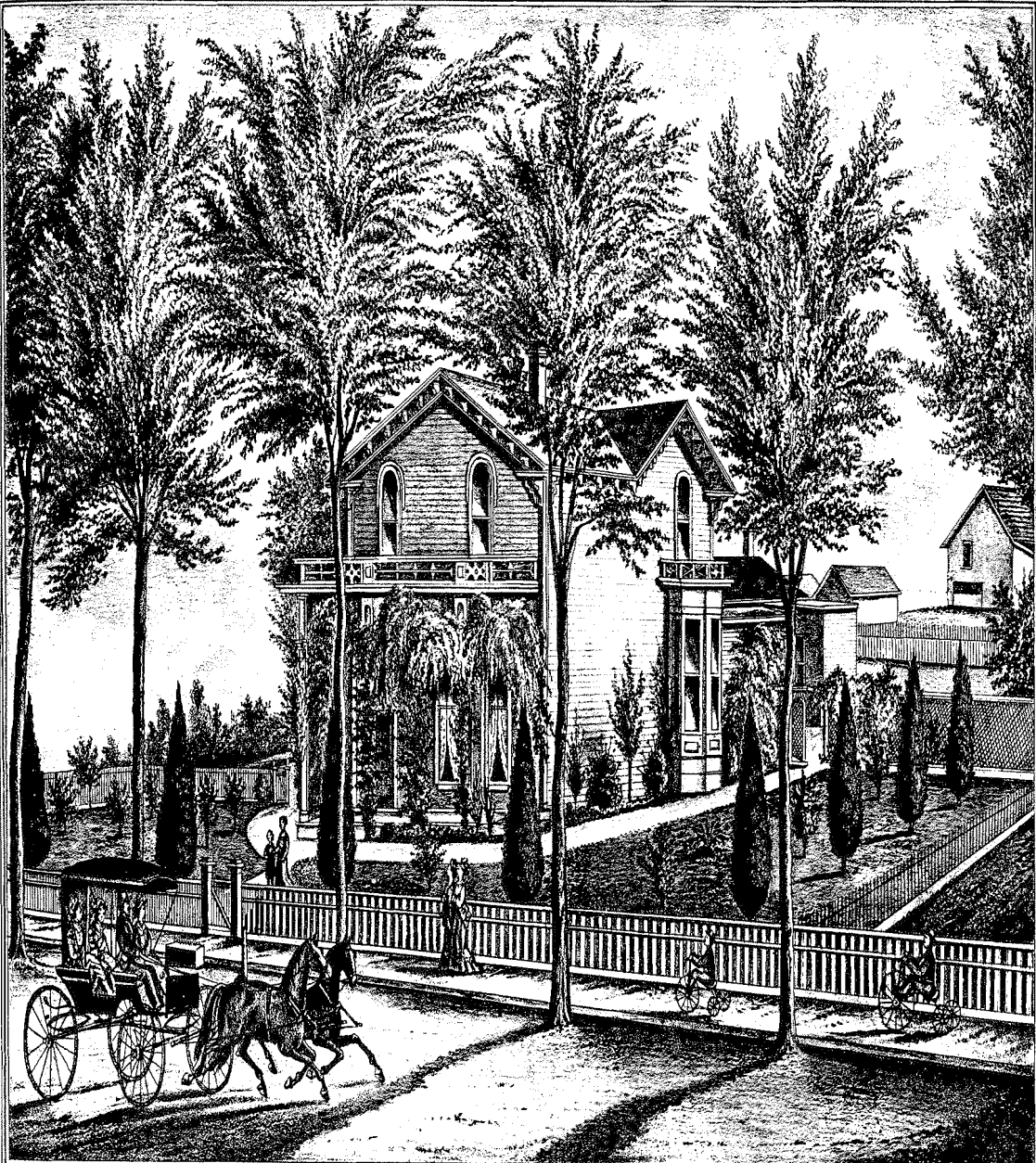
The attempt to settle the expected grant had failed because of the fears of Gulnac, and the Captain obtained a passport from the Alcalde of San José, and proceeded to visit Sutter's Fort, with a view of seeing the Indian chief Hâ-sôs, and making a treaty of peace with him, if possible. After arriving in the country, an Indian runner was sent to find the chief, and ask him to meet the Captain at a given time and place. A meeting was arranged, and at the appointed time the two men, representatives of their races in the country, met. Capt. Weber explained his plans to the Indian, stating that he was desirous of settling on land in the San Joaquin valley; that the Americans were desirous of being his allies and friends; that they were not coming to injure nor rob, but as friends to aid and benefit his tribe; that he wished to settle here to be beyond the reach of the Spaniards, in case of trouble between the Americans and native Californians, against whom this celebrated chief was waging an endless war. The result was a friendly alliance that remained unbroken to the end. The chief advised the building of the American village at the point where it was located, the present site of Stockton, and agreed to provide all the help necessary in the tilling of the soil, and to furnish a war party when called upon to defend the settlers' property against either Indians or Mexicans. The Captain was generous in his presents, and a friendship was started at the interview, that lasted during the life of Hâ-sôs, and the Captain now remembers the Si-yak-um-nâ chief as one of his most reliable and valued friends of early days.

The inhabitants of to-day can little appreciate the importance at the

time and the immediate advantage accruing to the foreign population of the country resulting from that treaty. One may pass through the County of San Joaquin and ask the old settlers what they know of Hâ-sôs and his connection with this country in early days, and may find five persons in his travels that will remember the chief, and that he was friendly to the Americans; but they, with one exception, that of Capt. C. M. Weber, will give him no credit for being so, supposing that it was a forced or indolent friendship. It has become popular with the historian, as well as the men of 1849 and later, to place the California Indians in the scale of creation but one step above the African gorilla. Whatever may have been the general rule, there was certainly an exception in favor of the aborigines occupying the territory between the Tuolumne and Mokelumne rivers. These Indians were divided up into rancherias or villages, each village having its chief and name. Consequently there was a number of petty chiefs, but all acknowledged an indefinite but undisputed supremacy and authority in the chief of the Si-yak-um-nâs, Hôzâ Hâ-sôs, who had made himself a terror to the Spanish inhabitants of North California. His name was to the native population what Osceola's was to the Floridians, except that the former chief was less brutal than the latter. He did not scalp his victims, like the Seminole, nor seek the midnight massacre of isolated persons.

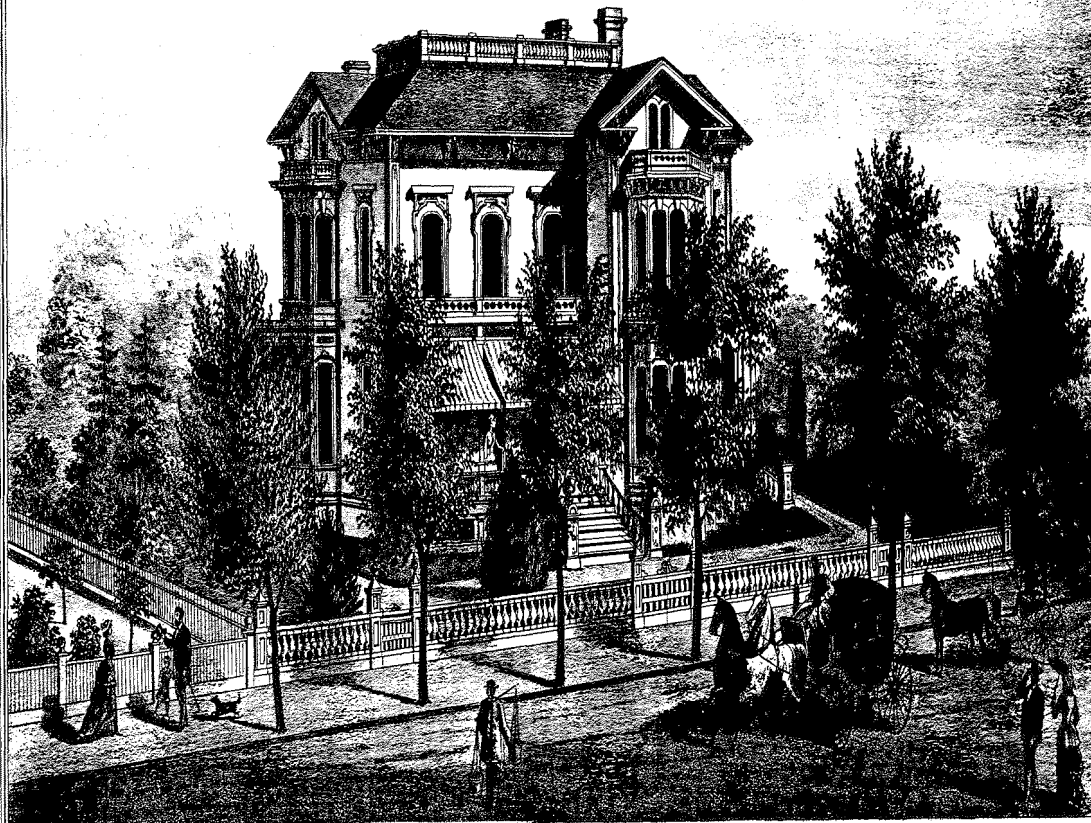
He believed that he and his people had been wronged by the Spanish, and he would never smoke the pipe of peace with them. He would swoop down upon the plains and carry off their stock, taking it to his stronghold in the foot-hills of the Sierras; and if the missions or settlers of those valleys saw fit to attempt a rescue, he fought them, and was universally victorious. The San Joaquin river divided his territory from the Californians, and when east of that stream he was upon his "native heath;" and it was rare indeed that the pursuers followed him into his own country. They had learned better in their battle on the banks of the Stanislaus in 1829, when "Estanislao," the former chief of the Si-yak-um-nâs, defeated their combined San Jose and Yerba Buena forces.

It will be seen that Hôzâ Hâ-sôs was so circumstanced as to receive favorable advances from a people who gave as one of their reasons for desiring his friendship the probable hostility that might in the future exist between them and the Spanish people of the country. He believed that he was strengthening himself against his old foe. It will also be observed that the line beyond which the native Californians, even in armed parties, found it dangerous to pass, was the San Joaquin river. Beyond this it was considered and understood by them to be savage and inhospitable wilds. Hâ-sôs had made them respect that river as the practical north boundary line of their territory. Hence the propriety or policy of the foreign population in selecting this river

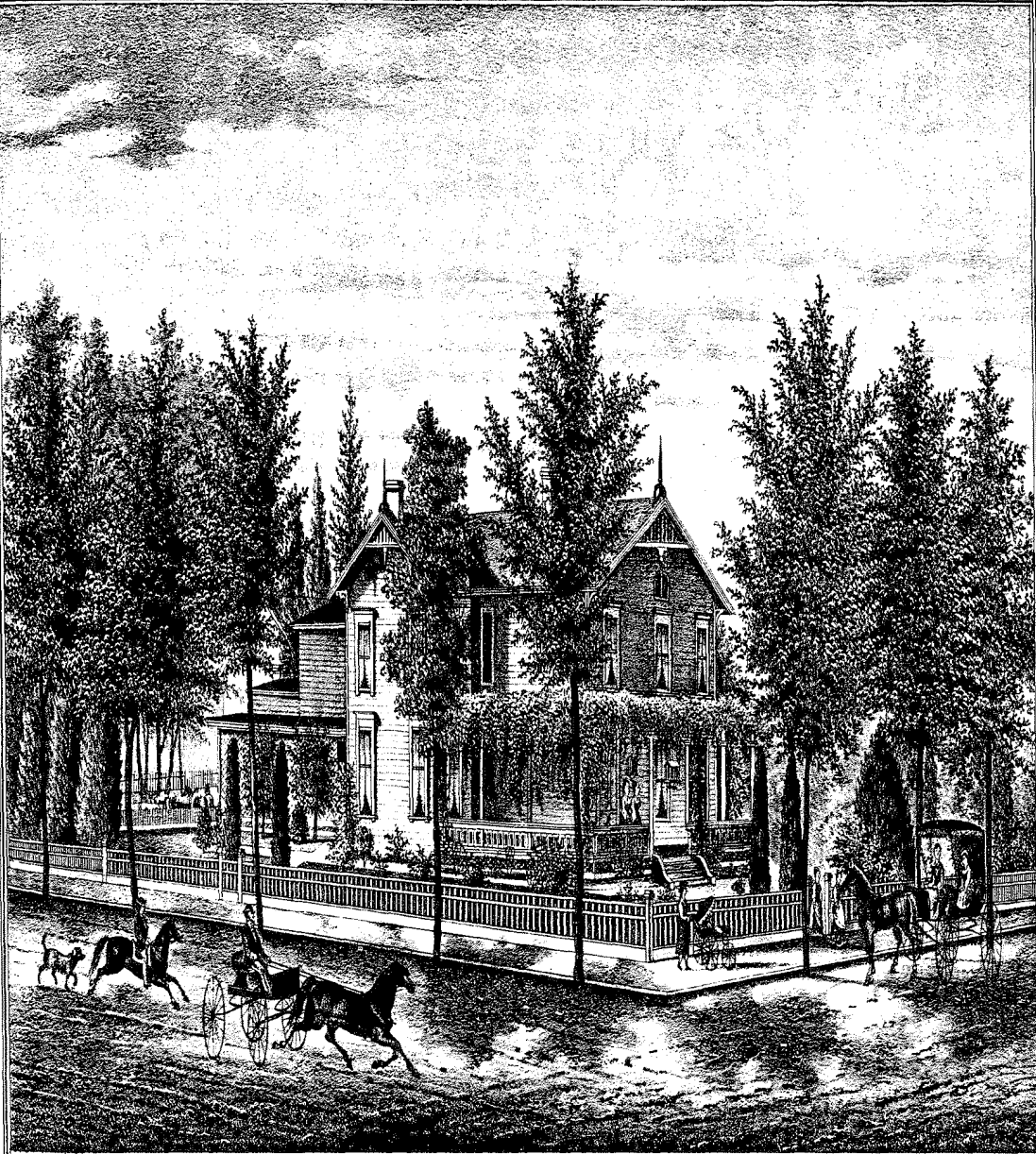


RESIDENCE OF LOUIS GERLACH, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

Wm. H. & Co. Engrs. Phila. Pa.

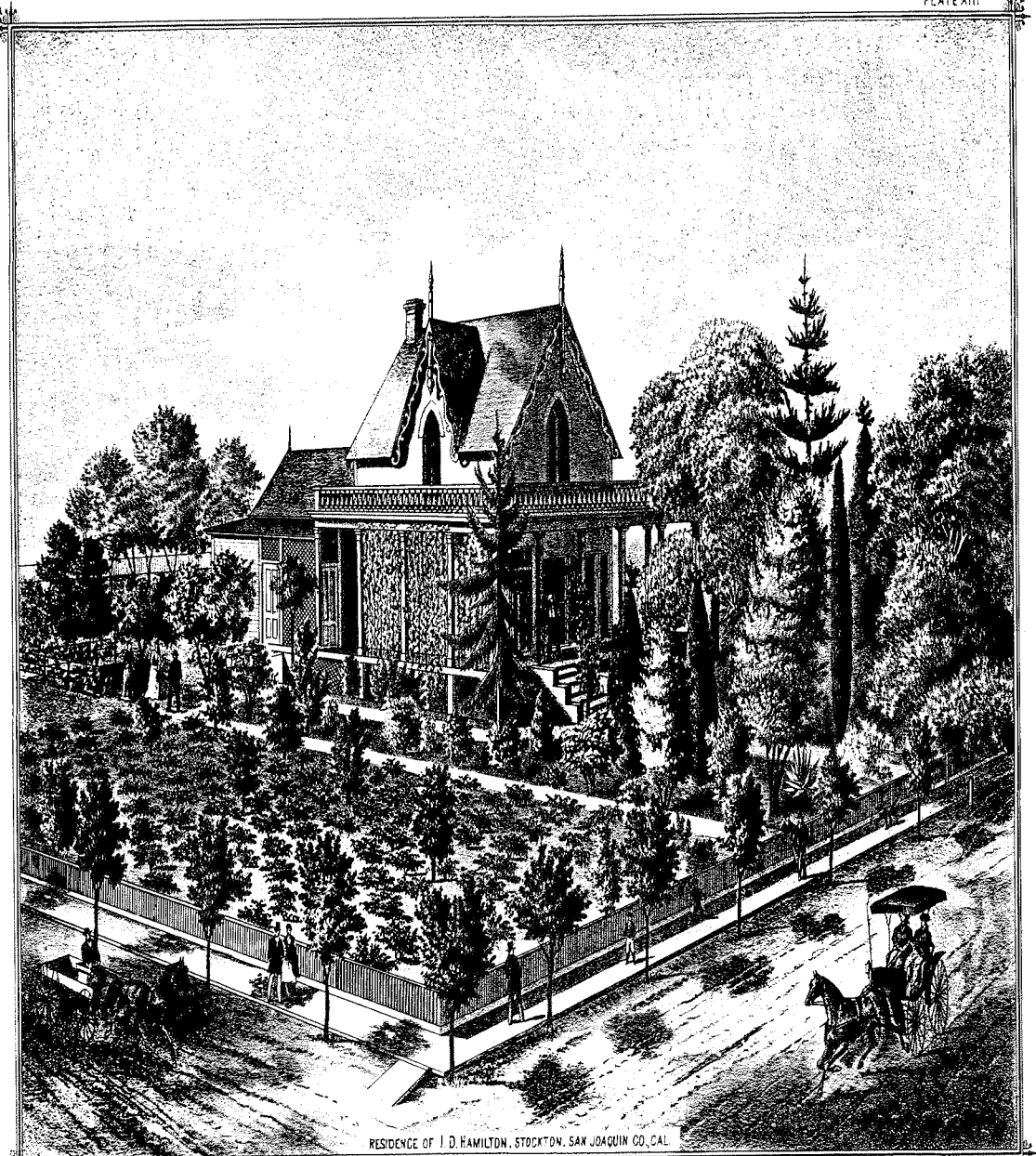


RESIDENCE OF GEORGE GRAY, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE of JOHN E. GROSS, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

LITH. BY L. E. CHAPPEL, PHILADELPHIA.



RESIDENCE OF J. D. HAMILTON, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

as the south boundary of the country they proposed, under certain circumstances, to make into an independent state, along the borders of which they would have a picket line of Indian allies.

In this connection we will mention two instances in which Hasóos demonstrated his good will to the Americans, carrying out, on his part, the spirit of the alliance he had made with Capt. Weber; and we mention these with some hesitancy, not because of any doubt of the facts, but because it is hitherto unwritten history that may be questioned. The incidents referred to were related to us by Capt. Weber, who says that when Capt. Sutter passed through the country, in the winter of 1844, to join and aid Manuel Michelorena against the revolutionary general, Jose Castro, Hasóos joined him with a number of warriors. And later, when Gen. J. C. Fremont passed through the San Joaquin valley south, to help take this country from Mexico, that this chief was again on hand, and accompanied him to San José, to fight his old foes, in the interest of his friends, the Americans. Whether he actually performed any military act of hostility to the enemy on either occasion does not appear, but that he was ready so to do was demonstrated by his presence with his warriors.

On the 13th of January, 1844, the Governor of California complied with the petition of Mr. Gulnac, and issued to him the grant of land known as "El Rancho del Campo de los Franceses," which in English means "The French Camp ranch." After the issuing of the grant, the next event worthy of note in the County was the passage through it of Capt. J. C. Fremont, who, on the 25th of March of that year, camped over night at the place since known as the village of Liberty, on the south side of Dry creek. It was in his memorable first expedition to the Pacific coast. He had been at Sutter's Fort recruiting, and had started south on his way through the San Joaquin valley en-route for the States. The following taken from the published history of his expedition, will have peculiar interest to the residents of this County.

"March 25th.—We traveled for twenty-eight miles over the same delightful country as yesterday, and halted in a beautiful bottom at the ford of the *Río de los Mukelemnas*, receiving its name from another Indian tribe living on the river. The bottoms on the stream are broad, rich, and extremely fertile; and the uplands are shaded with oak groves. A showy *lupinus* of extraordinary beauty, growing four or five feet in height, and covered with spikes in bloom, adorned the banks of the river, and filled the air with a light and grateful perfume.

"On the 26th we halted at the *Arroyo de las Calaveras* (Skull creek), a tributary to the San Joaquin—the previous two streams entering the bay between the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers.

This place is beautiful, with open groves of oak, and a grassy sward beneath, with many plants in bloom; some varieties of which seem to love the shade of the trees, and grow there in close small fields. Near the river, and replacing the grass, are great quantities of *ammole* (soap plant), the leaves of which are used in California for making, among other things, mats for saddle cloths. A vine with a small white flower (*melothria?*) called here *la yerba buena*, and which from its abundance, gives name to an island and town in the bay, was to-day very frequent on our road—sometimes running on the ground or climbing the trees.

"March 27th.—To-day we traveled steadily and rapidly up the valley; for with our wild animals, any other gait was impossible, and making about four miles an hour. During the earlier part of the day, our ride had been over a very level part of prairie, separated by lines and groves of oak timber, growing along dry gullies, which are filled with water in seasons of rain; and, perhaps, also by the melting snows. Over much of this extent, the vegetation was sparse; the surface showing plainly the action of water, which, in the season of flood, the Joaquin spreads over the valley. At one o'clock we came again among innumerable flowers; and a few miles further, fields of the beautiful blue flowering *lupine*, which seems to love the neighborhood of water, indicated that we were approaching a stream. We have found this beautiful shrub in thickets, some of them being twelve feet in height. Occasionally three or four plants were clustered together, forming a grand bouquet, about ninety feet in circumference, and ten feet high; the whole summit covered with spikes of flowers, the perfume of which is very sweet and grateful. A lover of natural beauty can imagine with what pleasure we rode among those flowering groves, which filled the air with a light and delicate fragrance. We continued our road for about half a mile, interspersed through an open grove of live oaks, which, in form, were the most symmetrical and beautiful we had yet seen in the country. The ends of their branches rested on the ground, forming somewhat more than a half sphere of very full and regular figure, with leaves apparently smaller than usual. The Californian poppy, of a rich orange color, was numerous. To-day, elk and several bands of antelope made their appearance.

"Our road was now one continued enjoyment; and it was pleasant, riding among this assemblage of green pastures with varied flowers and scattered groves, and out of the warm green spring to look at the rocky and snowy peaks, where lately we had suffered so much. Emerging from the timber we came suddenly upon the Stanislaus river, where we hoped to find a ford, but the stream was flowing by, dark and deep, swollen by the mountain snows; its general breadth was about fifty yards.

"We traveled about five miles up the river, and encamped with-

out being able to find a ford. Here we made a large corral, in order to be able to catch a sufficient number of our wild animals to relieve those previously packed.

"Under the shade of the oaks, along the river, I noticed *erodium elatarium* in bloom, eight or ten inches high. This is the plant which we had seen the squaws gathering on the *Río de los Americanos*. By the inhabitants of the valley, it is highly esteemed for fattening cattle, which appear to be very fond of it. Here, where the soil begins to be sandy, it supplies to a considerable extent the want of grass.

"Desirous, as far as possible, without delay, to include in our examination the San Joaquin river, I returned this morning down the Stanislaus for seventeen miles, and again encamped without having found a fording-place. After following it for eight miles further the next morning, and finding ourselves in the vicinity of the San Joaquin, encamped in a handsome oak grove, and, several cattle being killed, we ferried over our baggage in their skins. Here our Indian boy, who probably had not much idea of where he was going, and began to be alarmed at the many streams we were putting between him and the village, deserted.

"Thirteen head of cattle took a sudden fright, while we were driving them across the river, and galloped off. I remained a day in the endeavor to recover them; but, finding that they had taken the trail back to the fort, let them go without further effort. Here we had several days of warm and pleasant rain, which doubtless saved the crops below."

In the view taken of the residence of Mr. B. F. Langford, as well as that of Mr. H. F. Hartwell can be seen the tree under which Fremont camped, on the night of the 25th of March, 1844. On the following night his head-quarters were at the Calaveras, where now is the Dodge ranch.

In August, 1844, David Kelsey with his wife and two children, a boy and a girl, settled at French Camp, and built a tulehouse. Mr. Gulnac, who was stopping at the Cosumnes river, had offered to give Mr. Kelsey a mile square of land if he would stop at that place, and live one year; he turned over to him the "swivel" that Sutter had given him. Every night Mr. Kelsey threw this piece of ordnance "into battery," and fired an evening gun; which he did to frighten the Indians, on the same principle that a boy sometimes whistles as he is going through the woods after dark. At that time there was only one other house in the county, also constructed of tule, occupied by Thomas Lindsay, at Stockton.

Mr. Kelsey remained for several months at that place, and after his family had been obliged to live for two months on boiled wheat, meat, milk and mint tea, gathered along the banks of the creek, he

buried the swivel and removed temporarily to San José, where he first saw Capt. Weber. While at that place he unfortunately went to see a sick Indian who had the small-pox, just before returning to French Camp. After returning he was immediately taken sick, and Mrs. Kelsey desired to take him to Sutter's Fort, where he could have medical assistance, not knowing that he had the small-pox. When they reached Stockton, Mr. Lindsay induced them to stay over night, and while there a man by the name of James Williams gave him some medicine that caused the disease to break out. Lindsay immediately vacated the premises, giving, as he left, advice that has a twang of barbarism in it; he told them if the old man died to leave his body where the coyotes would devour it. In about six days the father died, the mother and boy were prostrated with the same disease, and little America, a girl eleven years of age, was left alone with her sick mother and brother, to administer to their wants, while her dead father lay unburied in the hut; a sad introduction to the first American girl who ever saw the place where Stockton stands, and a sadder one to the first white woman that visited the place; for the mother became blind from the effects of the disease, beholding that delirious, weird scene of pestilence and death as the last, to haunt the memory through the coming years of darkness; a hideous phantom, a scene of desolation, was that last look of the mother upon the surroundings of that little child nurse.

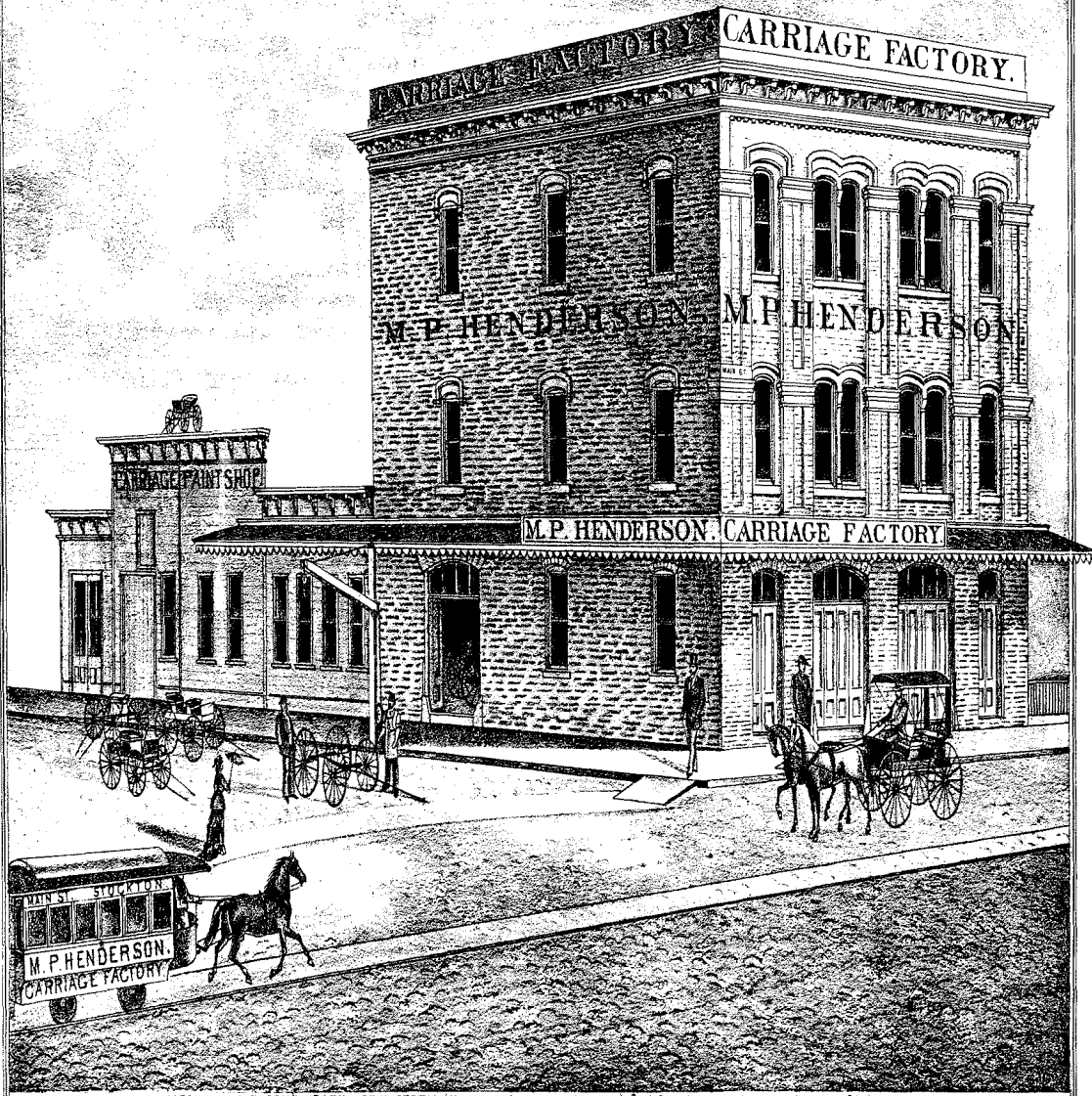
Some herders chanced to come that way, who, after considerable hesitation, assisted little America in burying her father. One of them, Geo. F. Wyman, afterwards became the husband of America. The reason why they hesitated in coming to her assistance was a double one,—they feared the contagion, and Capt. Sutter, who had said he would have any man shot who brought small-pox to the fort, or went among the Indians who had it. The father was buried near where Col. Thos. R. Mosley's house now stands, and in a few days the little nurse was stricken down with the dread disease, but recovered so as to be able to leave for Monterey in about six weeks. In about two weeks after they left, Thomas Lindsay returned to his house on Lindsay's Point, in Stockton, and was killed by the *Läck-lám-ná'* Indians, from Lone valley, in Amador Co., who fired the tule house with their victim's body in it, and drove off all the stock. A party of whites, Mexicans and friendly Indians, went in pursuit of the band who had committed the depredations, and overtook them at the place called the "Island," near the foot-hills, where a conflict occurred, resulting in the burning of the Indian rancheeria, with what provisions and property they had, the killing of a few of the warriors of the hostile tribe, and the capture of one Indian boy by Wm. Daylor, of Daylor's ranch; one Mexican

by the name of Vaca, a member of the Vaca family, formerly of Solano Co., was killed by the Indians in the fight. After this defeat they retreated into the mountains, where they were followed but not overtaken.

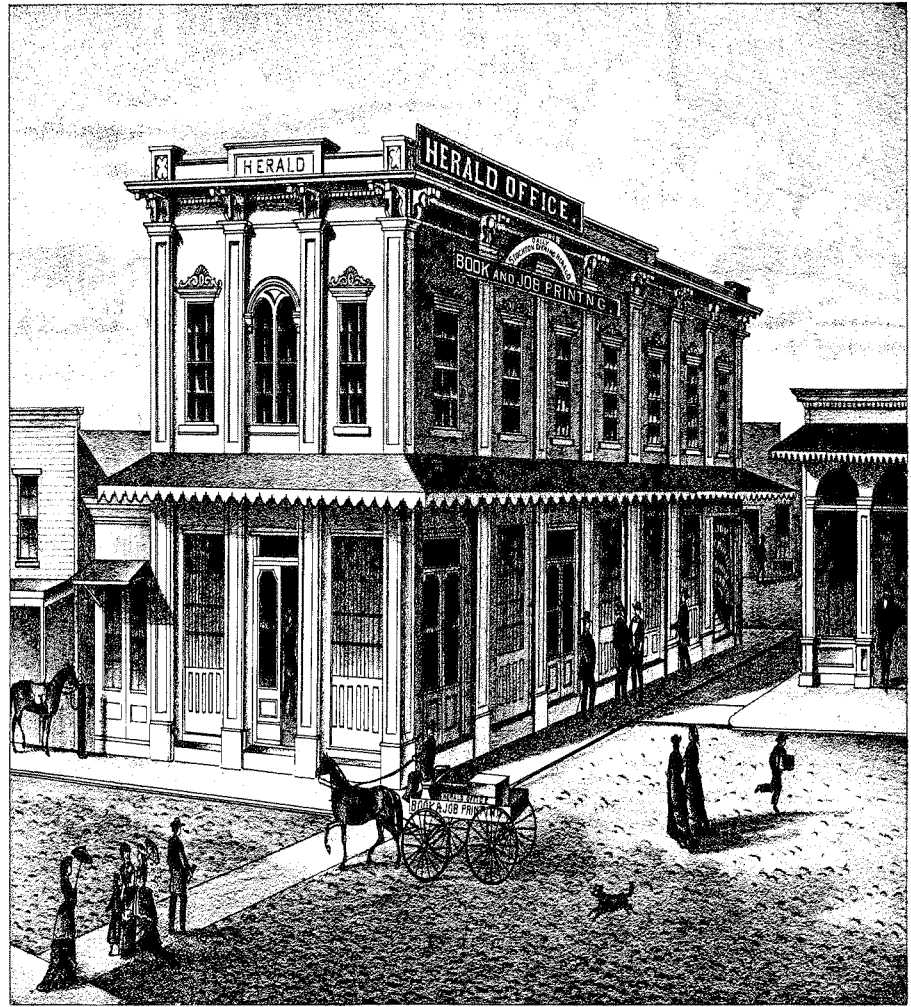
The small-pox and the breaking out of the Micheltorena war combined, had depopulated the County. There had been in the latter part of 1844 and spring of 1845, a serious departure by the foreign population of the country from their understood policy in their intercourse with the natives of California; which was a policy of non-intervention between opposing factions of the country, that had been decided upon and agreed to between the leading men, as being the best calculated to produce the final result at which they were aiming. Let the Spanish population quarrel to their hearts' content, let civil war sweep over the country, and array the opposing factions against each other on the battle-field, it helped to prepare the people of all classes, foreign and native, for a change; but in every emergency the American, the German, the Englishman, the immigrant, whatever his active land, was to hold himself aloof, reserving his strength to be used as one man for the general good of all when the proper time should come to act. All over California, from Los Angeles to Monterey, and from Monterey to Sutter's Fort, the foreign population were few in numbers, one and two, sometimes a half dozen in a place, so scattered and so isolated that a false move on the part of a few might prove fatal to many; it consequently was important at that time that the policy of non-interference should be pursued. Yet, as we have previously mentioned, a serious departure from that policy was inaugurated in the Micheltorena war, without apparently any general consultation or plan on the part of immigrants, those of each section or country marking out their own line of action, regardless of the probable consequent injury that might result to those of a different locality.

The first instance was that forced upon Capt. C. M. Weber, consequent from the loss of control by Micheltorena over the outlaws called soldiers, whom he commanded in 1844. The Captain was in business at the pueblo of San José when the war broke out, and was acquainted with and personally friendly to both Micheltorena and Castro. He had a very large stock of goods in the place, and was anxious on account of it. He knew that the soldiers under Micheltorena were mostly convicts, turned loose from the prisons in Mexico, and were dependent upon the meager revenue derived from forced loans and plunder for their pay. His goods would be a rich prize, and if they once entered San José, they would be sure to help themselves to what he had; consequently all his interests were opposed to the occupation of the town by such a body of men. As Michel-

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 foreigners with whom they have been able to
 communicate personally, being very desirous
 to promote the union and harmony and
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Pueblo of St Joseph March 27, 1845

Wm Gulmark
 Peter Dawson

John Masche
 Charles M. Weber

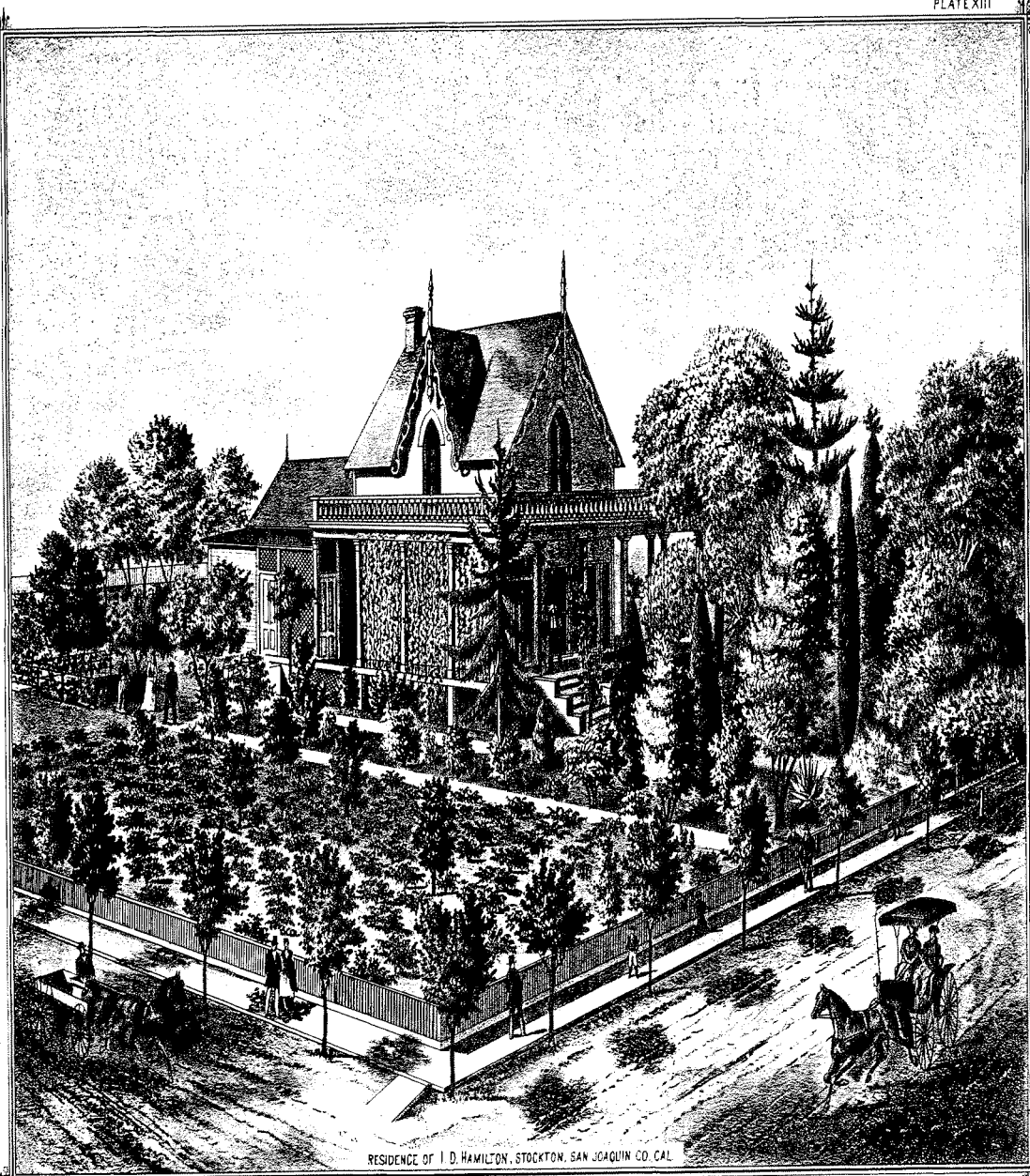
Edwin Burton
 Geo W. Pillsbury
 Joseph W. Adams
 John D. Anderson
 Peter J. Anderson
 Thomas J. Burns
 Ben J. Walker
 Daniel Wilson
 Peter Fitzgerald
 Geo. A. Ferguson
 James Cook
 Thomas Jones
 William Powell
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 Guilford J. Chadwick

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Stockton, February 1, 1879.

Charles M. Weber



RESIDENCE OF I. D. HAMILTON, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

as the south boundary of the country they proposed, under certain circumstances, to make into an independent state, along the borders of which they would have a picket line of Indian allies.

In this connection we will mention two instances in which Hasóe demonstrated his good will to the Americans, carrying out, on his part, the spirit of the alliance he had made with Capt. Weber; and we mention these with some hesitancy, not because of any doubt of the facts, but because it is hitherto unwritten history that may be questioned. The incidents referred to were related to us by Capt. Weber, who says that when Capt. Sutter passed through the country, in the winter of 1844, to join and aid Manuel Michelorena against the revolutionary general, Jose Castro, Hasóe joined him with a number of warriors. And later, when Gen. J. C. Fremont passed through the San Joaquin valley south, to help take this country from Mexico, that this chief was again on hand, and accompanied him to San José, to fight his old foes, in the interest of his friends, the Americans. Whether he actually performed any military act of hostility to the enemy on either occasion does not appear, but that he was ready so to do was demonstrated by his presence with his warriors.

On the 13th of January, 1844, the Governor of California complied with the petition of Mr. Guinac, and issued to him the grant of land known as "El Rancho del Campo de los Franceses," which in English means "The French Camp ranch." After the issuing of the grant, the next event worthy of note in the County was the passage through it of Capt. J. C. Fremont, who, on the 25th of March of that year, camped over night at the place since known as the village of Liberty, on the south side of Dry creek. It was in his memorable first expedition to the Pacific coast. He had been at Sutter's Fort recruiting, and had started south on his way through the San Joaquin valley en-route for the States. The following taken from the published history of his expedition, will have peculiar interest to the residents of this County.

"March 25th—We traveled for twenty-eight miles over the same delightful country as yesterday, and halted in a beautiful bottom at the ford of the *Río de los Mulemanes*, receiving its name from another Indian tribe living on the river. The bottoms on the stream are broad, rich, and extremely fertile; and the uplands are shaded with oak groves. A showy *lupinus* of extraordinary beauty, growing four or five feet in height, and covered with spikes in bloom, adorned the banks of the river, and filled the air with a light and grateful perfume.

"On the 26th we halted at the *Arroyo de las Calaveras* (Skull creek), a tributary to the San Joaquin—the previous two streams entering the bay between the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers.

This place is beautiful, with open groves of oak, and a grassy sward beneath, with many plants in bloom; some varieties of which seem to love the shade of the trees, and grow there in close small fields.

Near the river, and replacing the grass, are great quantities of *samole* (soap plant), the leaves of which are used in California for making, among other things, mats for saddle cloths. A vine with a small white flower (*melothria?*) called here *la yerba buena*, and which from its abundance, gives name to an island and town in the bay, was to-day very frequent on our road—sometimes running on the ground or climbing the trees.

"March 27th.—To-day we traveled steadily and rapidly up the valley; for with our wild animals, any other gait was impossible, and making about four miles an hour. During the earlier part of the day, our ride had been over a very level part of prairie, separated by lines and groves of oak timber, growing along dry gullies, which are filled with water in seasons of rain; and, perhaps, also by the melting snows. Over much of this extent, the vegetation was sparse; the surface showing plainly the action of water, which, in the season of flood, the Joaquin spreads over the valley. At one o'clock we came again among innumerable flowers; and a few miles further, fields of the beautiful blue flowering *lupine*, which seems to love the neighborhood of water, indicated that we were approaching a stream. We have found this beautiful shrub in thickets, some of them being twelve feet in height. Occasionally three or four plants were clustered together, forming a grand bouquet, about ninety feet in circumference, and ten feet high; the whole summit covered with spikes of flowers, the perfume of which is very sweet and grateful. A lover of natural beauty can imagine with what pleasure we rode among these flowering groves, which filled the air with a light and delicate fragrance. We continued our road for about half a mile, interspersed through an open grove of live oaks, which, in form, were the most symmetrical and beautiful we had yet seen in the country. The ends of their branches rested on the ground, forming somewhat more than a half sphere of very full and regular figure, with leaves apparently smaller than usual. The Californian poppy, of a rich orange color, was numerous. To-day, elk and several bands of antelope made their appearance.

"Our road was now one continued enjoyment; and it was pleasant, riding among this assemblage of green pastures with varied flowers and scattered groves, and out of the warm green spring to look at the rocky and snowy peaks, where lately we had suffered so much. Emerging from the timber we came suddenly upon the Stanislaus river, where we hoped to find a ford, but the stream was flowing by, dark and deep, swollen by the mountain snows; its general breadth was about fifty yards.

"We traveled about five miles up the river, and encamped with-

out being able to find a ford. Here we made a large corral, in order to be able to catch a sufficient number of our wild animals to relieve those previously packed.

"Under the shade of the oaks, along the river, I noticed *erodium cicutarium* in bloom, eight or ten inches high. This is the plant which we had seen the squaws gathering on the Rio de los Americanos. By the inhabitants of the valley, it is highly esteemed for fattening cattle, which appear to be very fond of it. Here, where the soil begins to be sandy, it supplies to a considerable extent the want of grass.

"Desiring, as far as possible, without delay, to include in our examination the San Joaquin river, I returned this morning down the Stanislaus for seventeen miles, and again encamped without having found a fording-place. After following it for eight miles further the next morning, and finding ourselves in the vicinity of the San Joaquin, encamped in a handsome oak grove, and, several cattle being killed, we ferried over our baggage in their skins. Here our Indian boy, who probably had not much idea of where he was going, and began to be alarmed at the many streams we were putting between him and the village, deserted.

"Thirteen head of cattle took a sudden fright, while we were driving them across the river, and galloped off. I remained a day in the endeavor to recover them; but, finding that they had taken the trail back to the fort, let them go without further effort. Here we had several days of warm and pleasant rain, which doubtless saved the crops below."

In the view taken of the residence of Mr. B. F. Langford, as well as that of Mr. H. F. Hartwell can be seen the tree under which Fremont camped, on the night of the 25th of March, 1844. On the following night his head-quarters were at the Calaveras, where now is the Dodge ranch.

In August, 1844, David Kelsey with his wife and two children, a boy and a girl, settled at French Camp, and built a tulehouse. Mr. Guinac, who was stopping at the Cosumnes river, had offered to give Mr. Kelsey a mile square of land if he would stop at that place, and live one year; he turned over to him the "swivel" that Sutter had given him. Every night Mr. Kelsey threw this piece of ordinance "into battery," and fired an evening gun; which he did to frighten the Indians, on the same principle that a boy sometimes whistles as he is going through the woods after dark. At that time there was only one other house in the county, also constructed of tule, occupied by Thomas Lindsay, at Stockton.

Mr. Kelsey remained for several months at that place, and after his family had been obliged to live for two months on boiled wheat, meat, milk and mint tea, gathered along the banks of the creek, he

buried the swivel and removed temporarily to San José, where he first saw Capt. Weber. While at that place he unfortunately went to see a sick Indian who had the small-pox, just before returning to French Camp. After returning he was immediately taken sick, and Mrs. Kelsey desired to take him to Sutter's Fort, where he could have medical assistance, not knowing that he had the small-pox. When they reached Stockton, Mr. Lindsay induced them to stay over night, and while there a man by the name of James Williams gave him some medicine that caused the disease to break out. Lindsay immediately vacated the premises, giving, as he left, advice that has a twang of barbarism in it; he told them if the old man died to leave his body where the coyotes would devour it. In about six days the father died, the mother and boy were prostrated with the same disease, and little America, a girl eleven years of age, was left alone with her sick mother and brother, to administer to their wants, while her dead father lay unburied in the hut; a sad introduction to the first American girl who ever saw the place where Stockton stands, and a sadder one to the first white woman that visited the place; for the mother became blind from the effects of the disease, beholding that delirious, weird scene of pestilence and death as the last, to haunt the memory through the coming years of darkness; a hideous phantom, a scene of desolation, was that last look of the mother upon the surroundings of that little child nurse.

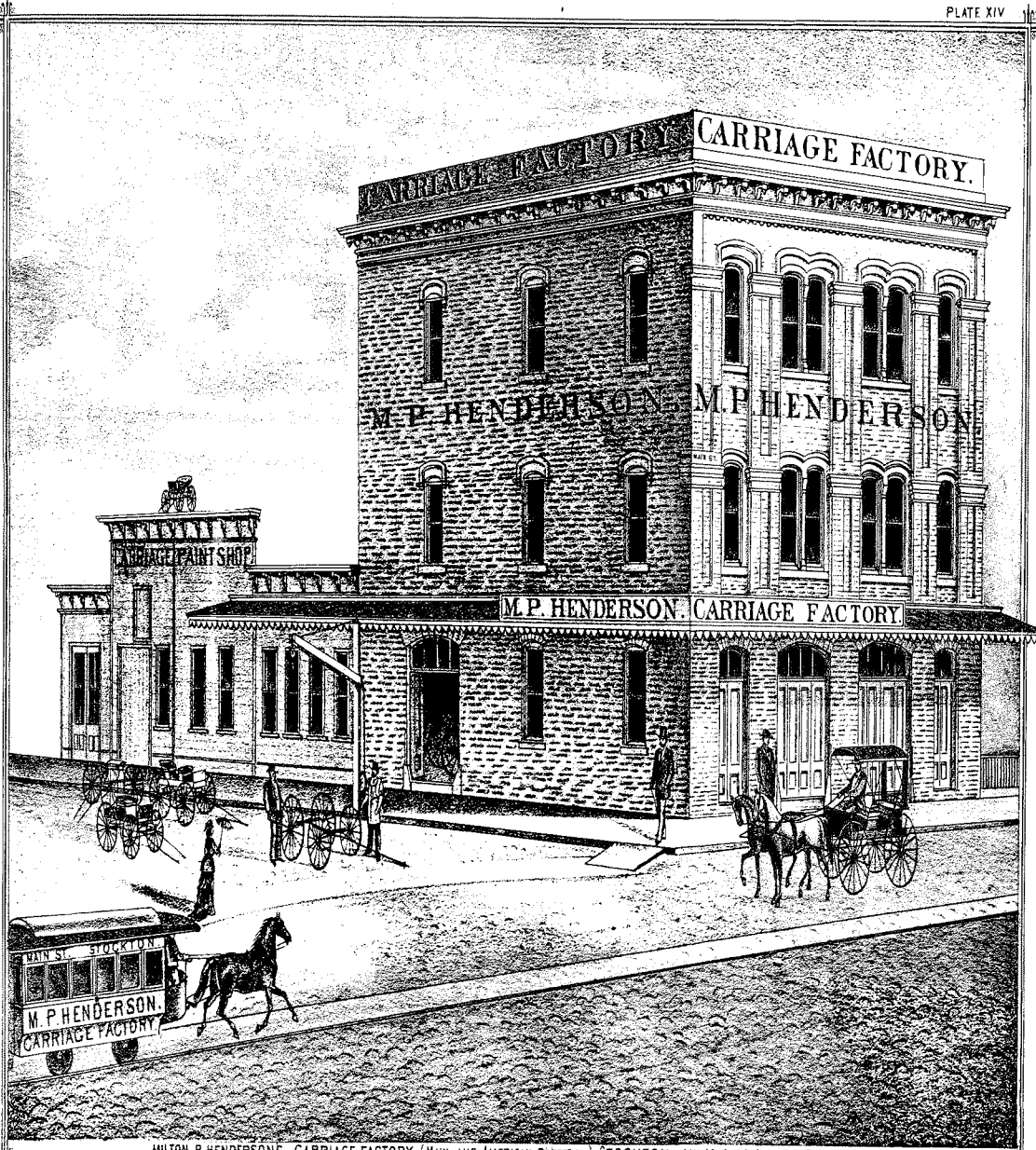
Some herders chanced to come that way, who, after considerable hesitation, assisted little America in burying her father. One of them, Geo. F. Wyman, afterwards became the husband of America. The reason why they hesitated in coming to her assistance was a double one,—they feared the contagion, and Capt. Sutter, who had said he would have any man shot who brought small-pox to the fort, or went among the Indians who had it. The father was buried near where Col. Thos. R. Mosley's house now stands, and in a few days the little nurse was stricken down with the dread disease, but recovered so as to be able to leave for Monterey in about six weeks. In about two weeks after they left, Thomas Lindsay returned to his house on Lindsay's Point, in Stockton, and was killed by the *Lick-lim-na'* Indians, from Lone valley, in Amador Co., who fired the tule house with their victim's body in it, and drove off all the stock. A party of whites, Mexicans and friendly Indians, went in pursuit of the band who had committed the depredations, and overtook them at the place called the "Island," near the foot-hills, where a conflict occurred, resulting in the burning of the Indian rancheria, with what provisions and property they had, the killing of a few of the warriors of the hostile tribe, and the capture of one Indian boy by Wm. Daylor, of Daylor's ranch; one Mexican

by the name of Vaca, a member of the Vaca family, formerly of Solano Co., was killed by the Indians in the fight. After this defeat they retreated into the mountains, where they were followed but not overtaken.

The small-pox and the breaking out of the Micheltorena war combined, had depopulated the County. There had been in the latter part of 1844 and spring of 1845, a serious departure by the foreign population of the country from their understood policy in their intercourse with the natives of California; which was a policy of non-intervention between opposing factions of the country, that had been decided upon and agreed to between the leading men, as being the best calculated to produce the final result at which they were aiming. Let the Spanish population quarrel to their hearts' content, let civil war sweep over the country, and array the opposing factions against each other on the battle-field, it helped to prepare the people of all classes, foreign and native, for a change; but in every emergency the American, the German, the Englishman, the immigrant, whatever his native land, was to hold himself aloof, reserving his strength to be used as one man for the general good of all when the proper time should come to act. All over California, from Los Angeles to Monterey, and from Monterey to Sutter's Fort, the foreign population were few in numbers, one and two, sometimes a half dozen in a place, so scattered and so isolated that a false move on the part of a few might prove fatal to many; it consequently was important at that time that the policy of non-interference should be pursued. Yet, as we have previously mentioned, a serious departure from that policy was inaugurated in the Micheltorena war, without apparently any general consultation or plan on the part of immigrants, those of each section or country marking out their own line of action, regardless of the probable consequent injury that might result to those of a different locality.

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Puella of St. Joseph March 27, 1845
 Wm. Culmick John Marshall
 Peter Doumen Charles M. Weller

John Burton
 Geo. H. Bellomy
 Samuel W. Allen
 John D. Ashenbly
 Peter J. Davidson
 Thomas J. Reuna
 Benj. W. Hutton
 Daniel T. Wall
 Peter Hegarty
 Leo J. Ferguson
 James Root
 Thomas L. Linn
 Willard Russell
 H. M. Reese
 John King
 Wm. Wright
 Daniel Fisher
 J. J. Frazer
 Tomas Cole
 Thos. E. Chard

This photograph is from an original manuscript in my possession, that had, in addition to the objects therein expressed, the purpose of preventing the recurrence of the event that had violently placed the foreign population in arms against each other, in the expulsion of Micheltorena from the country, by perfecting a more systematic organization, the ultimate effects of which should, when they became sufficiently strong, result in wresting from Mexican rule that portion of California lying north and east of the San Joaquin River, and north and west of the bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun, and making it, like Texas, an independent State.

Stockton, February 1, 1879.

Charles M. Weller

and fell, finally, into the hands of Castro, who, but for the strong intervention of friends, would have had him shot.

This unfortunate proceeding was the second breach in the policy of non-intervention; and it came so near becoming disastrous, that it called forth an expression of disapprobation for the course pursued; such a policy continued would Mexicanize the Americans, not Americanize the Mexicans. The result was that the narrow escape demonstrated the necessity of an organized plan of action, so that in future they might be well advised of all contemplated movements, and act together as a body and thus make themselves felt, instead of expending their force against each other. With a view of accomplishing this object, and thus pave the way for the future segregation of California from Mexico, a call was written, subscribed and circulated. In the accompanying plate we give a fac-simile of this document, taken from the original now in the possession of Capt. C. M. Weber, who for thirty-four years has kept it hidden away out of sight, until kindly tendered for publication in this work with an explanation of the objects, not apparent upon its face, that brought it into being on the 27th day of March, 1845.

It was written by Dr. John Marske, the words "amongst native Mexicans" being added by Capt. Weber before the instrument was signed. Peter Davidson erased his own signature after finding that a friend had already signed it for him.

AN APPARENTLY HARMLESS DOCUMENT, BUT BEHIND WHICH LURKED CONSPIRACY AND TREASON.

For various causes there was not as formidable a gathering as was desired at the time designated, and the meeting only included those within easy reach of San José; there was consequently nothing of importance accomplished, and there was a failure to obtain a general organization; but the purposes of the foreign population remained unchanged, and culminated, finally, in the hoisting of the "bear flag," which, but for the United States taking the struggle off their hands, would have proved to be what it was in fact, a premature move. It was entered upon without general consultation or matured plan, and but for the occupation of the country by the United States, which occurred a little later, would have proved disastrous to many foreigners living farther south, who were wholly unadvised in regard to the movement. Had the organization been made as was contemplated by the signers of the instrument, the bear flag would never have been raised, but without the intervention of the United States it would have resulted in taking the country from Mexico, making San Joaquin one of the frontier counties of the State.

It is not the purpose of this work to give a State history, therefore we return to the march of events in San Joaquin, having followed

those occurrences outside only which had a direct bearing upon the history of this County.

On the 2d day of April, 1845, C. M. Weber purchased of Mr. Gulnac the remaining interest in the French Camp grant, Mr. Weber becoming its sole owner; but no further attempt was made at settlement until 1846, when he induced a number of settlers, under the leadership of Napoleon Schmidt, to locate. They had to sooner become settled in their new homes than the war cloud burst, which had been hanging over the country, and the settlers again scattered to locations where they would be less isolated, in case of an attack by the Mexicans.

In November, 1846, the Isbel brothers took up land on the Calaveras, that stream dividing their ranches or claims; Dr. I. C. Isbel occupying the north and his brother James the south side of the "river of skulls," where Fremont had crossed it in 1844. The Doctor erected a log cabin near the river, which is still standing, and may be seen in this volume in the view shown of J. H. Dodge's place. It is the oldest house in the County, in fact the oldest in the San Joaquin valley, and should be preserved as a relic of the past. The same month and year, Turner Elder erected a cabin on Dry creek, where the village of Liberty was afterwards laid out. Mr. Elder was a married man and had brought his wife and three little children with him to this country. On the opposite, or north side of the creek, and a little further down, his father-in-law, Thomas Rhoads, located. Thomas Pyle settled at what is now known as Staples' Ferry, in the same year and month, with his family, a wife and two children. It was during the month of November, 1846, that Samuel Brannan established his colony on the Stanislaus, about one and one-half miles above its mouth, calling the place "Stanislaus City," more particularly noted by us, in the history of Castoria Township.

It will be observed that during this year, two distinct colonies were established, and four ranches taken up in San Joaquin County, at the points where the old Spanish trail, between Sutter's Fort and San José, crossed the several streams in the County. This was a strong demonstration towards settlement. Weber's party had left at the first notes of alarm—Samuel Brannan's colony remained until the following spring, and then all left, except Buckland; leaving only the ranchers on the Spanish trail, and Buckland, as the inhabitants, to dispute possession of the County with the Indians. The five settlers remaining being Dr. I. C. Isbel, and his brother James, on the Calaveras; Thomas Pyle, on the Mokelumne; Turner Elder, on Dry creek; and Buckland, on the Stanislaus.

Dr. Isbel retained his claim until 1848, when he sold to the Hutchinon Brothers, and they, in turn, to Mr. Dodge.

Thomas Pyle abandoned his place in 1848, and moved to Coyote creek, near San José, where he was shot through the head and killed

about 1855, by a young Spaniard. A man by the name of Smith took up the place, claiming a grant, and sold to John F., the brother of Thomas Pyle, and John W. Laird, who had married one of his sisters. These parties sold to Staples, Nichols & Co., in February, and moved from there in April, 1850. Mr. Laird died, near Grayson, in May, 1878; and J. F. Pyle is still living on his ranch, near Welden, on Kern river, California.

Mr. Turner Elder lived at Dry creek about one year, and then moved on to the north banks of the Mokelumne river, at the place afterwards known as the "Benedict Ranch," and, while there, on the 5th day of Nov., 1847, his wife presented him with a pair of twins, a boy and girl, who were named John and Nancy. These were the second children born of white parents in the County. Soon after the birth of these children, on account of the unprotected position, Mr. Elder abandoned his place and joined his brother-in-law Daylor, of the Daylor ranch, in Sacramento County. He afterwards made money in placer mining, and returned to Ray Co., Missouri, in 1849,—where he now lives. The children are both living; the girl in Ray Co., as the wife of a Dr. Reese; and the boy, now married, at Emigrant's Ditch, in Fresno County, California, his P. O. address being "Kingsbury Switch."

Mr. Buckland, of Stanislaus City, moved from there to Stockton, in the fall of 1847. Assisted by Wm. Fairchilds, he afterwards built the Buckland House, in San Francisco. Of the Stanislaus City settlers the only ones known to be living now are Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, John M. Horner, near San José, and — Nichols, of San Leandro.

When, in the fall of 1847, Turner Elder left his log-house and claim at Dry creek, Mrs. Christina Patterson, (his aunt,) moved into it, her husband having died of mountain fever while crossing the mountains in 1846. She was soon after married to Ned Robinson. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in the County. Mr. Robinson, in turn, abandoned the place when gold was discovered, in January, 1848, and, in 1878, they were stopping at French Camp, for the winter, on their way to the northern country.

Captain Weber, in the meantime, had been living at San José from 1842 to 1847, following his business of merchandizing, and not giving personal attention to the settlement of his grant. During the year 1847 he sold his stock of goods, and in August of that year, with a number of men, two hundred horses and four thousand cattle, moved to the San Joaquin and founded a settlement which became permanent, Stockton being the point and result of his efforts. In the fall the grant was surveyed and sectioned by Jasper O'Farrell, through his deputy, Walter Herron; a village site being at the same time laid out for settlers' homes, which received

the name of "Tuleburgh." Coming events had not yet "cast their shadows before." The village plat of Tuleburgh, and the name, both passed out of existence at the same time, when in 1848, after the gold discovery, the place was resurveyed and laid out for commercial purposes by Captain Weber, who gave it the name of Stockton, after Com. Robert Stockton, of the U. S. Navy.

In October, 1847, a company of overland emigrants arrived at the place, on their way to the lower country. Mr. Weber persuaded them to stop for a time and look over the valley, to see if they would not consider it to their advantage to remain. W. H. Fairchilds, at present a County Supervisor, was of this party, as well as Nicholas Gann and his wife Ruth, who, while they were camping on the point where Weber's house now stands, in October, gave birth to a son, to whom they gave the name of William. This was the first child born of white parents in the County. With the exception of Mr. Fairchilds, the parties all decided to move farther south. Mr. Nicholas Gann now lives not far from Gilroy, in Santa Clara Co., California.

It was during that year that Capt. Charles Imus undertook to carry out a "Wild Horse scheme." He selected a point on the San Joaquin river, where San Joaquin City now stands, which he considered favorable, and then went to the mountains west of the valley and commenced cutting timber, to build a corral, into which he proposed driving wild horses, and there to capture them; when Pico, on whose grant he was cutting the timber, put a stop to his visions of corralling the "untamed steeds of the desert," by singing to him the pathetic song of "Woodman, Spare that Tree," and the Captain, not caring to verify the old saw of "a nod is as good as a kick for a blind horse," folded up his tent like the Arab, and departed into the lower country. Captain Imus was the leader of the party that crossed the plains in 1846, of which the Pyles, Isbels, Elders, and Rhoads were members.

The history of San Joaquin County, up to the close of 1847, has been given in the preceding pages as completely as it is possible to get it from the memory of the participants who still survive. The only occupants of this section of country, up to that time, had first been the Indians, then the American trappers, followed by the Hudson Bay Co., who were succeeded in turn by the Americans, who came from the States, with a view of making for themselves and families permanent homes.

But a change absolute and radical lay hid in the near future. On the line that separated the year 1847, and what had preceded it, from "the future that was not yet," stands a mile post that "Time" set by the wayside, which marks the beginning of a year, in which was wrought a change as absolute, in the march of human events

and the destinies of this coast, as would ordinarily have occurred in the passing of a century.

CHAPTER VII.

SAN JOAQUIN CO., 1848.

Murder of James McKee and death of the Murderer—Polo Indians—Discovery of Gold—The Effect on the People—Captain Weber Prospects for Gold—Discovery of the Southern Mines—Stockton Mining Co.—The "Maria"—Stockton named—Price of Lumber and Labor—Bills of Goods in 1848—The Miners of 1848.

Ox the first day of January, 1848, there transpired an event in Stockton, which was the beginning of a class of crime, that afterwards became so common that it was hardly noticed; it was the beginning of a change. It was the deliberate killing of James McKee by B. K. Thompson, by shooting him to death, while rowing a boat on the channel, opposite the point where Bestwick's grain store now is. The murdered man was buried near an oak tree, where the Presbyterian church now stands. Thompson was a gambler, and had killed three men before coming to Stockton. Capt. Weber procured his arrest, and had him taken before St. Clair, an alcalde at Sutter's Fort, for trial, where he was cleared. The feeling became too strong against him in the emury city, and he, in company with a small party, started for the States, overland; and, while camped on the Sweetwater, he had a difficulty with one of the party, by the name of Robert Tagart, a nephew of Dr. Isbel, who shot him dead, and the man was left there where he had fallen, untouched and unburied, to become food for the coyote and buzzard.

In December, 1847, the Polo Indians from the mountains crossed the San Joaquin river and stole a quantity of horses from Livermore and Dr. Marsh; and those gentlemen sent to Capt. Weber a statement of the fact, and asked him to use his influence among the tribes and see if he could not recover their stock. The Captain sent a runner to his friend Hásos, asking him to search for trails, and from his manner of reading signs tell him what tribe had taken the stock and where to. In due time a response came, and an expedition was fitted out, consisting of a party of whites and the chief of the Si-yak-un-nás, with his warriors, all under the command of Capt. Weber. They struck immediately for the head-waters of the Calaveras. When they reached what was later known as Murphy's camp, they found the horses, and a battle ensued, resulting in the destruction of a couple of Indian villages, the killing of some hostile Indians, and the recapture of the stolen horses. The expedition returned in February, 1848, and the chastisement they had given the Polos was effectual in putting a stop to farther raids by Indians upon the settlers.

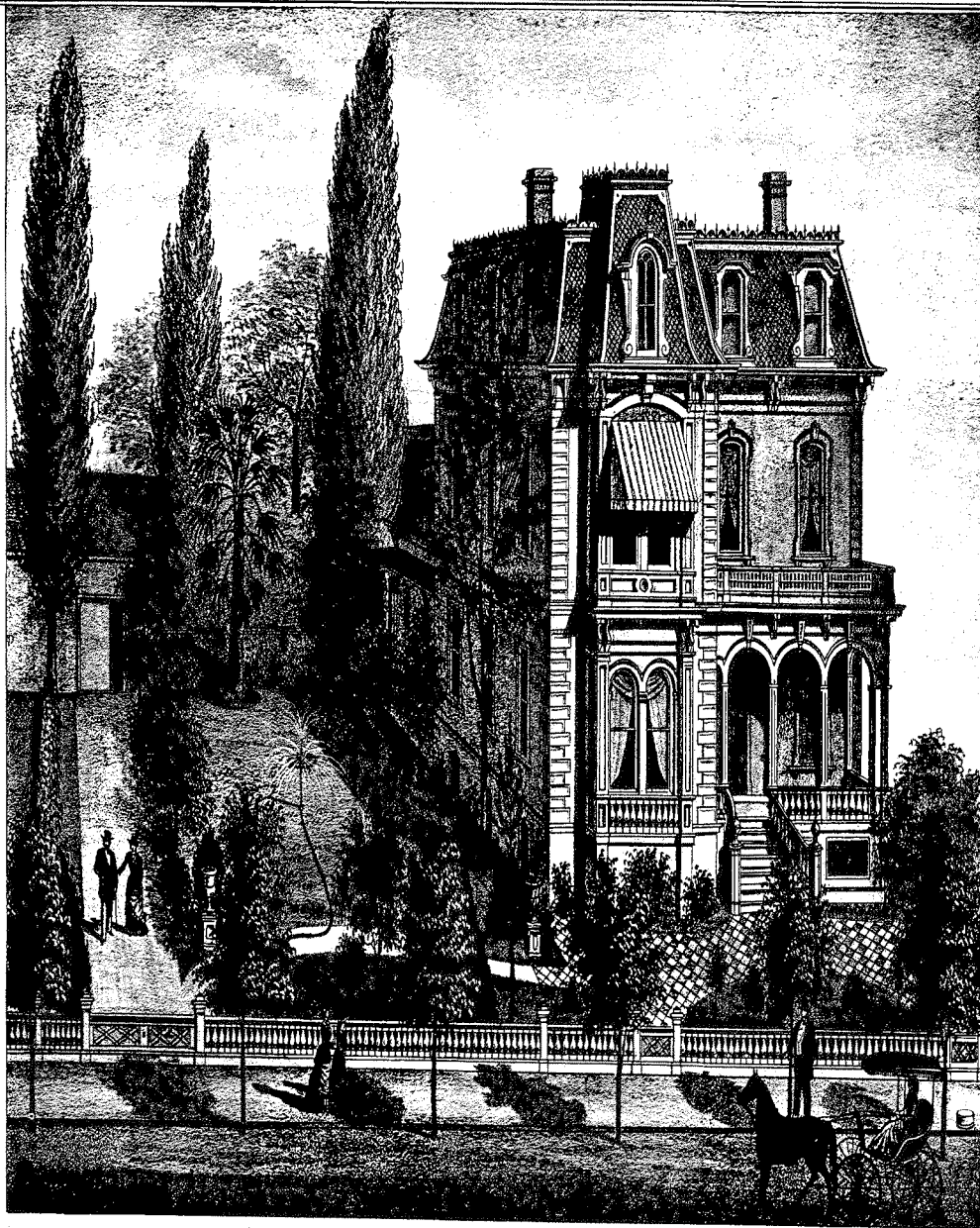
Immediately after the return, Capt. Weber planned and commenced preparations for an expedition to move in May up the San Joaquin valley, to chastise a tribe of Indians, known as the "Chowchillas," whose range was beyond the present town of Merced. They would not enter into any treaty of peace with the Americans, and openly declared their hostility. Sutter was to furnish twenty men, San José forty, and the Captain was able to raise about thirty in his part of the country. Hásos was to furnish two hundred warriors under his own command; but before the different quotas of the expedition assembled at any rendezvous for the campaign, news reached "Tuleburgh" that gold had been discovered, and the Chowchillas escaped being whipped into a friendly feeling for the Americans. The failure of the movement was the cause of the loss of many a miner's life in after times.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

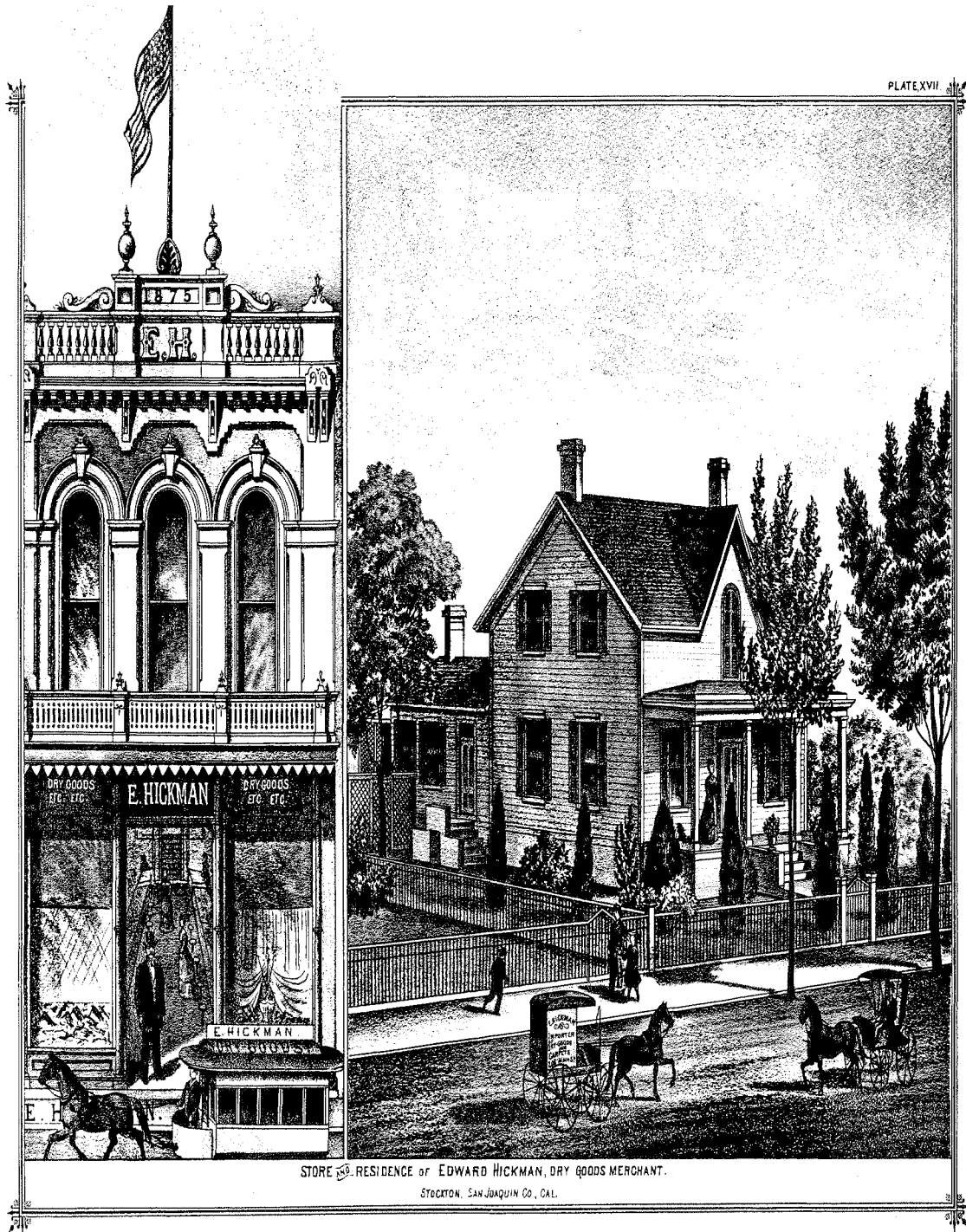
On the 19th of January, 1848, gold was discovered by James W. Marshall, an American employed by Sutter in building a water power saw-mill at Coloma, forty-five miles northeast from Sacramento. Gold had been previously discovered in Los Angeles; this Marshall knew, and being a man who was disposed to look on the luminous side of a dark lantern, believed that the shining particles he had discovered were of the precious metal; he was alone in this belief, however, for some time, his associates ridiculing him for his infatuation over his discovery of brass. They had sufficient doubt of their own skepticism, however, to try the mineral in their rude way to see if there might not be some "fire where there was so much smoke." They tested the metal by immersing it in vinegar and by boiling it in lye, which failing to corrode or turn it green, brightened the prospect to the extent of making a marked diminution in the hilarious qualities of the standing joke about "Marshall's brass."

It all resulted in the visiting of San Francisco by a man named Bennett, in the latter part of February, who took with him specimens to find out if the new discovery was really gold. Bennett met in that city Isaac Humphry, who, being an old gold miner from Georgia, pronounced the joke a fraud and the metal gold. He returned with Bennett, arriving at the mill on the 7th of March. On the following day he satisfied himself of the value of the discovery, immediately constructed a rocker, and inaugurated mining in California. On the 25th of that month, the *Star* of San Francisco announced that gold dust had become an article of traffic at "New Helvetia."

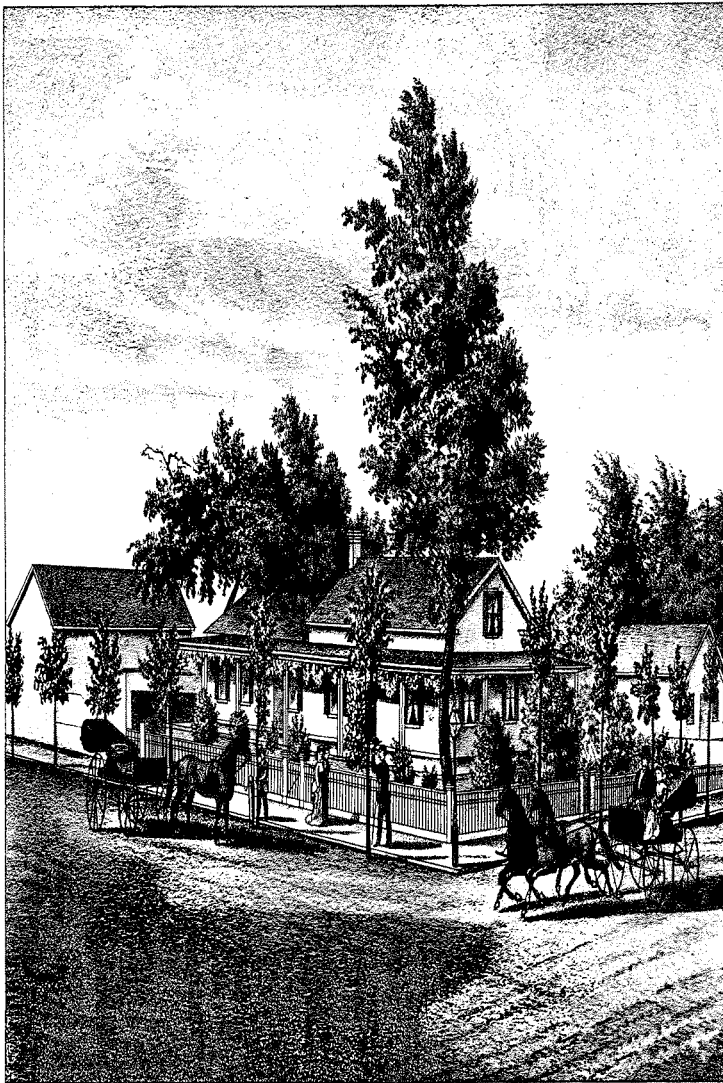
When the people on this coast began to realize that the mineral lay hidden away in the foot-hills and along the mountain streams



RESIDENCE OF H. H. HEWLETT, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



STORE & RESIDENCE of EDWARD HICKMAN, DRY GOODS MERCHANT.
STOCKTON, SAN JUANIN CO., CAL.



RESIDENCE OF T. K. HOOK.
COR. GRANT & WEBER AVE., STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

BY E. E. CLARK

of California, a change, sudden and absolute, "came o'er the spirit of their dream," leaving but one impulse, the desire for sudden wealth, that moved the masses and controlled their acts. Those who had come here, intending to make this country their permanent homes, suddenly lost sight of that fact and became possessed of an irresistible desire to abandon them and dig wealth from nature's secret places, and then return to their eastern homes to enjoy the fruits of their brief labors. Wages suddenly raised to \$16.00 per day, that had been \$1.00 for the common laborer, and \$2.50 for the mechanic. As an example of the general breaking up of the old condition of things, we give the experience of Mr. Doak, who was building a saw-mill at Santa Cruz, when the news reached there of the gold discovery. He had ten men at work for him on Saturday night, and on Monday they had all concluded to go to the diggings. Business in his line being then broken up for want of help, in June, 1848, he joined a company made up at that place for a trip to the mining districts. When he left Santa Cruz there were seven wagons in the outfit. On their arrival at the crossing of the San Joaquin (about where the Western Pacific Railroad crossing now is) the party had increased until, in addition to the wagons, there were three hundred men on horseback. The river was then very high from the spring freshets, and was overflowing its banks in all directions. A boat was constructed of willow poles, covered with elk hides, and in this they ferried across their provisions and men. The horses were made to swim, and the wagons were floated across on tule "balsas," which were large bundles of dry tules firmly bound together, forming a kind of raft. The party passed through Stockton and made directly for Sutter's mill on the American river, now known as Coloma.

In the latter part of March a man arrived in "Tuleburgh," bringing with him specimens of scale gold from Sutter's mill. He informed the people there of the recent discoveries on the American river, the specimens confirming his report; whereupon Captain Weber, catching a spark from the flame, fitted out a prospecting party, consisting of settlers on his grant, some strangers that chanced that way, and a force of Si-yak-un-na Indians, and commenced the exploration of the country west of the San Joaquin, beginning at the Stanislaus and working north. The fever was on them, haste and nuggets their watchword, inexperience their companion and failure the result, until they had reached the Mokelumne river, where the Captain decided to make a more deliberate search, the result of which was the discovery by him on that river of the first gold found in the section of country, that was afterwards known as the southern mines; so called to distinguish them from those which, by geographical location, were most easily approached from Sutter's

fort. From this point north, on every stream and branch, until they reached the American river, gold was found by them, owing to their more careful search and added experience. Arriving at Sutter's mill it was decided to choose a working place and commence mining. A creek was selected for that purpose, and named after the leader of the expedition, being known as Weber creek until the present day.

As soon as work commenced, Capt. Weber, leaving some of his companions at the claims, returned to Tuleburgh and made more extensive preparations for business. He organized a company, known as the Stockton Mining Co., in which was included a number of his village settlers, and soon returned to Weber creek with a full supply of goods, implements, cattle, etc., taking with them some twenty-five Indians, belonging to the tribe of his friend Hiasos, who by request had sent them to the Captain as laborers. Capt. Weber had a firm belief in the existence of gold farther south than it had yet been discovered, and in paying quantities. His object in getting the Indians to work in the mines was to instruct them how to separate the metal from the dirt, so that they could become his prospectors along the southern rivers. After they were thoroughly instructed he sent them to their home on the Stanislaus, with instructions to explore it and the Tuolumne, and report to him what they found.

The Indians carried out faithfully their instructions, and in a very short time their messenger arrived in Tuleburgh and delivered to the Captain's "mayordomo," at that place, a quantity of magnificent specimens, with the information that gold could be found everywhere between the Stanislaus and Calaveras rivers. This "glorious news," carried by an express-rider to the Captain on American river, caused that gentleman to change all his plans, and commence operations with a view to working what has since been known as the southern mines. He communicated the exciting intelligence to his friends, left an agent at the American fork, and returned with a number of persons to Tuleburgh, where he equipped a new and more complete expedition, and, accompanied by a large force of Indians as laborers, commenced the search for gold on those rivers.

The mining operations of this company were numerous and scattered over an extensive region of country, having in its employ a small army of Indians, the different members conducting the various enterprises. Many localities in the mountains took their names from individuals belonging to this company; such as Murphy's Camp, after John M. Murphy, Sullivan's Diggings, Sansevilla Bar, Jamestown, Wood's Creek and Angel's Camp; all were named after members of Capt. Weber's party. Dr. I. S. Isbel was also one, and it is said that his wife made a piece of red cotton cloth into skirts which the doctor sold to squaws for \$10,000 in gold dust.

In July some of Hiasos' Indians found a very fine specimen of pure gold, weighing 804 ounces avoirdupois, the general form of the nugget being that of a kidney. Its rare beauty, purity and size, caused the firm of Cross & Hobson, of San Francisco, to pay for it \$3,000, being induced to pay this extraordinary price in order to secure so rare a nugget to send to the Bank of England as a specimen from the newly-discovered gold fields of California. Gold dust was selling at that time for \$12 per ounce, and the specimen, had it sold only for its value as metal, would have yielded the "Stockton Mining Co." only \$966.

The southern mines soon began to assume importance, and as a necessary result required the establishment of a place which could be relied upon as a general base of supplies. That base would naturally be the point where a combined summer and winter water navigation ceased in the approach to the mountains. This point was where Weber had previously pitched his tent, at the head of the slough or channel which had already become known in the country as the place the Stockton Mining Co. had made the source of its supplies. Capt. Weber, with his usual clear-headed manner of deducing the effect from an existing cause, decided that there was more money in founding a city than in digging for gold; consequently he dissolved the Stockton Mining Co. in September, 1848, and returned to his village, the various members continuing operations on their own responsibility.

Immediately after his return to Tuleburgh, operations were begun, with a view of making that point what it now is. Up to that time the only regular communication between that place and San Francisco had been by whale boats, which brought supplies to the Stockton Mining Co. (The village was not named "Stockton" until after the mining company of that name was dissolved.) One of his first business transactions was to purchase, on the 20th of September, the little sloop "Maria," a thirteen ton craft, for which he paid \$4,000. It was the pioneer in its line, and had two masts, was thirty-eight and a half feet in length, with a ten foot breadth of beam, the depth of hold being three and three-fourths feet. If a sailing craft had ever entered the channel previous to that time, it was the bearer of mission raiders who sometimes penetrated the country to capture Indians and take them to the missions for the good of their souls, or perhaps a sloop bearing supplies to the Hudson Bay trappers. The Maria was the first regular mail packet to San Francisco. In the fall the brig "Emil," from Hamburg, laden with stores, was purchased by the Captain, and brought to Stockton, where the vessel was dismantled.

He started a store, also the first in the place, which was run by some parties from the lower country, who left in the fall of 1849. This store was built on the levee, a few feet west of the west line of Center

street. The new town site was laid out and named Stockton; in regard to the name of which Capt. Thompson, of the navy, once remarked to a friend that Weber's town up in the tules, called Stockton, would "burst like the Commodore's gun;" but time has proved that Thompson was neither a prophet nor the son of one.

It was in the winter succeeding the fall of that year when the channel was so effectually frozen over that the little sloop Maria could not pass down on her trip, until the ice had been broken in the channel all the way to its junction with the San Joaquin.

The Doak & Bonnell ferry, the first in the County, was also one of the institutions that date their establishment in 1848.

The price of lumber in 1848, after the discovery of gold, reached one dollar a foot, and labor was \$16 per day for anything except the most ordinary work, which sometimes was obtained for \$10. The price of labor remained about the same until well along in 1850, when it was reduced to \$10. Lumber held at this high rate until the middle of 1849, then suddenly dropped to three or four cents a foot by the wholesale. In 1851 lumber sold in Stockton for \$150 per thousand. It cost from \$30 to \$40 per thousand to get it freighted from San Francisco to Stockton. In 1849 the city government, which had but a brief existence, paid Weber \$1 per foot for lumber, the purchase being made from time to time, from the 4th to the 21st of June. In May, 1848, Weber paid Gilbert Hubbard & Co., of San Francisco, thirty cents a piece for one thousand yearly-printed quit claim deeds, that could be had now for one cent.

The following bills of goods sold by J. F. Reed to the Stockton Mining Co., who purchased the same to sell again, will give a pretty fair idea of prices and profits paid to dealers in the times when men were not satisfied with the Dutchman's one per cent.:

STOCKTON MINING COMPANY.

Bought of J. F. Reed.

7 Flannel Shirts, @ \$5,	\$35.00
16 Cotton Shirts, @ \$5,	80.00
3 Pairs Pants, @ \$5,	40.00
12 Dozen Knives, @ \$24,	288.00
	<hr/>
	\$443.00
Less 3 Knives, @ \$2,	6.00
	<hr/>
	\$437.00
Add 150 per cent,	655.50
	<hr/>
	\$1,092.50

Received the above in full in gold at \$16 per oz.

JAMES F. REED.

STOCKTON MINING COMPANY.

Bought of J. F. Reed & Co.

J. C. Bushannan Bill,	\$2,400.00
On delivery, less half gross Matches,	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,397.00
Add 150 per cent, is	\$3,586.00
Also, Foot Bill:	
Mr. Petter's Bill,	\$237.62
Mr. Pecker's Bill,	139.00
Brannan & Co.,	83.00
McKee & Co.,	140.00
	<hr/>
	\$595.62
Add 100 per cent, is	595.62
	<hr/>
	\$7,171.24

Received the full amount in gold at \$16 per oz.,

JAMES F. REED & Co.

In the year 1848 there was not within the present limits of San Joaquin County many events worthy of particular note. All that transpired, of which we have been able to gain any information, has been recorded here. It was peculiarly the time of transition from the old to the new condition of things; a kind of girning up of the loins, in preparation for what was coming. During this year, only those had been benefited from mining who had come to California with no such expectations, having other objects in view. But the herald had gone forth into the highways and by-places of earth, to summon the adventurous of all countries to the "El Dorado" of the world.

CHAPTER VIII.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY IN 1849.

Population—Early Arrivals—First Blacksmith Shop—Business Houses—St. Charles Hotel—Lumber Yard—The "Meritmas"—Suffragium—Mickey Lyons and Red Davis—List of Executions—Arrival of Gold Seekers—Territorial Convention—Election—Members of First Senate—Attempt to Organize the City—The Courts—Growth of the City—Fire in December.

The estimated population of California, on the 1st of January, 1849, was:—

Californians	13,000
Americans	8,000
Foreigners	5,000
Total population	26,000

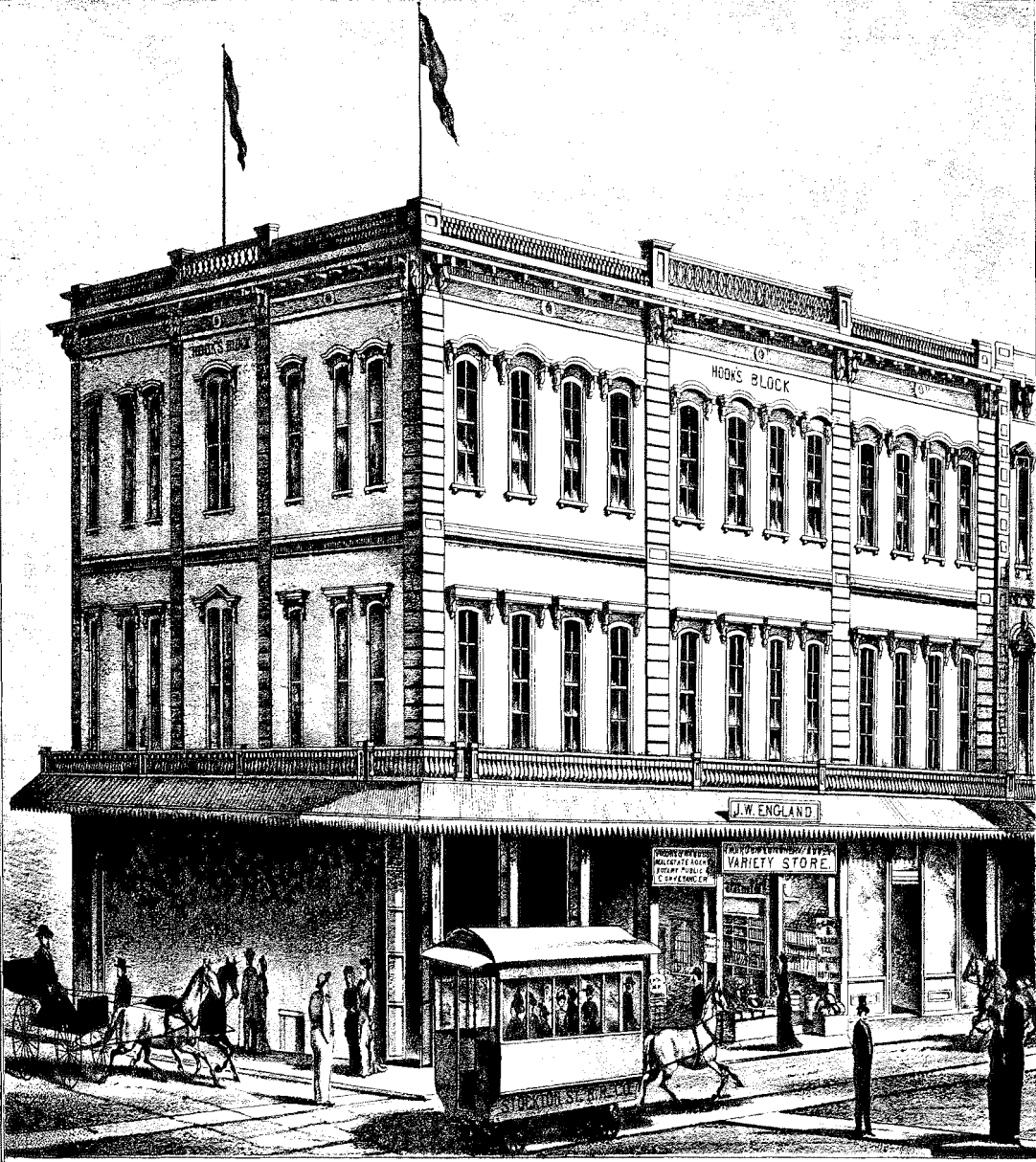
A very small proportion of that population was stopping within the limits of what now constitutes San Joaquin County. Outside of the

limits of Stockton, there were Bonnell, Scott and Doak at the Ferry. Dr. I. C. Isbel still claimed his location, and had some stock running at large, but was not living there. Whether or not there was any one at Staples' Ferry, January 1st, 1849, seems to be a question; if so, there were four men, and not a woman or child in the County, outside of Stockton, at that time, and in that town one store: a small beginning for 1849.

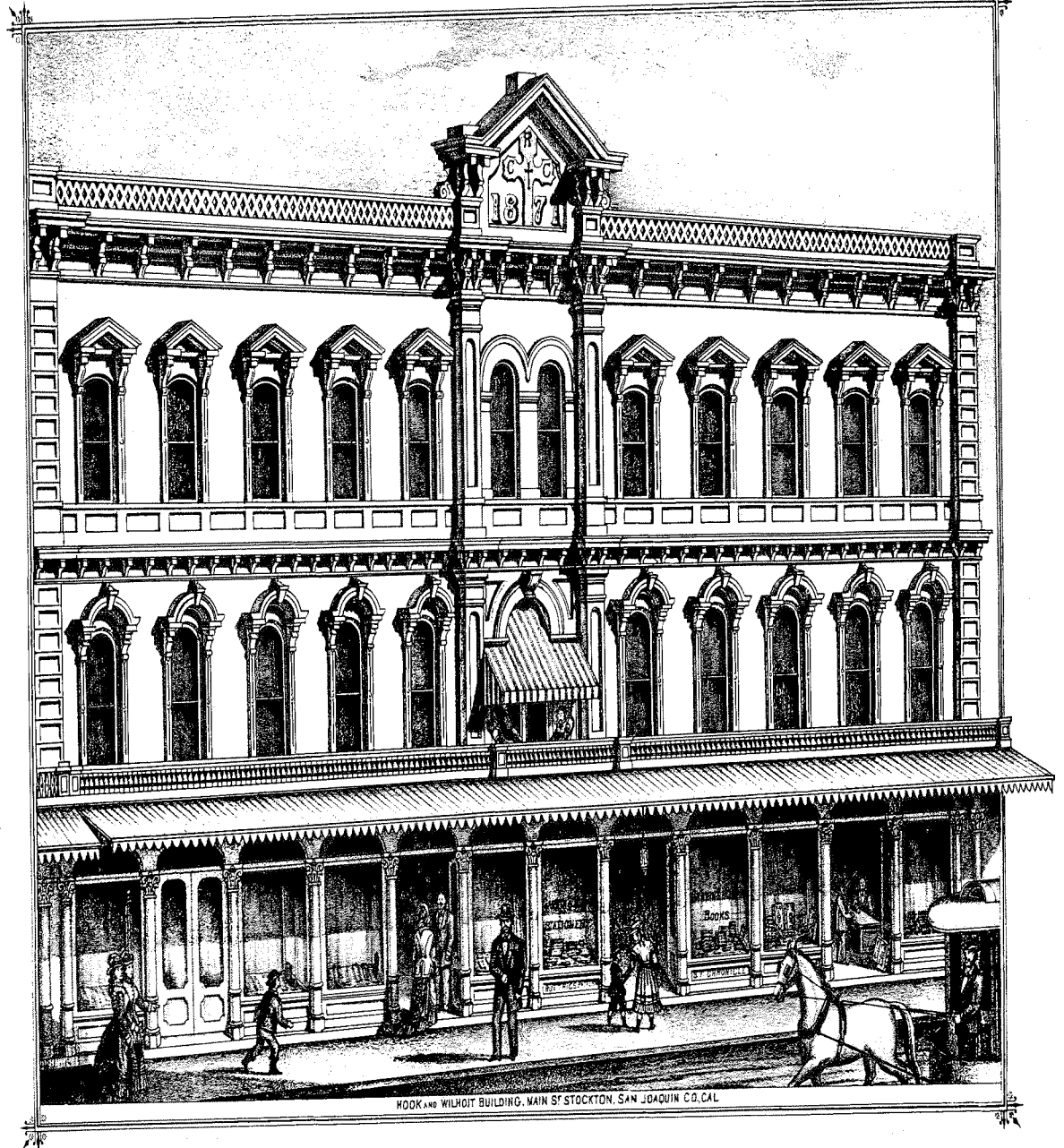
Early in the year, probably February, G. G. Belt came to the place, with a wholesale stock of goods; about the same time Grayson & Stephens built on the corner of what is now known as Center and Levee streets. E. Lane, who soon formed a copartnership with Douglas and Rainey, erected a store alongside of Grayson & Stephens. A store-ship, owned by Capt. Jordan, soon became one of the adjuncts to the growing little town. Malone & ——— started a store, some time in May, and Sparrell & ——— bought out a firm, during that year. In the spring a livery and hay stable was started, (where the post-office has been standing for several years,) by Heath, Emory and G. G. Dixon. In the summer, they moved to the ground where Webster & Shaw now sell agricultural implements. Wm. H. Patrichidis erected the first blacksmith and wagon shop in Stockton, that year, which was occupied by the Owens Brothers. It was sided up with poles, and covered with tules and mud; the forge and chimney were made of adobe brick. The Owens Brothers cut their timber, with which to repair wagons, along the Calaveras. They made enough through the summer to satisfy them, and left for home. In the winter the shop was sold to Westbay, Churchill & Pierce. There was a wholesale liquor store owned by R. A. Parker, of San Francisco. The "Stockton Shades," kept by little Jack Keeler, was one of the institutions of 1848, as was also a baker shop, run by Murphy.

A tent hotel, which afterwards was changed to a frame building, and called the "United States Hotel," was started that year, and was the first public house in Stockton; Treen being the proprietor, and John Anderson, general manager.

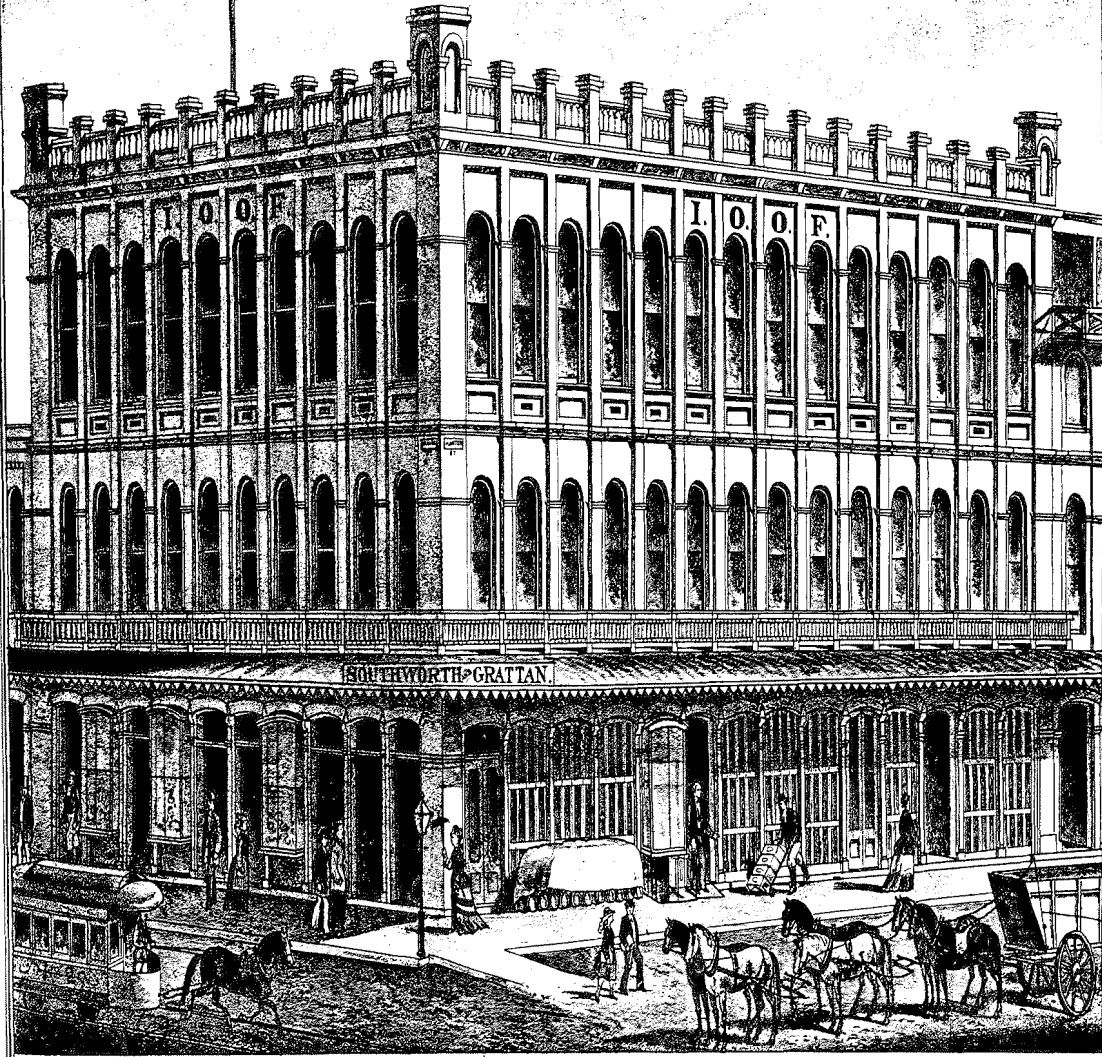
The second hotel erected was the "Stockton House," afterwards known as the "St. Charles Hotel," located on El Dorado street on the peninsula. Messrs. Doak, Bonnell & Scott built the house in the winter of 1849 and 1850, finishing it in the summer of 1850. It was, when finished, the finest house in the southern portion of the State, being four stories high, and containing about seventy rooms. Its cost was \$87,000; some of the lumber used cost \$1 per foot. Mr. Doak finally opened it himself as a hotel, but kept it only a few days, when he leased it to a Mr. Hall, at a rental of \$1,800 per month. At the time the house was completed, the bridge across Stockton channel was not finished. The trestle work was, however,



HOOK'S BLOCK, CORNER MAIN AND SAN JOAQUIN STS. STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO CALIFORNIA.



HOOK AND WILHOIT BUILDING, MAIN ST STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



SOUTHWORTH & GRATTAN

THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CAL.

built and the stringers laid loosely thereon. At the celebration of the opening, parties from the business portion of the town walked to the hotel across the stringers. One of the prominent merchants visited the hotel, and made the trip across the stringers of the bridge without accident, but on his return, owing to the fact that he was somewhat exhilarated because Stockton was to have a first-class hotel, he missed his footing and walked off into the slough, where the water was over his head. He dropped straight down and his feet penetrated the mud and held him under water. His companions reached down for him and getting him by the hair, with considerable difficulty pulled him out. The first words he uttered were, "Oh, God! but it was deep. I was a long time coming up."

The first lumber yard in the place was started in 1849, by J. Doak, who purchased his stock (127,000 feet of lumber) in San Francisco, having it landed at the mouth of the San Joaquin river, at a place called New York, where it was converted into rafts, and floated up to Stockton, by letting the rising tide move them forward until it was about changing its current, when the rafts were anchored to the river banks; the passage taking less than two weeks. To maintain the supply after the yard was established, Mr. Doak used his little schooner, the "San Joaquin," built by him at the Doak and Bonsel Ferry.

The first steamer that entered the Stockton channel, steamed up to that village in August, 1849; she was called the "Merimac," and was built in Newburyport, Mass.; being cut up into several pieces for shipment to San Francisco, where she was put together, Mr. Gove, of this County, having seen her when on the first return trip from Stockton.

There was a full supply of gambling-houses and saloons; while the incidental unpleasantness, which was a necessary accompaniment, was a frequent occurrence. It was on the 9th of October, shortly after the hanging of Mickey Lyons and Red Davis, that John Tracy, a gambler, after attempting to kill a teamster, called "Texas," at the store of Grayson & Stephens, went to the United States Hotel, and chalked a line on the floor, saying he would kill any man who crossed it. Dennis Mehon, a drunken ex-soldier, staggered across the line, and was shot dead by Tracy for doing so; yet Tracy was not punished. The ruffians had been carrying a high hand in the town, committing all sorts of outrages; when there occurred, in September, an event that aroused the better class of people to make a determined stand for order and protection.

When the "hounds" were driven from San Francisco, several of them took up their abiding place at Stockton, where they continued their lawless practices. Among the number were Mickey Lyons and Red Davis, who, in connection with another companion,

whose name was never known, attempted to rob a man in Stockton; who, being aroused, got up, and went to the door, with a revolver in his hand, when he was shot and killed. The murdered man's wife recognized Mickey Lyons and Red Davis at the time, and the next day made complaint. Lyons was arrested, tried before Geo. G. Beit, who was alcalde, condemned and hung the same day; Davis making his escape.

The following extract from a letter written to us by John Doak, who was one of the participants in the affair, best describes the circumstances and incidents of the crime and the punishment:

"Red Davis, Mickey Lyons, and another man, whose name I did not learn, undertook to rob a man whose name I have forgotten, who heard them, got up, and went out with pistol in hand, and Mickey said they had to shoot him to prevent him from shooting them; the woman came out as her husband was shot, and recognized Mickey Lyons and Red Davis. Mickey was arrested the next day and tried, condemned and hung. Red Davis had fled. There were parties sent out to different places, with a view to finding and bringing him back to Stockton.

"Three parties, of whom I was one, were sent to San José. We found a man of his description had been there, and started for Santa Clara. We went to Santa Clara, and found he had put up at a Spanish house. We told the woman we were his friends, and wanted to see him on important business, and to say to him to stay at her house till we came back, the next day. We intended to return to San José, but surround the Spanish house before morning, and, if he lodged there, see that he did not escape. While riding along the road towards San José, we observed a man dodging into the mustard, as we turned a corner. We immediately put spurs to our horses and dashed up to the spot, where we saw the party disappear from the road; he had secreted himself, thinking we had not observed him, and we should have ridden over him had he not rose up. He said he would give up his money. We replied that we did not want his money, but wanted to see who he was. He asked us who we were looking for; and we said, Red Davis. He replied that he was not the man, but was a lumberman, working in the Red woods, and, thinking we were robbers, had secreted himself in the mustard; saying that if we did not want his money, he would go on to his work; but we compelled him to go to San José, and there recognized him as Red Davis; for it was late at night when we took him. He had a fair trial, and was hung at Stockton. He confessed, on the gallows, that he had murdered three other men in New Orleans, and other places. * * *

These were the first men hung in the County; since that time those executed by process of law have been as follows:

NAME.	DATE OF EXECUTION.
George Baker, <i>alias</i> Mickey	May 29, 1851.
James Wilson, <i>alias</i> Mountain Jim	November 28, 1851.
Fred. Salkman, <i>alias</i> Dutch Fred	November 28, 1851.
Jose Barelo	June 3, 1853.
Thomas Crawford	February 17, 1860.
William Crossan	February 17, 1860.
Jacob Elyea	May 9, 1860.
Charles Giddings (colored)	May 24, 1861.
John L. Best	Sept. 8, 1870.
John J. Murphy	April 25, 1873.

In the early spring, the first vessel had arrived on the coast, loaded with gold seekers, who were followed in rapid succession by others. This was the first approach of the tidal wave of immigration, which swept all before it. In ten months time, between April, 1849, and February, 1850, 14,240 officers and seamen left their vessels, in the harbor of San Francisco, to rot, while they sought the mines in pursuit of gold. Between the 12th of April, 1849, and the 28th of February, 1850, there arrived in San Francisco 43,824 passengers, of which were

American men	31,725
" women	951
Foreign men	10,394
" women	754
Total	43,824

At the same time that people were reaching these shores by water, a steady stream of immigration came pouring into the country from across the plains. This vast and sudden influx created an imperative demand for a complete organization of the laws, and the systematizing of a government that would be respected by the incoming population.

The territory was without representation or a provisional government; it was conquered territory; and the laws of the country existing at the time of the conquest were considered to be in force; the highest United States Government military officer in the country being considered the military governor. The Mexican laws were but little understood, and in no way respected by the incoming population, especially by the Americans. Under this state of things General B. Riley, on the 3d day of June, 1849, issued a call for the assembling of a convention of the people, to meet at Monterey, Alta California, and frame a constitution; appointing the 1st day of the coming August, as the day on which the delegates, Alcaldes and Judges of Courts of the First Instance, were to be elected;

but owing to some misunderstanding it did not occur in the San Joaquin District until the 16th of that month.

In calling the election, General Riley, military governor, allowed the San Joaquin district but four delegates, the district comprising all the San Joaquin basin south of the Cosumnes river, between the two ranges of mountains; but before the election came off the country had filled up so rapidly with immigrants that they were actually entitled to fifteen delegates, and accordingly elected that number.

When the convention assembled on the 1st day of September, 1849, Senator Grinn made a determined and obstinate fight for the admission of the eleven extra delegates, and won his point. Of the fifteen elected, however, but six presented themselves and participated in the convention. Men were too busy digging gold to attend to such matters, and of the seventy-three delegates elected to the convention but forty-eight claimed their seats.

The following are the names of the six delegates who sat in the convention from this district, as given in the records of the convention:

TABULAR LIST OF SAN JOAQUIN DELEGATES WHO TOOK PART IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Name	Where Born	Of what State Last Resident	Town or Post-Office, California	How long a Res. in Cal.	Profession
J. McR. Holdings	25 Baltimore, Md.	Maryland	Stockton	3 years	Physician
O. M. Woodcraft	31 Clermont St., N. Y.	Louisiana	San Francisco	4 months	Physician
Thos. L. Vermorel	35 New Jersey	New York	Stockton	3 years	Lawyer
E. S. Lippincott	24 New York	New Jersey	"	2 years	Trader
E. F. Moore	26 Florida	Texas	"	1 year	Business
J. M. Jones	25 Scott Co., Ky.	Louisiana	San Francisco	4 months	Lawyer

The following were elected, but did not take their seats: C. L. Peck, S. Halley, M. Fallon, E. Ogden, G. A. Pendleton, J. Ford, B. L. Morgan, Colonel Jackson, Walter Chapman.

The convention completed its labors and adjourned October 13th, submitting the constitution it had framed to a vote of the people, to be taken on the 13th of the following November, at which time a general election for state officers took place. There were twelve thousand and sixty-four votes cast for, and eight hundred and eleven against the constitution in the state. In the San Joaquin District there were two thousand, five hundred and eighty-seven votes cast. There were elected to the senate in the San Joaquin District, four senators. March 2, 1850, W. D. Fair was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Nelson Taylor, making five senators in all sent by this district to participate in the deliberations of the first Territorial Senate of California.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRST SENATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Name	District Representing	Place of Birth	Prof. or Estab. Term	When Elected	Profession or Occupation
John McDougall	La Grta and Pra. 18th	Ind.	Dec. 1838	March 25	Married
Nathaniel Bennett	San Francisco	New York	N. Y. Dec.	1848	Lawyer
David C. Broderick	San Francisco	Mass.	Jan. 1841	1841	Merchant
John Bidwell	Sacramento	New York	Nov.	1841	Farmer
Wm. R. Beaman	San Jose	Tennessee	7 year	April 1843	Merchant
E. Kirby-Clemens	San Diego and Los Angeles	Connecticut	Oct. 1838	1843	Physician and 1st Vice-pres.
Editha O. Conroy	Sacramento	New York	N. Y. Feb.	1847	Chancellor
Malinda G. Conroy	San Joaquin	Mass.	1841	1847	Married
Thomas J. Swan	Sacramento	North Carolina	Mar. April 1843	1843	Farmer
Alexander W. Hays	San Diego	Virginia	1841	1843	Revolutionist
Ernst Heydelick	San Diego	South Carolina	July 1843	1843	Lawyer
G. B. East	San Francisco	New Jersey	N. Y.	1843	Merchant
Mary E. Maloney	Sacramento	Connecticut	La.	Mar. 1843	Merchant
Marcus O. Taylor	Sacramento	Mass.	1843	1843	Merchant
Kim E. Woodworth	Stockton	New York	N. Y. April 1843	1843	Merchant
David F. Douglas	Stockton	Texas	1843	1843	Merchant
Genl. A. Lyngdon	San Joaquin	New York	N. Y. Mar.	1843	Merchant
Nelson Taylor	"	Connecticut	N. Y. July 1843	1843	Merchant
Thomas L. Vermeil	"	New Jersey	N. Y.	1843	Contractor
William D. Fair	"	Virginia	Mar. Feb.	1843	Lawyer

At the same time, and during the term, to fill vacancies, there were elected from the San Joaquin District twelve members of the Assembly as follows, B. F. Moore, D. P. Baldwin, L. S. K. Ogier, J. Stewart, C. M. Creaner, R. W. Heath, J. C. Moorehead, J. F. Stephens, W. W. J. Van Benschoten, John Cave, W. M. Shepherd and E. B. Bateman. The three last named were elected in March, 1850, to fill vacancies; Creaner, Heath, Moorehead, Stephens, and Van Benschoten having resigned.

On the 15th of December, 1849, the first Legislature met at San José, and on the 20th of the same month General Riley, by proclamation, delivered the civil government into the hands of the elected agents of the people at which time the newly-elected governor was inaugurated, and the machinery of the State set in motion.

It was in November, 1849, that the first attempt was made at the municipal organization of Stockton. The citizens feeling the necessity of a systematized handling of the common interests of all, upon the authority of an order of the court of Geo. G. Bell, elected November 13th, the following officers: T. B. Van Buren, President; John F. Stephens, Richard W. Heath, M. S. Robinson, John Murphy, W. F. Streeter, D. F. Douglass, Geo. Glidden, J. J. Thilault, Councilmen. Everything was moving smoothly, when at the end of about three months they found that the organization was an illegal one, and that the officers only were responsible for the bills they incurred; they consequently adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. W. H. Fairchild, at present County Supervisor, who has been a resident of O'Neil Township since October, 1847, informs us that the first Prefect in Stockton was G. G. Dickinson. The office was known only to the Spanish laws, and the duties were a kind of combination of judicial and executive, a kind of Mayor and Chief of Police combined in one. Mr. Fairchild also says that a Mr.

Townsend was the first person appointed First Alcalde, he being succeeded by Geo. G. Bell, before whom he had a suit as early as August, 1849. Mr. Bell assumed the duties of Judge of the Court of First Instance on the 8th of October, in that year; at which time Salisbury Haley was clerk; Thomas B. Van Buren was District Attorney; and J. G. Marshall was Sheriff; all acting under commission of Governor Riley. James R. Reynolds succeeded Judge Bell, assuming his duties December 7th, with L. T. Crane as clerk, and E. B. Bateman, Sheriff.

In summing up the events of 1849, and the condition of Stockton at its close, we give an extract from a historical sketch of this place, published by J. P. Bogardus in 1856: "J. H. Carson in his 'Life in California,' who passed through Stockton on his way from Monterey to the mines, in the summer of 1848, thus speaks of the place on his return:—'But when I arrived, May 1st, 1849, a change had come over the scene since I had left; Stockton, that I had last seen greased only by Joe Buzzel's log-house with a tule roof, was now a vast linen city. The tall masts of barques, brigs and schooners were seen high pointed in the blue vault above, while the merry 'ye ho!' of the sailor could be heard, as box, bale and barrel were loaded on the banks of the slough. A rush and whirl of noisy human beings were continually before the eye. The magic wand of gold had been shaken over a desolate place, and on it a vast city had risen at the bidding.'

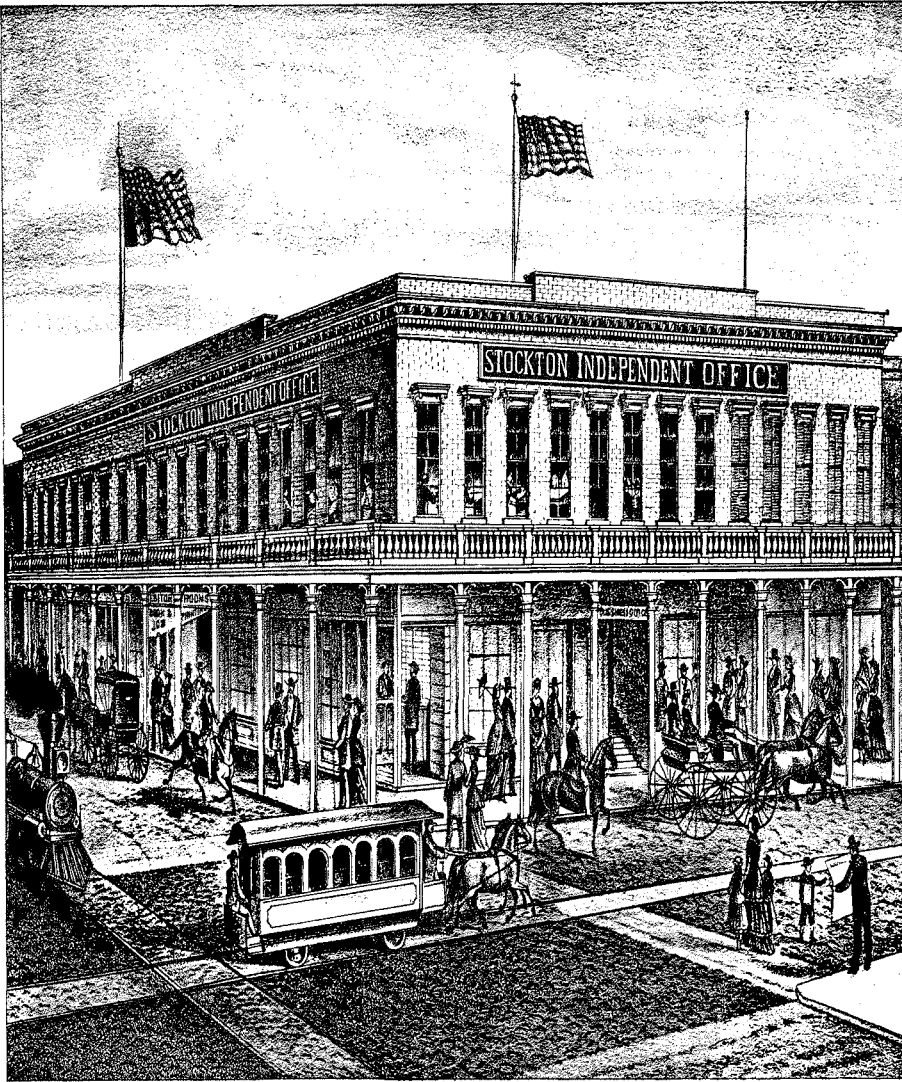
On December 23d, 1849, a fire broke out—the first of those series of similar calamities which have since visited every city, and almost every town in California—and swept over a portion of this linen city, leaving nought but a smouldering and smoking waste behind. A greater portion of the block bounded by Centre, Levee, El Dorado and Main streets—the heart of the town—was laid in ruins. The amount of property destroyed was valued at \$200,000. With indomitable courage, notwithstanding the lack of proper material and the unparalleled severity of the winter of 1849 and 1850, buildings were again run up, and the unsightly waste was again soon covered with a newer and a whiter linen city; intermixed here and there with some substantial wooden buildings."

CHAPTER IX.

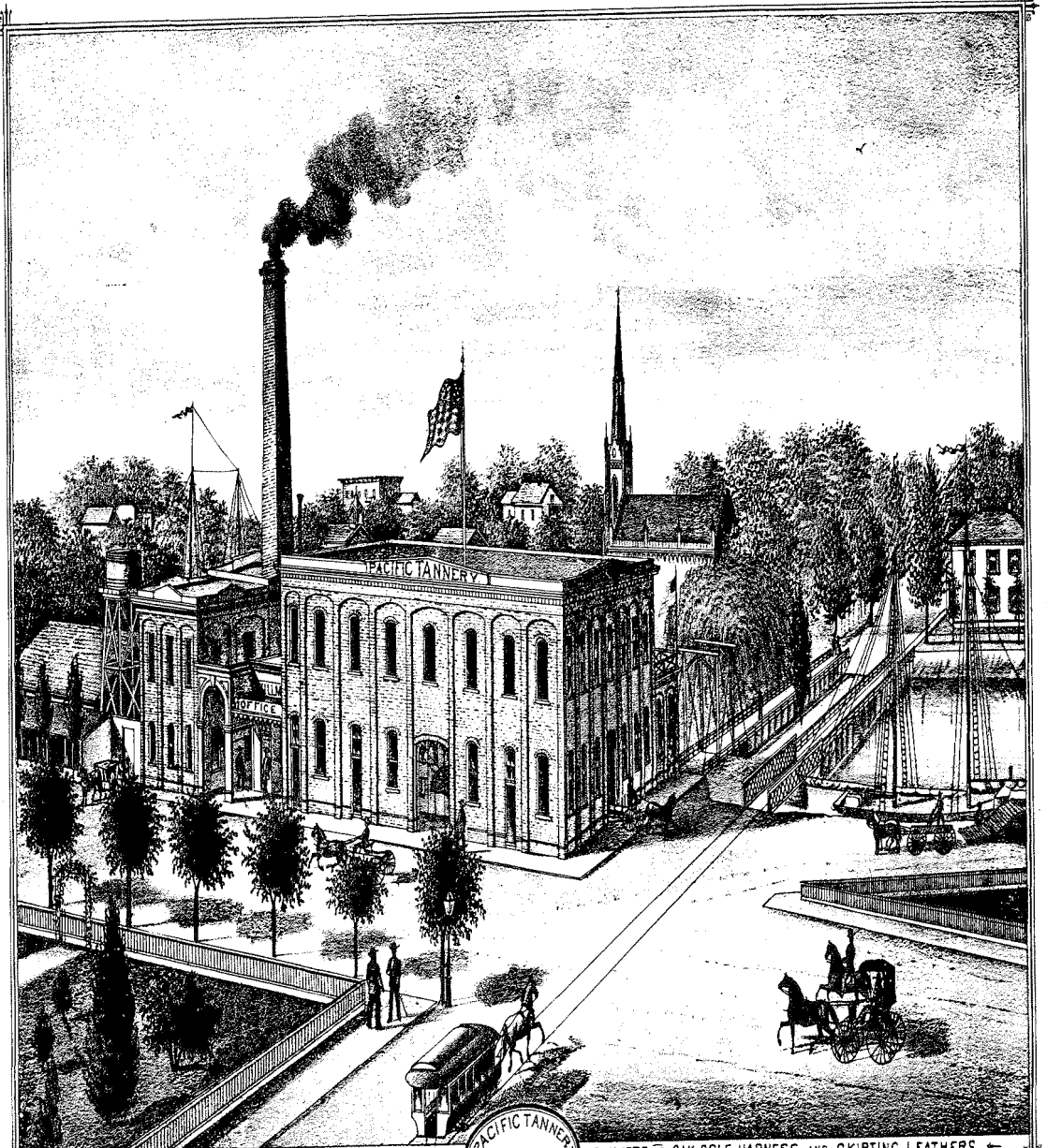
STOCKTON AND SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY IN 1850.

Condition of Stockton—Population of the Territory—Formation of the County—First Officers—Business—Petition to C. M. Weber—Organization of the City—Order for Election—First Officers—California becomes a State—Erick—The "Mary Mason"—Vessels built in Stockton—Sage Lines—Orders of Court for Tax, Licenses, etc.—Election Prefect—County Expenses.

As we pass from the old to the new year, a glance backwards reveals Stockton, at the close of 1849, as an embryo city which had passed into, and was only to be in, history. That which the waving



THE STOCKTON INDEPENDENT.
(DAILY AND WEEKLY.)
N. M. ORR, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE IN INDEPENDENT BLOCK COR. OF CLIFTON & LEVIE STS. BY STAIRS.



PACIFIC TANNERY, STOCKTON, CAL. KULLMAN, WAGNER & CO., PROPRIETORS



TANNERS OF OAK SOLE, HARNESS-AND-SKIRTING LEATHERS

of the gold wand over the margin of a tule swamp had brought into being had passed away at the waving of the more powerful sceptre of the Fire King; but there were left the soil, the channel, and the citizens, who were a class of men possessing the nerve, the bone, and the will that bends to its own purpose whatever impedes its advance to success Stockton had passed away in flame. The plentiful cold rains of winter had set in. The country was a sea of mud—freighting to the mines from the head of navigation impossible. French Camp was becoming a place of importance, as being the nearest point to which Stockton could be approached by land. A holocaust of flame had visited San Francisco, forcing her merchants to demand money of their creditors, many of whom lived in Stockton, who, being unable to pay, were closed up.

Such was Stockton in the spring of 1850, at the threshold of her permanent prosperity. A few wood buildings had taken the place of the burned tents. They were the forerunners of the edifices which that now grace the city.

To show the stride California had made in the year 1849 in becoming a populous territory, we give the following table:—

	January 1, 1849.	January 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

When it is borne in mind that of this 81,069 persons who came to this country, nine-tenths had gone to the northern or southern mines, which were tributary either to Stockton, Sacramento, or Marysville, one will see how important a business point Stockton had become in the spring of 1850.

February 18th, the Territorial Legislature divided the Territory into counties, cutting up the San Joaquin District and making several counties of it. That portion which lay around the village of Stockton was given the name of San Joaquin County, and was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the junction of the San Joaquin and Mokelumne rivers, and following up the middle of said Mokelumne river to the mouth of Dry Creek; thence up Dry Creek to the corner of Sacramento County; thence south to a point one mile north of Lemon's Ranch; thence south to a point one mile north of Knight's Ferry, on the Stanislaus river; thence down the middle of the Stanislaus river to its confluence with the San Joaquin river; thence due southwest to the summit of the coast range; thence in a northwest direction, following the summit of said range, to the southern boundary of Contra Costa County; thence in a northeast direction, following the boundary of Contra Costa County, to the San Joaquin river; thence

"down the middle of said river to the place of beginning. The seat of justice shall be Stockton."

On the 25th of April, 1851, the lines were corrected or explained by enactment. Feb. 17th, 1860, that southeast portion of the County known as the Knight's Ferry District, containing about one hundred and forty square miles, was conveyed to Stanislaus County, April 1st, 1878. Staten Island, containing nine thousand one hundred and ninety-four acres, was added, leaving the County with its boundaries as they appear on the map accompanying this work; having an area of a fraction less than one thousand four hundred and fifty-one square miles, being nine hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-eight acres, of which two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and fifty-four acres are swamp and overflowed.

The County, being established by law, required organization; and March 2, 1850, was passed a law authorizing the first County election, which was held on the first day of the following month, that is, April 1st, at which time the following officers were elected:—

- BENJAMIN WILLIAMS County Judge.
- S. A. BOOKER District Attorney.
- R. P. ASHE Sheriff.
- A. C. BRADFORD County Clerk.
- A. A. MIX County Recorder.
- B. F. WHITTIER County Assessor.
- H. W. ALDIN County Treasurer.
- WALTER HERROX County Surveyor.
- E. L. B. BROOKS County Administrator.
- J. B. CLEMENTS Coroner.

The officers elected were sworn in, and the County was organized on the 3d of April, 1850.

In the meantime the winter rains had nearly ceased. The steamer "General Suter" had been put upon the route between Stockton and San Francisco. The depression caused by the closing out of some of the business houses by San Francisco creditors was rapidly passing away, and an immense stock of goods to supply the spring demand from the mines was being accumulated.

After the roads had become passable, it was no uncommon sight to see one hundred pack mules in a single train, loaded with merchandise for the mines. Some of the merchants shipped to San Francisco as high as three hundred pounds of gold dust at one time. Business was brisk in all its branches, and money was plenty. To give an idea of the immense business Stockton was transacting with the southern mines, we will state that in the month of April in this year between two and three thousand people landed in Stockton for the southern mines; and in the fall there were counted seventy "prairie schooners" on the road between Stockton and Sonora, at one time; and when it is

considered that each had a carrying capacity of from five thousand to twenty thousand pounds, one can readily see the magnitude of the business of this little city.

We append here a petition to C. M. Weber that shows who were the business men of Stockton in February, 1850. It also shows that the blocking of the channel had become a detriment to navigation at that early time:

To CHARLES M. WEBER, Esq.:

The undersigned, citizens of Stockton, do most respectfully request that you cause to be removed from Stockton slough any vessel or vessels which you may own, lying at anchor in said waters. You will also use your most strenuous influence to have all the vessels similarly situated taken away from their present position. Such a course is deemed absolutely necessary, particularly to the mercantile interest and those who have invested in real-estate. As these vessels are now placed, proper navigation is obstructed, and the prosperity and growth of the town very much retarded. That you will cause to be carried into effect at the earliest moment the foregoing expression of public feeling is the prayer of your petitioners.

Stockton, Feb. 23d, 1850.

- (1) H. W. Wallis.
- (1) Buffum & Cook.
- (1) Thos. A. Austin.
- (1) French & Mathez.
- (1) J. G. Chatham & Co.
- (2) John Murphy.
- (2) Samuel Ferguson.
- (6) Elbert Weekes.
- (10) John Doake.
- (1) G. W. Wan Pett.
- George W. Housey.
- Michael S. Noyes.
- (1) S. B. Alden.
- A. G. Dickenson.
- (1) E. Lane & Co.
- (1) Grayson & Stephens.
- Pr. Chas. Mariner.
- (16) L. G. Chapman.
- (16) S. Shirley.
- J. Darley.
- (1) Hogan & Hatch.
- (1) C. A. Gillingham & Co.
- (17) James R. Malony.
- (1) Heath & Emory.
- Chas. Van Winkel.
- (21) Robert Wilson.
- (4) James Sirley & Co.
- Ira Johnson.
- (6) Wm. Dush.
- (2) James H. Bowers.
- (7) H. H. Brayton, M.D.
- (1) F. W. Urann.
- (1) E. Sparrow.
- A. Klenn.
- (1) Constock & Co.
- (1) H. Morton.
- (4) J. E. Nuttman?
- (8) Wm. Ward.
- Wm. Collins.
- (2) Augdo Oliva.
- (16) Chas. Mariner.
- (1) A. L. Prewitt.
- B. F. Cheatham.
- Robt. A. Harris.
- (1) Davis & Smith.
- (1) Timothy Paige.
- (1) W. T. Shannon.
- (1) Read, Taylor & Co.
- (1) Samuel M. Baldwin.
- (9) A. H. Todd & Co.
- Richard Brothers.
- (1) W. Bassett.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| T. O. Seiby. | Samuel Sharp. |
| N. A. Daw, per Jenkins, | J. W. Ouel, per Ben. |
| Agt. | (1) Charles S. Peck. |
| (17) Bob Collins. | D. S. Hallett. |
| (2) Samuel Goldes. | (18) C. D. Gibbs. |
| H. P. Celte. | (11) C. Morgan. |
| P. M. Dezug. | A. Beavis! |
| H. Cruthers. | (19) Benj. Williams. |
| Levi Merrian. | (2) Jno. B. Nye. |
| (11) Andrew J. Hawkins. | Yates Herakli. |
| (11) McPherson & McCollan! | (13) C. M. Hulsted. |
| James Phipps Barr. | Frel. Heakensfeldt. |
| Wm. M. Wheeler. | (12) John M. Culver. |
| Geo. B. King. | (14) Wm. G. Phelps. |
| (1) W. G. Bingham. | (1) Edward Hulsted. |
| (1) Byron Bingham. | Joshua Parrish. |
| Peter Ortega. | |
| (1) Thomas McSpedon. | (4) James Vincent. |
| John D. Callaghan. | (14) Thos. Sedgwick. |
| (1) Alden A. M. Jackson. | Stephen Pettengill. |
| (20) Jas. H. Jenkins. | (1) M. Ainsa. |
| (1) O. H. Perry. | (1) H. Grun. |
| (4) J. M. Buffington. | (1) A. Sperry. |
| (4) Wm. H. Lam. | (1) R. O. Selfridge. |
| C. S. White. | John Cottrell. |
| (11) Jno. J. Holliday. | G. E. Morse. |
| (1) A. A. Townsend. | C. K. Blair! |
| H. S. Littlefield. | (15) J. M. Mansfield. |

The numbers in () indicate the business of the person opposite whose name they are placed, as follows: 1, Merchant; 2, Saloon; 3, Blacksmith; 4, Carpenter; 5, Boatman; 6, Real Estate; 7, Doctor; 8, Butcher; 9, Express; 10, Lumber; 11, Teamster; 12, Livery; 13, Lawyer; 14, Farmer; 15, Printer; 16, Hotel; 17, Gambler; 18, Surveyor; 19, County Judge; 20, Clerk; 21, Sailor, Mate.

Quite early in the spring the citizens began to agitate the question of another attempt at city organization; the first effort in that direction having proved ineffectual, the second was commenced with more care. The first step taken was the meeting of some of the leading citizens at the store of Geo. G. Belt on the evening of March 15, 1850, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of recommending the inhabitants to form a town council,"—at which T. B. Van Buren presided, with Dr. E. B. Bateman for Secretary. The result of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to draft an act of incorporation for the city, and report the same at a meeting to be held on the coming Tuesday evening, at the "Oceans House." This second meeting resulted in a disagreement as to the boundaries of the proposed city, and in a proposition to submit the matter to a vote on the first Monday in the coming April. The city was finally incorporated under a general act of the Legislature by

the following decree issued from the court of Judge Benjamin Williams, July 23, 1850:—

STOCKTON'S FIRST CHARTER.

"A petition from the citizens of Stockton praying that the town might be incorporated under the name of the City of Stockton, according to the provisions of an act to provide for the incorporation of cities, was this day presented to the Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said town had a population exceeding two thousand, that a majority of the qualified electors thereof have signed the above petition, and that legal notice has been given of the aforesaid application, it is therefore ordered by the Court, after hearing said application, that, in accordance with the prayer of said petition, said town is incorporated by the name of the City of Stockton, with the following boundaries, to wit:—

- "On the north by Flora Street.
- "On the east by Aurora Street.
- "On the south by Twiggs Street.
- "On the west by Bragg Street or Tale Street.

"as shown by Hammond's survey of said town, a map of which is deposited with this Court.

"It is further ordered that the Common Council to be chosen under this act of incorporation shall consist of seven members.

"It is further ordered that notice be given of an election, under the above act of incorporation, to be held at the Central Exchange, in Stockton, on Thursday, the 1st day of August, A. D. 1850.

"BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Judge."

The above is a copy from the original record, without date, but supposed to be July 23, 1850.

On the 5th of August the officers chosen assembled at the Masonic Lodge Rooms and organized the city government, the following named gentlemen being the first city officers:—

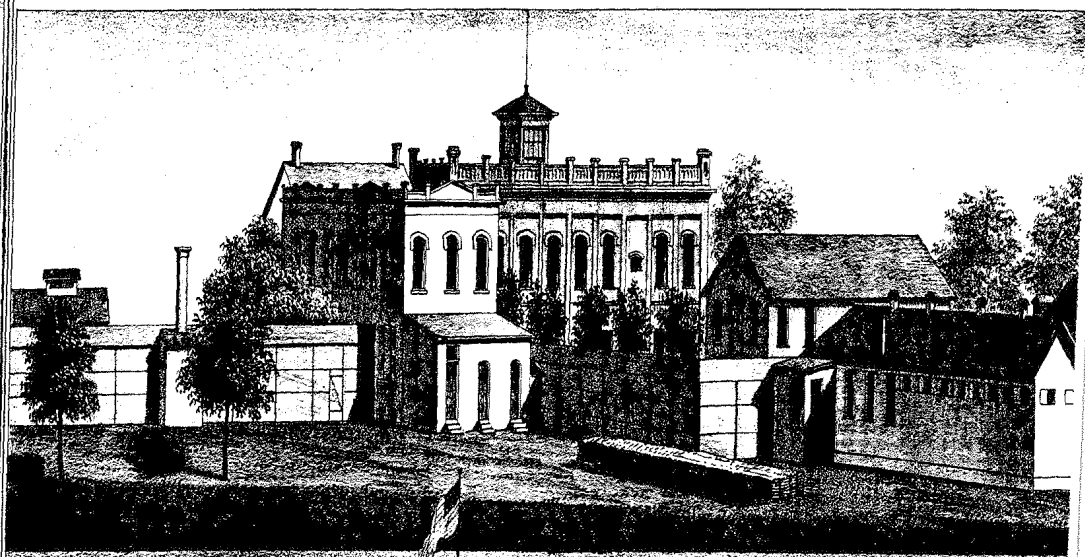
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|---------------------------------|---------------------|
| SAMUEL PURDY | Mayor. |
| C. M. WEBER | Alderman. |
| W. H. ROBINSON | " |
| J. W. REANS | " |
| JAMES WARNER | " |
| B. F. WHITTIER | " |
| HIRSH GREENE | " |
| GEORGE A. SAUTLEFF | " |
| A. C. BRADFORD | City Clerk. |
| G. D. BRUSH | City Treasurer. |
| WILLIAM H. WILLOUGHBY | City Marshal. |
| C. J. EDWARDS | City Assessor. |
| H. A. CRAIG | City Attorney. |
| F. C. ANDREWS | City Harbor Master. |
| WALTER HERROX | City Recorder. |

The salaries of these officers were: for Treasurer, \$2,000, and he gave a bond with \$20,000 penalty. The Marshal received \$4,000 and gave bonds for \$5,000. The City Attorney received \$3,500 and gave bonds for \$3,000. The Assessor received \$16 per day for each day's work and gave \$2,500 bonds. The City Recorder, whose duties were those of a Police Magistrate, received \$3,500. Policemen, \$150 per month; and the City Clerk was paid \$100 per month.

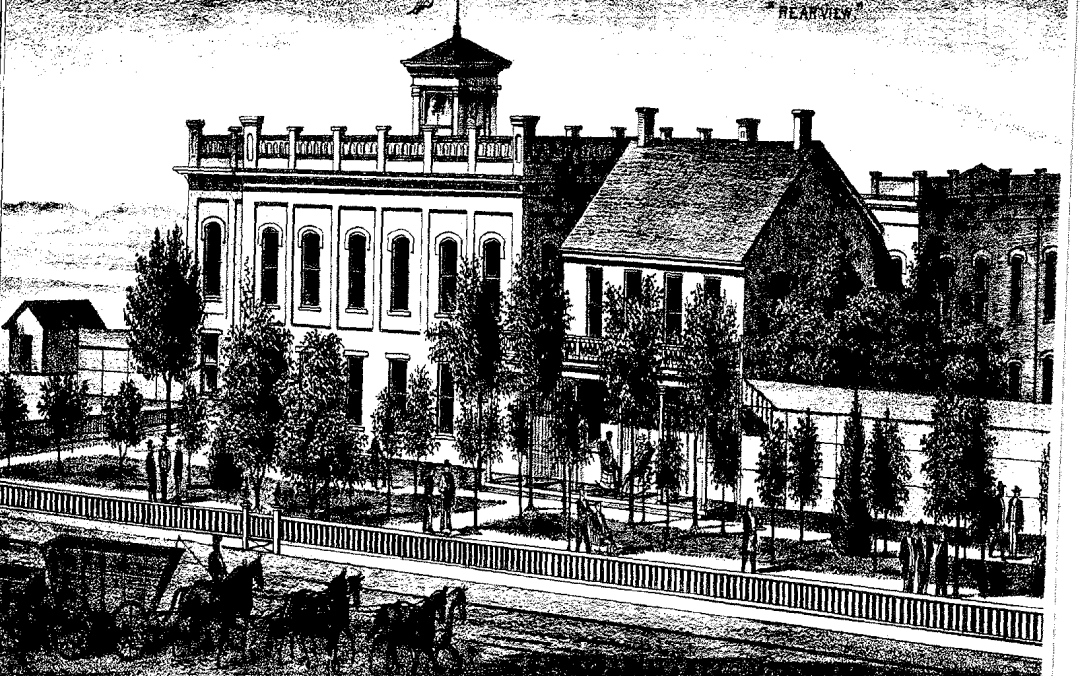
The County had been organized, the Judiciary had assumed their functions, and Stockton had cast off the garments of youth and become a full-fledged city; yet California was in leading-strings—a Territory knocking at the door of the nation for admission as an equal among the sister States of the Republic. On the 9th of September a response came to the appeal, and California became a State in the Union; and on the following 18th of October the welcome news arrived on the steamer "Oregon," the papers being in the charge of General Bidwell, or rather of Mrs. Crosby, now of San José, to whom the General had entrusted their care for greater security.

In the meantime there had several events transpired that were the forerunners or the starting-point of what has since proved of importance to the County. One was the starting of a brick-yard by J. Doake and partners, prior to the financial embarrassment previously mentioned. The yard was in the eastern part of the village. These gentlemen took contracts to make seven hundred thousand brick at sixty dollars per thousand. Of this amount three hundred thousand were to be used by parties who then proposed to erect a banking house here. Messrs. Doake & Co. manufactured the brick according to contract; but when they were completed, the financial crash had come and there was no market for the brick in Stockton, and they had to be shipped to San Francisco, where they were sold for \$35, less the freight of \$7 per thousand.

With one exception, that of the Merrines, all water communication between Stockton and San Francisco was made by sailing vessels up to the winter of 1849-50, and almost all kinds of sailing craft, schooners, sloops, brigs, etc., were placed upon these waters. In the winter of 1849-50 several ships drawing eight and ten feet of water were brought to this port and abandoned. On the 13th of May the first sailing vessel was launched at this place by Wm. Emmerson. She was a sloop of about twelve tons, and was named the "Mary Mason," after the daughter of J. M. Buffington, a little girl six years of age. This was the beginning, and the results are that for fifteen years S. H. Davis has had a ship yard in operation on Lindsay Point, where he has constructed twenty-four steamers, twelve barges, three propellers, two dredge barges, two sloops, and one schooner; and in 1878 another yard was started by the California Steam Navigation Company.

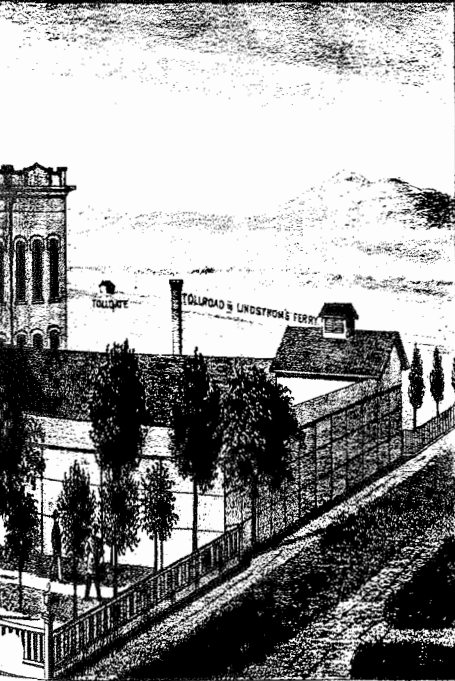


REAR VIEW

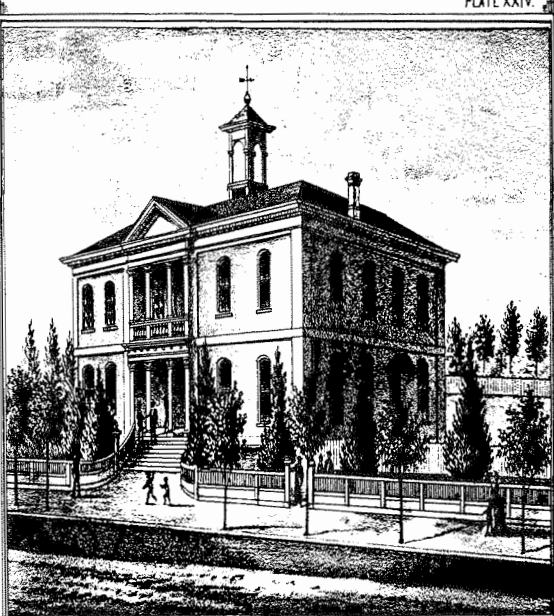


D^o SAMUEL LANGDON.

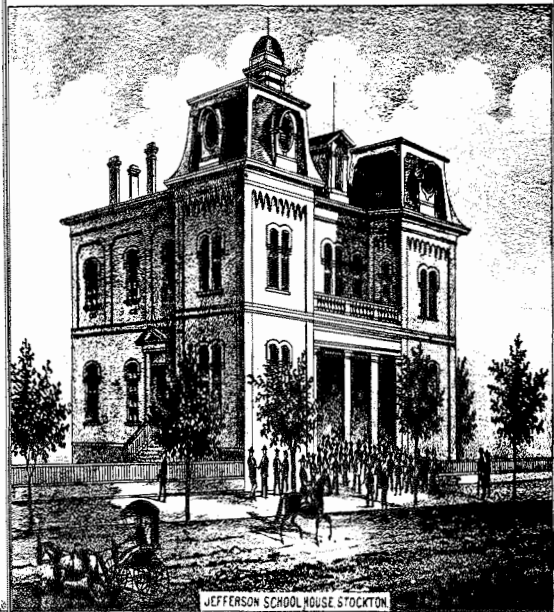
"PACIFIC INSANE ASYLUM" STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN C^o CAL.



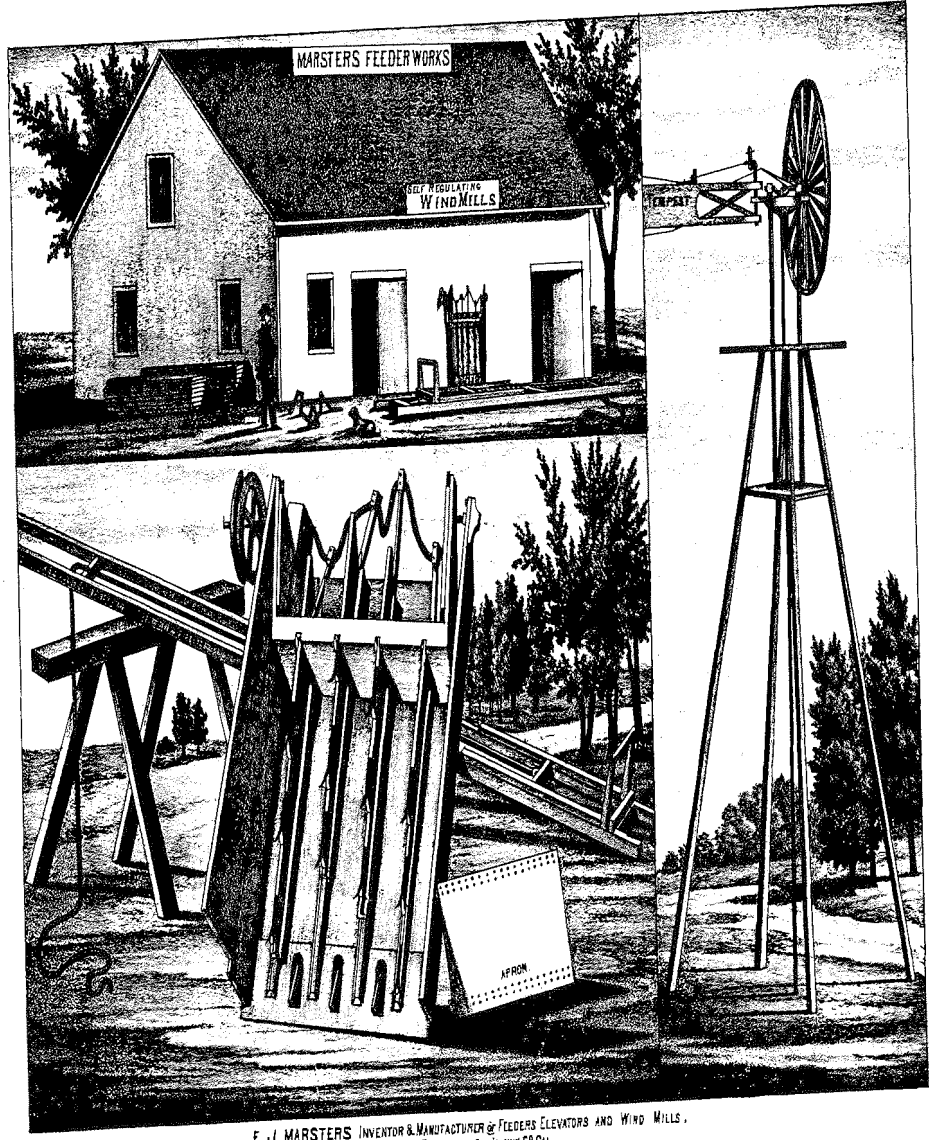
DR ASA CLARK.



WASHINGTON SCHOOL HOUSE, STOCKTON, CAL.



JEFFERSON SCHOOL HOUSE, STOCKTON



E. J. MARSTERS INVENTOR & MANUFACTURER OF FEEDERS ELEVATORS AND WIND MILLS.
STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

The following is a list of vessels manufactured by Mr. Davis:—

Year.	Name.	Registered Tonnage.
1864.	Schooner U. S. Grant	40
	Steamer Relief	100
1865.	Two barges for steamer Pert	150
	Steamer Fresno	30
1866.	Steamer Mary Emma	40
	Steamer Cora	250
1867.	Steamer Tulare	125
	Barge Paradise	150
	Propeller Minnehaha	20
	Steamer Bessie	6
1868.	Steamer Clara Crow	45
	Steamer Chin-do-Wan	230
	Steamer T. C. Walker	175
	Steamer Enterprise	200
	Barge Stanislaus	150
	Steamer Empire City	125
1869.	Steamer Harriet	122
	Steamer Tusumme City	90
	Barge Louisa	200
	Steamer Helen	40
1870.	Steamer Merchant (Amoor river)	175
	Steamer Clara Belle	50
1872.	Steamer Emma	60
1873.	Barge Grayson	100
	Barge Merced	120
	Propeller Frolie	50
1874.	Steamer Moseow (Amoor river)	160
	Steamer Nerschink (Amoor river)	160
	Barge Commerce	220
1875.	Barge City of Stockton	300
	Barge City of San Francisco	300
	Barge City of Sacramento	300
	Propeller Jennie Gawne	60
	Dredge Samson	170
	Dredge Goliath	170
1876.	Steamer for Amoor river	160
	Steamer Centennial	400
	Steamer City of Stockton	500
1878.	Steamer Herald	200

The school-house and the church first made their appearance in 1850. A stage line to Mokelumne Hill, called "Mok Hill," was started first in the spring of 1850 by Sheriff R. P. Ashe, and an opposition was soon placed on the route by Paxton & Co. called the "Ma-zepa Line." In that year John Smith put a stage on the run between Stockton and Sacramento, by the way of Staples' Ferry, and an opposition soon followed by Alonzo McCloud. The Mariposa line of stages was also the offspring of 1850.

April 10th the Legislature passed an act authorizing San Joaquin County to levy a tax to build a court-house; and the Court of Sessions, sitting June 25th, Benjamin Williams judge presiding, made the following order for the first County tax:—

COURT OF SESSIONS (Civil) }
 San Joaquin County, Cal. } Hon. BENJ. WILLIAMS, Co. Judge.

June 25th, 1850.

It is ordered that one-quarter of one per cent. be assessed on each \$100 worth of taxable property for the purpose of erecting a Court House; also one-quarter of one per cent. on each \$100 worth of taxable property for the expenditures of the County for the present year; also the sum of five dollars on each taxable poll in the County for County purposes.

It is ordered that there be assessed for County expenditures upon each license to vend goods, wares and merchandise in the town of Stockton, the following sums:—

License for two months	\$30.00
" four months	50.00
" six months	60.00
" nine months	75.00
" twelve months	100.00

It is ordered that on each license to sell goods, wares and merchandise in the County beyond the limits of the town of Stockton there be assessed the following sums:—

License for two months	\$10.00
" four months	16.66
" six months	20.00
" nine months	25.00
" twelve months	33.33

It is ordered that for each license to vend liquor at retail, in a less quantity than one pint, to be drank at the place where sold, the following sums be assessed, to wit:—

License for two months	\$20.00
" four months	35.00
" six months	45.00
" nine months	60.00
" twelve months	75.00

It is ordered that for each license to carry on the business of Exchange Broker the following sums be assessed, to wit:—

License for six months	\$100.00
" twelve months	150.00

It is ordered that for keeping horses, mules or cattle at livery, the following sums be assessed, to wit:—

License for six months	\$75.00
" twelve months	100.00

It is ordered that for each license to keep an eating house or restaurant other than a hotel, the following sums be charged:—

License for three months	\$15.00
" six months	25.00
" twelve months	40.00

It is ordered that for each billiard table kept for hire or profit, and for each howling alley kept for the same purpose, the following sums be assessed:—

License for six months	\$30.00
" twelve months	50.00

It is ordered that for each license to keep a butcher shop there be charged:—

License for six months	\$75.00
" twelve months	100.00

It is ordered that for each dray, cart or wagon used for draying in the town of Stockton, there be assessed the following sums:—

License for two months	\$20.00
" four months	35.00
" nine months	50.00
" twelve months	75.00

It is ordered that for each license to keep a hotel there be charged:—

License for six months	\$75.00
" twelve months	100.00

It is ordered that for each license to keep a blacksmithing shop the following sums be assessed:—

License for three months	\$50.00
" six months	75.00
" twelve months	100.00

It is ordered that for each license to follow the trade of cooper, tinner or carpenter, the following sums be assessed:—

License for three months	\$30.00
" six months	50.00
" twelve months	75.00

It is ordered that for each license to follow the trade of tailor, shoemaker, saddler or watchmaker, the following sums be charged:—

License for three months	\$20.00
" six months	35.00
" twelve months	50.00

It is ordered that for each license for storage or warehousing on board of ships or vessels lying in this County the following sums be charged:—

License for six months	\$75.00
“ twelve months	100.00

On the docket under the date of June 26 we find the following list of ferries and charges for licenses to keep the same for one year:—

Davis & Atherton Ferry—Calaveras River	\$100.00
Knight's Ferry (Dent, Vantine & Co.)—Stanislaus River	300.00
Heath & Emory's Ferry	200.00
Cotton's Ferry	200.00
Islip's Ferry	200.00
Boland's Ferry	150.00
Clark & Sissy's Ferry	150.00
Ferry at San Joaquin City—San Joaquin River	250.00
Doake & Bonsall's Ferry— “ “	500.00
Weston & Staples' Ferry—Mokelumne “ “	250.00
Benedict's Ferry— “ “	150.00
Lower Bar Ferry— “ “	150.00

On the same day, June 26, the Court authorized the establishment of the following ferries: Wm. Atherton and David A. Davis, on Calaveras River, at Falls Ranch; James Boland, on Stanislaus River, four miles below Islip's Ferry.

One of the peculiarities of the pioneers was their deference to women, which was strongly exhibited in Stockton by the following order of the Court made July 9, 1850:—

“It is ordered that the County Attorney be, and he is hereby, instructed to commence no proceedings against any females who are vending, or shall hereafter vend, without license, goods, wares, or merchandise, or who shall exercise any useful trade or business within the limits of San Joaquin County.”

The following order, made October 8, shows what a judge and clerk of election received in 1850; and the succeeding extracts will be found of interest in the same connection:—

“It is ordered that O. Bremegen be allowed \$48 for acting as judge of the general election, held April 1, 1850.” “It is ordered that E. B. Vreeland be allowed \$32 for acting as clerk of the general election, held October 7, 1850.”

“It is ordered that the places hereinafter designated be established as Election Precincts in and for the County of San Joaquin. In Township No. 1, the City of Stockton. In Township No. 2, San Joaquin City. In Township No. 3, Staples' Ferry, Emory's Ferry, and Knight's Ferry. In Township No. 4, Williams & Atherton's Ranch and Weston & Staples' Ranch.”

At the close of 1850 it was found that it had cost the County:—

For-Criminal Purposes	\$20,051.47
“ Civil “	16,161.00
Total	\$36,212.47

ITEMS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE EXPENDITURE.

To Officers	\$8,681.50
“ Rent of Offices	1,556.00
“ Election	548.00
“ Printing	726.00
“ Incidentals	4,182.50
“ Indigent Poor	319.00
Total	\$16,713.00

CHAPTER X.

ELECTIONS.

Incidents of Early Elections—Full List of 1852—Official Rate of 1857—List of State Officers—County Officers—Course of Sessions and Board of Supervisors—Organization of the City—City Officers.

At the first County election held in San Joaquin, on the 1st day of April, 1850, there was no poll list kept; voting was conducted with great irregularity at this election. In the Isabel district, on the Calaveras, the hat of A. W. Brush was the ballot-box, and the owner of the hat was judge of election; Fred Staples being clerk. Mr. Brush says, “everything voted,” and the count at night disclosed fifteen votes. In the afternoon Mr. Staples concluded that he wanted to attend a rodeo, and consequently left Brush to make out the returns, count the votes, etc., signing them when he returned from the rodeo ground.

It would seem that matters did not improve much for several years, for, at the election precinct called the Blue Tent, in 1852, it was found that two tickets had been folded together, and deposited as one vote. When the count was made after the polls had closed, the tickets were discovered in the condition they had been voted; whereupon a division of sentiment arose, as to the right to count both tickets, and a proposition was made for the judge and inspector to play a game of “seven up,” to decide the question; the game proceeded, the judge defeated the inspector, and the two votes were counted.

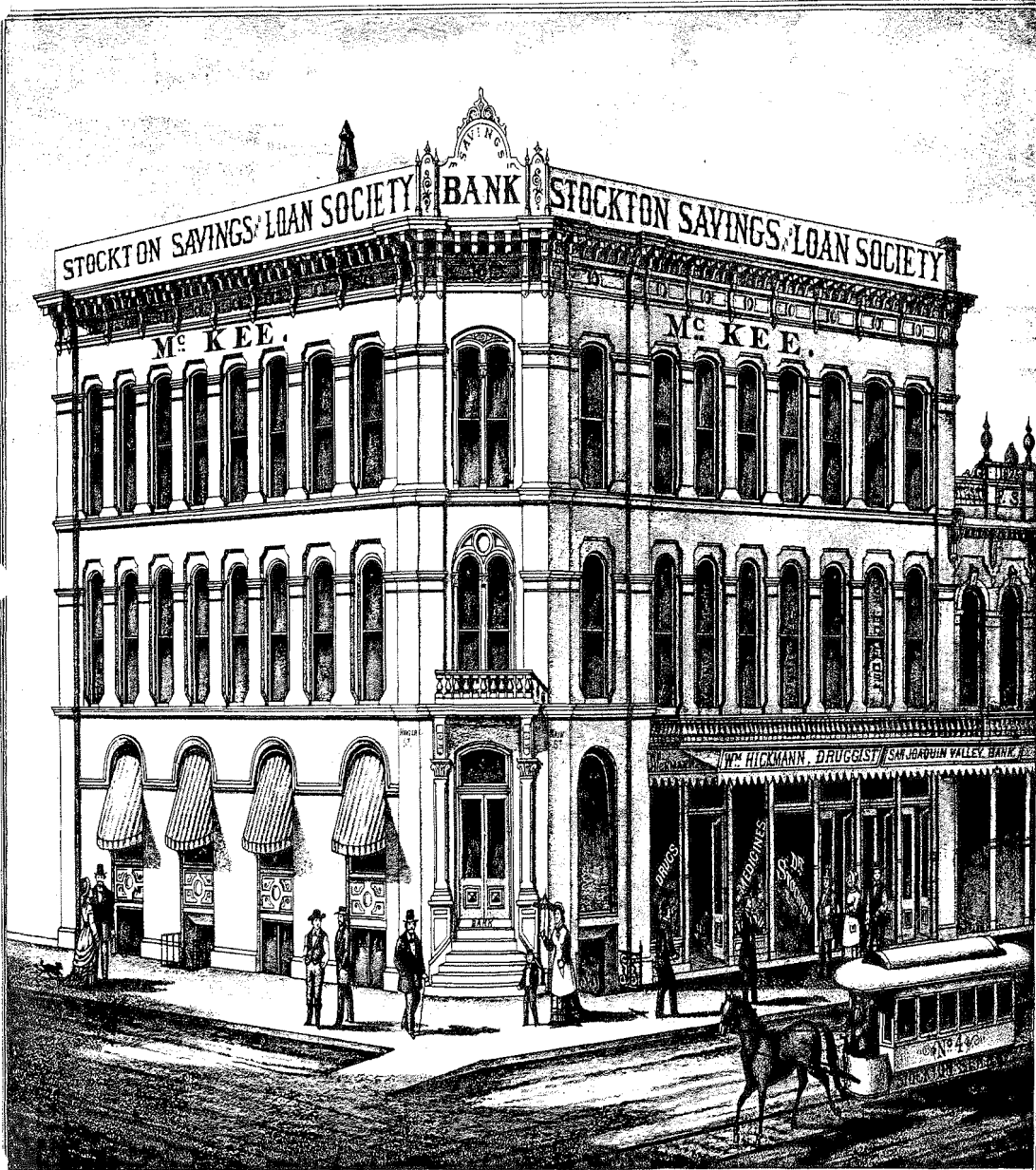
Until after the second city election in Stockton there had been no excessive irregularities; but, at a special election held that year, to fill vacancies, caused by the resignation of Aldermen Gillingham, Shurtleff, Bore and Colt, and City Attorney, H. A. Crabb, things

were decidedly mixed. These gentlemen had resigned because of a feeling created in the city by a tax of \$2 per ton on merchandise, levied by the council. On the evening of the election (none of the parties having resigned being candidates for re-election), upon counting the vote, everyone was astonished to find that the old officers were re-elected by a large majority, and no one was more surprised at the result than the persons elected. It seems that some ward politicians from eastern cities had selected Stockton as their abiding place, and, as a “lark,” to show the Stocktonians how it was done in some other places, had stuffed the ballot-box, having no other object in doing so than to have some fun at the expense of the public.

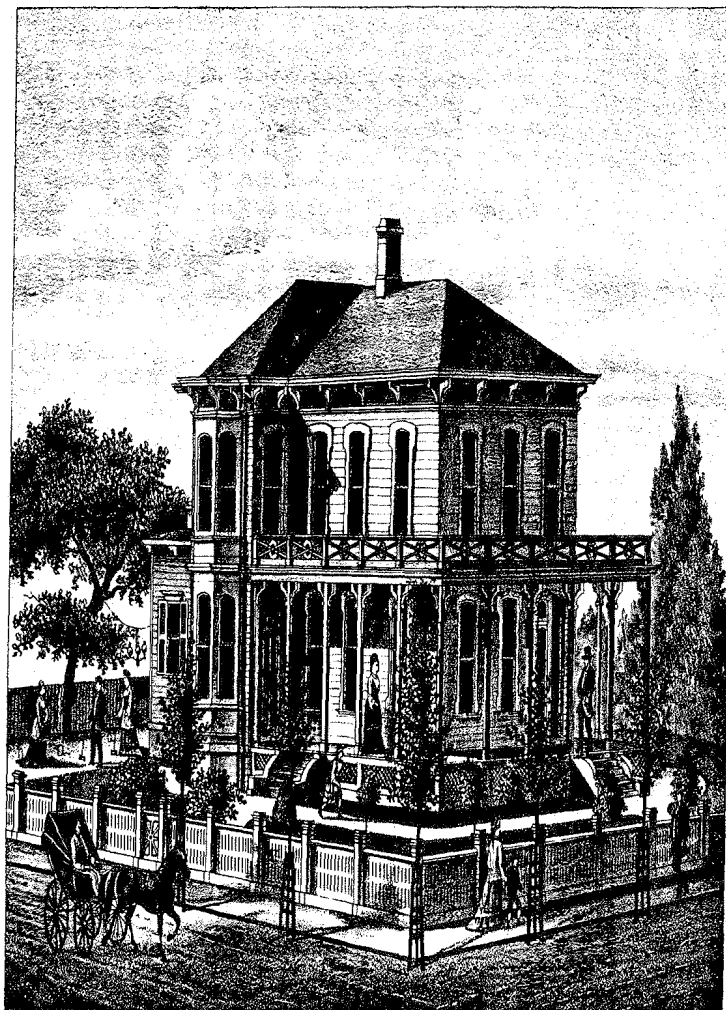
The election was declared void, and a new one called for the 17th of October, 1852; at which time a regular poll list was kept, which we found among some waste papers in the Court-House loft, from which it appears that the vote was as follows:

FOR ALDERMEN—Jesse W. Smith, 284; Jos. C. Morris, 295; W. H. Fairchild, 270; B. W. Owens, 275; P. E. Jordan, 263; Jno. McNish, 228; Jas. W. O'Neil, 217; Walter Heyer, 204; Chas. Wallace, 164; scattering, 3. FOR CITY ATTORNEY—M. Endicott, 213; Wm. A. Row, 2. The returns are signed by J. E. Nuttman, Inspector; Jas. S. McCrery and T. A. Malloy, Judges; A. H. Brooks and C. J. Buffum, clerks. The following are the names of the four hundred and seven voters at the second election as given in the poll list. The * opposite the name indicating that the man is now residing in the County; a † is placed after the names of those who are still in California, but not in the County, and this character ‡ indicates that the person is dead.

Wm. A. Atlee,	James Buck,	B. E. Doggs,
F. C. Andrew, †	Wm. Barker,	Rosey Bisen, †
O. W. Aybassworth, †	D. M. Bartlett,	Daniel R. Brower,
H. Ayer,*	J. M. Bollington, †	Henry Brulick,
Wm. M. Ades, †	T. H. Bloom,	H. Toler Pooream,
L. Allen,	B. H. Brown,*	D. E. Brown,
Jno. Adams,	J. S. Belcher, †	E. H. Butler,
B. P. Asha, †	P. M. Bowen, †	R. Brooking,
Jos. Adams,*	A. H. Brooks,	Wm. A. Brown,
Martin W. Adams,	R. L. Burr,	S. C. Duncker,
John Ayer,	T. R. Bowers,*	R. K. Brown,
C. Amos,	W. H. Brown,	Richard Brothers,
J. H. Allen,	A. C. Bradford, †	T. Baxter,
Jno. Andrews, †	E. B. Bateman, †	J. M. Birdsell, †
Geo. Armstrong,	F. Browning,	G. H. Blake, †
D. Y. Bailey, †	Jacob Brock,*	J. Eagermond,
W. Bush, †	H. Ben,	Jos. Blackwall,
A. N. Blake,*	Jno. Browning,	John Bell,
E. F. Bell,	John Bell,	H. N. Brown, †
C. J. Buffum,	J. Bonsall, †	M. Bancroft,
W. Bell,	Geo. Buck,	T. H. Beales,
J. Bates,	H. M. Bodisat,	S. Bartlett,

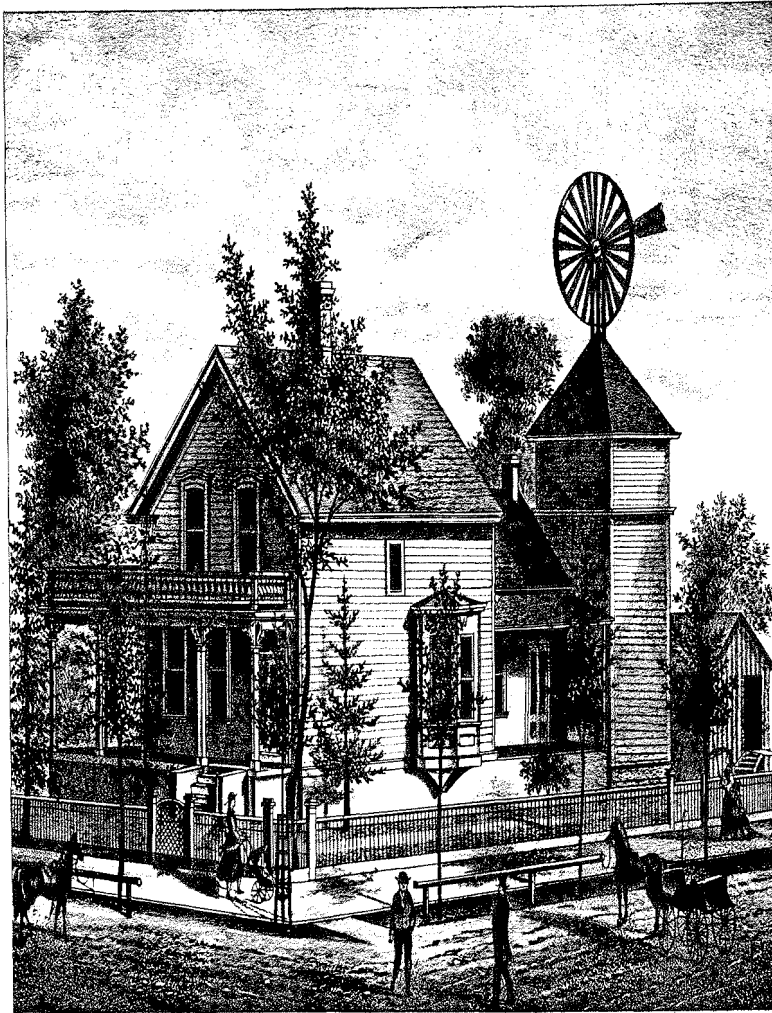


Mc KEE'S BLOCK. STOCKTON. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE OF W. C. MILLER, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

W. P. L. GORRIS, PHOENIX.



RESIDENCE OF A. C. PAULSELL, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

DES. BY L. L. DORR, PHOENIX

W. H. Cobb,
J. T. Carter, †
Z. Curry,
E. Chamberlin, †
Edward Carson,
J. Casavan,*
Henry A. Craigh, †
Jesse Crank,
Joseph Churchill,
Geo. Campbell,*
J. H. Carlisle,
Alex. Campbell,
W. H. Coburn, †
Geo. W. Cannon, †
Jno. Campbell,
Geo. Chase,
H. J. Chase,
G. B. Claiborne,*
Jno. P. Conner,
E. D. Chaffman,
M. Conly,
P. Campbell,
G. W. Colter, †
F. W. Chase,
D. S. Clark, †
F. C. Corcoran,
H. T. Compton,*
J. G. Candee, †
A. M. Church,
Geo. Caldwell,
Wm. Clarkson,
Wm. Clark,
E. H. Comstock, †
R. Congden,
E. Cassidy,
E. G. Crump,
Jerry Crabb,
F. T. Colbin,
Jno. R. Corey,*
Jno. Chapman,
W. M. Collins,
C. Dettin,*
R. Delphine,
J. Van Dyke,
Jas. Degant,
C. Dallas, †
J. A. Donaldson,
Geo. H. Davis,
Wm. Durfee,
Wm. Dominston,
L. Day,
H. C. Day,
J. Dasset,
R. Driscoll,
J. Derolf,
R. Davis,
R. G. Donnelly,
A. Daily,
S. Dean,
A. C. Emory,
R. K. Eastman, †

White Elliott, †
J. L. Egan,
E. A. Everett,*
M. Edicott,
J. S. Evans,
J. A. Ellison,*
W. W. Easton,
R. W. Edmons,
J. C. Edwards, †
T. B. Edmonson,
A. Fredonia,
Ingle Friend,
R. Fowler, †
Henry Fisher,
W. H. Fairchild,*
S. Frank,
I. S. Frobner,
John Fairbanks,
Jno. A. Ferris, †
J. Ferguson,
Richard S. Freeman,
P. Campbell,
G. W. Colter, †
F. W. Chase,
D. S. Clark, †
F. C. Corcoran,
H. T. Compton,*
J. G. Candee, †
A. M. Church,
Geo. Caldwell,
Wm. Clarkson,
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R. Congden,
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Jno. R. Corey,*
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W. M. Collins,
C. Dettin,*
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C. Dallas, †
J. A. Donaldson,
Geo. H. Davis,
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Wm. Dominston,
L. Day,
H. C. Day,
J. Dasset,
R. Driscoll,
J. Derolf,
R. Davis,
R. G. Donnelly,
A. Daily,
S. Dean,
A. C. Emory,
R. K. Eastman, †

F. R. Holmes,
Walter Hyer,
A. Hatch,
W. P. Hazleton,
Geo. D. Holt,
W. Hall,
S. Hall,
W. W. Easton,
James M. Hill,
A. Hinson,
H. F. Hubbard,*
S. Howington,
H. Hicks,
T. G. Humphrey,*
John Hitchcock,
N. M. Hicks,
C. Herron, †
N. W. Hammond,
P. Hoover,
L. Howard,*
N. Haslington,
A. W. Herrick,
Geo. Hemley,
E. M. Howison, †
S. Foster,
E. H. Felder,
H. Forsman, †
N. D. Fairbanks,
Thos. A. Faulkland,
De Forast Field,
Rev. C. Gridley,
Wm. A. Gibbons,
Wm. Garkitt,
T. B. Hill,
E. C. Gibley,
L. W. Gillet,
Geo. Grayson,
John Groves,
E. G. Crump,
Wm. Garvin,*
Ira Griffin,
L. Goodwin,
H. W. Gillingham,*
H. Guild,
J. E. Grover,
C. Grattan,*
E. Gove,*
N. B. Gay,
Wm. Gravatt,*
E. A. Griswold,
David Glowner,
J. P. Goodman,
M. H. Gabbell,
Samuel Gray,
J. F. Harrison,*
John Herron,
Reuben Hatoh,
W. H. H. Holderman,
R. Davis,
R. G. Donnelly,
S. B. Hart,
Scoupen Hitchcock, †
Geo. Horton,
Edward Hickman,*

Andrew Leater, †
Ambrose Lyth,
Dr. Saml. Langdon,*
J. Leonard,
J. Luthivan,
D. A. Larna,
C. Lennan,
L. Lihearn,
James Lynch,
B. R. Lippincott,
G. P. Lane,
J. F. Landin, †
Jas. Lenore,
John Hitchcock,
H. Minors,
J. A. Middleton, †
J. C. Morris,
M. E. Moringo,
J. Mansfield, †
Wm. P. Miller,*
A. H. Miles,
Geo. Hemley,
J. Morrison,
Walter Herron,
A. H. Hoerelcher, †
C. C. Hall,
A. Hickman,
J. B. Hall, †
J. W. Hunt,
J. F. Henry,
Wm. Markham,
J. Masitt,
J. S. Meekly,
O. J. Morang,
R. W. Moore,
Thos S. Moffat,
J. Murphy, †
D. Mulford,
E. H. Myers,
C. E. Morton,
Jacob Meyers,*
A. Myers,*
S. H. Morse,
H. Martin,
J. H. Millmore,
H. Morse,
Isaac Moore,
H. Mitchell, †
W. F. McKee, †
James McNabb,
A. McLeod,*
Benj. McLavin,
E. R. McLeland,
Jno. McNish,
Nichols McDonald,
S. M. McLean, †
Jas. P. McKee,
J. McKenty,
Thos. Neall,
S. Naull,
H. S. Norton, †

W. H. Noel,
J. E. Nuttman, †
John B. Nye,*
J. Leonard,
Wm. F. Nye,
Eli Osbourn,
John S. Owens,
T. C. Osborne, †
Angelo Oliva, †
W. H. Owen,
B. W. Owens, †
O. G. Oliver,
E. Palache, †
J. C. Lawrence,
W. W. Pierce,
R. B. Parker,*
C. L. Peck,
D. W. Perley, †
V. M. Peyton,*
D. H. Pearson,
Rolt Park,
J. T. Manley,
S. H. Pritchett,
Samuel Parly,
C. L. Peck,
Geo. W. Pray,
C. B. Phelps, †
R. K. Reid, M. D.,*
L. H. Reynolds,
Albert Rodgers,
F. A. Ramsey,
Abram Riker,
J. Robinson,*
O. J. Ringrose,
M. T. Robinson,
Thos S. Moffat,
J. R. Reynolds,
E. Rodgers,
D. E. Rider,
J. E. Ruggles,
W. F. Robbins,
G. C. Reynolds,*
C. S. Roach, †
Chas. H. Ross,
John Reddy,
P. Rothenbush,*
O. B. Reid,
A. F. Ruttler,
J. J. Rogers,
S. Ramsey,*
Jno. Renford,
Wm. A. Root, †
W. M. Ryer, M. D., †
G. A. Shortliff,*
D. Shaw, †
P. Shafer, †
A. Sperry, †
H. Smith,
O. K. Smith, †
J. W. Smith,
T. L. Sturges,

E. H. Sampson,
J. Selleck, †
J. M. Smith,
E. Swift, †
Jas. Shields,
A. W. Simpson,*
W. H. Smith,
Geo. F. Smith,*
Jas. Smith,
Wm. B. Shaw, †
Jas. Shannon,
J. K. Shafer, †
S. F. Shaw,
J. Phelps,
R. E. Smith,
M. Simsolo,
Edward Skinner,
R. Savage,
J. F. Stephens,
E. R. Stockwell,*
L. D. Stevens,
J. R. Phillips,
J. H. Stearns,
J. Q. A. Stanley,
Geo. H. Sanderson, †
C. D. Sharp,
E. J. Sanders,
W. Soeliman,
J. H. Stratton,
Jas. Smith,
H. Swift,
Jack W. Smith,
R. L. Stewart,
E. A. Thompson,
Thos. H. Town,
O. B. Taylor,
B. J. Taylor,
J. G. Thomas,
T. L. Thomas,
F. Tall,
W. W. Trembly,
S. Thomas,
Wilson Treatate,
J. M. Thompson, †
J. Taber,
J. C. Tredway,
Geo. W. Trimble,
D. Tremblay,
J. S. Tibcomb,
E. L. Towser,
J. W. Underhill,
P. Umlauf, †
Wm. Underwood,
John Vancott,
A. F. Vaughn,
S. Visber,*
B. F. Whittier,
A. Wolf,*
R. Winn,
Geo. Winston,
F. F. Went,

Walter Winn,
J. C. Westhay, †
Geo. Wheeler,
G. Walker,
S. F. Wood,
C. Williams,
F. A. Walby,
W. W. Webster, †
N. S. Wiseman,
J. T. Wootley,
J. L. Williams,
B. G. Weir, †
Geo. Wallace,*

Chas. D. Warder,
A. D. Wallace,
Geo. D. White, †
J. Wit,
Wm. Wall, †
E. S. Wilson,
Chas. Wallace,
Thos. S. Wood,*
R. A. Webster,
Jno. N. Washburn,
John Ward,
A. S. Wheaton,
E. R. Waterman, †

A. Ware,
Big Williams,
C. F. Whitman,
C. F. Way,
Ebert Weeks, †
L. Wallon,
David White,
L. P. Wilson,
N. L. Williams,
H. W. Wallis,
J. S. Whiting,
E. B. Whiteman,
F. Yeiser.

OFFICERS ELECTED IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY AND DISTRICT FROM AUGUST 16, 1849, TO DECEMBER 31, 1878.

The first election occurring in the San Joaquin valley was to choose delegates to the Territorial Constitutional Convention; this occurred on the 16th of August, 1849. It should have been held on the 1st of that month, but was not on account of some informality. Gen. B. Riley in issuing his call for the Convention designated five as the number to be elected in the San Joaquin district, but between the date of the call and the election the country had increased so largely in population, from the influx of miners, that fifteen delegates were elected, and were declared entitled to seats in the Convention. The following six named persons served in that Convention:—J. McH. Helligsworth, O. M. Wozencraft, Thos. L. Vermeule, B. S. Lippincott, B. F. Moore and J. M. Jones.

Much of the detail of the elections occurring in 1849 and 1850, may be found under the heads, "SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY IN 1849," and "SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY IN 1850."

A recapitulation of the following chronological notes are of interest in this connection:

June 3, 1849.—Call by General Riley for a constitutional convention to be held at Monterey, Alta California.

August 1, 1849.—Election to elect delegates to the Constitutional Convention, and also for the election of alcaldes and judges of the courts of first instance.

September 1, 1849.—Convention assembled at Monterey and adjourned October 13, 1849.

November 13, 1849, the election for the ratification of the constitution was held, at which time members of the assembly were elected. The vote of this State was as follows: For the constitution, 12,004; against, 811.

December 15, 1849.—First legislature met at San José.

December 20, 1849.—General Riley, by proclamation, delivered the civil government into the hands of the elected agents of the people, at which time the newly-elected governor was inaugurated, and the machinery of the State set in motion.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

Table with columns for Candidates and various wards (1st Ward, 2d Ward, 3d Ward, etc.) and a Total column. Rows include categories like For Joint Senate, For Assemblymen, For County Treasurer, etc.

Resigned April 19, 1850. Seat declared vacant Feb. 18, 1850. Elected to fill vacancy, March 2, 1850. His name appears in the journal of the senate as "W. D. Fairhead" and in other records is scribbled on San Jose district. At the regular election for senator he ran against Thos. B. Van Buren, contacted by the seat and lost it. Elected October 7th, seat contested by Wm. D. Fair. Elected at joint election with Contra Costa county. Killed at the massacre of Carrizo, in Sonora, Mexico, in 1856. Killed at the massacre of Carrizo, Sonora, Mexico, in 1856. Elected at joint election with Contra Costa county; member of assembly in 1856 from Contra Costa county. Elected November 3, 1868, to fill vacancy caused by death of J. E. Perley. Joint election with Amador county.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

Table listing Assemblymen with names and corresponding numbers (e.g., 49. B. F. Moore, 52. S. Knight, 62. T. J. Keyes).

Elected to vacancy caused by Stephens' resignation, March 23, 1850. Resigned April 2, 1850. Elected district judge. Resigned February 15, 1850. Elected to vacancy March 2, 1850. Resigned April 6, 1850. Resigned March 4, 1856. Resigned February 18, 1850. Elected to vacancy March 20, 1850. Elected October 7. Elected March 22, 1850, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of J. W. Van Benschoten.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Table listing County Judges with names and corresponding numbers (e.g., 50. Benj. Williams, 52. A. G. Shales, 61. W. E. Greene).

Resigned and O. C. Emery appointed by the Governor October 5. Took his seat October 15, 1851. Resigned and H. P. Boorman appointed to vacancy October 15, 1851. Died in September, 1852.

COUNTY CLERK.

Table listing County Clerks with names and corresponding numbers (e.g., 46. S. Haley, 55. John W. O'Neal, 67. H. T. Dorrance).

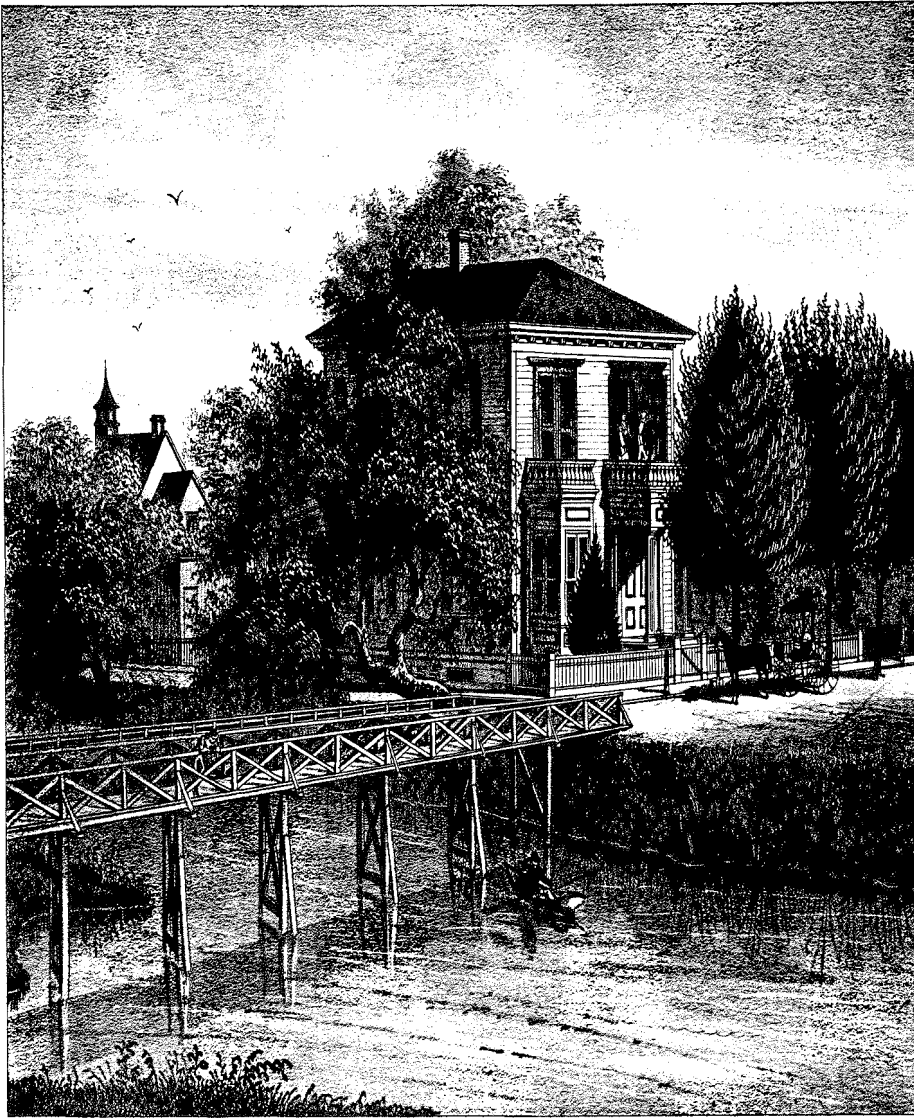
February 13, 1850.—The State was divided into counties.
March 2, 1850.—Act passed authorizing the first County elections.
April 1, 1850.—The first County elections held.
April 3, 1850.—The County was organized.
April 4, 1850.—Act passed giving San Joaquin one senator and two assemblymen.
September 9, 1850.—State admitted into the Union.
October 18, 1850.—News of admission of the state arrived on the steamer Oregon, the papers being in charge of General Bidwell.
We give, above, the official vote of 1877.

The following is the list of officers elected in the San Joaquin district before the organization of the County, and the County officers elected to date.

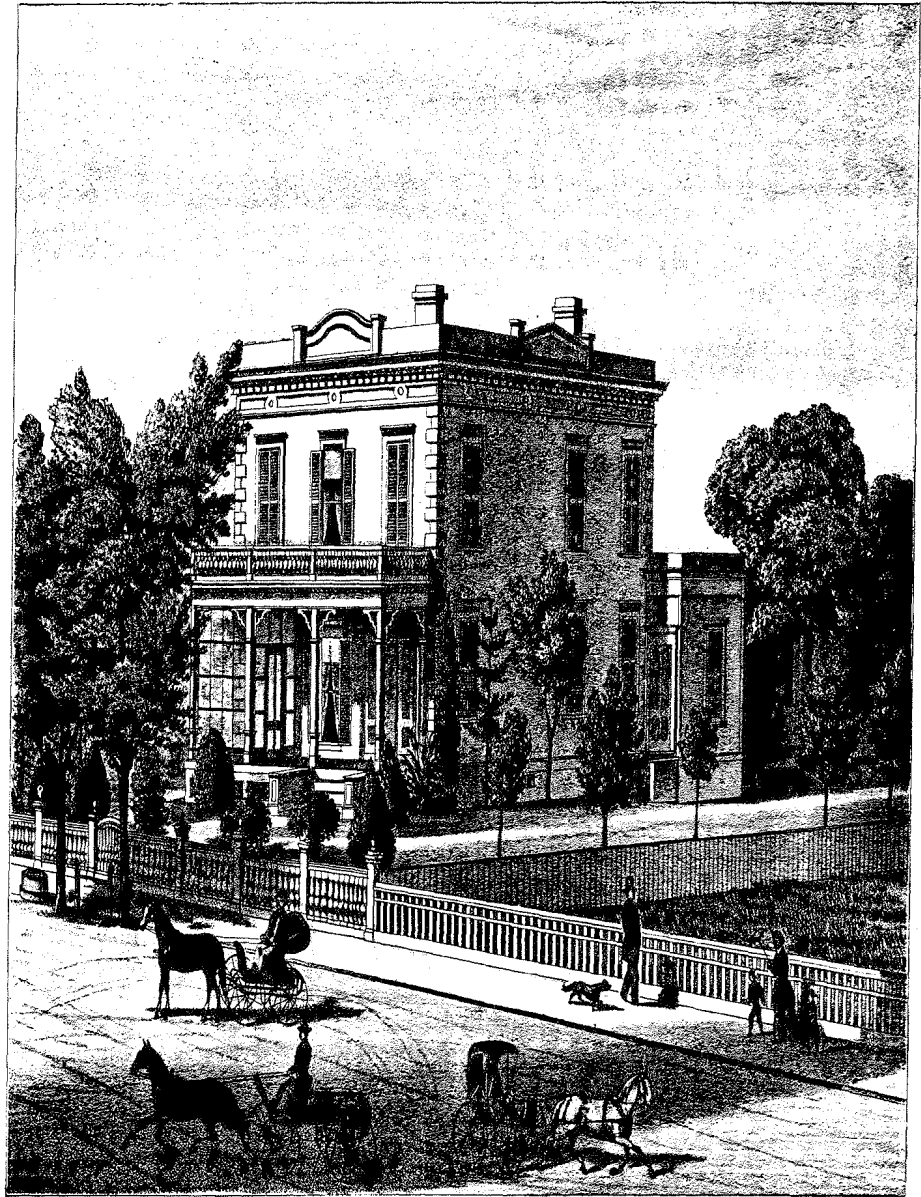
STATE SENATORS.

Table listing State Senators with names and corresponding numbers (e.g., 49. D. P. Douglas, 52. H. A. Crabb, 62. Samuel Meyers).

In assembly, 1855; secretary of state, June, 1856. In assembly, 1856.



RESIDENCE OF OTIS PERRIN, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE OF J. D. PETERS, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

'49. T. B. Van Buren.	'53. Wm. Robinson.	'65. E. S. Pillsbury.
'50. S. A. Booker.	'54. O. L. Bridges.	'67. E. S. Pillsbury.
'51. J. K. Shafer.	'55. O. L. Bridges.	'69. W. S. Montgomery †
'52. E. L. B. Brooks.	'57. T. T. Boudin.	'71. E. S. Pillsbury.
'53. C. C. Gough.	'58. J. G. Jenkins.	'73. A. W. Reynolds.
'54. James Anderson.*	'61. H. R. Underhill.	'74. J. A. Hooper.
'52. W. W. Porter.	'63. J. C. Myers.	'77. W. L. Hopkins.

* Appointed by court February 11, 1852, to fill vacancy caused by the decease of being declared vacant, C. C. Gough having lost his residence in the county. † Represented the 5th District in State Senate from 1863 to 1867.

COUNTY RECORDER AND EX-OFFICIO COUNTY AUDITOR.

'50. A. A. Mix.*	'58. Wm. H. Geddes.	'69. M. W. House.
'51. C. A. Ward.	'61. R. E. Wilhoit.	'71. S. S. Burge.
'53. L. Ireland.	'63. R. E. Wilhoit.	'73. C. T. Elliot.
'55. Geo. A. Shurleff.	'65. R. E. Wilhoit.	'75. Charles Grunsky.
'57. William H. Geddes.	'67. L. E. Yates.	'77. Chas. Grunsky.

* Received \$2,000 per year extra for duties as Auditor.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

'49. J. G. Marshall.	'55. George Webster.	'67. F. Mills.
'49. S. C. Barker.	'57. J. W. O'Neal.	'69. G. H. Castle.
'49. E. B. Bateman.	'59. J. W. O'Neal.	'71. T. Cunningham.
'50. R. P. Ashe.	'61. T. K. Hook.	'73. T. Cunningham.
'51. R. P. Ashe.	'63. T. K. Hook.	'75. T. Cunningham.
'53. Nelson Taylor.	'65. C. C. Ryerson.*	'77. T. Cunningham.

* Collected taxes up to 1865.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

'50. B. F. Whittier.	'55. Thomas S. Strout.	'67. C. H. Covell.
'50. Osmond B. Taylor.*	'57. H. Grisman.	'69. C. H. Covell.
'51. J. B. Pittman.	'59. Wm. H. Neal.	'71. C. H. Covell.
'52. J. McNish. †	'61. J. M. Long.	'73. I. V. Laffer. ‡
'52. A. H. Brooks.	'63. W. B. Stamper.	'75. C. R. Ralph. §
'53. S. A. Hurlbut. †	'65. Wm. H. Smith. ‡	

* Appointed by Court of Sessions May 5, 1851. † Appointed by court February 16, 1852. ‡ Resigned September 17, 1855, and Thomas S. Strout appointed to fill balance of term. § Never served. Contested with Covell, but failed, the Legislature having extended Covell's term to four years. ¶ Wm. H. Smith died. C. H. Covell appointed to fill vacancy May 8, 1865. † Elected for four year term.

COUNTY TREASURER.

'50. H. W. Alden.*	'57. E. F. Jones.	'69. H. S. Sargent.
'50. H. T. Boorem. †	'59. M. A. Evans.	'71. N. S. Harrold.
'51. S. H. Brooks.	'61. J. M. Kelsey.	'73. M. S. Thresher.
'52. S. H. Brooks.	'63. J. M. Kelsey.	'75. M. S. Thresher.
'53. S. H. Brooks.	'65. J. M. Kelsey.	'77. Fred. M. West.
'55. S. H. Brooks.	'67. H. S. Sargent.	

* Resigned. † Appointed by Court of Sessions in Aug. 1850 to fill vacancy.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

'53. S. A. Hurlbut.*	'59. L. C. Van Allen. †	'71. W. R. Leadbetter.
'55. T. S. Strout. †	'61. C. Collins.	'73. T. O. Crawford.
'55. Wm. G. Sanders. †	'63. M. Cottle.	'75. S. G. S. Dunbar.
'55. George S. Verill. ‡	'65. M. Cottle.	'77. S. G. S. Dunbar.
'56. E. W. Hager.	'67. M. Cottle.	
'57. E. W. Hager. †	'69. W. R. Leadbetter.	

* County School superintendent elected. † Filled the position for about one month. ‡ Died August 15, 1855. § Appointed same day for balance of term. ¶ Removed from County. * Appointed May 7, 1850, for balance of term.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

'50. Walter Heron.	'59. D. Beaumont.	'69. John Wallace.
'51. J. S. Whiting.*	'61. G. E. Drew.	'71. John Wallace.
'52. J. S. Whiting.	'63. G. E. Drew.	'73. C. M. Ritter.
'53. J. S. Whiting.	'65. H. P. Hardy. †	'75. John C. Reid.
'55. Geo. E. Drew. †	'67. E. J. Smith.	'77. H. T. Compton, Jr.
'57. D. Beaumont.	'69. John Wallace.	

* Appointed July 23, 1851. † Made first map of county. ‡ Appointed November 16, 1863, to fill vacancy of unexpired term to May, 1864, caused by death of Geo. E. Drew. Handy again appointed February 11, 1864, to fill term to March 1, 1866. E. J. Smith appointed to fill vacancy caused by Handy's absconding.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

'50. E. L. B. Brooks.	'57. J. W. Smith.	'69. Chas. Belding.
'51. T. S. Manley.	'59. H. S. Norcum.	'71. U. E. Lyon.
'52. T. S. Manley.	'61. Alfred Blake.	'73. J. Hennessey.
'53. M. A. Evans.	'63. Chas. Belding.	'75. L. E. Lyon.
'55. John Haynes.	'65. Chas. Belding.	'77. T. N. Moore.
'56. L. Davis.	'67. Chas. Belding.	

CORONER.

'50. J. B. Clements.*	'69. J. L. Downing.	'71. D. S. Lord. †
'51. C. P. Grantan.	'61. M. H. Bond.	'73. J. Seaman.
'53. C. P. Grantan. †	'63. M. H. Bond.	'75. S. W. Ralph.
'55. M. H. Bond.	'65. A. N. Blake.	'77. A. N. Blake.
'57. J. S. Skinner.	'67. M. H. Bond.	
'59. A. L. Bours.	'69. M. H. Bond.	

* Resigned February 18, 1851. † Resigned March 17, 1853, and E. G. Croup appointed by Court to fill vacancy. ‡ Did not qualify; M. H. Bond appointed to fill vacancy.

The foregoing dates preceding the names are the years in which they were elected. The elections were held from the 1st to 7th of September, with the following exceptions only: 1850, election held April 1; 1852, November 4; 1856, November 4; 1860, November 6.

COURT OF SESSIONS AND BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

For the first five years of the County organization, the duties now devolving upon the Board of Supervisors, were performed by the Court of Sessions. This was organized by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, passed April 11, 1850. It was composed of the

County Judge and two Associates, elected by the Justices of the County from among their number to serve in that capacity. The Court was organized June 3, 1850, with Hon. Benj. Williams as Presiding Judge, and Harrison Amyx and O. C. Emory, Associate Justices. The amendment to the Constitution in 1862 abolished this Court.

The following is a list of the members of the Court:

COUNTY JUDGES.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Benjamin Williams	{ H. Amyx, O. C. Emory.
O. C. Emory	{ J. K. Shafer, B. G. Weir.
Wm. Root	{ J. K. Shafer, B. G. Weir.
O. C. Emory	{ J. K. Shafer, B. G. Weir.
A. G. Stakes	{ B. G. Weir, A. C. Baine.
A. G. Stakes	{ A. C. Baine, J. J. Drummond.
A. G. Stakes	{ R. W. Noble, G. B. Douglass.
J. K. Shafer	{ R. W. Noble, G. B. Douglass.
J. K. Shafer	{ J. Jenkins, A. G. Brown.
Geo. W. Tyler	{ A. G. Brown, H. R. Porter.

COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The State Legislature passed an act March 20, 1855, creating a Board of Supervisors in San Joaquin County, the number being limited to three. On the 16th of April, of that year, in pursuance of that act, Gilbert B. Claiborne, County Clerk, S. A. Hurlbut, County Assessor, and J. S. Whiting, County Surveyor, met as a board for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act, and divided the County into three Supervisor Districts, established election precincts and appointed judges and inspectors of election. The election was held May 7, and the first meeting of the board was held May 21, 1855, and consisted of J. A. Tyler, chairman; C. W. Bradford and S. Williams. In October, of the same year, E. C. Kelly took his seat in place of C. W. Bradford.

1856—Election held November 4—John Thompson, chairman; J. D. Green and E. H. Allen.

1857—Election held September 3—J. D. Green, chairman, elected for one year; E. H. Allen, elected for two years, and P. A. Athearn, elected for three years.

1858—Election September 1—E. H. Allen, chairman; P. E. Athearn and J. D. Green. †

1859—Election September 7—P. A. Athearn, chairman; J. D. Green and D. W. Tullock. †

1860—Election November 4—J. D. Green, chairman; D. W. Tullock, John Sanford and E. H. Allen. The latter was elected January 21, 1861, to fill vacancy caused by an act of the legislature, which added a part of San Joaquin County, in which D. W. Tullock resided, to Stanislaus county.

1861—Election September 4—Law passed, May 18, making the board of supervisors a board of canvassers. Members of board: John Sanford, chairman; E. H. Allen and Moses Severy. †

1862—Election September 3—John Sanford, chairman; Moses Severy and John Tuohy. †

1863—Election September 2—Moses Severy, chairman; J. Tuohy and H. Thornlow. †

1864—Election November 8—John Tuohy, chairman; H. Thornlow and Moses Severy. †

1865—Election September 6—H. Thornlow, chairman; M. Severy and J. F. Chase. †

1866—Election September 5—M. Severy, chairman; J. F. Chase and W. Canfield. †

1867—Election September 4—J. F. Chase, chairman; W. Canfield and H. M. Fanning. †

1868—Election November 4—W. Canfield, chairman; H. M. Fanning and J. F. Chase. †

1869—Election September 1—H. M. Fanning, chairman; J. F. Chase and J. H. Hickey. †

1870—Election September 5—J. F. Chase, chairman; J. H. Hickey and H. M. Fanning. †

1871—Election September 6—J. H. Hickey, chairman; H. M. Fanning and J. F. Chase. †

1872—Election November 5—H. M. Fanning, chairman; J. F. Chase and John Wasley. †

1873—Election September 3—Board increased to seven members, all but the first two named being new members: J. F. Chase, chairman; John Wasley, Wm. Inglis, R. E. Wilhoit, R. Guekow, Wm. H. Fairchild and B. F. Slater.

1874—Election September 15—John Wasley, chairman; R. E. Wilhoit, R. Guekow, Wm. H. Fairchild, B. F. Slater, John A. McDougald, † and L. R. Chalmers. †

1875—Election September 1—The terms of John Wasley and R. Guekow expired in September, and R. Wilhoit became chairman of † New member.

the board, which was reduced to five members, as follows: R. E. Wilhoit, chairman; W. H. Fairchild, B. F. Slater, L. R. Chalmers and J. A. McDougald.

1877—Election September 5—R. E. Wilhoit, chairman; W. H. Fairchild, B. F. Slater, Wm. Inglis and A. Shedd.

OFFICIALS OF THE CITY OF STOCKTON FROM NOVEMBER, 1849, TO DECEMBER, 1878.

Some time in the fall of 1849 the citizens of Stockton met and appointed a committee to call on the alcalde, Judge George G. Bell, and request him to order an election of a president and eighteen councilmen. Agreeably to this request, the election was ordered for some time in 1849, probably on the date appointed for the general election for the ratification of the State constitution and election of State officers, November 13, 1849. The result was the election of the following officers: President, T. B. Van Buren. Councilmen—John F. Stephens, Richard W. Heath, M. S. Robinson, John Murphy, Wm. A. Streeter, D. F. Douglas, George Glidden, and J. J. Thibault. The city machinery ran smoothly for three months, when the officers suddenly discovered that there was no law for their organization, that they had no power to enforce the collection of taxes for the support of the city government, and that they were individually and personally responsible for the bills which they had contracted. In an emergency of this character they concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and their only course to pursue was to adjourn sine die to save further cost, some six hundred dollars having been by them already expended. The first regular city election was held August 1, 1850, at which time the following councilmen were elected: C. M. Weber, Wm. H. Robinson, J. W. Reins, James Warner, B. F. Whittier, Hiram Green, and George A. Shurtleff. The first meeting of the council was held at the Masonic Lodge rooms, August 5, 1850, where they proceeded to organize by the election of W. H. Robinson, president of the board; but neither Mr. Robinson nor Captain Weber put in an appearance, and they failing to qualify, at a subsequent meeting an election for August 20 was ordered to fill vacancies. At this election C. M. Weber was re-elected and H. W. Wallis also became a member of the board. Hiram Green was elected by unanimous vote president of the board. On the 27th of September, 1850, the council was increased from seven to eleven, and an election was ordered for October 7, to elect the four additional members, as well as one member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of B. F. Whittier. The five elected were John S. Robb, S. Knight, John W. O'Neal, Josiah Bartlett, and H. W. Gillingham. At this election Mr. Morgan Endicott was elected city recorder. December 12, 1850,

another election was held to fill vacancies, Captain Weber and another having withdrawn. J. M. Hill and C. A. Ward were the successful candidates. Thus it happened that sixteen aldermen in all were elected the first year. At the regular election held May 5, 1851, the following aldermen were elected: H. W. Gillingham, G. A. Shurtleff, J. M. Hill, H. W. Wallis, John S. Owen, E. W. Colt, T. R. Bours, E. M. Howison, M. Bancroft, M. J. Robertson, and H. M. Smith. But on the 12th of September of the same year Messrs. Gillingham, Shurtleff, Owen, Colt, and Bours resigned on account of a certain oppressive revenue tax of \$1 a ton which the council levied on all merchandise arriving in the city, and which the subsequent council rescinded. At the same time H. A. Crabb, Esq., city attorney, likewise resigned, and a new election was ordered for September 26, 1851. Owing to some informalities in the count, a new election was ordered for October 15th of the same year, at which time M. Endicott was elected city attorney, and the following gentlemen were chosen to the council: Jesse W. Smith, Jos. C. Morris, B. W. Owens, Wm. H. Fairchild, and P. E. Jordan. On the 13th of May, 1852, an election was held under the new city charter which reduced the number of aldermen to ten and abolished the offices of city attorney and city recorder. Prior to that time the duties of the recorder had been those of magistrate. With this preliminary explanation the apparent discrepancies in the following list of officers will be more clearly understood:—

MAYOR.

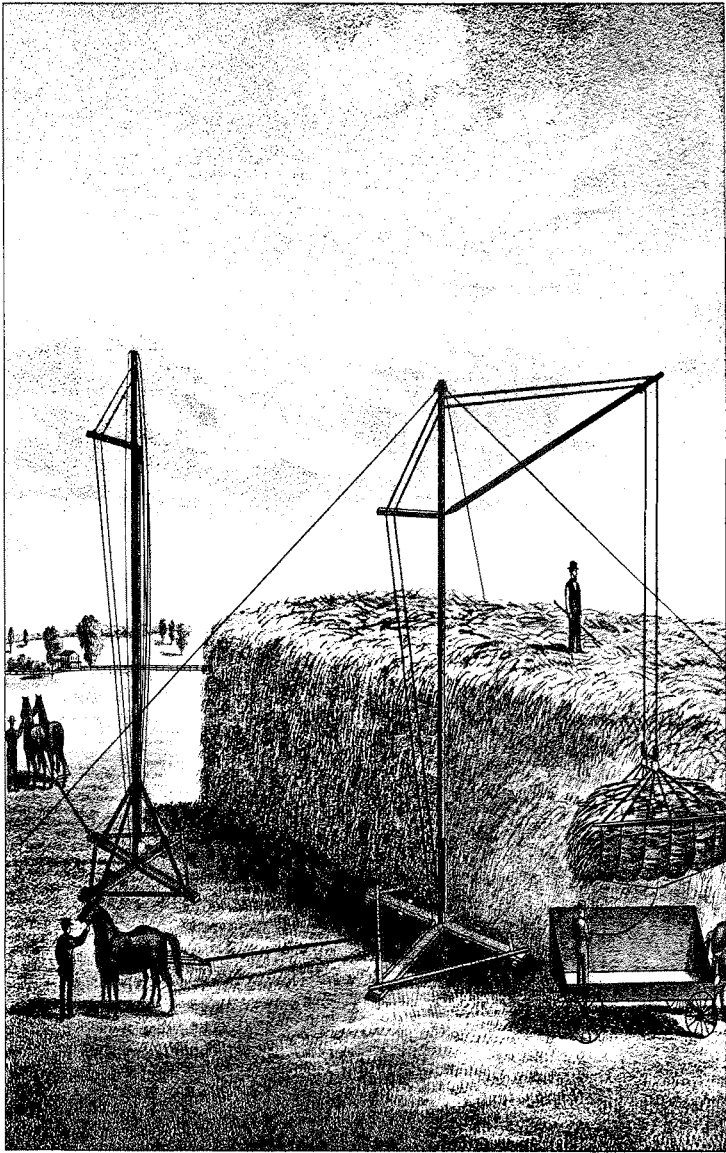
50. Samuel Pardy.	59. E. S. Holden.	68. L. M. Hickman.
51. J. C. Edwards.*	60. E. S. Holden.	69. George S. Evans.
52. Wm. Baker.	61. E. S. Holden.	70. E. S. Holden.
53. J. K. Shaler. †	62. E. S. Holden.	71. T. K. Hook.
54. M. R. Kinney.	63. George Gray.	72. J. K. Hook.
55. J. M. Buffington.	64. George Gray.	73. J. K. Hook.
56. Alvin N. Fisher.	65. George Gray.	74. J. K. Hook.
57. H. W. Gillingham.	66. C. T. Meader.	75. F. T. Baldwin.
58. B. W. Bours.	67. L. M. Hickman.	76. T. B. Buck.
	68. R. B. Lana.	77. T. B. Buck.
		78. Chas. Belding.

* The seventh Governor of Mo. † Now living at Grayson. ‡ Elected January 3, 1853, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Wm. Baker.

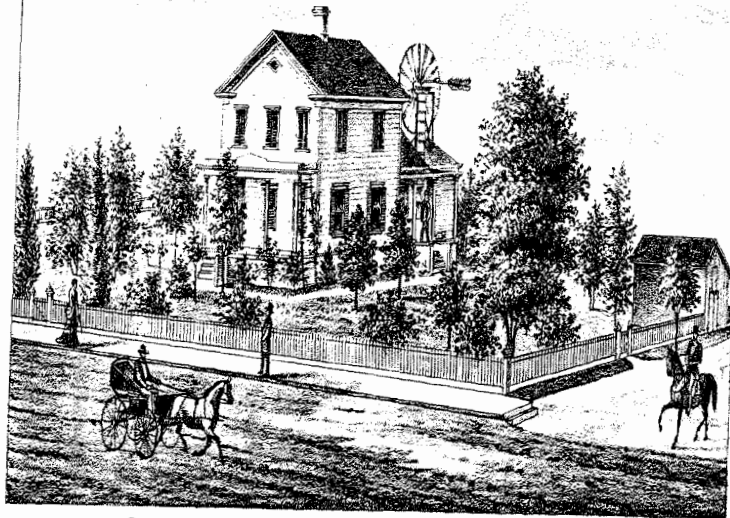
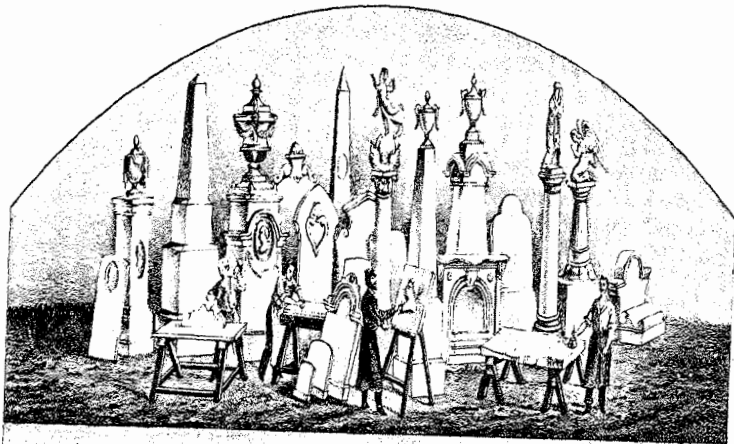
PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL.

50. W. H. Robinson.*	55. V. M. Peyton.	64. T. J. Keys.
50. H. Green.	57. V. M. Peyton.	65. L. M. Hickman.
51. J. S. Robb.	58. V. M. Peyton.	66. T. K. Hook.
51. H. W. Wallis.	59. V. M. Peyton.	67. T. K. Hook.
52. B. W. Owens.	60. J. P. D. Wilkin.	68. J. M. Kelsey.
53. B. W. Owens.	61. R. B. Parker.	69. T. K. Hook.
54. T. J. Keys.	62. B. W. Owens.	70. J. M. Kelsey.
55. J. M. Vassycle.	63. M. S. Thresher.	71. R. E. Wilhoit.
55. T. R. Bours.	65. Charles Belding. †	72. R. E. Wilhoit.

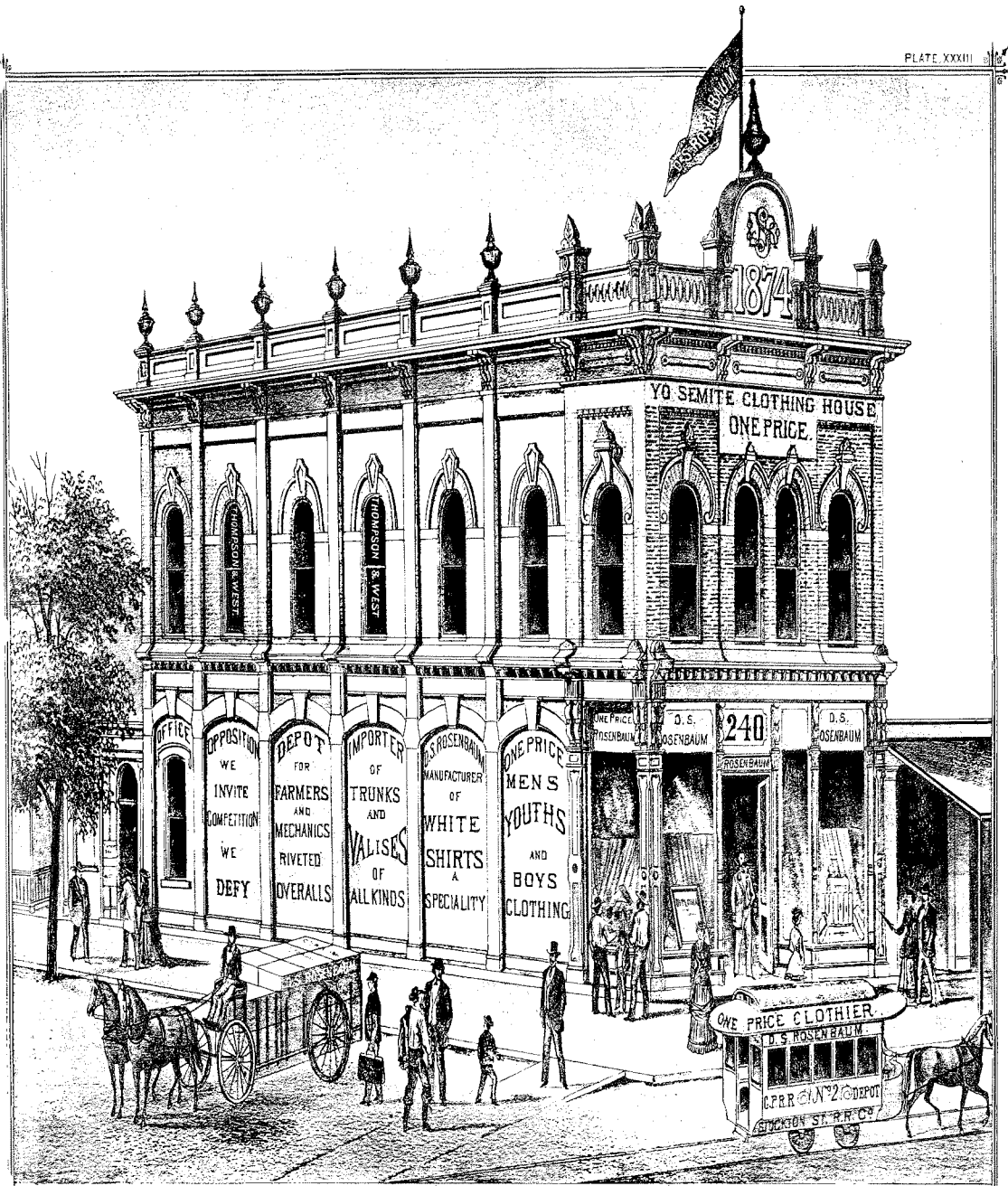
* Elected to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of M. S. Thresher. † Never qualified.



"ELECTRIC ELEVATOR" THOMAS POWELL, PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER OF STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RES. OF E. R. ROBERTS, PROPRIETOR PENNEN MARBLE WORKS, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



D.S. ROSENBAUM'S BUSINESS BLOCK STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

73. Chas. Belding.	75. C. Grattan.	77. J. Salt.
74. C. Grattan.	76. J. W. Smith.	78. J. Salt.
ALDERMEN.		
50. J. W. Reins.	51. E. W. Colt.	53. J. W. Carlisle.
W. H. Robinson.	H. M. Smith.	Joel Clayton.
C. M. Weber.	E. M. Howison.	P. E. Jordan.
H. W. Wallis.*	M. Baneroh.	A. Lester.
Hiram Green.	M. J. Robertson.	R. W. Owens.
B. F. Whittier.	Jesse W. Smith.†	V. M. Peyton.
G. A. Shurtleff.	Jos. C. Morrisk.	A. Sperry.
H. W. Gillingham.†	B. W. Owens.‡	Jas. Underhill.
James Warner.	W. H. Fairchild.‡	Wm. H. Vance.
S. Knight.†	P. E. Jordan.‡	A. Wolf.
J. S. Hobbs.†		J. M. Buffington.**
J. Bartlett.†	52. P. Rotherbush.	J. W. Goodwin.**
C. M. Hill.†	P. E. Jordan.	54. Wm. M. Bages.
C. A. Ward.‡	R. W. Owens.	B. W. Bours.††
J. W. O'Neal.†	C. Grattan.	Samuel Fisher.
	M. B. Kivney.	C. P. Greenley.
	V. M. Peyton.	J. C. Morris.
51. H. W. Gillingham.	C. W. Phelps.	W. P. Miller.
G. A. Shurtleff.	Assa Simpson.	J. Satis.
T. R. Bours.	J. W. Carlisle.	Fairbanks.
J. M. Hill.	Avasin Sperry.†	Wesley Harris.
John S. Owen.	J. Frechone.	T. J. Keys.
H. W. Wallis.		

* Elected August 20, 1850. † Elected October 7, 1850. ‡ Elected December 12, 1850. § Elected October 15, 1851. ¶ Resignation accepted February 13, 1851. ** J. M. Buffington and J. W. Goodwin elected September 3, 1853, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of A. Lester and J. Clayton. †† Resigned March 26, 1855. Prior to the election of May 7, 1855, the councilmen were elected at large. Subsequent to that time they were elected from the three wards into which the city was then divided.

ALDERMEN—FIRST WARD.		
55. Samuel Fisher.	61. R. B. Parker.	67. Wm. Dennis.
J. W. Lewis.	E. I. Keep.	G. C. Devoll.
M. Hammond.	H. S. Sargent.	J. W. Hammond.
C. T. Meader.	C. H. Covell.	68. J. S. Davis.
56. T. R. Bours.	62. A. Sperry.	J. H. Webster.
A. C. Baine.	B. W. Owens.	P. Nisrath.
H. Hickman.	R. S. Bates.	69. Wm. Inglis.
H. Fosman.	M. L. Bird.	Samuel Elliott.
57. O. H. Perry.	63. W. F. McKee.	E. Moore.
Samuel Geddes.	C. J. Belding.	70. Charles Belding.*
E. F. Jones.	J. T. Mills.	Wm. Inglis.
John Dillon.	L. E. Yates.	J. S. Davis.
58. O. H. Perry.	64. W. F. McKee.	71. J. W. Hammond.
Samuel Geddes.	W. W. Hatch.	72. Wm. Inglis.
John Dillon.	Zenas Fisher.	J. S. Davis.
E. F. Jones.	J. T. Mills.	73. Charles Belding.
59. C. T. Meader.	65. W. W. Hatch.	74. James Brown.
S. Starbuck.	E. Masterson.	B. W. Schmidt.
L. E. Yates.	L. U. Shippee.	75. B. F. Rogers.
R. B. Parker.	C. J. Newcomb.	76. James Brown.
60. A. B. Raynor.	66. L. U. Shippee.	S. Badger.
S. Starbuck.	E. Masterson.	77. A. Gall.
George Gray.	W. W. Hatch.	78. D. J. Oullahan.
J. B. Hoatche.	T. P. Williamson.	A. Easton.

* Resigned October 22, and T. J. Keys elected November 17, 1855, to fill vacancy. † Short term.

ALDERMEN—SECOND WARD.		
55. Dr. G. Grattan.	63. T. Poige.	70. C. S. Eichelberger.
Dr. R. K. Reid.	64. L. M. Hickman.	J. Nichols.
Geo. H. Sandersson.	H. Hodgkins.	R. E. Wilhoit.
56. C. Grattan.	R. B. Lane.	71. R. B. Lane.
J. Hart.	H. S. Sargent.*	R. E. Wilhoit.†
D. Orell.	65. L. M. Hickman.	Carl Sturcke.
57. L. F. Shaw.	R. R. Lippincott.	72. H. F. Hubbard.
John Miller.	T. W. Newell.	E. E. Thrift.
H. T. Compton.	66. H. Hodgkins.	73. Fred. Yost.
58. John Miller.	M. S. Thresher.	B. H. Brown.
H. T. Compton.	Jos. Adams.	H. Williams.
J. E. McKenzie.	67. Jos. Adams.	74. E. E. Thrift.
59. J. W. Hart.	A. W. Simpson.	C. Grattan.†
F. Yost.	H. M. Fanning.	75. P. Rehrechter.
62. J. P. D. Wilkins.	John Nichols.	J. W. Smith.
Moses Severy.	68. J. M. Kehey.	W. C. Miller.
T. S. Strout.	A. Clark.	76. Wm. Graham.
61. Moses Severy.	F. Yost.	Jacob Sala.
M. S. Thresher.	J. Adams.	77. M. H. Bond.
C. G. Ernest.	69. J. M. Kehey.	S. S. Bunge.
62. M. S. Thresher.	Geo. S. Evans.	W. C. Miller.
J. W. Hart.	J. B. Webster.	78. J. Salt.
T. A. Starubs.	H. L. Lambert.	A. C. Paulsell.
63. M. S. Thresher.	70. John Selgwick.†	
L. Howard.	J. M. Kelsey.†	

* Elected by City Council as one of their body, February 1, 1864, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of M. S. Thresher. † Short term. ‡ Resigned and M. Severy elected to vacancy.

ALDERMEN—THIRD WARD.		
55. J. M. Van Syckle.	62. J. T. Hickenbotham.	69. D. G. Humphrey.
C. B. Phelps.	Wm. Rice.	C. G. Ernest.
M. H. Hall.*	A. J. Coburn.	70. T. B. Buck.
T. J. Keys.	63. A. J. Coburn.	T. Cunningham.
56. V. M. Peyton.	Zenas Crowell.	C. C. Chaplain.†
S. Crosthwaite.	Charles Jones.	R. S. Ellsworth.†
J. P. Nash.	64. T. J. Keys.	71. J. C. Gage.
57. A. J. Coburn.	H. Littlebrant.	J. Robinson.
J. P. D. Wilkins.	H. T. Fanning.	72. T. B. Buck.
V. M. Peyton.	65. Thos. Cunningham.	L. L. Creech.
58. A. J. Coburn.	R. Gnekow.	73. Jas. Edwards.
V. M. Peyton.	I. H. Knowles.	H. Littlebrant.
J. P. D. Wilkins.	66. T. K. Hook.	74. S. Williams.
59. D. C. Matteson.	George S. Ladd.	W. F. Freeman.
V. M. Peyton.	Charles G. Hulmer.	75. L. E. Yates.
C. H. Hoffman.	67. C. G. Hulmer.	J. T. Edwards.
60. C. H. Hoffman.	T. K. Hook.	76. J. Sellman.
T. J. Keys.	Charles O. Ivory.	W. F. Freeman.
G. S. Ladd.	68. E. Hamlet.	77. George E. Weller.
61. H. O. Matthews.	E. Hickenbotham.	C. A. Ruggles.
T. J. Keys.	D. G. Humphrey.	78. Wm. S. Fowler.
G. S. Ladd.	69. T. K. Hook.	R. Gnekow.

* Resigned October 22, and T. J. Keys elected November 17, 1855, to fill vacancy. † Short term.

CITY CLERK.		
50. A. C. Bradford.	60. T. C. Osborn.	71. J. W. Scott.
51. A. C. Bradford.*	61. T. C. Osborn.	72. J. W. Scott.
51. G. B. Claiborne.	62. T. C. Osborn.	73. H. T. Compton.
52. G. B. Claiborne.	63. T. C. Osborn.†	74. H. T. Compton.
53. Richard Savage.	64. L. E. Yates.	75. H. T. Compton.
54. G. R. Warren.	65. L. E. Yates.	76. Julius Steiny.
55. G. R. Warren.	66. L. E. Yates.	77. Julius Steiny.
56. P. L. Shoaff.	67. L. E. Yates.	78. Julius Steiny.†
57. P. L. Shoaff.	68. Charles Grunsky.	78. George Tilghman.
58. P. L. Shoaff.	69. V. M. Peyton.	
59. P. L. Shoaff.	70. V. M. Peyton.	

* Resigned July 18, 1851. G. B. Claiborne appointed to fill vacancy. † Died May 24. George Tilghman appointed to fill vacancy May 27. ‡ Died April 17, 1864, and V. M. Peyton filled vacancy balance of term.

CITY TREASURER.		
50. G. D. Brush.	60. H. B. Underhill.	70. James Littlehale.
51. Dr. C. A. Ward.	61. H. B. Underhill.	71. Chas. Haas.
52. B. F. Lee.	62. H. B. Underhill.	72. S. S. C. Parker.
53. Geo. Calder.	63. H. B. Underhill.	73. James Littlehale.
54. E. G. Vaughn.	64. H. B. Underhill.	74. James Littlehale.
55. Richd. M. Fowler.*	65. H. B. Underhill.	75. F. S. Hinds.
56. E. Gove.	66. James Littlehale.	76. F. S. Hinds.
57. A. L. Bours.	67. James Littlehale.	77. P. B. Fraser.
58. J. W. Rodgers.	68. James Littlehale.	
59. H. B. Underhill.	69. James Littlehale.	

* At the election May 7, 1855, tied with P. L. Shoaff. There was no law governing such cases. Consequently the incumbent held over until November 13, following, when he resigned, and Richard Fowler was elected November 17 for balance of term.

CITY ASSESSOR.		
50. C. J. Edmondson.*	59. W. R. Jefferson.	70. Julius Steiny.
50. P. E. Edmondson.†	60. W. R. Jefferson.	71. Julius Steiny.
51. James Lynch.	61. T. S. Strout.	72. Julius Steiny.
52. J. H. Cille.‡	62. T. S. Strout.	73. Julius Steiny.
53. J. W. Weaver.‡	63. L. H. Blaisdell.	74. Julius Steiny.
53. C. O. Barton.	64. L. H. Blaisdell.	75. Julius Steiny.
54. V. M. Peyton.	65. L. H. Blaisdell.	76. E. H. Allen.
55. W. R. Jefferson.	66. Charles Belding.	77. E. H. Allen.
56. E. M. Howison.	67. Charles Belding.	78. I. V. Laffer.
57. George Duabney.	68. Charles Belding.	
58. W. R. Jefferson.	69. C. Grunsky.	

* Resigned September 4, 1850. † Elected September 17, 1850, to fill vacancy. ‡ Never qualified. § Elected January 21, 1853, to fill vacancy.

CITY RECORDER.		
50. Walter Herron.*	50. M. Endicott.‡	51. Walter Herron.‡
50. Charles A. Leake.†	51. Wm. F. Nye.	

* Resigned. † Resigned September 27. ‡ Elected October 7. † Elected to vacancy November 11, 1851, caused by resignation of W. F. Nye. In 1852, the office of city recorder, whose duties were those of a magistrate, was abolished by the new city charter. After that time until the creation of the office of police judge by the new city charter of 1855, any justice of the peace had jurisdiction of city criminal cases.

POLICE JUDGE.

'62 A. G. Brown.	'68. R. W. Brush.	'73. A. G. Brown.
'64 R. W. Brush.	'69. R. W. Brush.	'74. D. Hopkins.
'64 R. W. Brush.	'70. J. M. Long.	'75. D. Hopkins.
'63. R. W. Brush.	'71. L. P. Felton.	'76. D. Hopkins.
'62. A. G. Brown.	'72. R. W. Brush.	'77. G. E. McStay.
'67. A. G. Brown.	'72. A. G. Brown.	'78. D. Hopkins.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

May 5, 1851. James E. Natuman by Council.
 May 17, 1853. S. F. Woods, by Council.
 July 10, 1854. J. C. Morris, with salary of two hundred dollars per month.
 Office of Street Commissioner abolished by Council Oct. 29, 1855.

HARBOR MASTER.

'50. F. C. Andrew.	'53. James Hunter.	'56. P. E. Jordan.
'51. Wm. M. Adce.	'54. John Keefer.	'57. S. Cotte.
'52. F. C. Andrew.	'55. E. G. Greenfield.	'58. Office abolished.

CITY COLLECTOR AND EX-OFFICIO STREET COMMISSIONER AND HARBOR MASTER.*

'70. H. W. Gillingham.	'66. V. M. Peyton.	'72. J. W. Scott.
'69. V. M. Peyton.	'67. V. M. Peyton.	'73. T. C. Mallon.
'61. V. M. Peyton.	'68. V. M. Peyton.	'74. T. C. Mallon.
'62. V. M. Peyton.	'69. M. S. Thresher.	'76. T. C. Mallon.
'63. V. M. Peyton.	'70. M. S. Thresher.	'75. C. S. Eichelberger.
'64. V. M. Peyton.	'71. J. P. D. Wilkins.	'78. A. J. Henderson.
'65. V. M. Peyton.	'72. J. P. D. Wilkins. †	

* Prior to the creation of the office of tax collector, the city marshal collected taxes. † Was killed on the street of Stockton, and J. W. Scott appointed to vacancy.

MARSHAL AND EX-OFFICIO STREET COMMISSIONER AND TAX COLLECTOR.

'50. W. W. Wilcox. †	'54. D. S. Clark.	'59. C. C. Terrill.
'60. T. S. Lubbock †	'55. W. M. Vance.	'60. B. F. Sanborn.
'51. D. S. Clark.	'56. W. M. Vance.	'61. B. F. Sanborn.
'52. D. S. Clark.	'57. W. M. Vance.	
'53. D. S. Clark.	'58. J. B. Kennedy.	

* Office declared vacant by unanimous vote December 7. Cause, drunkenness and failure to procure bonds. † Elected December 12, 1850, to fill vacancy.

CHIEF OF POLICE.*

'62. George E. Taber.	'68. Jerome Meyers.	'74. Jerome Meyers.
'63. George E. Taber.	'69. W. F. Fletcher.	'75. D. O. Harelsor.
'64. George E. Taber.	'70. W. F. Fletcher.	'76. C. L. Murphy.
'65. George E. Taber.	'71. W. F. Fletcher.	'77. Jerome Meyers.
'66. Jerome Meyers.	'72. Geo. Devall.	'78. D. G. Largunad.
'67. Jerome Meyers.	'73. Jerome Meyers.	

* In 1862 the city charter was materially modified. The office of chief of police was created instead of that of marshal, without other ex-officio duties.

CITY ATTORNEY. †

'50. H. A. Crabb.	'71. L. W. Elliott.	'76. J. A. Louth.
'51. H. A. Crabb. †	'72. J. A. Louth.	'77. J. A. Louth.
'51. M. Lindholm.	'73. J. A. Louth.	'78. A. Van R. Paterson.
'55. Isaac Bagges. †	'74. J. A. Louth.	
'70. L. W. Elliott.	'75. J. A. Louth.	

* Resigned September 12, 1851, and M. Endicott was elected October 15 to fill the vacancy. M. Endicott's resignation accepted November 21, 1851. † Appointed August 28, 1855. ‡ April 12, 1852, the new city charter was approved by the governor, and the office ceased to exist as an elective one until the amendment was passed by the last legislature, making it again an office elected by popular vote. Meantime the office was filled by appointment by the council, but the record of appointees is defective.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

November 22, 1852. E. R. Rawson, appointed by Council.		
January 3, 1854. J. M. Buffington.		
October 23, 1855. J. M. Buffington, elected by Council.		
'61. Dr. I. S. Locke.	'67. Rev. Elias Birsbull.	'72. George S. Ladd.
'63. Rev. Dr. Happersell.	'67. Rev. E. Birsbull. †	'74. George S. Ladd.
'64. Rev. Dr. Happersell.	'67. N. M. Orr.	'76. George S. Ladd.
'64. L. M. Hickman.	'68. George S. Ladd.	'78. George S. Ladd.
'66. L. M. Hickman. †	'70. George S. Ladd. †	

* Resigned and Rev. Elias Birsbull elected to fill vacancy. † Resigned September 10, 1867, and N. M. Orr elected to fill vacancy. ‡ April 1, 1870, superintendent of schools first received a salary.

Rev. J. W. Kelley, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff and V. M. Peyton—Board of Education, November 22, 1852.
 J. M. Buffington elected in 1855.
 Dr. J. W. Ellis appointed by Council January 3, 1854.
 Dr. G. A. Shurtleff appointed by Council January 3, 1854.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

'61. G. W. Tyler.	'67. Wm. M. Sags.	'72. E. D. Katisler.
Charles Belding.	C. G. Ernest.	A. Gail.
H. S. Sargent. †	Charles Belding.	Sidney Newell.
	Sidney Newell.	G. F. Smith.
	George S. Ladd.	C. G. Ernest.
	C. G. Ernest.	'73. W. M. Bagges.
	Charles Belding.	H. E. Hall.
'63. M. G. Cook.	Melville Coule.	M. S. Thresher.
I. S. Locke.	Sidney Newell.	'74. L. R. Wilbur.
Sidney Newell.	H. W. Taylor.	S. B. Morse.
H. S. Sargent.	'68. E. D. Katisler.	D. Hopkins.
'64. L. M. Hickman.	C. G. Ernest.	'75. P. B. Frazer.
H. S. Sargent.	L. E. Yates.	I. V. Leffler.
B. W. Owens.	C. O. Barton.	M. S. Thresher.
Sidney Newell.	Sidney Newell.	'76. W. M. Bagges.
'65. Charles Grunsky.	'76. Alex. Gall.	S. B. Morse.
H. S. Sargent.	Melville Coule.	I. R. Wilbur.
H. T. Derrance.	Sidney Newell.	'77. J. T. Mills.
Sidney Newell.	C. G. Ernest.	B. F. Bagley.
'66. Wm. M. Bagges.	H. T. Derrance.	C. E. Perkins.
H. T. Derrance.	James T. Mills.	'78. J. B. Houche. †
Charles Belding.	'71. J. T. Mills.	J. W. Smith.
Sidney Newell.	N. M. Orr.	I. R. Wilbur.
'67. H. T. Derrance.	C. C. Chaplin.	James Littlehale.

* Elected secretary of the Board October 21, 1831. † Elected secretary November 12, 1862, a position he has held ever since. ‡ Died August 7, 1878. James Littlehale elected to fill vacancy August 27.

CHAPTER XI.

MORTUARY.

Politeness Condition of the Sick in 1849—Dr. Gratzen's Hospital—Incident—Comparison of Diseases—Mortuary Table.

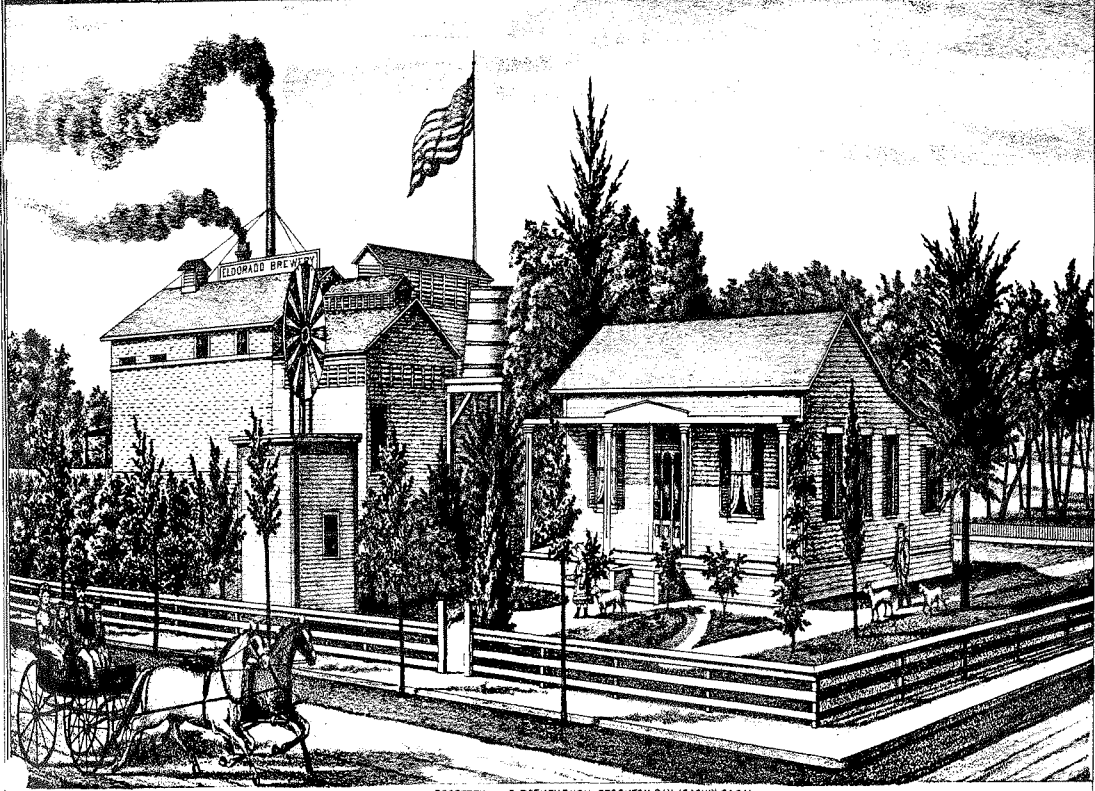
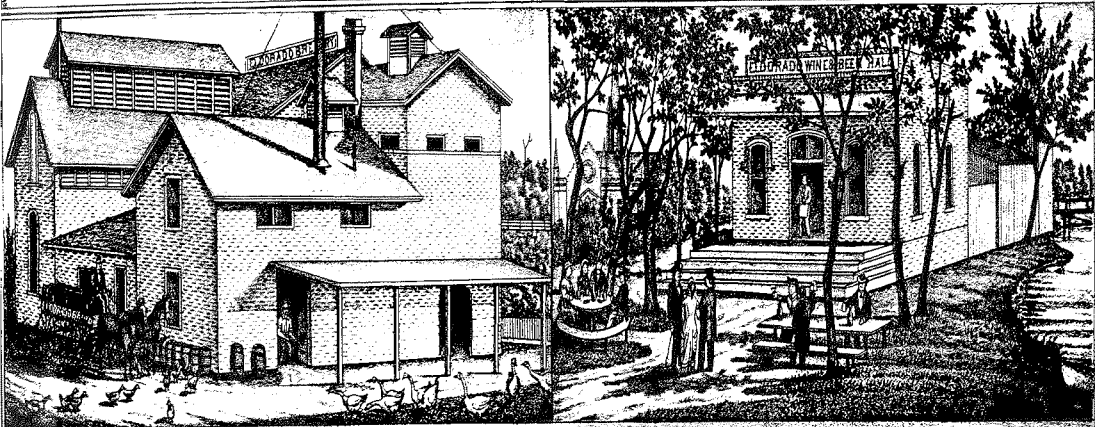
In 1849, and from then until 1851, the general rule was that where a man died, there he was buried; but when a man became sick or disabled, he was less than a man—for he was in the way, and was abandoned in the general rush for gold. Men forgot the instincts of humanity, that fellow-feeling which "makes the whole world kin." There seemed to be but one all-controlling impulse ruling the feelings and actions of the men who congregated on this coast at that early day, and that was a desire for success. To this all things else became subservient—and woe betide the unfortunate being who was placed in another's way, either by accident, intention, or misfortune. They might doctor a sick horse; he was of some use—was one of the chief aids to success; but a sick stranger or casual acquaintance they could not be bothered with, and he was left to die or recover, as chance should dictate.

There was another reason for this indifference to human misfortune which might be given in palliation of their apparently heartless conduct. The person needing assistance might be a convict, a thief, or a murderer, as persons of that character were plentifully intermixed with the better class of emigrants.

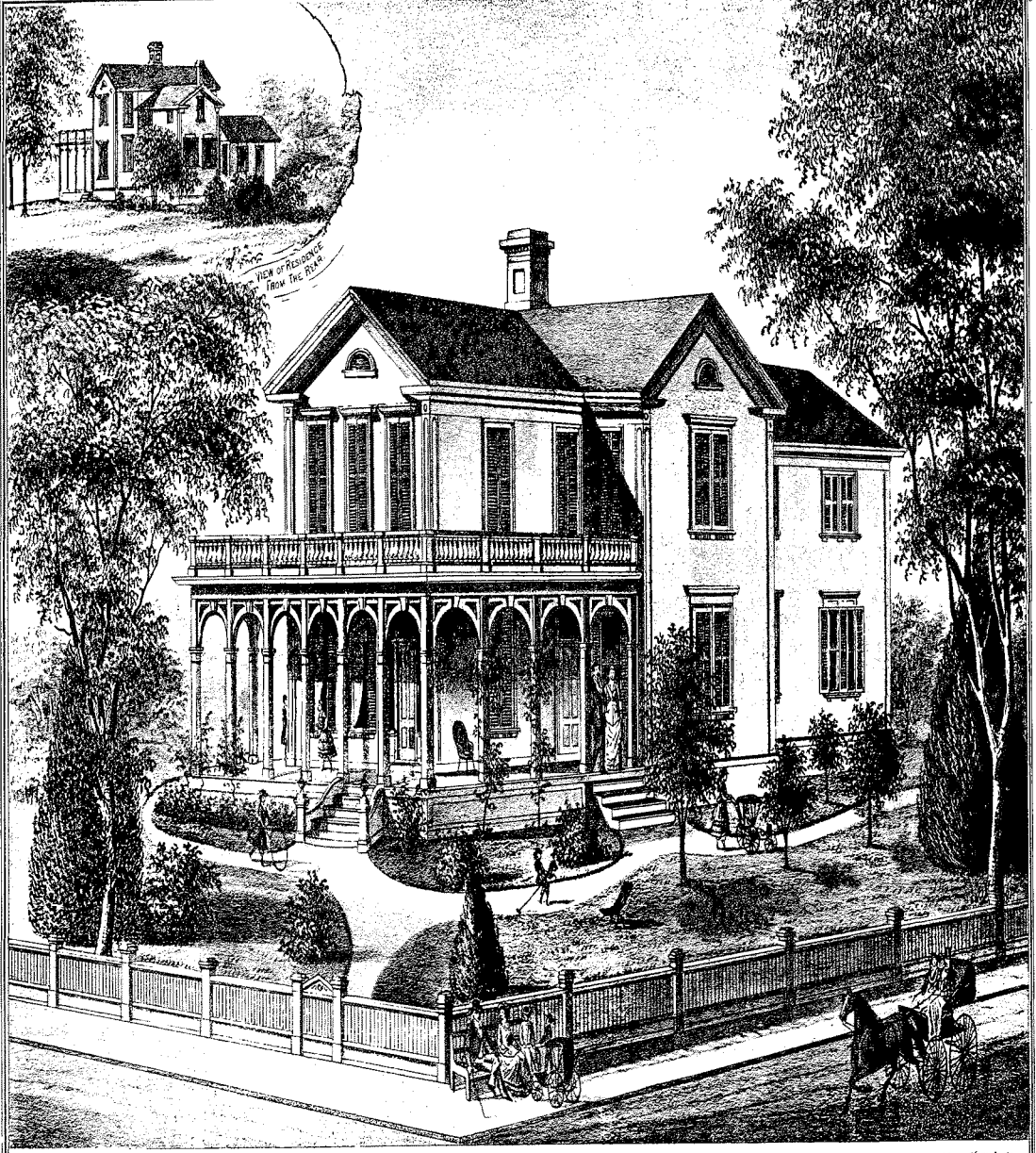
This indifference we have described was a general rule; but there were exceptions, and among them was Dr. Gratzen, who, upon observing this condition of things, erected a hospital in Stockton, to alay, so far as lay in his power, the sufferings of the friendless unfortunates whose condition left them without resources or hope of assistance. In this enterprise he expended most of the money he had accumulated by hard labor in the mines; and many a man in the early days owed his life to the benevolence of this gentleman.

A few years since, while the Doctor was taking a pleasure trip in the mountains, he came to a mining camp, where, one day, he was abruptly accosted by a stranger, who called him by name, and, grasping his hand, burst into tears. The Doctor was astonished at this strange proceeding, doubting the man's sanity for a time, but soon learned that the stranger was a person whom he had found lying sick in the streets of Stockton, and had taken upon his back, carried to his hospital, and saved his life. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

The diseases that were common from 1850 to 1853 were different from those prevailing in this locality in 1873. In 1852 Stockton was so unfortunate as to receive a visit from the cholera scourge; and the mortuary returns for that year exhibit a death list of fifteen from that cause alone, Dr. Gratzen's wife being one of the victims. In the same



PROPERTY OF D. ROTHENBUSH, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE OF A.W. SIMPSON, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

DES. BY J. B. POPE

report is registered seven deaths from small-pox and one from measles. Outside of that class of diseases the death list is very large. Fifteen are reported as having died of consumption, five of delirium tremens, and three of gunshot wounds.

The following table, giving the mortuary returns of two years, the first in 1852-3, the second in 1877-8, is appended to show the change which has taken place in the kinds of diseases, and the proportionate deaths in comparison to the number of inhabitants.

STOCKTON MORTUARY RETURNS FROM JUNE, 1852, TO JUNE, 1853, AND FOR 1878 UP TO NOVEMBER 1878.

CLASS OF DISEASE.	1852-3.	1878.	CLASS OF DISEASE.	1852-3.	1878.
Apoplexy.....	3		Infl. of Lungs.....	4	
Billous Fever.....	2		Ischuria.....	1	
Bowel Complaint.....	2		Inanition.....	1	
Consumption.....	11	6	Injury, Railroad.....	1	
Convulsions.....	3		Infants.....	2	1
Cholera Infantum.....	3		Leucocythemia.....	1	
Cholera.....	15		Lockjaw.....	1	
Cholera Morbus.....	2		Leads.....	5	
Cardiac Dropsy.....	1		Measles.....	1	2
Cereb. Spin. Mening.....	1		Meningitis.....	2	1
Congestion of Brain.....	3		Marsasmus.....	1	
Congestion of Heart.....	1		Opheis.....	1	
Congestive Fever.....	5		Paralysis.....	3	1
Croup.....	2		Puerperal Fever.....	2	
Cancer.....	1		Panama Fever.....	2	
Catarrh.....	1		Poison.....	1	
Cystitis.....	1		Peritonitis.....	3	
Delirium Tremens.....	5		Pneumonia.....	1	
Drowned.....	2		Phthisis.....	7	
Dropsy.....	6	3	Paralysis of Brain.....	1	
Diseased Liver.....	1		Purpura.....	1	
Diarrhea.....	5		Rhe Pericarditis.....	1	
Dysentery.....	14		Small-pox.....	7	
Diseased Bladder.....	1		Shot.....	3	
Diphtheria.....	2		Suicide.....	1	3
Epilepsy.....	4		Syphilis.....	2	
Erysipelas.....	2		S. of Menes.....	1	
Enteritis (chronic).....	1		Still-born Infants.....	2	
Ergoture.....	1		Scarlet Fever.....	2	
Focal Abs. Typhlitis.....	1		Septery.....	1	
Fever.....	1		Spasms.....	1	
General Debility.....	2		Typhoid Fever.....	18	1
Gangrene N.....	1		Typhoid Pneumonia.....	4	1
Hydrocephalus (ac.).....	3		Typhus G.....	1	
Hemris.....	1		Tabs Mesenteric.....	1	
Heart Disease.....	2		Tubercular Meningit.....	1	
Hematuria.....	1		Unknown.....	2	
Homicide.....	1		Ulceration of Bowels.....	1	
Hepatic.....	1		No disease named.....	9	7
Hooping Cough.....	1				
Infl. of Bowels.....	2				
			Totals.....	167	77

Of the above deaths there were:—

	1852-3.	1878.		1852-3.	1878.
Males.....	128	42	Americans.....	127	43
Females.....	39	34	Foreigners.....	58	27
Infants.....	2	1	Infants.....	2	1
			Not given.....		6
Total.....	167	77	Total.....	167	77

CHAPTER XII.

FLOODS.

1805-1806 and 1847-1849 and 1850-1852 and 1853—Stockton under Water—Sailing Across Country in a Boat—Scarcity of Food in Mines—Mr. Sturges' Enterprise—1851 and 1852—Anact of the Plains under Water—Condition of the Country—Incidents of the Flood—1878—Table of Rainfall.

The first flood of which there is any knowledge in the valley occurred about 1805, and of which there is no account except that obtained from the Indians, many of whom lost their lives at the time. It is one of the extraordinary incidents from which they keep track of time in their history, handed down from generation to generation. The next flood, of which there is any account, came in the winter of 1846-7, at which time the water of the Stanislaus rose eight feet in one hour; and about the middle of January, 1847, the river overflowed its banks, covering the country for miles around; the San Joaquin river being about three miles wide opposite Corral Hollow. Again in the winter of 1849-50 the heavy rains sent the mountain snow waters into the valley; and although there is little to relate in regard to it, there seems to have been a rainfall of twelve inches in December and ten in March at Sacramento. There was no rain-gauge recorded in San Joaquin—yet there was not so high a water-mark reached in Stockton as was attained in March, 1852, during which month Sacramento had a rainfall of only six inches.

During the year 1852 there were two floods—one in March and the other in December. The latter month registered a rainfall of thirteen inches in Sacramento. The March freshet produced quantities of mud, but did little damage. The flood in December was a serious affair. There was more property to damage and a greater force for destruction. The rains commenced on the 9th of the month, and the Calaveras overflowed its banks three days after. It was five weeks before the waters had receded from the land. On the 18th the water came pouring through the streets of Stockton, reaching a point twenty inches higher than had ever been known there before. The bridge spanning the channel between the levee and the peninsula

was carried away, and with it the engine-house that was also used as an armory by Major R. P. Hammond's company of "minute men." A man by the name of Miller was on the bridge when it floated off, but was rescued.

It was during this flood that J. H. Tone and a friend visited Stockton in a small boat, and passed through the tops of the orchard trees of a man in the suburbs of the place, who was very indignant because of the liberty they had taken. There was one other incident resulting from the high water of December that is worthy of notice in this connection, as exhibiting the condition of things and modes of doing business under a "stress of weather" in the country where fortunes were dug from the earth.

The rains had made the roads bottomless in the lower country around Stockton and Sacramento; and the stock of all kinds of goods and provisions in the mines became very much reduced and proportionately high-priced. The prices which could be obtained for all sorts of mining merchandise and provisions caused great exertions to be put forth to reach those localities from San Francisco with stocks. Mr. Sturges, a merchant at Mokelumne Hill, was one of those making the effort. He had chartered a vessel which, by the arrangement, was to land his goods at Woods' Ferry—both parties to the contract understanding the point to be where Woodbridge now stands. The vessel reached the Mokelumne river, and had arrived at a point about half-way between Benson's and Woods' ferries, when, finding the current of the stream very strong, and learning that Woods had an interest in the Benson ferry, the Captain refused to go any farther, and proposed to drop back to the ferry he had passed, which he claimed was Woods' Ferry, inasmuch as Woods had an interest in it, unless Mr. Sturges would pay an unreasonable advance on the rate of freight then en-route, and demanded payment before he proceeded further. Mr. Sturges was in a trap. He saw it. To delay was ruin, as other merchants would get in ahead of him, and the price of goods he lowered in the camps. He went to the shore in a skiff, and started for Woods' Ferry, to try and raise the money, where he met R. C. Sargent, who, having a pack team and some men that, like himself, "were not born in the woods to be scared by an owl," agreed to take the freight off from the vessel and land it at Mokelumne Hill for twenty cents per pound.

Mr. Sargent boarded the vessel with a couple of his men, informed the Captain what he had come for, and assured him that he would guarantee him his freight-money in accordance with the original understanding. "But," said the Captain, "I don't know you or your ability to guarantee money, and I shall keep the goods until I am paid my demands." Sargent replied that he had not come to bandy words—that he came for the goods and proposed to take

TABLE OF RAINFALL FROM SEPTEMBER, 1849, TO DECEMBER, 1878.

MONTH.	1849.*	1850.*	1851.*	1852.*	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.*	1858.*	1859.	1860.	1861.*	1862.*	1863.	1864.*	1865.*	1866.*	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	
SEPTEMBER	0.250	0.000	1.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	sprinkle	.025	.063	.090	.000	.003	.004	.080	.000	.030	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
OCTOBER	1.500	0.000	0.115	0.000	.000	.310	.000	.450	.555	3.010	.000	.914	sprinkle	.355	.000	.130	.480	.001	.653	.030	1.050	.150	.140	.030	.310	1.090	.010	2.110	.380	.340	
NOVEMBER	2.250	sp/kle	5.140	6.000	.630	.010	.740	.330	2.406	.147	6.485	.181	2.170	.005	1.490	6.718	2.427	2.426	2.160	6.000	.830	.670	1.090	1.370	.780	3.450	5.890	.300	7.730	.510	
DECEMBER	12.500	sp/kle	7.070	13.410	1.800	.230	.420	2.900	6.632	4.329	1.824	4.282	8.637	2.327	1.815	7.867	.364	9.511	6.480	2.450	1.550	1.350	11.490	6.250	3.940	.330	2.850	.000	1.310	.420	
	1850.*	1851.*	1852.*	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.*	1858.*	1859.	1860.	1861.*	1862.*	1863.	1864.*	1865.*	1866.*	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.		
JANUARY	4.500	0.650	0.580	2.400	2.540	3.900	4.500	1.375	3.444	.864	2.310	2.658	15.036	1.733	1.077	4.756	7.650	3.440	5.070	4.180	.270	1.470	2.590	.750	3.340	4.540	3.260	3.320	5.450		
FEBRUARY	0.500	0.350	0.120	1.020	8.640	2.740	1.020	4.801	2.461	3.906	.591	2.920	4.280	2.751	.180	.712	2.010	2.104	2.280	3.170	2.350	1.700	3.460	3.970	1.780	.280	2.650	.230	6.700		
MARCH	10.000	1.880	6.400	2.020	3.600	3.200	1.260	.675	2.878	1.637	5.110	3.220	2.800	2.350	1.203	.481	2.018	1.010	3.510	2.490	.955	.300	1.430	.470	3.330	.870	3.230	.750	2.580		
APRIL	4.250	1.140	0.190	2.700	3.140	3.250	1.180	sprinkle	1.214	.881	2.874	.475	.421	1.695	1.050	1.570	.476	1.805	.580	1.950	.070	.390	.510	.436	.280	.000	.400	.000	1.010		
MAY	0.250	0.690	0.300	1.250	.350	1.100	1.170	sprinkle	.303	1.037	2.451	.590	1.408	.355	.742	.460	2.252	.068	.000	.820	.710	.400	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
JUNE	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.160	.000	.000	.352	.083	.000	.107	.335	.011	.000	.007	.000	.100	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
JULY	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	
AUGUST	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	.000	.000	.000	sprinkle	sprinkle	.000	.000	.000	.006	.000	.085	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	36.000	4.710	17.890	28.803	22.150	11.680	8.370	11.681	18.391	19.041	22.716	15.548	35.549	11.679	7.862	22.912	17.924	25.305	20.710	16.350	7.630	6.730	20.800	13.300	15.200	11.140	18.330	7.030	18.750		

them, and did so, landing them at their destination in three days' time, where the owner realized a handsome profit from his venture, being none too early, for the camp was soon flooded with goods. Mr. Sargent made two thousand dollars in the enterprise, and the Captain received his money.

In the winter of 1861, about the 10th of November, the winter rains commenced. The winds were strong and the temperature unusually cold. This continued until about Christmas night, when the streams broke loose from their channels, inundated the whole country, and came pouring like a turbid sea through the streets of Stockton, tearing up a portion of the public square, carrying away causeways, breaking through embankments, and doing considerable damage. But the fury of the storm seemed to be spent. The sun came out and smiled upon the face of nature, and they believed the worst had passed. But the shutting off of the flood-gates was only temporary, and again the elements seemed to be at war. The cold rains came down, day after day, until about the middle of January, 1862, the tide of water came from over the country, flowing into the streets, to be met by the back waters from the San Joaquin river in the west, and the "Ararat of the Plains" was under water.

The whole country for miles around was an unbroken ocean, with a city in its centre, coming up out of the waters, which, like Venice, was mistress of the seas. Boats navigated the streets; platforms were erected in stores, over which customers could pass; while wood, fences, bridges, lumber, wrecks of houses and debris of all kinds floated along the thoroughfares upon the flood.

The Mokelumne river, higher by several feet than ever known by white men before, broke over its banks at the ranch of James Tallmadge, and flowed over the country through where the village of

Lodi is now standing. Woodbridge was an island. Samuel Merryman sailed from his door, in Deat Township, ten and a half miles across the country, into Stockton, in a small boat; and many others performed the same feat. R. C. Sargent was shipwrecked within forty yards of his own door, in Union Township, when returning from Stockton, with several persons and freight. A schooner anchored in ten feet of water under the telegraph wires on J. Brack's ranch.

It was the great flood of modern times; for five weeks the sun was not seen; flour went up to \$40 per barrel, and hay sold for \$50 per ton. There were 15 inches of rainfall in the month of January, and 35 1/2 during the season.

In 1874 the water from the overflow of the Mokelumne ran through the streets of Woodbridge. December 26, 1867, the water of the Mokelumne reached a point within four inches of as high as was marked during the flood of the spring of 1862. The high water since 1862 has done us very great damage, as the people of the country have prepared themselves for such occurrences, and prevent them, to a great extent, by levees and channels for the passage of the water.

We append herewith a table of rainfall. Those seasons marked with a * are taken from the register of Sacramento, as there was no record of rainfall in San Joaquin County for those years. The seasons not so marked are from the records kept at the State Insane Asylum, for which we are indebted to Drs. R. K. Reid and G. A. Shurtleff.

The table, which may be found at the head of this page, shows the comparative rainfall, for the several years from 1849 to the present time.

CHAPTER XIII.

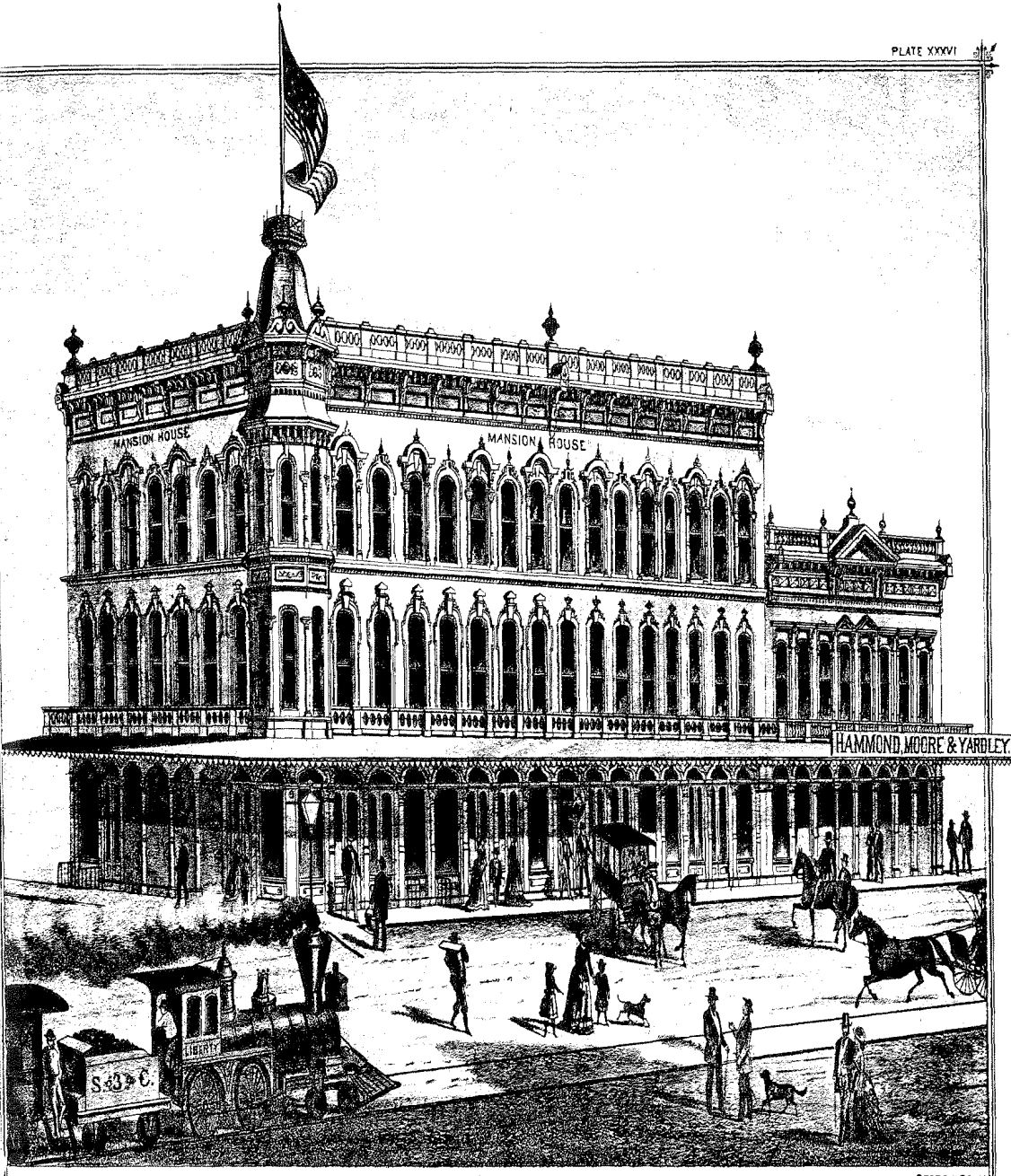
EARLY NAVIGATION TO STOCKTON AND OF THE MOKELUMNE RIVER.

Whale Boats—The "Maria," "Merrimac," "Mint" and "Maunsel White"—The "John A. Butler"—"Espingon"—The "El Florida"—Rates of Fare—The "William Robinson" and "Mariposa"—The "Union," "Aqueduct," "Tobacco," "Erasmus Oeding" and "San Joaquin"—First Steamboating on the Mokelumne—The "Fanny Ann"—The "Perit"—Meeting in Lockeford—Organization of a Navigation Co.—Charter for Collection of Tolls—Failure of the Navigation Scheme.

It has been already noted in this work that the early water communication between Stockton and San Francisco was in 1848, and by whale boats belonging to Capt. C. M. Weber, these being followed by the little sloop "Maria," owned by the same individual, and the following, in their wake of the fleets of sailing vessels, many of which were abandoned or dismantled in the channel, and the final culmination of this in a petition by the business men of Stockton, in February 1850, to the Captain asking for their removal, because of their obstructing navigation. There have been noted heretofore in this history all the facts that it was possible to obtain in regard to the pioneer steamer "Merrimac," which we believe to have been the first to enter the Stockton channel. After the "Merrimac," probably not the immediate successors, came the "Mint" and the "Maunsel White" steamers. With these exceptions the following, by G. H. Tinkham, is so faithful an exhibit of the history of early steamboat navigation to Stockton, that we append it in full:

STEAMBOATING ON THE SAN JOAQUIN IN EARLY DAYS.

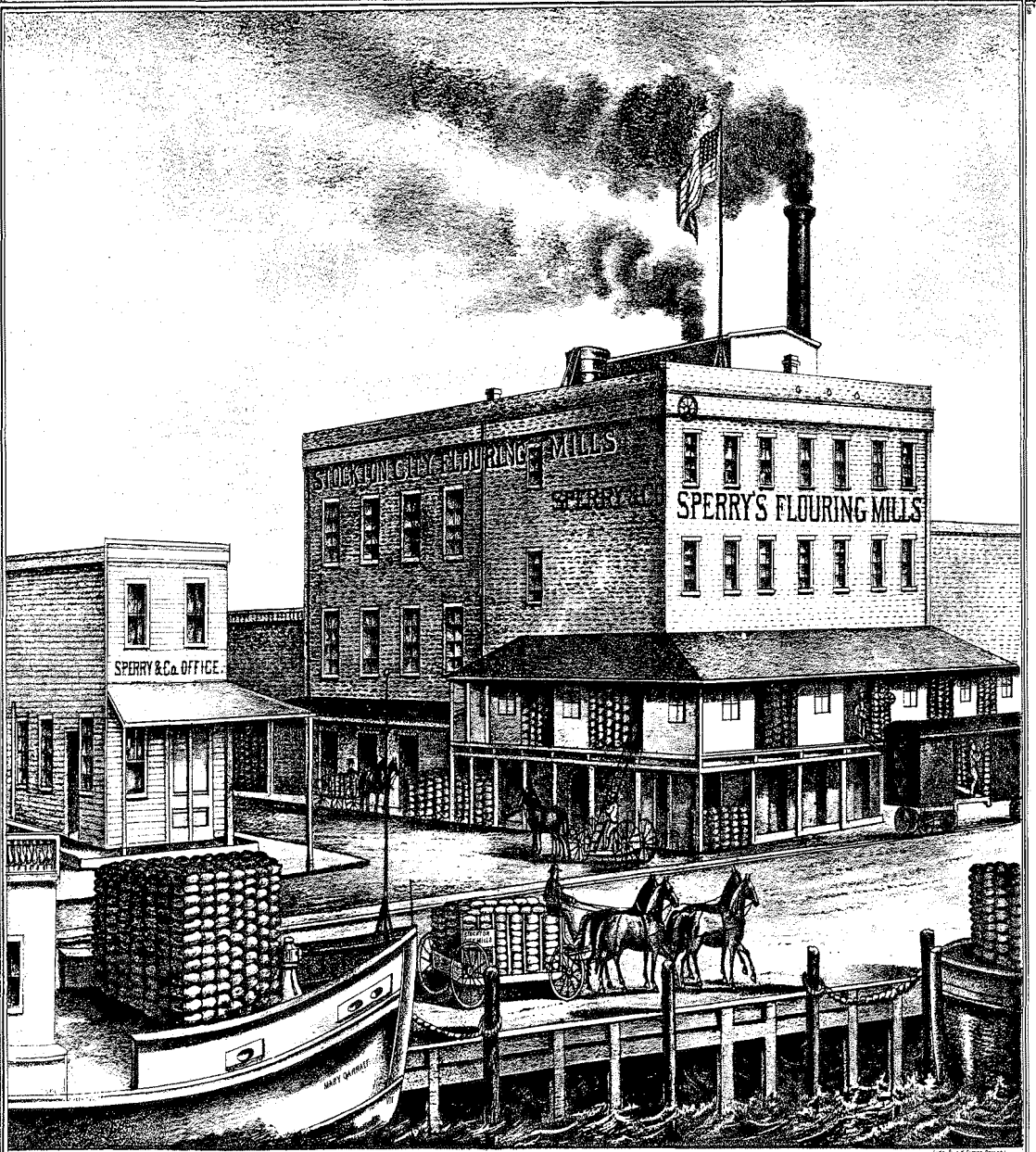
"The large number of steamers arriving and departing with grain from this port recalls to mind the early history of commerce in Stockton, when the imports were comprised of the necessities and



A. W. SIMPSON.

"MANSION HOUSE" STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

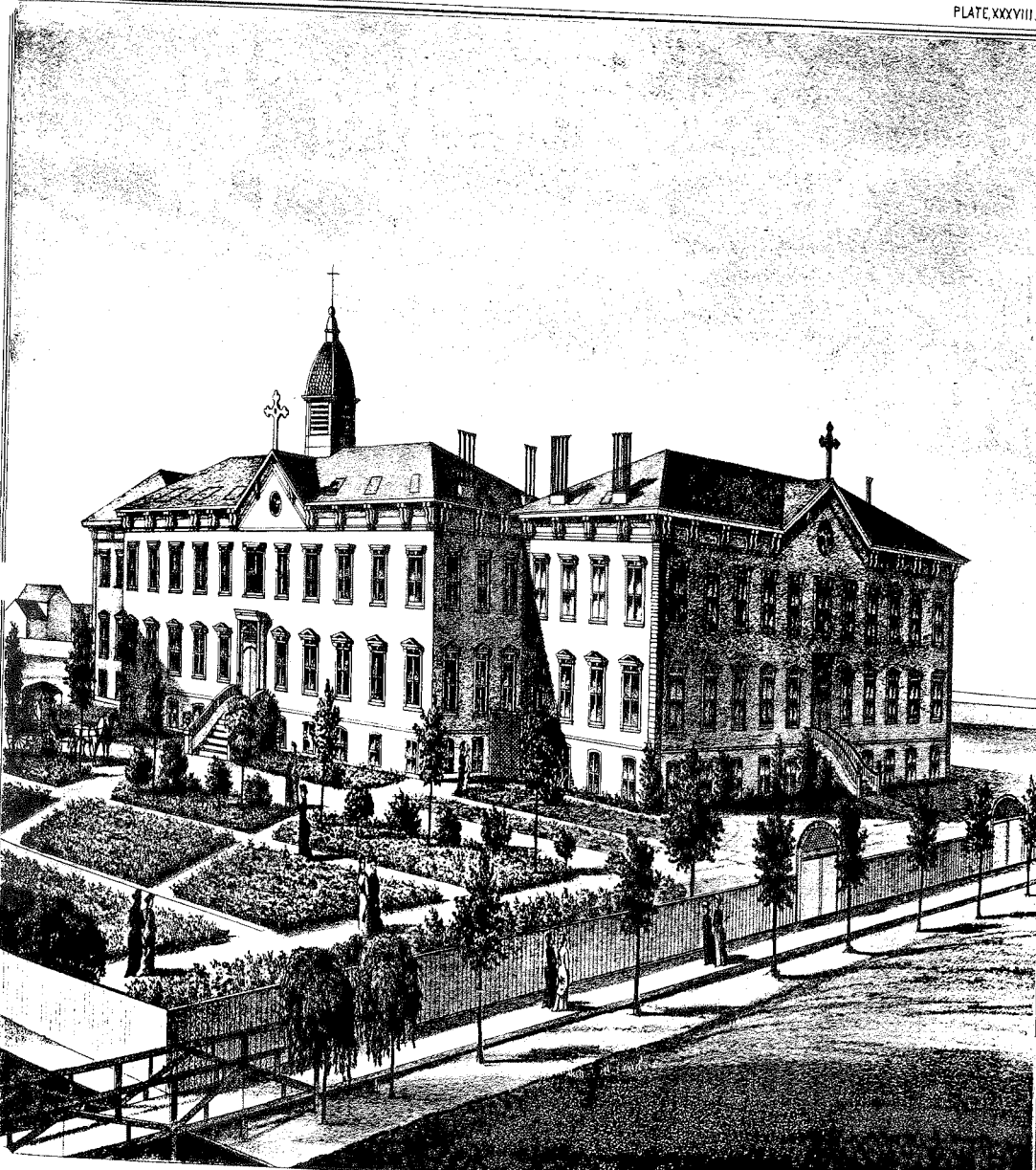
GEORGE GRAY.



AUSTIN SPERRY.

SPERRY & CO. STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA.

S. W. SPERRY.



ST. AGNES ACADEMY, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

luxuries of pioneer life, and the exports of hides and gold; when the whistle of the locomotive was not heard within 2,000 miles, and the flour was imported from the eastern shore. When the news of the discovery of gold brought thousands of eager and excited adventurers to this coast, the few sailing vessels, hastily constructed to get up into the interior, small in tonnage and slow in transit, were totally inadequate to transport the increasing throng that sought passage to the mines, and the power of steam was brought into requisition to facilitate the transportation of freight and passengers. In honor of the old pioneer, General John A. Sutter, was named the first steamer that gladdened the hearts of the early settlers in Stockton, and as she steamed up Stockton channel, with flags and steamers flying, a large and excited crowd collected upon the banks, and cheer after cheer was given for the new comer and her gallant captain with a gusto characteristic of the earnestness of those stirring days. Fastening her cable to a small oak tree then growing upon the bank, the stump of which may still be seen at the foot of Centre street at low tide, she landed her passengers and freight upon the bank. The event was celebrated by a general indulgence in conviviality by the citizens and the crew of the vessel, which, in the eyes of the Stocktonians, was no less in size and importance than the Great Eastern, and if any of the party walked a little crooked and tangled, there were no loving wives at that day awaiting them to snatch them bald-headed at the door, and no zealous police longing to take them in tow.

"The event was unheralded, and was a complete surprise to the whole neighborhood. This fact was made known to the writer by a gentleman who, while traveling toward Stockton from the mines, where he had been digging gold, heard the unusual sound of a steam whistle. Presuming that no steam engine was within a hundred miles of Stockton, he in surprise turned to his traveling companions and remarked in language more forcible than polite, "What the devil is that? Is this enchanted ground?" Arriving in the town a few hours after he found the entire topic of conversation to be the arrival of the new steamer. Reaching the bank of the channel, round which was clustered the tent village of Stockton, he saw the pioneer steamer, the advance guard of the fleets of vessels that have swelled the river commerce of this city to more than a million dollars annually, and which must increase tenfold ere another decade rolls round.

"The John A. Sutter was in command of Captain Warren, a man whose genial social qualities endeared him to all who knew him. He was a man well calculated to fill the position of captain, for from the annals of those days we find him afterwards in command of seven different steamers which have from time to time plied upon

the waters of the San Joaquin. In June, 1850, the Sutter was withdrawn from the Stockton and placed upon the Sacramento route, having netted her owners the snug little sum of \$300,000. While on her way to Marysville a short time afterwards she was blown up, a common fate of steamers in those days, and, becoming a total wreck, was never rebuilt. The El Dorado took the place of the Sutter upon the Stockton route, under the command of the same captain. The El Dorado was a side-wheel steamer, and had been previously running on the Sacramento river. The rate of fare and freight on these two boats was cheap for the times, but was equal to a small fortune at the present, being \$20 a ton for freight and \$18 cabin passage, or \$12 on deck, if the hardy traveler preferred to sleep in his own blankets, and was fortunate enough to possess them. The freight and passenger traffic increased so rapidly that the El Dorado was unable to meet the demands of trade, and the new boats were placed on the route; the William Robinson some time in June, 1850, and the Mariposa, Captain Farwell, in July. The Mariposa commenced plying as an opposition to the El Dorado and Wm. Robinson, the latter having formed a combination to keep up the prices. The merchants of Stockton, among whom were Heath & Emory, Starbuck & Spencer, Geo. G. Belt, McSpedon & Co., Buffington & Linn, Buffum & Co., and others, feeling aggrieved at the high price of freight imposed by the steamers, agreed with the captain of the Mariposa that if he would run his boat on the Stockton route, and carry freight at a reasonable rate, they would give him their support. He complied, but when the opposition came down in their rates to \$4 a ton they failed to keep their agreement. The result was a new combination of the three steamers and a restoration of the high prices of former times.

"In January, 1851, a small steamer called the Union was placed on the line and continued running for some months. In October the Sagamore made her appearance to compete for the trade of the San Joaquin, but her life was short and her end a tragedy. She had just started from the wharf in San Francisco, November 1, 1851, heavily loaded with freight and crowded with passengers, when a terrible explosion of her boilers instantly converted her into a perfect wreck. The loss of life was terrible, more than fifty persons being either killed or severely wounded. The calamity was attributed to the carelessness of the engineer. The same evening the Mariposa on her way up was run into by the steamer West Point in Suisun bay, and sunk to the water level. She was afterwards towed into the shallow water, her passengers having been transferred to the El Dorado. A steamer called the Tehama took the place of the Sagamore, and the El Dorado reduced her fare to \$12 cabin and \$8 deck passage. Two new steamers appeared at the wharf in December, the Erastus Corn-

ing and the San Joaquin. The Mariposa having been repaired again solicited patronage in January, 1852. To presume that cheap fare to the metropolitan city is confined to the present time is not borne out by facts, as the Erastus Corning (Jan. 2, 1852), reduced her deck fare to \$1.50. The San Joaquin then offered to carry passengers for nothing. It is strange how often events repeat themselves. The history of a single decade is often the history of each succeeding decade for a century of time. The opposition and rivalry of steamboats in the early days of traffic on the San Joaquin have been repeated time and again by the Old and the New California Steam Navigation Companies and other steamers competing for the monopoly of the commerce of the river, and so long as the river flows on to the sea it will bear upon its yellow waters vessels freighted with the produce of the San Joaquin valley sent forth to feed the nations of the earth. It is pleasant to look back upon the steamboating of pioneer days, and note the strides of progress which have been made. Finer steamers are now plying on the river than were ever seen in the palmist days of the past, and it may be confidently predicted that the same ratio of progress will continue in the future. The steamboat is an institution Stockton can never part with, be the railroads ever so plentiful."

THE MOKELUMNE RIVER.

The flood of the spring of 1862 will be long remembered by the early residents of Stockton. The whole lower valley was submerged. It was in this spring that R. C. Sargent, in piloting a sailing raft across the country north from Stockton to his ranch, with seven men and several thousand pounds of freight, was shipwrecked within forty yards of his own house. Even after the subsidence of the waters there was left an ocean of mud. The finely graveled roads leading out of Stockton were not then built, and it was a matter of the greatest difficulty to communicate with the interior. The long interruption of travel and the impossibility of transporting supplies had created a famine in the mines. Gold was plentiful, but food was scarce. Eggs were \$3 a dozen and flour \$1 a pound. "One dollar a pound" was wafted on every breeze from the mountains, creating the greatest excitement. Fortunes were awaiting the men who could pass the Rubicon of mud with supplies, and bring away the dollars that represented the pounds they might be able to carry. It was a powerful stimulant to men possessed of enterprise, endurance and nerve, but there seemed to be no alternative but to wait for the mud to dry up. Some there were who could not wait, and among these was D. J. Locke, of Lockeford, who went to San Francisco and chartered a steamer, the Fanny Ann, commanded by Captain John Haggerty, who was to spend, if necessary, two weeks in an effort to ascend the Mokelumne river as far as Lockeford, from which point there would

be no difficulty in transporting supplies to the mines. The Fanny Ann was a craft 110 feet in length, and was the first steamer that ever attempted to ascend the Mokelumne river. (A sailing vessel unloaded her freight at Woodbridge in 1852, the only one that ever reached that place.) The Fanny Ann was loaded with goods for Dr. Locke, and cast loose from the dock at San Francisco, February 12, 1862, arriving at Woodbridge February 21. Here the doctor first learned that Mr. Woods, the founder of Woodbridge and owner of a ferry at that place, was opposed to the navigation of the river above his town. To make Woodbridge the head of navigation was to build up a flourishing town, a rival to mud-bound Stockton, and this was his ambition. Captain Haggerty, the modern Jason who commanded this expedition of the Argonauts in search of the golden fleece possessed by the starving miners, found the fleece sooner than he expected, and declared he would go no further on these perilous waters. Six days still remained of the two weeks, and nothing but the fact that Jason had been captured by the Amazons prevented the steamer from going through to Lockeford. As it was, she was unloaded at Woodbridge, and her freight was carted to its destination.

Dr. Locke was not to be deterred in this manner from carrying out his cherished hope of seeing a steamer at his landing in Lockeford. Consequently he made another trip to San Francisco, where he bought a steamer on the condition that she succeed in making the trip, loaded her with about fifty tons of freight belonging to himself and other shippers, took on sixty passengers en-route to the mines, and made the landing at Lockeford, April 2, 1862. The event was the cause of great hilarity among the ambitious denizens of Lockeford. The following extract, from an old file of the *Independent*, is an indication of the exuberance of their feelings. It is the record of a public meeting, and appears in the form of a communication from the secretary to the editor of that journal:

"EDITORS INDEPENDENT: The deed is done. The feat is accomplished. A steamboat has ascended the Mokelumne to Lockeford. At just six minutes past 11 o'clock A. M., April 5, 1862, the double-engine steamboat Pert, Captain Allen, direct from San Francisco, with freight, threw off cables, and drew up to discharge cargo at Lockeford landing, amidst a crowd of delighted spectators who had gathered from the country around to witness the success of the effort to navigate the river to this point. Cheers from the many on shore were answered by the many on board, making the woods ring with the echoes of their hearty shouts. The smiling countenances, the vigorous shaking of hands, and the free exchange of congratulations at the event, evince the lively interest all felt on the occasion. Next, men and boys turned earnestly to the work of unloading the

boat, as if it was a privilege to share in the labor of this first discharge of cargo here, to be followed by innumerable others. After this, by public call, a meeting was held, to give more effectual expression of the views and feelings of the people on the occasion. Mr. Foster was chosen chairman of the meeting, and S. A. Blakeslee secretary. Captain Allen was then called for, who rising said: "Gentlemen—A boat has arrived at your landing. In this feat is a declaration as to the navigability of your river, more positive and forcible than I can give. Still, if need be, I will say that, in my opinion, this river is indeed navigable, and much more so than I had expected. My boat is one of forty-nine tons, government register, but can well carry seventy tons weight. It has come to your landing with fifty tons actual freight and some sixty passengers. I would congratulate you on the event." To a direct question proposed by some one, he replied: That so far, or to this point, the river for navigation is better above Woodbridge than below it; that, as to falls in the river, he had seen nothing at all of any; he had found no real difficulties in the way, and had met with no accidents. Yet he would advise the people to unite, to remove the few snags which incommode the free navigation of the river, and take such other steps as would render such navigation the most advantageous to themselves and the country. Dr. Locke, the energetic and successful projector of the enterprise, was then called upon, and stated that he had carefully watched everything in connection with the boat, and found it admirably adapted to run on the river. He then gave an interesting account of the ascent of the river, by the boat, with many of its incidents. Mr. Foster, being then called for, said that, having settled in the region, among the first of the Americans, he was, as early as 1853, in a sail boat on the river, with a steamboat captain, who declared the river navigable, and offered to come up with his boat on certain conditions; that he, (Mr. F.) then subscribed \$500 toward the enterprise, but yet it was not tried; that now it had been done; that he had come all the way up with the boat, and it had come far better than he had ever supposed possible; he urged that the people unite, clear out the river entirely, and buy themselves a boat. Mr. Blakeslee, being called upon, stated that, from early acquaintance with navigation of the rivers of the north, he was confident that, so long as a boat could ascend the Yuba to the old landing at Marysville, so long in the year, a boat of equal size could ascend this Mokelumne river to Lockeford. Mr. Barnard said that, being acquainted with the navigation of rivers in the Western States, he was only astonished that boats had never before come up this river. Mr. Clark remarked: "You see lying at your wharf the boat Pert. For two weeks we have been lounging about, waiting for this boat. Many told us it would never get here, and last week I

went to Woodbridge to see about it. There they told me it was impossible for it ever to come up here. But the boat is here; it has blown off its steam, it has spoken for itself. I rejoice to see it, and congratulate you that it has arrived. It makes my heart beat with lively emotions to see what we have seen to-day, and I wish the enterprise of navigating this river the greatest success; that this boat may be followed by others, without number, developing the immense resources of this wealthy section of the State, beyond our present highest expectations." Notice was then given for a public meeting, on next Thursday, at two o'clock P. M., at the Lockeford House, for maturing plans for the more advantageous navigation of the rivers. Also, on motion and second, it was resolved, that the secretary prepare minutes of this meeting for publication in the STOCKTON INDEPENDENT, and San Francisco paper. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday next.

"S. V. BLAKESLEE, Secretary."

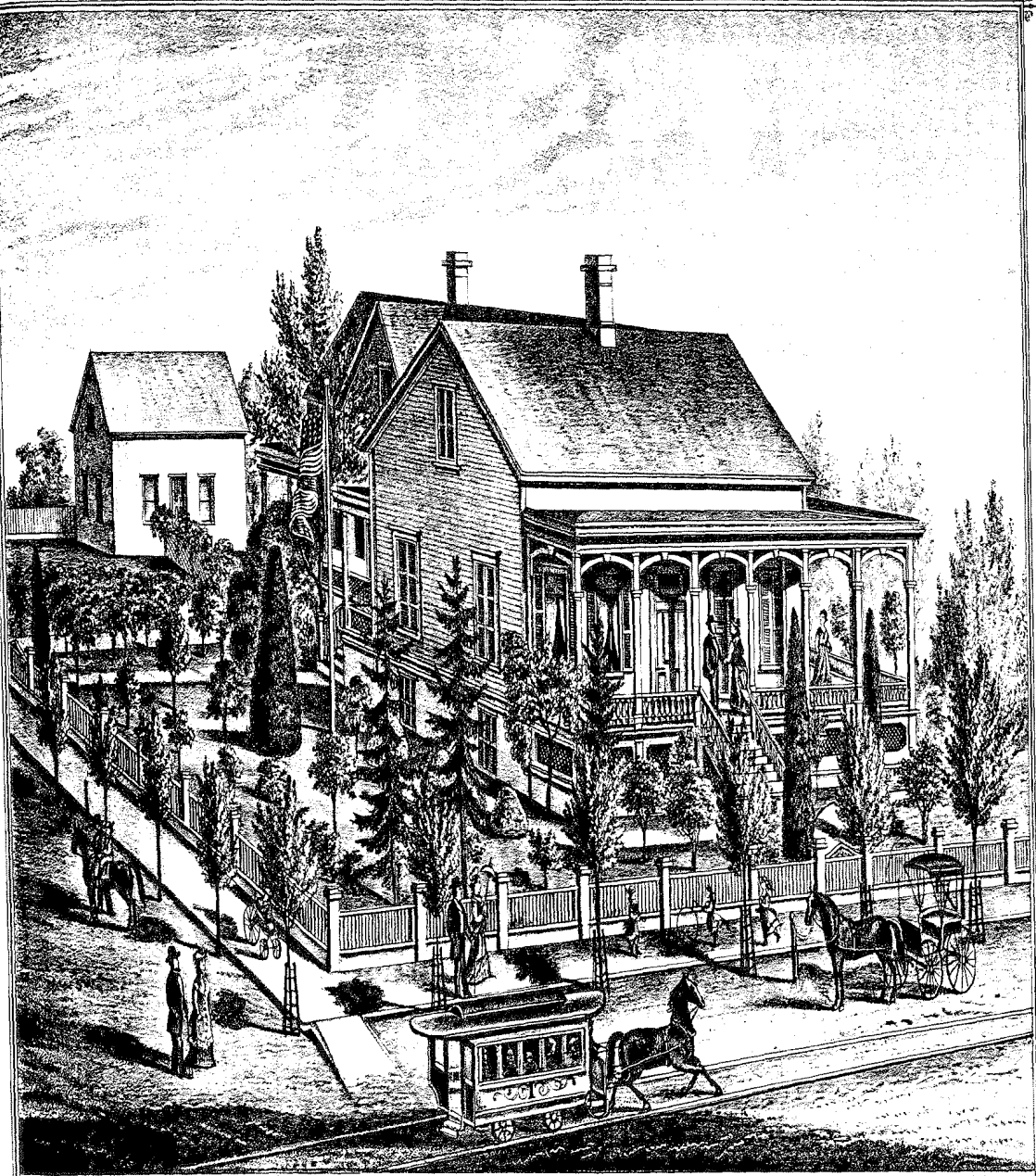
Not long after the event above recorded, D. J. Locke, Geo. D. Locke, Edwin Foster and James Tallmadge organized the Mokelumne Steam Navigation Company, buying the steamer Pert, for which they paid \$4,000, and placed her under the command of A. P. Bradbury. Two more steamers were soon put upon the route, the O. K., which occasionally went as far up as Lockeford, and the Mary Ellen, that only reached Woodbridge. The successful navigation of the river, taken in connection with the high expectations of the people of the grand results to be achieved in the near future, resulted in the organization of a company, known as

"THE MOKELUMNE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMPANY."

The articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state in May, 1865, under an act of the legislature passed in April, 1864.

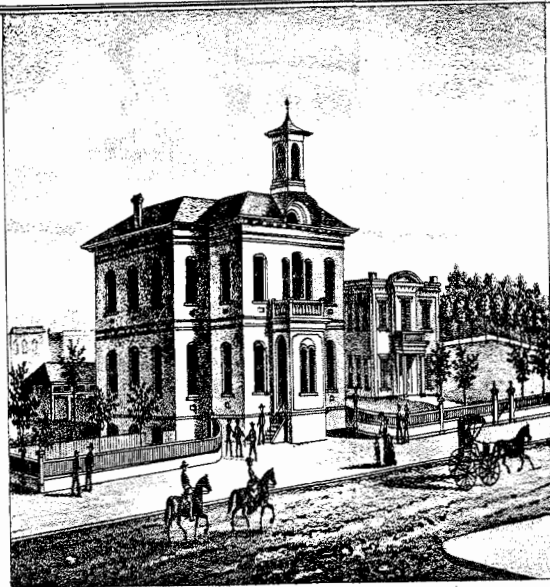
The scheme was projected by D. J. Locke, E. Foster, G. C. Holman, D. Mitchell, J. A. J. Flood, J. Taylor, C. E. Morgan and J. R. Clark, Capt. G. C. Holman being the president of the company. The capital stock was 800 shares, representing \$40,000. The benefits to be the right to collect ten cents per ton on all freight which passed on the river. To entitle them to collect this tax on freight for twenty years, they were to clear the river from Georgiana slough to Athearn's bridge, and complete the work within three years. This they did, and collected tolls, having one lawsuit, where a party denied their authority to collect, but they maintained their right, which stands good until 1885.

An estimate made at the time, of the amount which the company would probably receive yearly from tolls at ten cents per ton was:

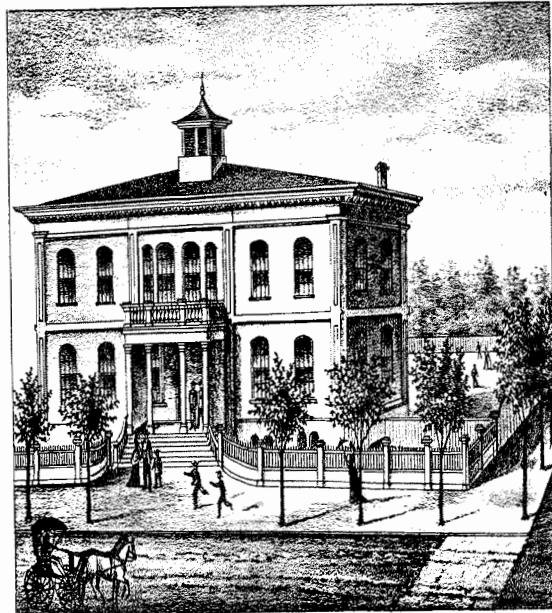


RESIDENCE of Dr. ELIAS A. STOCKTON, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

Wm. B. & G. B. GARDNER, CALIF. PA.



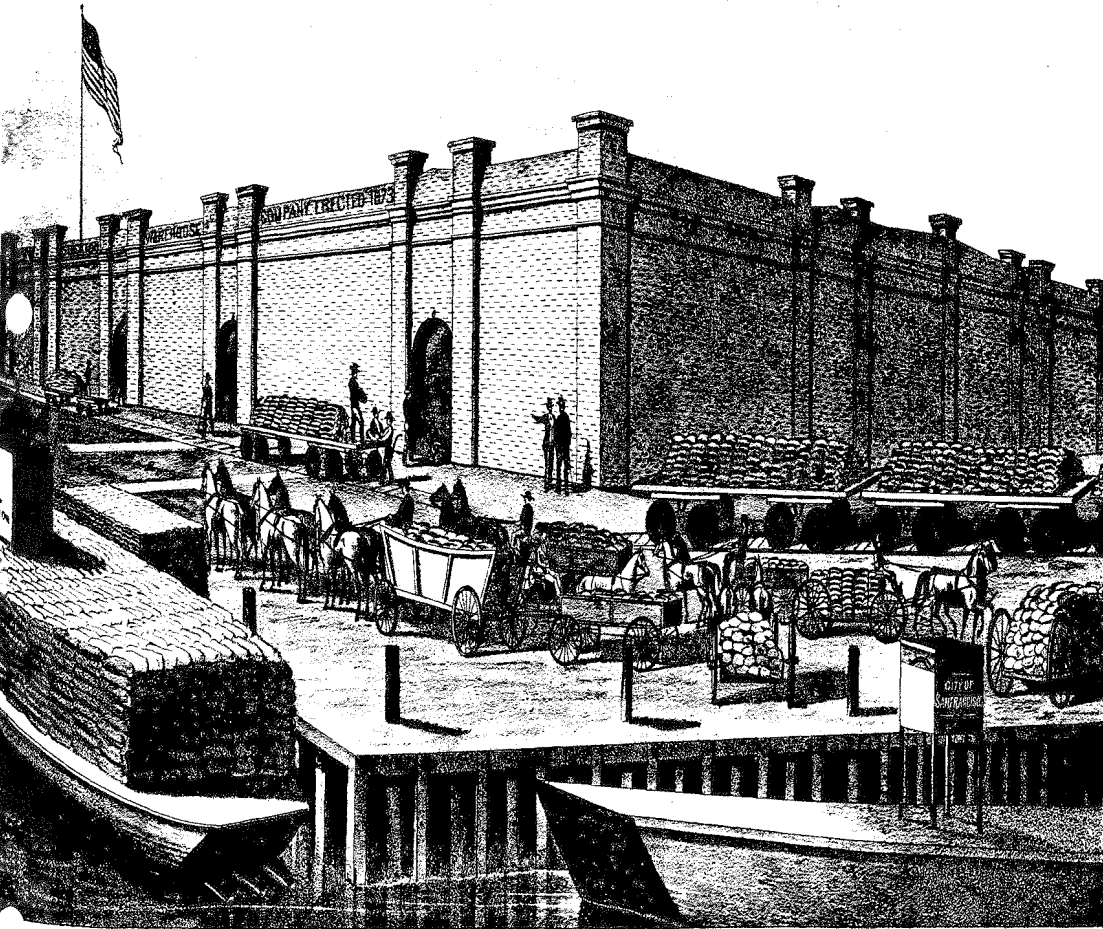
FRANKLIN SCHOOL HOUSE STOCKTON, CAL.



LAFAYETTE SCHOOL HOUSE STOCKTON, CAL.



MANAGERS OF
JOHN GAMBRE FREE PORT WAREHOUSE
CALIXTE DENENHARDT



STOCKTON WAREHOUSE COMPANY, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.
DIMENSIONS 383 X 202 FT. CAPACITY 24,000 TONS.

— DIRECTORS —
ROBT. WATT, ALFRED BARRELL,
JOHN DAWHC, JOHN BUCKER,
JACOB GRUENDIKE.

On growing products on or tributary to the Mokelumne,	\$3,550
On wood,	16,000
Yearly income from tolls,	\$19,550

Eighteen years have not yet passed, since the shrill whistle of the little Pert first echoed along the banks of the Mokelumne. Eighteen years have not yet been set as mile-posts along the stream of life, since those pioneers welcomed with glad hearts and exultant hopes what they believed to be the advent of a new and prosperous era. Eighteen years, eventful in the history of our country, of our State, of our county, eventful to the Mokelumne in this, that it has seen pass away like a dream those projects, born of a passing necessity, the mining population gone, whose wants first stimulated its projection, the railroad built to carry away the freights, upon which the enterprise alone could remain successful. There was nothing left but failure, and the little steamer Pert lies, dismantled and filled with sand, at the bottom of the river, a few rods below Stables Ferry, a perishing monument of the enterprise.

CHAPTER XIV.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS OF THE COUNTY.

Condition of the Country in 1851—Necessity of Agriculture—First Grain Crops—Crop in 1851—First Threshing Machine—Grain in Stockton in 1852—Table of Agricultural Products—Farmers' Co-operative Union—Cause of its Organization—Its Achievements—Grangers' Union—Reason of its Organization—Results—Table of Granges.

PREVIOUS to 1851 the County of San Joaquin was considered good only for grazing and hunting. There were immense herds of cattle and some horses ranging the valley under the restraint only of the vaquero. The old Mexican custom of the Rodeo still prevailed, and was practiced for a few years later. The Rodeo ground was the place where the ranchero or stock-raiser gathered all the stock which was found grazing within his boundary lines. There was a stated day for these gatherings once in each year; and all the owners of stock from the surrounding country came to the Rodeo, selected their estrayed cattle, and drove them to their own grazing grounds, leaving what could not be identified by claimants, to be organized the property of the owner of the Rodeo, who branded them accordingly.

The soil of the valley had never, with but two exceptions, received into its bosom the plow of the civilized. Ages had passed by; generations of red men had been born and passed away; nature had planted the grasses and flowers, and the soil had brought them forth again. For successive centuries the elk, grand in his untamed strength, the deer, in his primitive beauty, the antelope, in its grace-

ful action, had taken possession of a land to which nature had invited them. The coyote, the grizzly bear and the mountain lion had found a place that nature had seemed to have created for them, and the Indian had been "monarch of all he surveyed."

Such was San Joaquin County previous to 1851; but the sleepy centuries had been awakened to learn that the time had come when the harvest was to be gathered which the ages had been preparing for the coming man. Time in his flight had reached the point where the change was to come; gold had been found where nature in her bounty had deposited it; that had created an influx of immigration which, like a tidal wave, moved toward the Pacific slope, and with it had come the artificer, the student, the mechanic, and the husbandman, all seeking sudden wealth, and looking to a speedy return to homes left in search of the shining metal. With this immense influx came necessities for the support of this suddenly populated region, and no supply being produced from the soil to meet it, prices raised with the necessity; money was often more plenty than bread.

Under this combination of circumstances the far-seeing turned to the valleys and said, we will dig for gold with the plow, and reap it in the harvest of grain; this soil, which does not hold the metal, holds that which will draw it from the hand of the one that is fortunate, as well as those who are not; for all must eat to live. Here in the plains lies the financial lever that, properly applied, will move the wealth of the mines into the valleys. Such men located to stay, and are here now to enjoy the fruit of their forethought.

Others, unsuccessful in their search for gold, disappointed and heart-sick, scattered through the lower country, selecting places, not so much with a view to farming, as a desire to seclude themselves from the outside world, that they might forget the far away home, to which pride and a want of means prevented them from returning. A few of these are still in the country, and are now thankful that seeming destiny forced them to acquire some of this valley, when it was apparently of little value.

For other and various causes, the little cabins sprang up here and there over the country, first along the streams, and, as the apparent choice localities were taken up, further back, until to-day, San Joaquin County has become the garden of the State.

It has been mentioned in the history of Castoria, that 80 acres of wheat were sown in the fall of 1846, from which there was no yield. There were a few, some sixteen, acres of wheat sown by Joe Buzzell, in 1847, near Lindsay's Point, that was not cut. With these exceptions, there was no grain sown in this county, up to 1851. In that year Mr. W. L. Overhiser raised 16 acres of barley on the Calaveras, north of Stockton, and harvested the same. Mr. Sargent also raised between 40 and 50 acres, on the ground where Woodbridge now stands, and

harvested it, although it was the driest winter ever known in the State since white occupation, there being only 4 7/10 inches rainfall. He obtained a yield of about 10 bushels to the acre. These were the only fields of grain cut in the county in 1851. Mr. Fairchild considers this the driest year, or as dry as has ever occurred in this county. He says, and with much apparent truth, that time magnifies the past, and a season equally as dry as the winter of 1850-1, would become drier as it became legendary.

The next year, 1852, there was considerable barley raised in the county. R. C. Sargent and W. L. Overhiser, each harvested 60 acres; a number of other parties also raised grain. The Assessor's returns for San Joaquin County, of that year, give 4001 acres, as the amount that was raised; from the same report we learn that there were produced that season:

5,145 bushels of wheat.
111,489 " " barley.
1,625 " " oats.
1,245 " " corn.
42 3/10 tons of potatoes.

The mode of cutting the grain was principally with the cradle, one of which could be had by paying the sum of \$150.00, the present price being \$4.00. Wm. McKee Carson owned the only threshing machine and reaper in the county. Mr. R. C. Sargent imported one of each, the succeeding year of 1853.

The total amount of grain received in Stockton during the year 1878, was about 120,000 tons, (4,000,000 bushels), of which 50,000 tons, (1,666,000 bushels), were still stored in the various warehouses, January 1st, 1879.

To show the progress of agriculture in the county, from 1852 to the present time, the following table is subjoined:

STATISTICAL TABLE SHOWING THE GROWTH OF PRODUCTION AND INCREASE OF VALUES IN THE COUNTY SINCE 1852, TAKEN FROM THE ASSESSOR'S REPORTS AND FIRST CENSUS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

	1852.	1854.	1860.	1870.	1877.
Land inclosed in acres.....			238,305	275,000	328,500
Land cultivated in acres.....	4,001		158,970	120,000	126,150
Wheat, acres.....	13,111		59,665	70,000	114,181
" bushels.....	5,145		895,900	774,300	1,363,820
Barley, acres.....	20,116		47,225	20,000	9,023
" bushels.....	111,489		912,500	306,000	146,930
Oats, acres.....	1,584		1,850	2	150
" bushels.....	1,625		37,000	200	3,200
Rye, acres.....			590	50	1,250
" bushels.....			13,800	400	18,600
Corn, acres.....		87	640	700	539
" bushels.....		1,245	19,200	18,200	17,250
Black wheat, acres.....			1,500	4	15
" bushels.....			30,000	80	300

	1852.	1854.	1860.	1870.	1871.		1852.	1854.	1860.	1870.	1871.	
Pears, acres.....			25	19		Oxen.....	2,488		1,048	250		
" bushels.....		2,500	403			Total No. of Horned Stock.....	9,486	10,215	90,928	21,933	18,564	
Peasuts, acres.....			1			Sheep.....	1,712	3,167	37,364	53,572	175,557	
" pounds.....			487			Goats.....			1,300	893	683	
Beans, acres.....			30	65	65	Hogs.....	2,295	2,497	2,706	15,000	15,848	
" bushels.....			260	1,820	1,750							
Potatoes, acres.....		85	1,200	200	390	IMPROVEMENTS.						
" tons.....	42,114		300	1,400	3,090	Steam Power Grist Mills.....			8	4		
Sweet Potatoes, acres.....			10	10	10	Run of Stone.....			30	14		
" tons.....			8	314	30	Barrels of Flour made.....				35,000	110,250	
Onions, acres.....			190	20	40	Bushels of Corn ground.....				4,500	3,200	
" bushels.....			500	4,240	4,250	Bushels of Lard ground.....					24,000	
Hay, acres.....		46,000	12,000	8,000	4,250	Saw Mills.....	1		1		1	
" tons.....	6,653		37,600	8,760	4,250	Woolen Mills.....				1	1	
Hops, acres.....			14	70		Woolen Cloths, yards.....				100,000		
" pounds.....			8,000	73,000		Pieces of Wool used.....			30,000	200,000		
Beets, tons.....			50			Woolen Blankets and Vesting.....				75,000		
Turnips, tons.....			20			Railroads.....				5		
Pumpkins & Squashes, tons.....			135			" Miles in length.....				93	194 1/2	
Silk Cocoons, pounds.....			24			Telegraph Line, miles.....					112 1/2	
Butter, pounds.....	83,040	200,000	156,950			Irrigating Ditches.....				2	2	
Cheese, "	6,175	15,000	19,404			Acres Irrigated.....				3,000	3,300	
Wool, "	74,728	241,600	244,400			Assessed value of Real Estate.....	\$1,369,725	\$4,562,365	\$11,608,845			
Hives of Bees.....	300	1,000				Assessed value of Improvements.....	1,678,425	2,918,615	2,500,545			
Honey, pounds.....	1,000	2,000				Assessed value of Personal Property.....	2,505,160	2,187,800	2,881,820			
FRUIT TREES AND VINES:						Total valuation.....	\$2,871,389	Rolls lost 4,928,400	7,842,770	17,281,590		
Apple trees.....		17,670	47,000			Estimated total population.....	5,029		25,000	28,000		
Peach "		16,840	30,000			Registered Voters.....			6,000	5,500		
Pear "		12,370	2,000			† From State Statistics.		‡ From County Assessment Rolls.				
Plum "		750	6,000			THE FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE UNION.						
Cherry "		630	1,250			One of the direct results of the grange movement in the Eastern States, although not official, was the organization of the Farmers' Co-operative Union in Stockton.						
Nectarine trees.....		400	1,000			It is difficult to raise fruit upon soils unfavorable or in a climate not congenial. More difficult would the projectors have found it to have achieved the success that has attended their efforts, had not the manied interests, grain-buyers and warehouse-men of Stockton, prepared the way for their advent, and the grange agitation, coming like a tidal wave from the east, awakened the farmer to the necessity of patricizing those who broke down monopolies and combinations for the maintenance of high rates in business accommodation.						
Quince "		55	1,000			Before any organization of the farmers in the country for mutual aid in the form of Granges, had been made, the Farmers' Co-operative Union was incorporated; consequently it can claim the pioneer-ship in the effort to break up monopolies in the farmers' interest. It						
Apricot "		650	2,750			was organized March 24, 1873, with a subscribed capital of \$42,000. The stockholders and projectors were all farmers, and they performed a feat, financially, that has probably not a parallel in a legitimate way in California. They commenced by paying \$1,500 into the treasury, taking an office on Levee street, renting from Messrs. Peters & Stewart the Eureka Warehouses for \$6,000 per year, and then doing a \$612,251.38 business the first year, and declaring a \$1,600 dividend to the stockholders, as the result of a \$1,360 investment.						
Fig "		600	3,500			The success attending their first efforts, determined the company to enlarge their facilities for business, and they purchased the warehouses they had been renting, paying for the property \$55,000. This gave them a warehouse capacity of 15,000 tons. These buildings are situated between Oter and Elk streets, on the levee, having both a water and railroad front. Eureka, No. 1, is a building by itself, its dimensions being 85 feet by 150. Eureka, No. 2-3 and 4 is one building, 100 feet wide by 300 in length. In June, 1877, they rented for four years the "San Joaquin Warehouse," which has a storage capacity of 5,500 tons. This building now belongs to the Granger's Union, but is used and occupied by the Farmers' Union for their headquarters.						
Lemon "		72				In 1878 they purchased about seven acres of land from C. M. Weber, a few hundred yards down the slough, which gives them a double water front of about 500 feet on each of the two sloughs. They have erected another warehouse and covered wharf on this land, with a storage capacity of 10,000 tons. This building gives them at present unequaled facilities for handling grain cheaply. It is 163 feet deep, by 203 in length, and has railroad as well as water connection.						
Olive "		6				The "Union" make a speciality of handling bags as well as grain. They disposed of 1,000,000 bags in 1878, and have succeeded in making Stockton the most favorable market on the coast for the purchase of that article. They have caused a reduction in the price for storage of grain from \$2.00 to \$1.00. They forced a reduction in the cost of freight by water, from \$1.50 to 75 cents, and \$1.00 per ton. In these matters they have rendered Stockton an almost incalculable service in breaking down these prices; as it is only by making that point peculiarly advantageous to the tiller of the soil, that the outward world can be induced to make Stockton the point of its commercial operations.						
Prune "		300				During the year 1878, this Company transacted an immense business; of which \$1,502,052.79 was cash. Receipts for the same time of their total business amounted to \$3,163,072.80.						
Malberry "		250				There has never been a change in the directorship of the company since its organization. Its first directors were A. C. Paulsell,						
Almond "		500										
Walnut "		150	475									
Value of fruit crop about.....				\$4,500								
Grape vines.....		168,250	750,000	180 acres								
Wine, gallons.....			37,000	75,000								
Ready, fallous.....			400	3,500								
Breweries.....			3	1								
Beer, gallons.....			60,000	66,500								
LIVE STOCK.												
Horses, American.....			3,000									
" Spanish, tame.....			4,000									
" " wild.....			4,322									
Horses.....	3,403	3,316	11,323	11,903	12,690							
Mules.....	1,081	1,363	2,792	1,141	1,125							
Asses.....			91	12	56							
Cows.....	1,661		11,840	4,840								
Calves.....			5,690	5,590								
Beef Cattle.....	5,397		73,040	11,343								

*Stock Cattle.

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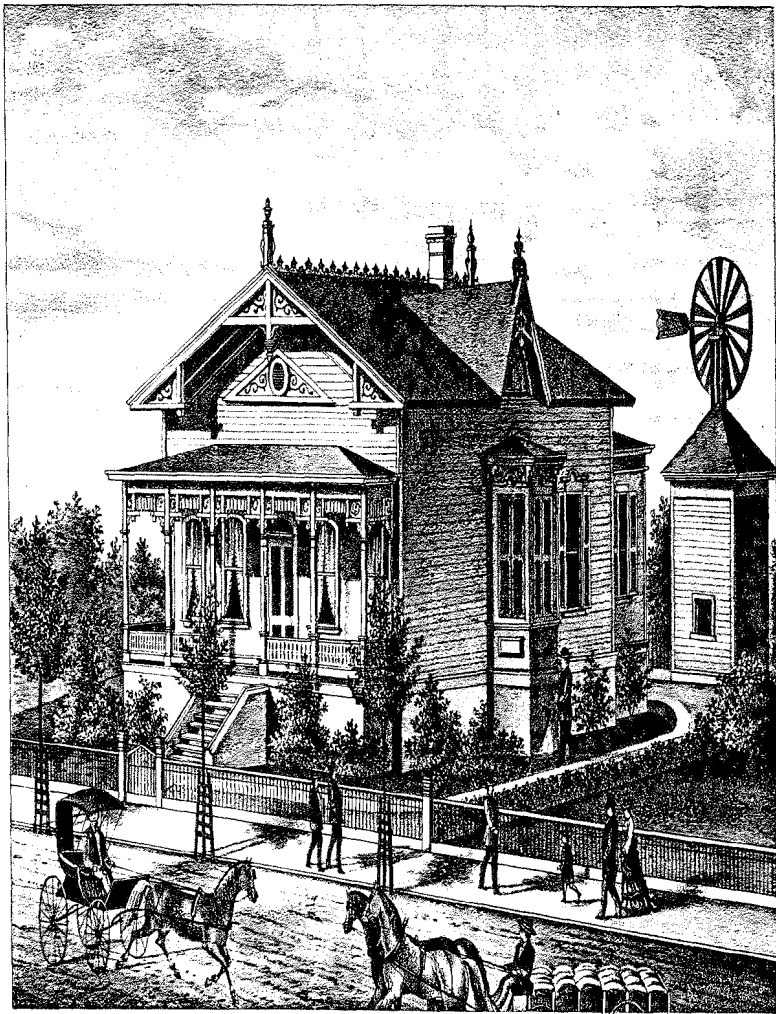
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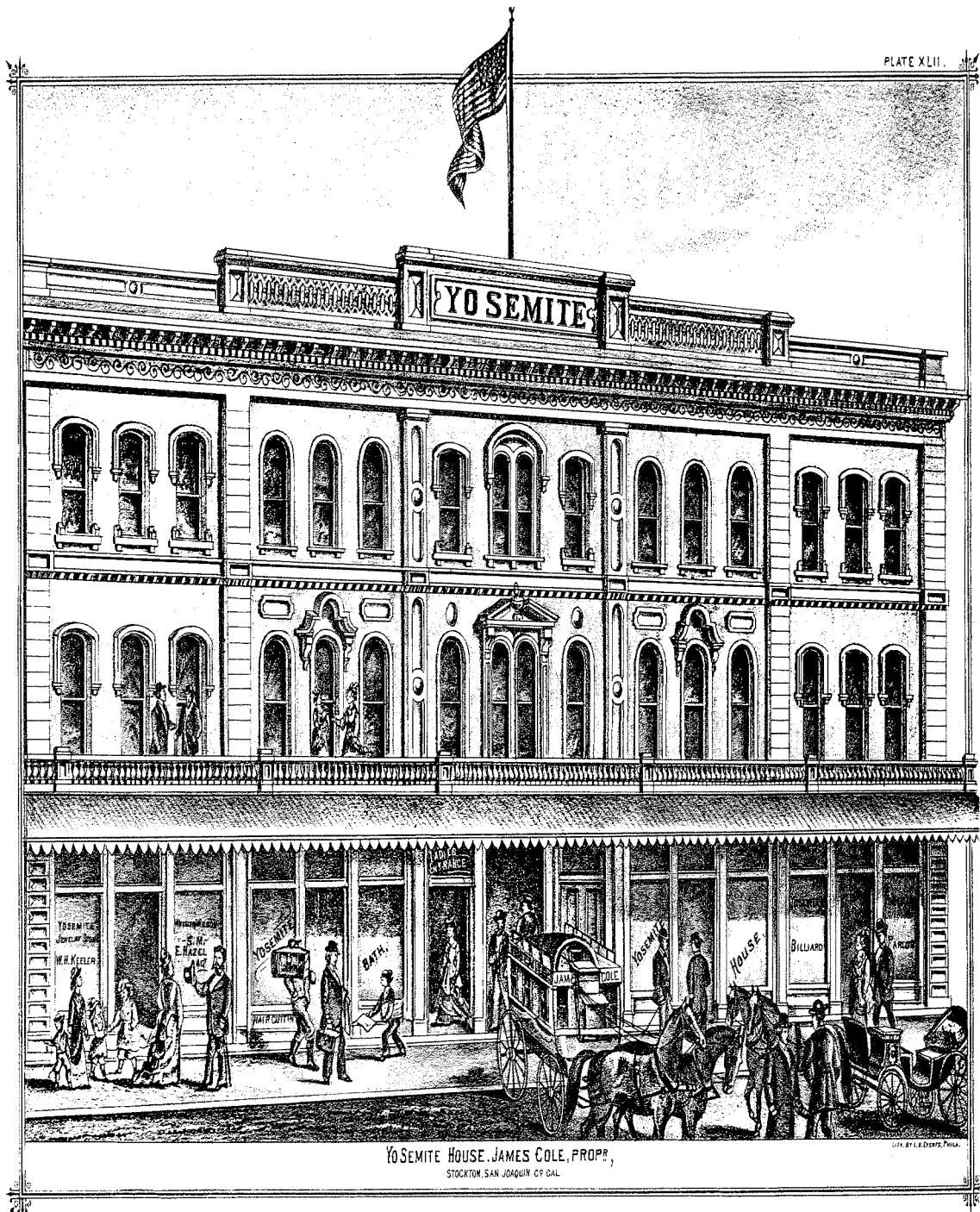
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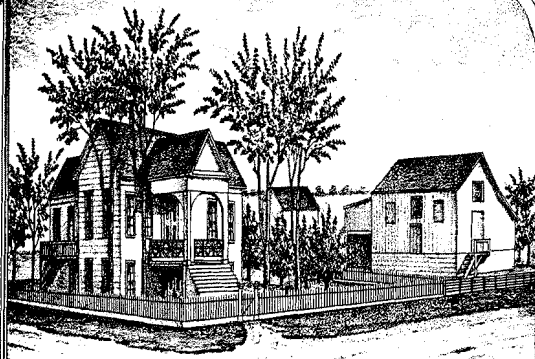
RESIDENCE OF I. R. WILBUR, STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

DES. BY L. B. CHURCH, PHOENIX.

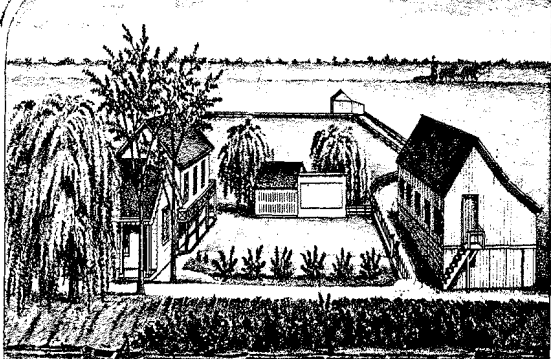


YOSEMITE HOUSE, JAMES COLE, PROP.,
STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

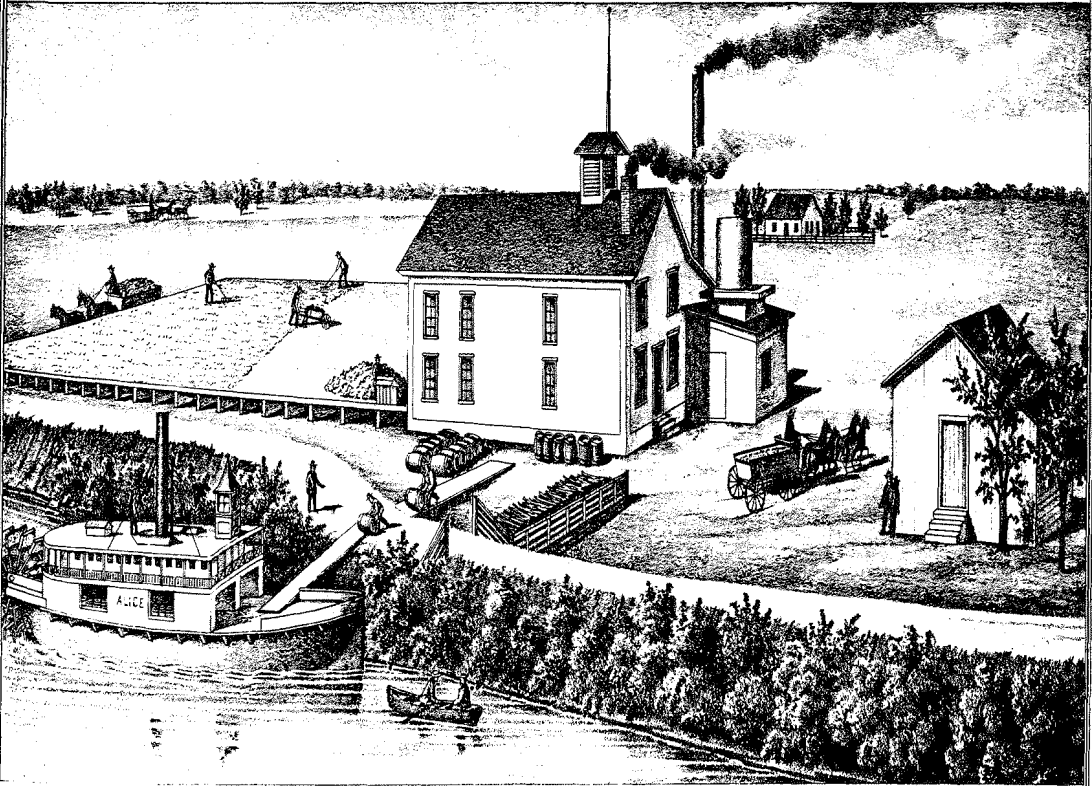
DES. BY C. DORR, PHILA.



RES. OF C. H. W. BRANDT (CASTORIA TR)



RES. OF C. A. BACHMAN (CASTORIA TR)



CALIFORNIA CHICORY FACTORY OF BACHMAN AND BRANDT, CASTORIA TR SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA.

C. Swain, J. R. W. Hitchcock, S. Dunham, D. Harrison, J. U. Castle, J. M. Garwood, J. L. Beecher, and D. L. Campbell. These gentlemen are filling the same position to-day.

In conclusion, it may be fairly said that to have achieved such a success required the employment of a very high order of executive and financial ability, as well as a favorable combination of conditions; and the fact that Messrs. A. C. Paulsell, President, and J. R. Wilbur, Secretary, were at its inception, and still are the managers of the business, places those gentlemen among the ablest operators on the coast.

GRANGER'S UNION.

The grange organization was the outgrowth of a too extravagant demand upon the agriculturists of the country. The farmers did not receive their proportion in remuneration for their labor. What is received from the crops raised on a farm, or for stock grazed thereon, is what a farmer gets for his labor; and the time had come, (and it was alike east and west), that in dealing, the agriculturist found that when he had occasion to buy goods, (goods are the products of labor), he was obliged to pay too much; or, in other words, it took two hours' work on his part, to balance the account, when he was buying the result of one hour's labor of any other class of industry. This weight was increasing slowly but surely against the farmer, and it became necessary for the agriculturists to league together, and make a combined effort to stop the growth of the evil. All other forms of labor, the arts, the mechanics and the professions, had their orders or leagues for self-protection and united effort. The farmer alone was without it, and consequently became the first and sure victim of the absorbing propensities of capital, as manifested by rings, corporations, monopolies, corners and middle men, the ones that stood between the producer or manufacturer and the consumer. The middle man was the person whose time and capital found use in taking the goods from the man who made them, and handing them over to the farmer and consumer. This middle man was the one who purchased of the producer as cheap as he possibly could, and sold to the consumer as high as he possibly could; and the two possibly made the middle man rich, at the farmer's expense.

To avoid this, the husbandman must be his own middle man. Where large capital was required, (as in transportation), corporations were formed, and the Legislature gave those corporations often unjust advantages. As a sample see the tariff rates of the C. P. R. R. To correct those abuses, the farmer must have influence with the Legislature. A coalition would be perfected among the dealers, by which prices would be maintained at certain agreed high rates. To

break these combinations or "rings," the farmer must be his own merchant. Capital combined to create low rates when the majority of farmers were forced to sell. To resist this combination of capital, or "corners," the combined farmers' credit must prevent the necessity of a sale of crops. To have influence to aid in producing all these results, the Granger organization came into being; first, in the eastern States—then on the Pacific coast; the State Grange of California being organized July 15, 1873. The order is both a political and financial one, bringing within the scope of its jurisdiction, anything that may be properly deemed of service by its promoters in achieving the results for which it is organized.

Three months previous to the organization of the State Grange, the West San Joaquin Lodge was established, it being the second in the State, with headquarters at Elia, Tulare Township, it being the pioneer town in the County for the movement. In less than one year there were fifteen Granges in the County. Some of these Granges have since been discontinued; in fact the organization is on the decline in all the States of the Union, and after what has been accomplished, it is to be regretted that such is the case.

It would not be proper, in so limited a work as this, to trace out the causes that have led to the decline. In one department, which is a very important one, there have been nine failures where there has been one success, and the contrary should have been the result. We have reference to the Mercantile Department of the Grangers, and that the one now in operation in Stockton was not a failure long since, is because more ability was exercised in its management. That the fate of this enterprise has not been the same that has attended most of the like efforts of the order in the East, is due to the fact only, that natural ability, combined with a knowledge of the general laws that govern trade, is largely possessed by the promoters; in a word, they possessed the qualities that must necessarily be combined to constitute a financier.

In November, 1873, delegates from the different Granges in the County met at Stockton, to canvass the objects of the order, and adopt means to promote the desired results. At the gathering or Convention, it was decided to establish a mercantile agency at this place, electing William G. Phelps, one of the oldest farmers in the County, as their agent to buy for them. The agent was paid a salary and a per-cent. was charged on the goods, sufficient to cover all expenses.

The first office was in Hook's building, but from the start the business was so extensive that a change in locality became necessary, where more room could be obtained, and the building of R. B. Parker, on Eldorado St., was secured. The following year the agent completed arrangements with the firm of Baker & Hamilton,

of San Francisco, agricultural implement dealers. Within five weeks after the arrangements were perfected, \$30,000 worth of goods were disposed of, upon which there occurred not a single loss. Up to this time the Grangers had no capital invested in the enterprise, and as many goods could not be obtained except by purchase and cash payment, it was deemed advisable to form a Corporation, issue stock and run with capital as well as credit. The scheme was pushed to completion, and May 14, 1874, a charter was issued to them by the State, and the organization perfected by the election of a Board of Directors, out of which were chosen the following officers (Mr. Phelps declining to accept a position); T. J. Brooks, President; S. S. Burge, Secretary; and John Wasley, Treasurer; all farmers.

In October, 1875, they again moved to yet more commodious quarters, and have remained at that point until the present time. Their building fronts on both Main and California streets, having a frontage of fifty feet on Main and one hundred and six feet on California. The present Board of Directors includes Andrew Wolf, W. L. Overhaiser, B. F. Langford, W. H. Snow, Fred. Brownell, James Marsh, H. W. Cowell, John Wasley, Ezra Fiske. The officers are A. Wolf, President; J. N. Woods, Secretary; S. S. Burge, Manager; John Wasley, Treasurer. There are about two hundred and fifty persons to whom the stock belongs.

They were the second parties in the State to attempt the manufacture of barbed wire for fence. They purchased several car loads of a particular kind of fence wire, known as the "Scott Patent," which gave such universal satisfaction that they decided to manufacture it on this coast themselves. They commenced operations in July, 1878, turning out their first fence wire on the 20th of that month, and on the following 12th of August, shipped their first consignment of 3,500 lbs. In the factory four machines are run and owned by the Union, which have a capacity of about 20 tons per month, working by day-light. To the fact of the establishment of this industry in Stockton by the Granger's Union, the farmers may accredit the reduction of fence wire and of expense in inclosing their land. Mr. A. J. Robinson is the Superintendent of the Manufactory.

To sum up this enterprise, it may be safely termed a success, for it has reduced the price to the farmer, in the cost of all articles in which it deals, thereby rendering to the country a substantial benefit. Its start was small, its growth rapid, and like the car of Jugernaut, it immolated all that threw themselves in the way of its progress, and to-day it is the leading wholesale and retail house in Stockton, having sold \$220,000 worth of goods in the year 1878, their account of stock January 1, 1879, amounting to \$66,600.

TABLE OF GRANGES IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

NAME.	NO. OF GRANGE.	WHEN ORGANIZED.	HEAD-QUARTERS.	NO. OF MEMBERS.	REMARKS.
West San Joaquin.....	3	April 14, 1873.	Tracy.	40	
Collegedale.....	184	March 19, 1874.	Collegedale.	17	
Stockton.....	70	Aug. 12, 1873.	Stockton.	144	
Castoria.....	54	Aug. 5, 1873.	Un'n School.	40	
Elliott.....	183	March 18, 1874.	Elliott.	40	
Liberty.....	69	Sept. 11, 1873.	Acampo.		Disorganized.
Linden.....	56	Aug. 28, 1873.	Linden.	83	
Lockeford.....	131	Jan. 12, 1874.	Lockeford.	38	
Lodi.....	92	Aug. 26, 1873.	Lodi.	51	
Rustic.....		Sept. 29, 1873.	Lathrop.		Disorganized.
Woodbridge.....	84	Sept. 30, 1873.	Woodbridge.	56	
Wildwood.....		Nov. 12, 1873.	Wildwood.		Dik. Ap. 1, 76.
Washington.....	228	Aug. 13, 1875.	Washington.	88	Prosperous.
Atlanta.....		Oct. 30, 1873.	Atlanta.		Disorganized.
Farmington.....		March 20, 1874.	Farmington.		Disorganized.

CHAPTER XV.

SWAMP LAND RECLAMATION.

United States Grant to the State—First State Grant in 1851—Nature and Formation of the Land—Methods of Reclaiming—Union Island—Roberts' Island—Bonito Island—State Island—Sargent Bro's Farm—Benefits of Reclamation.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1850, California was admitted into the Union. On the 28th of the same month, a grant was made by Congress to the States of the Union of all the swamp and overflowed land within their boundaries.

May 1, 1851, the State made the first attempt at utilizing this gift. The Legislature passed a law that held out the following inducements to two citizens, by name, John F. Booth and David Galloway. By the Act, not to exceed 640 acres of swamp and overflowed land was conveyed, in fee, to those parties, provided they paid \$1.25 per acre for it,—the money to be used for school purposes in the district where the land was located. They were to reclaim the same by ditches and levees, so that it could be cultivated; all within three years from the date of survey, or the Act was void. The land was an island and was described in the Act as "lying between, and bounded by the Sacramento river and Merritt's slough."

The results already achieved from the unportentious beginning have been great. What the future may have in store is not hidden behind a shadow, yet its extent is incalculable. We find in the *Stockton Independent*, an article upon swamp lands in this County, which after thorough investigation, we find so accurate and comprehensive as to warrant us in copying it nearly in full, adding thereto a few facts:

"THE SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS—THE MEANS EMPLOYED FOR THEIR RECLAMATION—WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED—THE FUTURE GARDEN SPOT OF THE STATE—EXTENSIVE ENTERPRISES.

"The overflowed or swamp lands of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys are now attracting considerable attention and are destined speedily to become an important feature of the wealth of the State. The San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, with their tributaries, have their sources far away in the mountains of the Sierra Nevada range, and are the receptacles of the rainfall of an immense watershed. The discharge of this vast catchment area with the return of each rainy season, and subsequently, when the winter's accumulation of snow in the distant Sierras succumbs and melts before the searching rays of the summer sun, carries with it a large percentage of alluvial matter, which, on the river leaving its banks and losing the velocity of its current, is deposited over the adjoining lowlands. Upon this sedimentary deposit, a rank growth of water plants has luxuriated, which decaying with the return of winter or reduced to ashes by periodical fires, has mixed with the alluvial matter and produced a composition of the utmost fertility. Naturally the deposit referred to, has been greatest on the banks of the upper portion of the river, and following the river's course has been greater on the immediate banks than further into the interior. The wonderful fertility of these lands has long been appreciated, and on the higher spots along the river banks, where no great outlay was necessary to insure comparative immunity from risk of flood, settlers have been tilling with wonderful results and success. During the last few years, however, more attention has been given to these lands, and now capital and energy are rapidly developing the capabilities of the land, and adding constantly to their appreciation in value and productive power. The reclamation has been undertaken hitherto entirely by private individuals, or districts associated under the swamp land act for co-operative action. Very considerable enterprise and perseverance have already been demonstrated in the handling of various tracts noticeably on Union and Roberts Islands in the San Joaquin river, Staten Island in the Mokelumne, Sherman and Grand Islands in the Sacramento, etc.

"On a matter so important as the effective reclamation of the land, a variety of opinions and theories have been advanced. On the upper portions of the rivers where the material on the immediate river banks is of an entirely sedimentary nature, the task has been comparatively easy, as the foundation is solid and the material easily handled. The mistake was made by the pioneers in the reclamation of these lands of locating their levees on the very edge of the rivers, to get the benefit of the slightly higher level that has

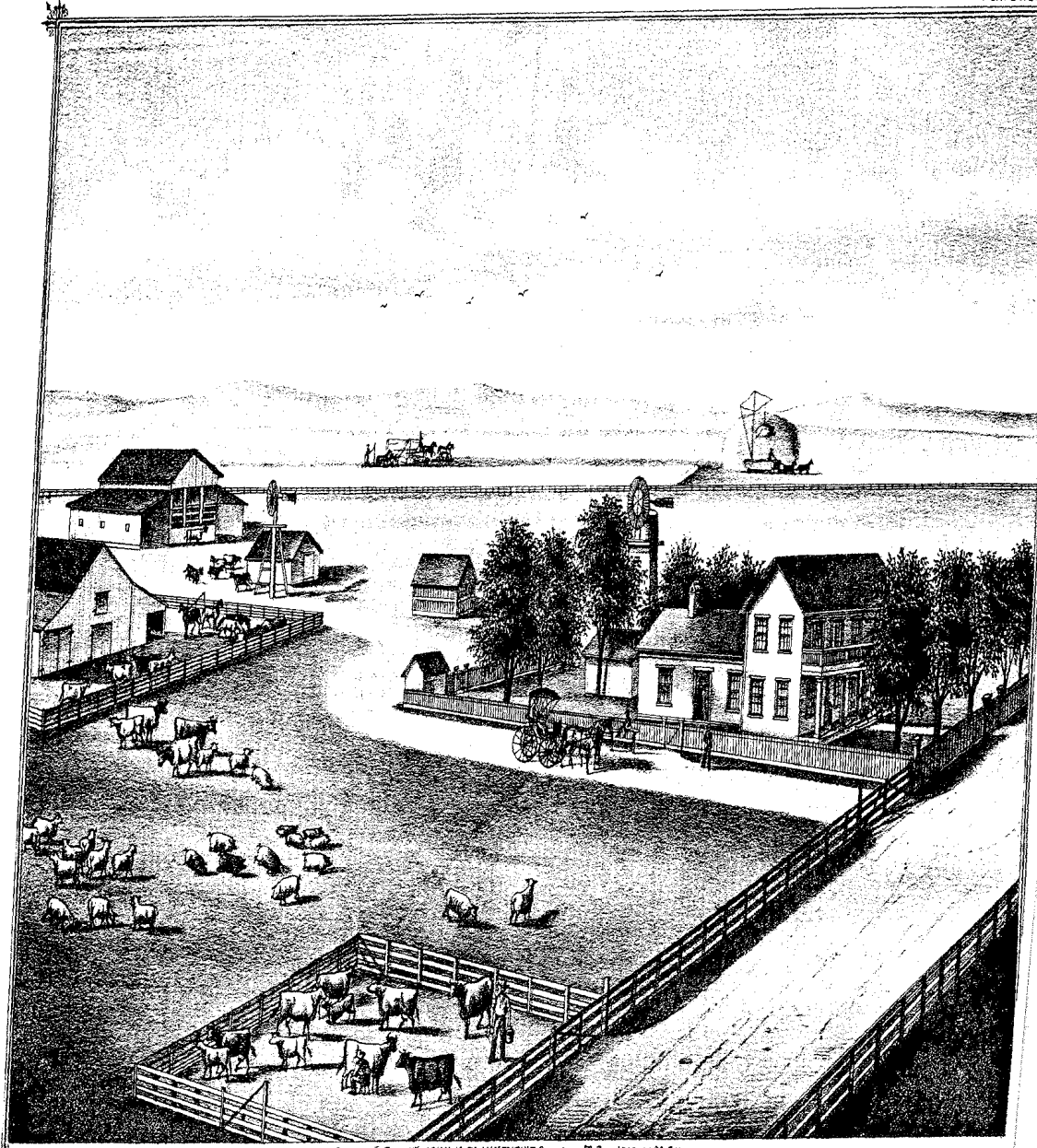
been occasioned by the deposit of the heavier particles, as soon as the current lost its velocity by leaving the river banks. A more intelligent appreciation of the requirements of the case has, however, been aroused, and now the levees are nearly everywhere seen located with due regard to scientific principles and known hydrostatic and hydraulic laws, so that the meanderings of the rivers are not, as heretofore, slavishly followed, but a more direct line is traced out, treacherously undermined concaves are avoided, sharp sandy points cut off and the flood water of the river induced by softer lines and ample space on each side of its normal bed to run swiftly off instead of banking up, and apparently remonstrating at its restraint. The slopes adopted by the most thoroughly qualified engineers for this entirely sedimentary material are almost unanimously three to one, that is, three feet of width at the base for every one foot of height of the embankment. These sedimentary banks are found down the San Joaquin river some twelve miles below the city of Stockton, and to easily distinguished points on the other rivers. Below this, the material inside the banks gradually merges into a more thoroughly vegetable or peaty character, the best possible material for levee purposes, being probably that happy mixture of the two, consisting largely of alluvium with sufficient fibrous matter to knit and retain it in a compact sod.

"The peat proper, whilst possessing risks of its own, is an infinitely better material for levee construction than might be supposed, its densely fibrous nature being proof against any erosive action of current or wave. Weight is the great element lacking in peat, from a levee builder's point of view. It is therefore found desirable to abandon entirely the section given to the sedimentary levee where the flat slopes were designed with a view to avoid and counteract the cutting action of moving water, and to dispose the material in a more compact manner. With this object in view then, viz, to concentrate the weight as much as possible, and at the same time to expose a minimum of surface to the desiccating influence of the atmosphere it has been found convenient to build up the sods into walls as nearly vertical as possible. In descending the banks of the rivers it is found that in proportion as the vegetable matter increases, the underlying stratum becomes less dense, and the distance to the heavy bluish clay, locally termed hard pan, that underlies all this formation, becomes greater.

"Feeling convinced that this solid foundation had to be reached before the levee had finally finished settling, it has now become the practice to make trial borings along the proposed line of levee, to ascertain correctly the consistency of sub-strata, and hence determine the proper width to give the levees to permit of the necessary additions being made as the levee subsided. The danger from par-



RANCH & RES. OF J. M. BARBER, CASTORIA T_F, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RANCH RES. DE JOHN M. BLANKENSHIP, CASTORIA T^e SAN JOAQUIN C^o CAL.

tial destruction by fire, attaches to peat levees, added to which there is liability (in the event of an overflow of the land surrounded by them and the water reaching on both sides of the levee nearly or quite to the top) of portions of the levee being flooded out of their proper position and swept entirely away. To remedy these dangers, efforts have been made to coat the peat levee with a dressing of sand or sediment from the river bed. In a proper combination of these two materials probably lies the secret of successful handling of the lower lands, and more than one proprietor is at present engaged upon the problem how best to accomplish the end.

"The numerous creeks or sloughs running from the main rivers into the interior, though necessitating expensive treatment to dam them effectually at or near their outlets, are admittedly beneficial features of the land, constituting as they do main arteries for drainage, irrigation and navigation. Where nothing but the light peat sod was available for their construction, these dams were in earlier days a source of very great perplexity and trouble, and the annals of all the earlier reclamation schemes report the loss of one or more expensive efforts. Profiting by past experience, however, very splendid successes have recently been accomplished, and the feasibility demonstrated of closing any channel, no matter how formidable in size.

"Ingeniously contrived tidal gates as an adjunct to the dams, regulate and control the egress or ingress of water from or to the lands according as draining or irrigation is temporarily desired.

"A comparison of the merits of the lands respectively adjacent to the San Joaquin and its tributaries, and the Sacramento and its tributaries, gives undoubtedly a decided preference to the former as being at once more easily and cheaply reclaimed, and enjoying a greater immunity from ravaging floods than the latter, the fluctuation of the water-level immediately below Stockton between ordinary low water and extreme flood height having been only seven feet during the past season as against twenty-six feet at Sacramento.

"To particularize all the reclamation-work accomplished up to the present time, would necessitate too great an encroachment on our space, and we must therefore limit ourselves to a slight notice of the work accomplished on a few of the better-known islands.

"UNION ISLAND.

"Union Island, lying between the old and middle channels of the San Joaquin, containing in round numbers some 45,000 acres, principally owned by General T. H. Williams, has been the great field of experiment and research in swamp-land practice, and great interest has necessarily attached to the progress and development of the work carried on there.

"Wherever practicable, i. e., wherever the material employed was entirely sedimentary, the levees have been built entirely by means of horse scrapers. General Williams has thoroughly recognized the futility of any half-measures, and the sedimentary levees at the head of Union Island are probably the most thorough, or nearly so, of any work done in the state. One line has been given a crown-width of eight feet, with a slope of three to one on either side and a height varying from seven to ten feet. The extreme crown-width was intended to furnish a roadway for the island-traffic; a perfectly harmless, indeed, probably commendable practice in dry weather, but one open to grave challenge in winter-time, and now, we believe, entirely rested in Holland and the vicinity of the Mississippi.

"Below the sediment line, General Williams' procedure has been entirely original, and whilst variously criticised by outsiders, contains, we believe, the solution to the question, How to levee in peat lands?

"Double retaining walls, carefully built up of peat soda, have been carried along the line, and the space between them filled with sand pumped from the river bed. The machines used for this purpose were of different construction, the principle of one, the invention of Mr. Denison, being a vacuum pump, the vacuum being obtained by the usual steam jet and condenser, and the other, designed by Col. Von Schmidt, a huge centrifugal pump with an auger attachment, working at the bottom of the suction pipe. The only point of objection to either of these machines is that their effective working is limited at present to sand, to the rejection of clay or more retentive material. The experience of the past winter, however, shows that the sand is by no means the treacherous material when thus employed that skeptics had been disposed to think it, and if we might venture to criticise the combination levee on Union Island, we would say that it comes nearer to entire success than anything heretofore attempted, and could only have been improved upon by preparing a peat foundation for the sand, and, perhaps, being careful to avoid any joint or overhang in the retaining walls, but rather to carry them up as a uniformly well-banded, homogeneous mass.

"The lower end of Union Island was overflowed this year; not as we believe from any defect in General Williams' work, but entirely owing to the obstructive action of some adjoining proprietors who refused anything like co-operative action.

"ROBERTS' ISLAND.

"Roberts Island, separated from Union Island by Middle river, and lying between Middle river and the San Joaquin proper, contains some 64,000 acres of land.

"The largest individual owner is Mr. Morton C. Fisher, who owns

some 15,000 acres of the upper end of the island, and who owns the controlling interest and is the managing director in the Gasgow California Land Co., owning some 40,000 acres in the lower division.

"The reclamation of the upper portion was completed two years ago, and cost \$140,000 for the 22,000 acres reclaimed, making an average of \$6.50 per acre. The lower end reclamation works that have been in progress for the last year are completed. 36,000 of the 42,000 acres in the lower division have been reclaimed by these works, at a total expense of \$350,000 or about \$10 per acre. This is considerable more than the cost of the upper half, as there were more and greater obstacles to overcome, the dam on one slough, costing \$25,000. Here, as on Union Island, the entire sedimentary work was done by horse-scrappers, the levee being carried to a nine-foot grade with slopes respectively of three and two to one.

"As the material becomes more vegetable in character, the slope is gradually retised, until in the peat formation at the lower end of the island, the sides of the levee are nearly vertical, but the width of crown is increased to from twenty-five to thirty feet. The nine-foot fill ruled nearly all round the island, so that a very massive and expensive levee was the result.

"We believe the proprietors have it in contemplation to proceed now to give all the peaty levee a coating of from two to three feet of sediment and clay from the river-beds. Material is to be disintegrated with a species of pug-mill, and sufficient water added to allow of its being forced, as in the Von Schmidt machine, through pipes on to the levees. The expense of subduing the soil and extirpating the tale roots is about equal to that of reclamation; so that when the lands were fitted for cultivation it was found that the upper and lower divisions cost about \$12 and \$20 the acre respectively. A bird's-eye view of the division is given in this work, from which an idea of the magnitude of this work can be gathered.

"BOULDIN ISLAND.

"Bouldin Island, above referred to, contains 8,497 acres of land, of which about 4000 are in cultivation this year (1873). It lies at the junction of the Mokelumne with the San Joaquin river, in San Joaquin County. The land yields two crops per year, one of grain and one of potatoes; of the former (barley) from fifty to sixty bushels, and of potatoes one hundred and fifty to two hundred sacks per acre.

"It is owned by the members of the Pacific Distillery Co. of San Francisco, who have this year completed a very excellent and well-planned reclamation. The scheme of the proprietors is to devote a large portion of the island to growing potatoes for distillery purposes, potatoes yielding on these lands a certain crop.

"STATEN ISLAND.

"Staten Island, immediately to the north of Bouldin Island, also in this County, lies between the north and south forks of the Mokelumne river, about five miles above its junction with the San Joaquin river, and forty miles below, or northwest of Stockton, and contains 9,194 acres of land. It was first leveed in 1873, since which time the levees have been enlarged several times, and was all of it under cultivation prior to its inundation in February of this year. The larger portion is owned by Messrs. Haggin & Tevis, and the Messrs. Valentine, who are keenly alive to the value of their land, and who propose at once to rectify the damage sustained this season, and take such steps as shall prevent the recurrence of a similar mishap.

"To accomplish this result and to strengthen the peat levees to resist the lateral pressure of the water, thirty-foot scantlings are being driven inside, six feet apart, braced with other scantlings firmly placed in the ground at an angle, and bolted to the uprights. Over these is laid a heavy coating of sedimentary earth, with a slope of three to one, brought from outside of the levee. It is hoped to make the levee strong enough to resist all future floods that may come.

"The cost of reclamation has been \$28 per acre. There are about two hundred inhabitants on the island. The land produces to the acre two crops per year of as high (under favorable circumstances) as 77 bushels of wheat; 14 tons beans; 2,150 sacks of potatoes. They have a store and blacksmith shop, and a school-house is about to be erected. Nearly all the travel to and from the island now goes by way of the road recently opened from New Hope westward to the forks of the river.

"RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LAND BY THE SARGENT BROS.

"We lately visited the farm of Sargent Brothers, fourteen miles north of this city, and were escorted over the estate by Hon. R. C. Sargent, and given an opportunity to see the extensive improvements now being made, with a view of thoroughly reclaiming the large tract of tule land owned by that firm lying between White's slough and the Mokelumne river. Hon. R. C. Sargent has resided in that locality for over twenty-five years, and has for a number of years been engaged in the reclamation of the overflowed lands adjacent to the upland on which he first settled. He, like all others who have engaged in this work, has found it a difficult and expensive undertaking. The first efforts in the way of reclamation were in the construction of levees along the banks of Sargent and Island sloughs, which intersect the tule land owned by this firm. These levees were, however found inadequate, and were often seriously damaged by overflows. It was found necessary to commence operations upon a much larger scale, and in order that a thorough and

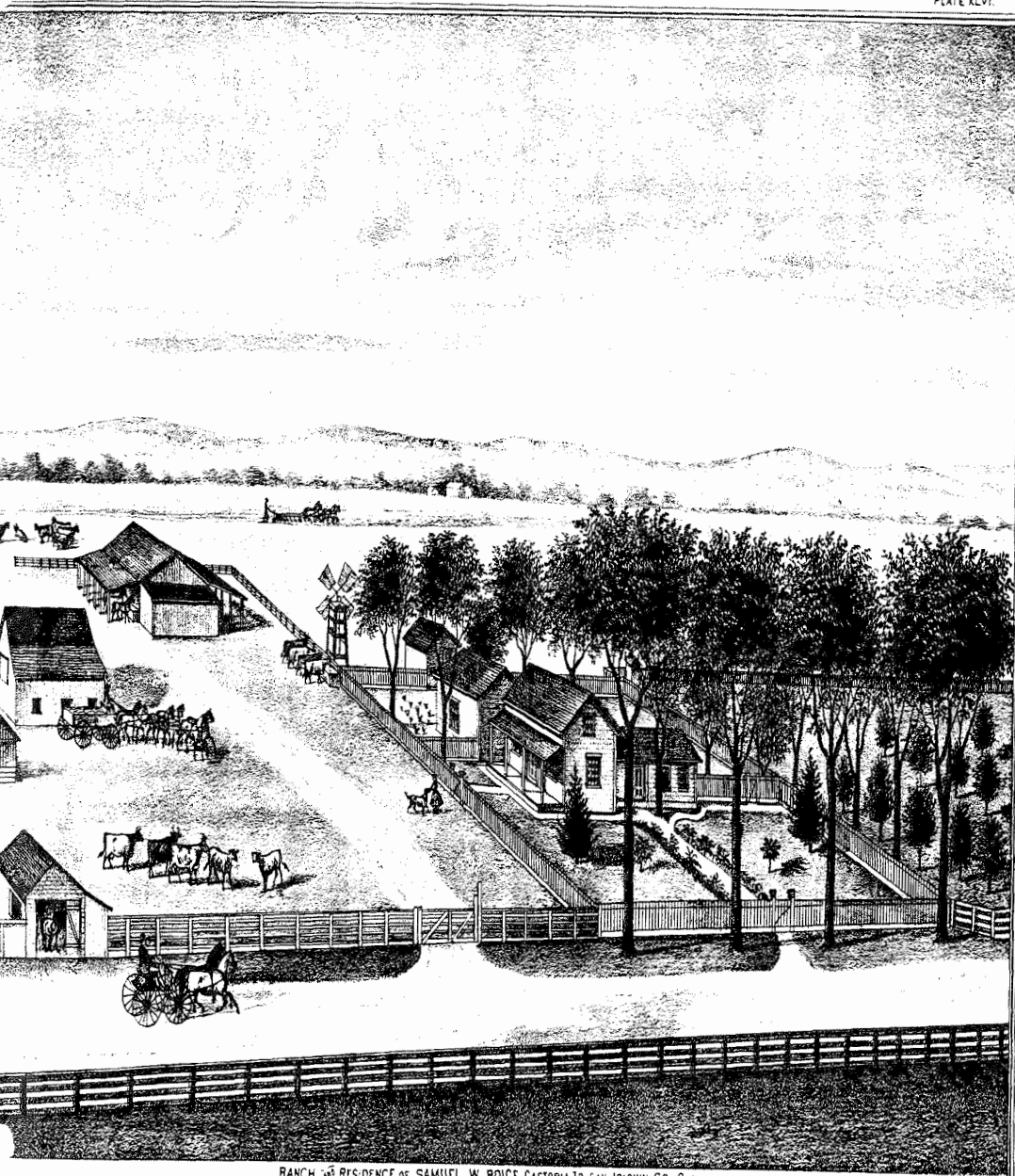
comprehensive system of reclamation could be carried out, they found it necessary to purchase large tracts of land from other parties who would not join with them in the construction of levees and ditches to reclaim their land, in connection with that of their neighbors. They finally became the owners of all the swamp land south of the Mokelumne river to Potato and White sloughs, with the exception of a tract one mile wide, owned by Jacob Brack; and thus owning the water front, they have been enabled to inaugurate, and are rapidly completing, a system of reclamation-works, that will eventually add thousands of acres of the most productive land in the state to the aggregate wealth of this County. While Messrs. Sargent Bros. are expending considerable money in the construction of a levee on the south bank of the Mokelumne, from the high land to the mouth of Sycamore slough, their attention is particularly directed to the reclamation of that vast tract of land lying between Sycamore slough and White's slough, which is intersected by Island and Sargent sloughs. They have constructed a levee on the south bank of Sycamore slough, from the upland to the intersection of that slough with the Mokelumne river; thence down that river to a point where the river intersects with Potato slough; thence south along Potato slough to its intersection with White's slough; from which point the levee is to be extended along the bank of said slough to the upland. Substantial dams have been constructed across the mouths of Island and Sargent sloughs, where they intersect with Potato slough, and expensive automatic tide gates provided, by which the water from those sloughs is allowed to escape at low tide, while the land is guarded from overflow from the high tides. As the difference between high and low tide on Potato slough is sometimes nearly six feet, it will at once be seen that the protection of the land from a high tide is almost equivalent, during the summer season, to a thorough reclamation. The levees now being constructed by Sargent Brothers are about eighteen feet wide at their base and high enough to guard against the ordinary high water of the winter season. They are thoroughly built, and mostly of a material that will not wash away by the action of the water upon it. The dams across the two sloughs heretofore mentioned are made remarkably strong, and have cost a large sum of money. Sargent slough is thirty feet in depth at the point where the dam is put in, and the dam is forty feet thick upon the top, and raised several feet above high water mark, in order to allow the earth of which it is composed, to settle. This dam must be at least one hundred feet thick at low water mark, and, as the slough is nearly one hundred feet in width, it will readily be seen that an immense amount of earth was required to complete its construction. The dam across Island slough, but just completed, is also a massive structure, being

raised some six feet above high water, to allow for the earth to settle. The tide gates, of which there are several at each dam, are also thoroughly constructed, and an idea of their massiveness can be formed when the reader is informed, that in the construction of the gates for these two dams one hundred and ten thousand feet of lumber were used.

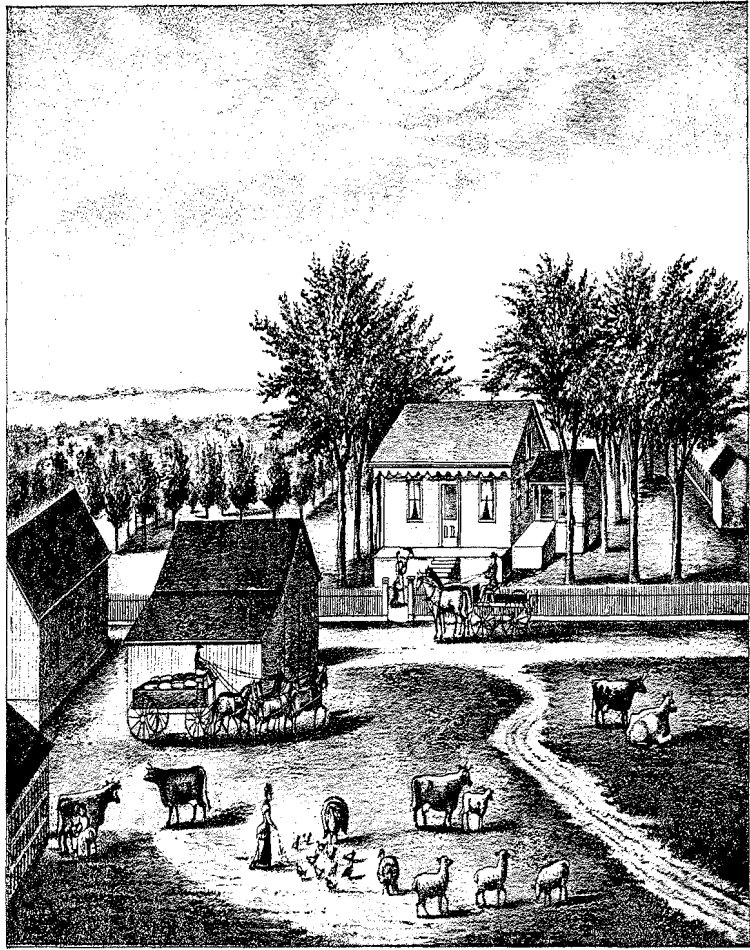
"The land to be reclaimed by this grand system of reclamation works, is some of the finest in the state, much of it at present, producing a heavy growth of grass, and furnishing fine pasturage for stock. One tract of about one thousand acres has been brought under cultivation, and is now being plowed for the next crop. It is a rich alluvium, and becomes thoroughly pulverized by plowing, and will yield immense crops of either wheat or barley. The proprietors have experimented with different grasses on this land, and have found that when the water is kept from the land, timothy and herds grass grow finely. A protracted overflow, however, kills them. They are now experimenting with Bermuda grass, and find that it makes an excellent protection for their levees, growing luxuriantly and making a mat-like covering, which is almost impervious to the action of the water. As this land is reclaimed, it is the intention of the proprietors to divide it up into one hundred acre tracts, and offer it for sale; and we are satisfied that the time is not far distant, when that portion of San Joaquin County will become one of the most productive regions in California. This work cannot, however be accomplished without a vast expenditure of money, and the parties who have the enterprise and courage to do it, are deserving of great praise.

"There are fifty miles of levee, and seventy-five flood gates to reclaim, in extent about 20,000 acres, at a cost of \$150,000 now expended, to which must be added \$25,000 yet to be paid out, making \$175,000 before the work will be completed, which will make an average of \$8.75 per acre as the cost of reclamation.

"A knowledge of the most effective methods of accomplishing the reclamation of these lands, which we have no hesitation in saying are the richest lands in the world, has only been acquired by years of patient and costly experiment; nor can the problem be said to have yet been successfully solved. As a greater amount of capital is becoming involved, and a greater appreciation of the value of the lands is being aroused, the best engineering talent is employed in the study of the natural principles which here obtain, and the result must ere long be a more intelligent conception of the proper means of conquering the obstacles which nature interposes in the way of success. The fresh water tide lands of the State cover an area of not less than 350,000 to 400,000 acres, every acre of which has a fertility four-fold that of ordinary upland, when thoroughly free



RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL W. BOICE, CASTORIA TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RES. of MRS. JANE BOWMAN, CASTORIA TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO CALIFORNIA.

from the encroachment of floods. The reclamation problem has been made one of the special lines of investigation by the state engineer recently appointed, and his report is expected to throw a flood of light upon a vexed question, in which the world takes a deep interest. These lands present a vast field for enterprise and capital. The returns of yield in the staples of wheat, barley, potatoes, corn, fruit, vegetables and every manner of produce which a fertile soil, ample moisture and stimulating sunshine can bring forth, show such astonishing figures that the cupidity of men is excited at the very mention. The reclaimed lands on the Sacramento river have for years supplied the markets of San Francisco with a large share of the fruits and vegetables there consumed, and no manner of cultivated plant, tree or shrub that flourishes in any part of the United States, has yet been found to fail when tried on these lands, while they usually flourish with an extraordinary growth, seldom equalled elsewhere.

"The amount which has already been expended in the reclamation of tule lands in this State cannot be estimated, but it has undoubtedly been several millions. In this County alone, a million dollars would not much more than cover the cost.

"The plan adopted for subjecting the land to cultivation, varies with the varying qualities of the soil. In some parts, where sediment predominates in excess of the vegetable matter, one of the methods successfully used, is to burn off the tules when dry, turn over the sod with plows that cut the roots off squarely, and after a few weeks exposure to the sun, burn the sods. It has been found that the roots burn out entirely, leaving the sedimentary soil as finely pulverized as a flower garden. Treated in this manner, the soil is at once ready for a crop, and requires no further plowing or pulverizing. The first plowing costs about four to five dollars an acre, and the burning about one dollar per acre. This treatment would, however, be ruinous to that class of peaty soil where the vegetable element predominates, and much of this class of land has been spoiled by fires which have burned out all the substance of the soil down to the water level. The necessities of cultivation on this class of land have called forth agricultural implements specially adapted to them. The tule plow must not only have a cutting edge as sharp as a knife, but be shaped so as to turn the tough sods completely over. The subjugation of the peaty land is accomplished by various devices, the most successful of which is a spiral cutting knife, winding about a cylinder three feet in diameter. The knives are about four inches apart on the cylinder, and cut the sods up into strips. Other implements specially adapted to this class of land are in use.

"The tule islands have a brilliant future. It is not enough to

say that they will soon be the gardens of the State. They will be the source of supply for all manner of textile fabrics, and it is not an extravagant prediction to foretell the erection, in Stockton at no distant day of enormous linen factories, silk factories, jute factories, beet-sugar factories, and other undertakings of a similar and equally possible nature, deriving their raw materials from island-grown products, all of which flourish on these lands as though indigenous to the soil.

"To the enterprise of such men as M. C. Fisher, Haggin and Tevis, General Williams, and R. C. Sargent, who have risked unlimited capital in this work, the State is indebted beyond estimation. The popular cry against the "land grabber" and "monopolist," is a futile shaft when levelled in a direction where nothing could be done without large aggregation of capital. They merit all the profits which they hope to gain, and deserve more honor and credit than an ungrateful public is likely to give. They are striving to redeem a howling waste to fruitfulness and fertility. May they succeed! for, wishing them success, we but repeat the wish, "let Stockton flourish," as, fed and nourished by such resources as these, flourish she must and will."

CHAPTER XVI.

IRRIGATION.

Mokelumne Ditch and Irrigation Co.—Farmington Water Co.—Comparison of Quantity of Water to Rainfall.—West Side Irrigation Ditch—Water from Tulare Lake—Bonds of the District.

THE MOKELUMNE DITCH AND IRRIGATION COMPANY.

This company was incorporated in December, 1875, with Sylvester V. Tredway, President; David Kettleman, Treasurer; Jas. E. Spencer, Secretary; R. C. Sargent, Jas. A. Ellison, C. R. Ralph, Board of Directors; G. C. Holman, Chief Engineer. Capital stock, \$200,000 in shares of \$100 each; Company's office, Lodi.

The company claims 199,000 inches, miners' measurement, of the water of Mokelumne river, to be distributed by canals from each side of the river over the agricultural lands north and south of the Mokelumne, and east of Stockton, as far as the line of gravitation will take it.

The location of the dam is at Westmoreland bridge, Calaveras County, and is to be built of rock masonry, with an extension of twenty-five feet.

The south branch will be carried by a canal thirty feet in width on the bottom, six feet deep, with a fall of 1½ feet per mile for the distance of eight miles, to a point on Bear creek, near the eastern line of San Joaquin County. Bear creek is a natural stream that will form the main distributing channel the remainder of the dis-

tance, and be the feeder of the various lateral ditches, carrying the water upon the farms.

A branch will follow the bluffs of the Mokelumne, to afford water for manufacturing purposes, there being numerous mill sites with a fall of thirty to forty feet.

In the normal condition of the river, there will be a supply of water most seasons for eight months of the year; but in order to make it constant, reservoirs will be built in the high Sierras, to compound water and let it down in the summer months, when the ordinary river supply is short.

Probably no enterprise that could be inaugurated, will add more to the permanent prosperity of San Joaquin County than this, and with a work of such vast magnitude, with an aggregate of 150 miles of canal, that will cover by gravitation 300,000 acres of agricultural land it will, on completion, and if conducted in the interest of the public, insure to the credit of the enterprising gentlemen who have the work in charge, and rank them with the founders of the County's permanent progress.

FARMINGTON WATER COMPANY.

The question of irrigation had for a number of years agitated the minds of the land owners through the southern portion of the County until finally, the question began to take on the semblance of something more than hope deferred, that "maresth the heart sick."

Those who had wisded for the result, began to adopt means to produce the same, and we find, as a consequence, that in June, 1871, James Marsh, Andrew Wolf, Austin Sperry, and S. Dunham commenced a survey, with a view of ascertaining the probable cost and feasibility of bringing water from the Stanislaus river over the country, to the vicinity of S. Dunham's farm, near Farmington. They found the scheme practicable, but also learned, that the cost would be so great, that it would not be advisable to attempt the enterprise at that time.

For six years the old question was laid away in memory's storehouse, to be brought forth on slight provocation and aired; and when the dry summer came, the farmers looked away towards the foot hills in Calaveras, as looked the wandering tribes of Israel towards Canaan, praying for rain, and hoping against hope that some one would furnish capital, and bring from those hills the water that would make the parched plains smile like the perennial gardens. Finally, in April, 1877, an organization was perfected with an actual subscribed capital of \$33,500. It was a stock company with 2500 shares, and the organizing trustees were: S. Dunham, President; David Young, Vice President; N. S. Harrold, Treasurer; E. O. Long, Secretary; J. F. Harrison, W. O. Robison, and J. C. Hoult.

In October, 1877, C. S. Buckley, the engineer, after various surveys, one of which had been adopted as the line of route of the ditch, made a report from which we copy:

The location of the dam and head works is at the beginning of an abrupt bend in the Stanislaus river, twelve hundred feet above the dam of the San Joaquin Ditch Company, and about six miles above Knight's Ferry. From this point the canal line is located along the mountain side of the river bank, a distance of eleven thousand six hundred and forty feet, to a point opposite Willow Bar, which is the commencement of a tunnel line nineteen hundred and fourteen feet in length, through the mountain to Littlejohn creek, down which the water is to flow through Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties. From this natural channel, the water can be taken at any height necessary for the irrigation contemplated; the outlet of the tunnel being four hundred and fifty-two feet above the level of the city of Stockton, and distant about thirty-eight miles.

The site of the dam is one of the best locations on the river, especially in requiring only so short a line of canal, and in the narrow channel, at a quick turn, with high and solid rock banks. The river turning back at such an acute angle, enables the Company to dispose of the high-water flood over the solid bank, and, with the proper height of dam, allowing the passage of only a part of the water over it in extreme cases, which will fall into the river below. At the end of the dam, opposite the overflow, the canal will receive the water from a tunnel twenty feet in length, through solid rock, which will hold the gates and other head-work secure.

The line of the canal is on favorable ground, with the exception of six hundred feet on a rock point opposite the San Joaquin dam, and nineteen hundred feet in different places through loose basaltic rock. All, with the above exceptions, is in compact earth. The canal varies in size from its greatest end area of one hundred and twenty-five square feet, according to grade; and its capacity is equal to four hundred and thirty-five cubic feet of water per second, or thirty-seven millions six hundred thousand cubic feet per day, after deducting ten per cent. for percolation and evaporation. The summary of estimated cost is as follows:

Excavation for overflow on cliffs at dam	\$ 1,300 00
Dam	27,829 44
Head-gate	650 00
Canal (11,640 feet)	23,875 80
Tunnel (1,914 feet)	9,570 00
Cut in Littlejohn Creek	240 00
Contingencies	3,198 28
Total	\$67,163 50

The quantity of water necessary for irrigation in San Joaquin

County must yet be determined, but will probably not exceed eight inches in years of the least rainfall. The compact underlying stratum that is found here will hold the water (to be finally absorbed by the soil above) and prevent its sinking, as it must through the gravelly deposits in other parts of the State. The quantities will, however, vary according to differences in soil and qualities of products. The quantity of water before mentioned is equal to a rainfall of—

One foot in depth in 1 day on	863 acres.
One foot in depth in 30 days on	25,895 acres.
One foot in depth in 60 days on	51,790 acres.
One foot in depth in 90 days on	77,685 acres.
One foot in depth in 120 days on	103,580 acres.
One foot in depth in 150 days on	129,475 acres.
One foot in depth in 180 days on	155,370 acres.
One foot in depth in 210 days on	181,265 acres.
One foot in depth in 240 days on	207,160 acres.

A rainfall of—

Eight inches in depth in 1 day on	1,294 acres.
Eight inches in depth in 30 days on	38,842 acres.
Eight inches in depth in 60 days on	77,685 acres.
Eight inches in depth in 90 days on	116,528 acres.
Eight inches in depth in 120 days on	155,371 acres.
Eight inches in depth in 150 days on	194,214 acres.
Eight inches in depth in 180 days on	233,057 acres.
Eight inches in depth in 210 days on	271,900 acres.
Eight inches in depth in 240 days on	310,744 acres.

A rainfall of—

Six inches in depth in 1 day on	1,726 acres.
Six inches in depth in 30 days on	51,790 acres.
Six inches in depth in 60 days on	103,580 acres.
Six inches in depth in 90 days on	155,370 acres.
Six inches in depth in 120 days on	207,160 acres.
Six inches in depth in 150 days on	258,950 acres.
Six inches in depth in 180 days on	310,740 acres.
Six inches in depth in 210 days on	362,530 acres.
Six inches in depth in 240 days on	414,320 acres.

Or—

One foot in depth in 4 months, over	162 sq. miles.
Eight inches in depth in 4 months, over	242 sq. miles.
Six inches in depth in 4 months, over	324 sq. miles.

An economical and comparatively inexpensive system of storage can be established along the line of Littlejohn creek, which will add largely to the irrigating value of the canal.

The placer mining interests above and below Knight's Ferry, covering a large area, have never been worked, except in a small way in the rains. With the water from the elevation of the canal, and

in the quantity that it can be furnished, the mining interests the water will reach will be glad to purchase it for their winter supply, which in itself must result in large revenue to the owners.

The company can also deliver water at or near the Seventeen-mile House, on the Sonora road, one hundred and sixteen feet above the city of Stockton, and insure that city a liberal supply of good mountain water at moderate rates.

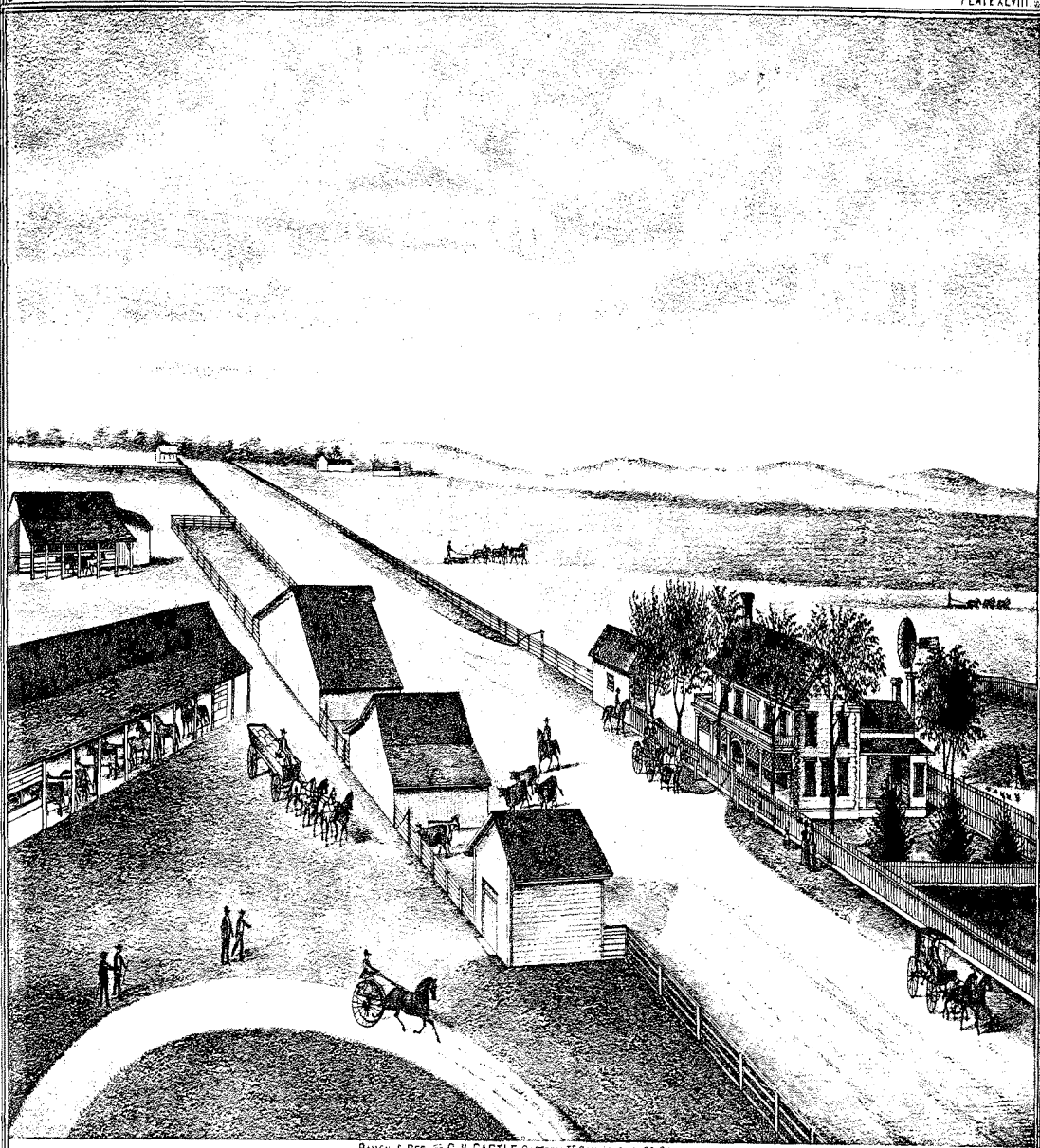
WEST SIDE IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

The section of San Joaquin County which will be most benefited by irrigation is Tulare Township.

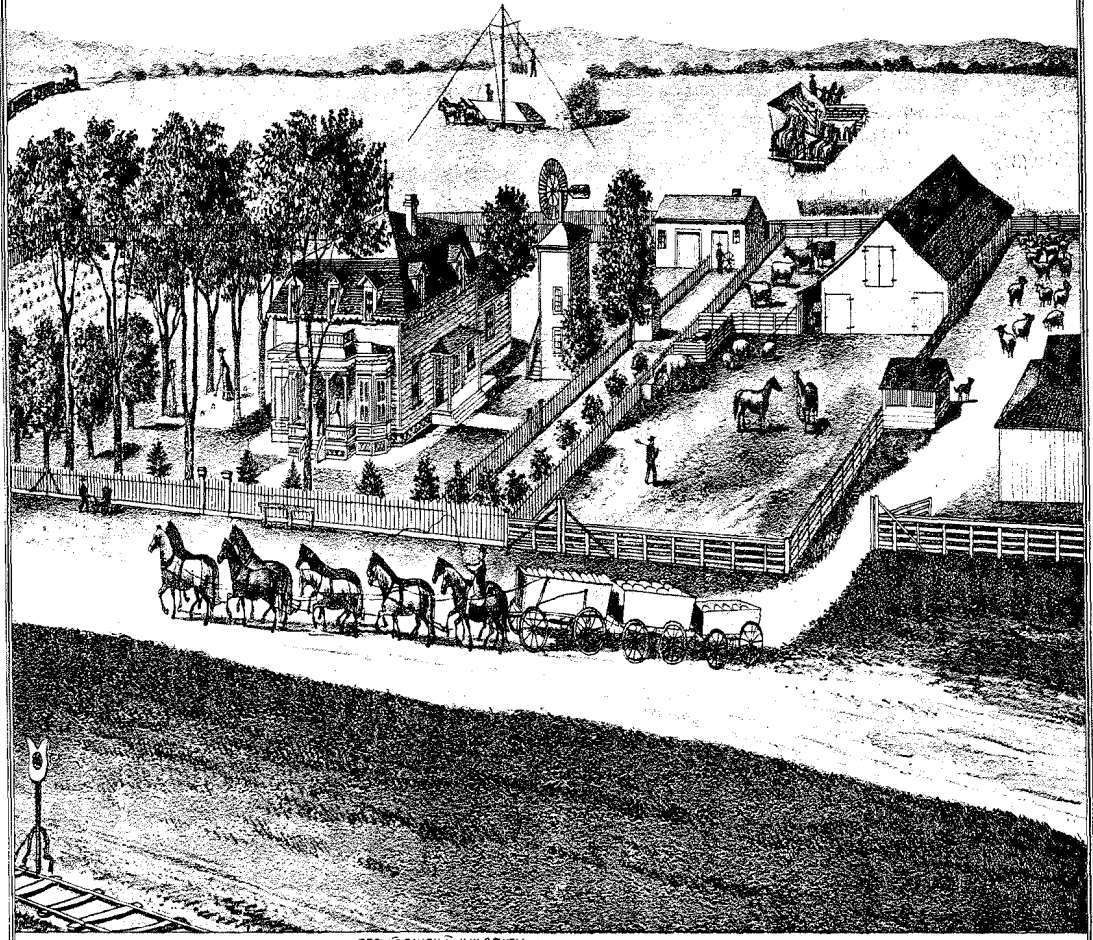
The time is not far in the future when that portion of the County will be its garden. The centuries have been preparing the soil for production, and the drouth has kept back the vegetation from exhausting the store-house that nature has been preparing. The farmer there can count with little certainty, at present, upon raising a crop, as the rainfall at Ellis in Tulare will average one-third less than at Stockton in the same County, and although the bosom of the earth has been gathering from the elements the qualities of production, it finds as yet no adequate outlet for the exercise of its growing powers, and will not, until water in sufficient quantities shall be obtained by artificial means.

The country is specially adapted by its form as well as composition for being fed with flowing water. The approach to the river from the hills on the west, is by a descent eight feet to the mile, after reaching the tillable land; but the descent is much less from Tulare lake to the mouth of the San Joaquin river, the fall being about four inches to the mile, so that the current in the main canal from the lake will be about the same that it is in the river. Nature it would seem had, as an after-thought, provided a remedy to make up for a deficiency in the creation of this valley, having so placed it that it failed to receive direct from the clouds the general rain, formed a great reservoir to catch the otherwise wasted waters, and hold them until man should, "by the sweat of his brow," conduct it away to the neglected plains. This reservoir is known as Tulare lake, and into its bosom flow the waters of Kern river, Tule river, White, Deer creek, Koweah river and King's river, which in wet seasons raise the water of the lake seven feet, making it cover an area of 687 square miles. From this great fountain the entire Valley of the San Joaquin may be irrigated.

In 1870 a joint stock company was formed in San Francisco to supply, by ditch, the farmers of the San Joaquin with water, and the farmers subscribed a subsidy to that company of one dollar per acre on condition that they completed the work within three years; but the company failed to comply with their part of the contract, and the farmers refused their subsidy. The result is embodied in



RANCH & RES. OF G. H. CASTLE, CASTORIA T. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA



RES. RANCH OF H. W. COWELL, MORAND STATION, CASTORIA TR., SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

the following from James R. McDonald, President of the Board of Commissioners: The Board of Commissioners of the West Side Irrigation District would respectfully submit the scheme for the building of a canal from Tulare lake to Old river, near Mohr's Landing, or Bonnell's creek, for the purpose of irrigating the lands on the west side of the San Joaquin river.

The question of irrigation has for many years past been seriously discussed by the farmers of the West Side District, but no practical plan was inaugurated until the winter of 1876, when the State Legislature passed a bill creating the West Side Irrigation District, and empowering the people living within the district to issue bonds for an amount sufficient to cover the expense of constructing a navigable canal, with proper locks, basins, etc.; to tax the property within the district for the payment of the interest on these bonds, and to create a sinking fund for their ultimate redemption. (See California Statutes of 1876.) The bill also provided for the survey and location of the canal under the supervision of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of California, which Board of Commissioners should, before the 1st of March, 1877, report the result of their labors and observations to the Governor, and to the people of the West Side District; after which an election would be called for the election of a permanent Board of Commissioners for the district, and to enable those interested (the residents of the district) to vote "yes" or "no" upon the proposition of issuing the bonds and taxing the property benefited, to sustain and redeem them. Under this bill the district embraced all the territory from Tulare lake to Antioch, below the line of the proposed canal and above the line of the swamp—once overflowed lands—along the San Joaquin river and Fresno swamp; containing about 500,000 acres of land. The survey was made at a cost of about \$25,000. The commissioners appointed made their report to the Governor and to the people of the district, and, as provided for in the act of the Legislature, an election was duly held, resulting in a large majority voting "Tax—yes."

The preliminary steps having been taken, it was then ascertained that to construct the canal, etc., as contemplated in the bill, would require an expenditure of over \$4,000,000; that the finishing of twenty-six miles, from Bonnell's creek to Antioch, being through a rough, broken, hilly country, would cost over one-third of the estimated \$4,000,000. It was also found that to make the canal navigable would require the outlay of a large portion of the remaining estimate. In the face of these facts, it was deemed advisable to postpone a further prosecution of the work until the next Legislative Assembly, to await its action upon the facts and figures above stated.

The Legislature of 1878 amended the law, by striking out "navigable" and cutting off that exceedingly expensive portion of the proposed district at Bonnell's creek; leaving out all the lands below the present ditch of the San Joaquin and King's River Canal Company, and by authorizing the Board of Commissioners to issue the bonds of the district to the amount of two millions of dollars.

The district now contains about 325,000 acres of land, the greater portion of which is the finest land in this State. The management of the district is vested in a board of five commissioners, elected every two years by the electors of the district; also a treasurer, an assessor and a collector—each elected in the same manner and for the same term. (See Statutes of California 1877-78).

Our scheme is emphatically a people's movement—a mutual effort for the prosperity of each. A long struggle with the prevailing dry seasons has convinced the people of the west side that to them, irrigation is a necessity; without it, farming in the district is practically a failure; with it, we shall have the garden spot of California. The soil is principally a rich loam with occasional patches of gravel or of adobe. With sixteen inches of rainfall, a good crop can be raised. For the past eight years the average rainfall has been 12.85 inches; the largest (1872) was 24.11 inches; the smallest (1877), 4.05. There were years in the past ten in which irrigation would not have been a necessity, but in the driest year ten inches of irrigation would have insured good crops.

That the construction of a canal from Tulare lake to Bonnell's creek is feasible and practicable has been demonstrated by two thorough surveys—one for the "San Joaquin and King's River Canal Company," and one under the direction of this board. The cost of the construction will not exceed \$2,000,000. W. H. Hall, State Engineer, and Mr. Brearton, at one time Chief Consulting Engineer of the San Joaquin and King's River Canal Company, both of whom examined the lake and water-shed of that country, and General Alexander, concur in the opinion that the water supply is amply sufficient. The tract of land embraced in the district is remarkably well adapted for irrigation. The surface is generally even; the slope from the lake to Bonnell's creek is on an average one foot to the mile; and from the canal line to the San Joaquin river it inclines six to forty feet per mile. It will require comparatively little labor to prepare the land to receive the water. Irrigation on the west side is not an experiment; it has been successfully carried on for years in the same locality by the San Joaquin and Kings River Canal Company, and where the land is good and the water intelligently applied, the result is astonishing. Lands at Badger Flat that, before the San Joaquin and Kings River Canal Company's canal was built, would have been dear at five dollars per acre, are now considered cheap at thirty dollars per acre.

The law provides that the Commissioners, from time to time, as it shall become necessary, after advertising the same for twenty days in three newspapers in this State, may receive sealed proposals and sell the bonds of the district to the highest bidders, but not at less than ninety cents on the dollar, to the amount total of \$2,000,000. Said bonds to run twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually in gold coin, at not to exceed seven per cent. per annum; or, that they may sell the same at private sale at not less than par.

These bonds we are about to offer for sale; and to draw your attention to the investment is the object of this paper. The interest is good for these times. Their running twenty years is in their favor, and the security is believed to be ample. Not only is the land held for the bonds, but all the property within the district, both real and personal, is bound for their redemption. There are 325,000 acres of land in the district, which at a low estimate are worth on an average six dollars per acre, aggregating \$1,950,000; the personal property is worth about \$487,000, making at the present value a grand total of \$2,437,000. When it is remembered that the two millions are to be invested for the improvement of this land, and will more than quadruple the value of the property, it will require no argument to convince any reasonable person that the security is more than ample.

The law authorizing and organizing the district was framed by the best legal talent of the State, and it became a law after a most searching inquiry into its legal and general merits by the irrigation committee of the Senate.

Animated by our leading civil engineers, fostered by the Government, and endorsed by the people, we but await the encouragement of capital to insure the success of irrigation in the valley of the San Joaquin. We hope that those who are looking for good and profitable investments, will give this matter their careful consideration.

CHAPTER XVII.

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Their Necessity—First Well in Stockton—Properties—Stratification—Comparison—Sectional Plot, showing W. L. Overhuser's Wells—Explanation of the Strata—Use of the Wells—Possibilities.

FROM the *Stockton Independent* of April 4, 1877, we take the following extract in regard to the artesian well at Stockton.

"FACTS ABOUT THE DEEPEST ARTESIAN WELL ON THE PACIFIC COAST."

In 1854, when agriculture in the San Joaquin valley first began to assume importance, those who had undertaken to farm the lands of the surrounding country, felt the necessity of irrigation. While there was an abundance of water running to waste in the rivers that rose in the perennial snows of the Sierras, and flowed through

the plains on their way to the sea, the construction of canals from these streams seemed too great an undertaking for them. Artesian wells had been sunk in the Santa Clara valley with good success, good streams of flowing water having been obtained at a depth of eighty to one hundred feet. It was considered that the same results might possibly be obtained in the San Joaquin valley, and if it could be demonstrated that flowing water could be reached at that depth, it would prove an incalculable boon to the farmers, as it would thus be possible for every farmer to have water upon his farm. In order therefore to make a test of the matter, the city authorities joined with the county Supervisors and each donated \$1,000, to pay the cost of making the experiment. Work was begun in the summer of 1854, and the well was bored to the depth of 200 feet without striking water. The funds were exhausted and work was suspended. There was a general desire manifested, however, to continue boring, but the Supervisors refused to contribute further, until the matter had been in a measure ratified by the people. It was made a public question at the county election in the fall of 1854, and Supervisors were elected and pledged to the support of the project. The people having thus manifested their desire to go ahead with the well, work was again begun in 1856, the City and County contributing \$2,000 each for that purpose. We find in the records of the Supervisors, a report of V. M. Peyton, Secretary and Treasurer of the Artesian Well Board of Trustees, dated December 4, 1856. From this we learn that the contract was let to L. A. Gould, of Santa Clara County, who furnished tools and men for \$18 a day. An attempt was made to prosecute the work on the old well. The old pipe was removed, new double eight inch pipe put in, and the tools put in for boring, but after expending several hundred dollars, it was found that some malicious person had dropped a cannon ball or hard stone in the well, which it was impossible to bore through. The well had therefore to be abandoned, and a new well was started twenty feet east of the old one. At the date of this report the new well had been sunk to a depth of 466 feet, of which 340 feet was lined with double nine-inch iron pipe, the remaining distance being lined with the same quality of pipe eight inches in diameter. The first 400 feet cost \$1,200 to dig, besides the pipe, which cost \$1 80 per foot. From the depth of 400 feet it cost \$6 25 per foot to bore the well, increasing 25 cents per foot at every 25 feet to a depth of 600 feet, after which it increased 50 cents per foot at every 25 feet.

The total cost of the well was \$10,000, of which the City and County contributed each one-half.

When the well was finally completed we could not ascertain exactly, but in the files of the *San Joaquin Republican*, we find it

stated that on the 14th of October, 1857, the City Council voted \$500 to continue the work, and asked the Supervisors to contribute the same amount. It must have been completed soon after, as on the 23d of February, 1858, a petition of Dr. McLean for the exclusive use of the water was refused by the Council.

During the progress of the State fair, in August, 1857, work was suspended, and a zinc reservoir was built around the fountain made by the flowing water, adding materially to the attractiveness of the fair grounds, which were then on the square surrounding the well.

On the 16th of February, 1859, a contract was let to P. Edward Connor, founder of the City Waterworks, for the exclusive use of the water for twenty years. The terms of payment were \$700 a year, Mr. Connor agreeing to furnish all water wanted for City and County purposes.

For a number of years after the completion of the well, the water was allowed to overflow the top through a perforated tube, forming a beautiful fountain; but when some years ago the requirements of the growing city commanded the use of all the water, the fountain was shut off.

At the first County agricultural fair held August 30, 1860, the pavilion, a large tent, was erected over the fountain.

At a meeting of the Natural History Society of Stockton, a paper was read by C. D. Gibbes, who, in connection with Dr. J. B. Trask, of San Francisco, had been investigating the properties, force and volume of the well, which contained the following facts in connection therewith:

"The depth of the well is one thousand and two feet—the temperature of the water as it issues from the surface is seventy-seven degrees, the atmosphere being sixty degrees, Fahrenheit.

"The water rose eleven feet above the surface of the plain, and nine feet above the established grade of the city, and it is probable, if the pipes were properly connected and made perfectly tight, that it would rise several feet higher.

"On a superficial examination the water was found to be charged with two gases, supposed to be carbonic oxide gas, and carbonic gas. It will, however, require a proper analysis, and a more extended examination than a few hours, to determine the properties of the water and gases.

"With a properly constructed vessel for securing the gas as it issues from the pipe, and obtaining a pressure, the water may be forced up high enough to be carried into the second stories of the buildings; but it will have to be determined by experiments.

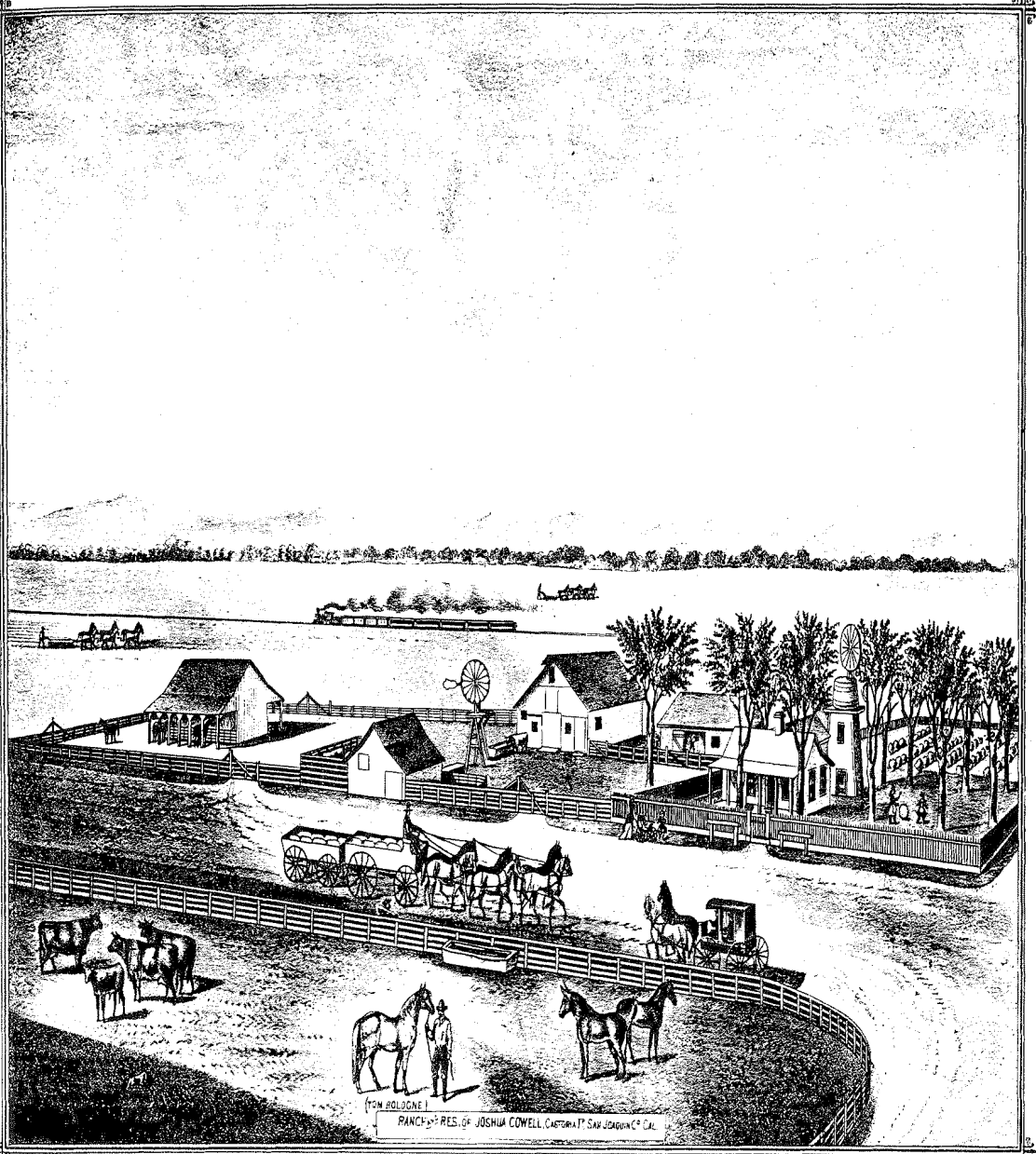
"As a consequence of the presence of carbonic acid gas, the water must not be conveyed from the main conduits in lead or copper

pipes, if used for drinking or culinary purposes; great danger would result to the health and lives of the community."

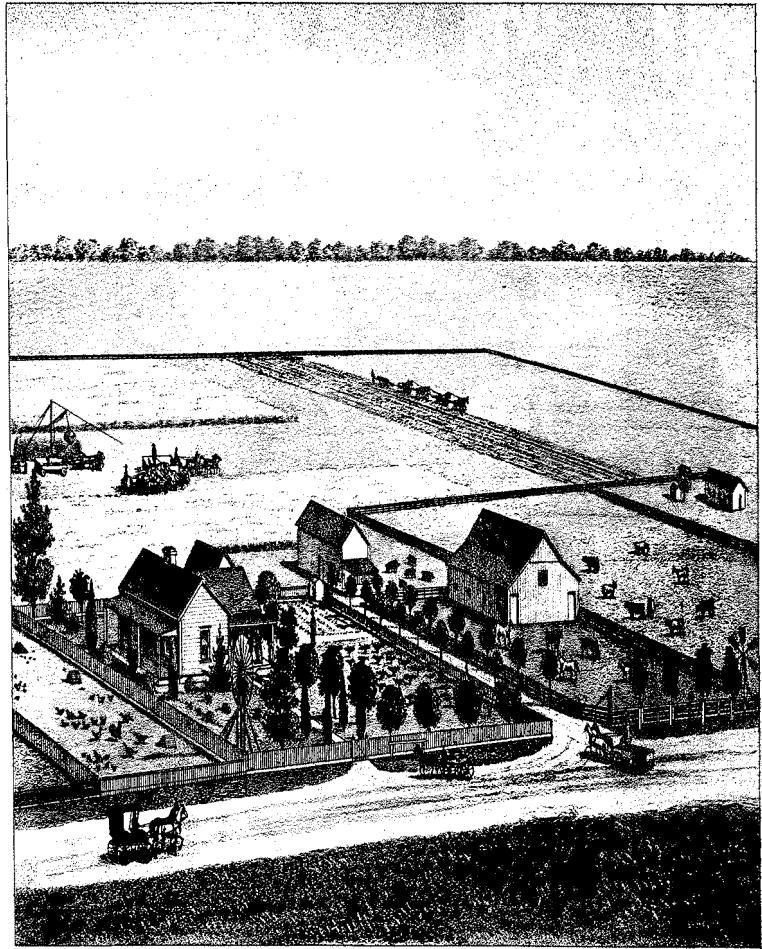
The stratification underlying Stockton for a distance of one thousand and two feet, is disclosed by the sinking of the

ARTESIAN WELL.

Depth of Well in Feet.	Description of Strata.	Depth of Well in Feet.	Description of Strata.
6	Black loam.	496	18 Light blue clay and gravel
6	Red clay and sand.	25	Fine gravel.
18	Dark red clay and sand.	2	Clay and sand.
10	Blue clay, mica and sand.	5	Sand and clay.
4	Blue clay, hard, highly stratified.	6	Coarse gray sand.
3	Blue clay, mica and sand.	8	Fine blue clay.
4	Blue clay, hard, and highly scratched.	42	Fine gray sand.
29	Green sandstone and clay, very hard.	At 550 feet in this stratum of sand, obtained a stream of water, rising five feet above the surface.	
2	Blue clay, sand and gravel slightly impregnated with gold.	600	15 Gray sand and clay.
18	Blue clay, sand and gravel.	6	Light clay and sand.
15	Green sandstone, clay and mica, hard.	24	Fine gray sand.
5	Fine gravel.	3	Clay and sand.
15	Gray quicksand.	9	Fine sand.
8	Blue clay.	3	Fine gravel.
27	Gray sand and clay.	5	Fine gray sand.
33	Dark blue clay and sand.	2	Coarse sand.
57	Coarse gravel and pebbles.	8	Gray sand and clay.
7	Blue clay.	5	Clay and sand.
12	Gray sand.	5	Clay.
12	Blue clay and sand, conglomerate.	2	Coarse gray sand.
3	Light gray sand.	4	Fine light blue clay.
8	Blue clay.	2	Hard chocolate-colored clay.
9	Light sand.	2	Blue clay.
1	Blue clay.	30	Fine gray sand.
12	Fine gray sand.	8	Clay and sand.
2	Dark clay.	4	Gray sand.
7	Fine gray sand.	4	Gray sand.
10	Clay and sand.	14	Blue clay.
7	Coarse gray sand.	3	Light drab clay.
19	Light clay.	80?	24 Very fine gray sand.
14	Coarse sand.	1	Light drab clay.
At 340 feet, in this sand, a red-wood stump was found, and a stream of water ascended to within three feet of the surface.		27	Light gray sand, very fine.
8	Light clay.	18	Dark gray clay.
13	Fine gray sand.	22	Light blue clay, very hard.
20	Light clay.	11	Light clay.
20	Coarse gray sand.	10	Dark chocolate clay, very hard.
400	4 Clay, very hard.	15	Light clay, very hard.
5	Gray sand and clay.	2	Fine gray sand.
30	Clay.	2	(Good stream of water.)
3	Coarse gray sand.	11	Clay and sand.
15	Light clay.	A large stream of water was obtained in this stratum, rising seven feet above the surface.	
4	Fine gray sand.	10	Fine sand and gravel.
1	Light clay and sand.	20	Blue clay.
1	Coarse gray sand and clay.	6	Sand and gravel.
11	Light blue clay.	27	Blue clay.
7	Gray sand and clay.	14	Clay, gravel and mica.
15	Light blue clay.	2	To sand.
1	Fine gravel.		



TOM BOLOGNE I
RANCH - RES. OF JOSHUA COWELL, CASTROVILLE, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RES. RANCH OF HARRISON FREDERICK, CASTORIA T^H, SAN JOAQUIN CO CAL.

One of the first things that will arrest the attention of a Californian, in running down the column of strata, is the fact, that, at the depth of eighty-two feet, in a mixed stratum of blue clay, sand and gravel, was found gold. At three hundred and forty feet down, embedded in a fourteen feet stratum of coarse sand, was found a redwood stump; from this point a volume of water ascended to within three feet of the surface. At five hundred and sixty feet a stream was tapped that arose to the height of five feet above the surface. The first stratum of gravel was reached in this well, at a depth of one hundred and fifteen feet from the surface; passing through six feet of soil and one hundred and nine feet of various colored clays, that carried some sand and gravel, which in two instances had been converted into sandstone.

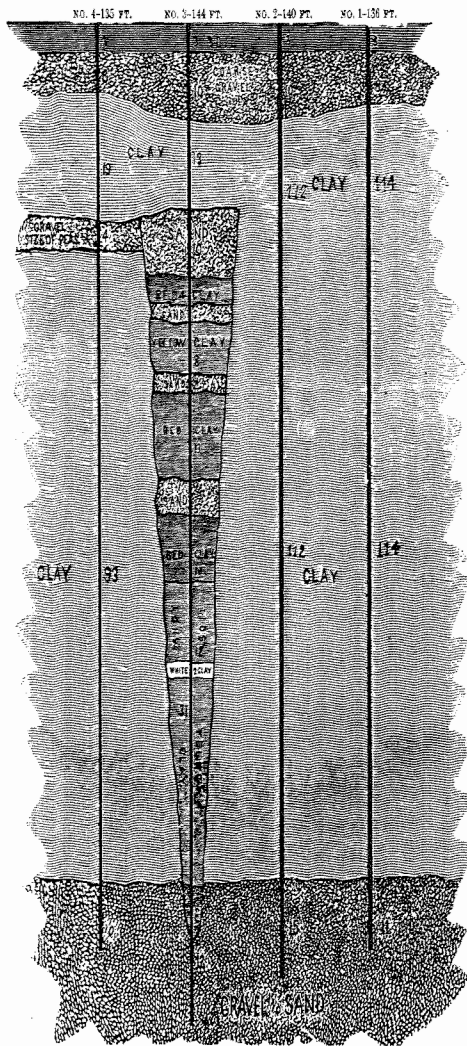
The same general features exist in the surface strata, underlying that portion of the County where W. L. Overhiser resides, about four miles east of Stockton. He reached at the depth of 125 feet from the surface, gravel and sand carrying water, after passing through three feet of soil, and from six to ten feet of gravel, the latter being a deposit, confined to what would seem to be the beds of ancient water courses, and then through from 112 to 114 feet of various colored clays.

These two experiments are quite conclusive as to the distance from the surface down to the first large deposit of sand, carrying an abundance of water. If in the two localities the general surface stratification is so nearly alike, it would seem that a theory was not far fetched that presumed the continuance downwards of the uniformity, where there has been less disturbance; and that theory would have given flowing water to Mr. Overhiser, had he continued any of his wells a little over 400 feet further down.

The annexed representation of a section of strata, through which Mr. Overhiser sank four wells, in 1878, will convey to the mind, with greater clearness than can be done in any other way, an idea of the surface stratification of the County, east of and where Stockton stands.

The sectional view is made in exact accordance with the thickness of strata as found in sinking. The wells are ten feet apart, in a line East and West, number one being farthest to the East; each of them is a rich excavation, and they range in depth from 135 to 144 feet.

W. L. OVERHISER'S ARTESIAN WELL



THE FIGURES IN THE ABOVE STRATA INDICATE THE THICKNESS IN FEET AT THAT POINT.

The strata in well number three for the first twenty-six feet, were like those of the other three; but here the similarity ceased; the drill passed into, and through, ten feet of fine sand; and the changes were continuous and entirely different, the balance of the way down to water, from what was developed by the drills on either side of it, within ten feet.

This departure from the general rule, requires an explanation, which is fully given in the theory, that, at some time in the past, when this valley was the bed of the ocean, an earthquake, in its strength, shook the "foundations of the deep," severing the shell of clay, that rested on this body of sand and gravel, thus making a crevice, into which the waters, in time, deposited their sediment, until the opening was filled up. The deposit of gravel, underlying the cap of soil at the surface, is only local in its extent, and is probably the bed of an ancient river, older than the deposit of soil now underlying it.

These wells were sunk by Mr. Overhiser, on his farm, for irrigating purposes. It is the first experiment of the kind attempted in the County. The water is pumped by steam power from the four wells at once, which yield a continuous flow of about thirty-six miner's inches of water; the pumps used have five-inch valves, and are worked by a twelve horse power engine, that consumes one-fourth of a cord of wood in ten hours. To receive the water he has thrown up a circular levee, or bank, seven feet high, obtaining the dirt for that purpose from the inclosure, 180 feet in diameter, into which the water is plunged, creating a reservoir of water that can be used in quantity on short notice.

This is the first attempt of the kind, to use steam for hoisting water for irrigating purposes in the County; and the experiment will be watched with interest by the citizens. Will it pay, is the question to be solved. We hope to hear, at no distant day, that Mr. Overhiser has continued one of his wells down to the stratum of gravel below, and demonstrated that flowing wells are within the pecuniary reach of many of the farmers of San Joaquin County.

The value of artesian wells as a means of obtaining an adequate and constant supply of water for irrigating purposes, is too well understood by the farmers to require any argument. A farmer with a good well of this kind is prepared to defy the drouth, and to go

command an inexhaustible supply of water upon which he can draw at any time. The question then is not, are artesian wells desirable? but, can they be had without too much expense? In answer to this question we point to the similarity of the underlying strata at the two points where experiments have been made, and ask if it is not probable that the geological formation of that section of the County is to a degree uniform, until the mountains, from which the water undoubtedly comes, are reached?

What may be the possibilities or probabilities of successfully boring for water in other sections of the County, can only be determined by experimental efforts in those localities by those most interested in the solution of the problem. It would seem as if this subject should be thoroughly investigated before much capital was laid out in other schemes for irrigation. A small combination of capital would soon settle a question that must be solved some day, and the sooner it is done the sooner will the farmer derive the benefits from it.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HISTORY OF JOURNALISM IN STOCKTON.

Stockton Weekly Times—Republican—Stockton Journal—A Belligerent Attorney Visits the Editor—A Quibble objects to being a Jonah—Mansfield Shot by Tabor—Tabor's Sentence, Pardoned and After Life—Mansfield Remains Petrified—Stockton Daily Argus and Weekly Democrat Suppressed by Government—Daily Evening Herald—Stockton Gazette—Daily Morning Courier—Narrow Gauge and Daily and Weekly Leader—Stockton Banner—Student's Review—Stockton Independent—Transient Publications.

THE STOCKTON WEEKLY TIMES.

The first paper published in San Joaquin County was *The Stockton Weekly Times*, a little sheet, when spread out before you, that covered a space of twelve inches by sixteen, almost the exact size of a sheet of foolscap paper. There were three columns of matter on each of its four sides, and although small in size and unpretentious in appearance, it was a greater undertaking than at this day would be the publishing of "*The Stockton Daily Independent*."

This little Pioneer paper made its first appearance on March 16, 1850, H. H. Radcliff and John White being the parties who had conceived the project, and subscribed themselves as its proprietors and publishers. On the 6th of June following, it was enlarged to a sixteen column paper and "*Tuolumne City Intelligencer*" added to its name. At the same time the size was increased from 12x16 to 17x23 inches, and on the 29th of the same month, it shook out one more reef to catch the public breeze, and made to its patrons a twenty column salute, being printed on paper 19x24 inches. Nov. 23, 1850, Mr. Radcliff's name was dropped as one of the editors.

January 1, 1851, the paper was changed into a semi-weekly, sixteen column sheet, with J. White, editor, and on the 11th day of the same month W. A. Root became his associate.

Its subscription price from first to last was \$12 00 per year, or 25 cts. for single copies; four dollars for a six line or less advertisement, one insertion, and two dollars extra for each additional issue.

For fourteen months these disciples of Guttenburg had hung their banner on the outer walls, until one Geo. Kerr fired a broadside of shekels into their stronghold, when they surrendered at discretion, and the then "*Stockton Times*" passed from the arena into history, April 26, 1851, and in its farewell to its patrons introduced its successor which was to appear on the Wednesday following as a Democratic sheet; to be known as the "*Republican*." The following Wednesday came, but with it no *Republican*. A week was skipped. In the mean time the fire king waved his wand over the place, and the old *Times* office, with a large part of the City, had answered the summons and passed away in smoke.

The press that first printed the *Times* was made of wood, and known as the "*Pumppo Press*," the same kind that Dr. Franklin used. It was an old traveler before it had reached California, having been taken to Mexico with Taylor's army, and finally passed from point to point until it reached this coast. In the fall of the first year, the old press was started on its travels again; to make way for an iron one. It was shipped to Sonora, where it was finally consumed in a fire that soon after visited that place.

Neither Mr. Radcliff nor Mr. White was a thorough practical printer, and when the press and type arrived in Stockton, they were obliged to call into service the professional skill of B. Gallup, now of Stockton, to put the establishment in order. Mr. Gallup consequently became the first practical printer employed in San Joaquin valley, and printed its first paper.

REPUBLICAN.

Geo. Kerr purchased the material and good-will of the *Times* office in April, 1851, expecting to issue the first number of his paper on Wednesday, the 30th of the same month, but for some reason failed so to do, and on the 6th of May the City was visited by a holocaust of fire, and the office just purchased was among the ruins. It was May 14, before the first issue of the paper, and in its columns, printed so soon after the calamity, in which the City lost \$1,500,000 in property, mentions the event as a cause that prevented its earlier issue.

It started as a semi-weekly twenty-column paper, advocating the principles of the Democratic party. It was enlarged June 26, 1852,

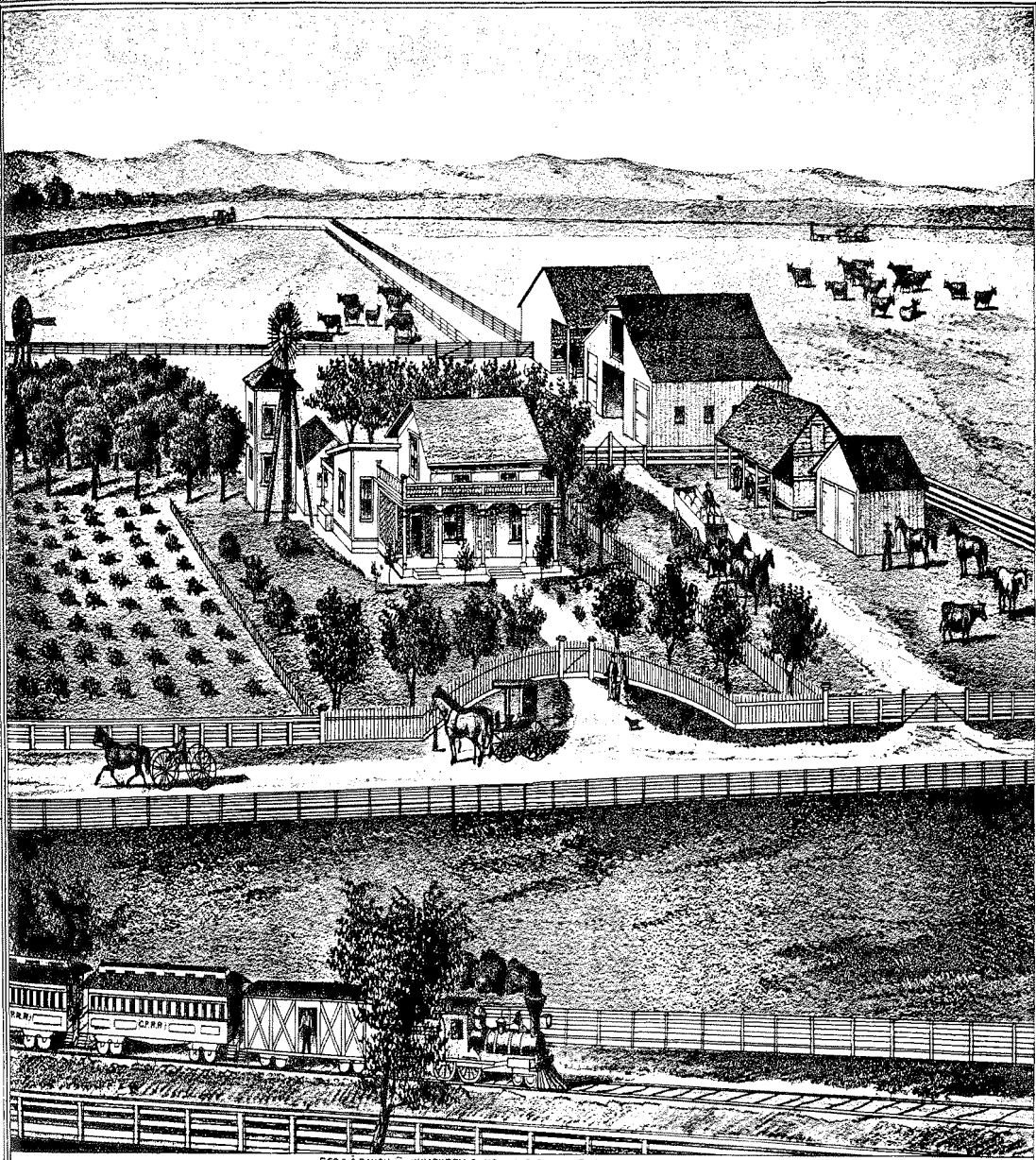
to twenty-four columns, and in November 27, of the same year, four columns more were added to it.

June 14, 1853, it became a weekly, and January 4, 1854, a daily, and as such was under the proprietorship of Kerr & Co, the subscription price being \$15 per year. January 23, 1854, the firm name was changed to Mansfield, Patrick and Co, the members being J. Mansfield, H. C. Patrick, J. B. Kennedy and J. M. Conley, and on the 22d day of June, of the same year, at 9 A. M., Joseph Mansfield was shot and killed by John Tabor, on the streets in Stockton. The daughter of this Mansfield was afterwards connected notoriously with Jim Fisk and Stokes of New York and was undoubtedly the cause of the former's death, by the hand of Stokes.

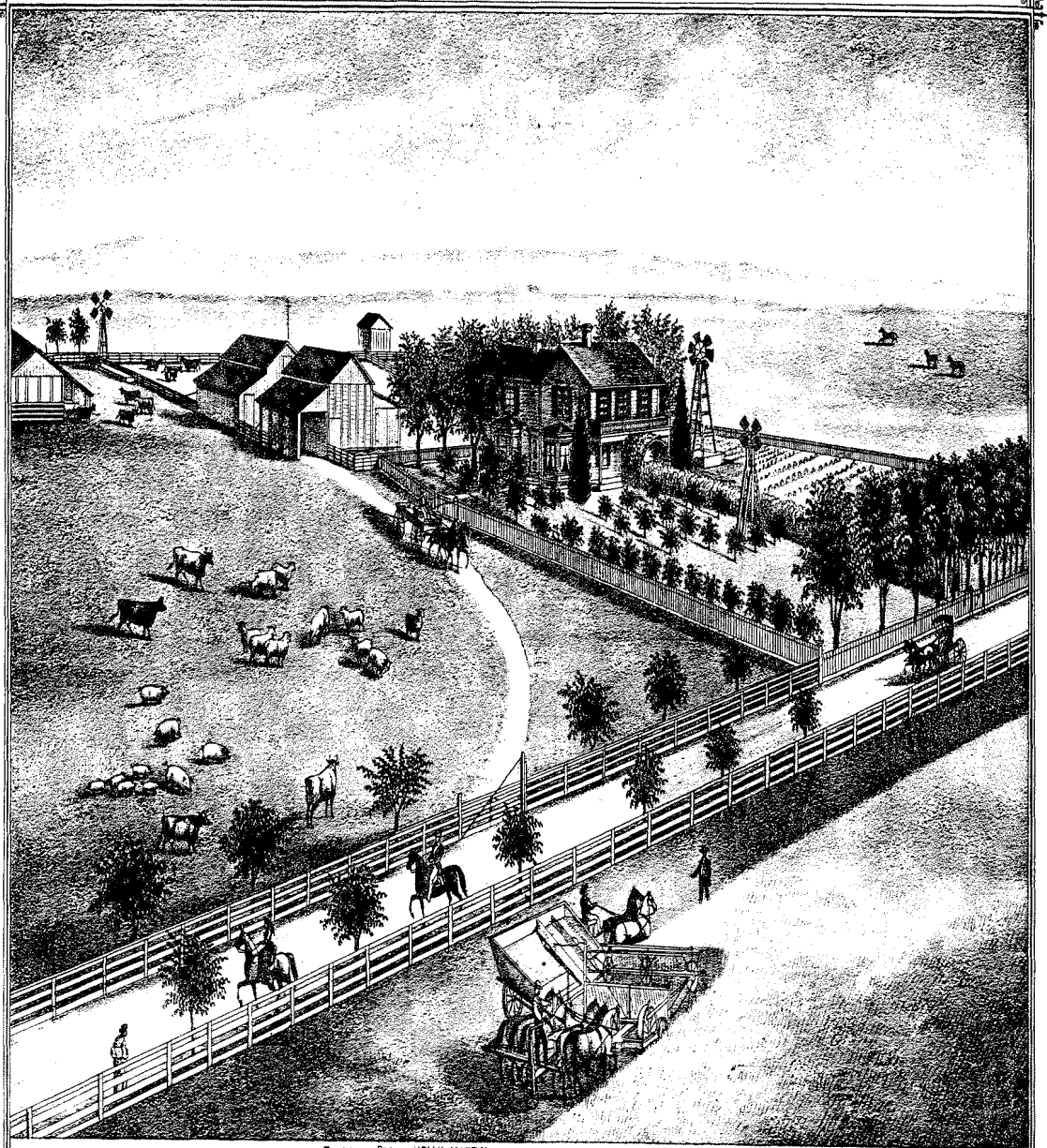
P. L. Shoaff purchased the interest of Mansfield, and in 1855 C. A. Hutchinson bought P. L. Shoaff's interest. On the 28th of June, 1854, the firm name was changed to H. C. Patrick & Co., and under the management of these gentlemen it was prosperous, until the stand was taken by it against the Vigilance Committee (in 1856) so determined and persistent, that in one week's time nearly all the merchants of Stockton withdrew their subscription and advertising patronage. It never recovered from the shock.

After the death of Mansfield the editorial chair was filled successively by A. C. Bradford, A. C. Bain and A. C. Russell. The former assuming his duties September 4, 1854. January 3, 1853, the paper was reduced to a 24 column sheet. In 1856 C. A. Hutchinson withdrew from the firm. January 7th, 1857, the firm name of J. M. Conley & Co. was assumed, and early in that year Kennedy withdrew, and in December 24, of the same year it became Conley & Patrick.

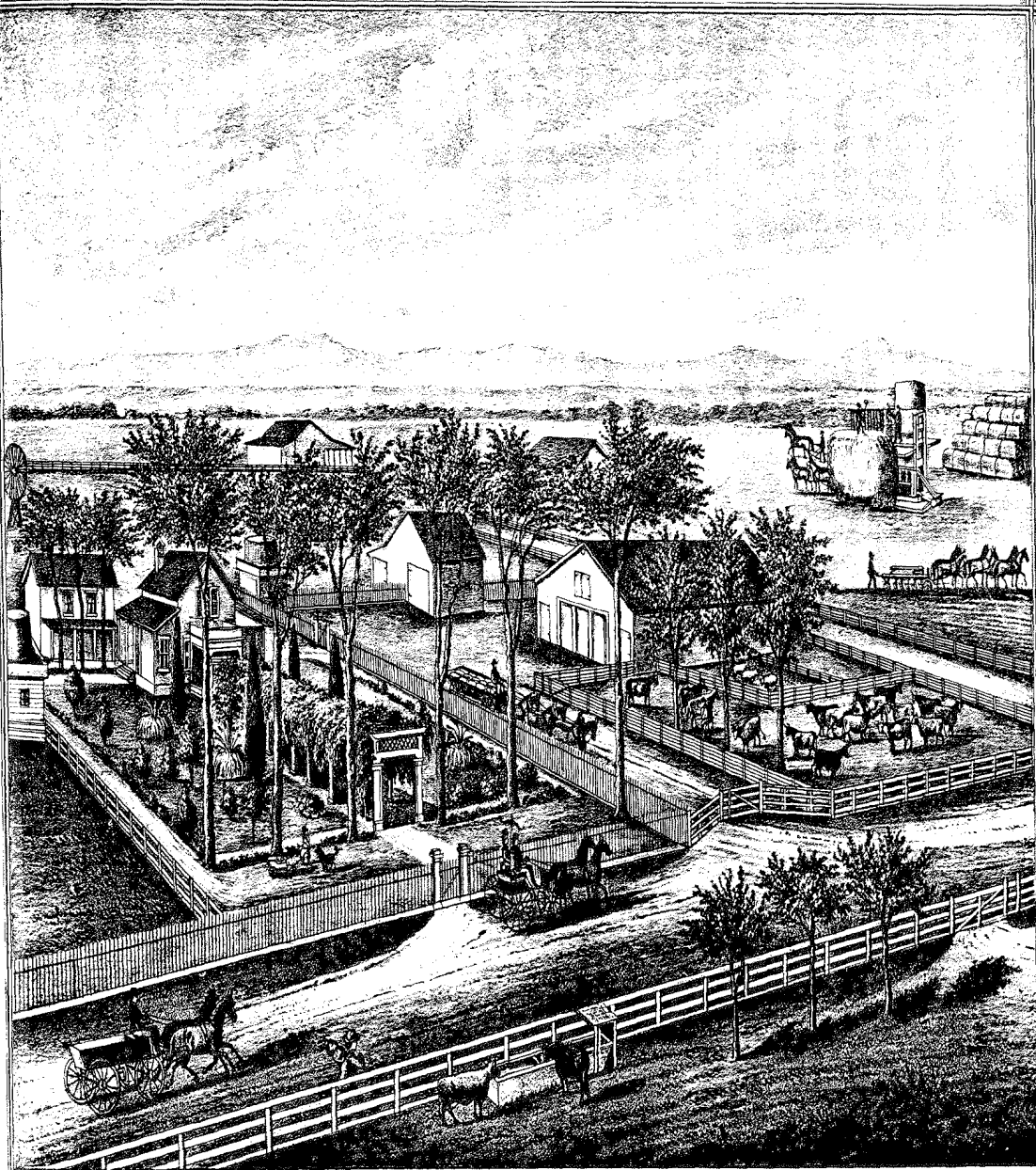
In 1858 A. C. Russell withdrew from the editorial department, and assumed that position with the *Statesman* at Sacramento. After this the paper remained without a regular editor until the spring of 1862, when Beriah Brown took the helm and attempted to steer the already sinking craft through the storm and strife evoked by the civil war in this country. The effort was a failure, and the last gun was fired from the shattered wreck in Stockton, December 13, 1862. The office was moved to Sacramento, but the fiat had gone forth. It struggled out a brief existence, being at one time moshed because of its disloyal sentiments, and finally disappeared beneath the wave. The wreck was raised in December, 1869, and again Mr. Patrick with J. M. Bassett for editor, commenced its issue in Stockton, and for three years published a commendable paper; but it was doomed to disaster and was finally abandoned. Thus ended the *Republican* offspring of the *Times*—the pioneer paper of the great San Joaquin Valley. The type and material of the office, in April, 1874, became the property of Mrs. Laura De-



RES. W. RANCH OF HUMPHREY S. HOWLAND, CASTORIA TR. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RANCH AND RES. OF URIAH MARTIN AND JOHN W. ROCK, GASTORIA T. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RANCH AND RES. OF ANDREW MEYER, CASTORIA Tn, SAN JOAQUIN Co., CAL.

Forbes Gordon, who purchased it to be used in the printing of the *Daily Leader*.

THE STOCKTON JOURNAL.

June 22, 1850, only three months after the starting of the "Times," John S. Robb, a native of Philadelphia, and at one time connected with the *St. Louis Reveille*, issued the first copy of the *Stockton Journal*.

This paper was started under favorable circumstances. Its coming was hailed with pleasure by the people; a public meeting was called and congratulatory speeches were made. From the first it became the leading organ, although it, as well as the *Times*, took no side in politics. Mr. Robb was absent much of the time, and was to be found at the State Capitol during the sessions of the legislature, as a lobbyist. In his absence John Tabor conducted matters, being both compositor and editor. Mr. Tabor came to Stockton with Mr. Robb, and had been a compositor in the office from the start.

Samuel Knight for a short time was a silent partner, and connected with the enterprise. In 1852 Mr. Tabor became its editor and proprietor, and commenced advocating the Whig doctrine, and opened a fierce, uncompromising and persistent war upon misrule, and the lax manner in Stockton of executing the laws. He spared no one, but held up for condemnation the tendency and practice of the times. He was a fluent writer, and with greater educational advantages in early life would have been felt through the country. As it was he gained many warm friends among the better class of citizens, and became the target for abuse and personal violence from the roughs. He at one time was visited by the District Attorney, whom he had censured severely for a failure to properly prosecute some criminal. The attorney asked him if he wrote the offensive article. Tabor replied that he did. Whereupon the aggrieved representative of the Law drew a revolver and whip, and commenced chastising the knight of the pen. Mr. B. Gallup being present, and thinking fair play was a jewel, placed a couple of derringers within Tabor's reach, on a stool, (he came near being killed by the attorney for his trouble). As soon as Tabor saw the weapons he seized them, and the dance began. Mr. Gallup retreated into the street, and was quickly followed by Tabor who had fired two shots, all he had, and then taken to his heels. When the chivalrous attorney reached the side walk, there being no editor in sight, he turned his wrath upon Mr. Gallup, who was in the middle of the street, but was prevented from abridging the life of that worthy advocate of fair play, by mutual friends, and a defect in the shooting qualities of the revolver.

At another time and soon after this occurrence, a number of gamblers left Stockton, when Mr. Tabor took occasion to say in his

paper: "That if Stockton would take an emetic and spew out the balance of that fraternity, it would be a Godsend to the moral health of the City." Whereupon one of these gentlemen of the green cloth, feeling himself and brothers aggrieved, went to Mr. Tabor's office and finding that gentleman unarmed, proceeded to beat him over the head with a revolver until he was nearly unconscious; after having inflicted many severe and painful cuts about the face and head he left him, a bleeding unrecognizable victim of reform. After this Mr. Tabor always went armed, and was ever on the alert watching for expected assaults. June 22, 1854, J. Mansfield, one of the proprietors of the *Republican*, and J. Tabor met on the street in Stockton at the corner of Centre and Levee, some words passed between them when Mansfield raised his arm and was in the act of shaking his fist (or hand—one of the witnesses swore on the trial that it was the open hand and others that it was the clenched fist) when Tabor fired, instantly lodging a ball in Mansfield's heart. The *Journal* was never issued again. It had on the 19th of January previous to this, passed into the hands of B. W. Owens & Co., Mr. Tabor remaining as editor. When he was thrown into prison for his crime, the paper of which he had been the soul, was absorbed by the *Daily Argus*, edited by Wm. Biven.

Tabor was condemned to death, and one hour before the time arrived for him to pay the penalty of his crime, Gen. E. Canavan, whose every look and act was eloquent with intense emotion, entered the cell with a paper in his hand. Tabor stood there surrounded by his friends when the General opened the document and read with a faltering voice the Governor's pardon. The only person present who seemed unmoved was Tabor himself, who had not expected a remission of the penalty and failed for some time to realize the fact that he was not to die in an hour's time. After he was discharged he was employed on the *Evening News* in San Francisco, conducted by the Bartlett Bros., until the inauguration of the Nicaragua expedition by Walker, when he took charge of and edited the paper known as the *Nicaraguazee*. During that expedition he was in several battles, receiving some severe wounds, one in the knee joint and one through the hip. From there he made his way to New Orleans, and when the war broke out entered upon the business of smuggling cotton through the lines of the Union army, making his headquarters at Brownsville, Texas. In this business he is said to have amassed a fortune of a quarter of a million, and died, finally, a pauper, some four years since at Memphis, Tenn., where he was buried at the expense of the city.

A few years after the tragedy, the body of Mansfield was exhumed, when it was discovered that it had, with the exception of the right hand and left foot, become petrified.

THE STOCKTON DAILY ARGUS AND WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

This paper was the result of a change in the name of "*The Daily Evening Post*," that had been published about one year, and was owned by Wm. Biven; the first issue with the new name being June 7, 1854. It was a twenty-eight column daily, and was owned by an association of parties, among whom was H. A. Crabb, who was killed at the massacre of Caveros in 1857. Mr. Crabb and Mr. Biven were the editors, and had the management of affairs. Mr. Crabb remained with it but a short time, and it fell into the hands of Mr. Biven. It was a Whig paper for about one year, when it became the American or know-nothing organ for this section of the country, and as such assumed a prominence more than simply that of a local paper.

In 1856 the *Argus* took a decided stand in favor of the Vigilance Committees of California; moving in the line that had been foreshadowed by the unfortunate Tabor. The fierce war of aroused passions and the outpourings of bitterness that were brought forth in that short campaign of the citizens against the murderers and the thieves of California, will never be forgotten until the sod shall rest over the last participant.

In 1857, Dec. 6, Rasey Biven, who had recently been a prisoner in Guaymas, Mexico, returned to Stockton, and started a weekly twenty-eight column paper, Democratic in politics, and an ably edited sheet, called "*The Weekly Democrat*." But he did not own the material of the office; and so found himself afloat before he had fairly started. August 15, 1858, we find Rasey's brother William assuming the proprietorship and editorial chair, and changing its political front, mustered it into the Douglas army, Rasey Biven stating in his valedictory that his subscription list had reached 1,400, and that the paper was financially upon a firm basis.

From this time until Sept. 20, 1862, when it was suppressed by government order, the *Weekly Democrat* remained the only weekly issued from the *Argus* office. In 1858 when the split in the Democratic party occurred, the *Argus* became a strong supporter of the Douglas wing; and had it followed the advice of its great leader, given in his last speech at Chicago, in which he called upon his followers and countrymen to stand by the Union, it would have been the leading paper of this valley now; but the opposite course was taken, and in February, 1862, the services of A. C. Russell were secured in the editorial department, and it came out as a violent opponent of the administration and war. It hurled its anathemas against the government, as it had formerly done against thieves and murderers, until by an order, emanating from the Secretary of War, it was suppressed in September, 1862, and was never afterwards resumed.

The *Weekly Democrat* of the 20th of that month contains the order which had suppressed the daily, and also contained a similar order that was its own death-knell. The following is the order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Sept. 30, 1862.

SAMUEL H. PARKER, Esq., Postmaster, San Francisco: Sir: I have to request that you will give instructions excluding the following named newspapers from the U. S. mails and post offices; also prohibiting their transportation by any express agency or company, viz.: *Stockton Argus*, Stockton; *San Jose Tribune*, San Jose; *Tulare Post*, Visalia; *Equal Rights Expositor*, Visalia.

Your most obedient servant,
S. WRIGHT, Brig. Gen. U. S. Army commanding.

Mr. Wm. Biven, after this, for several years, continued in the printing business, and at different times published small and unimportant sheets, until finally he ventured squarely upon the arena again, and sent forth to the world the new messenger as a "Herald" of the fruition of his hopes deferred.

This new sheet was called the "*Stockton Evening Herald*." It was all that was left of the *Journal*, the *Post*, the *Democrat*, and the *Argus*.

DAILY EVENING HERALD.

The *Stockton Evening Herald* was an evening paper of twenty columns; making its first appearance July 3, 1865. In the first issue, Wm. Biven, the editor and proprietor, declares himself in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and opposed to negro voting; considers the Whig and Democratic parties alike dead; and thinks it as useless to canvass past issues, as it would be to discuss the fall of Adam. As to the future, he proposes to await until the presentation of questions, before he decides on which side of them he will draw his sword.

April 19, 1869, the paper was enlarged to twenty-four columns, and on the 13th of September, of the same year, Mr. Wm. Biven purchased of D. W. Gelwick, the *Daily and Weekly Gazette*; suppressing the *Daily Gazette* and *Weekly Herald*. After this, he published the *Daily Evening Herald* and the *Weekly Gazette* until January, 1875, when the latter name was finally abandoned, and that of *Herald* properly assumed for the weekly edition.

January 15, 1870, four more columns were added to the daily, making it a twenty-eight column paper; but some time between January 1 and July 1, 1872, these last four columns were dropped, and the price of the paper reduced to \$6.00 per year; it was again raised to \$10 per annum October 17.

In the issue of Nov. 13th, appears a new firm as editors and proprietors, consisting of Wm. Biven, R. W. Stevenson and Wm. N. Glenn; it was styled "Glenn, Stevenson & Co." The cause of this change was the withdrawal of Mr. Biven from active connection

with the paper, he having entered into other business for a time, and sold to each of the parties named a one-third interest. Both of the gentlemen buying in had been attachés of the office; Mr. Glenn for six years. Mr. Stevenson took the business department, having had some experience in that line. February 17, 1873, exit Glenn, Stevenson & Co., and Wm. Biven appears upon the stage again, becoming the arbiter of the *Herald's* destiny for three years, until January 2, 1875, when presto! the scene shifts,—and appears the *Daily Evening Herald* as a thirty-two column, and the *Weekly Herald* as a forty-eight column paper, published by the "Daily and Weekly Herald Publishing Company," with the following gentlemen for Directors:—J. S. Davis, J. A. Morrissey, Charles Haas, Joseph Cole, L. B. Walthall, P. D. Wigginton, Wm. Biven, T. E. Ketchum and J. R. W. Hitchcock, and Wm. Biven as Managing Agent.

May 9, 1875, the body of Mr. Biven was found on North street, near the railroad, in Stockton. He had evidently been thrown from a horse and killed. Thus closed the eventful career of one of Stockton's journalists, who had for twenty-two years navigated the changing currents of public sentiment, sailing more frequently against than with the tide.

June 8, A. C. Beritzhoff became Managing Agent, and July 10th, H. S. Spalding & Co. became its proprietors. The members of this firm being H. S. Spalding, W. G. Atkins, W. T. Compton, Fred. Biven and W. S. Johnson.

August 30, Fred. Biven purchased the property and assumed proprietorship. One of the first things he did was to reduce its size from thirty-two columns to twenty-eight. He then secured the services of A. C. Russell as editor, and trimmed his sails in the direction of Democracy.

The paper had become seriously embarrassed. It had not fully identified itself with any party, and in shifting from issue to issue, had often got on the unpopular side, until it was unquestionably on the decline. Fred. Biven changed the face of matters a little, but remained with it too short a time to make the change felt, when he sold to the present proprietors, who issued their first publication January 17, 1876.

A difficult path to follow lay before these gentlemen; who had taken upon their hands, a journal run down, and with but little influence; having the shadow of past failures hanging like the sword of Damocles over it; an office that had become a kind of junk-shop for old type, gathered from the debris of dead journalistic enterprises; confronted by a rival that had gained a deserving foothold in the confidence and good wishes of the public. With a defeated and dependant political party to back it, the outlook was not from Elysian fields upon green pastures. The enterprise was

ventured by B. T. K. Preston and J. V. Bell: notwithstanding the gloomy prospect they unfolded the Democratic banner from the first, and have been consistent and faithful exponents of the doctrines of that party. They have made the local department a history of the passing days. They have been the strong opponents of the Kearney version of the Workingman's organization. They have made the *Herald* a success; as such it now is recognized in San Joaquin County, and by the party at large.

THE STOCKTON GAZETTE

was a daily and weekly, the daily being first issued August 19, 1867, as a morning paper. It was a Democratic sheet, and was started when that party was weak in the County; and though the horizon did not present a cloudless sky, yet a company of practical printers ventured to try their fortune, and the result was a twenty-column daily that lasted until September, 1869.

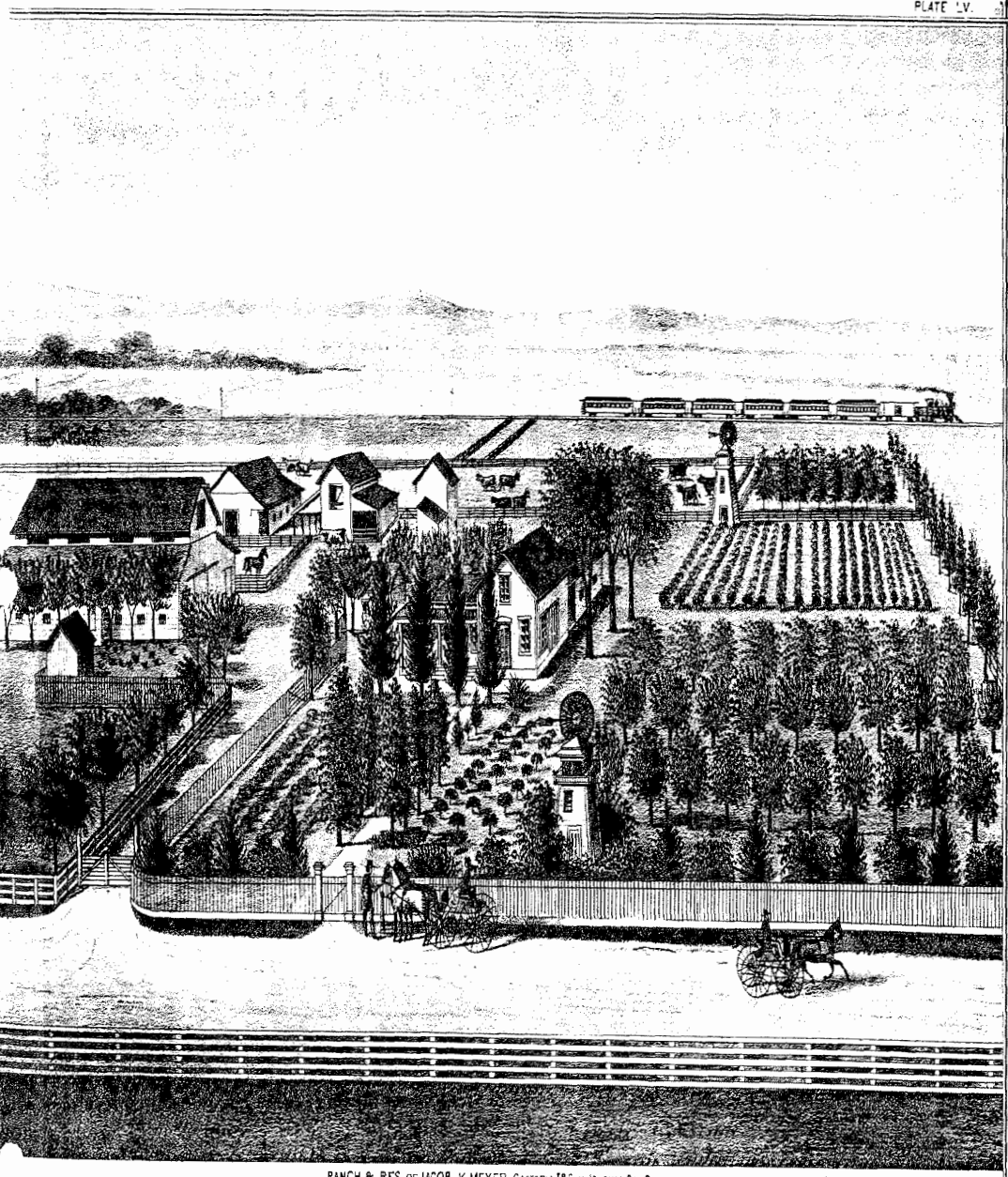
It was under the business management, in the start, of C. M. Harrison and C. G. Miller. The first editor was C. D. Campbell, who was soon superseded by J. W. Leigh. Some time in 1867 P. L. Shoaff purchased Mr. Miller's interest, and the firm name became Shoaff & Harrison; and under the management of these gentlemen and the editorial charge of J. W. Leigh, the paper seemed to prosper; at least a readable one was issued.

On the 1st of August, 1868, Harrison sold to Shoaff, and that gentleman became the sole publisher; but the party could not support two Democratic papers. The *Herald* was a formidable rival within its own party limits, although the *Herald* was not very pronounced in its views. The concern became involved, and Dec. 5, 1868, Mr. Shoaff's name last appears in connection with the paper. For ten days the ship was without a captain, when D. W. Gelwick, after purchasing the concern, assumed the position nominally of publisher, and A. C. Russell became the editor. Mr. Gelwick was at that time state printer, and was forced to commit its business-management to "the winds" practically, there being no head in reality. The result was that though (from a partial perusal of its old files) we see it was ably edited, yet it was forced to succumb to the march of human events, and in September, 1869, it was absorbed by the *Evening Herald*, and the daily edition abandoned finally.

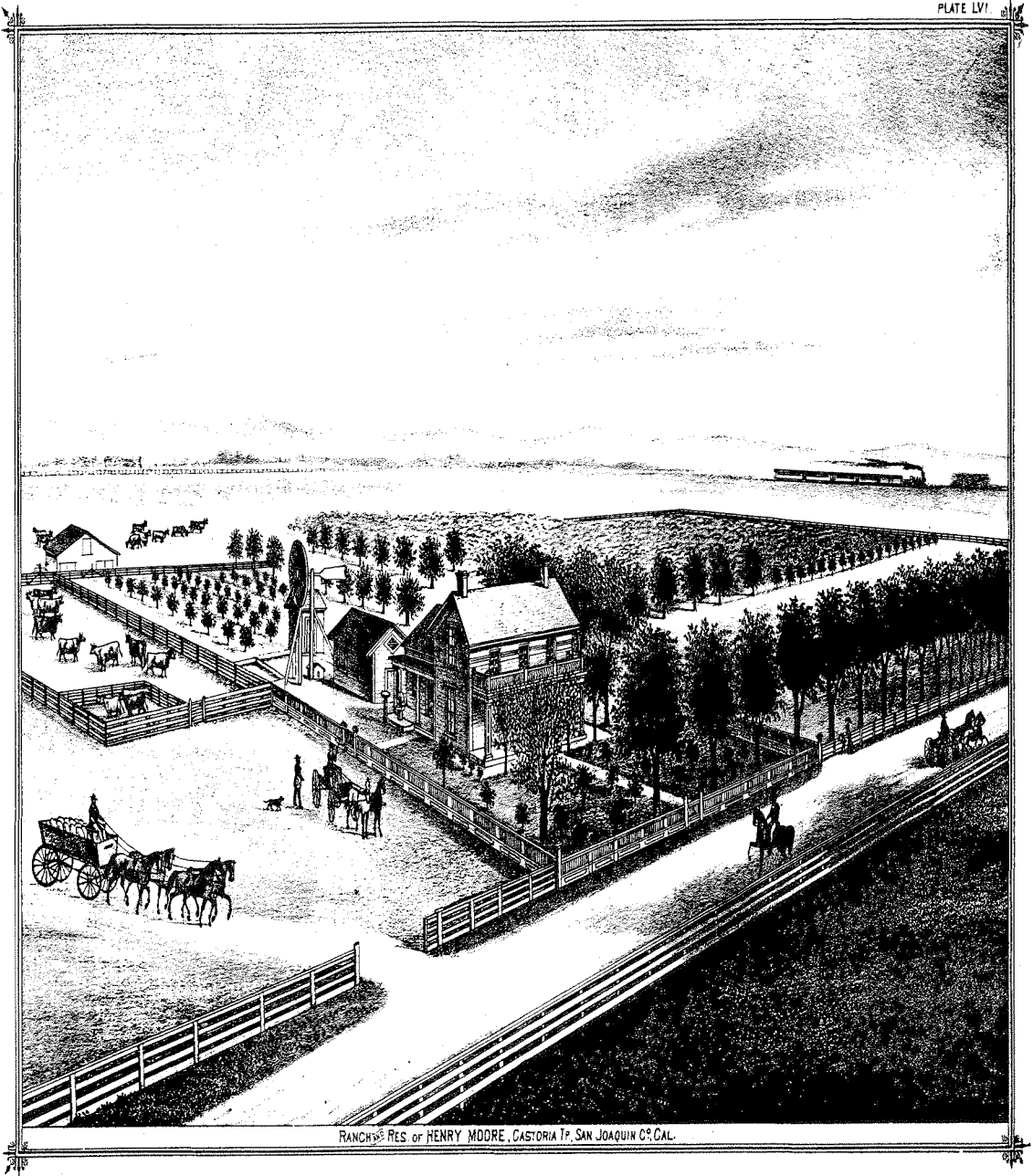
The weekly was continued by its old name in connection with the *Daily Evening Herald* until Dec. 12, 1874, when Mr. Biven sold the establishment to a stock company, and the new company abandoned the old name of *Gazette*, and attached that of the *Herald* to their weekly edition.

DAILY MORNING COURIER, COURIER PUBLISHING CO., PROPRIETORS.

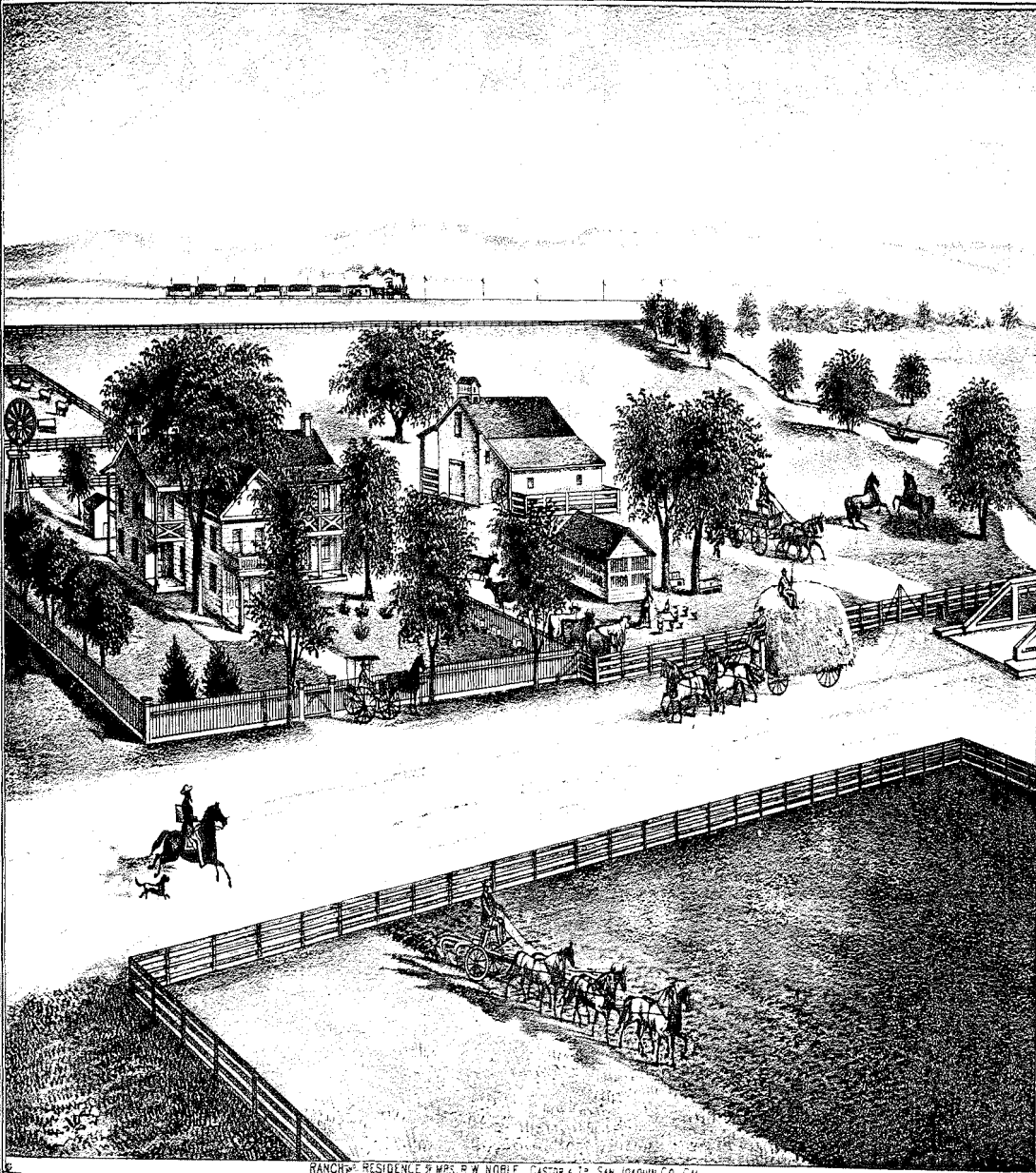
It was started as the "*Dolly Varden*" organ, and as such was a lively sheet. Its proprietors had no capital, and the party was a



RANCH & RES. OF JACOB K. MEYER, CASTORIA, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RANCH RES. of HENRY MOORE, CASTORIA TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO, CAL.



RANCH RESIDENCE OF MRS. R. W. NOBLE, CASTOR # 1, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

failure; consequently the paper was driven to the wall before it was fairly on its legs.

The first issue was August 14, 1873, with L. F. Beckwith for editor, W. H. Robinson for local, and W. D. Root as manager. It was the first paper in the state, outside of San Francisco, that issued a Sunday edition. September 12 it was enlarged to a twenty-four column paper.

One great cause of complaint with the publisher seemed to be the persistence of the *Independent* in announcing itself as the only daily in Stockton. Sept. 29 L. F. Beckwith and W. D. Root retired from the establishment, and James F. Meagher assumed the management. He announced that the future policy of the paper would be to advocate railroads in this County within prescribed limits. For one brief day that policy walked the boards, when the employees mutinied, seized the craft Oct. 1, and in a rage scuttled it, and sent (with a farewell shot at their old allies) the *Courier* to join the grand army of dead journals.

NARROW GAUGE AND DAILY LEADER.

In June, 1873, Wm. N. Glenn rented the printing material of the defunct San Francisco Republican, and began the publication of a small weekly newspaper called the "*Narrow Gauge*." In the sixth number he announced having secured the services of Mrs. Laura De Force Gordon (who had then recently taken up her residence in this County at Mokelumne, now Lodi) to edit a "Woman's Department" in the *Narrow Gauge*, which department made its appearance in that number. But the *Narrow Gauge* enterprise, like many another started by impecunious printers who pant for journalistic glory, had a short life, and soon ceased publication.

At this time the printing material of the *Stocktonian*, another unsuccessful newspaper experiment, was sold under an execution for debt, of which Mrs. Gordon became the purchaser, and on the 20th of September, 1873, issued the first number of the "*Stockton Weekly Leader*." This was a semi-literary newspaper, and met with such favor by the public as to encourage the proprietor to venture upon the precarious experiment of publishing a daily newspaper. The old *San Joaquin Republican* newspaper and job printing office still being in the market awaiting a purchaser, Mrs. Gordon bought the establishment in April, 1874, and on the 1st day of May following, issued the first number of the *Daily Leader*, Democratic in politics. The paper was conducted with ability and called forth favorable notices from the press of the State, and received a liberal share of local patronage. This newspaper enterprise had the novelty of being the first of the kind undertaken by a lady, for we find in the National Newspaper Directory that this was: "The only daily news-

paper in the world edited and published by a woman." The success of the Democratic party in the election of the State ticket in the summer of 1875 induced Mrs. Gordon to remove her printing office to Sacramento, where the publication of the *Leader* was continued.

STOCKTON BANNER.

The "*Stockton Banner*" was started August 18, 1877, and is a weekly twenty-eight column paper, published by Adolphe Glaser; one side of it being in German, the other in English.

It is independent in politics, and devoted to the interest of San Joaquin County, and its German population. It advocates (making something of a speciality of it) the immigration of Germans to this part of the State. It is well printed, ably edited, and is meeting with as great success as could be expected, where there are so few speaking the German language. Office at present, 271 Weber Avenue.

STUDENTS REVIEW.

This paper was started by the scholars of the "Stockton High School," in January, 1877. It was intended at first, to have a manuscript paper, articles to be contributed by the students, but by the advice of older persons, it was decided to have it printed monthly.

The first number appeared in January, 1877, and was continued throughout that year as a single sheet, under the control of A. H. Chaplin, E. P. Dennett and F. A. West, publishing committee, and Frank West, business manager. In January, 1878, it passed into the sole control of Frank West and James M. Littlehale, the former as business manager and the latter as editor, and was changed to a double sheet. As a literary enterprise it has now no superior in this locality; let him who doubts read a few articles in its columns. What its future may be, it is hard to predict; if the success is equal to its merits, it will be one of the prominent periodicals of the valley.

STOCKTON INDEPENDENT.

The *Stockton Daily and Weekly Independent* was started in San Andreas, Calaveras County, on the 24th of September, 1856, as a weekly, twenty-four column, independent sheet, owned by miners and placed in charge of Geo. Armor. Benj. F. Kooser joined Mr. Armor January 17, 1857, and became the editor; he had previously been a corporal in the U. S. army, and in 1847 a compositor and pressman on the *Californian*, the first paper ever published in California. O. M. Clays, now foreman, interested himself with the enterprise and became a partner, April 21st of the same year. Mr. Kooser, who afterwards was editor and publisher of the *Santa Cruz Sentinel*, and one of the California Commissioners to the Centennial Exposition, and is now dead, retired in September, 1858, at the close of

the second volume, and the firm became Armor & Clays. These gentlemen were the editors and publishers. In October of that year the services of Samuel Seabough were secured as editor, and these three gentlemen remained as the *Independent's* triumvirate until December 26, 1864.

In the meantime events had transpired that marked an epoch in the world's history. The civil war had broken out; Sumter had surrendered; the Union army had been defeated at Bull's run; the Nation was shaken to its centre; the crash of arms and the shock of contending armies had arrayed the masses of the republic in sympathy and support of their representative armies; and yet in Stockton there was not one sheet that placed itself beneath the shadowing folds of the old flag, in support of the Government. The Union sentiment was strong in this section, and an organ to represent these feelings was a result inevitable. The necessity created the demand; the demand brought the *San Andreas Weekly Independent* to Stockton, where its first issue as the "*Stockton Daily Independent*" was on the 1st day of August, 1861, and from the first took its rank among the advance guard of the Union party, where it remained until the close of the war.

November, 1863, Mr. D. S. Peters became a silent partner, and December 26, 1864, Mr. Armor retired, and the firm became O. M. Clays & Co. April 1st, 1866, Mr. Peters retired, but the firm name was not changed until October 16 of that year, when the establishment was sold to the firm of N. E. White & Co.; the members being N. E. White, Chas. W. Clays and A. C. Beritzhoff. Mr. Seabough retired upon the formation of this company, after having been for eight years its editor and an important participant in the struggle that had placed the paper upon a basis of influence, that made it one of the prime factors in the ranks of the Republican party of the State. July 6, 1867, a joint stock company became publishers and proprietors, known as the "Stockton Independent Publishing Company." The next change was made April 1, 1869, when N. M. Orr and A. C. Beritzhoff became the owners. September 18, 1874, N. M. Orr became sole proprietor and has remained as such until the present time.

After Mr. Seabough's retirement from the editorial chair, it was filled in succession, until the present, by James Thompson, A. T. Hawley, N. M. Orr and John Geddes. The latter holding that position since 1874, has been connected with the paper for the last ten years. There have been several enlargements of the paper,—the first in May, 1865, of the daily and weekly, and again in March, 1868, when the daily became a thirty-two column and the weekly an eight page six column publication.

At no time since the paper started, has it held a position more in

accord with its party, and higher in the esteem of its patrons and the public, than at the present. It is ably edited, ably conducted, and is recognized in the State as an organ whose opinions are worthy of consideration. It has a bright future before it, if it makes no fatal mistake, as did the *Republican*, or the *Argus*, and while N. M. Orr is at the helm, that ship will never founder at sea.

Among the transient sheets, that for a brief time made their appearance, was *The Sunday Morning News*, by Burdine & Root, a twenty-four column sensational sheet that was started August 3, 1873, and ran profitably for about one year, when it became so personal that the feeling engendered against it was so strong that it was suspended by the publishers.

In January, 1874, the *Sunday San Joaquin Valley Times*, a sixteen column paper, was started by Severy & Dettien.

In May, 1873, *The Temperance Champion* made its appearance. It was an eight page monthly with four columns on each page, published by D. H. Burdine, and was sold to a San Francisco firm, after running some nine months.

The *Stockton Advertiser* was started May 26, 1877. It was a small sixteen column weekly and was a Republican Campaign paper. It was once enlarged, and finally suspended, February 16, 1878.

The *Workingman* was a twenty-four column paper, first issued in April, 1878, and lasted two months.

There were a number of others whose lives were so brief, and which passed into oblivion so completely that we can get no data from which to record any special fact regarding them.

CHAPTER XIX.

RAILROADS.

First Idea in 1850—Stockton and Copperopolis R. R. Co.—Benefit—Organization—Subsidy—Partial Completion—Central Pacific R. R. Co.—County Bonds—Final Completion—San Joaquin Valley R. R.—Stockton and Visalia R. R. County Bonds—Litigation and Compromise—Miles of Railroad in County—Stockton and Lone R. R. Co.—Work Abandoned.

In common with all parts of the civilized world in which intelligent enterprise and scientific means go together, San Joaquin County, at an early day, moved and put forth her money and her credit to advance railway building: not because her people were richer, or wiser, or more liberal than those of other communities, but because they had a great many interests in common with the country at large, and some special to themselves and to their geographical position.

As early as 1850, if contemporary records may be credited, there

were those who looked forward to the day when their descendants of the second or third generation would be participants in and beneficiaries of a railway system that would develop and be developed by the natural wealth of California; but the youngest man then in active life who expressed the thought that he would live to see the Pacific connected with the Atlantic ocean by a railroad, was regarded as a visionary and a dreamer, if not a madman. Yet some of the people who then wore gray hairs, and hoped to see with their own eyes the inauguration of their conceived system of development, are still on the stage of action, and see their early dreams and visions realized in one of the most extensive and successful railway systems in the United States.

Without conceding to the people of San Joaquin County, more credit for foresight and enterprise than is due to the same virtues in the people of any other portion of the State, it is due to general as well as to local history that San Joaquin's part, performed in a common cause, should be duly recorded. Passing over whatever theories may have been entertained or advanced by any one in the early days, and without reciting the details of the incipient organizations for railway construction in California and on the Pacific coast,—a very pleasant and instructive chapter in general history, but out of place here,—we will come at once to the actual and practical part that San Joaquin County has taken in a common work for the general good.

The first organized movement in the direction of railway enterprise in this County was made in 1862, in the informal organization of the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company, for the purpose of building a railway from Stockton to the mining town of Copperopolis, in Calaveras County. At that time Copperopolis was the business centre of an exceedingly prosperous and promising mining district that was yielding in great abundance rich copper ores, and the mines were regarded as of vast extent and enormous value. The cheap transportation of these ores to tide-water at Stockton, and thence to the reduction works in Europe and the eastern states, was one of the leading objects of the projectors of the road.

Very valuable secondary considerations were found in the incidental development of vast agricultural, mineral and general resources of the uncultivated lands, over which the road would pass, and the otherwise inaccessible supplies of granite, marble, slate, coal, timber, fuel-wood and other products, for which the road would open a way to a profitable market.

Under the direction of the few men who constituted the original company, a preliminary survey of the contemplated road was made in 1862 by a competent civil engineer, who made an elaborate and

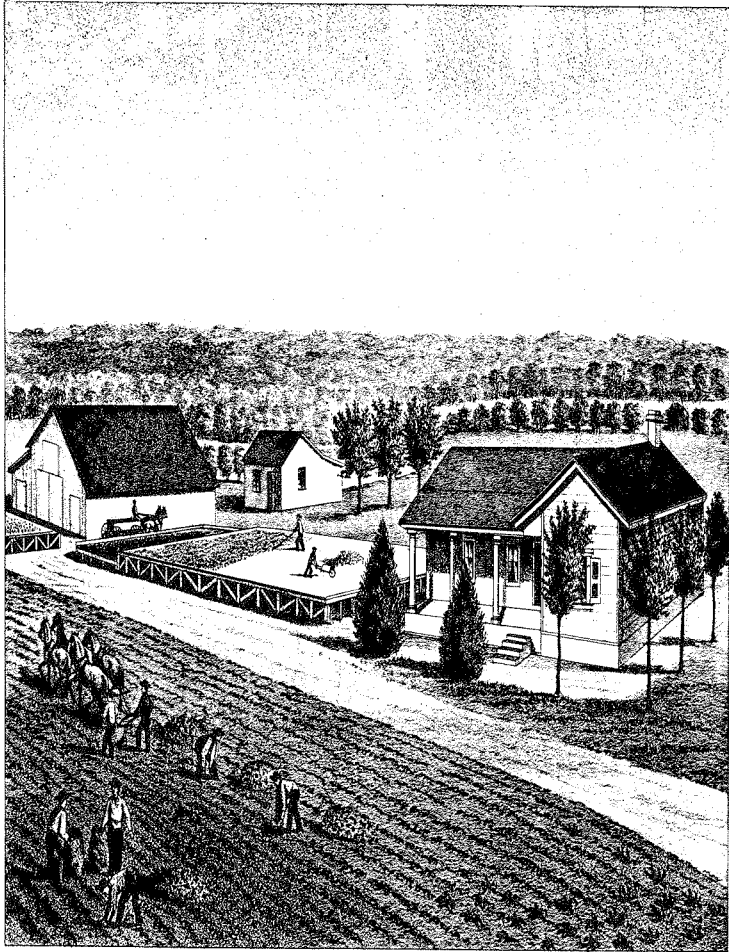
comprehensive report, not only of the survey, but of the cost of construction, and the resources of the country that would be opened by the work. The civil war was then raging, while it greatly facilitated the construction of the great, continental trunk-road, as a national and military, rather than as a private and commercial work, not only retarded, but wholly paralyzed all local works depending directly or indirectly upon government subsidies.

As a necessary result, the Stockton and Copperopolis railroad enterprise remained in abeyance, except in the minds of its projectors, until 1865. On the 11th of October of that year, the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company was duly organized under the laws of the state, with a nominal capital stock of \$1,500,000. The officers of this first company were: President, E. S. Holden; Vice President, R. B. Parker; Treasurer, George Gray; Secretary, John Sedgwick. Directors, George Gray, John Sedgwick, W. L. Dudley, E. S. Holden, R. B. Parker, Jno. H. Redington, Willard Sperry, E. R. Stockwell and J. K. Doak.

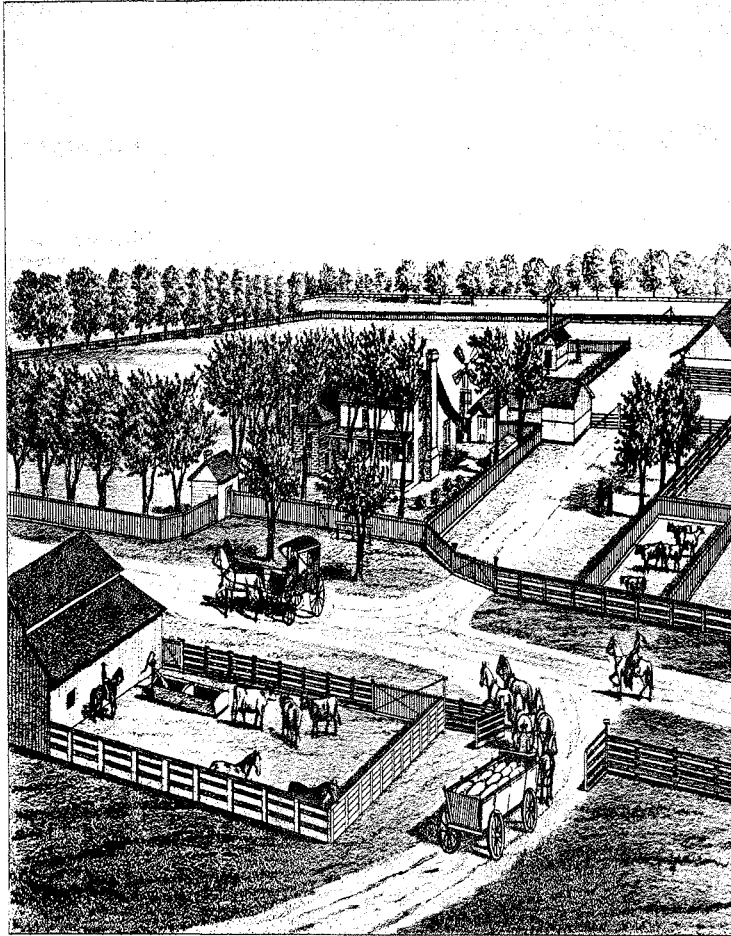
Thus organized, the company proceeded to business, and in March, 1867, obtained from the Government, by Act of Congress, a right of way over the public domain and a land grant of about 200,000 acres, to be forfeited on failure of certain conditions at the end of two years after passage of the Act. Notwithstanding the unquestioned value of the Government subsidy, the sudden collapse and abandonment of the copper mines, in connection with other unanticipated embarrassments crippled the company and forced them, to save the franchise and land grant, to transfer their rights and property to another corporation, the California Pacific Company. This Company prosecuted the work to the present terminus at Milton. Subsequently the new management made an arrangement with the quasi Stockton and Visalia Company, under which a short branch road was constructed from a point on the Copperopolis line, some twelve miles east of Stockton, southward to the Stanislaus river, and denominated the Stockton and Visalia road, to save the \$500,000 subsidy granted by Stockton and San Joaquin County to the last named Company. Soon after completion, the main road and branch were transferred to and absorbed by the Central Pacific Company, and became an integral part of the consolidated railway system of the coast. Though the mineral resources, upon which the value of the franchise originally rested, have not been realized, the ordinary local business is reasonably profitable to the company, while the road is of very great value to the County.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

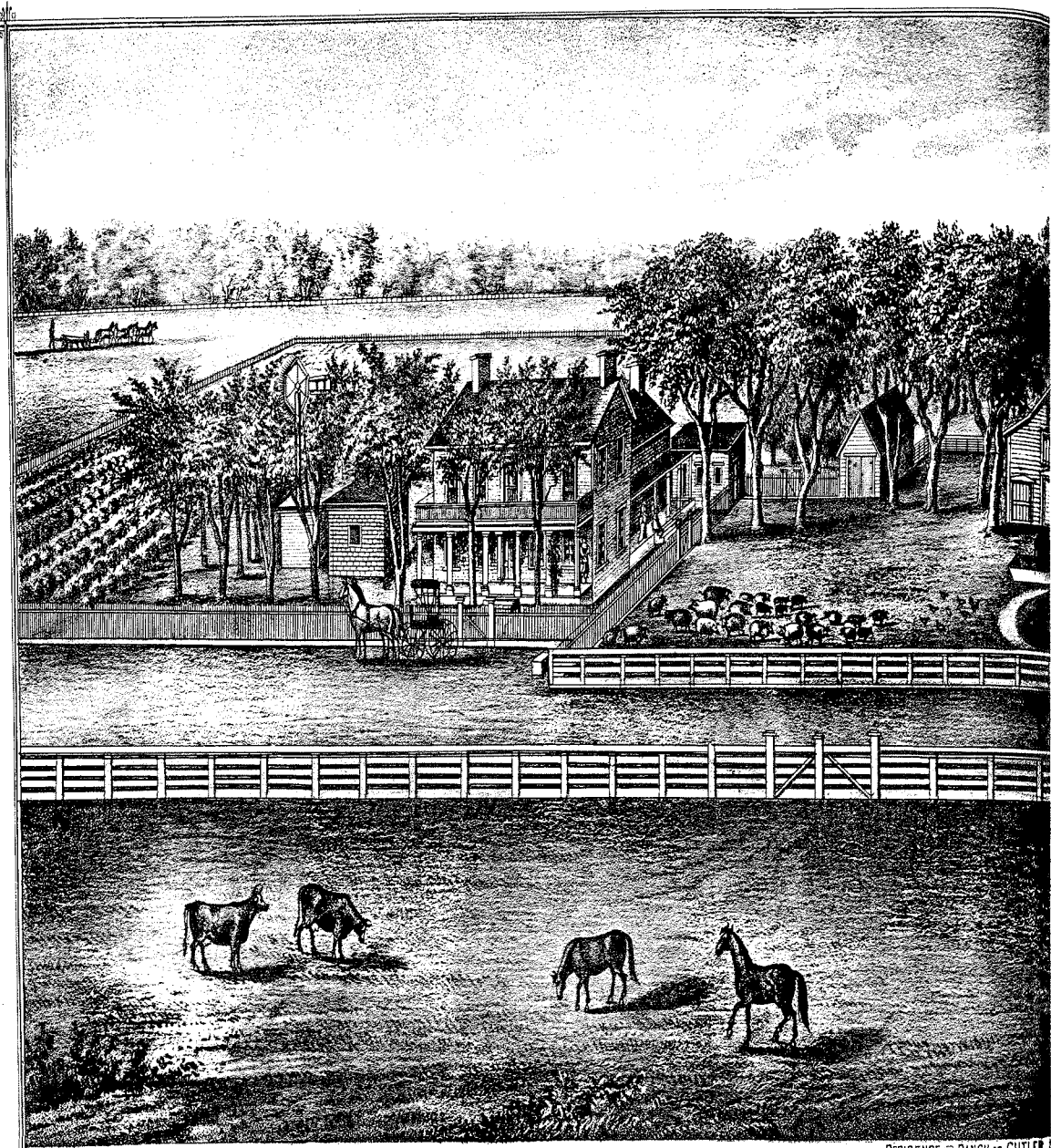
Of the origin, progress and completion of this great work, it is not necessary to speak, except in its relations to San Joaquin



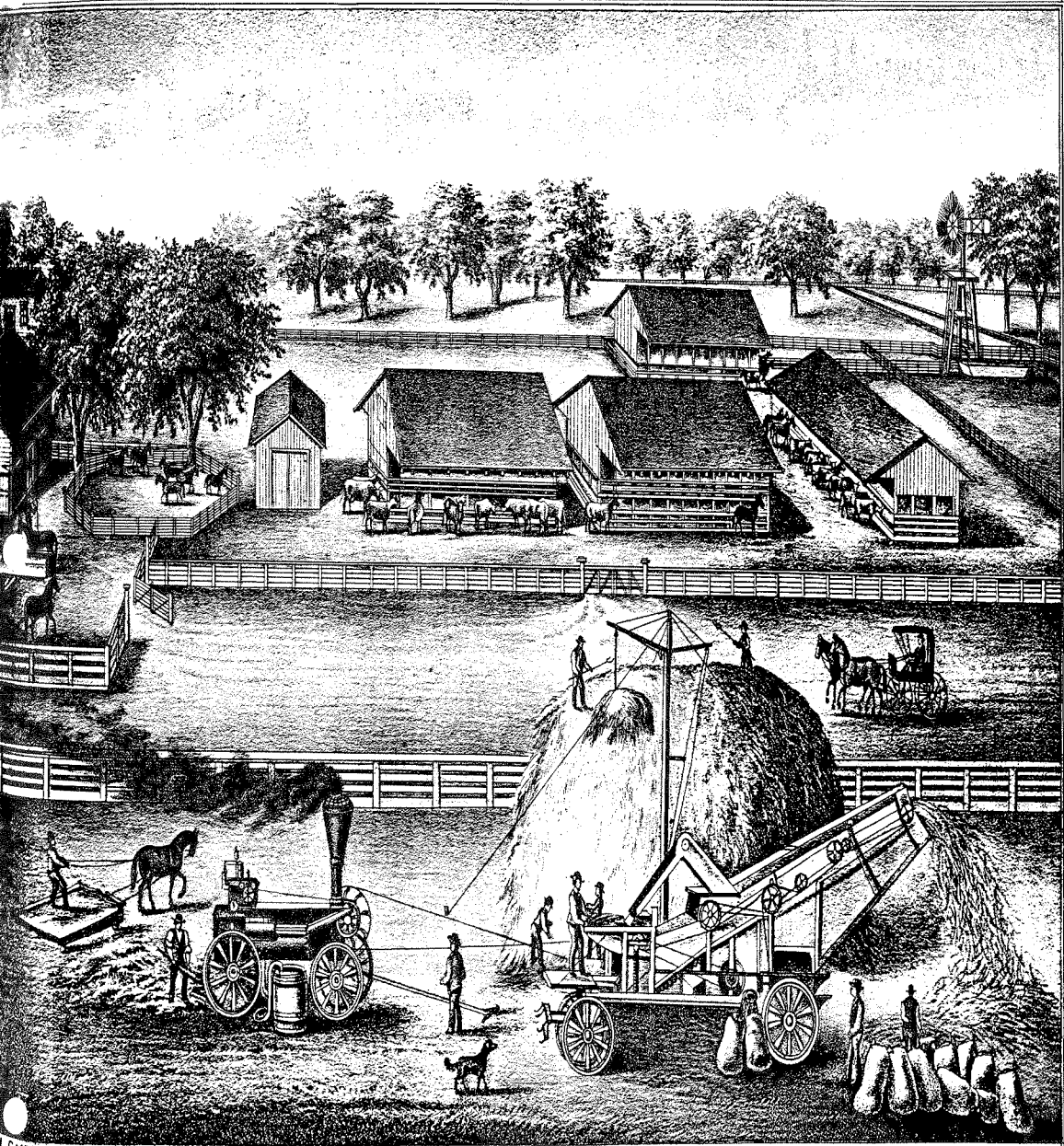
RES. OF MARTIN OTT, CASTORIA T^E SAN JOAQUIN CO., CALIFORNIA



R.E.S. RANCH OF JOHN REYNOLDS, CASTORIA T², SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF CUTLER



County. The Central Pacific and the Western Pacific Companies were organized under the laws of the State in 1861, and were reorganized by Congress and subsidized by land grants and government credits. Originally the Western Pacific franchise extended from San José to Sacramento, its line passing through Stockton and bisecting San Joaquin County. Among the first and most prominent of its acts after incorporation was to ask assistance at the hands of the people of San Joaquin County, in the form of a subscription to the stock of the corporation to the amount of \$250,000, and the issue of County Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest for the same amount. Popular sentiment being strongly in favor of granting it, a special act of the Legislature was obtained, authorizing the people of the County to issue the bonds. The question was submitted at the first election after the passage of the act, and was carried in the affirmative by a large majority. The County bonds were duly issued, and duly converted by the railroad company.

The transaction was not, however, reciprocal, inasmuch as the railroad Company failed to deliver the stock as an equivalent for the bonds. Though no part of the proceeds of the subscription ever went into the construction of the line within her limits, the County eventually received the benefits of the road, though from other hands. The road did not approach the confines of San Joaquin County on one side until 1869, after the great trunk between Sacramento and Ogden had been completed, and the franchise of the Western Pacific had passed to the Central Pacific Company. This lacking link between ocean and ocean was then forged and welded in with marvelous expedition.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY RAILROAD.

Immediately after the completion of the great continental trunk road, the Central Pacific management, in 1870, entered upon the construction of the San Joaquin Valley line, which has since been extended southward and eastward to the Colorado and beyond, and is destined in a very few years to become one of the greatest and most important avenues of commerce and travel on the continent. The city of Stockton narrowly escaped a magnificent destiny as a railway, manufacturing and commercial emporium, in strangely and unaccountably declining, or at least failing, to become the initial point and tide-water terminus of this great thoroughfare. The result was, the road was deflected at Lathrop, nine miles south of the city, and the rich products of the San Joaquin valley were diverted from Stockton, and carried over the intervening mountains to tide-water at Oakland Point.

STOCKTON AND VISALIA RAILROAD.

In the latter part of 1869 a local organization, under the title of the Stockton and Visalia Railroad Company, was formed in Stock-

ton for the purpose of building a road up the San Joaquin valley, as far south as Visalia, to compete with the great southern trunk line, at that time commenced by the Central Pacific people. The company asked for subsidies of three hundred thousand dollars from the City of Stockton, and of two hundred thousand from San Joaquin County.

The Legislature, then in session, promptly passed an act authorizing the people of the City and County to vote the subsidy. The question was submitted to popular vote, and was carried almost unanimously, there being only seventeen votes polled in the negative. The bonds were issued and deposited in the hands of trustees, to be delivered to the company on the completion of the first section of the road, according to the terms of the charter and the conditions upon which the subsidy was granted. The corporation failed to build a single foot of the road according to the prescribed terms, or otherwise, but tendered the short branch running from a point on the line of the Stockton and Copperopolis road, twelve miles east of the City, to the Stanislaus river, at Oakdale, built by the California Pacific Company, as a compliance with their agreement, and demanded the delivery of the bonds.

The trustees, on their own responsibility, and by the orders of the County and City authorities, refused to surrender them. Protracted litigation followed, which resulted in judgment in the District Court for the defendants, the City and the County. On appeal to the Supreme Court the judgment was reversed and the cause remanded with directions to the Court below to enter judgment for the plaintiff. The surrender of the bonds was still further contested; and the controversy was finally terminated by a compromise between the contending parties, in pursuance of which \$300,000 of the disputed bonds were surrendered. These bonds carry seven per cent. interest.

There are in operation, within the limits of the County, 90 miles of first-class track, of which 57 miles are on the Central Pacific and San Joaquin Valley lines, and 33 on the Stockton and Copperopolis line and the Oakdale branch.

STOCKTON AND IONE RAILROAD COMPANY.

In 1874 a company was organized and a charter obtained for the construction of a narrow-gauge road from tide-water, at Stockton, to the coal mines, near Ione, in Amador County. The corporation entered upon its work under apparently favorable auspices, surveyed the line, graded several miles of road-bed, purchased and landed three or four miles of iron, about a mile of which was actually laid; erected commodious depot buildings, carshop, etc.; and ordered two splendid locomotives. At this point, embarrassments and complications, that had for some time existed, culminated in the bankruptcy of the contractors, the suspension of work, and general litigation be-

tween corporation and contractors, contractors and stockholders, material men, laborers and all concerned; and the enterprise was abandoned. What remains of the work stands as a melancholy monument of what was, at least in the minds of the proprietors, a grand enterprise, and one that was to result in both honor and credit to themselves.

CHAPTER XX.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Early Teaching—Stockton Seminary—San Joaquin Female Seminary—Public Schools, 1843—Superintendent's Report, 1853—Teachers in 1852 and 1853—Superintendent's Report, 1879—Condition of Schools.

"THE Pilgrim fathers landing on the bleak shore of Massachusetts, the birth-place of our common schools, first built a dwelling, then a meeting-house, then a school; so the pioneers of this State established the system of common schools early in the history of the State. The pioneer educators of this City organized and carried on a work, the educating of youth, which has become an honor to its founders and is the pride of our City. Those men who, having the trials of pioneer life, persevered in and founded the public schools of Stockton, merit the honor of every father and child for their noble and successful efforts in behalf of wisdom, which is better than riches, and more to be prized than diamonds.

"As early as the 4th of May, 1850, a small wooden building was erected near the Presbyterian church, under the direction of Capt. C. M. Weber, for the purpose of teaching the few children then in Stockton. The teacher, Mr. Charles Blake, delivered a lecture the evening previous to the opening of school, upon "Education." He selected that subject in order to impress upon his audience the importance of educating the young, and the advantages to be derived from the "Pearl of great price." The fathers of the few families then here, were entirely engrossed in the all-absorbing topic of *gold, gold*, and the cultivation of the minds of their children was forgotten, in the maddening allurements of the hour. As the rushing immigration brought its lawyers, doctors and merchants, so, too, it brought a few teachers.

"Among this number was Mrs. J. H. Woods, who, in the fall of 1851, opened a select school on the site of the dwelling now occupied by J. Salze, Esq. About the same time the public were informed, through the medium of the press, that "a free or public school is opened in the academy building, where all orderly children of proper age (over 6 years) may receive instruction free of charge." This philanthropic though active gentleman as teacher, was W. P. Hazleton, who laid aside the rule for the dental profession. Advantages for an education were offered to those residing in the country, by Mrs. Newman, who gave notice that she was prepared to receive a

few young ladies as boarders at her school in the South Methodist church. This lady, who is still living in Stockton in good health and spirits, although of mature years, is one of the first ladies in this city, and has been almost constantly engaged in teaching.

"A seminary of learning was in existence as early as 1851, being sustained and supported by the religious element. The first classical school, organized almost as soon as the City government, began its second session in the summer of '51, in a small, story and a half building, on the site now occupied by the Lafayette public school. To the Methodist denomination belongs the high honor of sustaining the Stockton Seminary, the first classical school in the County. The trustees of this school were: H. C. Benson, B. W. Owens, E. B. Bateman, R. B. Parker, V. W. Peyton, J. F. Lamsden, and J. C. Westbay. The school was for boys only. In October, 1852, this school had been removed to Sutter street, and girls were then allowed the privilege of attending. The Presbyterian denomination, not wishing to be outdone by their Methodist brethren, established a strictly sectarian school, the trustees being appointed on the part of the church. Reversing the plan of the Methodist trustees and adopting the strong feature of Catholicism, they opened the Presbyterian church, then fronting on Main street, as the "San Joaquin Female Seminary," on the 30th of August, 1852. The gentlemen appointed to guide the destinies of this school were D. I. G. Candee, C. C. Ryerson, C. W. Phelps, Henry A. Coraif, and Samuel C. Grave. The work of these institutions was short, for that grand principle of free education to rich and poor alike, which, untrammelled by any sectarian prejudice, unfettered by any dogmatic schisms, was sowing its seed in the minds of the pioneers. When shall the harvest be? When the Stockton public schools, now unsurpassed in excellence by any in the State, offer to the poor student, unable to pay board bills in Oakland, the advantages of a University. In the third annual report of John G. Marion, State Superintendent, he says:

"The Legislature of 1851 made no provision for raising revenue for the support of schools, except that arising from the sale of school lands, but as none were sold, no school fund or revenue occurred. At this period it was with difficulty that a dozen members could be found who believed there was any necessity of providing for public schools, and hence no direct appropriation was made for their support, during the session. At that time there were in the State upwards of 8,000 children. During the session of 1852, the Legislature repealed the school act of October, 1851, and passed a new act, differing materially from the former. A provision was also made in the revenue law of that year, by which 5 cents of the 30 cents tax imposed on each \$100 of property, was set aside for the benefit of public schools."

"San Francisco and Sacramento at once took the benefit of that act, and organized public schools. In the Common Council of Stockton, October, 1853, Mr. V. M. Peyton, then a member of that body, arose and called attention to the fact that the Cities of San Francisco and Sacramento were receiving all the benefits of the school fund, and in an earnest speech urged upon the Council some action in the matter. The law required every incorporated City to sustain its public schools three months before receiving State aid. This was an unsolved problem to that young body of City fathers, and the question was asked, how shall we obtain the money to establish the school? The young instigator of our public schools was equal to the work he has since so nobly performed, and, placing \$50 on the table, it was increased by a like amount, until those ten aldermen had given \$500 to a most noble cause.

"The cloud of doubt being dispelled, the work was carried into success by Mr. C. W. Phelps and Capt. Jordan, who solicited subscriptions from the public. The former being a married man, appealed to the fathers of those who are now practicing law, medicine, engineering and other branches of industry, for which they have been fitted in the public schools, while Capt. Jordan, himself a fair sample, called upon the bachelors, to contribute their mite to the support of not their but somebody else's children in school. In this manner \$1,000, at a rough estimate, placed the school on a sound basis. Mr. V. M. Peyton having drawn up an ordinance in conformity with his views, it was passed by the Council unanimously, October 30, 1852."

The foregoing, from the pen of G. H. Tinkham, we have given in full, as it embodies all, and some more, than we had obtained upon the same subject, for the time embraced.

In those times there was no County Superintendent for public schools elected; but the law provided that the County Assessor should fill, *ex-officio*, that office; consequently S. A. Hurlburt became the first County School Superintendent of San Joaquin Co., and made his first report for a year, commencing one day after the passage of the City Ordinance on the school subject, that is, Oct. 31, 1852, and ending Nov. 15, 1853.

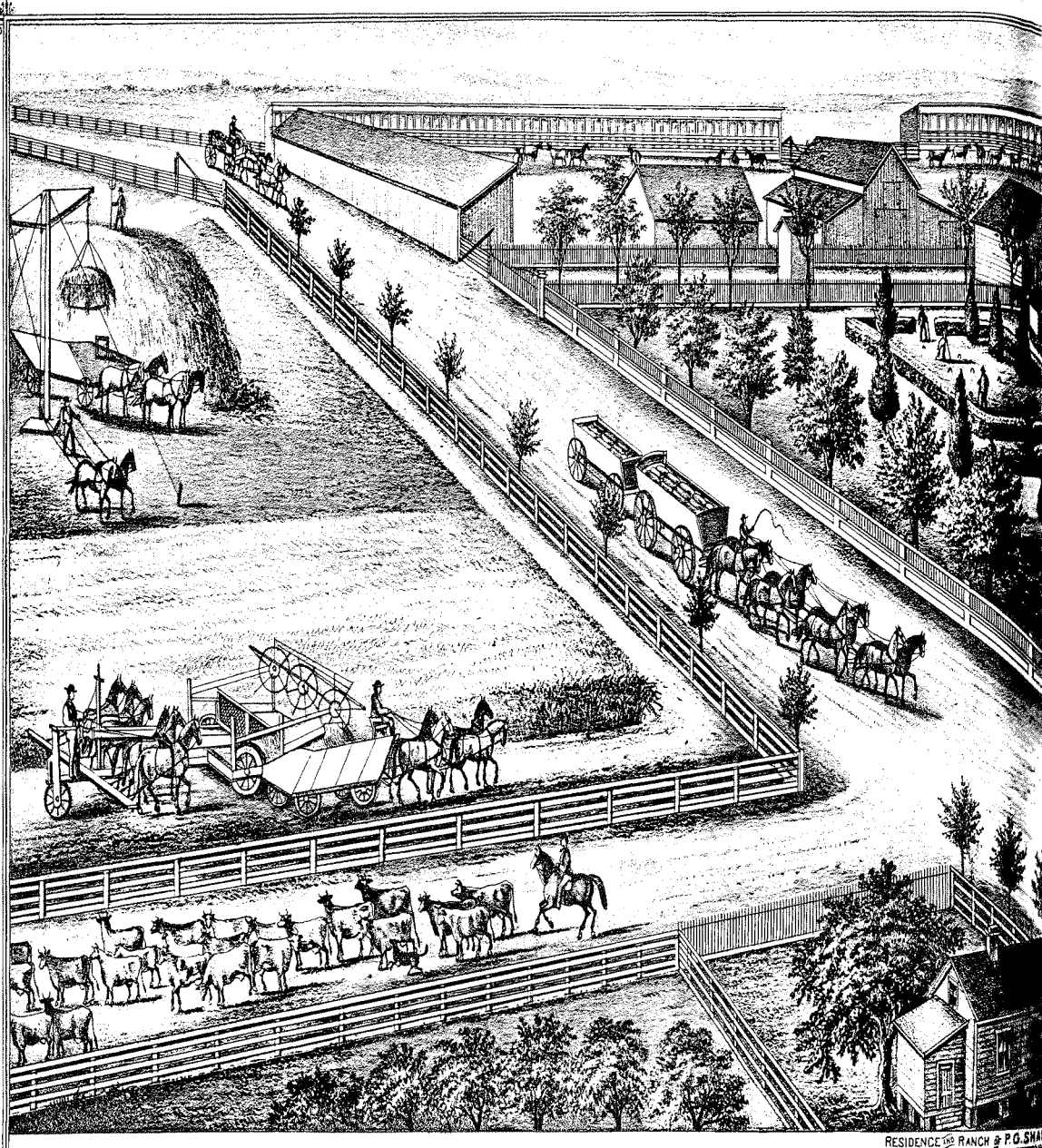
But from the records of the Court of Sessions of Aug. 15, 1853, (which performed in those days the duties that now devolve upon the Board of Supervisors), it will be seen that the County had only been school districted three months, when the Superintendent's report was made. The following being the order of the Court: "School Districts be and the same are hereby established within and for the county, to wit: Elliott and Elkhorn Townships shall be denominated School District One (1). Douglass and O'Neil Townships shall be denominated School District Two (2). Emory and

Castoria Townships shall be denominated School District Three (3). Tulare Township shall be denominated School District Four (4). Stockton Township shall be denominated School District Five (5)."

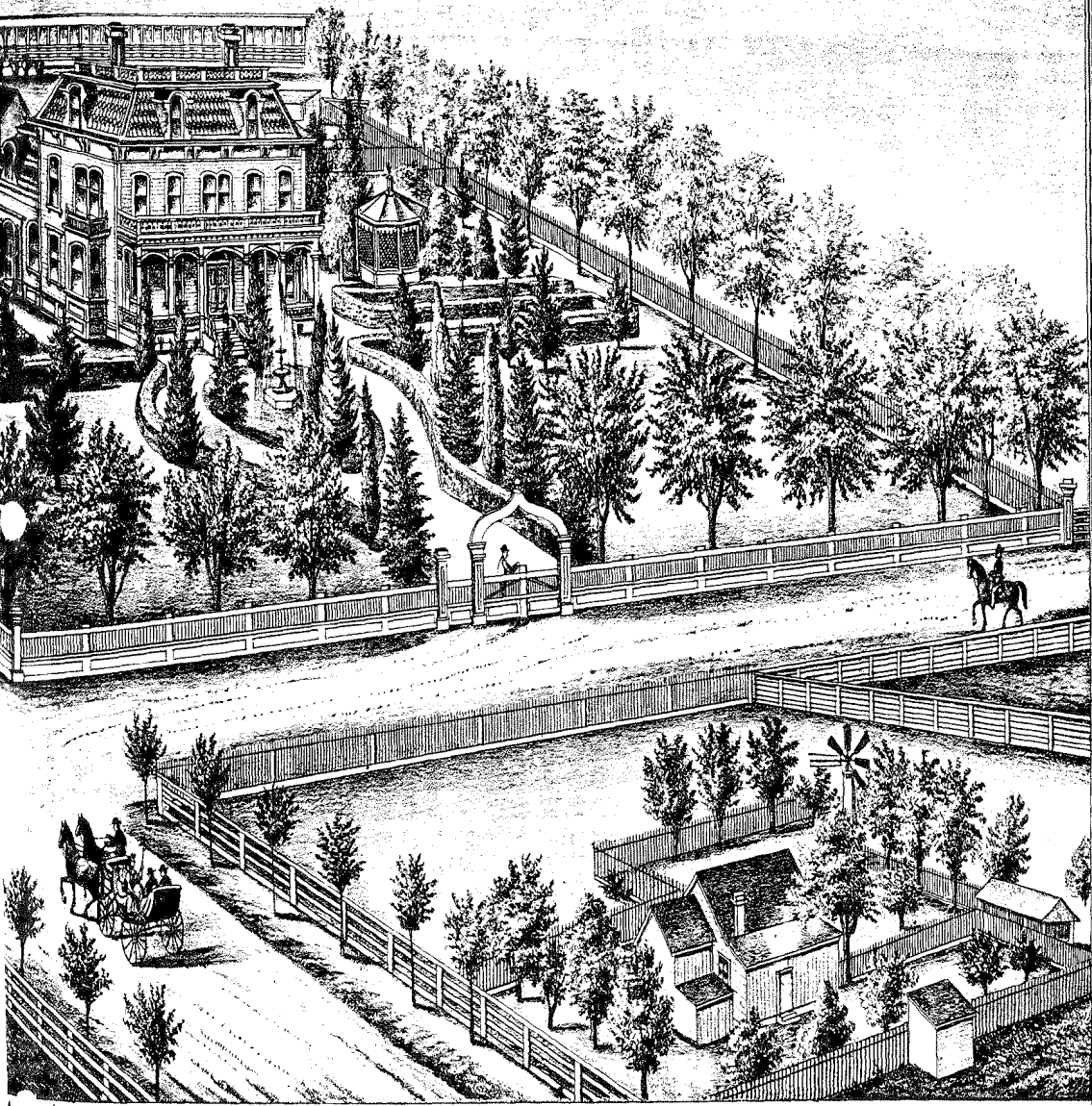
It will be seen from the foregoing report of the Superintendent, that when the common school system was first adopted in San Joaquin, just twenty-five years ago, there were in the County 682 children, between the ages of 5 and 18 years. 256 of these at some time during the year embraced the opportunities then offered them for schooling; the majority received from three to six months' tuition. The total amount of expenditures for all purposes for the year was \$6,283.75; three hundred dollars being appropriated for the erection of a school-house somewhere in Douglass or O'Neil Townships, which then constituted District No. 2. The cost per child to the public for tuition was \$24.55 per year. The following are the names of the teachers employed during the years 1852 and 1853. S. A. Hurlburt taught in Douglass and O'Neil. M. R. Hillman at French Camp. Miss C. Kerr, Principal, and Henrietta Thomas, Assistant, in Stockton Female School. Dr. Candee, Principal, Stockton Male School.

The advancement that a quarter of a century has worked in the system and efficiency of the public schools cannot be more forcibly written than to give the reader the complete report of S. G. E. Dunbar, made of the schools of San Joaquin Co., for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1878, with which to compare the report of S. A. Hurlburt. In the comparison, it will be observed that in 1878 there were (according to the Census Marshal's return made in June) 5,308 children, between 5 and 17 years of age, in the County, of which 4,236 attended the public schools, and only 169 the private schools; a showing that in itself speaks volumes for the excellence of the former at the present time; for it is a well-known fact, that private or denominational schools flourish best where the common school system is the most inefficient. About 20 per cent. of the children attended school six to eight months of the year; nearly 40 per cent., eight to ten months, and about 40 per cent. ten months or more—twenty school-days being considered a month. The amount of money expended for school purposes was \$92,857.59; teachers' salaries alone amounting to \$76,293.09; rents, repairs, fuel and contingent expenses, \$13,265.45; \$1,855.10 paid for library works; \$254.05 for apparatus, and \$799.90 for school furniture.

The entire cost to the State and County per child for educational purposes was \$17.51, for an average of eight months in the fiscal year of 1877 and 1878, as against an average expense for the same purpose of \$24.55 per child in 1852 and 1853, for less than six months.



RESIDENCE OF RANCH & P.G. SHAW



THE FIRST REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY,

FROM OCTOBER 31, 1852, TO NOVEMBER 15, 1853.

NAMES OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS.	Names or No. of District.	No. from which Reports were received.	No. of children between ages of 5 and 18.	No. of pupils attending school.	Amount raised by sub- scriptions, and paid in advance, and amount expended in the purchase of school-houses.	NAMES OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED.	Salaries per month paid each teacher.	Time of service of Teachers.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Daily average attendance.	NAMES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.	SCHOOL BOOKS USED.	Total amount of expen- ditures.
Elkhorn.....	No. 1	1	111									G. C. Holman.....	McGuffey's Reader.....	\$525 00
Douglas and O'Neil.....	" 2	1	170	20	\$225 00	300	\$75 00	3 months.	63	48	14.00	J. Gard & J. Perryman	Clark's Grammar.....	888 75
French Camp.....	No. 3	1	91	18			60 00	3 months.	32	30	8.55	Ralph Allen & Munson	Smith's Grammar.....	900 00
Stockton Female School.....		3	301	67	1,200 00		150 00	6 months.			36.00	J. M. Buffington	Wilson's United States History.....	2,720 00
							100 00					V. M. Peyton	Mitchell's Geography.....	
												Dr. Shurliiff	McGuffey's Reader.....	
													Sanniers' Speller.....	
													Davis' Arithmetic.....	
													Goldsmith's European History.....	
Stockton Male School.....				151	900 00		100 00	1 year.			41.00	J. M. Buffington	(Saunders' Series.....	1,250 00
												V. M. Peyton	Ray's Arithmetic.....	
												Dr. Shurliiff	Smith's Grammar.....	
													American Speaker.....	
													History of U. S. A.....	
Total.....		6	682	256	\$2,325 00	300	\$485 00		219	162	98.55			\$6,283 75

The following are the remarks made by the Superintendent on the above report:

1st. In regard to the amount of the County Tax assessed for school purposes: "I can make no report of this amount of tax. Mr. Brooks, the former Assessor, has perhaps made a return. I have nothing to make a return by."

As to the valuation of taxable property in the County: "I can

make no report of the valuation, as I have no statistics placed in my hands."

And again, in regard to the amount of school money assessed under Article 1, Section 7, Revenue Law, and total amount of all receipts on account of salaries, nearly seventy-five hundred and fifty dollars:

"The Commissioners' reports are so imperfect that it almost im-

possible to make an accurate report as to the receipts on account of salaries, and the amount assessed, I know nothing of, as there have been no statistics placed in my hands, either by the former Assessor or by the Commissioners of the various Districts."

The above Report is sworn to and subscribed by S. A. Hurlburt, County Superintendent, before Benjamin G. Weir, Justice of the Peace.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN,

For the Year ending June 30th, 1878, by S. G. S. DUNBAR, County Superintendent.

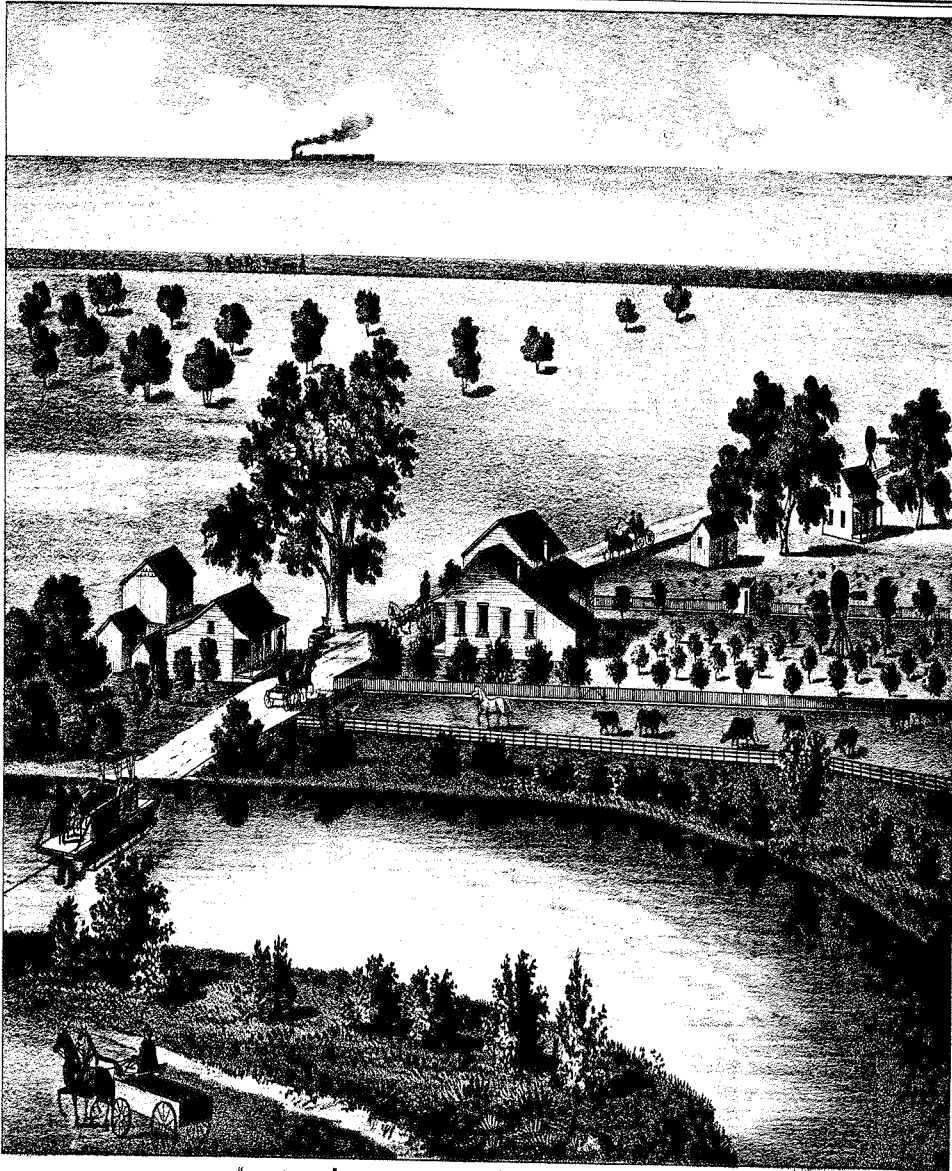
CENSUS STATISTICS.

Table with columns for District Name, Age Groups (Boys, Girls, Total), and various school-related statistics. Includes a 'Total' row at the bottom.

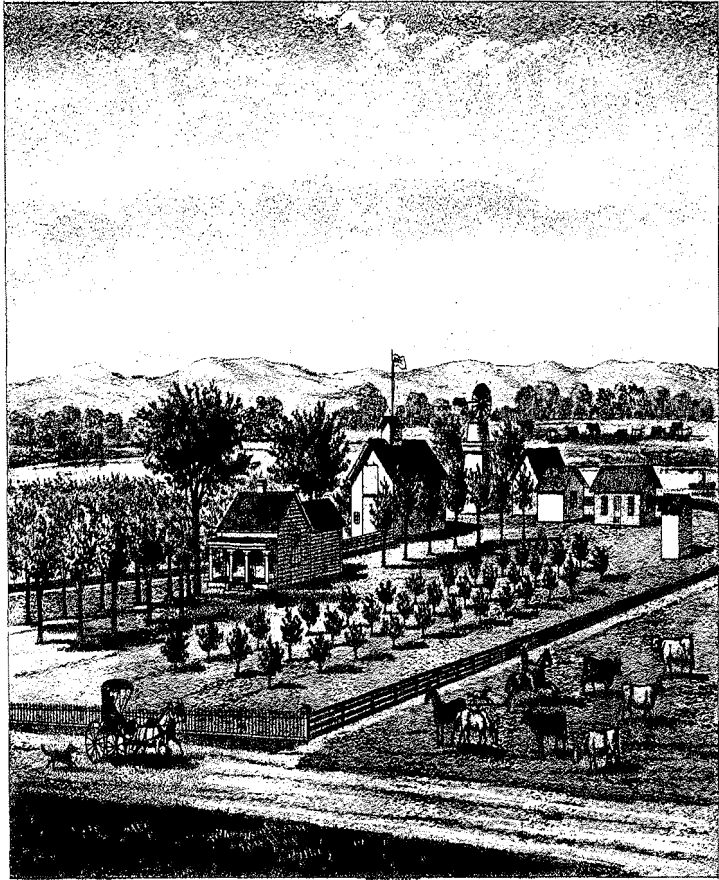
* Joint with Sacramento.

† Joint with Stanislaus.

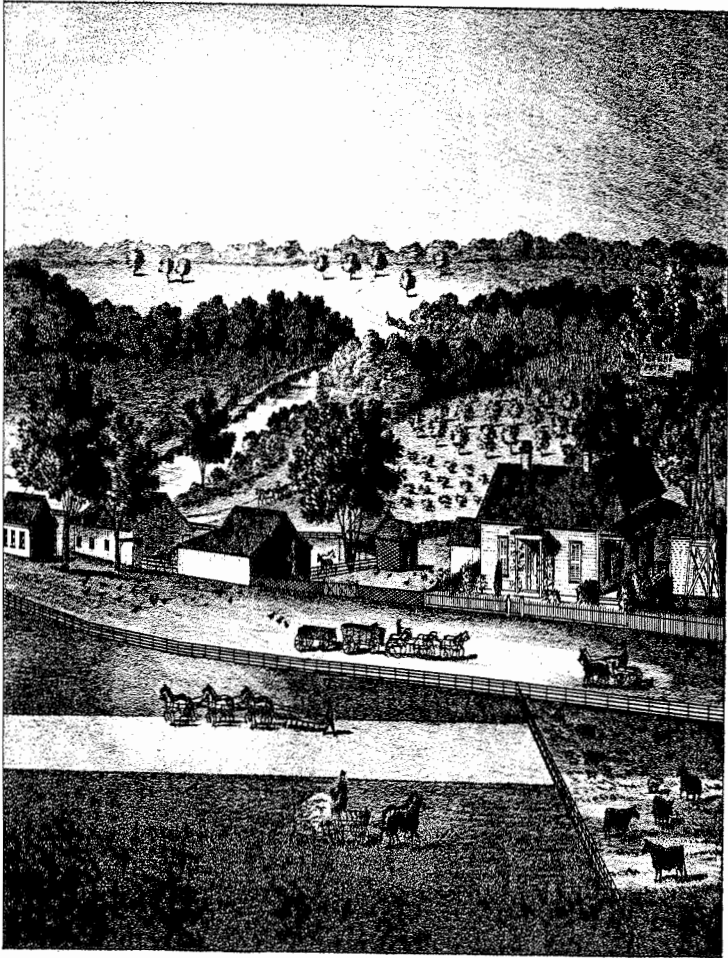
No. of Mongolian children between five and seventeen years of age attending private school, 11



"TAYLOR'S FERRY," RES. AND RANCH @ C. E. TAYLOR, CASTORIA T^Y, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA.



DAIRY RANCH RES. OF JOHN W. THOMPSON, CASTORIA T^Y, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RES. ²⁰ RANCH of C.G. BAILEY, DENT TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

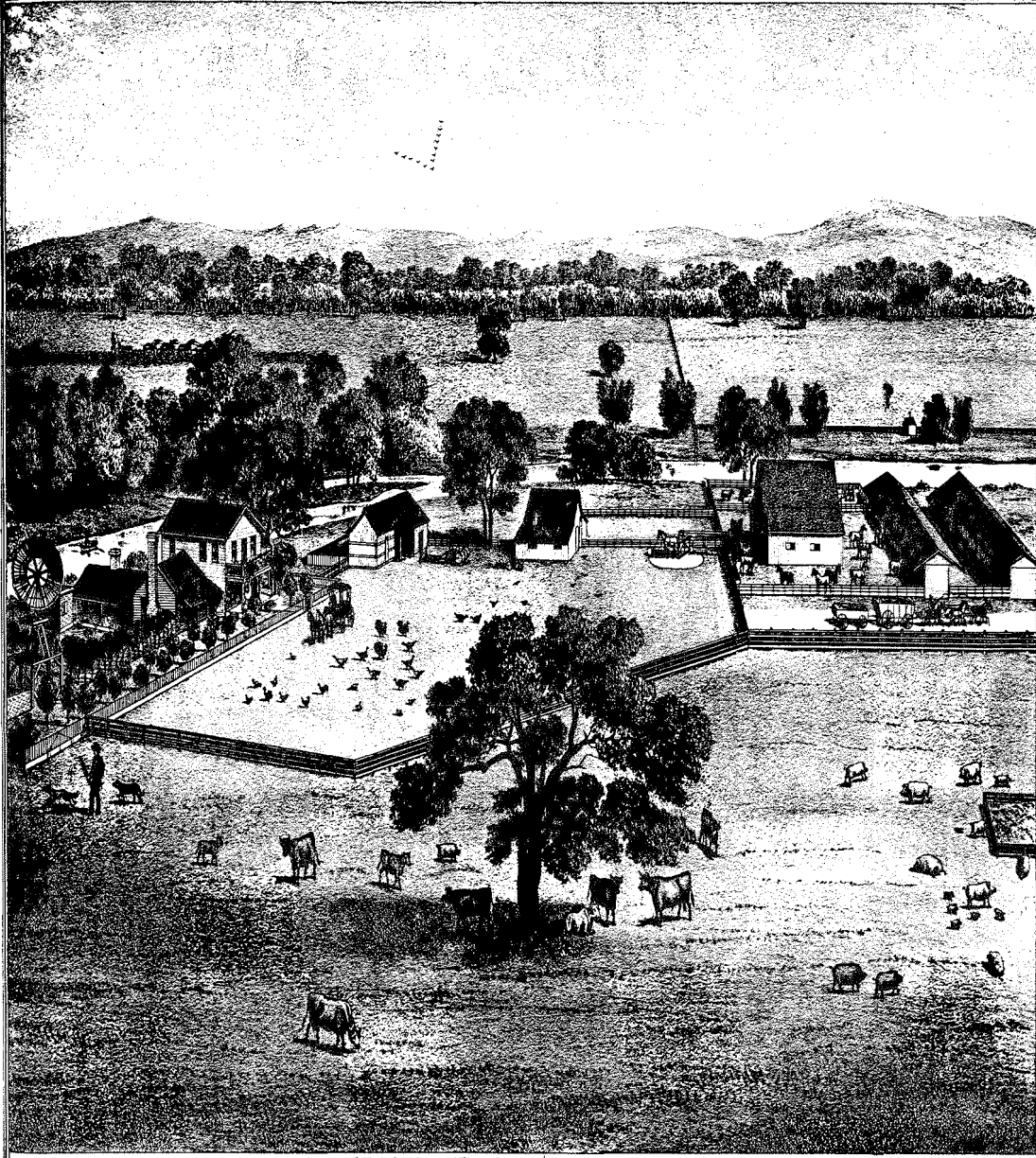
SCHOOL STATISTICS.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	No. of Schools in District.	GRADE OF SCHOOL.			Boys enrolled on Oct 1, 1911.	Boys enrolled on Oct 1, 1910.	Boys enrolled on Oct 1, 1909.	Average Number Present.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of non-attendance on average.	COURSE OF STUDY.													Total No. of Pupils.	Length of time average pupil has been in the district.	ALL OF GRADES.	GRADE OF PUPIL'S CREATION.			Monthly salary paid to teachers for month ending Oct 1, 1911.	Monthly salary paid to teachers for month ending Oct 1, 1910.	Monthly salary paid to teachers for month ending Oct 1, 1909.		
		1st.	2d.	3d.							ADVANCE GRADES.			FIRST GRADE.		SECOND GRADE.		THIRD GRADE.									Male.	Female.	M.				F.	S.
											1st Dir.	2d Dir.	3d Dir.	1st Dir.	2d Dir.	1st Dir.	2d Dir.	1st Dir.	2d Dir.	3d Dir.	4th Dir.	5th Dir.												
August	1	1			23	22	45	33	24	89					2	7	9	9	8	6	4	45	8	4	1003	1	1		76	80				
Abbeville	1	1			21	18	39	23	21	91												4	59	9	24	1	1		83	95				
Alpine	1	1			12	18	30	21	21	94				2	1	4	2	2	10	6	8	4	59	9	24	1	1		76	78				
Bellota	1	1			25	25	54	35	32	91												5	54	10	7	1	1		80	90				
Brunswick	1	1			14	22	35	21	15	87					2	3	6	9	5	4	4	36	7	7	1	1		80	85					
Barwood	1	1			14	27	45	35	31	91												5	45	6	6	1	1		65	77				
Calverns	1	1			8	12	20	12	11	84						3	2	3	3	4	2	3	26	6	6	1	1		68	70				
Corral Hollow	1	1			1					94												1	1	1	1	1		45	65					
Castle	1	1			16	15	31	20	20	86						4	8	4	4	5	4	4	37	6	6	1	1		70	70				
Charville	1	1			10	17	27	21	20	86						5	4	5	4	3	5	5	1	1	1	1		65	65					
Charity Dale	1	1			14	7	21	19	19	93						5	3	3	3	4	3	3	21	8	4	1	1		70	70				
Columbia	1	1			13	14	27	18	11	84						5	8	6	5	3	3	27	6	11	1	1		80	90					
Davis	1	1			15	21	36	23	20	88					4	2	1	9	8	7	1	1	3	36	15	1	1		75	85				
Douglas	1	1			18	17	35	21	18	91						11	4	9	4	5	5	55	6	6	1	1		80	85					
Dry Creek	1	1			15	6	21	9	7	84							7	7	12	1	1	1	21	8	8	1	1		68	75				
Delphi	1	1			37	27	64	48	45	94						14	4	9	7	14	9	7	64	8	4	1	1		90	100				
Dunbar	1	1			2	9	12	8	8	56							3	2	4	2	2	1	12	8	5	1	1		60	70				
Elliott	1	1			29	24	55	28	27	84					8	12	10	8	6	9	9	53	10	28	1	1		80	90					
Elkhorn	1	1			9	18	11	11	10	90						4	4	4	4	4	4	2	18	6	10	1	1		75	85				
Everett	1	1			26	27	55	28	25	90					6	8	10	8	5	6	4	6	52	8	4	1	1		90	100				
Enterprise	1	1			14	4	16	12	11	92						4	4	3	2	2	3	3	18	6	3	1	1		65	70				
French Camp	1	1			22	16	38	26	24	84					8	8	10	4	3	3	3	2	38	7	4	1	1		80	85				
Franklin	1	1			19	13	30	18	17	92					4	4	5	5	5	5	5	30	10	8	1	1		70	70					
Fairview	1	1			12	11	29	12	10	86						2	4	4	4	4	5	2	3	29	8	3	1	1		75	75			
Fairchild	1	1			10	17	28	19	17	90							4	6	4	3	6	4	23	7	7	1	1		80	90				
Greenwood	1	1			17	24	41	32	37	94					5	6	5	2	6	9	8	8	41	10	20	1	1		70	75				
Grant	1	1			21	14	33	14	13	86					2	9	7	5	6	6	6	35	10	20	1	1		80	100					
Henderson	1	1			29	28	53	37	33	90					5	6	6	5	9	4	10	10	55	10	15	1	1		90	100				
Harmony Grove	1	1			22	30	52	27	24	88					14	6	6	11	5	3	7	52	7	33	1	1		80	100					
Huson	1	1			4	17	21	16	13	84					3	3	4	7	4	7	4	21	6	12	1	1		65	70					
Houston	2	1			39	37	76	48	43	90					11	11	9	10	10	12	9	4	76	10	10	2	2		80	90				
Home	1	1			13	15	28	16	14	88						6	6	8	4	3	3	4	28	7	5	1	1		70	72				
Island	1	1			7	10	17	12	11	84						2	4	4	3	2	2	17	6	3	1	1		80	80					
Jefferson	1	1			10	12	23	15	13	85						3	4	6	5	4	4	22	6	20	1	1		60	80					
Justice	1	1			24	19	43	29	25	85						7	8	6	12	4	4	-2	43	9	9	1	1		70	80				
Linden	3	1			76	89	165	108	100	93	5	13	4	10	15	8	14	16	24	14	42	165	10	20	1	2	3	78	250					
Liberty	1	1			18	24	42	21	18	86					4	10	8	6	6	4	4	4	42	9	7	1	1		85	90				
Live Oak	1	1			12	11	25	19	18	94					2	1	4	2	6	2	2	4	23	6	4	1	1		70	80				
Linden	1	1			15	14	29	19	17	89						8	5	6	6	4	3	29	8	5	1	1		65	70					
Long Tree	1	1			15	15	31	9	7	80						7	7	6	6	6	3	31	6	4	1	1		40	60					
Lammerville	1	1			15	22	31	21	19	91					2	5	5	5	3	6	6	3	31	8	4	1	1		75	80				
Lafayette	1	1			19	5	28	20	18	90						5	8	4	5	6	6	28	6	6	1	1		70	75					
Lockford	2	1			45	72	117	76	69	91					7	4	14	15	14	17	16	9	21	117	10	26	1	1		70	75			
Moore	1	1			15	18	30	21	19	91						6	8	5	3	4	4	30	6	3	1	1		70	75					
Madison	1	1			21	22	44	33	29	87					4	8	7	5	7	5	5	44	8	5	1	1		80	85					
Montezuma	1	1			8	10	18	14	11	85						1	5	4	2	3	2	1	18	5	3	1	1		50	70				
Mokelumne	1	1			18	12	30	13	11	89					4	4	7	3	4	3	5	30	10	7	1	1		70	75					
Mount Carmel	1	1			3	17	28	18	18	89						2	4	7	4	4	4	3	26	7	19	1	1		60	75				
McKaunz	1	1			33	22	55	32	33	91					9	6	6	10	7	7	7	4	55	11	11	1	1		100	110				
New Jerusalem	1	1			19	17	36	25	22	84					4	8	5	3	7	5	6	36	7	4	1	1		75	75					
New Hope	1	1			25	15	41	12	10	82						12	13	6	6	4	4	41	8	5	1	1		60	75					
Rising Sun	1	1			7	13	20	12	11	86					3	8	4	1	3	1	1	20	6	3	1	1		75	75					
Rustic	1	1			15	12	27	12	10	85						7	7	2	5	4	4	2	27	6	4	1	1		65	75				
River	1	1			6	16	22	18	16	80						2	3	9	2	4	1	1	22	8	8	1	1		60	75				
Ripon	1	1			20	14	34	20	17	85						6	5	8	4	5	5	34	7	5	1	1		66	75					
Stockton*	30	5	5	20	1,050	1,045	2,065	1,427	1,299	90	36	56	138	140	176	216	233	248	250	278	304	2,065	10	21	6	28	27	3	2	88	94			
Salmon	2	1			81	78	159	91	78	86					7	18	30	15	25	22	22	159	10	24	1	1		80	75					
Shady Grove	1	1			17	17	34	21	18	85						3	5	6	6	4	3	7	34	6	3	1	1		83	170				
San Joaquin	1	1			10	19	29	19	16	86						8	4	4	5	6	2	29	8	8	1	1		70	75					
Telegaph	1	1			28	24	52	32	27	84					3	9	6	11	10	5	8	52	9	8	1	1		80	85					
Tulare	1	1			30	29	50	29	27	91						10	4	3	9	11	1	6	50	9	9	1	1		100	95				
Turner	1	1			31	34	65	50	40	80					8	12	4	6	13															

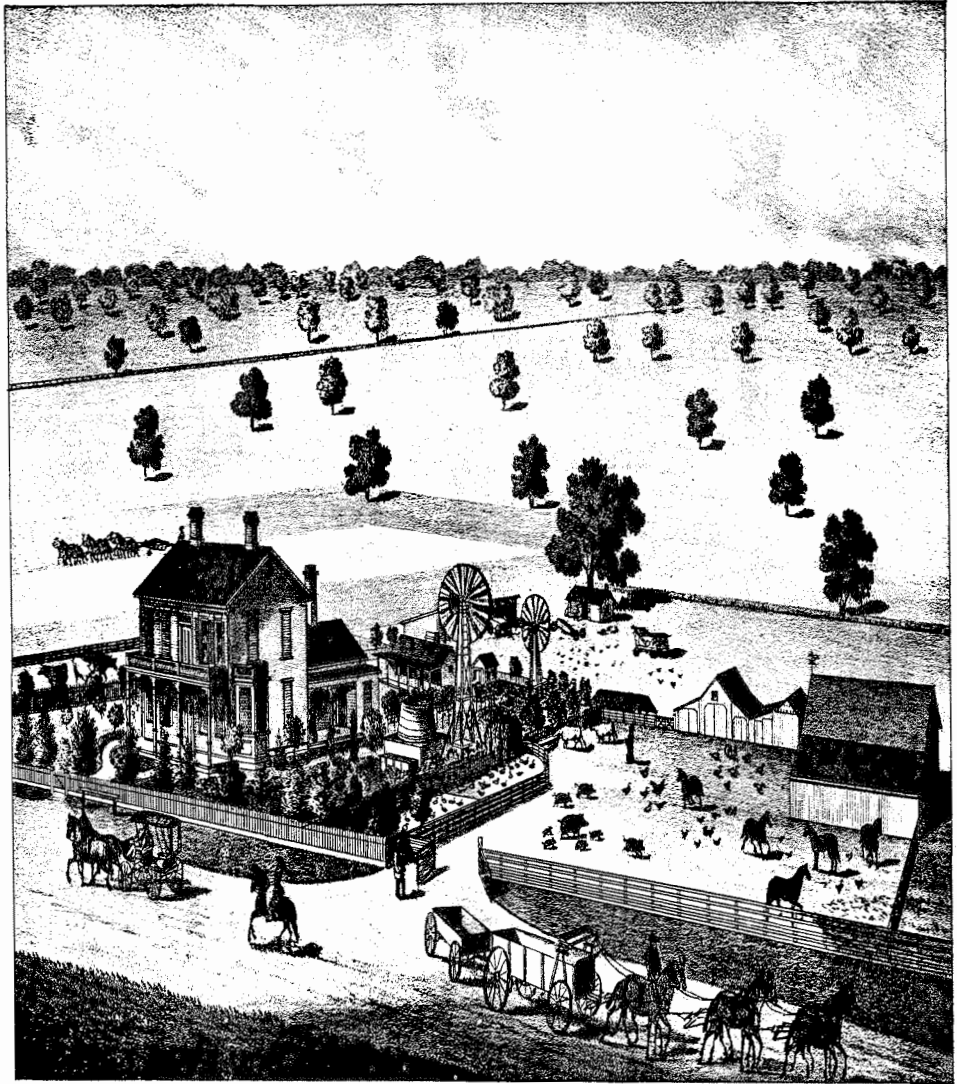
FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—EXPENDITURES.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

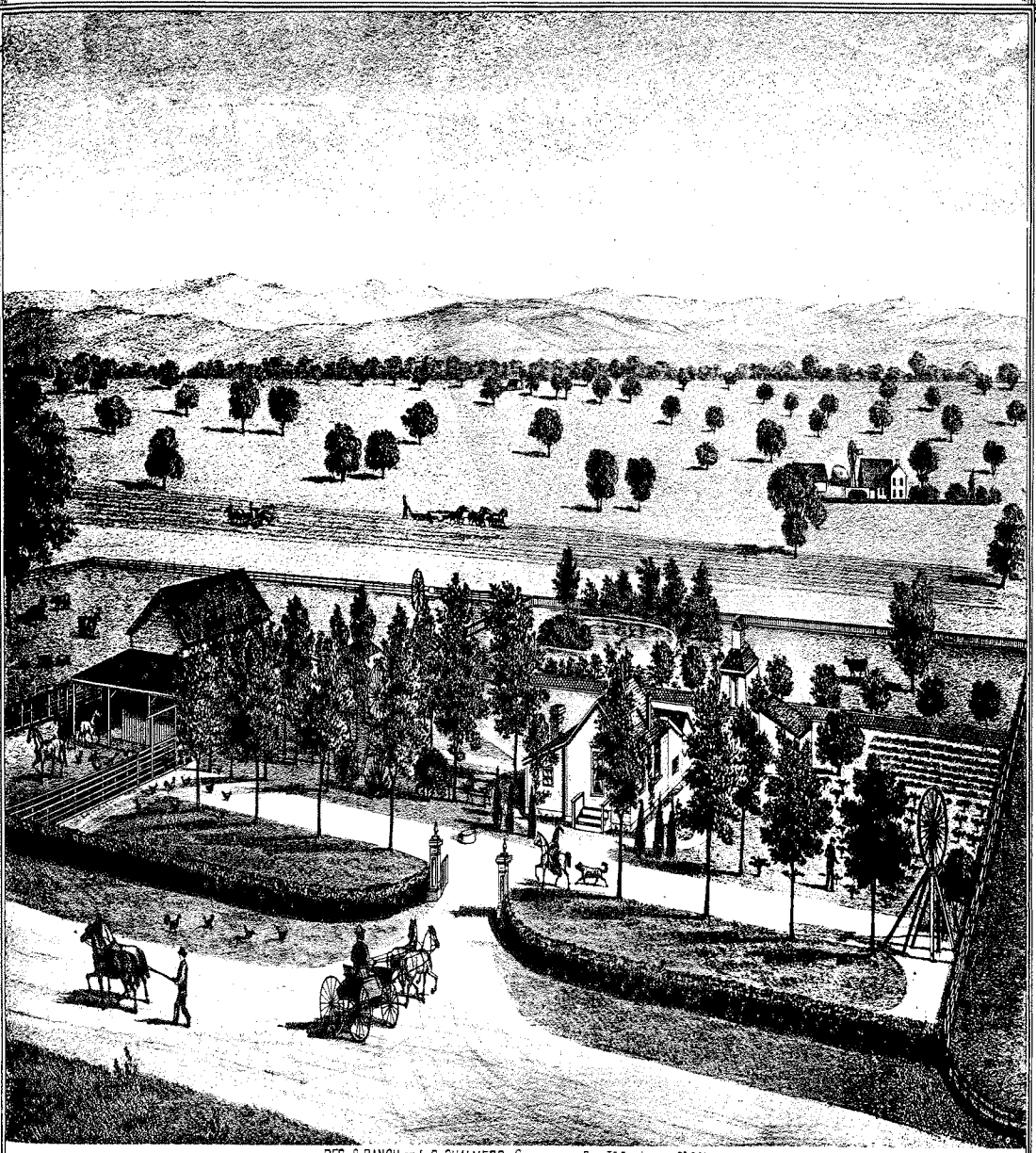
Table with columns for NAME OF DISTRICT, CURRENT EXPENSES, RECEIPTS, and BALANCE. Includes sub-headers for various financial categories like 'To Cash paid for Teachers Salaries', 'By Balance on hand at beginning of Year', etc. Lists districts such as August, Alhambra, Alpine, Bellona, Brunswick, Burwood, Calaveras, Corral Hollow, Castle, Charville, Charity Dale, Columbia, Davis, Douglas, Dry Creek, Delphi, Dunbar, Elliott, Elkton, Everett, Enterprise, French Camp, Franklin, Fairview, Fairchild, Greenwood, Grant, Henderson, Harmony Grove, Houston, Home, Island, Jefferson, Justice, Linden, Liberty, Live Oak, Lincoln, Lone Tree, Lammersville, Lafayette, Lockford, Moore, Madison, Montezuma, Mount Carmel, Mount Carmel, New Jerusalem, New Hope, North, Pacific, Rising Sun, Rustic, River, Ripon, Stockton, South, Shady Grove, San Joaquin, Telegraph, Tolant, Turner, Union, Valley, Vineyard, Van Allen, Woods, Wheatland, Washington, Wildwood, Willow, Zinc House.



RES. & RANCH OF STOEL CADDY, DEPT. T^o SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CAL.



RES. & RANCH of MICHAEL CARROLL, DENT T^o, SAN JOAQUIN C^o, CALIFORNIA.



RES. & RANCH OF L. R. CHALMERS, COLLEGEVILLE, DIST. TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

SCHOOL PROPERTY.

DISTRICT CLERKS.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Location of School-House.				Valuation of Lots, School-houses and Furniture.	Value of School Libraries.	Valuation of School Apparatus.	Total Valuation of School Property.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	NAME OF DISTRICT CLERK.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.
	Quarter.	Section.	Township.	Range.							
August	Rancho	del	Campe		\$2000 00	\$ 150 00	\$20 00	\$2170 00	August	C. H. Covell	
Ahearn	S. W.	14	4 N.	8 E.	1200 00	125 00	25 00	1350 00	Ahearn	S. L. Magee	
Alpine	Center	9	4 N.	7 E.	2100 00	120 00	15 00	2235 00	Alpine	D. L. Atkins	
Bellota	S. E.	6	3 S.	8 E.	1500 00	175 00	35 00	1705 00	Bellota	Edw. Cogswell	
Brunswick	N. E.	23	4 N.	7 E.	2000 00	190 00	25 00	2175 00	Brunswick	R. Metcalf	
Burwood	S. W.	14	2 S.	9 E.	1650 00	100 00	30 00	1780 00	Burwood	R. F. Kimberling	
Calaveras	S. E.	3	3 S.	7 E.	500 00	50 00	10 00	560 00	Calaveras	J. H. Dodge	
Central Hollow	S. W.	10	1 S.	7 E.	1200 00	100 00	25 00	1325 00	Central Hollow	Thos. S. Gordon	
Caulle	S. W.	31	2 N.	8 E.	1500 00	125 00	50 00	1675 00	Caulle	Geo. Turner	
Charterville	Rancho	del	Campe		1000 00	175 00	50 00	1225 00	Charterville	G. G. Jack	
Charity Dale	N. E.	16	1 N.	8 E.	1500 00	100 00	10 00	1610 00	Charity Dale	E. P. Stone	
Columbia	S. E.	12	2 N.	6 E.	1600 00	50 00	100 00	1750 00	Columbia	J. C. Hunt	
Davis	S. E.	26	3 N.	9 E.	800 00	100 00	30 00	930 00	Davis	C. Swain	
Douglas	N. E.	30	3 N.	8 E.	1000 00	100 00	25 00	1125 00	Douglas	J. S. Kirk	
Dry Creek	N. E.	24	2 N.	8 E.	1000 00	80 00	50 00	1130 00	Dry Creek	J. Wilke	
Delphi	N. W.	13	2 N.	5 E.	200 00	25 00	21 00	250 00	Delphi	C. Grube	
Dunbar	S. W.	36	3 N.	9 E.	1600 00	75 00	75 00	1750 00	Dunbar	J. F. Miller	
Elliott	N. E.	5	2 N.	6 E.	300 00	100 00	10 00	410 00	Elliott	N. S. Miner	
Elkhorn	S. W.	25	2 N.	8 E.	1000 00	25 00	25 00	1050 00	Elkhorn	G. H. Ashler	
Everett	Rancho	del	Campe		1000 00	100 00	50 00	1150 00	Everett	A. C. Finkel	
Enterprise	Village				1000 00	100 00	25 00	1125 00	Enterprise	Thos. Cochrane	
French Camp	S. E.	13	4 N.	5 E.	200 00	200 00	15 00	415 00	French Camp	A. M. Fitzsimmons	
Franklin	N. W.	35	1 S.	8 E.	300 00	350 00	20 00	670 00	Franklin	Fred. Perley	
Fairview	S. E.	13	4 N.	5 E.	325 00	25 35	15 00	365 35	Fairview	D. S. Austin	
Fairchild	Rancho	del	Campe		1500 00	160 00	15 00	1675 00	Fairchild	Martin Ott	
Greenwood	S. W.	10	2 S.	8 E.	1000 00	100 00	15 00	1115 00	Greenwood	Cyrus Moring	
Groat	N. W.	22	3 N.	6 E.	1600 00	190 00	50 00	1840 00	Groat	E. Bryant	
Henderson	N. W.	33	3 N.	7 E.	1000 00	175 00	25 00	1200 00	Henderson	H. C. Shattuck	
Harmony Grove	S. E.	11	3 N.	8 E.	400 00	75 00	25 00	500 00	Harmony Grove	T. P. Heath	
Hanson	N. W.	36	4 N.	7 E.	2000 00	150 00	25 00	2175 00	Hanson	W. W. Atkinson	
Houston	S. E.	12	1 N.	9 E.	600 00	100 00	23 00	723 00	Houston	H. D. Northrup	
Home	S. E.	32	1 N.	5 E.	200 00			200 00	Home	E. Olmsted	
Island	N. E.	7	3 N.	5 E.	700 00	100 00	20 00	820 00	Island	J. B. Ballard	
Jefferson	N. W.	10	4 N.	8 E.	1000 00	100 00	25 00	1125 00	Jefferson	E. S. Farnell	
Justice	S. W.	15	2 N.	8 E.	5000 00	475 00	150 00	5625 00	Justice	J. F. McDowell	
Linden	N. E.	2	4 N.	6 E.	1900 00	190 00	25 00	2115 00	Linden	Judge Prather	
Liberty	S. E.	25	3 N.	6 E.	800 00	150 00	50 00	1000 00	Liberty	J. B. Furniss	
Live Oak	S. W.	15	2 N.	6 E.	500 00	150 00	25 00	675 00	Live Oak	W. H. Post	
Lincoln	N. E.	15	1 S.	9 E.	700 00	125 00	20 00	845 00	Lincoln	C. C. Castle	
Lone Tree	S. E.	15	2 S.	8 E.	1000 00	150 00	25 00	1175 00	Lone Tree	C. S. Thornton	
Lamsonville	S. W.	8	3 N.	8 E.	300 00	100 00	30 00	430 00	Lamsonville	E. S. Bonnell	
Lafayette	N. W.	31	4 N.	8 E.	3000 00	350 00	100 00	3650 00	Lafayette	J. L. Hulon	
Lockford	N. W.	5	2 N.	8 E.	300 00	100 00	20 00	420 00	Lockford	Dr. D. J. Locke	Stockton
Moore	N. E.	11	2 N.	7 E.	800 00	175 00	50 00	1025 00	Moore	B. E. Brown	"
Madison	Rancho	del	Campe		1500 00	100 00	25 00	1625 00	Madison	S. Hancock	"
Montezuma	S. W.	7	1 N.	8 E.	800 00	125 00	25 00	950 00	Montezuma	D. A. Learned	Woodbridge
Mokelumne	N. E.	25	1 S.	6 E.	2500 00	150 00	25 00	2675 00	Mokelumne	L. M. Woods	Stockton
Mount Carmel	N. E.	20	3 S.	6 E.	1200 00	175 00	50 00	1425 00	Mount Carmel	A. McNeilly	"
McKean	N. W.	34	5 N.	5 E.	400 00	125 00	25 00	550 00	McKean	W. R. Leadbetter	Banias
New Jerusalem	S. W.	29	1 S.	7 E.	2500 00	200 00	75 00	2775 00	New Jerusalem	S. A. Overholzer	New Hope
New Hope	N. W.	24	2 S.	5 E.	2500 00	150 00	50 00	2700 00	New Hope	Arthur Thornton	Stockton
North	City	of	Stockton						North	B. W. Bouers	"
Pacific	City	of	Stockton						Pacific	C. Dutton	"
Rising Sun	S. E.	3	4 S.	6 E.	500 00	175 00	25 00	700 00	Rising Sun	H. Hamilton	San Joaquin City
Rosie	N. E.	13	2 S.	6 E.	1000 00	100 00	25 00	1125 00	Rosie	Daniel Houser	Lathrop
River	S. E.	18	2 S.	8 E.	1000 00	150 00	25 00	1175 00	River	James Goslin	Ripon
Ripon	S. E.	19	2 S.	8 E.	250 00		50 00	300 00	Ripon	Patnam Vischer	"
Stockton	City	of	Stockton		140,000 00	2,000 00	900 00	142,900 00	Stockton	Slaney Newell	Stockton
South	City	of	Stockton						South	Hayton	"
Salem	S. E.	1	3 N.	6 E.	2000 00	300 00	50 00	2350 00	Salem	C. McCall	Lodi
Shady Grove	S. E.	17	1 N.	9 E.	2000 00	120 00	50 00	2170 00	Shady Grove	R. F. Van Vleet	Farmington
San Joaquin	N. E.	26	2 S.	7 E.	1000 00	75 00	25 00	1090 00	San Joaquin	W. H. Crow	San Joaquin City
Telegraph	S. E.	25	1 S.	6 E.	2500 00	150 00	50 00	2700 00	Telegraph	W. D. Smithson	Actup
Tulare	S. E.	4	4 N.	7 E.	3500 00	200 00	100 00	3800 00	Tulare	H. S. Howland	Lathrop
Turner	S. E.	36	4 N.	5 E.	1500 00	100 00	25 00	1625 00	Turner	N. Nevins	Woodbridge
Union	S. W.	29	1 S.	7 E.	2500 00	200 00	75 00	2775 00	Union	D. R. Reynolds	Stockton
Valley	N. W.	24	2 S.	5 E.	2500 00	150 00	50 00	2700 00	Valley	J. Christian	Banias
Vineyard	City	of	Stockton						Vineyard	H. Fisher	Stockton
Van Allen	S. W.	35	1 S.	8 E.	2000 00	200 00	50 00	2250 00	Van Allen	John O'Malley	Atlanta
Woods	N. E.	34	4 N.	6 E.	3000 00	200 00	100 00	3300 00	Woods	Edw. Young	Woodbridge
Wheatland	S. W.	34	1 N.	9 E.	1000 00	100 00	25 00	1125 00	Wheatland	Sch. Thomas	Farmington
Washington	N. E.	18	4 N.	8 E.	1000 00	100 00	25 00	1125 00	Washington	C. H. Little	Dexter
Willow	S. W.	9	1 S.	8 E.	1500 00	150 00	50 00	1700 00	Willow	John Ward	Stockton
Webster	S. E.	28	1 N.	7 E.	1500 00	150 00	50 00	1700 00	Webster	M. L. Stems	"
Willow	S. W.	20	2 S.	8 E.	1000 00	200 00	50 00	1250 00	Willow	C. Ludwig	Ellis
Zinc House	S. W.	29	1 S.	8 E.	2000 00	200 00	50 00	2250 00	Zinc House	Sauvel Meyers	Stockton
Totals					230,775 00	11,095 00	3650 00	245,520 00			

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES GRANTED FROM JULY 1, 1877, TO JUNE 30, 1878.

NAMES OF TEACHERS.	AGE.	NATIVITY.	DATE OF CERTIFICATE		GRADE	PERCENTAGE.
			Month.	Day.		
Caroline A. Brandt.....	18	California	Sept.	9	2d.	80
Andrew Hosholt.....	19	Germany	"	9	"	80
Alice Ashley.....	18	California	"	8	"	81
Josephine Jacobin.....	18	"	"	9	1st.	81
W. B. Howard.....	24	United States	"	"	"	85
J. M. McCall.....	30	"	"	9	2d.	85
A. M. Poole.....	24	"	"	"	"	80
Emma Baxter.....	19	"	"	9	3d.	75
R. S. Greenwell.....	25	"	"	9	1st.	86
Florence Jackman.....	21	"	"	9	2d.	85
Sue F. Hunt.....	23	California	Dec.	8	"	82
Miss L. G. Worth.....	27	United States	"	8	1st.	85
Josie Bateman.....	18	California	"	8	2d.	82
M. W. Woodard.....	33	United States	"	8	"	84
Aima C. Clapp.....	21	"	"	8	"	82
Agnes G. Madden.....	21	"	"	8	1st.	89
Olive M. Slayback.....	24	"	"	8	2d.	82
Mrs. Laura S. Dougherty.....	23	"	"	8	"	82
Freeman Mills.....	18	"	"	8	"	80
Eva Roberts.....	26	"	"	8	"	81
May Estabrook.....	20	"	March	9	3d.	78
Mrs. E. Bennett.....	35	"	"	9	2d.	89
May V. McPhee.....	23	"	"	9	1st.	87
Mrs. M. S. Hillman.....	22	"	"	9	2d.	81
Perlarand Kenyon.....	29	"	"	9	1st.	95
Mabel Seavey.....	19	"	"	"	"	88
Marian Ellsworth.....	18	"	"	9	3d.	75
Addie L. Worth.....	19	"	"	9	2d.	83
Mary Lewis.....	19	"	"	9	1st.	87
M. A. Whittingham.....	33	"	"	"	2d.	80
I. R. Stephenson.....	56	"	"	"	"	80
Julia Wilson.....	21	"	"	"	"	81
Nellie L. Bandy.....	21	"	"	"	"	80
W. A. Cowdry.....	40	"	"	"	1st.	85
James Garvin.....	19	"	"	"	2d.	82
Cornelia Russell.....	20	"	June	29	"	80
Florence Bogbee.....	20	"	"	29	"	80
Addie I. Worth.....	19	"	"	29	1st.	85
Hannah Nixon.....	20	"	"	29	3d.	75
Ariadh Stevens.....	20	"	"	29	1st.	85
Minnie Lewis.....	19	"	"	29	"	85
J. F. Miller.....	25	"	"	29	2d.	80
M. V. Brown.....	24	N. Brunswick	"	29	"	82
J. E. Brown.....	26	"	"	29	1st.	85

The remarkable advance made in education in this County, is, perhaps, unequalled by that of any other County in the State; and when it is taken into consideration, that this great improvement has been made in the public school system, to the almost entire exclusion of private school tuition, it should certainly be looked upon as a source of much congratulation by those who have been instrumental in fostering and perfecting its organization. The efficiency of the schools of this County is second to that of no other County in the State, and is one of the great inducements that have led men with families to locate upon the rich soil, which brings them remunerative harvests, as well as affords them such excellent school facilities

for their children; a fact, the evidence of which is found in the increased valuation of land in the vicinity of the best schools.

The interest manifested by the people in the welfare of their children is evident in the many comfortable and convenient school-houses, surrounded by shade trees and neat fences, that one sees in passing through the county. A source of great congratulation to the people is the efficient manner in which the business of the educational department of the government is administered. The trustees in nearly all the districts take great interest in the management of the affairs of their schools; lending their aid and assistance to the earnest efforts of the superintendent, and by co-operation with him, have been fortunate in securing the best corps of teachers that is to be found in the State.

The schools, with but few exceptions, are well supplied with apparatus and the most improved appliances for assisting teachers in instructing, and pupils in learning; many of them possessing large libraries, containing valuable volumes of reference, as well as large numbers of carefully selected books of science, adventure, travel and novels of the great American and English authors, furnishing choice reading matter for citizens and pupils.

CHAPTER XXI.

BOUNDARIES OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS OF SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.

Approved and Declared Official by the Board of Supervisors—February Session, 1878—Compiled from Records of San Joaquin County, by S. G. S. Trustar, County School Superintendent.

AUGUST SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMENCING at a point on the Calaveras river, where the southwest corner of Sec. 61 W. G. intersects said river; thence south two and one-half miles to centre line of Sec. 64, W. G.; thence west one-fourth of a mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west two and three-fourth miles; thence north to the point where the Waterloo and Cherokee Lane gravel roads intersect; thence southwest on the Calaveras gravel road to the centre line of Sec. 31; thence west on said line to East street; thence in a northerly direction to the Calaveras river; thence north to south line of Sec. 40, W. G.; thence east three Spanish miles to the point of commencement.

ATHEARN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point on the Mokelumne river, where the Section line between Section 20 and 21 T. 4 N. R. 8 E., intersects said river; thence following the meanderings of said river in a north-

easterly direction, to a point where it intersects the east line of Sec. 12; thence south about four and three-fourth miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 38; thence west four miles to the southwest corner of Sec. 33; thence north about two and three-fourth miles to the point of commencement.

ALPINE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 16 T. 3 N. R. 7 E.; thence north one mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile to centre of Sec. 3; thence due north about one and one-fourth miles to the Mokelumne river; thence down said river to the centre of the north line of Sec. 5, T. 3 N. R. 7 E.; thence south three miles; thence east one and one-half miles to point of commencement.

BRUNSWICK SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where the east line of Sec. 19, T. 4 N. R. 8 E., intersects the Mokelumne river; thence north about two miles to the centre of the east line of Sec. 7, T. 4 N. R. 8 E.; thence west one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west two and one-half miles; thence south one-half mile to the centre of Sec. 15, T. 4 N. R. 7 E.; thence west one and one-half miles; thence due south about three and one-half miles to the Mokelumne river; thence along up said river to the point of commencement.

BURWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

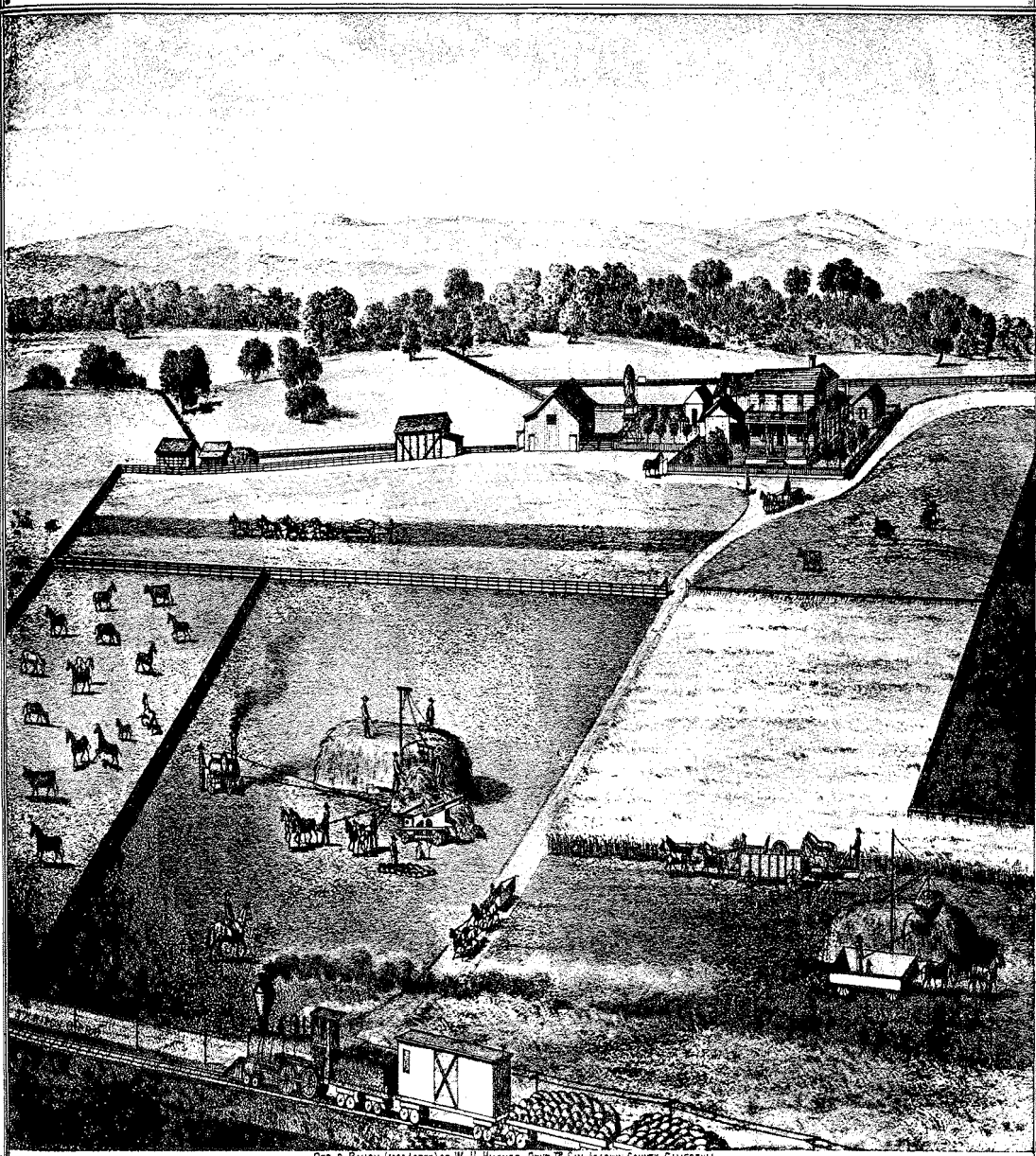
Commencing at the southwest corner of Sec. 32, T. 8 R. 9 E.; thence east five miles to County line; thence south to Mokelumne river; thence following the course of said river to southeast corner of Sec. 18, T. 2 S. R. 9 E.; thence north three miles to the point of commencement.

BELLOTA SCHOOL DISTRICT.

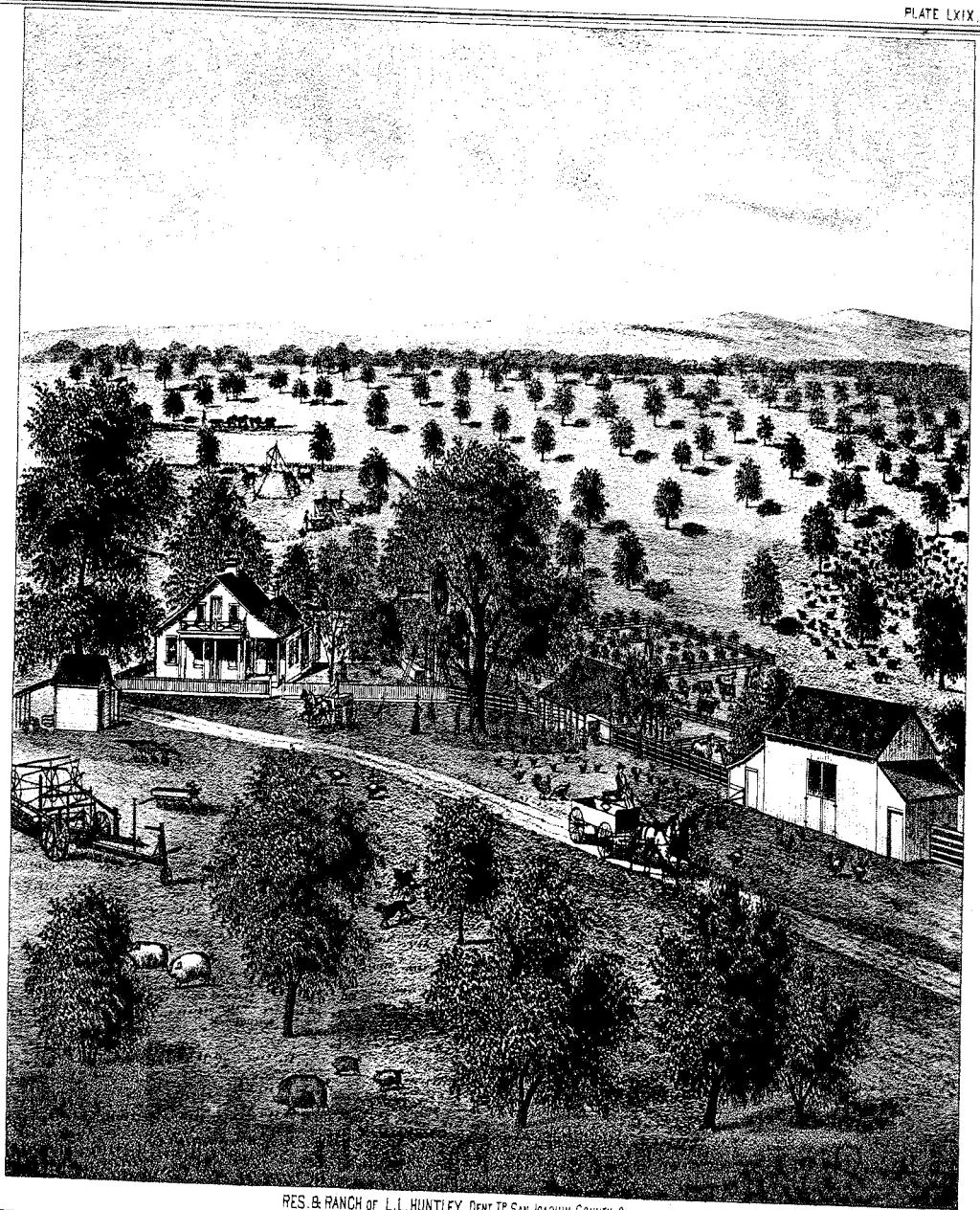
Commencing at the centre of the east line of Sec. 33, T. 3 N. R. 9 E.; thence due west three and one-half miles to the centre of Sec. 36, T. 3 N. R. 8 E.; thence due south three and one-half miles to the centre of the south line of Sec. 13, T. 2 N. R. 8 E.; thence due east three and one-half miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 16, T. 2 N. R. 9 E.; thence due north to the point of commencement.

CALAVERAS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where the west line of C. J. Leech's land, extended north, would intersect the Calaveras river; thence south along said line to the southwest corner of Leech's land; thence easterly along south line of C. J. Leech's and Sarah Coffin's land to southeast corner of said Coffin's land; thence north along east line of said land to north line of M. Bower's land; thence easterly along



RES. B RANCH (1320 ACRES) OF W. H. HUGHES, DENT IN SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY CALIFORNIA



RES. & RANCH OF L. L. HUNTLEY, DEPT. TP. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CAL.



RESIDENCE OF U. J. MUNSON, ATLANTA, SAN JOAQUIN CO CAL.

said north line to a point where said north line, extended east, would intersect the east line of C. S. Stevens' land; thence north along said east line to south line of J. H. Dodge's land; thence east along said south line to east line of Sec. 3, T. 2 N. R. 7 E.; thence north along said east line to Calaveras river; thence up said river to east line of Sec. 2, T. 2 N. R. 7 E.; thence north to northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 26; thence west three miles to northwest corner of southwest quarter of Sec. 28; thence south about three miles to Calaveras river; thence up said river to the point of commencement.

CORRAL HOLLOW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 3, T. 3 S. R. 5 E.; thence south one and one-half miles; thence west one-half mile to centre of Sec. 9; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile to the line between Secs. 8 and 9, T. 2 S. R. 5 E.; thence due south on Sec. line to its intersection with the County line; thence northeasterly on said County to the Range line between Ranges 5 and 6 E. thence north on said line to the Township line, between Townships 2 and 3 S.; thence westerly on said line to point of commencement.

CASTLE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of Sec. 1, T. 1, S. R. 7 E., thence south four and one-half miles to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 36, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence west one mile; thence south one mile to Township line; thence east one and one-half miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile to southwest corner of Sec. 1, T. 2, S. R. 7 E.; thence west two miles to southwest corner of Sec. 3, T. 2, S. R. 7 E.; thence north three and one-half miles to southwest corner of northwest quarter of Sec. 22, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence west one and one-half miles to center of Sec. 20; thence north three miles to the center of Sec. 5; thence east two miles to center of Sec. 3; thence south one-half mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile to point of commencement.

CHARTVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of Sec. 25, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence east one and one-half miles; thence south one-half mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence south one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile to southeast corner of northeast quarter of Sec. 5, T. 1, N. R. 8 E.; thence west two and three-fourths miles to east line of Sec. 94, W. G.; thence north one-

fourth mile; thence west one and one-fourth Spanish miles along south side of Sec. 93, W. G.; thence north one and one-fourth Spanish miles; thence east one and one-fourth Spanish miles to east line of Sec. 93, W. G.; thence south one-fourth Spanish mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-fourth mile; thence north one-half mile to the point of commencement.

CHARITY DALE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where the Mokelumne Hill road intersects the west line of Sec. 44, W. G.; thence easterly along said road about three Spanish miles to the west line of Joseph Honchner's land; thence southerly along said west line about one-half Spanish mile; thence easterly along south line of said Honchner's land to the east line of Sec. 85, W. G.; thence southerly along said east line to north line of J. L. Beecher's land; thence westerly along said north line to west line of said Beecher's land; thence southerly along said west line of Beecher's to the southwest corner of said land; thence easterly along south line to east line of Sec. 86, W. G.; thence southerly along east line of Sec. 87, to intersection of east and west line, dividing Sec. 11, T. 1, N. R. 7 E.; thence west to west line of said Sec.; thence south along said west line to the south line of Sec. 87, W. G.; thence westerly along south line of Sections 87 and 77, to the southwest corner of Sec. 77; thence northerly one Spanish mile to the northwest corner of Sec. 77; thence westerly two miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 45; thence northerly along east line of Sec. 45, W. G. one-half mile; thence west one mile to the west line of Sec. 45; thence north to the point of commencement.

COLUMBIA SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 4, T. 1, N. R. 8 E.; thence east three miles; thence south three and one-half miles to the south east corner of Sec. 23; thence west three miles to the southwest corner of Sec. 21; thence north three and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

DRY CREEK SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 3, N. R. 8 E.; thence north one mile; thence west two miles; thence north about three and one-fourth miles to Dry Creek; thence down said creek to the west line of Sec. 30, T. 3, N. R. 8 E.; thence south about three and one-half miles to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 7, T. 4, N. R. 8 E.; thence east one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile to

the northeast corner of Sec. 5, T. 4, N. R. 8 E.; thence east four miles to the point of commencement.

DELPHI SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 14, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence east one and one-fourth miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east two and three-fourths miles to the northeast corner of Sec. 17, T. 2, N. R. 8 E.; thence south two and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile to the center of Sec. 28; thence south one-half mile; thence west one and one-half miles to the southwest corner of Sec. 29; thence north one-half mile; thence west two and one-fourth miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-fourth mile to the southwest corner of southeast quarter of Sec. 23, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence north one-half mile; thence west nearly one-fourth mile; thence north-westerly about one mile to the point of commencement.

DAVIS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where the east line of Sec. 8, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; intersects the Calaveras river; thence along the north bank of said river to the south line of Sec. 61, W. G.; thence westerly along south line of Sections 61, 51, 40 and 28 to the east line of J. B. Cooper's land; thence north along said east line to north line of W. G.; thence north along east line of Sections 22 and 15 T. 2, N. R. 6 E. to the northeast corner of southeast quarter of Sec. 15, T. 2, N. R. 6 E.; thence west one-half mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile to the northwest corner of Sec. 2; thence east four miles; thence south about one and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

DOUGLASS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 19, T. 3, N. R. 9 E.; thence east five miles to the county line; thence southerly on said line to the southeast corner of Sec. 13, T. 2, N. R. 9 E.; thence west three miles to the southwest corner of Sec. 15, T. 2, N. R. 9 E.; thence north three and one-half miles to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 33; thence west three miles to the Range line between Ranges 8 and 9 E.; thence north on said line two and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

DUNBAR SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point on the east bank of the main San Joaquin river where the same is intersected by the line between Sections 29 and 32, T. 3, N. R. 5 E.; thence east to the northeast corner of Sec. 32, T. 3 N. R. 5, E.; thence south along the east line of said Sec. 32 to the southeast corner of same on the township line between

Townships 2 and 3 N.; thence east along said Township line 13 chains to the northeast corner of Sec. 5, T. 2, N. R. 5 E.; thence south through said Township, to the south boundary of the same at the southeast corner of Sec. 32 in said Township; thence west along said Township line—the line between Townships 1 and 2 N. to its intersection with the east bank of Old river; thence following down said river, by its meanderings to its junction with the main San Joaquin river: thence across said river to point of commencement.

ELLIOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 12, T. 4, N. R. 7 E.; thence north about four miles to Dry creek; thence down said creek to the center of Sec. 27, T. 5, N. R. 7 E.; thence south about three and one fourth miles to the center of the south line of Sec. 10, T. 4, N. R. 7 E.; thence east two and one half miles to the point of commencement.

ELEHORN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 33, T. 3, N. R. 5 E.; thence east about eight miles to the northeast corner of Sec. 34, T. 3, N. R. 6 E.; thence south two miles; thence west one-half mile; thence south one mile, to the southeast corner of southwest quarter of Sec. 10, T. 2, N. R. 6 E.; thence west two miles; thence south one-half mile to the center of Sec. 17; thence west one and one-half miles to the Range line; thence south on Range line about four miles to the San Joaquin river; thence following the course of said river down to its intersection with the Section lines between Sections 26 and 29, T. 2, N. R. 5 E.; thence north on said line about four and one-half miles to the Township line between Townships 2 and 3 N.; thence west 13 chains; thence north to point of commencement.

EVERETT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 24, T. 2, N. R. 8 E.; thence east four and one-half miles to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 15, T. 2, N. R. 9 E.; thence south three miles to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 34, T. 2, N. R. 9 E.; thence west four and one-half miles to the northwest corner of Sec. 1, T. 1, N. R. 8 E.; thence south one-half mile; thence west three miles to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 5, T. 1, N. R. 8 E.; thence north one-half mile to the Township line; thence east one-half mile to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 33; thence north one mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north one-half mile to the point of commencement.

ENTERPRISE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 47, W. G.; thence easterly along north lines of Sections 74, 84 and 91, W. G., to the west line of the southeast quarter of Sec. 23, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence due south to the south line of said section; thence easterly along said line about one-fourth mile; thence south about one-half mile to the north line of survey 1,015; thence easterly about three-fourths of a mile along said north line to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 25, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west to the east line of Sec. 92, W. G.; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of survey 196; thence westerly along north line of said survey one Spanish mile to the east line of Sec. 85, W. G.; thence northerly along the east line of said Section one-fourth Spanish mile to the center of said east line; thence westerly along the line dividing Sections 85 and 75, W. G., about one and three-fourths miles to the west line of Joseph Houchner's land; thence northerly along said west line to the Mokelumne road; thence westerly along said road to the west line of C. Briedenbach's land; thence northerly along said west line one-half Spanish mile; thence easterly along the north line of said land to the east line of Sec. 64, W. G.; thence northerly along said east line to point of commencement.

FRENCH CAMP SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 15, T. 1, S. R. 6 E.; thence east three miles to the northeast corner of Sec. 13, T. 1, S. R. 6 E.; thence north one-half mile; thence east one and one-half miles to the center of Sec. 8, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence due north one and one-half miles to northwest corner of northeast quarter of Sec. 5, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence west to west line of Sec. 50, W. G.; thence northerly along said line to the half Sec. line dividing said Sec.; thence easterly along said line one-fourth Spanish mile; thence northerly and parallel with the west line of Sec. 50, W. G., one-half mile to north line of Sec. 50; thence westerly along said north line one-fourth Spanish mile to the southeast corner of Sec. 37, W. G.; thence northerly along the east line of Sections 37 and 36 one and one-half Spanish miles; thence westerly on half Sec. line across Sec. 36 to east line of Sec. 24; thence northerly along said east Sec. line to northeast corner of said Sec. 24; thence westerly one mile to Stockton and French Camp county road; thence northerly along said road to the north branch of French Camp slough; thence down said slough to the west line of Sec. 22, T. 1, N. R. 6 E.; thence south on Sec. line about four and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

FAIRVIEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

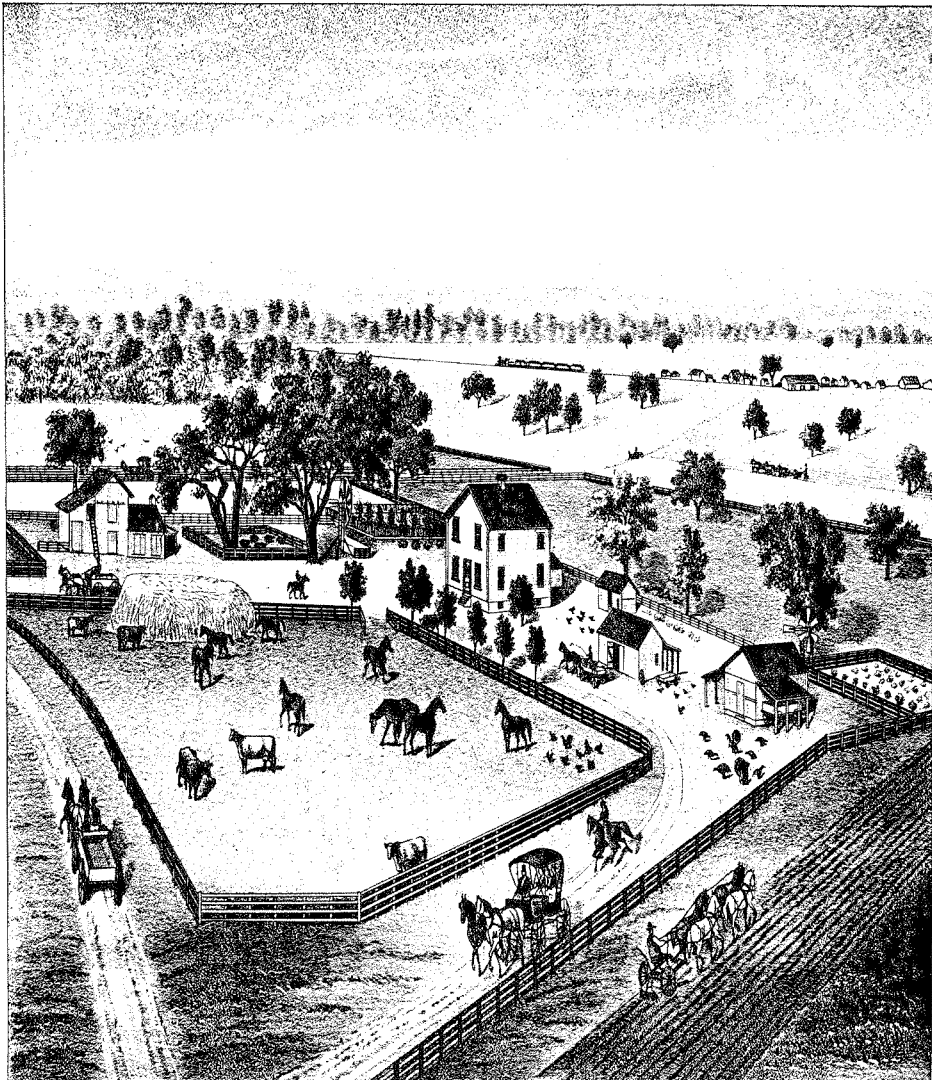
Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 29, T. 1, N. R. 9 E.; thence west two and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west two and one-half miles to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 27, T. 1, N. R. 8 E.; thence south two miles; thence east one mile; thence south two miles to the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 11, T. 1, S. R. 8 E.; thence east four miles; thence north three and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

FAIRCHILD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

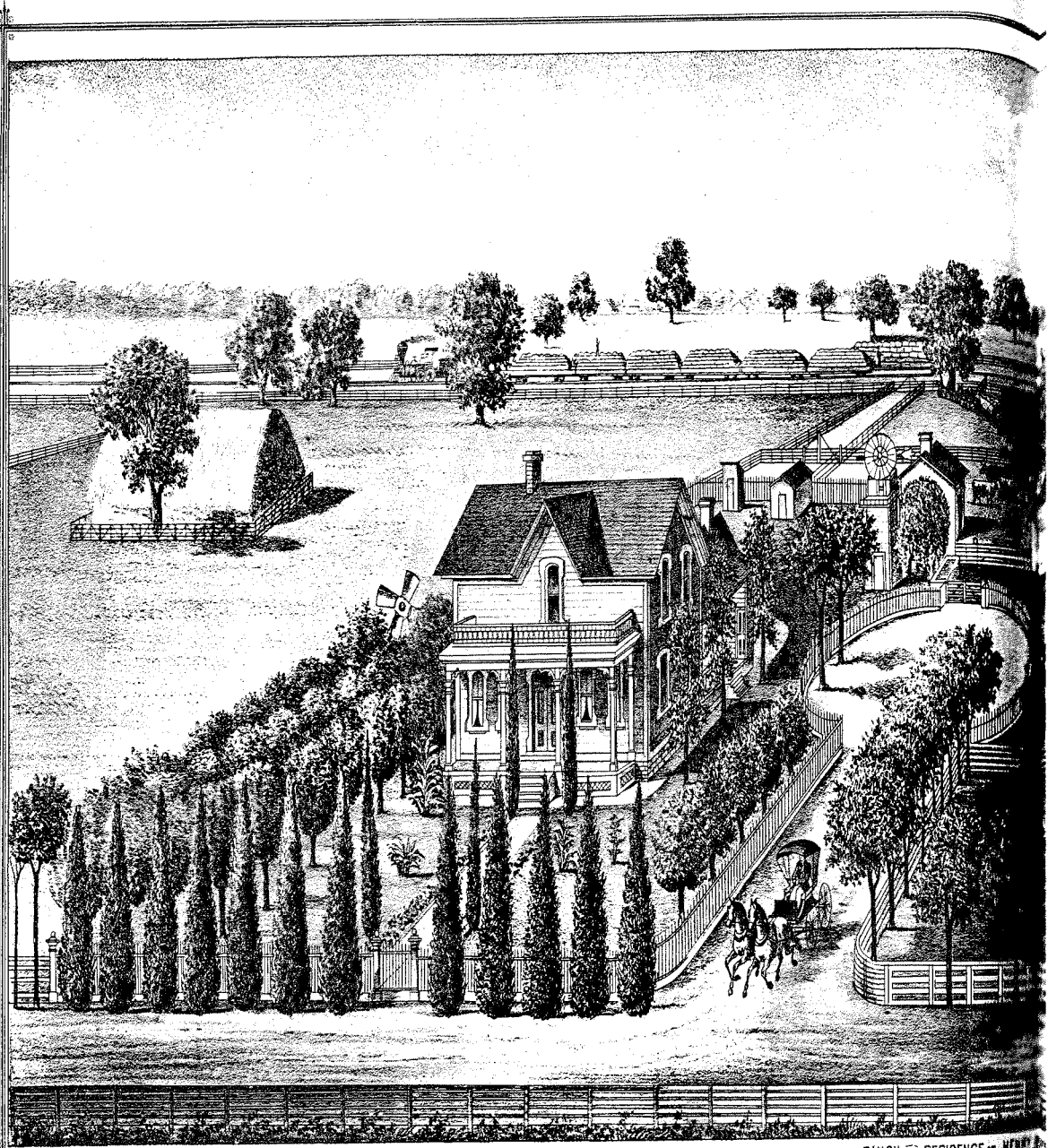
Commencing at a point on the left bank of the San Joaquin river, where the same is intersected by the west line of Sec. 27, T. 2, N. R. 5 E.; thence along the left bank of said river to a point in Sec. 21, T. 1, N. R. 6 E., opposite the mouth of French Camp slough; thence across the San Joaquin river and up the left bank of said slough to the intersection with the Sec. line between Sections 21 and 22, T. 1, N. R. 6 E.; thence south on said Sec. line to the common corner to Sections $\frac{21}{28} \frac{1}{27}$ T. 1, S. R. 6 E.; thence west along the south line of Section 21, to, and across the San Joaquin river; thence up said river and along its left bank to Middle river; thence down said Middle river to a point on its right bank where the Sec. line between Sections 33 and 34, T. 1, N. R. 5 E. intersects the same; thence north along said Sec. line to point of commencement.

GREENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

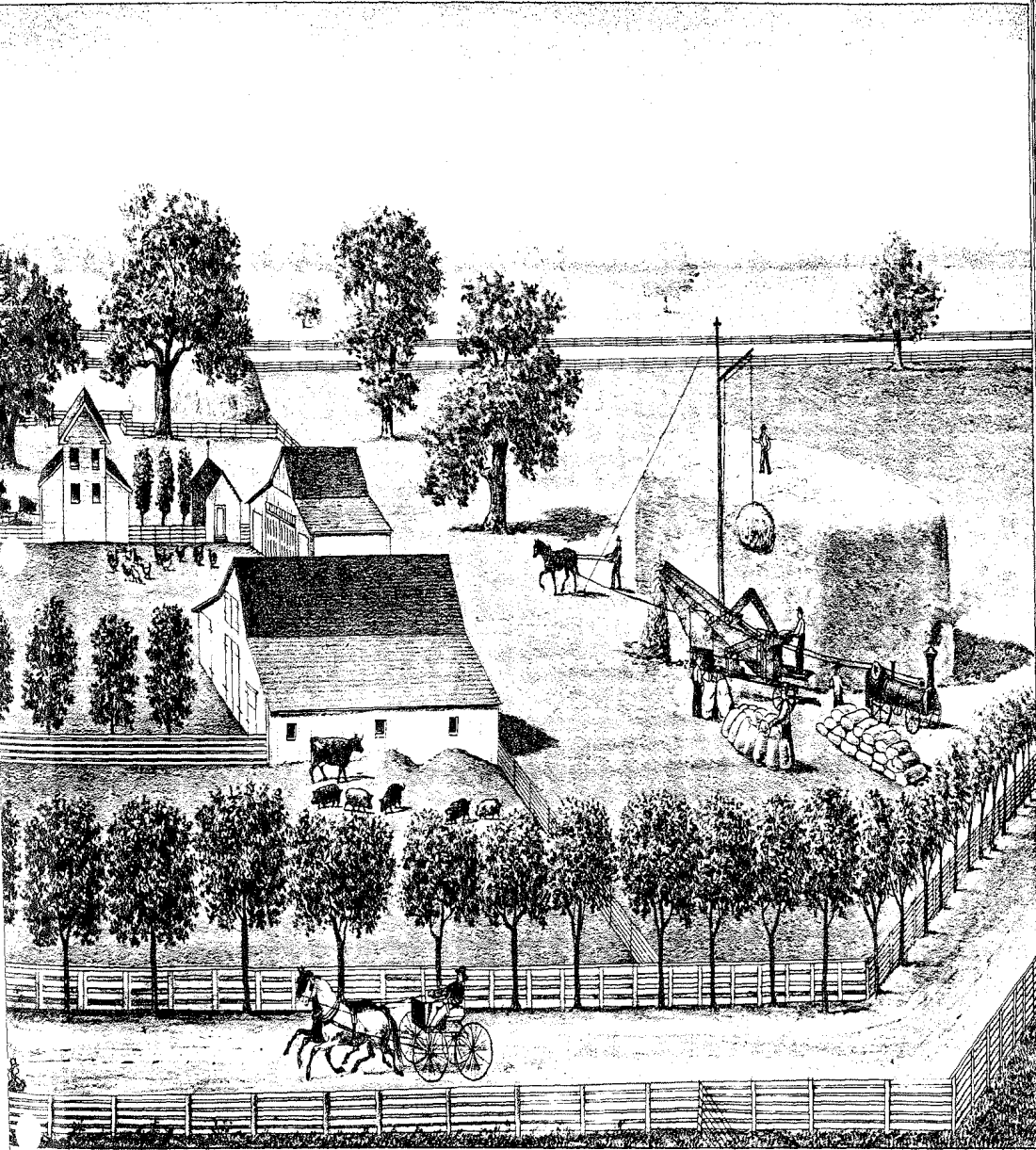
Commencing at a point on the Calaveras river where the Sec. line between Sections 61 and 71 W. G.; intersects said river; thence following the meanderings of said river north and east to a point where the west line of C. J. Leech's land intersects said river; thence south about one Spanish mile to the north line of Sec. 81 W. G.; thence east about one Spanish mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence east about one-half Spanish mile; thence south one-fourth Spanish mile to the northeast corner of Sec. 88 W. G.; thence south to the Waterloo road; thence east about one-fourth mile to the west line of Sec. 11, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence south along said line about three-fourths of a mile to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 14; thence east one-fourth mile; thence south about one mile to center line of Sec. 23, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence east one fourth mile to center of Sec. 23; thence south about three-eighths of a mile to the northeast corner of Sec. 91 W. G.; thence west about three Spanish miles to the northeast corner of Sec. 64 W. G.; thence north about two and one-fourth Spanish miles to the point of commencement.



RES. 1ST RANCH OF PERRY YAPLE, DENT TP, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CAL.



RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF HENRY



GRANT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 6 T. 3, N. R. 8 E.; thence east five miles to the northeast corner of Sec. 1, T. 3, N. R. 8 E.; thence south five miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 25, T. 3, N. R. 8 E.; thence west two miles to the southwest corner of Sec. 26, thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west two miles to center of Sec. 13, T. 3, N. R. 7 E.; thence north one mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile to the northeast corner of Sec. 12, T. 3, N. R. 7 E.; thence east one mile; thence north one mile to the point of commencement.

HENDERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 26, T. 3, N. R. 6 E.; thence north three and one-half miles to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 11; thence west two and three-fourths miles to the center of the north line of the southwest quarter of Sec. 9; thence south three and one-half miles to the center of the south line of the southwest quarter of Sec. 28; thence easterly two and three-fourths miles to the point of commencement.

HARMONY GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of the east line of Sec. 26, T. 3, N. R. 7 E.; thence south one-half mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile to center of Sec. 30, T. 3, N. R. 8 E.; thence east one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence east one-half mile to center of Sec. 20; thence north one mile to center of Sec. 17, T. 3, N. R. 8 E.; thence west two miles to the center of Sec. 13, T. 3, N. R. 7 E.; thence north one mile; thence west two miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one mile to the southwest corner of Sec. 15; thence west one mile; thence south one and one-half miles; thence east three miles to the point of commencement.

HUTSON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point on Dry creek, where the Counties of Amador, Sacramento and San Joaquin intersect; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of San Joaquin County, to the southeast corner of Sec. 29, T. 5, N. R. 9 E.; thence west to the southwest corner of Sec. 26, T. 5, N. R. 8 E.; thence north to Dry creek; thence easterly along said creek to point of commencement.

HOUSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point on the Sacramento road where the center line of Sec. 14, T. 4, N. R. 6 E.; intersects said road; thence east

about three-fourths of a mile to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of said Sec.; thence north one-half mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence south one-half mile to the center of Sec. 18, T. 4, N. R. 7 E.; thence east one and one-half miles; thence south about three and three-fourths miles to the Mokelumne river; thence following the course of said river to the center line of Sec. 35, T. 4, N. R. 6 E.; thence north on said Sec. line to the center of Sec. 26; thence west about one-fourth mile to the Sacramento road; thence north two miles on said road to the point of commencement.

HOME SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 15, T. 1, N. R. 9 E.; thence due east two and one-half miles to the County line; thence north along said line five and one-half miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 13, T. 2, N. R., 9 E.; thence west two and one-half miles to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 22, T. 2, N. R. 9 E.; thence south five and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

ISLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point on the south side of the San Joaquin river where the Sec. line between Sections 27 and 28 intersects said river; thence south along said Sec. line to, and across Middle river, following its meanderings to its junction with Old river; thence down Old river, following its meanderings to the Township line between Ranges 4 and 5 E.; thence north on said Township line to the line dividing Townships 1 and 2 north; thence east two miles; thence north one and one-half miles to the San Joaquin river; thence up said river to the point of commencement.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Township 3, S. R. 5 E.; thence east to the northeast corner of Sec. 4, of said Township; thence south one and one-half miles; thence west one-half mile to center of Sec. 9; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile to the southeast corner of Sec. 8; thence south to County line; thence following said County line to its intersection with Santa Clara County; thence northeasterly on said line to its intersection with Alameda County line; thence north to Township line between Townships 2 and 3 south; thence east on said line four and one-half miles to Range line between Ranges 4 and 5 E.; thence north about one-half mile to point of commencement.

JUSTICE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 32, T. 5, N. R. 8 E.; thence east four miles; thence south to

Mokelumne river; thence following the bend of the river south and west to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 19, T. 4, N. R. 8 E.; thence north two and one-half miles; thence east one mile; thence north one mile to point of commencement.

LIBERTY SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of the south line of Sec. 7, T. 4 N. R., 7 E.; thence north three miles to Dry creek; thence down along said creek to the Mokelumne river; thence up said river to the southwest corner of Sec. 9, T. 4 N. R. 6 E.; thence east two and one-fourth miles; thence south one-half mile; thence east three fourths of a mile; thence north one-half mile to the southwest corner of Sec. 12, T. 4 N. R. 6 E.; thence east one and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

LIVE OAK SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 20, T. 3 N. R. 7 E.; thence south three miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 32; thence west four miles to southwest corner of Sec. 35, T. 3 N. R., 6 E.; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; north two and one-half miles to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 14, T. 3 N. R., 6 E.; thence east two and one-half miles to the center of Sec. 17, T. 3 N. R. 6 E.; thence south one-half mile; thence east one-half mile to the point of commencement.

LINDEN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 8, T. 2 N. R., 8 E.; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north two miles to Sec. line; thence east one and one-half miles to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 38, T. 3 N. R., 8 E.; thence south three miles; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 29, T. 2 N. R. 8 E.; thence north two and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

LINCOLN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where the east line of Sec. 1, T. 1 R. N. 5 E., intersects the San Joaquin river; thence north to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 18, T. 2 N. R. 6 E.; thence east one and one-half miles to the center of Sec. 17; thence north one-half mile; thence east two miles; thence south one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence south to north boundary of

Weber Grant; thence westerly along said boundary to northwest corner of J. B. L. Cooper's land, on Weber Grant; thence south on west line of said land to Calaveras river; thence down north bank of Calaveras and San Joaquin river to the point of commencement.

LONE TREE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 13, T. 1 S. R. 9 E.; thence west five miles to the northwest corner of Sec. 17; thence south four miles to Township line; thence east along said line to County line; thence north along said line to the point of commencement.

LAFAYETTE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of the south line of the southwest quarter of Sec. 28, T. 3 N. R. 8 E.; thence north three and one-half miles to the center of the north line of the southwest quarter of Sec. 9, T. 3 N. R. 6 E.; thence east three-fourths of a mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one mile to northeast corner of Sec. 5; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west eight and three-fourths miles to the Mokelumne river; thence down said river to junction of San Joaquin; thence up said river to where the same is intersected by south line of Sec. 29, T. 3 N. R. 4 E.; thence east twelve and three-fourth miles to the point of commencement.

LAMMERSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the corner stake of San Joaquin, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties; thence easterly to the northeast corner of Sec. 1 T. 2 S. R. 4 E.; thence southerly to Jefferson School District line; thence westerly to Alameda County line; thence north to point of commencement.

LOCKEFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 32, T. 4 N. R. 8 E.; thence north about two and three-fourth miles to Mokelumne river; thence down said river to intersection of north and south lines dividing Sec. 34, T. 4 N. R. 7 E.; thence south to the center of Sec. 3, T. 3 N. R. 7 E.; thence east one-half mile; thence south one mile; thence east two miles to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 12; thence north one-half mile; thence east one mile to the southeast corner of Sec. 6, T. 3 N. R. 8 E.; thence north one mile to the southeast corner of Sec. 31, T. 4 N. R. 8 E.; thence east one mile to the point of commencement.

MOORE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 36, T. 3 N. R. 8 E.; thence north one-half mile; thence west

two miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 20, T. 3 N. R. 8 E.; thence south one mile; thence west one-half mile to the center of Sec. 30; thence south one half mile; thence west one and one fourth miles on Sec. line between Sections 25 and 36; thence southeast to the center of Sec. 36, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one quarter mile; thence south one-fourth mile; thence east one fourth mile to Range line; thence north one-half mile; thence east one half mile to center of Sec. 31, T. 3 N. R. 8 E.; thence south two and one-half miles; thence east two miles; thence north one-half mile to the center of Sec. 9, T. 2, N. R. 8 E.; thence east one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence north two miles; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile to the point of commencement.

MADISON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of the south line of Sec. 7, T. 2, N. R. 8 E.; thence north about two and one-half miles to the center of Sec. 31, T. 3, N. R. 8, E.; then west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; then west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-fourth mile; thence north one-fourth mile; thence west one-eighth mile to the west line of J. H. Tone's land; thence along said west line to the north line of Sec. 36, T. 3, N. R. 7, E.; thence west to the north-west corner of said Sec.; thence south to the Calaveras river; thence down said river to the west line of Sec. 2, T. 2, N. R. 7, E.; thence down said west line to the south-east corner of J. H. Dodge's land; thence west along north line of survey 1257 to the west line of said survey; thence down said west line to a point where John Duffin's land extended east, would intersect said line; thence west along said line to the west line of C. S. Steven's land; thence southerly along said west line, and west line of the Town of Waterloo, to the Waterloo road; thence westerly along said road to the south line of survey 1627; thence easterly along the said south line of the north-west corner of Sec. 14, T. 2, N. R. 7 E.; thence south one-half mile; thence east one and one-fourth miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east one and one-quarter miles to point of commencement.

MORTEZUMA SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of the north line of Sec. 34, W. G.; thence south one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one mile to the southwest corner of Sec. 35, W. G.; thence easterly four miles; thence north two miles to the northeast corner of Sec. 67;

thence west two miles to the east line of Sec. 45, W. G.; thence north along said line one-half mile; thence west through center of said Sec. one mile; thence south along the west line of Sec. 45 to the southwest corner of said Sec.; thence west one-half mile to the point of commencement.

MOKELUMNE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

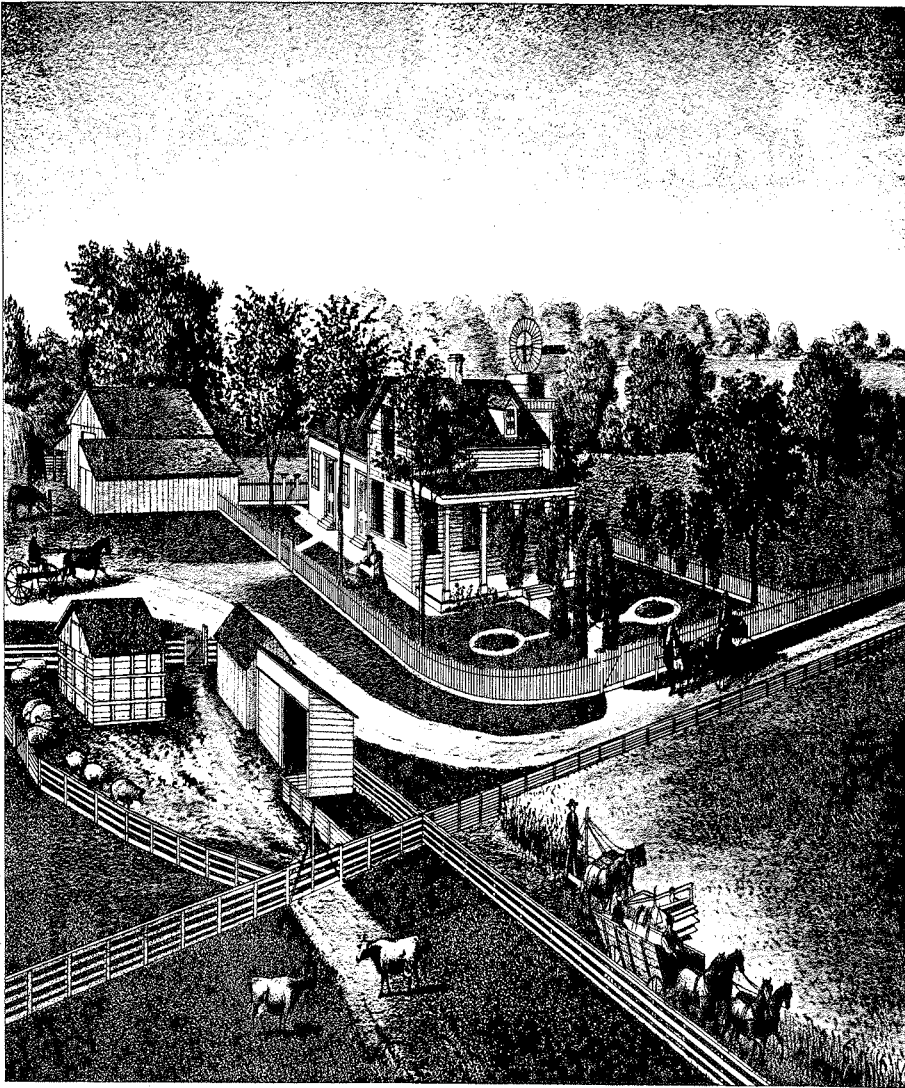
Commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 24, T. 4, N. R. 6 E.; thence north one mile; thence west two rods; thence north eight rods; thence east two rods; thence north about one and one-half miles to the Mokelumne river; thence following the course of said river westerly about one-half mile to the center of Sec. 12; thence west one and one-half miles to the east line of Sec. 10, T. 4, N. R. 5 E.; thence south one-half mile; thence west about four miles to the Mokelumne river; thence following course of said river southerly about two miles to the south line of Sec. 24; thence east about seven miles to the point of commencement.

MOUNT CARMEL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Sec. 5, T. 1, N. R. 8 E.; thence west about two and three-fourths miles to the east line of Sec. 94, W. G.; thence northerly to north line of said Sec.; thence westerly along said line about one Spanish mile; thence southerly along the west line of said Sec. to the east and west line dividing Sec. 11, T. 1, N. R. 7, E.; thence west along the said line to the west line of said Sec.; thence south one mile; thence east one half mile to the center of Sec. 14; thence south one mile to the center of Sec. 23; thence due east on the quarter section line to a point where said quarter section line intersects the center of the channel of the "big slough;" thence following the meanderings of said slough, in the center thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the said quarter section line; thence due east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 20; thence north three miles to the point of commencement.

M'KAUNEZ SCHOOL DISTRICT.

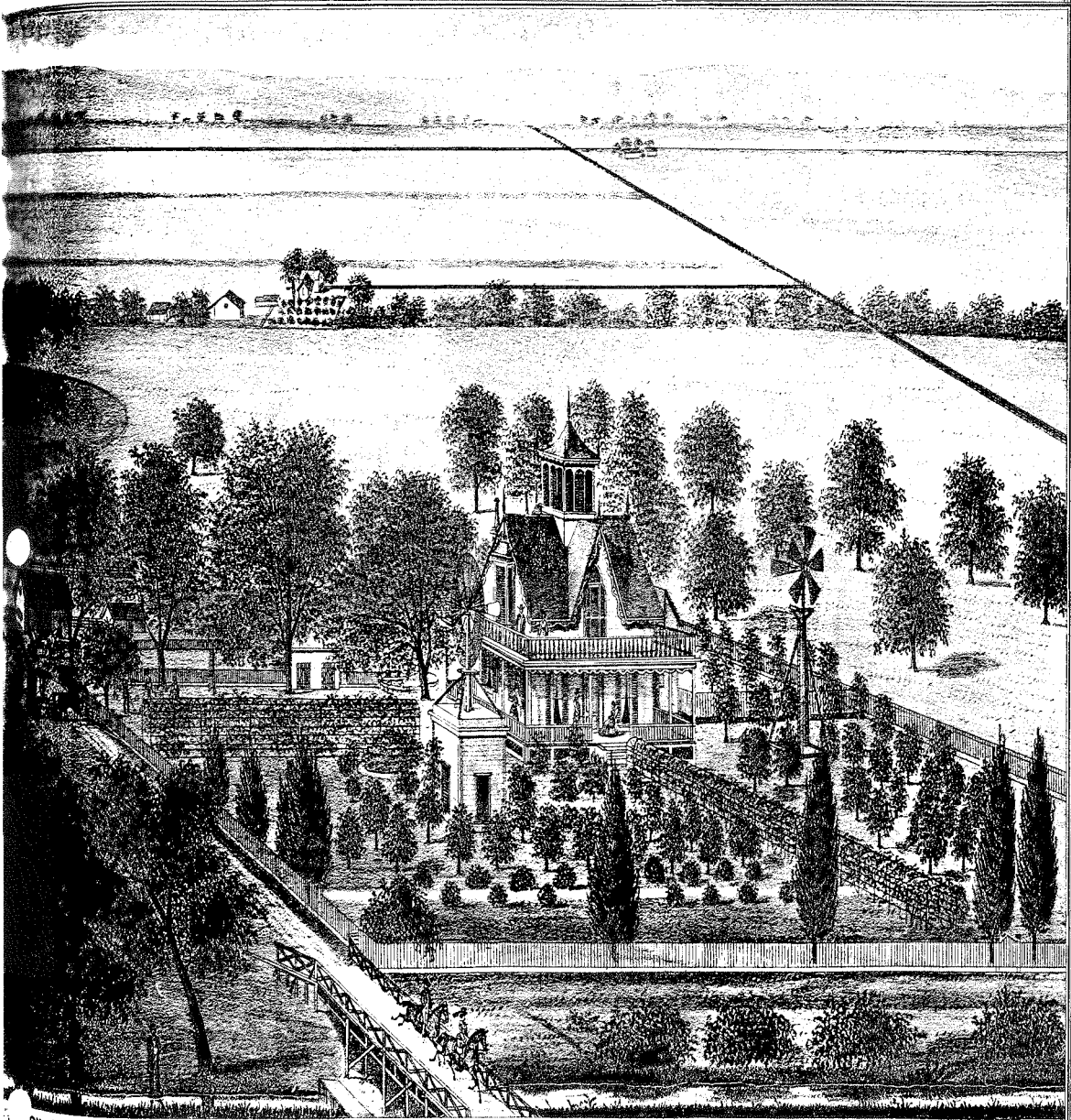
Commencing at the center of Sec. 23, T. 1, N. R. 7 E.; thence due east on quarter section line to a point where said quarter section line intersects the channel of the "big slough," said intersection being between the northeast and southeast quarters of Sec. 24, T. 1, N. R. 7 E.; thence following the meanderings of said slough in the center thereof to a point where it is intersected by the said quarter section line; thence due east to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 20; thence south one-half mile; thence east one mile to the northeast corner of Sec. 28, T. 1, N. R. 8 E.; thence south one mile; thence west one and one-half miles; thence south one



RANCH & RESIDENCE OF E. B. COGSWELL, DOUGLASS TP., SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RANCH of S. DUNHAM, (1440 ACRES) 35



SON, SONORA R^o DOUGLASS^o SAN JOAQUIN C^o CAL

H. F. PHELPS, DEL.

mile; thence west one-half mile to the northeast corner of Sec. 6, T. 1, S. R. 8 E.; thence south one-half mile; thence west two miles; thence north two miles; thence west one-half mile to the center of Sec. 26; thence north one mile to the point of commencement.

NEW JERUSALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southeast corner of Sec. 27, T. 3, S. R. 6 E.; thence due west to the southwest corner of Sec. 30, T. 3, S. R. 6 E.; thence north to the northwest corner of Sec. 6, T. 3, S. R. 6 E.; thence east to the northeast corner of Sec. 3, T. 3, S. R. 6 E.; thence due south to the point of commencement.

NEW HOPE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southwest corner of Sec. 7, T. 4, N. R. 5 E.; thence east to the southeast corner of Sec. 10; thence north one-half mile; thence east about one mile to Mokelumne river; thence following said river to the point of commencement.

NORTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the intersection of the Calaveras river with the San Joaquin; thence following the course of the Calaveras to a point where the west line of J. B. L. Cooper's land, intersects said river; thence north about one and one-half Spanish miles; thence east about three-fourths of a Spanish mile; thence south one Spanish mile to the line of Sec. 29, W. G.; thence east along said line to the northwest corner of Sec. 41, W. G.; thence south along the west line of Sec. 41, to the Calaveras river; thence following the course of said river to the center line of Sec. 29, W. G.; thence south along said line about two and one-half Spanish miles to the northeast corner of the City of Stockton; thence west along north line of said City to the northwest corner of said City; thence south along west line of said City to its intersection with Stockton channel; thence following course of said channel to San Joaquin river; thence following the course of said river to the point of commencement.

PACIFIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point at the intersection of East street with the Stockton and Linden Turnpike road; thence following said road easterly about two miles to its intersection with the north line of Sec. 55, W. G.; thence west along said line one and one-half miles; thence north three-fourths of a mile to a point formed by the intersection of the Waterloo with the Cherokee Lane road; thence southwest on Calaveras Gravel road to the center line of Sec. 31, W. G.; thence west on said line about three-eighths of a mile to East street; thence south on East street to the point of commencement.

RISING SUN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 31, T. 3, S. R. 6 E.; thence east four miles; thence north five miles; thence east about three-fourths of a mile to the San Joaquin river; thence following course of said river to Stanislaus County; thence southwest on said line to the point where Range line between Ranges 3 and 4 intersects said County line; thence north on said Range line about four and three-fourths miles to the point of commencement.

RUSTIC SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where the San Joaquin river intersects the north line of Sec. 10, T. 2, S. R. 6 E.; thence east about one and three-fourths miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east two miles; thence south one-half mile; thence east one mile; thence south to the Stanislaus river; thence down the Stanislaus and San Joaquin rivers to the point of commencement.

RIVER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 4, T. 2, S. R., 8 E.; thence east one mile; thence south one-half mile to the northeast corner of Sec. 9; thence east one mile; thence south one mile; thence east one and one-half miles; thence south about one and three-fourths miles to the Stanislaus river; thence following course down said river to the intersection of the Sec. line between Sections 21 and 22, T. 2, S. R. 8 E.; thence north about one half mile to southeast corner of northeast quarter of Sec. 21; thence west on said line one mile to Murphy's Ferry road; thence north three miles to the point of commencement.

RIPON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 8, T. 2, S. R. 8 E.; thence south two and one-half miles; thence due east one mile; thence due south on the Sec. line to the Stanislaus river; thence following the meanderings of said river down stream to where it is intersected by the boundary line between Ranges 7 and 8 E.; thence north two miles; thence due west one mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east one mile; thence north one-half mile; thence due east two miles to the point of commencement.

STOCKTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

On the north by North street; on the east by East street; on the south by South street and on the west by the western line of said city.

SOUTH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where East and South streets intersect; thence east one-fourth mile to the line dividing Sec. 33; thence south one and one-quarter miles; thence west one-half mile; thence south

one Spanish mile to the northeast corner of Sec. 24, W. G.; thence westerly along the northern line of said Sec. to French Camp road; thence northerly along said road intersection of north branch of French Camp slough; thence down said slough to San Joaquin river; thence down said river to Stockton slough; thence up the south bank of said slough to the city of Stockton; thence along west line to South street; thence along South street to point of commencement.

SALEM SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of Sec. 17, T. 3, N. R. 7 E.; thence north about two and one-half miles to the Mokelumne river; thence down along said river to the intersection of the east line of Sec. 35, T. 4, N. R., 6 E.; thence south about one-fourth mile to the southeast corner of said Sec.; thence west one-half mile; thence south one and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence south one mile to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 14, T. 3, N. R. 6 E.; thence east two and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

SHADY GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 1, T. 1, N. R. 9 E.; thence east four and one-half miles; thence south two and one-half miles to center of Sec. 15; thence east two and one-half miles to County line; thence south one mile; thence west two miles; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile to the center of Sec. 27; thence west four miles to Sec. 25; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile to northwest corner of Sec. 25; thence north four miles to point of commencement.

SAN JOAQUIN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point on the Stanislaus river where the west line of Sec. 9, T. 3, S. R. 7 E. intersects said river; thence north to the northwest corner of the northwest quarter of Sec. 9, T. 2, S. R. 7 E.; thence east three miles; thence south two miles; thence east one mile; thence south about two and one-fourth miles to the Stanislaus river; thence down said river to the point of commencement.

TELEGRAPH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of Sec. 15, T. 4, N. R. 7 E.; thence north about four miles to Dry creek; thence down said creek to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 31, T. 5, N. R. 7 E.; thence south three and one-half miles to the center of Sec. 18, T. 4, N. R. 6 E.; thence east two and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

TULARE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 15, T. 1, S. R. 6 E.; thence east two and one-half miles; thence south three and one-half

miles to center of Sec. 36; thence east one-half mile; thence south one mile; thence west one mile; thence south one-half mile to southeast corner of Sec. 2, T. 2, S. R. 6 E.; thence west about one and three-fourths miles to San Joaquin river; thence following down said river to the southwest corner of Sec. 22, T. 1, S. R. 6 E.; thence north two miles to the point of commencement.

TURNER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of Sec. 5, T. 3, N. R., 6 E.; thence north two miles to the center of Sec. 29; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile to center of the south line of Sec. 19, T. 4, N. R. 6 E.; thence due west about seven and one-half miles to the Mokelumne river; thence down said river to the east and west line dividing Sec. 2, T. 3, N. R. 4 E.; thence east about nine miles to the point of commencement.

UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the center of Sec. 8, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence south two miles to the center of Sec. 20; thence east one and one-half miles; thence south three and one-half miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 4; thence west two miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west one mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile to center of Sec. 36, T. 1, S. R. 6 E.; thence due north three and one-half miles to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 13, T. 1, S. R., 6 E.; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 7; thence due east one and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where the Township line dividing Townships 2 and 3, S. intersects the San Joaquin river; thence west along said line to the southeast corner of Sec. 33, T. 2, S. R. 5 E.; thence north about six and one-fourth miles to Old river; thence following Old river, with its meanderings to its junction with the main San Joaquin river; thence following said river and meanderings to the point of commencement.

VAN ALLEN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 18, T. 1, S. R. 9 E.; thence south five miles to the Stanislaus river; thence following the course of said river to the center line of Sec. 24, T. 2, S. R. 8 E.; thence north two miles to northeast corner of northwest quarter of Sec. 13, T. 2, S. R. 8 E.; thence west one and one-half miles to southeast corner of Sec. 10, T. 2, S. R. 8 E.; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence west one-half mile to southwest corner of Sec. 34, T. 1, S. R. 8 E.; thence

north one and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one and one-half miles; thence east one-half mile to center of Sec. 14; thence north one-half mile; thence east two and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

VINEYARD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at a point where the Mokelumne Hill road, and East street, (City of Stockton) intersect; thence easterly along said road to the east line of Sec. 32, W. G.; thence southerly along the east line of Sections 32 and 33 to the southeast corner of Sec. 33; thence westerly along the southern boundary of Sec. 33, one-half Spanish mile; thence northerly about one-fourth Spanish mile to the northeast corner of survey 1176; thence westerly about one-fourth Spanish mile to a point where South and East streets intersect; thence northerly along said East street to the point of commencement.

WOODS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Sec. 16, T. 4, N. R. 6 E.; thence east about one and three-fourths miles to Sacramento road; thence south along said road two and one-half miles; thence east one-fourth mile to center of Sec. 26; thence south about three-fourths miles along said line to Mokelumne river; thence following up said river to east line of Sec. 35; thence south along said line to Range line; thence west one-half mile; thence south one and one-half miles to center of Sec. 11; thence west one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile to northeast corner of Sec. 9, T. 3, N. R. 6 E.; thence west one mile to Davis road; thence north one mile to Range line; thence west one-half mile; thence north one and one-half mile to center of Sec. 29; thence east about one and three-fourths miles to Mokelumne river; thence following down the course of said river to the center line of Sec. 16, T. 4, N. R. 6 E.; thence north about three-fourths of a mile to the point of commencement.

WHEATLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 13, T. 1, S. R. 9 E.; thence west four miles to the southwest corner of Sec. 9; thence north three and one-half miles to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 23; thence east one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence east two miles to the County line; thence south along the County line to the point of commencement.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the southwest corner of Sec. 18, T. 3, N. R. 9 E.; thence east to the County line; thence northerly along said county

line to the north line of Sec. 32, T. 5, N. R. 9 E.; thence west about two miles to Range line dividing Townships 8 and 9 E.; thence south along said line about ten miles to the point of commencement.

WILDWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 3, T. 1, S. R. 8 E.; thence west one mile; thence north one mile; thence west one and one-half miles; thence south one mile; thence west one-half mile thence south one-half mile; thence west one and one-half miles to the center of Sec. 1, T. 1, S. R., 7 E.; thence south two and one-half miles; thence east four and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north two miles to point of commencement.

WEBER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

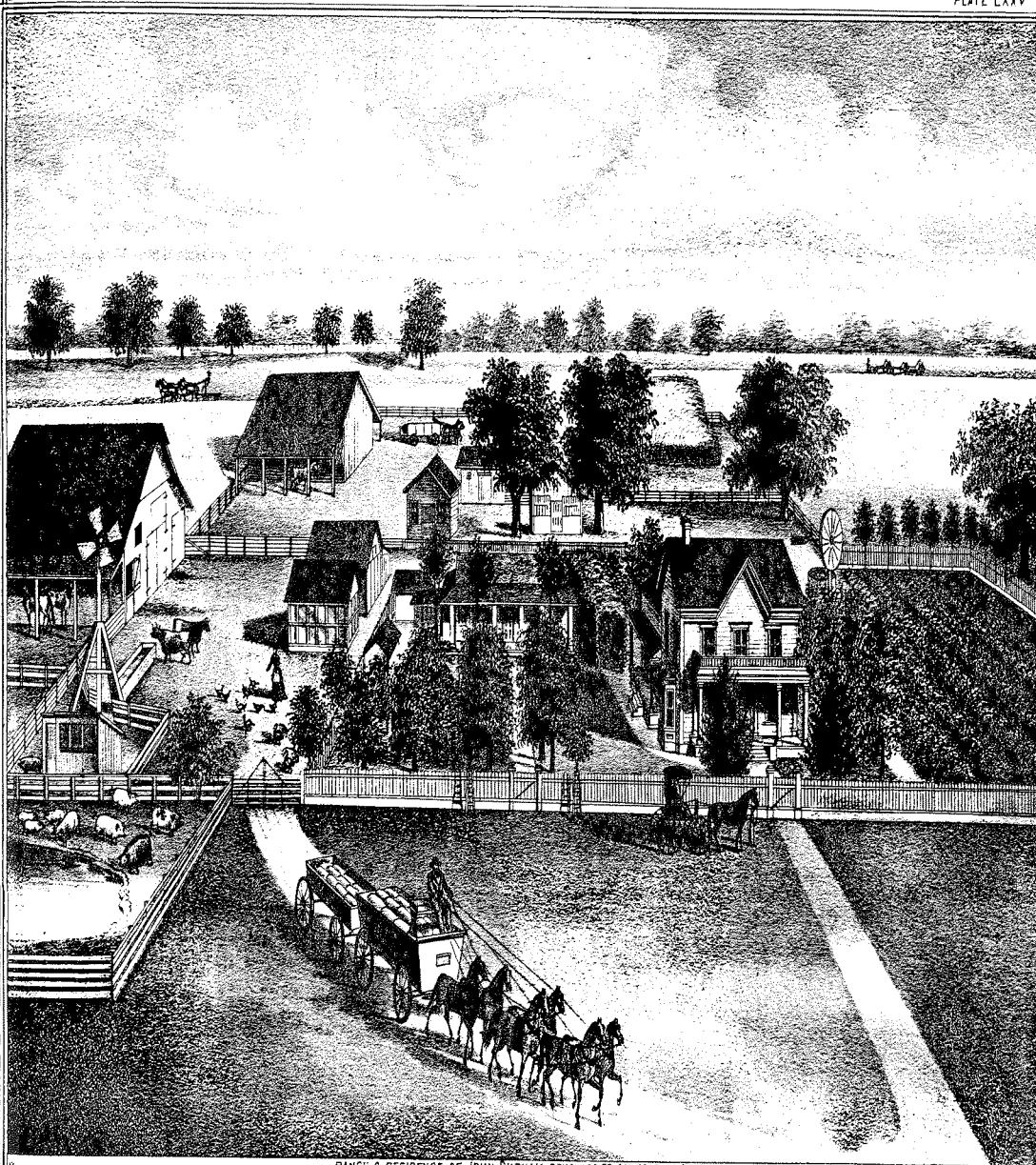
Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 36, W. G.; thence east four Spanish miles to southeast corner of Sec. 68, W. G.; thence north one Spanish mile; thence east one and one-eighth Spanish miles to the west line of Sec. 11, T. 1, N. R. 7 E.; thence south three-fourths of a mile; thence east one-half mile to center of Sec. 14; thence south two miles to center of Sec. 26; thence east one-half mile; thence south two and one-half miles to the southeast corner of Sec. 2, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence west one and one-half miles; thence north one-half mile; thence west two miles to Weber's Grant; thence north one-half mile to northeast corner of Sec. 5, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence north about one-fourth mile to line of Sec. 50, W. G.; thence east one-fourth mile on said line; thence north one-half mile to line of Sec. 49, W. G.; thence west one-fourth mile to southeast corner of Sec. 37, W. G.; thence north one and one-half miles; thence west one mile; thence north one-half mile to point of commencement.

WILLOW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

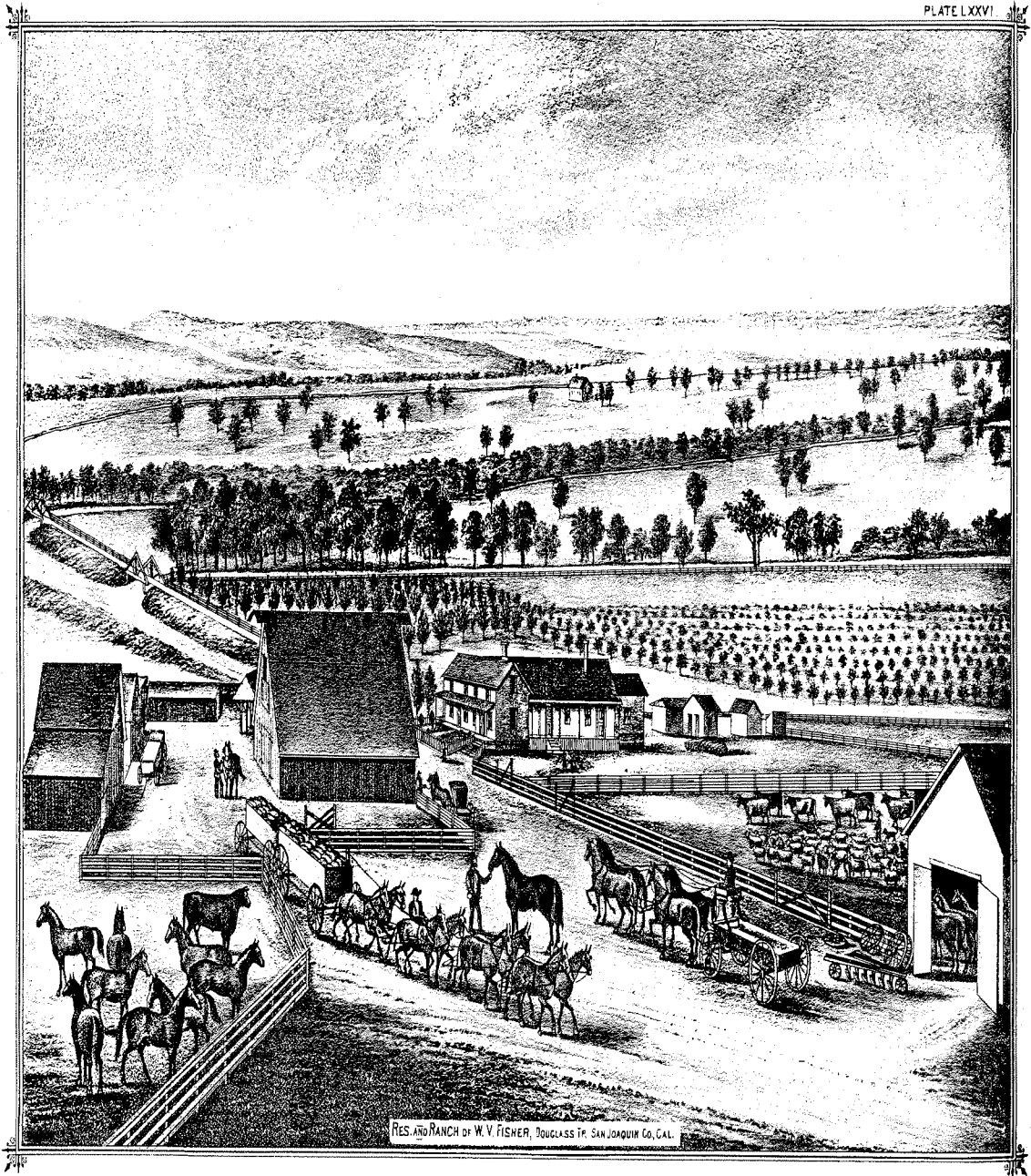
Commencing at a point on Old river, where the north line of Sec. 7, T. 2, S. R. 5 E. of "Rancho de Pescadero" intersects the same; thence following up Old river to a point where Sec. line between Sections 33 and 34, T. 1, S. R. 5 E. intersects said river; thence south to the southeast corner of Sec. 33, T. 2, S. R. 5 E.; thence west three miles to the line between Ranges 4 and 5; thence north on said line to the point of commencement.

ZINC HOUSE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Sec. 23, T. 1, S. R. 8 E.; thence south one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west one-half mile; thence south one and one-half miles to southwest corner of Sec. 34; thence east one-half mile; thence south one mile; thence west one-half mile; thence north one-



RANCH & RESIDENCE OF JOHN DURHAM DOUGLASS TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RES. AND RANCH OF W. V. FISHER, DOUGLASS TR. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

half mile; thence west one mile; thence south one-half mile; thence west two and one-half miles to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 1, T. 2, S. R. 7 E.; thence north one-half mile; thence east one-half mile; thence north one-half mile to southeast corner of Sec. 36, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence west one and one-half miles; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence north two miles to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Sec. 13, T. 1, S. R. 7 E.; thence east four and one-half miles to the point of commencement.

CHAPTER XXII.
COUNTY DEBIT.

Deficiency of 1850—Order of Court for Tax in 1851—Table of Sources of Revenue—Bonds of 1862 and Reasons—Bonds of 1866 and Reasons—Table of Bonds—Reasons—Table of County Expenditures—Assessment from 1850 to 1878.

In going back to the beginning of 1851, it is found that the people of the County were confronted with the unpaid liabilities incurred in 1850; the beginning of what has assumed a disagreeable magnitude in the latter years. The Court of Sessions, to meet that indebtedness of 1850, and the current expenses of 1851, issued the following order, 5th of May, 1851:

"It is ordered that twenty-five cents on every \$100 be assessed on all taxable property in the County of San Joaquin to defray the expenses of the County for the present fiscal year;—and the sum of twenty-five cents on every \$100 on all taxable property, to defray the indebtedness of the County of the previous year. The poll tax for County purposes is hereby fixed at the highest amount allowed by law, not exceeding four dollars."

There had been an expense of \$36,212.47 in 1850, and to meet it a collection from taxes of \$3,565.22, this left a \$27,647.25 deficiency for the future to make up.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF COUNTY PROPERTY AND SOURCE OF COUNTY REVENUE IN 1850.

No. of acres,.....	35,484
Value of acres without improvements,.....	\$127,250 00
Tax for State purposes,.....	636 25
Tax for County purposes,.....	318 12
Tax for County building purposes,.....	318 12
Total tax for State and County purposes,.....	\$1,272 60
CITY OR TOWNS.	
Value of lots without improvements,.....	\$1,012,405 00
Value of improvements on same,.....	117,950 00
Total value,.....	1,130,355 00
Tax for State purposes,.....	5,581 77

Tax for County purposes,.....	2,825 88
Tax for County building purposes,.....	2,825 88
Total tax for State and County purposes,.....	\$11,303 55
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Value of personal property,.....	\$563,884 00
Tax on same for State purposes,.....	2,819 42
Tax on same for County purposes,.....	1,409 71
Tax on same for County building purposes,.....	1,409 71
Total tax for State and County purposes,.....	\$5,638 84
Total tax on all kinds of property,.....	\$15,214 89
Poll tax on 1,534 persons, divided between State and County,.....	\$15,540 00
Total,.....	\$32,754 89
Delinquent on personal and real property,.....	\$1,448 50
Delinquent poll tax,.....	11,740 00
Reductions and corrections in assessments,.....	3,455 96
Total delinquent,.....	\$16,624 46
Total amt't collected, one-half of which paid to State,	\$17,130 43

In 1851, the expense of running the County was \$36,063.80, being \$148.87 less than the previous year; but the tax did not cover this expense; and we find that the Legislature, on the 20th of April, 1852, passed an act, which authorized the bonding of the County debt. Under this act \$44,774.95 of the debt was funded; being the first County bonds issued.

They commenced bearing interest June 23; and in July, 1856, \$26,796.75 remained unpaid; at which time this amount, together with other indebtedness, was bonded, amounting to \$57,286; there had been paid on the old bonds, up to this time, \$13,717.76 as interest. Ten years later, in 1866, \$18,338.00 of the 1856 bonds remained unredeemed; and there had been paid, in interest, on that issue \$25,356.10. Again this debt was rebonded, together with other obligations, amounting in all to an issue of \$38,202, which is called "the 1866 bonds." When another ten years was added to the past, we find that \$29,500, of that old debt is exchanged for new bonds, during the centennial year; and that after paying in interest during that time, \$33,380.28, there still remain, in 1878, unpaid, \$23,000. Upon these different loans the County has paid in interest, up to November, 1878, \$76,684.42.

The San Joaquin County bonds, first issued in July, 1858, amounted to \$50,351.93. In 1868, \$35,909.21 were rebonded, and \$890.79 of new debt was added, making a total issue of \$36,800. In the meantime the County had paid interest on these

bonds \$44,256, making the total of interest paid on San Joaquin County bonds, issued in 1858, \$63,577.74. There remain \$1,200, unpaid at the present time.

The following table shows the balance of the bonds issued by the County, the time when, amount, whether still outstanding and total amount of interest paid on the same.

NAME OF BOND AND WHEN ISSUED.	Amount of Issue.	Amount Out- standing, 1878.	Total Amount Paid to Nov. 1878.	Rate of Interest.
Bonds of 1852 and 1858 (Explained above.)	95,125 00	24,200 00	140,362 16	10
By Act of April 8, 1852	30,000 00	.....	25,635 35	.....
San Joaquin Agricultural Bonds Act of Feb. 5, 1853.	20,000 00	.....	15,845 72	7
Big Tree & Carson Valley Bds Act of March 25, 1853.	50,000 00	45,000 00	69,335 00	10
Sonora & Monro Road Bonds Act of March 31, 1853.	50,000 00	.....	24,537 53	.....
W. P. R. R. Bonds, May 23, 1865	100,000 00	100,000 00	108,000 00	8
" " Aug 7, 1865	50,000 00	50,000 00	54,000 00	8
" " April 1, 1866	100,000 00	100,000 00	*8,000 00	10
S. & V. R. R. Bonds Act of March 31, 1870	80,000 00	80,000 00	*8,000 00	7
Totals	575,125 00	339,200 00	453,515 76	.....

* These bonds being in litigation, the interest, amounting to \$157,000.00, has not been paid.

In the event of the suits now pending against the County on the R. R. bonds, terminating adversely, it would add to the total of interest up to November 1878, making the enormous sum of \$611,414.76, as the amount San Joaquin County has paid, in interest, for the use of borrowed monies. There is another set of figures that is not pleasant for a tax-payer to look at and reflect; that should there be an adverse termination of those suits, the County debt will be \$557,199. On the other hand, if the people escape having to pay those bonds, then there remain but \$219,200.00, for them to pay.

In this connection the following table is a suggestive history in itself. Looking at the total expense column of the first five years, it will be seen that the cost of administering the duties incident to a County organization, cost San Joaquin County \$159,338.02; of which \$72,507.57 were used in the criminal department; that amount being nearly one-half the entire amount expended by the County during that time. Appended will also be found a table showing the valuations of property, for the various years, upon which tax was assessed.

Comparative Table Showing in Detail the Expenditures of the County for the First Five Years of its Organization, and for 1877.

YEAR.	JAIL EXPENSES.	FEEES IN CRIMINAL CASES.	ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.	RENTS.	ELECTIONS.	PRINTING.	INCIDENTALS.	INDIGENT PERSONS.	ROADS.	COUNTY SCHOOLS.	INTEREST ON BONDS.	SWAMP LANDS.	TOTAL.
1850.....	11,322 86	8,728 31	8,681 50	1,556 00	548 00	728 00	4,132 50	519 00					36,212 47
1851.....	15,507 20	7,834 38	5,806 50	3,281 00	292 00	1,138 00	959 52	245 00					36,063 00
1852.....	7,064 55	1,498 80	12,503 93	3,870 00	328 00	978 00	2,174 32	186 00					28,601 80
1853.....	4,751 32	4,417 72	10,463 17	3,320 00	701 00	1,200 00	449 00	20 00					25,422 21
1854.....	5,617 91	5,794 22	11,385 66	1,280 50	653 50	2,260 40	2,688 95	1,607 00	1,830 50				33,038 14
Total for 5 years.....	44,263 84	28,243 93	49,840 76	13,227 00	2,518 50	6,402 40	10,374 29	2,577 00	1,830 50				159,338 02
1877.....			34,610 47	1,249 00	1,392 05	1,265 20	33,410 88	8,141 52	22,850 02	47,339 75	28,021 03	18,306 58	194,586 60

* The County paid also in 1877, \$130,028.28 State Tax; and \$20,029.46 into the State School Fund.

Assessments of San Joaquin County from 1850-1878.

YEAR.	VALUATION.	RATE PER \$100.	REMARKS.
1850.....	1,521,534 00	.50	
1851.....	Roll lost.....	.50	
1852.....	2,871,869 00	1.05	
1853.....	3,801,831 00	1.90	
1854.....	Roll lost.....		
1855.....	3,460,158 00	2.00	
1856.....	3,814,968 00	1.70	
1857.....	4,691,043 00	1.65	
1858.....	4,891,250 00	1.95	
1859.....	5,251,948 00	1.85	
1860.....	4,998,400 00	2.30	
1861.....	5,045,951 00	1.82	
1862.....	4,870,215 00	2.23	
1863.....	4,999,383 00	2.63	
1864.....	4,383,255 00	2.98	
1865.....	4,454,737 00	2.80	
1866.....	5,340,954 00	3.78	
1867.....	5,460,891 00	2.96	
1868.....	6,469,445 00	2.37	
1869.....	7,609,020 00	2.35	
1870.....	7,842,770 00	2.05	
1871.....	8,697,713 00	2.21	
1872.....	20,522,965 00	1.10	Mortgages and Solvent Debts, and Property Assessed, Cash value.
1873.....	18,279,459 00	1.25	Mortgages, not assessed.
1874.....	20,496,810 00	1.40	Mortgages and Solvent Debts assessed.
1875.....	19,306,484 00	1.25	Solvent Debts not assessed.
1876.....	17,870,529 00	1.50	Mortgages & Solvent Debts not assessed.
1877.....	17,281,590 00	1.40	Dry season.
1878.....	17,368,009 00		

CHAPTER XXIII.

MANUFACTURES.

Natural Advantages—Slow Growth—Difficulties—Crackers—Flour—Wagons—Vessels—Dricks—Agricultural Implements—Leather—Harness, Boots and Shoes—Wine—Beer—Machle—Wool—Soap—Paper—Possibilities—Manufacturers—Amount

The situation of Stockton for the establishment of large and varied manufacturing interests is unsurpassed by that of any interior city on the Pacific slope, and for certain classes of manufactures, such as agricultural implements, flour, wine, etc., is unequalled by but few choice localities.

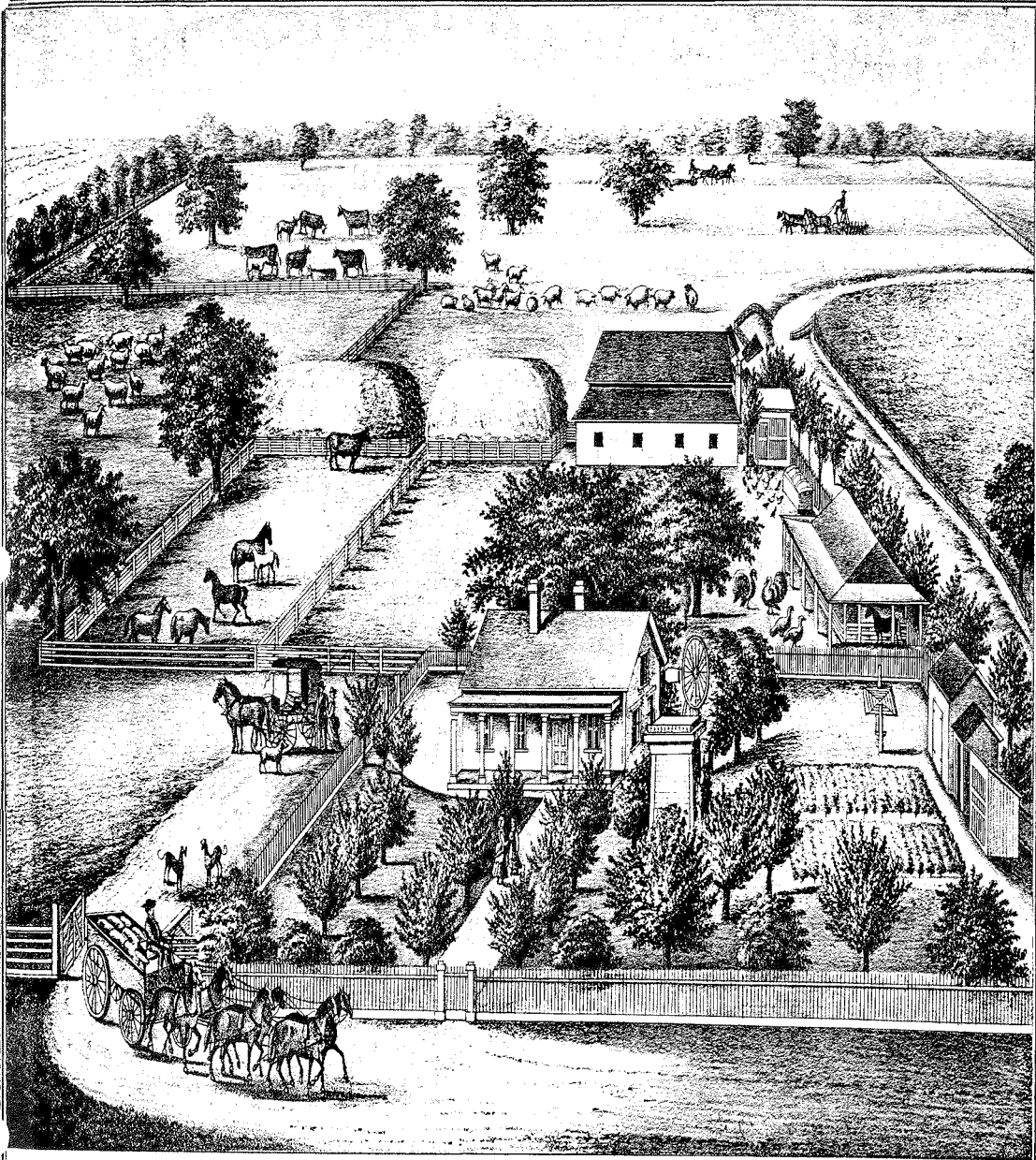
The manufactories of this city are thriving and remunerative, being founded on the scientific principle of "natural selection." Having communication by rail with the length and breadth of the State from north to south and from east to west, and by water not only with the State and the Pacific coast, but with the whole outside world, the city of Stockton would seem to have little to desire in the way of natural location to render her the leading interior manufacturing point of the State of California.

Here, as elsewhere, the manufacturing interests have been compelled to progress and develop slowly; they had to creep before they could walk. Even now some of them are in leading-strings, while others are floating on the full tide of a well-earned prosperity. It is not to be expected that a country as new as this would furnish the facilities for manufacturing industries so varied and numerous as are found in older and more highly-developed localities, nor, either, that all the possibilities and opportunities that have and do present themselves, would be instantly grasped and improved to their fullest extent. It is but natural, and the common experience of manufacture in all quarters of the globe, that many advantages

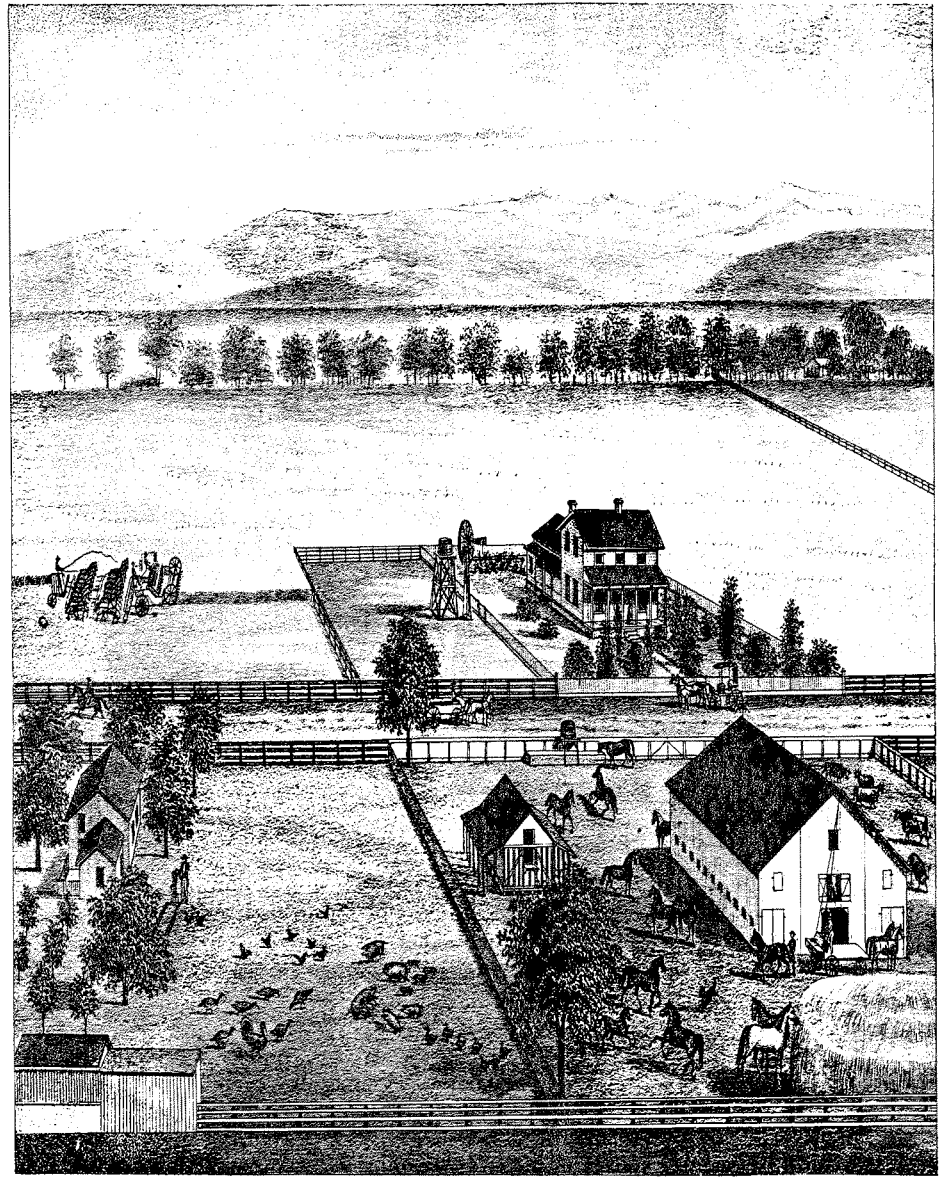
should be overlooked, and many branches of manufacturing industry be neglected that might be improved with profit, and made a source of wealth and prosperity to the people of the valley.

However slowly these enterprises may have advanced, yet there is a wonderful change from 1849, when everything, even the flour from which to make bread, had to be brought from the East, to 1879, when thousands of barrels of that article are annually shipped to foreign ports; from 1852, when the plow and cradle of the husbandman had to be transported thousands of miles at an enormous expense, in order to harvest the meagre crops here timorously planted, to the present time, when Stockton is found the manufacturing center that furnishes the great variety of implements used in the cultivation of the multitudes of fields for miles around.

In the infancy of manufacturing those branches naturally took the lead for which the greatest necessity existed, and to which local disadvantages and the undeveloped condition of the country offered the least obstacles. Stockton was no more favorably or unfavorably situated in these respects than her sister cities; the whole Pacific coast was one vast unimproved region, producing but little of the raw material required in the class of manufactures needed here, and Stockton suffered with the rest. The first great expense was the machinery to be used, all of which must be imported; then in most cases must be bought the material to work upon; even wheat for several years was imported from Chili and elsewhere, from which to make flour, brought into what is now the great wheat-raising section of the State. The manufacturers of agricultural implements not only had to import their machinery but the iron from which to work, and thus they continue to do; and yet they have made Stockton the supply depot for those articles for a vast extent of territory.



RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF THOMAS FLOOD, DOUGLASS TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO, CAL.



RANCH OF J. P. FUNCK, DOUGLASS T^P, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

Wages were high; labor was scarce, men preferring to suffer hardships in the mines with the prospect of becoming suddenly rich, to working in the factories at wages that were certain to keep them in comfort; there was no water-power, and all machinery had to be run by steam; fuel was scarce and dear. For all these reasons was first made what was most needed and what could be made to the best advantage.

First on the list comes food. In 1849 and later, great quantities of crackers, etc., were made and sent to the mines, first from imported flour, and then from home-made flour ground from foreign wheat. This industry, to be sure, was small, but it was the first opening of the tiny bud of manufacture that has since burst into bloom, a beautiful flower. From this small beginning have the manufactures of Stockton advanced to their present state.

The next most important natural industry was the manufacture of flour, the article then in the greatest demand. A mill was established by A. Sperry and S. M. Baldwin in the Spring of 1852, and for several years used wheat imported from Napa and Martinez. Not until 1856 did the millers of this region realize that the San Joaquin valley could produce a better quality of wheat than could be obtained abroad. Since then the flour manufactured in Stockton from San Joaquin wheat has achieved a reputation second to none in foreign markets.

The great influx of adventurers in 1849 and later, gave rise to an enormous trade in goods, tools and provisions between Stockton and the mines, and, as all this had to be transacted by teams, there was a sudden demand for wagons of a construction heavy enough to serve the desired end, which the vehicles of various descriptions brought over the plains by the gold-seekers failed to supply, a necessity which resulted in the birth of the "prairie schooner." Still greater was the demand when two years later the people turned their energies to agriculture. To meet this emergency rude and primitive conveyances of the character desired sprang into being "home-made" in their construction. Soon a great many artisans, blacksmiths and carpenters, were repairing and building wagons.

It is claimed that John Fairbank made the first wagon in Stockton, in 1851. The first freight wagon was made in 1852 by W. P. Miller, at a bench under an oak tree, the hubs being made from a ship's rudder. The wagon sold for \$750, and was called the "Texas Ranger." It was not until 1853 that a regular wagon manufactory was instituted in Stockton, by W. P. Miller, who has continued the business since. The largest wagon he ever made weighed 5,300 lbs. and was sold for \$1,100. The large establishment of M. P. Henderson was started in 1869 by Henderson & Clark, and is now owned by Mr. Henderson alone. The route of travel pursued by goods from

San Francisco destined for the southern mines was by boat to Stockton, thence by teams to the mines. There was at once an urgent call for vessels suitable to the navigation of the rivers and sloughs, and in 1850 the first vessel constructed in Stockton was launched by William Emerson; she was a sloop of about twelve tons burden, and was called the Mary Mason. Since then boat building and repairing has been one of the leading industries of the city. S. H. Davis the principal builder, has in the last fifteen years constructed forty-four vessels of various descriptions, twenty-four of which were steamers.

The first buildings erected in the city were of a decidedly unstable character, being chiefly of the canvas class, and it was not long before the need of something more substantial was sadly felt. To provide for this requirement J. Doak and others started a brick-yard in 1850, in the eastern part of the city, where they manufactured under contract 700,000 brick, which on account of the financial crisis occurring at that time, they were compelled to dispose of at a loss. The next manufacturers of brick were Rood & Wallace, who made 1,000,000 brick at what was called the "White House Brick-yard." J. C. White, of Elkhorn ranch, in 1850 or 51, and James Tallmadge, in 1852, also were engaged in this business. Since then brick has been an article of manufacture here.

The next urgent demand was for cheaper tools, especially agricultural implements of a kind suited to the proper cultivation of the soil in this locality. The expense attending their importation from the East was so great that the manufacture of them was early commenced. The early prices demanded for these articles were, scythe, \$100, grain cradle, \$150 single hand-plows, \$125 to \$175, and others in like proportion. These prices were largely reduced by the manufacture of most of the implements here, though the great expense attendant upon the importation of the material still kept the prices at a high figure. The first house to engage in the selling and afterwards manufacturing of agricultural and mining tools was Paige & Webster, in 1849. The business is now carried on by the H. C. Shaw, Plow Co., which makes a continuous existence of that house for thirty years. D. C. Matteson, of the present firm of Matteson & Williamson, was the first man to engage in the manufacture of agricultural implements, making one hundred plows in 1852, and in the following year also a few reapers.

From this beginning in 1852 has resulted an immense manufacturing business of this character in Stockton, that supplies the country for miles around with all the machinery necessary in farming, including steam-engines and windmills, both of which are used on almost every farm. The capital employed in this enterprise in Stockton is about \$500,000, and there is no doubt but that much more could be profitably invested.

A large number of the most useful and favorite labor-saving machines were invented and are being manufactured in Stockton, such as Marster's Self-Feeder; Matteson and Williamson's Fork and Derrick (the invention of which is in dispute), the Sparr Gang Plow; the Powell Net and Derrick; the Stockton Chief, Header; three kinds of windmills, hydraulic well boring apparatus, force pumps and numerous others.

Hides formed one of the principal products shipped from this valley in the early days, and it was not long before the fact was recognized that more money could be made by converting them into leather here, than in shipping them to eastern towns, and then be compelled to buy the leather from them. The first tannery was established in 1853, by J. C. Wagner, which has since been developed into the large establishment, the Pacific Tannery, Kullman, Wagner & Co., proprietors. There are now in the city three tanneries, whose annual product is valued at \$300,000.

A portion of the leather made here is used in this city in the manufacture of harness and saddlery, boots, shoes, etc. The annual value of the harness and saddlery product is about \$175,000; that of boots and shoes \$80,000.

The adaptability of this climate for the cultivation of the grape was early recognized, and in 1850 W. B. West commenced to prepare ground for that purpose. He was the first manufacturer of wine here, and has now a large vineyard and winery, the El Pinal, where he made in 1877, 50,000 gallons of wine and 30,000 of brandy. California wines have become justly celebrated for their excellent qualities, and are being called into great demand all over the country, to the exclusion of foreign brands, and the possibilities in the future of the wine manufacturing industry in this valley are exceedingly bright and encouraging.

The manufacture of beer was commenced in 1851 by Philip Niestrath, who established the City Brewery, now owned by his widow, Eliza Niestrath. The El Dorado Brewery was founded by Bush and Dinklecker in 1855; Daniel Rothenbush is now the proprietor. The annual amount of beer brewed in this city is about 600,000 gallons.

In 1857 marble carving was inaugurated in Stockton by E. R. Roberts, who had commenced to work California marble as early as 1854 at Columbia, Tuolumne County. He was the first man to work California marble, and was alone in the business for some time. There are now several establishments of that kind, from which shipments of monuments, mantles, etc., are made to all points on the coast.

In 1868 a soap factory was established by E. J. Hamlet. The business has increased largely and continuously, and is now conducted

by Hamlet, Freeman & Co. Their sales in 1875 amounted to 196,400 pounds.

Not until 1870 was there an attempt made to utilize at home the immense wool product of the valley, which had previously been shipped east and to England, to which places large shipments are still made, not more than one-fourth as much being used here as is shipped from Stockton alone. The Stockton Woolen Mills were constructed in that year, and commenced the manufacture of flannel and blankets. There is no doubt that the advantages offered here for the manufacture of a better class of goods will be improved in the future, and the enormous wool crop of this region be shipped abroad in a manufactured state.

The Stockton Paper Mills were erected in 1878, by the California Paper Company; a new industry for this place, but one for which this locality is eminently adapted. Here can be had straw in abundance, and on the coast can be found a ready market for their product. They are making now printing and wrapping papers, and straw boards.

The manufacture of barbed wire fencing was also introduced in 1878 by the Grangers' Union, and has already assumed importance. It would seem as if this were destined to soon become one of the leading manufacturing industries of the city.

There are yet a great many branches of manufacture not yet developed in this city, that could be conducted with profit both to the projectors of the enterprise, and the city and country at large. The adaptability of the climate and soil for the cultivation of cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar beet, silkworm, and many other things not yet ventured upon to any extent by our agriculturists, points to bright possibilities in the future, of manufacturing in this city.

In the proper combination of agriculture and manufacture lies the secret of the future prosperity of this region. To improve the many advantages offered here is to render this valley less dependent upon the products and manufactures of other localities, and increase the wealth and importance of the district, by making others dependent upon it.

The manufacturing interests of Stockton in 1878 were:

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND IRON WORKS.

H. C. Shaw, Plow and Manufacturing Works, John Caine, Proprietor, 201-203 El Dorado street.

Matteson & Williamson, Main and California streets.

G. Lissenden & Co., California and Lafayette streets.

E. J. Masters, California and Sonora streets.

F. A. Ruhl, 183 Hunter street.

S. B. Bowen & Co., 154 Main street.

E. Stoddard, Market, between Center and El Dorado streets.
Globe Iron Works, John Caine, proprietor, Commerce and Levee streets. Established in 1857, by E. I. Keep.

Stockton Iron Works, Farmington, Hyatt & Co., 181-183 California street.

BAKERS.

There are seven baking establishments, none of them on a very extensive scale.

BARBED FENCE WIRE.

Grangers' Union, 280-282 Maine.

BREWERIES.

City Brewery, Eliza Niestrath, Levee street.

El Dorado Brewery, Daniel Rothenbush, Stanislaus street.

San Joaquin Brewery, Weber avenue and American street.

DRILLER WORKS.

Wm. McGuffie, adjoining Globe Iron Works.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There is no large shoe factory in the city, but some fifteen small establishments manufacture goods to the value of \$80,000 annually.

BRICKS.

M. H. Merrill, Channel and Ophir streets.

BROOM FACTORY.

William & Hanna, Grant and Lafayette streets.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Wm. P. Miller, Channel and California streets.

M. P. Henderson, Weber avenue and California street.

A. Towsscott & Bro., Fremont and Channel streets.

C. Bachman, Channel and American streets.

Joseph Hansel, Hunter street.

FURNITURE.

A. Wilder, Main and California streets.

Joseph Heinze, 183 Main street.

Stockton Furniture Manufactory, S. H. Fickett & Co.

J. B. Houche, Main and Center streets.

I. B. Robbins, Main and California streets.

A quantity of furniture is also manufactured by other dealers.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

There are six harness manufacturers in the city: J. H. Andrews, Little & Riordan, H. T. Durance, N. C. Hilleke, T. B. Little, J. D. Lehuau.

MARBLE WORKS.

Roberts & Co., Main street, between Sutter and California.

Robert A. McHenry & Bro., 295 Main street.

J. H. Sutherland & Co., Main street, between American and Stanislaus.

MILLS.

Stockton City Mills, Sperry & Co., Beaver and Levee streets.

Lane's Mills, R. B. Lane, Weber avenue, between Sutter and San Joaquin streets.

Kirkpatrick & Visser, Barley Mill, Hunter and Main streets.

Stockton Woolen Mills, south of Mormon channel.

Stockton Paper mills, south of Mormon channel.

SASH, BLINDS AND PLANING MILL.

White & Thomas, Hunter street, between Main and Market.

SHIP YARD.

S. H. Davis, Lindsay's Point.

SOAP FACTORY.

Hamlet, Freeman & Co. Center street, south of Mormon slough.

TANNERIES.

Pacific, Kullman, Wagner & Co., El Dorado and Oak street.

Pioneer, J. C. Wagner, Sacramento street, near Asylum.

Kartschoke & Co., south of Mormon slough.

TIN WARE.

Tin ware, pumps, etc., are manufactured to a considerable extent by several firms; the leading ones being: John Jackson, Hogan & Smith, Robert Rowe, J. F. Mills, F. A. Ruhl.

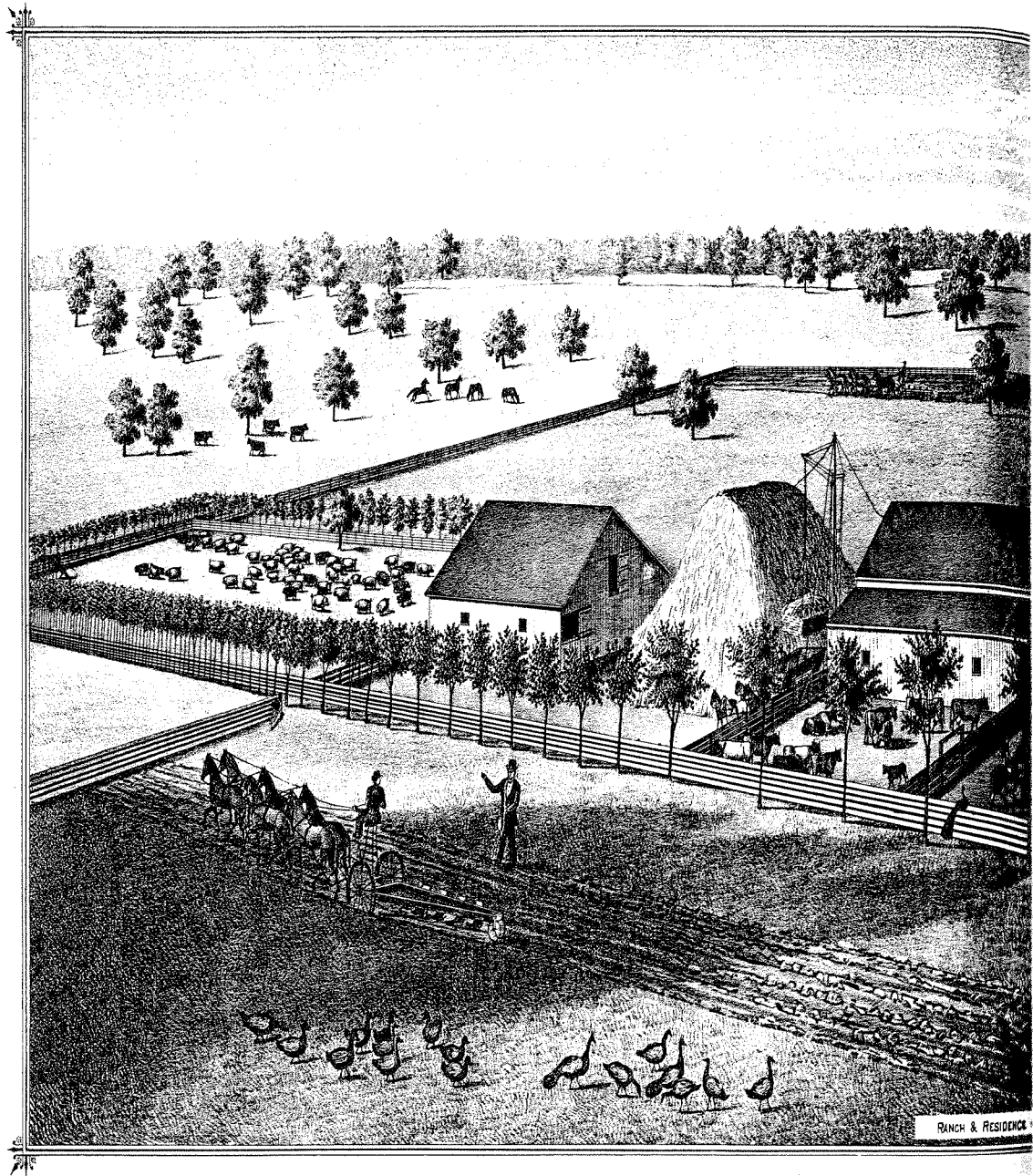
WINDMILLS.

J. C. Davis, Commerce street, between Main and Levee.

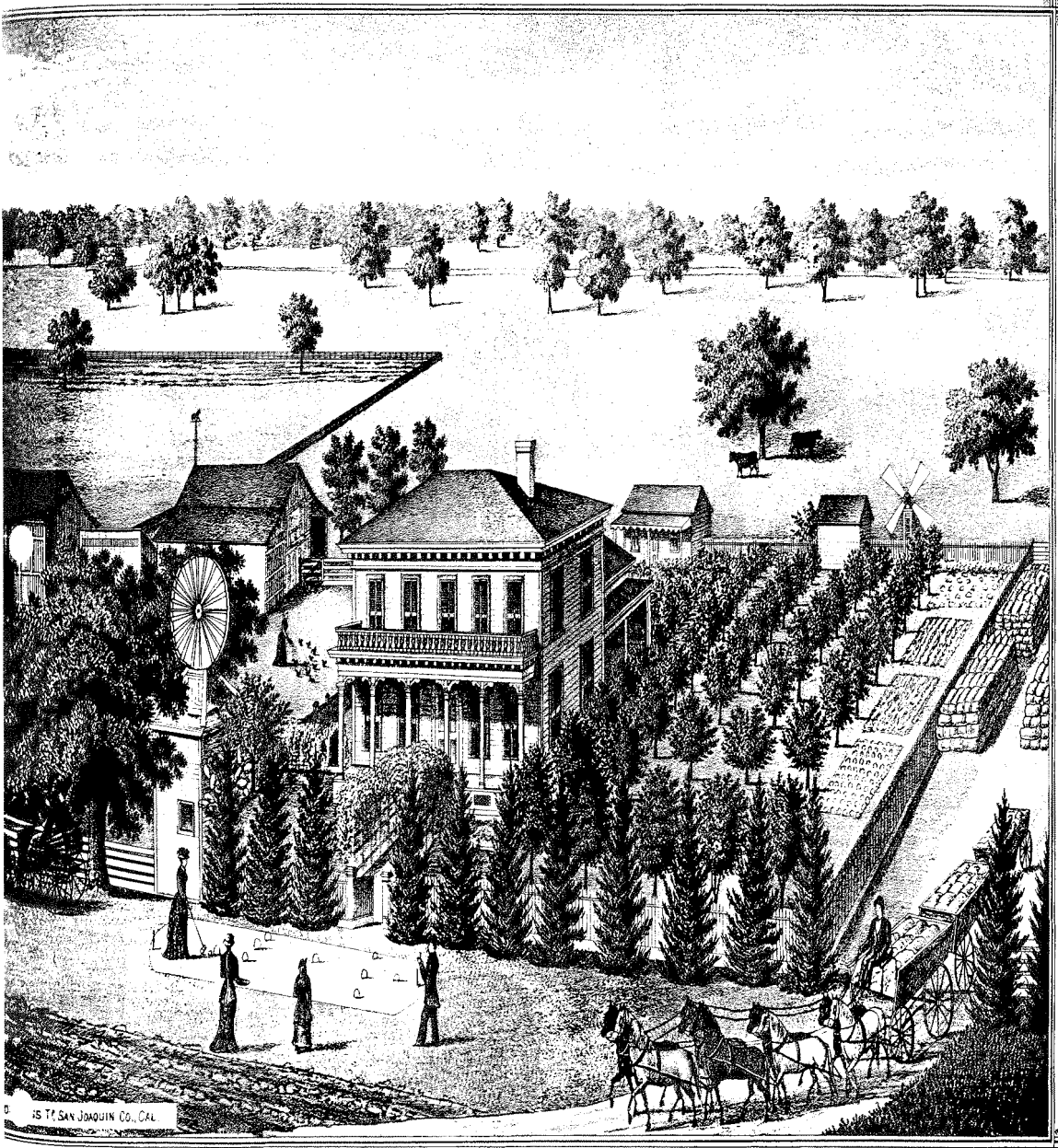
E. J. Masters, California and Sonora streets.

A. M. Abbott, Main and California streets.

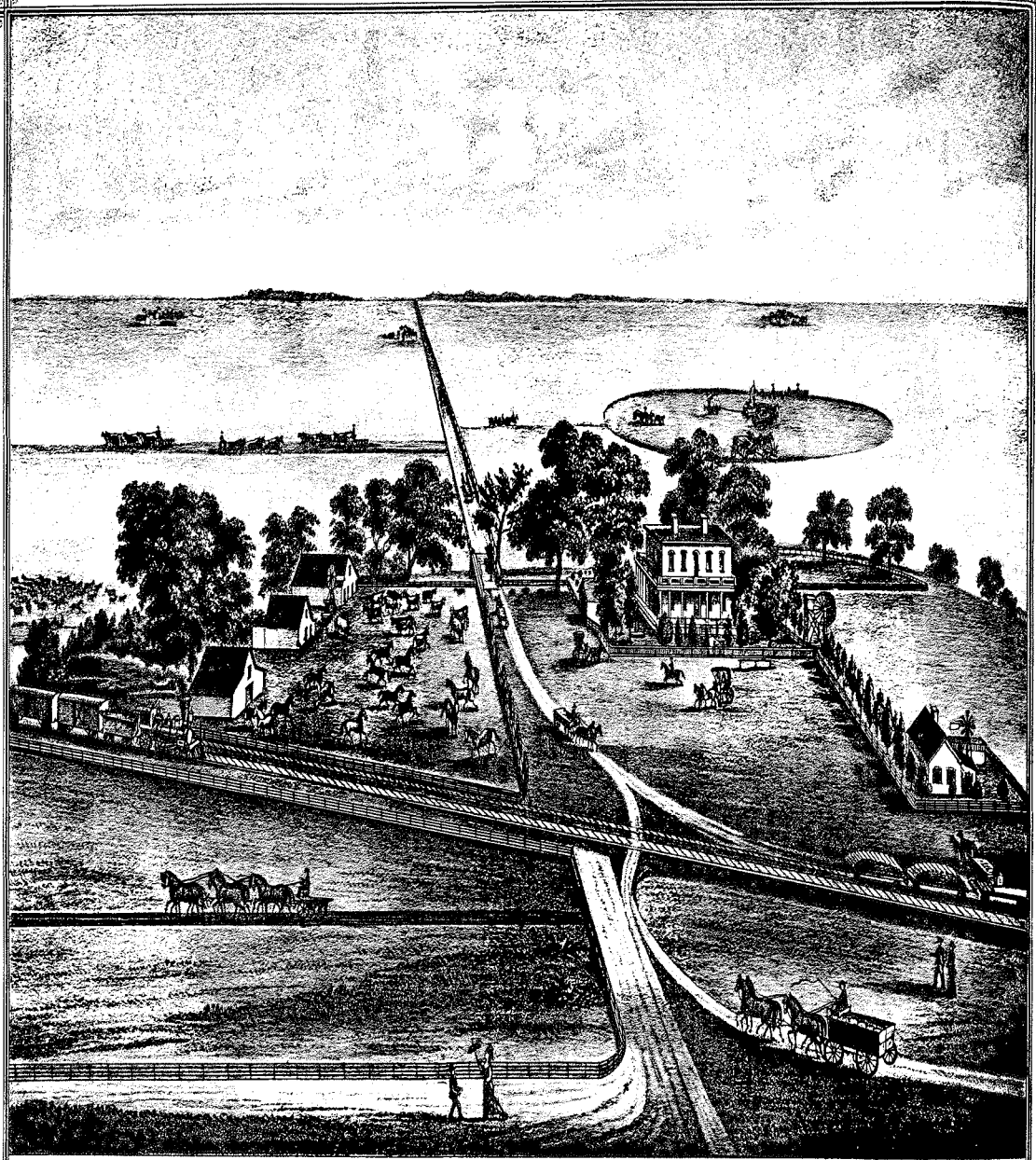
In addition to these detailed leading branches of industry there is a great variety of various articles manufactured in and about Stockton, that bring the annual value of manufactures in this city to the enormous sum of \$3,000,000. Let capital take advantage of the many opportunities offered here for profitable investment, and this figure would soon be doubled, and Stockton placed on the high road to prosperity as a manufacturing city.



RANCH & RESIDENCE



15 T. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RESIDENCE & RANCH OF N.S. HARROLD, FARMINGTON, DOUGLASS T^R, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS.

Report of Dr. G. A. Shurtleff of the State Asylum, 1872—Table of Admissions, etc.—Table of Causes of Insanity—Pacific Insane Asylum—Description of Buildings and Grounds—Capacity.

REPORT OF DR. G. A. SHURTLEFF OF THE STATE ASYLUM IN 1876.

This being the centennial year of our national existence, and hence employed by recommendation and common practice in historical reviews and records of the past, I herewith present, in addition to the usual annual statements, a full and detailed history of the institution from its beginning to the present time.

Twelve years ago I undertook the task of collating and tabulating the general statistics of the asylum from its opening, with regard to the patients. I then found, to my great embarrassment, that the records of the institution did not furnish the data for the completion of the desired work. The deficiencies were supplied only by recourse to the appendices to the legislative journals, to contemporaneous newspapers, and personal knowledge. From such sources the tables were completed with tolerable accuracy, and they have since been continued from year to year with mathematical exactness.

Much valuable information was thereby rescued from irretrievable loss. The following history of the dates and cost of the numerous improvements and additions to the asylum, and other events connected therewith, I found, likewise, could only be obtained from various sources. They are here brought together in a form which will secure preservation and accessibility.

As the whole, in its present vast dimensions—it being the largest State institution of the kind on the American continent—has in a great measure grown out of additions made from time to time from imperative necessity, the dates and records of expenditures, with regard to its several parts, are of great value for future reference.

The State Asylum for the Insane, situated at Stockton, had its initiation in the State General Hospital, established at that place in 1851. This hospital commenced its operations in the heart of the city, in cheap wooden buildings rented temporarily for the purpose, on the corner of El Dorado and Market streets. It was opened for the reception of patients in August, 1851.

In 1853 the General Hospital was abolished by Act of Legislature, and the Insane Asylum of California was permanently established at Stockton. By this Act the buildings and appurtenances were dedicated to the care of the insane exclusively, and the institution became solely an hospital for the insane, July 1, 1853.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1853 the brick building, known now as the "old wing," or the south wing of the present chief structure for the male patients, was built at an approximate cost of thirty-three thousand dollars.

In 1854 the main or center building of the male department was erected, for which the Legislature of that year appropriated eighty thousand dollars, and the building was finished for that sum.

In 1855 the kitchen, dining-room and other improvements were constructed at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

In 1856-7 the north wing, completing the design of the present principal structure of the male department, was erected, the appropriation therefor being forty thousand dollars. Some time after, contracts were awarded for the erection of this building, and when the work was commenced, the decision of the Supreme Court was made declaring the State debt, above a certain sum specified in the Constitution—which amount had been already far exceeded—unconstitutional and illegal. This decision rendered the appropriation unavailable, pending contracts based thereon and in the midst of work for which it was designed to pay. The losses and extra expenditures incurred thereby by the contractors were met by the passage of relief bills in 1857 and 1859, amounting to about eight thousand six hundred dollars, thus making the nominal cost of the north wing forty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

In 1857 the present brick residence of the Medical Superintendent was erected, the appropriation for which was four thousand five hundred dollars. Subsequent additions have been made thereto, making the approximate cost seven thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1858 the two strong wards, under the antiquated and harsh appellation of "Mad Houses," or "Cells," were constructed; also, the grounds in the rear of the principal buildings were enclosed by high brick walls, making the airing courts; and other valuable improvements, including the frame tower and water-tank, were made, all of which were specifically authorized by the Legislature of 1858, and for which a special appropriation of forty thousand dollars was made and expended.

In 1863, the institution having become full and crowded, a special tax was levied for "the erection of additional buildings, yards and other improvements," which continued at the rate of five cents on each one hundred dollars for two years, 1863-4. From the funds derived from this tax were erected, in 1863, the large second story of brick over the dining room and kitchen, known as the "Sixth Ward," the brick building designated as the "Upper Tenth Ward," additional airing courts in connection with the old asylum building, and wooden outbuildings; out of this fund also were purchased the two blocks of land adjoining the one on which stands

the old asylum building—one block east and one block west thereof. About sixty-one thousand dollars were expended in connection with the present male department.

It was from this fund that the commodious new building for the accommodation of the female patients was commenced, and the first part, or the transverse section of the south wing, including engine-house, stack, and temporary kitchen, was finished at a cost of sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents. This part of the present new building was opened, and one hundred and twenty-five female patients were transferred thereto, October 1, 1865, leaving about forty-five still in one of the additions to the old building, and emptying the entire north wing of the old building, to be occupied by male patients.

In the spring of 1867 the front, or longitudinal section of the south wing was finished, completing the entire wing. The forty-five patients remaining in the old building were transferred to this new structure, June 23, 1867, leaving the old building and its dependent additions to be henceforth occupied exclusively by the males. This section of the new building cost forty-thousand four hundred dollars.

In 1868 the center building and center wing were completed at a cost of sixty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

In 1869 the male department again becoming excessively crowded, the row of wooden buildings called the "Cottage Ward" was completed and occupied, accommodating one hundred and sixty patients. It cost about fifteen thousand dollars.

September 12th, 1870, the wooden building used as a laundry and engine house was destroyed by fire.

In 1871-2 a spacious brick building, designed for an engine house, laundry, workshop, and also for sleeping accommodations in the upper stories for employes and a harmless class of patients, was constructed, at a cost of about thirty-three thousand dollars, and has been in use for the above-named purposes since its completion in 1872.

As provided for by Act of the nineteenth session of the Legislature, the north wing of the building occupied by the female patients was completed in 1874, at a cost of seventy-nine thousand five hundred dollars.

This section of the female asylum was opened July 1, 1874, and its construction completed the entire structure on the plan originally adopted, at an aggregate cost of two hundred and forty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. It will comfortably accommodate three hundred and twenty-five patients.

During 1875 the asylum property was enclosed with a substantial

and comely fence, with appropriate gateways. The whole length of fence is nine thousand one hundred and forty-nine feet, and its cost, including the gates, curved flanks corresponding with width of streets at the three entrances, and two coats of paint over the entire fence, fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars.

In January, 1875, a new cemetery was purchased for the use of the Asylum. It contains about fourteen acres, is situated west of and adjoining the "Stockton Rural Cemetery," and cost two thousand seven hundred and fifty-one dollars.

The asylum grounds proper contain one hundred and seven acres, or thirty-six blocks with the inter-current streets on the plan of the city survey. The land was nearly all donated to the State by Captain C. M. Weber, when the asylum was permanently located at Stockton in 1853.

HISTORY OF INSANITY IN CALIFORNIA.

During the year 1850 there were fourteen insane persons sent to the station house in San Francisco. It is estimated that at the close of the year the whole number of the insane was twenty-two. They were accommodated in San Francisco. Some received care and medical treatment in the State Marine Hospital, and others were temporarily secured on the old prison brig "Euphemia."

In 1851 the State hospitals at Sacramento and Stockton afforded accommodations for the insane. During the year (1851), the hospital at Sacramento received thirty-four, and the one at Stockton thirteen, making the whole number forty-seven.

In 1852 the Legislature ordered all the insane to be sent to Stockton, and placed in the Stockton Hospital. During this year one hundred and twenty-four patients were admitted into the Insane Department of the State General Hospital, including those transferred from receptacles in San Francisco and Sacramento.

In 1853, as has already been stated, the Legislature abolished the State Hospital at Stockton, and created in its stead the "Insane Asylum of California." All the same patients were removed July 1, 1853; and this date, therefore, properly stands as that of the opening of the insane asylum.

On the 8th day of October, 1853, the patients were removed from rented quarters, on the corner of El Dorado and Market streets, to the then new asylum building, now the south wing of the old building.

The following table is a complete history of the movement of patients in the institution (including the Insane Department of the General Hospital) during more than a quarter century:

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, RECOVERIES, DEATHS, &c.

YEARS.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Discharged Unrecovered.	Deaths.	Escaped.	Number Resident at the Close of each Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Whole number Treated.	Per cent. of Recoveries to Admissions.	Per cent. of Deaths on the Number Treated.	
...1851...	13	6	1	5	6	13	46.15	7.69	130	46.15	7.69	
...1852...	124	50	5	62	56	130	40.32	7.69	222	40.32	7.69	
...1853...	160	108	8	12	103	41	272	67.50	540	67.50	6.30	
...1854...	202	150	12	21	134	31	305	74.00	642	74.00	5.92	
...1855...	314	168	18	16	162	28	448	53.50	1,090	53.50	5.23	
...1856...	510	198	16	23	173	10	882	60.00	2,072	60.00	6.02	
...1857...	296	81	17	28	188	16	378	35.32	1,378	35.32	7.33	
...1858...	244	112	20	32	273	85	432	45.90	1,610	45.90	7.41	
...1859...	276	112	22	49	370	97	546	60.58	2,156	60.58	8.31	
...1860...	248	123	21	54	10	417	47	618	49.58	873	49.58	8.73
...1861...	198	154	34	35	14	416	1	1,116	77.77	536	77.77	5.36
...1862...	301	127	16	85	12	499	83	717	42.19	906	42.19	9.06
...1863...	252	105	17	47	12	883	84	751	41.67	635	41.67	6.35
...1864...	219	101	25	82	12	881	45	2,402	46.12	1,021	46.12	10.21
...1865...	258	93	15	82	27	823	51	449	34.70	266	34.70	2.66
...1866...	279	131	13	62	12	853	61	511	46.95	681	46.95	6.81
...1867...	313	125	14	89	5	719	76	1,006	40.50	840	40.50	8.40
...1868...	357	146	18	134	10	653	84	1,156	37.73	1,159	37.73	11.59
...1869...	432	225	16	132	15	520	87	1,333	46.68	1,331	46.68	13.31
...1870...	462	221	36	156	23	1,047	127	1,452	39.32	1,055	39.32	10.55
...1871...	523	245	36	176	23	1,090	45	1,570	46.84	1,121	46.84	11.21
...1872...	506	240	33	188	12	1,123	33	1,566	47.42	1,178	47.42	11.78
...1873...	401	185	19	152	12	1,156	33	1,524	46.15	997	46.15	9.97
...1874...	524	209	46	175	23	1,224	68	1,680	39.88	1,058	39.88	10.58
...1875...	615	259	71	181	26	1,302	78	1,839	41.95	1,884	41.95	18.84
...1876...	414	252	60	172	18	1,314	88	1,716	51.26	1,048	51.26	10.48
Total.	3,141	1,354	600	2,204	266	1,305	91					

The greatest number of patients ever received into the asylum in one year was in the year ending June 30, 1875, when six hundred and fifteen were admitted.

The greatest number ever received in one month was sixty-seven, in the month of July, 1875.

The greatest number of patients at one time was thirteen hundred and sixty-one, on the 29th day of October, 1875, there then being nine hundred and fifty-two males and four hundred and nine females.

Since November 15, 1875, when the Napa asylum was opened, the number in the asylum at Stockton has diminished.

In grateful acknowledgment of the support the executive management of the institution has received through your wise counsel and faithful supervision, the foregoing report is respectfully submitted.

G. A. SHURTLEFF,
Medical Superintendent.

Insane Asylum of California, Stockton, July 1, 1876.

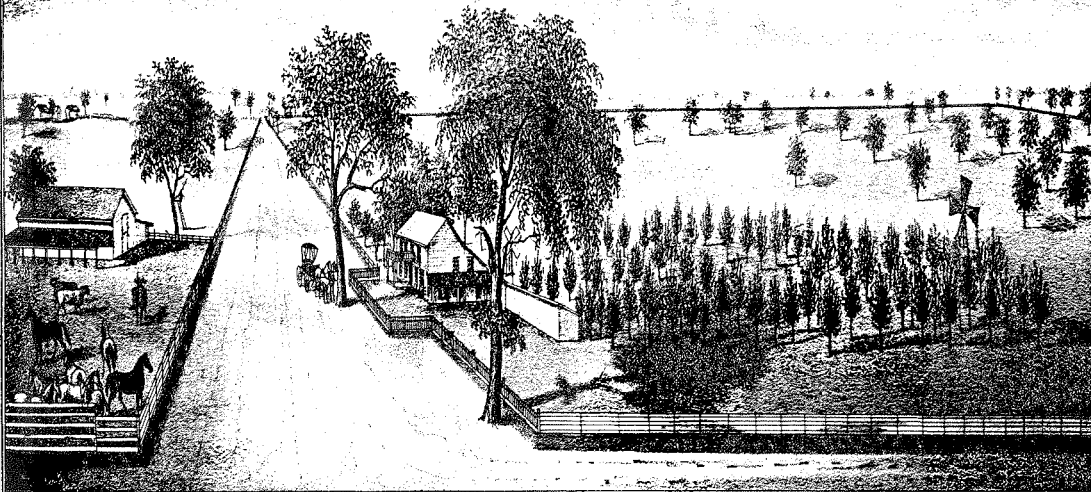
TABLE INDICATING THE CAUSES OF INSANITY IN 1,012 CASES UNDER TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM DURING THE FOLLOWING YEARS:

MORAL CAUSES.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	Total.
Mental Excitement.....	2	2	6	27	30	67
Domestic affliction.....		8	9	21	18	56
Disappointment, Pecuniary.....	1	10	22	28	25	86
" Political.....				2	1	3
Desertion of Wife.....		4	2	5	4	15
" " Husband.....		1	1	3	4	9
" " Mistress.....		1	1	2	2	6
Love and Jealousy.....		2	2	4	6	13
Grief and Fright.....		3	6	5	7	21
Religious Excitement.....		3	5	4	10	22
Disappointed Affections.....		4	1	5	2	12
Loss of Property.....	1	4	7	4	16	32
Intense Application.....		2	2	3	4	11
Seduction and Desertion.....		2	2	1	1	6
Spiritualism.....			4	5	7	16
Mormonism.....				1	1	2

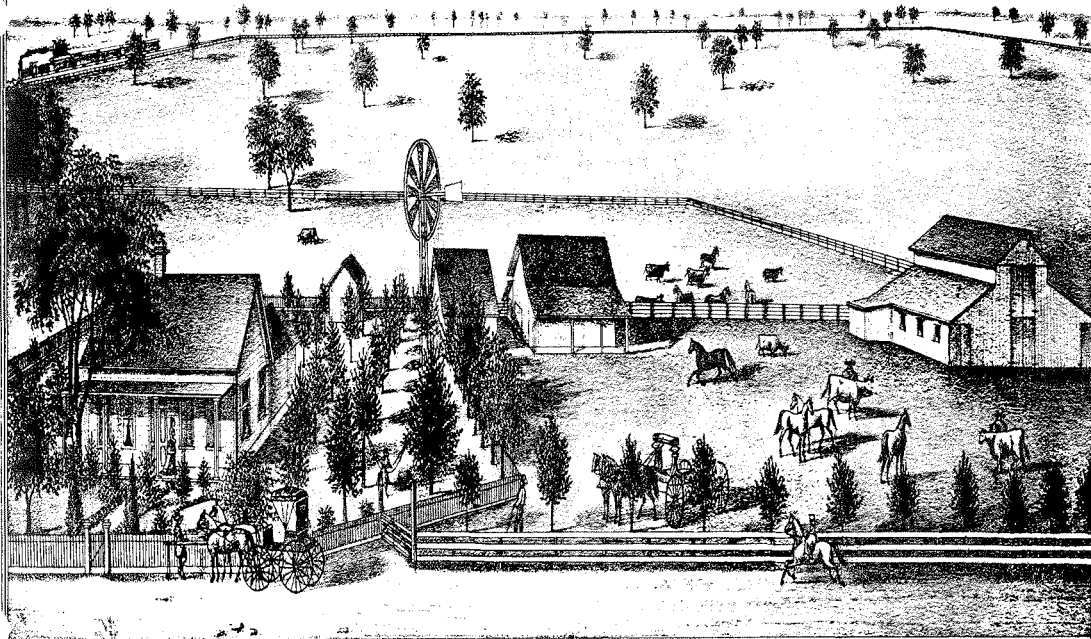
PHYSICAL CAUSES.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	Total.
Intemperance in Spirits.....	5	10	37	42	65	159
" " Opium.....				2	4	6
" " Tobacco.....				1	2	3
Disipation and Exposure.....		6	16	10	12	44
Consequence of Parturition.....		2	3	10	11	26
Suppressed Parturition.....		1	2	2	5	10
Congestive Fever.....		2	1	2	2	7
Typhoid Fever.....		1	2	4	6	20
Injury of Head.....		1	1	2	6	14
Coup de soleil.....			2	1	1	4
Masturbation.....		1	8	16	28	53
Amativeness.....		1	2	2	4	9
Ill Health.....		10	15	23	25	73
Epilepsy.....		1	5	10	10	26
Syphilis.....		1	2	4		7
Effect of Poison.....		1	1	1		3
Meningitis.....			1	1		2
Hereditary.....		2	4	10	15	31
Unknown.....	26	30	30	23	99	

THE PACIFIC INSANE ASYLUM.

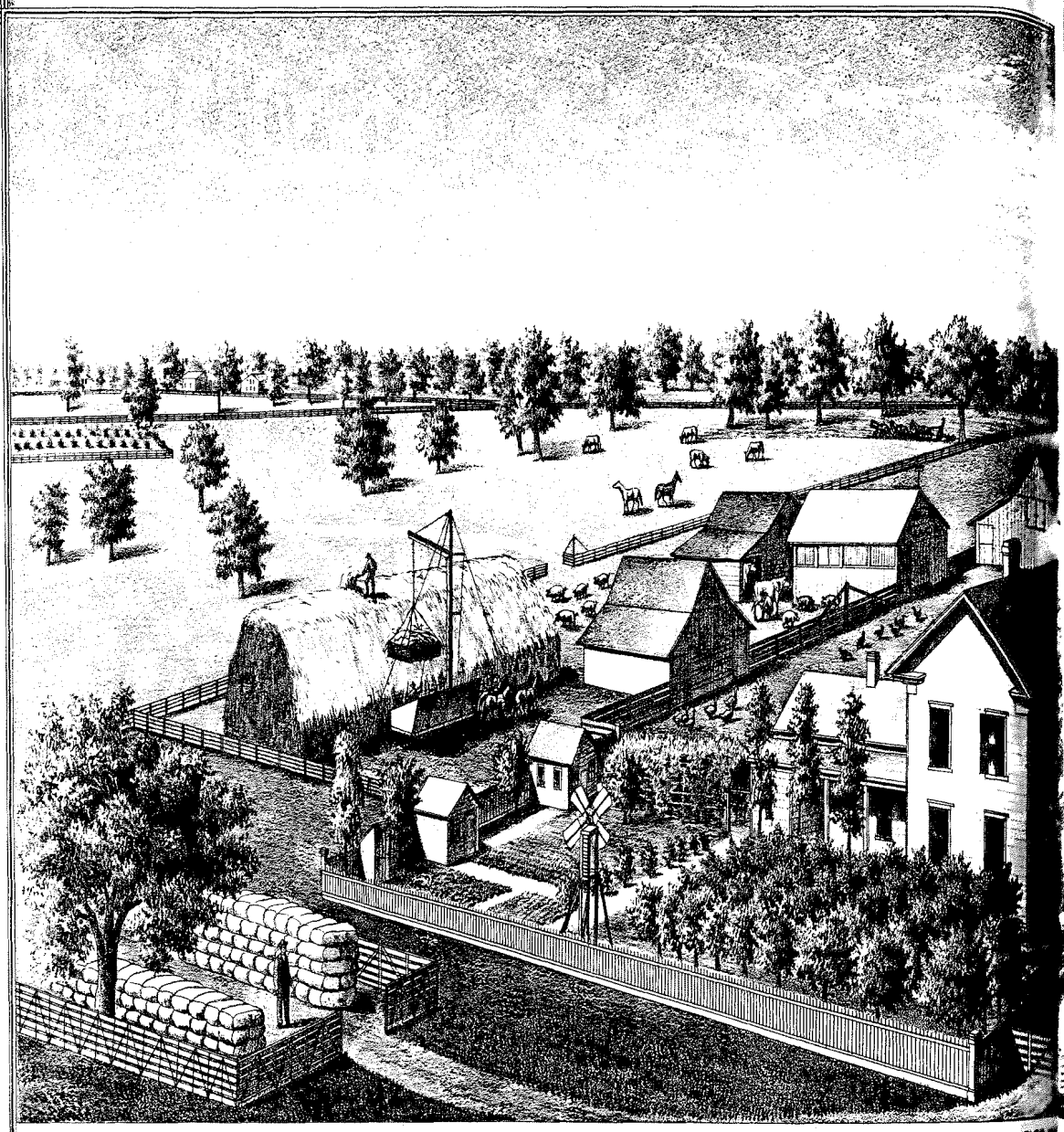
This institution was removed from Woodbridge, and established in the suburbs of Stockton in September, 1877. It is pleasantly



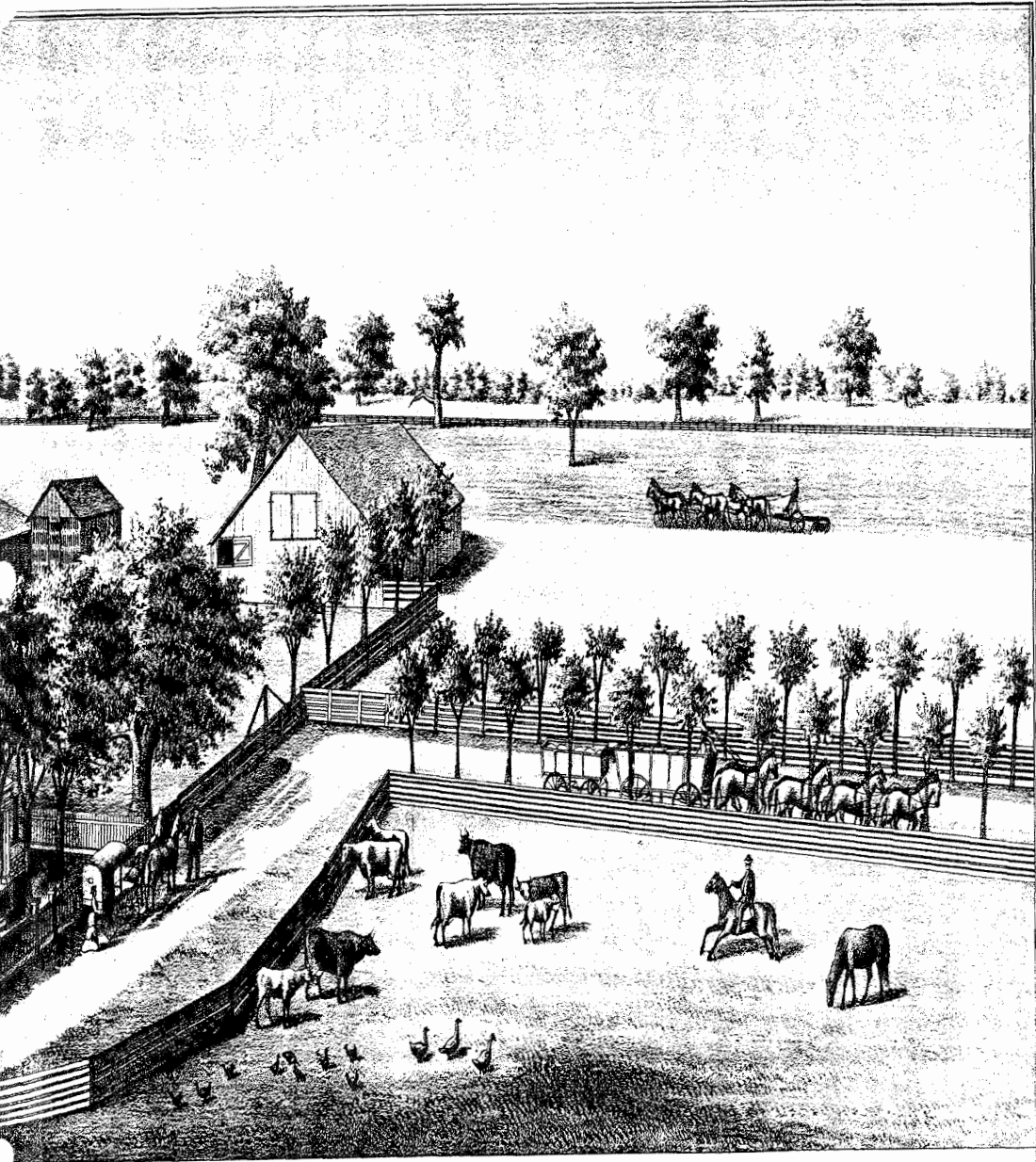
FOURTEEN MILE RANCHO 322 ACRES



RES. THE FARMS OF A. HUNTER, DOUGLASS T^W. SAN JOAQUIN C^O. CAL. (120 ACRES)



RANCH & RESIDENCE OF CHARLES W.



and healthfully situated, being fanned by sea breezes in summer. Passing through Center street to its termination, this building will be found at the intersection of this and South street; South street being the southern boundary of Stockton. The rear of the Asylum is flanked by the French Camp Toll road; the entrance is from the east on the Main French Camp road.

"The visitor (we quote from the *Stockton Independent*) passes through a gate in a handsome ornamental fence, guarded on either side by large fig trees, whose branches interlock, forming an arch over the walk.

"The grounds in front of the asylum cover about three quarters of an acre, and are laid out with grass plats, intersected by gravel walks, and planted with orange, lemon, elm and fig trees."

You first enter the main brick building, 28 x 34 feet, containing the reception room and private apartments of the superintendent, with sleeping rooms above for private patients. Extending south is a two-story brick building, 44 x 90 feet, connected with the main building by a corridor, 16 feet wide. Extending west from the main building is a wing, also of brick, 33 x 110 feet, the lower story of which is used for culinary purposes and dining rooms; the upper story is occupied by female patients. Adjoining this is a yard, 125 feet square, for recreation, filled with fruit trees, flowers and grape vines; the grape arbors covering one-half of the area of the square. In the rear you will observe a building 30 x 100 feet, intended for the more violent patients. Adjoining this there is a yard, 100 feet square, and also to the south wing of the main building there is a yard, 150 feet square. In the center of each of these yards is a pavilion, 24 x 50 the one, and 26 x 80 the other, set on posts eight feet high. The lower part is used for shade and recreation; the upper part as a dormitory. In both these and in the female yard are spacious bathing and wash houses.

Passing outside of the inclosures, you observe a barn, stable, carpenter-shop, and gardener's residence; also a tank with a capacity of eight thousand gallons; the water being pumped in by a Rider compression engine; and from it pipes are laid carrying water to all parts of the various buildings. The garden, about four acres, is also irrigated from this tank; the garden supplies more vegetables than can be consumed in the asylum. To construct these buildings would cost fifty thousand dollars. There are forty acres of land belonging to the asylum, which render it highly valuable on account of its proximity to Stockton.

The asylum has now one hundred and twenty-four patients, some of whom are private ones, and an accommodating capacity for two hundred, but is so constructed as to admit of enlargement at any time.

CHAPTER XXV.

HISTORY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First Organization in 1850—First Engine—Weber Co. No. 1—Engine House—Members of the Engine Co., 1851—Fire, May 6th, 1851—Reorganization—Eureka and Weber—Hook and Ladder Co.—Report of Chief Engineer, 1854—San Joaquin Engine Co. No. 3—Officers of Fire Department.

THE city was incorporated by an order of Court, made July 26, 1850. Just one month previous to that, on June 26th of the same year, a Fire Department was established in this place, with James E. Nuttman, Chief Engineer; A. C. Bradford, Assistant, and Emil Junge for Secretary. One hundred of the citizens organized themselves into a Fire Police, to act under the Fire Marshal's orders, during a fire only. "Hooks, and ladders and buckets" were the only means placed at their disposal to combat fire with, until between January 18 and 25, 1851, when the Weber Fire Engine Company No. 1, was first organized.

Taking matters in detail in the early time may not be amiss. In *The Stockton Times* (on file in the County Recorder's office), of June 16, 1850, the following notice appears: "Pursuant to public notice, calling a meeting of the citizens of Stockton interested in the preservation of order, the preservation of police regulations, and the protection of the city against fire, the citizens assembled in the Owen House, on Saturday evening, the 15th instant, at eight o'clock, when on motion, T. B. Van Buren was appointed President, and Dr. E. B. Bateman, Secretary. A committee was appointed to draft an Act of Incorporation for the city of Stockton, and report the same to the adjourned meeting, to be held at the Owen House, Tuesday evening next. On motion of Capt. Fair, Messrs. J. R. Baker, G. W. Mason, W. T. Shannon, James E. Nuttman and J. W. McKinney were appointed a committee to report at the adjourned meeting a plan of organization of a temporary fire police.

"Tuesday evening, 18th of June, 1850. The committee on the Fire Department read the following report: "Having taken into mature consideration the important subject committed to them, and fully examined every particular connected therewith, they find that there is not at present in town a single fire engine, nor any means of arresting the ravages of fire, save the common water bucket. They further recommend that a subscription be solicited, to buy buckets, to be placed around the town in convenient places, accessible in case of fire.

"The committee further respectfully recommend that the citizens of Stockton proceed at once to elect a Chief Engineer, and other officers subordinate to the Chief Engineer, and forthwith organize a company of one hundred men, who, under the command of the said Chief Engineer, shall have the entire conduct and control of the Fire Department during the continuance of fires.

"The committee would also further recommend that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions from the citizens of this town, to purchase at once hooks and ladders, with the necessary appurtenances, to be placed in the charge of the Fire Department." * * * * * The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

"On June 26, 1850, at the Owen House on the Levee, a meeting was held to hear the report of the committee appointed to organize the Fire Department. Wallis presided, and Dr. Reins acted as Secretary of the meeting, at which time an election of officers was held, resulting as follows: J. E. Nuttman, Chief Engineer; Emil Junge, appointed Secretary, and A. C. Bradford, Assistant Engineer. On motion a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Association." Thus it appears that on the evening of June 26, 1850, was organized the pioneer fire organization of Stockton. It was a crude effort. They could not have a paid department in so young a town, where men received from eight dollars to sixteen dollars per day for work, according to their skill as workmen. Consequently they operated within their means—organized a body with a known head, to act during a fire only. There was no such system as now exists. The whole was loose and crude, but such as it was, it included among its members the men of Stockton, that would suffer most in case of a fire, and the only means this organization ever had to extinguish fires with, were hooks and ladders and buckets.

In the Council proceedings of October 8, 1850, we find that George Buffum sends into that Council a communication in regard to the "Hooks and Ladders," and the Mayor announces that they are ready for use. At that time the city, three months old, had no buildings, and as the fire department was only an active body during a fire, the Council turned the hooks and ladders over to the Street Commissioner, a paid city officer, who was responsible for them when the fire company was not.

It follows inevitably, inasmuch as there was at that time a Fire Department organized, with a Chief Engineer who had control of an organized body of men, that the body of men was a company, and as they had no means but hooks and ladders with buckets, to put out a fire, the company was consequently a Hook and Ladder Co.

January 18, 1851—a little over three months after this time,—the Mayor informs the Council by a message that was filed, that if the city will purchase a fire engine, assurances are given that a Fire Company will be organized at once.

The same evening Major R. P. Hammond, for Capt. Weber, makes an offer, which was accepted, to sell to the city a fire engine at cost price, on three, five and six months' time.

A plan for an Engine, Hook and Ladder House, to cost \$1250, was also submitted, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to pay for building the same; that committee eventually collected \$305 on subscription.

Here is a proposition to organize an Engine Company, if the city will purchase an engine, and the engine is purchased the same night that the proposition is made.

January 25, 1851—Some thirty persons petitioned the Council (the petition being filed), to give them the use of the engine recently purchased from C. M. Weber, stating that they had formed themselves into a Fire Company, called the "Weber Fire Engine Company No. 1."

The Mayor, in his message to the Council that evening, recommends the passage of an Ordinance re-organizing the Fire Department, and the same was passed.

The engine was ordered turned over to the Chief Engineer of the city, which was done on the 29th of the month, the city thus recognizing the old organization before the new came in force.

A new era had been inaugurated. Activity took the place of inaction; the new movement overshadowed the old, which had been organized from necessity, and as the necessity became less urgent, quietly passed away toward a non-existence, from which eventually the Protection Hook and Ladder Company sprung into life.

February 1st the contract was let to T. E. Corcorain for \$1402 to build an Engine and Hook and Ladder House, which he completed during the month.

February 8th, the Weber Fire Engine Company asked the Council to appoint James E. Nuttman Chief, and W. H. Brown Assistant Engineer of the Department, also, to print their by-laws, which was done.

The Engine and Hook and Ladder House being completed, and the new era being fairly inaugurated, the Engine Company held a festival March 1, 1851, in commemoration of these events and their organization, at which time the company consisted of the following named persons:

WM. M. ADEE, Foreman.
P. Q. BROWN, Assistant.
E. B. VREELAND, Secretary.
J. W. LEWIS, Treasurer.
W. WARD, Steward.

J. E. Pelleck,
George M. Johnson,
Wm. Ward,
H. T. Morton,
Albert Rogers,
Daniel Clark,

M. T. Robertson,
A. Weeks,
C. F. Foster,
E. J. Buffum,
A. M. King,
C. B. Durand,

T. E. Corcorain,
A. C. Bradford,
John Kritzer,
A. Campbell,
P. Gallagher,
E. H. Pacy,
W. H. Lum,
Michael Conolly,

G. W. Nichols.

L. Klockgath,
John Murphy,
James Drennan,
P. Carile,
G. E. Taber,
W. Collins,
James Lyuch,
G. Philmore,

second fire engine, hooks and ladders, from Davis & Smith, for \$6000, and the giving by that firm, of 600 feet of extra hose to make up for deficiency in the hooks. This extra hose placed the old Weber Engine on a war-footing again.

In the *Republican* of September 13 and 20, 1851, is a call for the Hook and Ladder Company to be re-organized, stating that there is none at that time; but that statement is called into question by a petition to the Council, made by William Baker and others, October 24th, in which the following language appears: "Praying the authority to form a complete organization of the Hook and Ladder Company." Here is certainly a recognition of a torpid, half dead existence of the old company, wholly ignored and considered dead by the paper, which those gentlemen wish to revive under the new order of things, "of the Hook and Ladder Company." This can be construed in no other way than referring to an existing Hook and Ladder Company, the organization of which was not complete.

The Council granted the request by the passage of Ordinance No. 11. The result was that on November 15, 1851, was baptized Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and they named it "Protection." If this company was not a redivivus of the old company, then it should have been No. 2.

December 12, 1851.—Elbert Weeks, as Secretary of the Webers, reports to the Council that A. Lester has been elected as Assistant Engineer.

February 27, 1852.—The Fire Department Committee report the Hook and Ladder house completed at a cost of \$510.

The flood in the winter of 1851-2 carried away and wrecked the engine house that had been built for the Fire Department over the slough, between what is now known as El Dorado and Hunter streets, and the lumber from the wreck was afterwards sold at auction. A building was rented for the engine until the new house, built of brick, was finished, on the south side of Channel, between El Dorado and Hunter streets. This engine-house was afterwards sold to Capt. Weber for \$150. In 1863 the present Weber Engine-house was started, and finished in March, 1864. It is a fine two-story brick building, situated on the north side of Channel street, between El Dorado and Center, and it cost the city \$5917.

The third engine possessed by the Webers was a Hunneyman tub-engine, and arrived in Stockton December 28th, 1854. This, in its turn, made way for the "Old Betsey," the first steam fire-engine for Stockton. It was purchased by the Company at a cost of \$3,500, and arrived the last of November, 1862. Their present one is an Amoskeag second-class steamer, that cost the Company \$4,250. This Company now own their fire-engine and horses, and receive from the city \$200 per month for their services.

March 3, 1851, the Engine Company report to the Council that the engine house is not large enough for their use and the hook and ladder, and want the hooks turned out; also, that they have no hose cart and lanterns, and want them.

March 8th, their request is complied with by the Council, to whom the design for a Fireman's Certificate was submitted and referred to a committee.

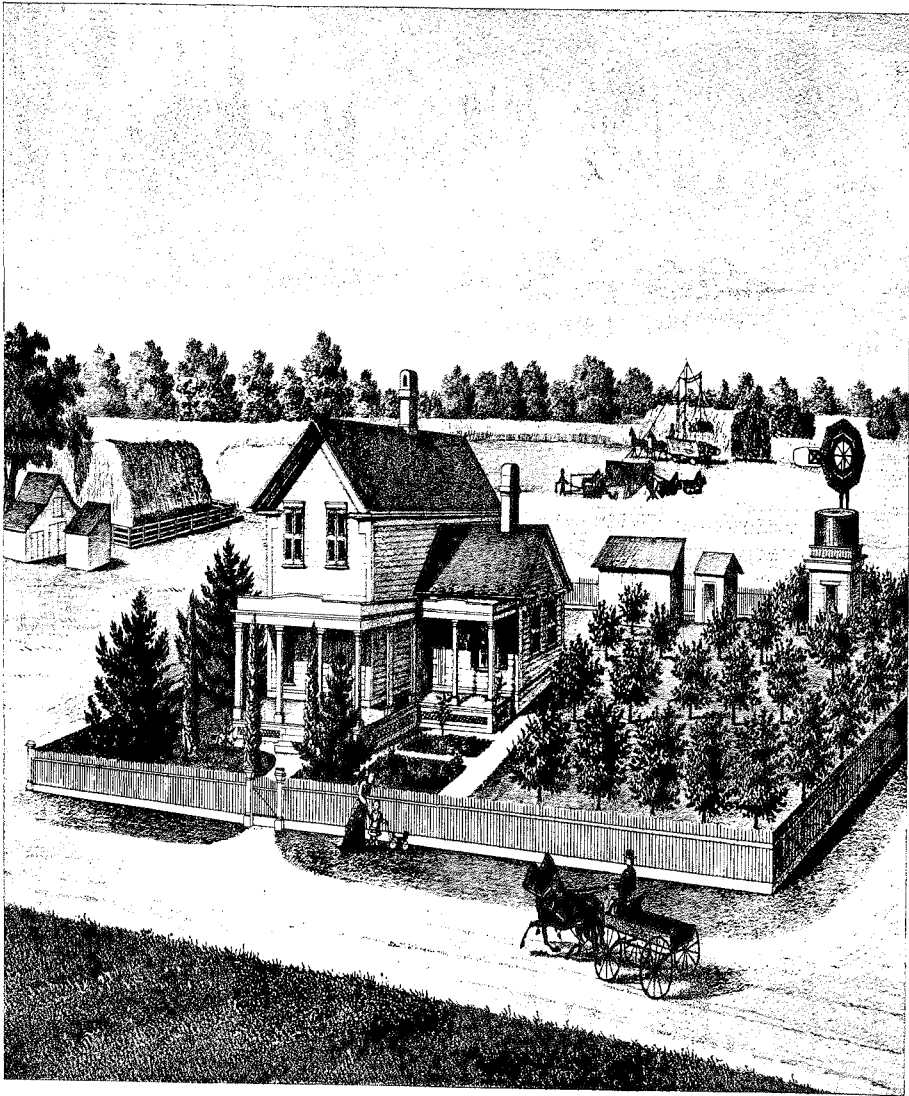
April 12th, C. M. Weber's bill of \$3799 for the engine, was allowed, and on the 19th a bill was presented for enlarging the engine house.

April 26th, A. Klemm & Co. presented a bill for \$38.15 for rope furnished for the hook and ladder and engine.

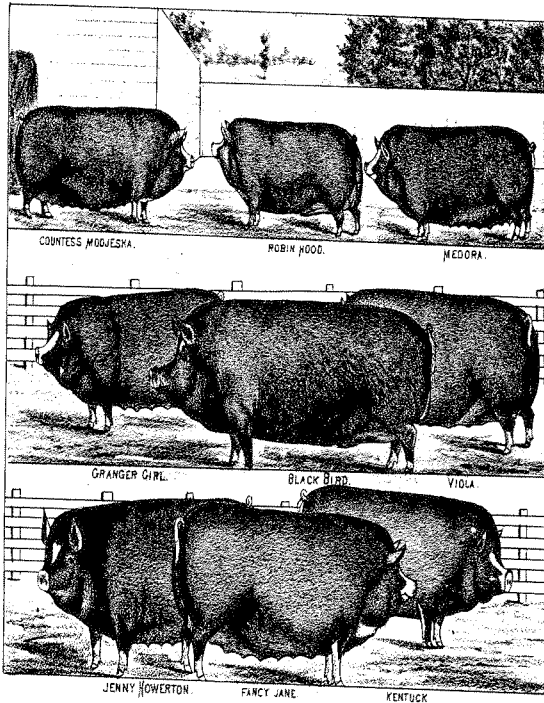
May 6th, 1851, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out among the shavings made in the erection of the Branch Hotel, on Levee street, near the corner of Centre, and, fanned by a breeze from the northwest, in an incredibly short time laid the city in ashes. It will be remembered that the hooks and ladders had been turned out of the department building, and placed in the rear of a coffee stand, on Center street, near the corner of Levee, where the National Hall building now stands. Consequently they were within a few feet of where the fire first broke out, but before they could be reached were wrapped in its seething folds, and were consequently among the first things to be consumed by the devastating element. The Weber Engine lost her hose in the same conflagration, and the city was forced to buy a new engine a few months later, to supply the loss, as hose could not be obtained separate from an engine (See Chief Engineer's Report, to Council, August 1, 1851).

Again the city was without any means of extinguishing fires. For several months the department was in the same condition that the first company had found itself, an organization without implements to use.

The following first of August a petition was presented by the citizens, asking the Council to purchase a new engine and hooks and ladders, and in the meetings of the City Fathers, dated August 8, 15 and 26, 1851, will be found the details of the purchase of the



RESIDENCE & RANCH OF THO^S MINAHEN, DOUGLASS T^R, SAN JOAQUIN CO CAL.



ALFRED PARKER, IMPORTER & BREEDER OF THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE SWINE,
BELLOTA SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RANCH & RESIDENCE OF JOHN PATTERSON, DOUGLASS TR., SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

Eureka Engine Company No. 2.—In the evening of June 2, 1853, nineteen persons met at the Angelo House in Stockton and organized themselves into a Fire Engine Company, electing that evening the following gentlemen as their officers: James Lynch, Foreman; W. B. Clark, First Assistant; Elbert Weeks, Second Assistant; D. S. Clark, Treasurer. September 1st, W. B. Jefferson was elected Second Assistant Foreman. These were the first officers of this Company, and the following were the changes during the first year: Lynch resigned October 1st, and the Assistants were promoted one grade, and J. R. Clark was made Second Assistant; November 7th, J. R. and D. S. Clark both resigned; D. S. Clark was re-elected and John Remshak was made Second Assistant.

Previous to that time the Fire Department seems to have fallen nearly to pieces. The Webers were about to expire; so near was it dead that the question was agitated of organizing a company to take its place, and the agitation resulted in the formation of Eureka Engine Company No. 1, and this company by their officers announce to the City Fathers, June 6th, that they have organized as Eureka Engine Company No. 1, and ask for the old Weber Engine, known as the Piano Engine.

This agitation awakened the dormant energies of some of the old members of the Weber Company, and on the same evening that Eureka No. 1 ask for their engine, Chanfrau and others report to the Council that they have re-organized the Webers, and ask for the use of the apparatus formerly used by that Company.

A spirited contest arose between the organizations to see which should carry off the old Weber Engine and have No. 1 attached to their name. It resulted in a compromise on the 27th of June, when the Council gave the Webers the Blue Engine, and the Eureka the Weber Engine, and attached No. 2 to the Eureka's name. This, the first engine bought by the city and consigned to the Eureka, was a Button & Blake, piano-box, side-stroke machine, and was afterwards turned over to the San Joaquin No. 2. On the 5th of August following the Fire Department had an election for officers, resulting in the choice of E. W. Colt, Chief, and Andrew Lester, Assistant Engineer; there were fifty-eight votes polled by the three Companies at this election.

September 16, 1853 the Council let a contract for building, of brick, the Eureka Hook and Ladder Engine House, on its present site, for \$11,450; the plastering was extra and cost \$731; total \$12,181; and it was reported completed December 19th.

Up to this time there had been no delegates elected by the companies; their foremen had been *ex-officio* delegates; but, January 9, 1854, the Council increased the company representation by authorizing them to elect two additional from each company; a further

increase in representation was again made of one from each company June 12th.

On the 7th day of February, 1854, the department first organized with elected delegates.

On the 8th of March, 1854, the Eureka accepted their new engine. This was their second engine. It was a Smith machine crane-neck, and cost about \$1,500.

Three days previous to this acceptance the San Joaquin Engine Company was organized, and the old Weber engine was turned over to them.

The third engine purchased for the Eureka was with their own money, the order being given November, 1859. It was a double-deck Jeffers, and cost \$3,324, delivered in Stockton. Later they purchased a hose-cart, which was shipped to them January 21, 1865, and cost \$1,850, the freight on the cart being \$627.86. Their present engine was purchased by the "Eureka Association." It is a second-class Jeffers steamer, and cost \$5,000. The company now own the engine and horses, the city furnishing the feed and paying them \$200 per month. The present Eureka Engine-house was erected in 1866 by the city.

As far as can be learned the following were among the first members of the Hook and Ladder Company (this company has no record): William Baker, B. R. Lippincott, William B. Losee, J. E. Ruggles, Asa Nudd, W. H. Knight, W. W. Trembley and his brother, George Sanderson, Racy Biven, S. M. Baldwin, E. G. Vaughn, G. D. White.

The Chief Engineer made a report to the Council July 18, 1854, in which he said that the Weber engine was "very old and very much worn," but that the company was willing to keep it in as good repair as possible until the arrival of their new one, which J. M. Van Sickle, their Foreman, reported was to be shipped from New York July 1st. The company had twenty-nine active members, with the following gentlemen for officers: Foreman, J. M. Van Sickle; First Assistant, Patrick Gallagher; Second Assistant, Robert Koltie; Secretary, Wm. H. B. Cobb; Treasurer, Stephen Burgun.

The Eureka Company he reported as having the only engine that could be relied upon for water in case of an extensive fire. It had thirty-five active members, with officers as follows: Foreman, W. R. Jefferson; First Assistant, John Keeler; Second Assistant, W. D. Franklin; Secretary, Elbert Weeks; Treasurer, John Dillon.

Protection Hook and Ladder Company reported as having twenty-one active members at the time of the report, and officers as follows: Foreman, Samuel M. Baldwin; Assistant, George D. White; Secretary, James S. Perry—who were elected May 4, 1854. The following we copy from report: "Being poorly supplied at present

with engines for a city like ours, it is upon the Hook and Ladder Company and the use of powder that the engineers would place most reliance in case of an extensive conflagration.

The San Joaquin Engine Company, No. 3, was organized March 5th, 1855, and the old Weber Engine passed into their possession. Their first engine-house was on the south side of Weber avenue, opposite Lane's Mills. It was a wood building, and in 1869 was abandoned, the company moving to the place where their engine-house now stands on Weber avenue, a few doors east of California street. Their second building was a small brick one; their third, the present fine two-story brick. They have a first-class Babcock Fire Extinguisher. We would be pleased to give a more extended and minute early history of the company, but have been unable to obtain from them any data from which to write it, therefore of a necessity leave its history unwritten.

The following is a complete list of officers of the Fire Department, from the earliest organization down to the present:

Elected June 26, 1850—James E. Nuttman, Chief Engineer; A. C. Bradford, First Assistant; Emil Junge, Second Assistant.

August 13, 1852—E. W. Colt signs himself Chief Engineer, but no record of any election can be found until—

August 8, 1853—When are elected: E. W. Colt, Chief Engineer; Andrew Lester, Assistant Engineer.

1854.

On the evening of February 7, the foreman and representatives of the different fire companies of the city of Stockton, met and organized the First Board of Delegates in conformity with the ordinances regulating the same. The officers of the department were: Chief Engineer, E. W. Colts; Assistant Engineer, Andrew Lester; Secretary, Elbert Weeks; Treasurer, J. W. Underhill.

The delegates from the Protection Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, were: Francis Pinto, Foreman; Geo. H. Sanderson, W. T. Avery.

Delegates from the Weber Engine Company, No. 1: F. E. Corcoran, Foreman; James Palache, Richard Savage.

Delegates from Eureka Company, No. 2, were: W. B. Clarke, Foreman; John Dillon, Chas. R. Williams.

These were the officers and members of the Board of Delegates of the Stockton Fire Department.

1855.

Chief Engineer and President of Board. E. W. Colt.
 Secretary Elbert Weeks.
 First Assistant Engineer W. B. Clarke.
 Second Assistant Engineer. M. Baldwin.
 Treasurer F. C. Andrews.

1856.
 President H. B. Underhill.
 Secretary C. O. Burton.
 Treasurer F. C. Andrews.
 Chief Engineer A. S. Rider.
 First Assistant Engineer Sam. M. Baldwin.
 Second Assistant Engineer John Remshart.

FOREMEN.

Weber Engine Company B. B. Mintzer.
 Eureka Engine Company Wm. B. Clarke.
 San Joaquin Engine Company Stephen Burgen.
 Protection Hook and Ladder Company. C. A. Porter.

1857.

President D. J. Oullahan.
 Secretary C. O. Burton.
 Treasurer F. C. Andrews.
 Chief Engineer John Remshart.
 First Assistant M. L. Bird.
 Second Assistant E. B. Whitman.

1858.

President S. T. Nya.
 Secretary C. O. Burton.
 Treasurer F. C. Andrews.
 Chief Engineer John Remshart.
 First Assistant Philip Neistrath.
 Second Assistant M. L. Bird.*

1859.

President W. R. Jefferson.
 Secretary C. O. Burton.
 Treasurer T. W. Newell.
 Chief Engineer John W. Hart.
 First Assistant D. J. Oullahan.
 Second Assistant C. F. Wurster.

1860.

President M. S. Thresher.
 Secretary C. O. Burton.
 Treasurer C. F. Wurster.
 Chief Engineer Geo. H. Sanderson.
 First Assistant Philip Neistrath.
 Second Assistant W. T. Smiley.

1861.

President C. H. Corvell.
 Secretary Allen Lee Bours.
 Treasurer Charles Wittkopf.
 Chief Engineer Geo. H. Sanderson.
 First Assistant Philip Neistrath.
 Second Assistant P. W. Dudley.

* Elected, resigned, and no record of successor appointed.

1862.
 President George Dahl.
 Secretary L. E. Yates.
 Treasurer C. G. Ernst.
 Chief Engineer Geo. H. Sanderson.
 First Assistant M. A. Robinson.
 Second Assistant R. S. Conley.

1863.

President R. B. Lane.
 Secretary L. E. Yates.
 Treasurer Fred. Yost.
 Chief Engineer, } Elected, resigned, (M. Severy.
 First Assistant, } and no record of (A. Durant.
 Second Assistant, } re-appointments. (R. B. Lane.

1864.

President H. T. Dorrance.
 Secretary Byron Gallup.
 Treasurer Fred. Yost.
 Chief Engineer Th's. Cunningham.
 First Assistant Phil. Rohrbacher.
 Second Assistant G. C. Hyatt.

1865.

President H. T. Dorrance.
 Secretary Byron Gallup.
 Treasurer Fred Yost.
 Chief Engineer Th's. Cunningham.
 First Assistant Phil. Rohrbacher.
 Second Assistant G. C. Hyatt.

1866.

President H. T. Dorrance.
 Secretary Joseph W. Scott.
 Treasurer Fred. Yost.
 Chief Engineer Frank Seinsacht.
 First Assistant Samuel Hewlett.
 Second Assistant Thos. Eckstrom.

1867.

President H. T. Dorrance.
 Secretary Joseph W. Scott.
 Treasurer Fred. Yost.
 Chief Engineer Frank Seinsacht.
 First Assistant Samuel Hewlett.
 Second Assistant Thos. Eckstrom.

1868.

President G. C. Hyatt.
 Secretary J. W. Scott.
 Treasurer Phil. Rohrbacher.
 Chief Engineer Th's. Cunningham.
 First Assistant Fred Yost.
 Second Assistant W. A. Stillson.

1869.

President Geo. S. Evans.
 Secretary J. E. G. Bigger.
 Treasurer Phil. Rohrbacher.
 Chief Engineer Th's. Cunningham.
 First Assistant Fred. Yost.
 Second Assistant Chas. A. Martin.

1870.

President G. C. Hyatt.
 Secretary J. E. G. Bigger.
 Treasurer T. A. Crawford.
 Chief Engineer Phil. Rohrbacher.
 First Assistant I. Rolf.
 Second Assistant Chas. A. Martin.

1871.

President J. J. Seldner.
 Secretary Eugene Lebe.
 Treasurer A. H. Thresher.
 Chief Engineer John Nichols.
 First Assistant George Krob.
 Second Assistant B. F. Kohlberg.

1872.

President J. A. McDougald.
 Secretary S. S. C. Parker.
 Treasurer Charles Wittkopf.
 Chief Engineer John Nichols.
 First Assistant Geo. Krob.
 Second Assistant B. F. Kohlberg.

1873.

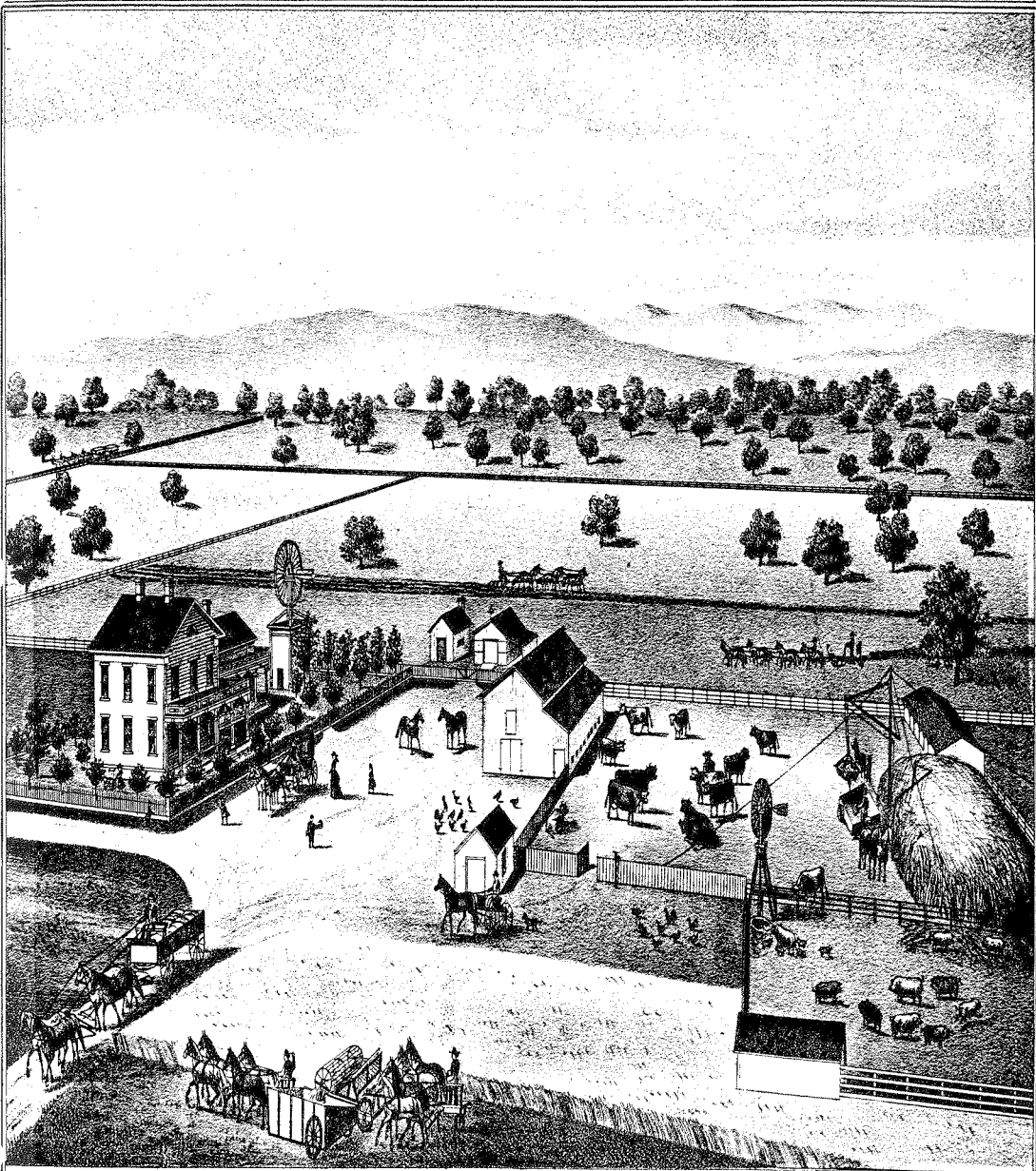
President J. A. Louvitt.
 Secretary Thos. A. Crawford.
 Treasurer Chas. Wittkopf.
 Chief Engineer John Nichols.
 First Assistant Benj. F. Kohlberg.
 Second Assistant Henry Ebbbaeh.

1874.

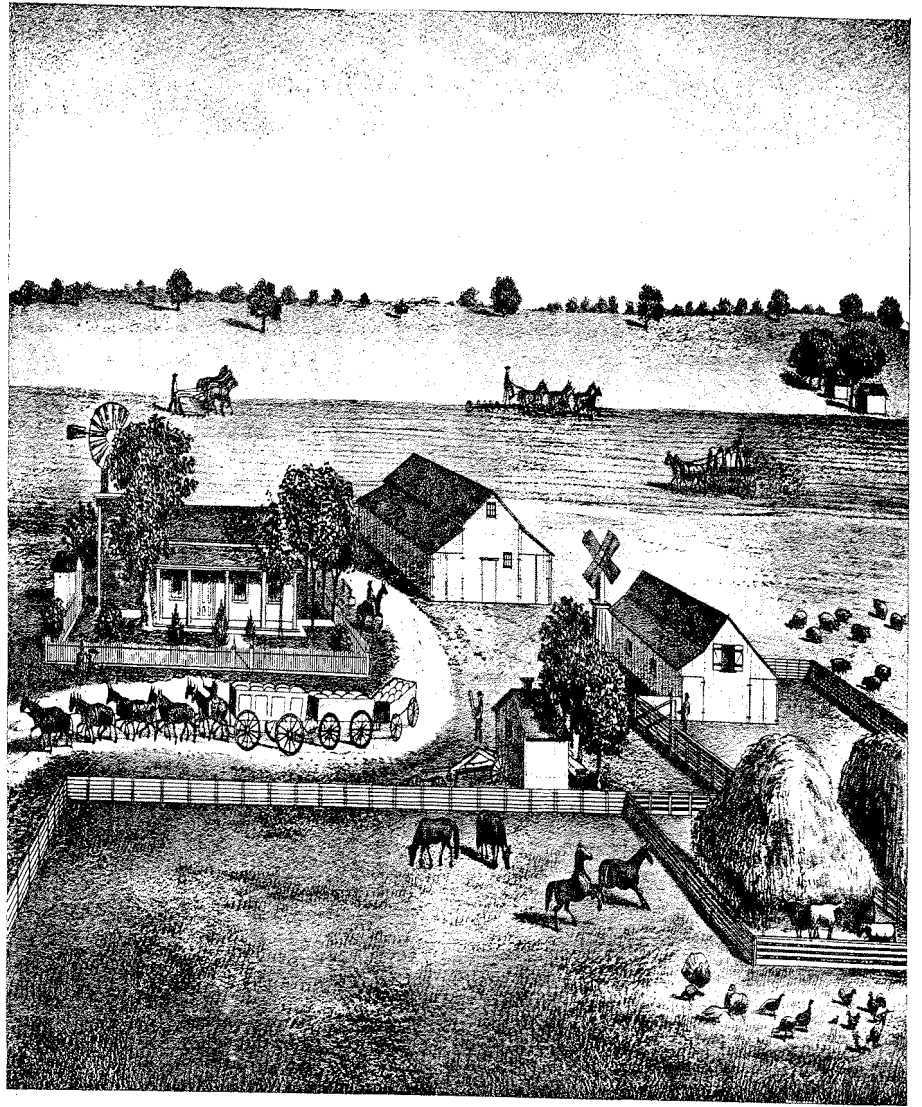
President W. A. Chittenden.
 Secretary Jas. H. Budd.
 Treasurer Harry Grissim.
 Chief Engineer John Nichols.
 First Assistant Benj. F. Kohlberg.
 Second Assistant Jas. W. Feely.

1875.

President Jas. H. Budd.
 Secretary J. E. G. Bigger.
 Treasurer Charles Wittkopf.
 Chief Engineer James Brown.
 First Assistant S. W. Ralph.
 Second Assistant John Hampton.



RANCH OF W. O. ROBISON, DOUGLASS T^E. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RANCH & RESIDENCE OF WASHINGTON TUCKER, DOUGLASS TR, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RES. & RANCH OF G. H. ASHLEY, ELKHORN T^W, SAN JOAQUIN C^O CAL
(568 ACRES.)

1876.

President Thos. A. Crawford.
 Secretary J. E. G. Bigger.
 Treasurer Charles Witkopf.
 Chief Engineer James Brown.
 First Assistant H. Rohrbacher.
 Second Assistant John Hampton.

1877.

President Thos. A. Crawford.
 Secretaries } Wm. Woods.
 } R. R. Reibenstein.
 Treasurer F. C. Hahn.
 Chief Engineer Pope Mountjoy.
 First Assistant Henry Ebbach.
 Second Assistant John H. Buckley.

1878.

President Jas. H. Budd.
 Secretary John H. Field.
 Treasurer R. H. Walker.
 Chief Engineer Henry Ebbach.
 First Assistant John B. Buckley.
 Second Assistant John P. Kalfitz.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CHRISTIAN DENOMINATIONS OF STOCKTON.

Early Meetings—First Sermon—Preaching under Difficulties—Catholics in 1848—St. Mary's Church—First Presbyterian Church in 1850—Rev. James Woods—St. John's Episcopal Church, 1850—First Baptist Church, 1853—Congregation Ryhm Abocim, 1855—German M. E. Church, 1855—First Congregational Church, 1860—German Reformed Church, 1870—The Christian Church—Africa M. E. Church—Second Baptist Colored Church—Central M. E. Church, 1869—J. C. Westday's Experiences—Sunday Ordinance.

In the pioneer days, when gold allured the vigorous from every land to the Pacific slope, there came also a few, with the many, that had not forgotten that there was a Supreme Being. A little band—a forlorn hope; the advance guard of God's great army. Some of them deserted the ranks, and like Peter, that none might suspect they too had known him, then went searching after Aaron's God, at whose throne nine-tenths of the people of this continent to-day bow the knee. Yet, though in numbers insignificant,—in spirit they were a host. They were consistent, and adapted themselves to their surroundings. When a church could not be organized, a few would meet in their *Master's* name, and, with persistent and unceasing labor, the work of the Christian has made itself felt. It has taken hold of the morals of the people and elevated them. It has accomplished a work in California, more radical, and under greater difficulties and opposition, than in any other portion of the globe within

the same time. The future generations will find it difficult to realize the magnitude of the result accomplished in California, since those pioneer days, by the various denomination of the Christian religion.

It is not proposed here to give a history of that work, but some of the early surroundings of those pioneer Christians may serve to convey some idea to the future reader of what were, in part, the difficulties that met them at the threshold.

The first sermon ever preached in San Joaquin valley was by Rev. James C. Damon, on Sunday, July 1, 1849. This minister was the seaman's chaplain, stationed at Honolulu (S. I.), who, visiting California that year, reached Stockton in his travels, and preached from the deck of a store-ship, moored along the banks of the slough, taking his text from Galatians, chapter 6, 7th and 8th verses. The third Christian service was held in the fall of the same year, in a private house of an old Methodist resident. It was a prayer meeting only, presided over by a Presbyterian minister, Rev. James Woods. On the following Sunday the second protestant sermon was preached in Stockton. The services were held in a cloth building, that was divided into two rooms by a cloth partition. On the front of the building was the sign "A Temperance Store." Rev. James Woods preached in one of these rooms to a few, who from interest or curiosity, congregated to hear the first Presbyterian sermon ever preached in the county. While in that room the preacher was calling on sinners to repent, in the other a blacksmith was industriously shoeing a horse, mixing the sharp, ringing notes from the anvil with the minister's warning to sinners to "flee from the wrath to come." A strange medley for the recording angel—will he take into account the fact that the blacksmith received thirty-two dollars for shoeing the horse? The building belonged to Capt. Atwood. The following Sunday a more commodious place was secured, and to provide seats for the congregation, half-barrels filled with whiskey were set on end, and boards placed on top of them. The Rev. James Woods probably preached a spirited sermon on that occasion.

Mr. Woods, with his family were forced for a time to stop at the principal hotel, kept by a Mr. Chapman; a building forty by sixty feet, two stories high, and built by putting 16-foot boards on end. The bedrooms were simply cloth partitions, and the floor common rough boards. In one of these rooms, ten by twelve feet, Mr. Woods, his wife and three children made their home. The lower story was full of gambling tables that rented for twenty-five dollars apiece per day, and it was a daily occurrence to hear the sharp crack of the deadly revolver, as some gambler entered upon the war path. To go with one's family into a gambling house to live, and preach to a congregation, sitting on whiskey barrels, or having a black-

smith shoeing a horse during services in the church, were some of the things that the pioneer preacher of Stockton had to do.

We mention these two instances only, to show the condition of things at that time and the state of society, that the reader may form some idea of the change that Christian influence has wrought in so short a time.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Catholic order was the pioneer church on this coast, and the Fathers were the first in the San Joaquin valley and county to hold religious services. As early as 1848 a congregation assembled in a cabin of Capt. Weher's, to listen to the present superior of the Dominicans, Father Francis S. Vilarassa.

The first Catholic church was erected in Stockton in 1850, at a cost of \$25,000. The corner-stone to the present edifice was laid in 1861, and the building erected in 1868, at a cost of \$30,000. It is not yet completed. The first pastor was Father Vilarassa, and the successive fathers to date were: Vilarassa, Blaiye, Dr. Maurice, Rev. Joseph A. Gallagher, Rev. James Motter and Rev. W. B. O'Connor. The present pastor and assistants, Rev. P. Walsh and Rev. P. Maguire.

There are about 3,000 members of the church, and the Sunday-school has a membership of 500 scholars. The church is located on the north side of Washington street, between Hunter and San Joaquin streets.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was the first organized in the county. The organization was perfected March 17th, 1850, and consisted of twelve members, of which only one was a female, the minister's wife. The first Presbyterian church in California was erected in Stockton. It was completed the first week in May, 1850, and dedicated on the first Sabbath of that month, and cost about \$14,000. The building was framed for a warehouse in San Francisco, and was purchased by Rev. James Woods for a church, who caused it to be shipped to Stockton, and erected for his congregation to worship in. This, the pioneer church, is now owned by the colored people of this place, and is still used for church purposes by them, in the southern portion of this city. For the manner in which a pioneer preacher spent his "leisure hours" we quote from an excellent, instructive and amusing work of Rev. James Woods, entitled "California Recollections."

"My duties in the summer of 1850, after the completion of the church edifice, were, to prepare and preach two sermons on the Sabbath, teach school five days in the week, cook for the children and wash the dishes when my wife was sick, which was a good portion of the time that first summer; nurse my feeble wife, visit the sick,

bury the dead, marry the betrothed, and spend my leisure hours in looking after the interests of matters and things generally."

The present church was erected at a cost of \$19,000, on the old site, and dedicated December 25, 1856.

The first officers of the church were: Trustees, E. M. Hewison, T. H. Pratt, M. Potter, H. A. Alden and J. Woods. Elders, Martin Potter, and Peter Nodine, deacon.

The present officers are: W. M. Daggs and A. H. Randall, elders; J. W. Smith, M. Hillyard, T. Moore, J. R. Clays, E. R. Hedges, trustees.

The first pastor was Rev. James Woods. The successive pastors to date were Wm. C. Masher, Mr. Davis, John A. Anderson, Dr. Happersett, S. Skinner, Ben. E. S. Ely, Samuel Robinson and L. Y. Hays.

There are 143 members of the church, with a Sabbath-school having a scholarship of 205 children, W. M. Daggs being the Sunday-school superintendent. The church is situated on the east side of San Joaquin, between Main and Market streets.

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

August 25, 1850, Rev. O. Harriman preached in the Corinthian building, and after the services an election of wardens and vestrymen was held, and the minister named the church, which takes the date of its organization from that time. R. K. Basman and J. M. Bissell were elected wardens, and the following gentlemen were elected vestrymen: Chas. A. Ward, Samuel Knight, Isaac S. Freeborn, J. Lausing, McCracken, Schenck, Summersheys and Prentice. After the organization, Mr. Harriman remained about one month, and for two succeeding years James Bissell, the junior warden, held regular lay services, the Rev. O. Clark, D.D., of San Francisco, and Rev. John Morgan, giving an occasional service during this time. Lay services were held regularly until Rev. Joseph S. Large became their rector, in November, 1855. In February of that year, Bishop Kip made his first visitation to this parish, and officiated in the court-house. At the convention of 1854, the St. John's church of Stockton was admitted into the union with the convention, being represented by W. H. Glover.

The present church was built in 1858, at the corner of El Dorado street and Miner avenue, at a cost of about \$10,000. The rectors that succeeded Rev. J. S. Large up to the present time were Rev. E. W. Hager, D. F. McDonald, J. G. Gaasman, Elias Birdsall, Wm. P. Tucker, Elias Birdsall, H. S. Foote, and Elias Birdsall again, he having been rector at three different times. The church has a membership of 190 at present, and a Sabbath-school of 200 scholars. Edward Scott is superintendent.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

In February, 1853, Rev. J. B. Saxton preached the first Baptist sermon ever delivered in Stockton. The services were held in a building, on a lot now owned by J. C. Byers. On the 6th day of March of the same year, the church was organized. At the organization the following officers were elected: B. W. Owens, M. Walchall, R. Black, W. W. Webster and James Bonsell, trustees; B. W. Owens and R. Black, deacons; B. W. Owens, treasurer; W. W. Webster, clerk. After the organization the first thing to be done was to procure a building in which to hold meetings. Mr. B. W. Owens, the treasurer, purchased a house and lot on Center street, between Main and Market, that had been used for a fandango house, and presented it to the church. It was fitted up and used for services until 1860, when the present building was completed, at a cost of \$13,000, on the corner of Hunter and Lindsay streets.

The present officers of the church are E. R. Stockwell, T. K. Hook, C. R. Ralph, H. Wallace, Charles Cobb, D. C. Matteson and J. L. Beecher, trustees; E. R. Stockwell, D. K. Woodbridge and H. Wallace, deacons; A. W. Allen, Treasurer; B. P. Laird, clerk. The first pastor was J. B. Saxton; followed by Thomas Alwood, Clark King, C. R. Hendrickson, J. H. Giles, S. B. Morse, F. N. Barlow, the latter of whom is serving in that capacity at the present time. They have at present 184 church members, and 110 Sunday-school scholars; E. R. Stockwell, superintendent.

CONGREGATION RYHM AHOOVIM.

Ryhm Ahoovim translated, means "Beloved Brotherhood." This Hebrew congregation was first established in 1855, and organized in 1858, in Stockton. They had forty-two members at the first organization and have thirty at the present time. The greatest number at any time has been fifty-two. The synagogue is situated on the east side of Hunter street, between Lindsay and Fremont, and was built in 1855, at a cost of \$3,000. The property of the congregation is valued at \$4,000, with \$2,000 cash on hand.

Their first officers were: William Kienski, L. Lewis, E. Simon, M. Stamper, J. Gross, M. Marks.

Their present officers are: H. Marks, Moses Marks, B. Frankenebeimer, Charles Hart, A. Kohlberg, J. Stamper, E. Gumpert.

In 1868 there was a school house built, back of the synagogue, at a cost of \$1,000, for the purpose of teaching the children the Hebrew tongue, and for religious instruction.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1855, Rev. August Kellner being their first pastor. The successive pastors to date have been: Rev. Karl Dierking, G.

H. Bollinger, K. August, E. Hertel, Hermann Brueck, Karl Dierking, Matthauss Guhl, G. H. Bollinger, F. Bonn, K. Franz, R. Steinbach.

The first officers were: Rudolph Gaeok, H. Tienkin, J. Hamann, Louis Mersfelder, C. Neumiller. The present officers are: Rudolph Gaeok, John Gross, J. Hamann, Louis Mersfelder, C. Neumiller.

The present church building was erected in 1863, at a cost of \$7,000, on Suter street, between Main and Market.

They have fifty-three church members and fifty Sunday-school scholars. Rev. R. Steinbach, superintendent.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational Church of Stockton was organized September 16, 1865. For four years after their organization their services were held in the city hall, when a new church was built, at a cost of \$7,500, on Miner avenue, between San Joaquin and Sutter streets. Rev. P. G. Buchanan served as pastor for the first two years, and was succeeded by Dr. J. C. Holbrook. For the last five years Rev. Martin Post has been officiating.

J. T. Mills and F. P. Holden were the first officers, and remain in office at the present time. There are ninety-two members of the church, and one hundred and twenty scholars in their Sunday-school, with M. S. Thresher, superintendent.

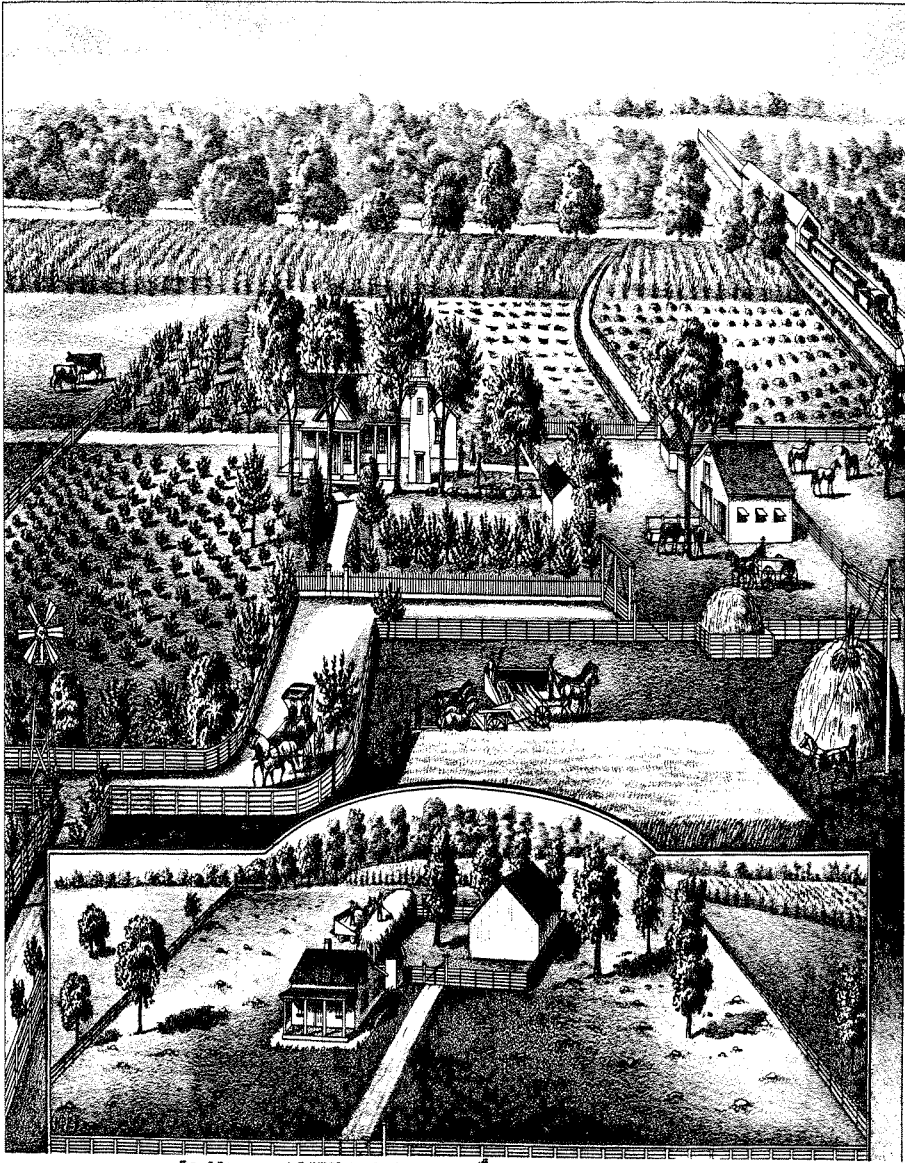
FIRST GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

This denomination was first organized in Stockton, May 23, 1870. Rev. F. Fox was the first pastor, and preached in the Christian Church, on Lindsay street, in 1868. Their present church building was completed February 2, 1873, at a cost of \$3,000, on the corner of Miner avenue and Stanislaus street. The first officers were Conrad Bachman, Louis Tschiersky, H. Schroeder, elders. T. Frunz, H. Lotze, S. Harney.

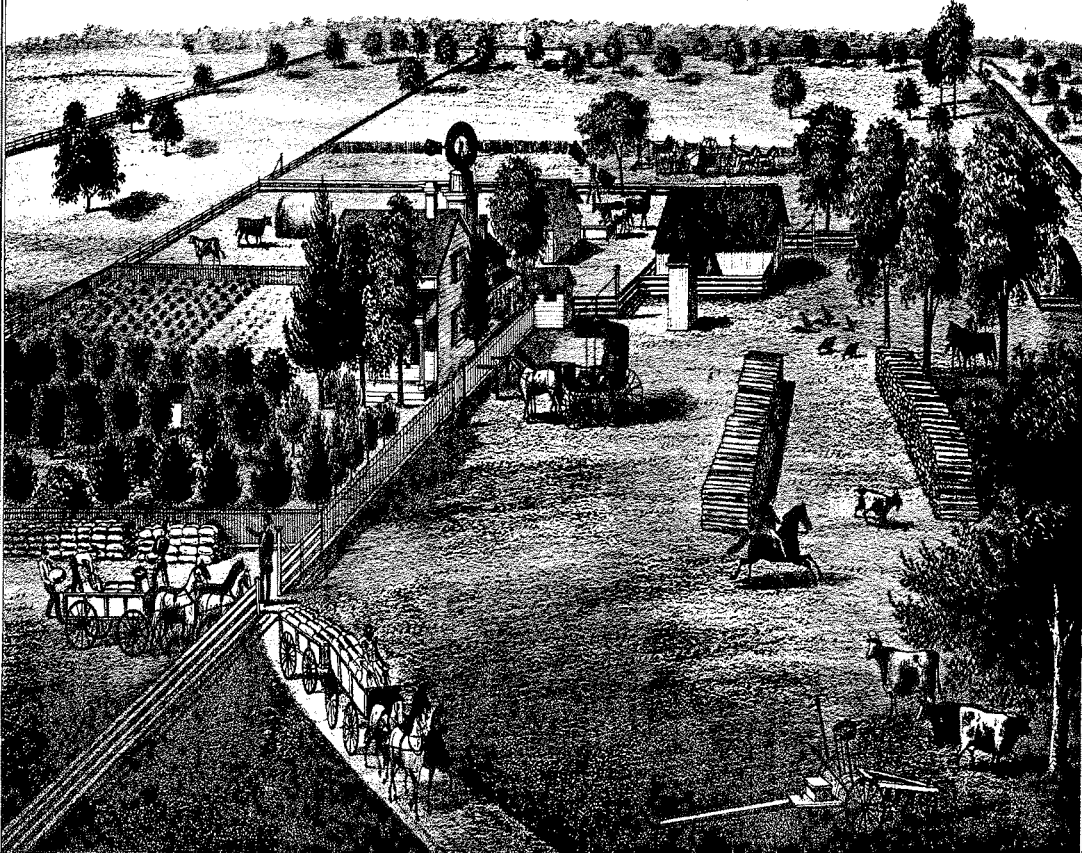
The present officers are: A. Schimmelpfenig, C. Beckman, C. Grupe, J. Vogelgesang, Louis Tschiersky, J. Ducker. The successive pastors to date are: Rev. F. Fox, Rev. J. Wemly, Rev. J. Muelhaupt, Rev. E. Edmonds, Rev. J. Fuedeling. They have one hundred and two church members and ninety-two Sunday-school scholars, the pastor acting as superintendent.

THE CHRISTIAN and AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH have given us no report from which to record a history.

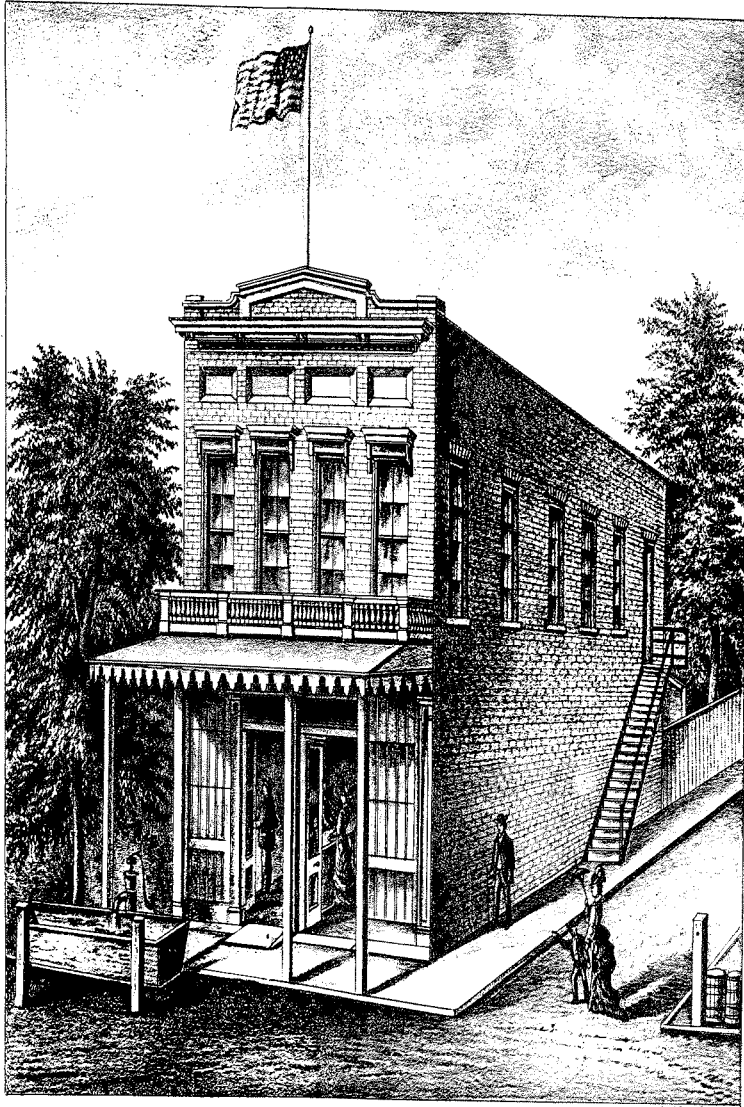
THE SECOND BAPTIST COLORED CHURCH was organized in September, 1854. They purchased the old Presbyterian church, which is now used by them. Rev. James King is their present pastor, and they have 14 members. Their church is on the south side of Washington street, between Commerce and Beaver streets.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF A. T. AYRES, LODI, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL. No. 2. FARM & RES. OF JOHN U. MAGLEY, LODI, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



FARM RESIDENCE OF CHRISTOPHER BECKMAN, ELKHORN TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



STORE OF H. BENTLEY, WOODBRIDGE, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.

THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH is usually among the pioneer Protestant denominations in a new country, and in Stockton we find that the seed was planted September 5, 1849, from which germinated the present organization of that body.

Mr. J. C. Westhay was among the first Methodists in this section, and we copy from a journal kept by him the following, which gives in a graphic way the incidents attending the early surroundings of the Christian altar.

"I arrived in Stockton, September 5, 1849, having come up in a small boat called the Wave, there being no steamboat on which to travel at that time. I pitched my tent on San Joaquin street, on the present site of the Central M. E. church. The first night I was alone. I dedicated my tent to God by reading the Bible, singing and prayer. On going out I found a large number of men surrounding my tent. About four days after I met Upton Reamer and George S. Pierce, who were Methodists also, and proposed that we hold a Methodist prayer-meeting in my tent. There were some seventy or eighty persons in attendance, many being unable to get into the tent. During the progress of the meeting a Christian brother by the name of Hopkins came in, saying that he was a Methodist preacher from Tennessee, having just arrived that night. He had walked into town, leading a mule, on which was packed his outfit. Taking off the saddle and pack, he had tied his animal, and was walking down the slough, when he heard the singing and saw the crowd. At first he thought it was a gambling establishment, but when the singing ceased he heard the voice of prayer, and then understood that it was a prayer-meeting. Having worked his way into the tent, he stood with outstretched arms, and thanked God that he had found even two or three who had met in the name of Jesus for worship. He preached a short sermon that night, and again on the following night, to a congregation of about one hundred people. It was one of the pleasing features of our meetings to invite all strangers to participate with us. We continued our meetings every evening for about a week. The next week we met about three times, but the rains set in and we had to discontinue them."

After this services were continued at private houses, Rev. Hopkins presiding. Preparations were being made for building a church, when the Rev. James Corwin came and took charge and organized a Methodist Episcopal Church of five trustees, viz.: Joseph Landis, Upton Reamer, J. C. Westhay, John Andrews (usually called Uncle John), and Mr. Ratliff.

We find among the old records the first subscription paper for contributions to a church building, dated November 1, 1849. For reason not given the effort was unsuccessful. On the 8th of Feb-

ruary, 1850, another effort was made. Lumber was secured and placed on a lot on Eldorado street, the sills being obtained from timber growing on the Calaveras river. Some misunderstanding occurring, the lumber was sold to Johnson and Westhay for a wagon and blacksmith shop. The third effort at erecting a church edifice was thoroughly inaugurated in 1851. The building was raised on the 4th of July, and dedicated on the 23th of the same month by Father Owen, Rev. J. C. Corwin, pastor in charge; J. M. Buffington, superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The church built on Washington street remained there till the spring of 1850, when it was removed to the corner of Weber avenue and San Joaquin street, where it was remodeled, enlarged and re-dedicated June 3, 1860, by Bishop Peck. The entire cost of lot, removal and re-erecting the church was \$4,368; of this \$1,600 had previously been obtained; \$1,760 were secured in the morning, and the balance in connection with the services, or within a day or two after.

The membership and congregation increased so much, that it was deemed advisable to provide a larger place of worship. The church was therefore sold and fitted up for a hotel, now known as the San Joaquin Hotel, and the building formerly known as the Agricultural Hall, was purchased for the sum of \$8,000. This building was rented for storage of grain in the summers of 1868 and 1869, which proved a great pecuniary benefit to the church. During the fall of 1869 the building was remodeled and converted into a Sabbath-school room, pastor's study, etc., the main room to be used for church service until such time as the audience room should be built in the second story, as designed to be put upon the building. The present building was completed at a cost of \$22,000, and dedicated on the first Sunday of January, 1870, by Rev. M. C. Briggs, Dr. Thomas Moore, superintendent of Sunday-school.

A pleasant coincidence may here be referred to, that after having built the first church on Washington street, then moved to San Joaquin street and Weber avenue, they then sold it and finally located permanently on the very place where the first tent was dedicated to the service of God, and the first prayer-meeting held, September 15, 1849.

We also find among the old papers an account of the first Sunday ordinance probably in the State, passed in 1850, a full account of which was given by Rev. James Corwin, while attending the M. E. Conference in 1875, and which fully substantiates the records kept by J. C. Westhay, of all things of interest connected with the work and organization of the M. E. Church. The following is the account given of that interesting occasion: Rev. James Corwin went

down on the levee on Sunday afternoon, as had been his usual custom, taking with him Upton N. Reamer, Philip Groves and J. C. Westhay, who were good singers, to assist him in holding a meeting, their singing taking the place of a bill to notify the people, Sunday being the busiest day of the week, loading and unloading boats, wagons, etc.; but music has charms to attract, and was unusually successful on this occasion. Very soon a large crowd had collected around them, several of the captains suspending work two or three hours; the saloons and gambling houses were soon emptied of their inmates, and a very interesting meeting was held—preaching, singing, prayer and exhorting.

This interest did not die out, for on the following week a number of citizens met and passed a Sunday ordinance. A marked change was apparent the following Sunday; many of the working class thanking them warmly for the privileges they now enjoyed of rest, and for the religious services they were allowed to take part in.

The present officers are: E. Moore, J. M. Long, T. P. Williamson, G. Williams, Dr. S. H. Fickett, John Jackson, John Cain, L. L. Morrow, W. H. Keeler, T. W. Eaves, E. Miller, W. H. Van Vlear, T. B. Wenk, Robert Rowe, William Biegle, N. Browning.

The first minister was Rev. James Corwin, and his successors to the present time have been Rev. William Morrow, H. C. Benson, G. S. Phillips, H. C. Benson (re-installed), S. B. Rooney, P. G. Buchanan, J. B. Hill, D. A. Dryden, J. W. Ross, David Deal, J. H. Maddox, C. V. Anthony, H. B. Heacock and T. S. Dunn.

There is a congregation of 300 members, and the Sunday-school attendance is 275, with C. M. Keniston for superintendent.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SOCIETIES OF STOCKTON.

Society Societies—1. O. O. F.—A. F. A. M.—K. of P.—C. B. C.—I. O. O. F.—I. O. E. M.—E. B. C.—B. N. O. F.—U. A. O. D. BROTHERHOOD SOCIETIES—Ancient Order of United Workmen—Ancient Order of Hibernians—Hebrew Ladies B. B.—St. Mary's T. A. and B. B.—Irish American B. B.—Stockton Turn Verein—Compagnia Italiana De Bersaliera—Stockton Liberal League—German American School Association. MEXICAN SOCIETIES—Mexican Veterans—Stockton Dramatic Society—Farm Republican Organization—San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society—Stockton Orange No. 10.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

In the fall or winter of 1851, there seemed to be but one impulse that moved the miner, the merchant, the masses—a mania that bound the sense and held the heart, the faculties and the human impulse enthralled. There was but one note in the scale of sounds that reached the heart and arrested the mind and its possessor; and that was gold. Life was of no account; health weighed but a grain

in the balance, and was noted only by the loser. The faculties that God had given to man with all his impulses, were engines of power or destruction, as the case might be, that urged the possessor on to the goal of his *ignis fatuus*—the wealth of the gold fields of California. The weary fainted along the wayside, the sick died, the ruffian murdered his victim, but the passer-by turned neither to the right nor left, but like "Excelsior," the face was ever in the one way—toward sudden wealth.

At such a time, when Stockton had palaces for gamblers and streets for a stranger, sick, to sleep in, a sick man came to this new city from the mountains and found a merchant with whom he had had dealings, who kindly furnished him with quarters, medical aid, and an attendant; but the dark shadow from beyond the river had been cast on his life's trail, and from among strangers he was to enter upon the mysterious unknown. When he learned from his physician that his days were drawing to a close, he remembered that there had been, in "the old time days," a time when he had learned of the love that bound David to Jonathan, and through the aid of his attendant he at last found that another of the brotherhood lived here in Stockton, to whom he made himself known. He had touched the chord that sent forth the magic strain, he made himself known and called for a brother. It was a call that never goes unheeded, and from that time until death his wants were supplied, his pillow smoothed and his path made easier to the grave. When the strange brother was prepared for the burial, a notice was placed about the town calling upon the brotherhood to attend the burial of one of their number. It was a strange gathering that, where strangers from every state in the Union, and from other lands, met around the bier, and with signs to them only known, found that they were brothers. It was the talisman that had, like a magic wand, arrested the stranger in his eager pursuit of wealth, and brought him to the side of a dead stranger. They followed the remains to the grave and laid away to rest, in a strange land, the first of their number, so remembered in the great valley of the San Joaquin.

This burial had brought together the members of the order and stirred afresh the slumbering fires upon the altar of fraternity. This act of charity had arrested their attention, rekindled the flame, and the result was the organization of the first lodge in this part of the state, and they called it "Charity Lodge," because of the event that had called it into being.

It was the fifth lodge formed in the state, although it was numbered sixth. In the year 1877 the order had 258 lodges in California, with a membership of 20,729, and with property and funds valued at \$1,679,906 04. They distributed in the year 1877 in charities, \$180,259.

For a portion of the good that has resulted from the organization of this lodge, No. 6, see the amount that has been given by it in charity since the burial that called it into being.

CHARITY LODGE NO. 6

was organized February 14, 1852, with the following charter members: E. G. Greenfield, H. O. Mathews, R. K. Chamberlyn, S. M. McLean, J. J. Byther and Wm. Garvin. Of these there are still active H. O. Mathews, S. M. McLean and Wm. Garvin. The first officers were: I. Zachariah, N. G.; S. M. McLean, V. G.; Geo. R. Buffum, R. S.; H. Mitchell, treasurer. The present officers are: I. C. Brandt, N. G.; J. D. McDougald, V. G.; R. E. Wilhoit, R. S.; A. G. Brown, P. S.; J. Jackson, Treasurer; James Stevenson, R. S. to N. G.; H. P. Jensen, L. S. to N. G.; F. R. Thomas, R. S. to V. G.; W. T. Steele, L. S. to V. G.; C. E. Rice, I. G.; C. F. Rea, O. G.; J. E. Hall, Conductor; John R. Williams, Warden; Geo. Hinkley, R. S. S.; A. J. Adams, L. S. S.; John A. McDougald, S. S. Burgeaud, G. C. Hyatt, Trustees. The membership now is 292—one less than the greatest they have had at any one time in the past.

The present value of the property of the lodge is \$34,776.34, and the amount that has been disbursed to benefits, charitable objects, etc., has reached the sum of \$38,583.98. They meet at Odd Fellows' Hall Wednesday evenings.

STOCKTON LODGE NO. 11

was organized June 7, 1853, with the following named gentlemen as charter members: E. G. Greenfield, W. Harris, H. Mitchell, T. L. Hook, J. C. Edwards, A. Spooner, C. Grattan, M. Lindauer. Of these T. K. Hook is the only one still active.

The first officers were T. K. Hook, N. G.; C. Grattan, V. G.; A. Spooner, Secretary; H. Mitchell, W.; E. C. Greenfield, Con.; J. C. Edwards, R. S. N. G. The present officers are W. Mintz, N. G.; G. W. Shoemaker, V. G.; H. Nathan, secretary; J. P. Kuitz, R. S.; R. Gnekow, treasurer, W. S. Buckley, W.; T. W. Eaves, treasurer; C. F. Rea, O. G.; Wm. Dempsey, I. G.; A. Eckstrom, R. S. N. G.; F. H. Miesell, L. S. N. G.; Wm. Coleman, R. S. V. G.; R. Daly, L. S. V. G.; G. W. Louigao, R. S. S.; S. B. Overhiser, L. S. S.

The present number of members is 158. One hundred and sixty-five being the greatest number they ever had at one time. The property is valued at \$14,930.25. They meet every Friday at Odd Fellows' Hall.

PARKER ENCAMPMENT NO. 3

was organized June 10, 1853. The charter members were E. W. Colt, A. Wolf, W. G. Phelps, C. O. Burton, Jos. Fulton, Moses B.

Kenney and J. B. Hill. Andrew Wolf and C. O. Burton are still active.

The first officers were E. W. Colt, C. P.; M. B. Kenney, H. P.; W. G. Phelps, S. W.; C. O. Burton, S.; A. Wolf, Treasurer; Jos. Fulton, J. W. The present officers are B. Gallup, C. P.; C. D. Fowle, H. P.; A. J. Hyde, S. W.; C. F. Rea, S.; M. Severy, Treasurer; S. A. Hathaway, J. W.

They have 63 members, and in the past have never had more than that number. The present value of their property is \$2,500. The first and third Monday of each month they meet in the Odd Fellows' Hall.

REBECCA DEGREEE LEBANON LODGE NO. 41

was organized January, 1878, with 25 charter members, as follows: E. A. Trethaway, L. H. Lang, B. F. Rogers, L. Isaacs, C. A. Campbell, C. F. Rea, H. T. Dorrance, G. W. Shoemaker, T. Randall, A. J. Hyde, J. Jackson, and the following named ladies: Mesdames M. A. Lang, E. Trethaway, A. M. Rogers, M. Stamper, M. F. Thorndyke, M. Saunders, A. L. Dorrance, K. G. Long, E. Waring, E. Shoemaker, L. L. Bond, A. Steiny and J. Van Vlear. All of the above are still active members.

The first officers were A. J. Hyde, N. G.; C. F. Rea, Secretary; Mrs. M. A. Thorndyke, V. G.; Mrs. L. L. Bond, Treasurer.

The present officers are Mrs. M. A. Thorndyke, N. G.; M. Saunders, V. G.; A. H. Howes, Secretary; L. L. Bond, Treasurer. The present number of members is 63. They meet the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

ODD FELLOWS HALL ASSOCIATION

was organized August 17, 1865. The first officers were: C. O. Burton, President; L. E. Yates, V. P.; C. F. Rea, Secretary; T. K. Hook, Treasurer. Directors, M. Severy, C. H. Covell, J. Robinson, J. Adams, R. S. Ellsworth. The present officers are: G. C. Hyatt, President; R. Gnekow, V. P.; C. F. Rea, Secretary; H. T. Dorrance, Treasurer. Directors: John Jackson, J. A. McDougald, Stephen Badger, M. H. Bond and Wm. Inglis.

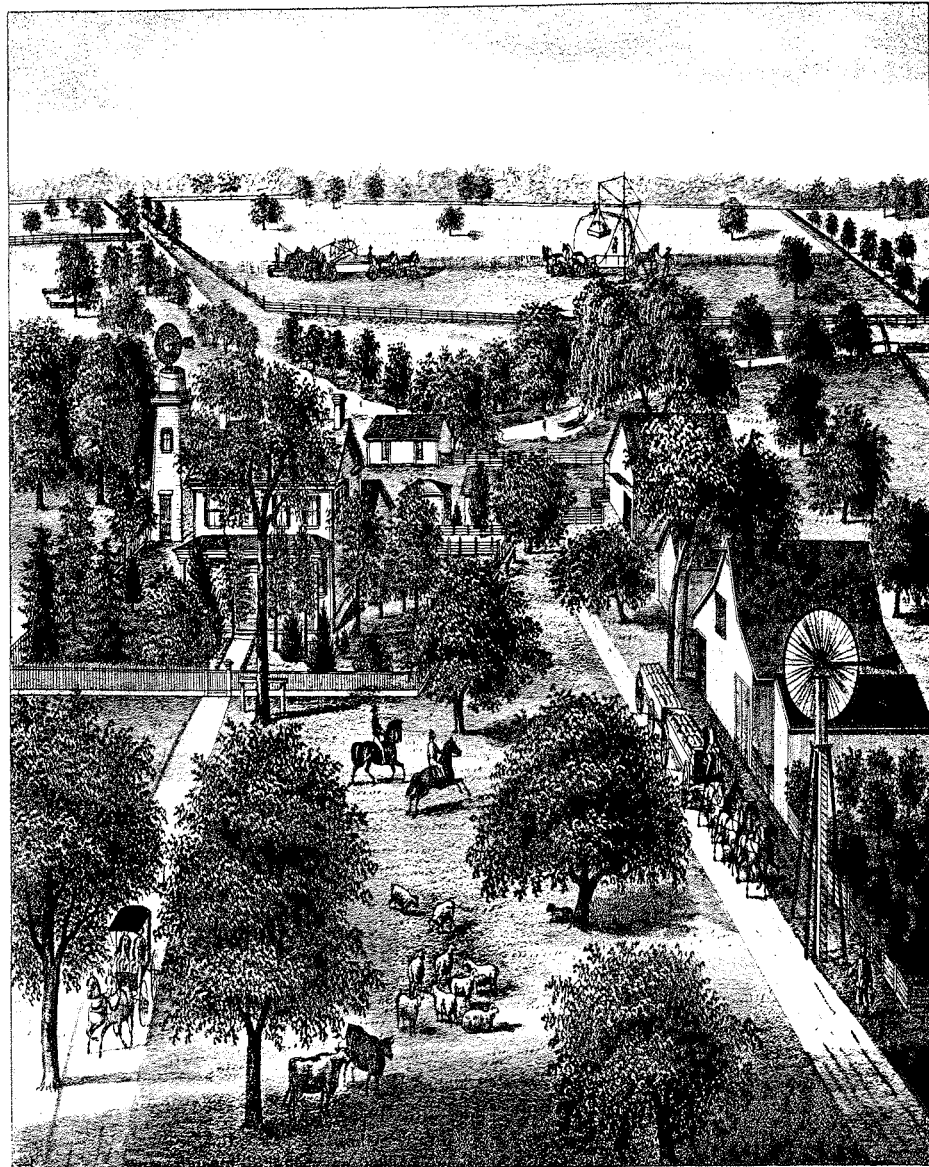
The cornerstone of the building erected by this association was laid November 28, 1865, and the building was completed in September, 1866, at a cost of \$45,000. It affords a handsome income to the lodges and stockholders, paying a little over \$6,000 per year in the way of rents. A view of this building may be seen elsewhere in this work.

ODD FELLOWS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was organized March, 1857, and is composed of three classes of members—contributing, life and honorary. It has a library of about 1,600 volumes.



FORMER RESIDENCE OF L. H. BRANNACK, ELKHORN TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL. PRESENT RESIDENCE ALAMEDA, ALAMEDA CO. CAL.



"OAK FARM" RESIDENCE & RANCH OF WM. H. DEVRIES, ELKHORN TR., SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL., (780 ACRES)

MASONIC LODGES.

It has been erroneously supposed that the order of masonry dated back to the building of Solomon's Temple, and that the St. John's were members of this fraternity; but Findel, in his History of Freemasonry, has demonstrated the fallacy of those theories, by showing that the first order or lodge of speculative masons, was convened in London in 1717.

The order from which the present organization is the direct descendant, dates from the building of the Cathedral of Magdeburg, A. D. 876, in Germany.

From 876 until 1717, masonry as a society, was a secret school for architects and builders, where the greatest perfection in that science could be obtained and kept from the uninitiated.

The dark mantle was being raised from the horizon of the middle ages; the world was emerging from the gloom that had obscured mankind for generations, and held them in ignorance; the two great civilizers, the church and the architect were working hand in hand. The church wanted cathedrals, abbeys and edifices for worship, and the masons built them. The two joined hand in hand, civilized and educated the masses. Together they covered Germany and entered France; passed over Britain, and found their way into the Scottish highlands. Then came the reformation and the thirty years war, when the building of churches ceased, and masonry fell into decline; there was no longer work for the architect or builder.

The burning of London gave the order a temporary revival, after which it would have fallen into a final decay and passed from the stage, had it not reorganized and made its sanctum accessible to all crafts, a universal instead of an exclusive body.

On St. John's day, June 24, 1717, in London, was organized the first grand lodge of speculative masons, the order that now exists, and the celebration of this day is in memory of the anniversary of the organization. The new order of speculative masons, hold the same relation to the old operative masons, that man's spirit disembodied, holds to the body it has left. The old had taught the science of building and beautifying mechanical structures. The new teaches mankind how to erect a house, not built with hands; the construction of an universal brotherhood; the erection of a moral edifice that makes of the mortal a more perfect man. The ancient masons built the church where man could worship the Grand Architect of the universe; their offspring, the speculative order, teaches man how to venerate and comprehend the works of that Architect. To have been an honored ancient mason, was to be an honest, skillful builder. To be a worthy member of the present order, is to possess and cultivate all of the virtues and no vice.

A convention of the Masonic Order first met at Sacramento,

April 17, 1850, and completed the organization of the first grand lodge of this State on the 19th of the same month. There were but six lodges represented at that time on this coast. In November, 1878, there were carried upon the rolls of the grand lodge of California, 251 lodges. In 1876 there were in the United States, 9,841 lodges, with a membership of 507,916. There were distributed for charitable purposes in San Francisco, between 1856 and 1877, \$140,691,46, to needy members of the order and to the "widow and the orphan." What has been done outside of that city in the state, we have no means at hand of learning.

The following are Masonic organizations of Stockton:

SAN JOAQUIN LODGE NO. 19

was chartered May 5, 1852. The first officers were J. G. Candee, W. M.; F. C. Andrew, S. W.; Rasey Biven, J. W.; E. W. Colt, Secretary; J. C. Morris, Treasurer; Wm. Hunter, S. D.; R. F. May, J. D.; M. Kierski, Tyler; Rev. James Wood, Chaplain. The present officers are J. A. Hosmer, W. M.; H. S. Barns, S. W.; Julius Steiney, J. W.; Wm. Graham, Treas.; C. A. Ruggles, Secretary; J. L. Phelps, S. D.; B. P. Batchelder, J. D.; H. J. Hughes, Marshal; H. J. Bargmann, and Wm. Thomas, Stewards.

The organization has 64 members and meets on each Monday night of, or preceding the full moon.

MORNING STAR LODGE, NO. 68,

was organized Dec. 28, 1854; chartered May 2, 1855. The charter-members were J. G. Jenkins, H. C. Benson, W. W. Stevenson, O. C. Gage, W. H. Gray, W. G. Candee, E. G. Vaughn, J. C. Simons, W. F. McKee, E. G. Bateman, J. Burkhalter, J. M. Van Syckle, Allen Lee Bours and Lemuel Lyon. None of the above are active at the present time.

The first officers were Lemuel Lyon, W. M.; G. R. Warren, S. W.; E. G. Vaughn, J. W.; J. M. Van Syckle, Treas.; Wm. H. Gray, Sec.; V. M. Poyton, S. D.; O. C. Gage, J. D.; W. W. Stevenson, M.; E. B. Bateman, J. Burkhalter, Stewards.

The present officers are B. F. Bagley, W. M.; D. L. Campbell, S. W.; E. B. Noble, J. W.; T. K. Hook, Treasurer; M. H. Bond, Secretary; Edw. Scott, S. D.; W. B. Harrison, J. D.; Thomas Driver, Tyler.

The present number of members is 134; the greatest number at any one time being 145. Stated meetings held the fourth Thursday in each month, at Masonic Hall, I. O. O. F. building.

STOCKTON CHAPTER, NO. 28,

was organized January 8, 1861, having eighteen charter members, as follows: Robert Porterfield, Fletcher C. Andrew, Royal B. Parker, James A. Jackson, D. F. McDonald, L. Kullmann, Alex.

Burkett, Wm. H. Neal, Cornelius Carpenter, F. Bonacina, Jas. Littlehale, C. L. Benedict, E. D. Eldridge, S. Eldridge, Charles Gransky, L. D. Hamilton, E. B. Lockley and Lawrence C. Van Allen.

The first officers were R. Porterfield, M. E. H. P.; Fletcher C. Andrew, E. K.; Royal B. Parker, E. S.; James A. Jackson, C. H.; D. F. McDonald, P. S.; L. Kullman, R. A. C.; A. Burkett, M. 3d V.; W. H. Neal, M. 2d V.; C. Carpenter, M. 1st V.; Jas. Littlehale, Secretary; F. Bonacina, Treasurer; C. L. Benedict, Guard. The present officers are George A. McKenzie, M. E. H. P.; William Graham, E. K.; Isaac Lothrop, E. S.; E. R. Hedges, Treasurer; L. E. Lyon, Secretary; D. L. Campbell, C. of H.; Edward Scott, P. S.; Joseph Fyfe, R. A. C.; George A. Smith, M. 3d V.; ———, M. 2d V.; J. E. Requa, M. 1st V.; J. R. S. Jackson, Guard.

They meet the fourth Tuesday in each month.

STOCKTON COMMANDERY, NO. 8,

was organized March 18, 1867. The charter members were S. H. Fickett, Jas. Campbell, P. G. Buchanan, Jas. Littlehale, Wm. Black, D. Deal, Alex. Burkett, R. C. Gridley and F. Bonacina. Those of the above who are still active are Jas. Littlehale, Alex. Burkett and S. H. Fickett.

The first officers were S. H. Fickett, Commander; R. C. Gridley, Senior Warden; J. Littlehale, Junior Warden; A. Burkett, Warden; W. Black, Standard Bearer; D. Deal, Prelate; D. Brown, Sword Bearer; J. Littlehale, Rec. pro tem.; A. Burkett, Treasurer, pro tem. The present officers are E. R. Hedges, Commander; Alex. Chainers, Generalissimo; L. M. Cutting, C. General; J. M. Cavis, Prelate; L. E. Lyon, S. W.; T. K. Hook, J. W.; F. Stewart, Treasurer; P. B. Frazer, Recorder.

59 is the number of members at present, which is the greatest number they have ever had at any one time. They meet the first Friday evening of each month at Masonic Temple, Stockton.

STOCKTON COUNCIL, No. 10,

was organized Feb. 8, 1869, with the following named charter members: Wm. A. Davies, Gilbert B. Claiborne, Alex. Burkett, Wm. T. Browne, Stillman H. Fickett, Frank Stewart, R. W. Stevenson, Jas. R. Selden and Daniel Gelwicks. Those of the above who are still active are Wm. A. Davies, A. Burkett, G. B. Claiborne, S. H. Fickett and Frank Stewart. The first officers were Wm. A. Davies, G. B. Claiborne, A. Burkett, Frank Stewart, R. W. Stevenson, D. W. Gelwicks, James R. Selden, Wm. T. Browne, and S. H. Fickett.

The present officers are E. R. Hedges, A. Burkett, Isaac Lothrop,

Wm. Graham, George Tighman, L. M. Cutting, George A. McKenzie, H. C. Shaw, J. R. S. Jackson, Thomas Driver.

The membership numbers 31. They meet at Masonic Hall the first Monday in each month.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The first lodge of this order was formed February 14, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

At first it was intended as an order for mutual aid and protection among the clerks at the seat of the government. Mr. Rathbone was the author of the ritual, and the Aaron Glee Club of Washington (all clerks) were, together with Mr. Rathbone, the starters of the order. There was a chord touched by the originator that caused the effect to reach far beyond his first intentions. It was founded upon the Pythagorean principle of friendship. Who, of all the world, does not long for friends? How universal the desire! how shadowy the realization! And when a society was formed that built their corner-stone upon that beautiful and tragic tale of a friendship stronger than love of life—an act that brought a haughty pagan prince (Dionysius) down from his throne to a seafoed, to ask the privilege of becoming a brother of the condemned Damon and his friend Pythias, it is not strange that it should overleap the bounds of the originator's conception. They now number in the army of Knights over 100,000 followers, and their banner floats in every State in the Union, in Canada and in the Sandwich Islands.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, NO. 20,

was instituted January 27, 1872, with the following officers: C. M. Small, W. H. Keep, W. F. Fletcher, W. Kierski, W. W. Hatch, Joseph Fyfe, J. H. Barney, Jr., S. Y. Strait and C. C. Lyons.

The present officers are J. B. Sears, P. C.; H. Newman, C. C.; V. Heck, V. C.; Wm. Roesch, P.; Chas. V. Thompson, M. of E.; D. H. Huffman, M. of F.; Jos. Fyfe, K. of R. and S.; J. T. Edwards, M. A.; L. E. Chicard, I. G.; George W. Newell, O. G.

The present membership is 94—have had 116. They meet at Castle Hall northeast corner of Main and San Joaquin streets, every Wednesday evening.

CENTENNIAL LODGE, NO. 38,

was organized July 22, 1876, with 83 charter members, 66 of whom are still active.

The first officers were: Past Chancellors, S. G. S. Dunbar and Henry Adams; S. G. S. Dunbar, C. C.; Jacob Salz, V. C.; W. H. Keeler, P.; Chas. Grunsky, M. of E.; Frank A. Stewart, M. of F.; Lewis B. Noble, M. at A.; Stanton L. Carter, I. G.; Samuel L. Terry, O. G. The present officers are: S. L. Carter, P. C.; F. H.

Meisell, C. C.; J. L. Mowtray, V. C.; W. H. Keeler, P.; L. J. Byrne, M. of F.; A. Parker, M. of E.; W. M. Gibson, K. of R. and S.; J. C. Andrews, M. at A.; D. C. Shepherd, I. G.; G. W. Newell, O. G.

Their membership is 104—the greatest number that has appeared upon the roll at any one time since their organization. They meet every Tuesday evening in Castle Hall, Stockton.

SECTION 175, ENDOWMENT RANK,

was instituted for the benefit of its members, on the plan of a mutual life insurance association. Any member of any lodge of K. of P. in this County can join class No. 1, which entitles their heirs to \$1,000 upon their death; if they join class No. 2, \$2,000 goes to their heirs; and if one becomes a member of No. 1 and No. 2, then the heirs are entitled to \$3,000. Upon the death of a member, the survivors are assessed to pay the heirs of the deceased, when there is not sufficient in the fund to pay the next benefit.

This section was instituted May 30, 1878, and they now have 70 members. The officers are: Henry Adams, P.; J. B. Sears, V. P.; F. H. Meisell, C.; Joseph Fyfe, Secretary and Treasurer; J. P. Shaver, G.; Joseph Wiley, I. G.; G. W. Newell, S.

CHAMPIONS OF THE RED CROSS.

In October, 1870, the first lodges of this order were instituted. It is a California order, though national, yes, universal in its scope, embodying a principle that, properly carried out, would make the world better through its operation. The Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars are both traveling the same road. The Sons being a reformatory order, and the Templars, taking one step in advance, admit the influence and association in their order of the mothers and daughters, who suffer most from the effects of intemperance. But those orders are only reformatory. The Champions of the Red Cross go a little further, and organize a beneficiary, as well as a reformatory system. Their members must abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks as a beverage; total abstinence being a condition precedent to membership. And the society seek also to reform the drunkard, and hold back the tempted from indulgence; covering the same field as both the Templars and Sons and in addition thereto, have a system of pecuniary benefits for its members very similar to the Odd Fellows and Kindred secret societies.

HOPE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 14,

was organized February 15, 1870, with the following charter members: Mrs. Jane Crooks, M. J. Meyers, J. N. Meyer, C. E. Earle, C. V. Anthony, Wm. Saunders, M. Saunders, J. S. Jarvis, W. Kerr, G. E. Thackerbery, J. Helper, H. J. Patrick, T. Goodwin, S. Williams, E. Waring and S. A. Keeler. Those of the above who are

still active are Jane Crooks, M. J. Meyers, E. Waring, J. S. Jarvis and S. A. Keeler.

The first officers were: J. N. Meyers, C.; Mrs. Ayers, J. C.; C. E. Earle, Secretary; W. D. Young and H. C. Patrick.

The present officers are: N. C. Hilke, C.; Geneva Rowe, J. C.; Mrs. M. J. Hime, R. S.; W. H. Van Vlear, Secretary; R. Daily, Treasurer; Ida Wright, I. G.; E. Waring, O. G.; and H. Hillyer, C. of H.

The present value of the property of the lodge is \$500. There have been since its organization \$320 expended for the benefit of the sick; \$200 for funeral expenses; for life and insurance, \$2,000. They meet at Champions' Hall every Saturday evening.

HARMONY ENCAMPMENT NO. 32

was organized April 15, 1872, just two years and two months after Hope Encampment, having the following charter members: W. H. Keeler, Susan A. Keeler, Surn Jackson, John R. Williams, Joseph Brown, Alice Williams, Moses Woods, Charles Beasley, C. S. Cooper, Susan Cooper, James F. Seel, Mrs. M. K. Dyer, W. A. Houghton and R. S. Bates. Of the above there are still active: W. H. Keeler, S. A. Keeler, Surn Jackson, J. R. Williams, Alice Williams, M. K. Dyer. The first officers were: W. H. Keeler, C.; S. Levenie M. Westbay, J. C.; J. R. Williams, I. G.; J. F. Seel, R. S.; James Brown, T.; S. Jackson, C. of H.; Charles Beasley, O. G.

The present officers are: C. W. Rickey, C.; Eliza Beighle, J. C.; William T. Compton, R. S.; S. Jackson, P. S.; G. H. Berger, C. of H.; J. E. Hall, T.; W. H. Miller, I. G.; M. K. Dyer, O. G. The greatest number of members was 68, and the present number is 48. They meet at Champion Hall every Monday evening. There are only three encampments of the Champions of the Red Cross in this Country.

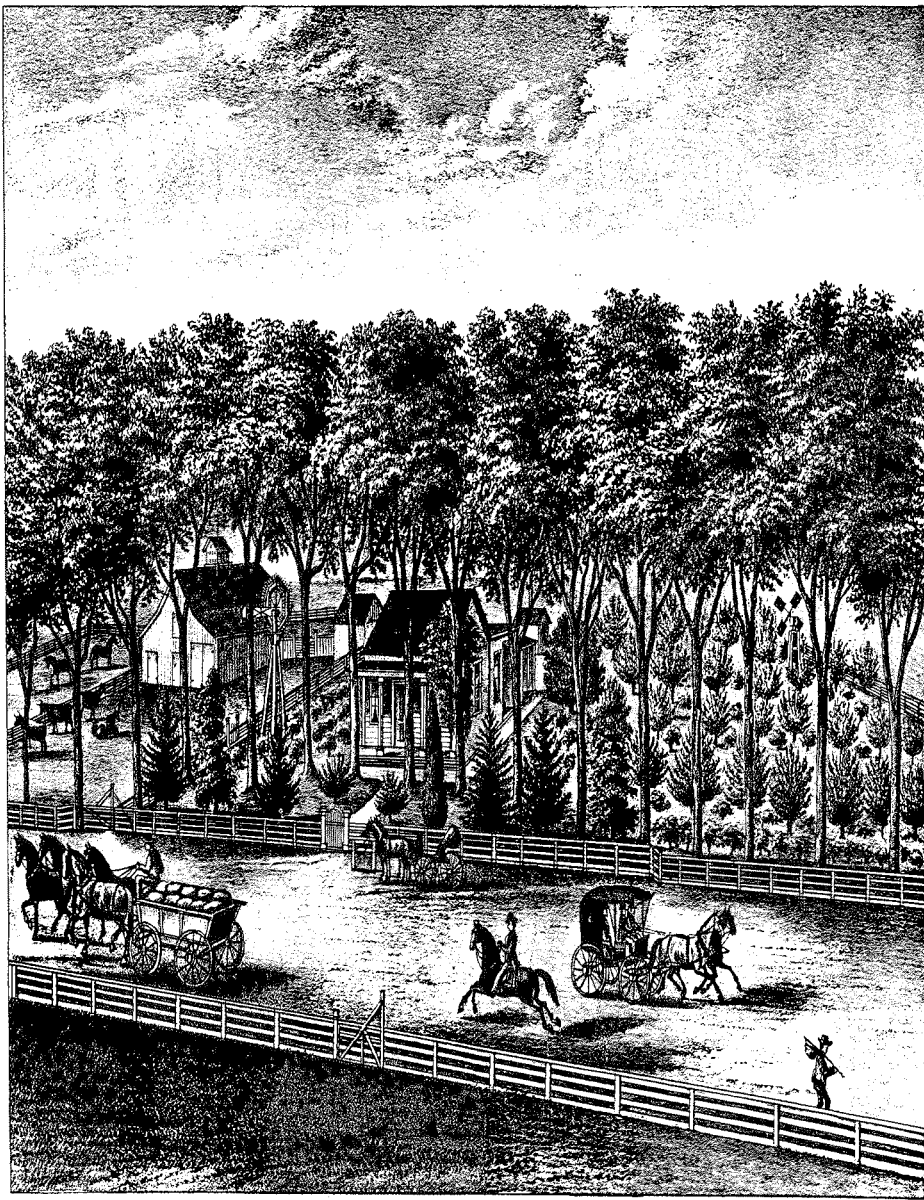
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT LODGE

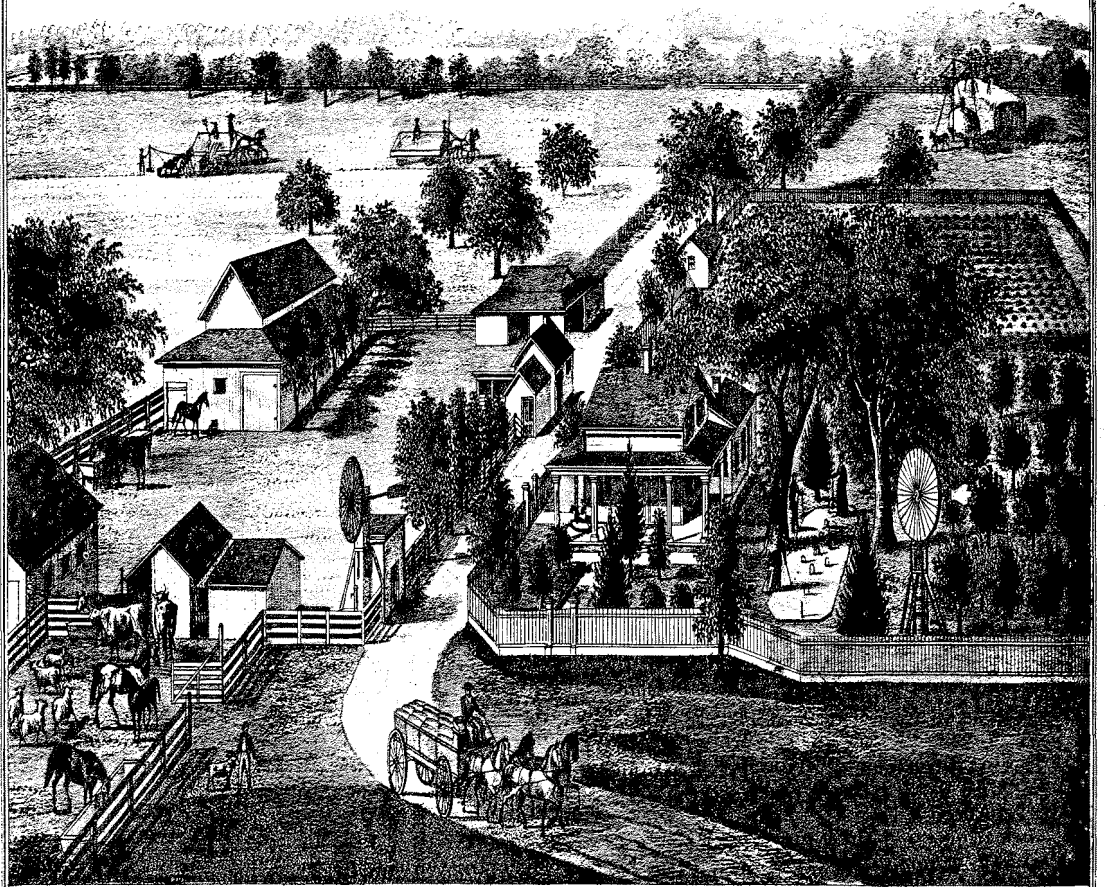
is the sovereign Lodge of the district; having duties and powers similar to a grand lodge. It was organized, December 11, 1877.

The first officers were: B. F. Bagley, D. Deputy G. W. C. T.; Ada Locke, D. V. T.; G. W. Hill, D. S.; M. H. Allen, D. T.; Jessie Farmer, D. F. S.; F. B. Magee, D. M.; H. Locke, D. I. G.; H. Tyer, D. O. G.; W. W. Cowell, D. P. W. C. T. The present officers are:—D. D. Deputy, G. W. C. T.; W. W. Cowell, D. V. T.; Mary Hill, D. S.; B. F. Bagley, D. F. S.; Mrs. Ames, D. T.; Briggs, D. M.; Charles Hussey, D. I. G.; J. P. Ames, D. O. G.; A. D. Duncan,—

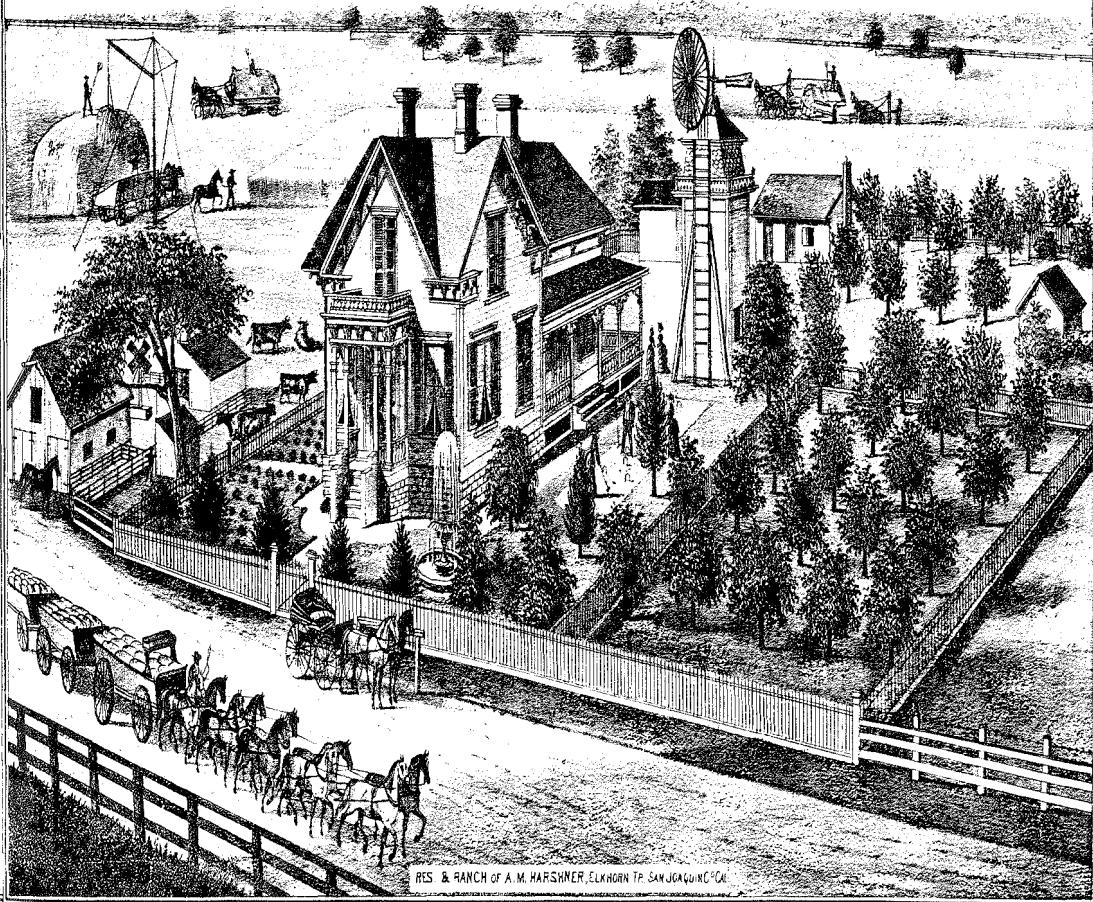
Meetings quarterly as per adjournment; annually, first Monday in September and with various other lodges.



"PLEASANT HOME," FARM & RES. OF W. J. FLOYD, WOODBRIDGE ROAD, ELLENORA TWP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.
(240 ACRES.)



RANCH & RESIDENCE of J. M. FOWLER, ELKHORN TP, SAN JOAQUIN C^Y CAL.



RES. & RANCH OF A. M. HARRISNER, ELKHORN TP. SAN JUAN CO. N.M.

STOCKTON LODGE NO. 132

was organized July 15, 1875, with the following charter members; W. B. Bernard, A. G. Brown, S. Jackson, H. R. Campbell, J. A. Rich, W. J. Lester, A. E. Aubrey, Sarah Garwood, Maggie Randall, Amelia Allen, Julia Allen, Mary Goss, Mrs. E. Waite, Mrs. N. Sargent, Mrs. M. Wright, Mrs. M. A. Allen, Miss Susie Smith and Mrs. M. C. Brown, Mrs. M. H. Allen. Of the above there are still active, J. Jackson, J. A. Rich, Sarah Garwood, Amelia Allen, Mary Goss Mrs. E. Waite and Mrs. M. Wright.

The first officers were: W. B. Bernard, W. C. T.; Julia Allen, W. R. H. S.; Lizzie Adams, W. L. H. S.; Annie J. Allen, W. V. T.; Jas. W. Sperry, W. S.; Susie Smith, W. A. S.; A. G. Brown, W. F. S.; J. Jackson, W. T.; W. E. Roach, W. M.; Katie Allen, W. D. M.; D. L. Adams, W. I. G.; O. L. Osgood, W. O. G.; J. S. Jarvis, W. Chap.; M. Clark, P. W. C. T.

The present officers are: James A. Rich, W. C. T.; Mary Wright, W. R. H. S.; Elizabeth Waite, W. L. H. S.; Alice Hussey, W. V. T.; Wm. Jones, W. S.; E. Ruggles, W. A. S.; Wm. Harp, W. F. S.; Robert Daley, W. T.; Chas. Hussey, W. M.; Annie McGuffek, W. D. M.; Jane Shepherd, W. I. G.; Chas. G. Hedricks, W. O. G.; Walter A. Wood, W. Chap.; C. Lincoln Ruggles, P. W. C. T. The membership is at present 65. At one time they had about 125 members.

The Good Templar organization is not a beneficiary institution. The objects are to reclaim the fallen and keep others from falling; consequently, all the money given to charitable purposes is within the order, and given voluntarily.

They meet at Champions' Hall every Thursday evening.

RAY OF HOPE LODGE NO. 195

was organized November 1, 1877. The charter members were: W. W. Cowell, George F. Eckstrom, Frank B. Magee, B. W. Manthey, A. D. Duncan, J. C. L. Kellett, W. W. Stockwell, Alva D. Bowden, Ella Magee, Minnie Manthey, William Nelson, John F. Tamm and Mrs. S. R. Taylor. All of the above are still active, except John F. Tamm, W. W. Stockwell, Mrs. S. R. Taylor and Ella Magee.

The first officers were: W. W. Cowell, W. C. T.; Ella Magee, W. V. T.; Geo. F. Eckstrom, W. S.; Frank Magee, W. F. S.; Alva D. Bowden, W. T.; A. D. Duncan, W. M.; Mrs. S. R. Taylor, W. I. G.; J. C. S. Kellett, W. O. G.; W. W. Stockwell, W. D. M.; B. W. Manthey, W. C. The present officers are: George Norton, W. C. T.; Ida Confer, W. R. H. S.; Orpha Wardrobe, W. L. H. S.; May Millard, W. V. T.; George F. Eckstrom, W. Sec.; Eva Pierpoint, W. A. S.; P. B. Magee, W. F. S.; Edward Barker, W. Treas.; Wm. Nelson, W. M.; Anna Johnson, W. D. M.; Minnie Manthey,

W. I. G.; J. Nash, W. O. G.; Rev. S. Baker, W. C.; Alf. D. Duncan, P. W. C. T.; George F. Eckstrom, Lodge Deputy.

They have at the present time 59 members—the largest number they have ever had at any one time.

The present value of the property of the Lodge is \$75. They meet at Champions' Hall every Thursday evening.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

The "Society of Red Men" was originally a strictly political organization, and was one of "the powers behind the throne," that precipitated and sustained the spirit of the Revolutionary War of the Colonies. It was a band of this order that, disguised as Mohawk Indians, threw the three hundred and forty-two chests of tea overboard at Boston, in 1774. This was one of the first overt acts of resistance to British rule.

The order flourished during and immediately before the Revolution. It was again revived during the war of 1812. After the close of this war it died away until 1824, when it was again revived, and was still carried on as a political body until 1835, when politics were dropped, and it assumed a purely benevolent and charitable character. At the time this change was made a new name was assumed, the title "Society" being dropped, and "Independent Order" substituted.

MONTEZUMA TRIBE NO. 18

was organized June 8, 1869, at Stockton, with the following charter members: M. S. Thresher, Eugene Lehe, Peter Bargion, Martin Biber, Harris Marks, F. A. Ruhl, F. S. Hinds, Stephen Badger, Samuel Waldman, F. Rothenbush, Jos. F. Adams, A. W. Belcher, J. A. Zimmerman, C. C. Lyons, Wm. Kierski, W. N. Tuttle, Jas. F. Blair, Geo. H. Keahles, Philip Cook, Jas. R. Selden, Louis E. Chicard, Martin V. Lester, F. H. Brandt, R. S. Ellsworth, Henry M. Nash, Benson Sabine, Louis Beyser, M. L. Kaiser, Julius Raphael, C. C. H. Allen, John B. Kerr, Wm. Williamson, H. L. Miller, Franz Hoeri, P. Repinsky, Wm. Devoll, Adolph Kierski, D. Broner, V. Galgiani, E. Hickinbotham, Geo. L. Mountjoy, E. H. C. Taylor, Jacob Marks, D. Windmiller, W. H. Keep, B. Blaw, S. F. Nye, W. S. Montgomery, A. W. Ring, W. F. Fletcher, S. S. Blaisdell, D. Sandersen, Hiram Lambert, J. H. O'Brien, Henry Lewis, A. T. Hudson, Manuel Bargion, J. A. Fawcett, D. A. Meader, A. McWha, M. Blackman, Geo. S. Evans, A. P. Ritt and Mayer Marks. Of the above there are still active, M. S. Thresher, Eugene Lehe, Harris Marks, F. A. Ruhl, Stephen Badger, Jos. F. Adams, C. C. Lyons, Philip Cook, Jas. R. Selden, Louis E. Chicard, Henry M. Nash, Benson Sabine, C. C. H. Allen, Wm. Devoll, Adolph Kierski, V.

Galgiani, E. Hickinbotham, Jacob Marks, S. F. Nye, A. McWha, M. Blackman. The present officers are: Harris Marks, S.; Louis E. Chicard, Sr. S.; W. S. Fowler, Jr. S.; Eugene Lehe, C. of R. R. Gnekow, K. of W.

The present number of members is 69, though at one time they had 91. The present value of the property of the lodge amounts to \$2,938.37, and \$1,790.40 cash on hand. They have disbursed in benefits, charitable objects, etc., the sum of \$2,335. They meet in Hook's building, Thursday evenings.

IROQUOIS TRIBE NO. 25

was organized July 27, 1870, at Stockton. The charter members were: T. K. Hook, G. A. Shurtleff, G. W. Melone, Ed. Hickman, Thos. Cunningham, J. T. Oldham, Henry Baker, D. S. Rosenbaum, A. S. Rider, C. M. Small, J. B. Douglass, S. Kaiser, J. A. Muldowney, W. M. Denig, Ed. Delano, R. C. Patton, T. O. Crawford, Geo. C. Carlon, Jas. Ruddick, Peter Lesher, Otis Haynes, C. W. Poindexter, Jno. Nichols, E. A. Stockton, J. P. Betanue, J. Burkhart, M. P. Henderson, Geo. A. Brown, M. A. Robinson, Geo. Tilghman, J. P. Stockwell, G. C. Clark, A. G. Pier, H. C. McCready, Phil. Klippel, T. A. Wilson, T. D. Wren, Jas. Murphy, Joseph Badger, D. W. Bury, Phil. T. Brown, H. Dunning, C. P. Baldwin, F. Miller, B. F. Graham, H. M. Shaw, H. J. Todd, J. H. Wade, C. Gratton, S. H. Buchanan, Victor Heck, H. E. Hall, J. S. Davis, J. A. McDougald, Theo. Knoderer, D. Joekers and D. Safferhill.

There are still active: T. K. Hook, G. A. Shurtleff, G. W. Melone, Ed. Hickman, Thos. Cunningham, J. T. Oldham, Henry Baker, D. S. Rosenbaum, A. S. Rider, C. M. Small, J. B. Douglass, S. Kaiser, J. A. Muldowney, W. M. Denig, Ed. Delano, R. C. Patton, T. O. Crawford, Geo. C. Carlon, Jas. Ruddick, Peter Lesher, Otis Haynes, H. E. Hall, J. S. Davis, J. A. McDougald, Theo. Knoderer, D. Joekers and D. Safferhill.

The first officers were: J. R. Selden, S.; E. H. C. Taylor, Sr. S.; J. H. O'Brien, Jr. S.; F. S. Hinds, K. of W.; Eugene Lehe, C. of R.; Robert Stevenson, Prophet. The present number of members is 58—85 is the greatest number they have ever had at any one time. The value of the property of this lodge is \$2,366.65. They meet in Red Men's Hall every Thursday evening.

KNIGHTS OF THE BLUE CROSS.

This order is purely Stocktonian. It originated here, and has not as yet extended beyond the county limits. It is a semi-litrary society with benefits.

It originated from a disappointment that some seven persons met

with, in August 1875, in San Francisco, that had visited that city with a view of participating in a steamboat excursion, where the crowd was so large that no one received any particular attention, and all had to look out for themselves. On the way hom. on the cars, one of the number suggested in a spirit of fun, that they organize themselves into a "Mutual Protection Society," which was immediately seconded by the balance, and the society was organized then and there. The child being born, must have a name, and it was baptized and called "K. of the B. C." and why it should have been thus called is a mystery, known only to the original seven. On their return to Stockton, they rented a hall, and thus commenced a series of literary gatherings that attracted public attention.

Finally parties applied for membership, and it was decided to adopt a ritual and make the organization a permanent one.

What the coming time may have in store for this body is hard to tell, but if their entertainments and lodge gatherings are made the means of intellectual improvements and recreation for its members, it deserves a brilliant future.

GRAND CHARTER NO. 1, OF CALIFORNIA.

Organized Sept. 1st, 1875, at Stockton, Cal. The charter members were W. T. A. Gibson, S. Badger, John Gross, Thomas Cordell, J. M. Kirkpatrick, John P. Kafitz and Wm. H. Smith. All of the above are still active except Thomas Cordell and J. M. Kirkpatrick.

The first officers were W. T. A. Gibson, G. C.; S. Badger, V. C. C.; John Gross, Con.; T. Cordell, Treasurer; J. P. Kafitz, Secretary. The present officers are Wesley Mintz, M. W. G. C.; J. D. MacDougald, V. G.; J. P. Kafitz, I. O.; A. M. Noble, G. G.; S. Badger, G. T.; M. Magner, Con.; C. M. Carr, Chap.; H. P. Mount, I. G.; W. G. Smith, O. G.; Thomas Stephens, R. S. to G. C.; R. G. Mirza, I. S. to G. C.; Past G. C.'s.—W. T. A. Gibson, J. P. Kafitz and S. Badger.

They have 22 members at present, one less than the greatest number they have ever had at any one time. The present value of the property of the lodge is \$150. They meet the first Sunday in each month at Droid's Hall.

STOCKTON CHARTER NO. 1.

Organized Sept. 9, 1875, with the following charter members: W. T. A. Gibson, S. Badger, John Gross, Thomas Cordell, J. M. Kirkpatrick, John P. Kafitz, Wm. H. Smith. Those still active are W. T. A. Gibson, S. Badger, John Gross, John Kafitz and Wm. H. Smith.

The first officers were: W. T. A. Gibson, G. C.; S. Badger, V. G. C.; John Gross, Con.; T. Cordell, Treasurer; J. P. Kafitz, Secretary. The present officers are S. Badger, G. C.; George Hargrave, V. G.

C.; G. Alegrrett, Treasurer; J. P. Kafitz, Secretary; M. Magner, Con.; E. T. Lake, I. G.; W. T. A. Gibson, Chaplain.

They have 82 members, the greatest number they have ever had at any one time.

The present value of the property of the lodge is \$500. Cash on hand \$300. They have disbursed in benefits, charitable objects, etc., the sum of \$600.

They meet at Druids' Hall every Sunday evening.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF B'NAI B'RITH.

"B'nei B'rith," translated, means "Children (or sons) of the Covenant." The order was organized in New York City about 1851, by Henry Jones, a Hebrew, who thus sought to disseminate the sentiment of freedom of worship, and the great principle that man may differ in religion, and still work together for the common good and elevation of the human race, and to promulgate the doctrines of Judaism and diffuse that faith in society at large.

There were, in 1876, in California, 14 lodges with 1,264 members. Those societies paid out for benevolent purposes that year (1876) \$19,866, in this State.

HOPE LODGE, NO. 126,

was organized February 7, 1869. The charter members were L. Goldsmith, S. Marks, Sr., J. J. Seldner, Joseph H. Morris, M. Marks, M. Aarendt, M. Kelman, J. Cohen, S. Marks, Jr., J. Conway, H. Harris, J. Cheen, R. Levi, P. Bepinsky, M. Stamper, N. Kolman, S. Peyser, M. Peyser, H. Marks, Nelson Kolman, Julius Crane, M. J. Franklin and Hymna Jacob.

The first officers were: J. J. Seldner, P.; J. M. Morris, V. P.; M. Marks, Secretary; B. Aarendt, Treasurer; Samuel Marks, A. M.; M. Aarendt, S. M.; J. Conway, G.

The present officers are: S. Isaacs, P.; P. Samnel, V. P.; A. Kienski, Secretary; L. Stamper, Treasurer; J. Glick, A. M.; E. Cumpert, W.; J. Conway, G.

They have 52 members, which is the greatest number they have ever had at any one time. The present value of the property of the lodge is \$2,000. They meet at Red Men's Hall every Sunday evening.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

SAN JOAQUIN GROVE, NO. 8.

Organized August 15, 1867, at Stockton. The charter members were Wm. Sievers, John A. Brandt, Henry Hartzer, Charles Witkopf, C. Luchs, Louis Hansel, J. Hansel, F. Niestrath, J. Zeh, B.

Gebhardt. Those who are still active are John A. Brandt, C. Luchs, Louis Hansel, B. Gebhardt.

The first officers were: Wm. Sievers, N. A.; J. A. Brandt, V. A.; C. Witkopf, Secretary; A. Krieg, Treasurer; C. Luchs, I. G.; J. Hansel, Con. The present officers are: C. Boeraer, N. A.; G. Miller, V. A.; H. Meyer, Treasurer; C. G. Ernest, Secretary; J. C. Fiske, Con.; George Strohmeier, I. G.; Trustees, H. Meyer, J. Wagner, F. A. Ruhl.

82 is the membership at present, which is the greatest number they have ever had. The value of the property at present is \$3,943. They have disbursed in benefits, charitable objects, etc., since their organization about \$600 per year. They meet every Thursday evening at Druids' Hall, Main street, Stockton.

STOCKTON GROVE, NO. 25.

Organized March 17, 1874, with the following named persons as charter members: Emanuel Block, D. Rambour, M. H. Bond, Leopold Dietz, J. Rothenbush, J. W. Scott, C. Bachman, J. A. Louttit, D. Rothenbush, H. Schroeder. Those of the above who are still active are: E. Block, M. H. Bond, D. Rambour, C. Bachman, J. A. Louttit, J. Rothenbush and D. Rothenbush.

The first officers were: J. A. Louttit, N. A.; E. Block, V. A.; M. H. Bond, Secretary; H. Schroeder, Treasurer.

The present officers are: Theodore Frank, N. A.; Charles L. Ernest, V. A.; D. Rothenbush, Treasurer; J. P. Kafitz, Secretary; John H. Edwards, Con.; J. L. Marble, I. G.; L. De Ferrari, O. G.

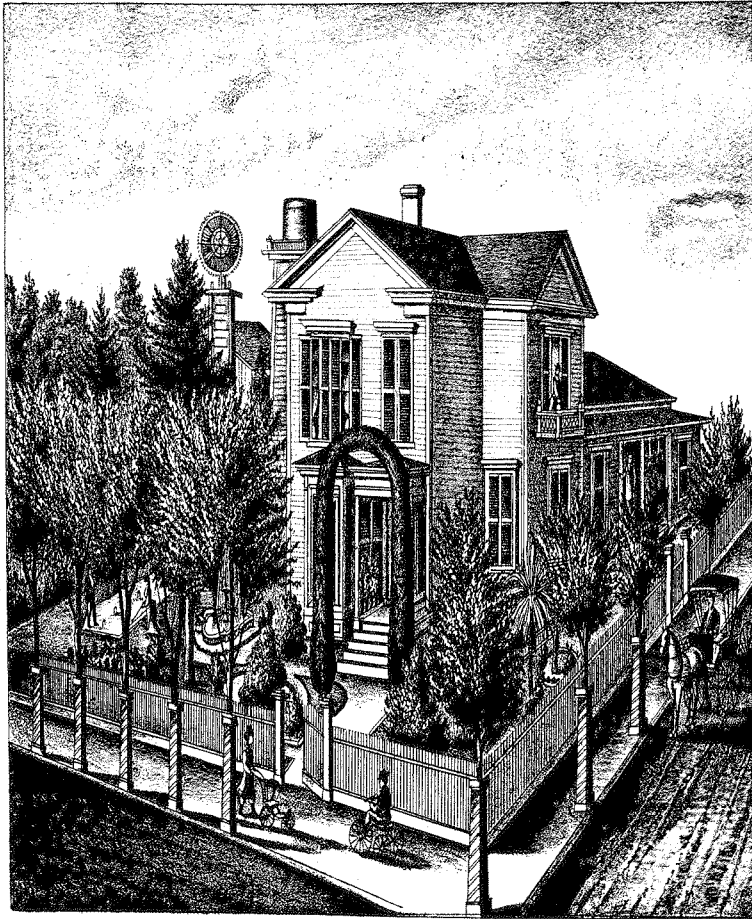
There has never been a greater number of members than there is at the present time. They now have 64. The present value of the property of the lodge is \$1,138 27. Cash on hand \$917 55. There have been disbursed in benefits, charitable objects, etc., about \$2,000. They meet in Druids' Hall, Monday evening of each week.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

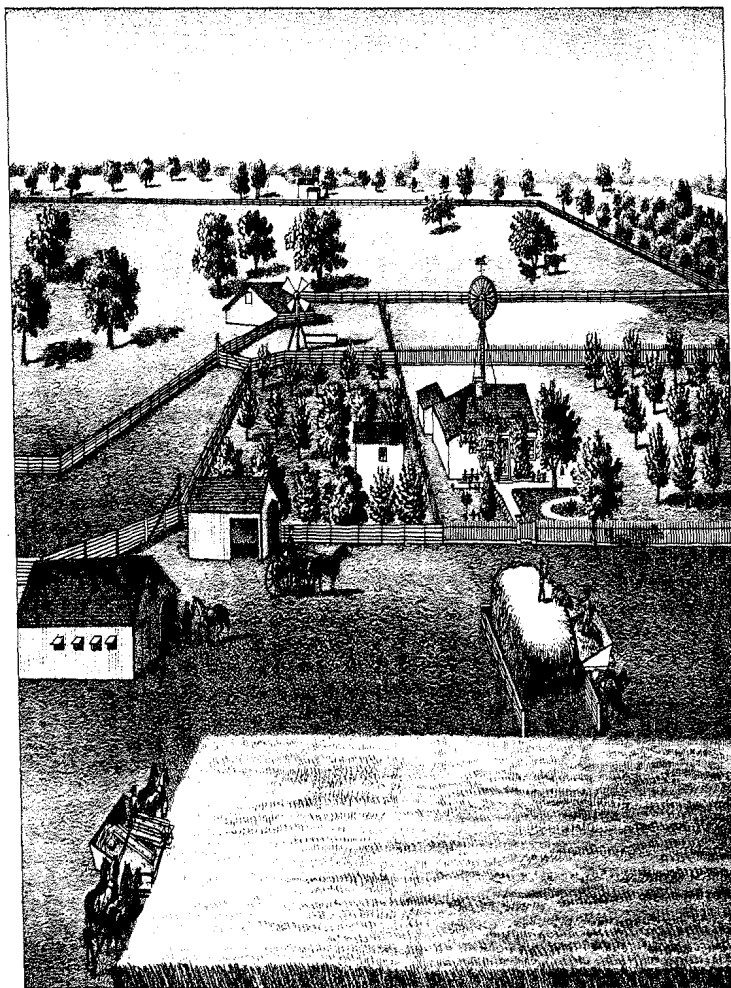
ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was founded by J. J. Upchurch in 1869 at Meadville, Pa.

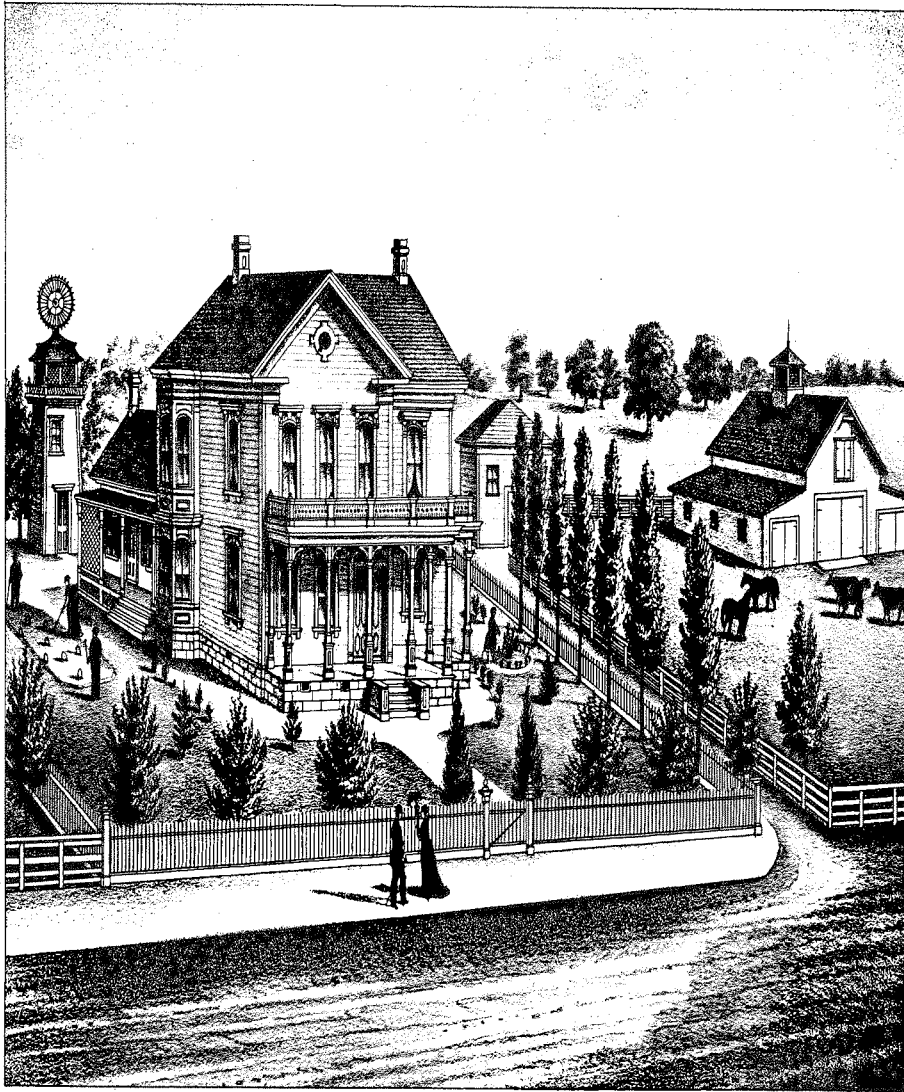
The chief aim of the organization is to provide a fund by means of which the sum of \$2,000 may be paid on the death of each member to whomsoever he may have designated while living. This fund is created by the payment of one dollar by each member when he joins the order, and maintained by assessments of one dollar each on the membership so often as it becomes necessary to meet the losses incurred by death. Statistics show that the average of these assessments amount to about \$15 per year.



RES. OF C. O. IVORY, LODI, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RANCH AND RESIDENCE OF E. M. KEARNY, ELKHORN T^C, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE OF E. LAWRENCE, LODI, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

For the first five years after the order was established, its progress was very slow; it had entered an untried field, and the public were inclined to look upon it with distrust; the machinery for carrying out its main object was imperfect and unwieldy. The pioneers of the new organization thought best to prove their work by actual experience, and then make such changes as the case seemed to demand; and this was done, so that now it is believed the order has a code of laws as nearly perfect for its purposes as any fraternal organization in existence. Since 1875 the growth of the order has been very rapid, increasing from about 2,000 to 60,000 members.

It was introduced into this State in 1875 by H. G. Pratt, one of the oldest members of the society, the first lodge being organized by him at West Oakland, Aug. 21, 1875. On Nov. 30, 1878, having organized ten lodges, he organized a Grand Lodge. The membership at that time was 325; at the present time (February, 1879) the order in this State has 5,100 members.

Since the organization of the Grand Lodge there has been collected in its jurisdiction for the beneficiary fund the sum of \$24,835, and nearly the same amount has been paid over to the heirs of deceased members. There has been already contributed by the order here for the relief of its members and their families who suffered from the yellow fever scourge \$6,225.54, and nearly \$5,000 stand pledged but have not yet been forwarded.

STOCKTON LODGE, NO. 23,

was organized February 27, 1878, with 93 charter members. A. F. Lochhead has since died, leaving 92 of the charter members still active. After the death of Mr. Lochhead, the society paid his widow the sum of \$2,000.

The first officers were: F. De Lano, P. M. W.; J. R. Williams, M. W.; A. E. Aubury, G. F.; C. W. Rickey, O.; H. E. Robbins, G.; A. M. Cadien, Recorder; Dr. L. E. Cross, R.; A. F. Lochhead, F.; J. C. Bowden, L. W.; Wm. Crandall, O. W.

The present officers are: J. R. Williams, P. M. W.; H. W. Taylor, W. M.; J. M. La Rue, G. F.; W. M. Trivett, O.; H. E. Robbins, G.; C. A. Campbell, Trustee; A. M. Cadien, Recorder; Dr. L. E. Cross, R.; J. A. McDougald, F.; J. C. Bowden, O. W.; E. Lehe, L. W.

The membership is 103—the greatest number they have ever had at any one time since organizing. They meet at Red Men's Hall, on Friday evenings.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

STOCKTON DIVISION, NO. 1,

was organized in October, 1869, with the following charter members: M. J. Garvin, James Kinney, Joba Garvin, Peter Garvin and

John Burns, all of whom are still active. The present officers are: Dan Kulkean, C. D.; Patrick Fee, President; Joba Ward, Vice-President; Wm. McCarty, R. S.; John Collins, F. S.; John Burns, Treasurer. The membership at present is 84; but was at one time 120.

The property of the lodge at the present time is valued at \$720, with the amount of cash on hand. There have been \$6,300 distributed in benefits, charitable objects, etc., since they organized. They meet at Pioneer Hall, the first Sunday in each month.

HEBREW LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized October 19, 1868, with twenty charter members; it has now about the same number. They keep no account of money expended for benevolent purposes. The property of the society is valued at \$800. The present active members who were charter members are Mrs. Frankenheimer, Mrs. Kierski, Mrs. Rosenthal, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. A. Kullman, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Raphael, Mrs. C. Marks, Mrs. Stamper, Mrs. Kolman, Mrs. Woolfe, Mrs. Peyser, Mrs. F. Marks. The first officers were Sarah Frankenheimer, Jeanette Kohlberg, Malvine Kierski, Amelia Kullman, Mary Rosenthal and Barbara Hart. The present officers are Mrs. Frankenheimer, Mrs. Hannah Kierski, Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Rosenthal, Mrs. Marks. They meet quarterly at Ryhim Aboovim school house.

ST. MARY'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Organized in June, 1875, and its name indicates its objects. It has 120 members, and has at no time had more than that number. The property of the association is valued at \$100, and within the last three years they have distributed for charitable purposes \$750. The organizers were: John Ward, Peter Garvin, John Feeley, M. Lorrigan, Thomas Coreoran, Wm. Tierney, James Korran, all of whom are still active. The first officers were: J. J. Nunan, B. Underbill, M. Lorrigan, John Ward and Peter Garvin. The present officers are: J. J. Nunan, Patrick Sheridan, M. Lorrigan, John Quinn and Thomas Horton. They meet at St. Mary's church, Stockton.

IRISH AMERICAN BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Organized April 3, 1869. Its name (like that of the St. Mary's) indicates its objects. There are at present 48 members of the association, within two of as many as they have had at any one time in the past. The property is valued at \$3,000, and they have paid for charitable purposes \$2,000. The original organizers were: C. L. Murphy, P. F. Dolan, M. McCann, M. F. Smith, J. A. Muldowney, E. W. Powell, Timothy Murphy, B. McCann, T. C. Mallon, John Feeley, Arthur O'Keefe, Jas. Darcy, Thomas Kelly, John Quinn.

John Ginn, John O'Keefe, Michael Fitzgerald and J. W. Feeley. The first officers were: T. C. Mallon, president; C. L. Murphy, vice-president; E. W. Powell, secretary; John Quinn, C. S.; James Darcy, treasurer. The present officers are: E. Oullahan, John Feeley, J. H. Smith, J. W. Pureell, P. F. Dolan. They meet on the second and last Sundays of every month at Pioneer Hall.

STOCKTON TURN-VEREIN.

This society was organized June 16, 1856, with thirty-nine charter members, of whom only Chas. G. Ernest, Joseph Heinze and Chas. Grunsky remain active. They have at present 70 members, and had at one time over 100. They are not a benevolent society, but give fifty dollars toward the burial expenses of a member. The society own a lot, on which their building stands, on the east side of Hunter street, near Weber avenue. The property cost them \$16,000—on which they still owe \$8,500. The first officers were Chas. Grunsky, president; H. Fisher, V. P.; J. Dauber, secretary; M. Kullman, C. S.; S. Burgun, treasurer; J. Hahn, F. S.; G. Bernhard, first leader; W. Haffner, second leader; P. Kraft, J.; J. Dauber, librarian; B. Reibenstein, sing. leader. The present officers are: Chas. Wagner, president; Louis Hansel, vice-president; H. E. Stoetzer, treasurer; H. Raab, secretary; C. Grunsky, financial secretary, C. L. Ernest, first leader; J. Simon, second leader; Theo. Dietrich, librarian and sing. leader. They meet on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, at their hall.

COMPAGNIA ITALIANA DE BERSALIERA.

"Bersaliers" means sharp-shooters. This association was formed as a military company. But after organizing, owing to the members being in business and not having time to devote to military tactics, they changed the object of the association from a military company (as their name implies) into a benevolent association, still keeping the original name—Bersaliera—looking forward to the time when their children will take their places, and be a military as well as a benevolent organization. The association was organized February 18, 1877, with 19 original members. There are 17 of them who still belong to the body. They have 45 members at present, and have never had more than 52 at any one time. The property of the association is valued at \$1,112.25.

The first officers were, P. Musto, president; P. Lertora, vice-president; G. Allegretti, secretary; L. Basilio, treasurer; G. Garzolo, D. K. The present officers are: A. Rossi, ex-president; P. Musto, president; N. Sposati, vice-president; A. Givanovich, secretary; G. Gianelli, treasurer; Dominico Prato, D. K. They meet at Druids' Hall every Sunday at 2 P. M.

STOCKTON LIBERAL LEAGUE.

The Stockton Liberal League was organized in February, 1877, under a charter from the National Liberal League, by the following named persons: Chas. Haas, G. C. Hyatt, A. T. and A. S. Hudson, A. F. Lochhead, Freeland Lawrence, W. F. Freeman, Chas. Williams, J. F. Harrison, Amos Gove, L. H. Braunock, E. T. Lake, James Cole, J. A. Louttit, W. B. Williams, C. G. Ernest, S. H. Man, H. G. Boisselier, Harvey Squires, Jacob Grundike, A. B. Bennett. The first and present officers are: G. C. Hyatt, president; Chas. Haas, V. P.; Freeland Lawrence, secretary; W. F. Freeman, treasurer. There are twelve other members. The society meet on the first Sunday of each month, at the Turn Verein Hall, and have occasional lectures.

The principal purpose of the various leagues in the United States, (of which there are some ninety,) is to accomplish the complete secularization of the Sabbath, and to maintain the perfect separation of church and state, and for the taxation of all property. The National Liberal League was organized in Philadelphia July 4, 1876. Its office is in Boston, Mass. F. E. Abbott, president; Col. Ingersoll, James Parton, G. W. Julian and several notable clergymen are among its vice-presidents.

GERMAN AMERICAN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The organization of this association was largely due to the efforts of C. G. Ernest, and was accomplished February 15, 1865, there being 94 charter members; of those there remain active at the present time only Chas. Haas, C. G. Ernest, J. A. Grasberger, Chas. Grunsky, P. Mengel, Joseph Heinze and Chas. Wagner. The first schools were held in the public school-house, in Stockton, on Saturdays; at a later date, after the schools had been dismissed in the evening.

In 1867 they rented the old Turn Verein Hall on Hunter street. Eventually the Christian church was purchased and fitted up, where the school is now held. It is on the north side of Lindsay, between Hunter and San Joaquin streets. They have at present twenty-five scholars; their highest number at any one time was sixty. Their property is valued at \$2,000, and they have neither money nor debts on hand. The first board of directors and trustees were Charles Haas, President; Chas. Grunsky, Secretary; A. Smallfield, Treasurer; A. Brandt and C. G. Ernest. The present board of directors and trustees are H. G. Boisselier, President; Charles Grunsky, Secretary; H. E. Stoetzer, Treasurer; D. S. Rosenbaum and J. A. Grasberger. There are now only 20 members of the association.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY ASSOCIATION OF VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

But few survive of the little army of the republic whose valor in the struggle between our Union and Mexico, challenged the respect of the world for the military power of a nation of yeomen, and its admiration for the men who, but a handful, withstood the shock of the combined power of Mexico.

When the war was over, the spirit of unrest, engendered by the brief contest, had been thoroughly developed in the soldiers of that army. The tame life of ordinary pursuits, to which the soldier had become accustomed before entering the army, was irksome when he again became a private citizen. The excitement that had been his visionless companion through camp and field, beckoned him away from his early home to people the wilds of the west, and a large part of them at an early day sought adventure on the Pacific slope, or excitement in the country their prowess had added to the Union. Thus we find in California a large proportion of the Mexican war veterans.

At the centennial celebration of July 4, 1876, at Stockton, one of the striking and marked features in the procession was a battalion of these Mexican war veterans, that had been organized for that occasion. It was the first time since they answered to the roll call in 1846 and '47, that these old comrades had met. They were called from all parts of this great valley, and it is not strange that, having again met after so many years, they should have concluded to make the organization a permanent one, which they did July 4, 1876, with headquarters at Stockton, California, with the following gentlemen for officers: Frank Stewart, President; Thomas E. Ketchum, Vice-President and Marshal; John H. Webster, Secretary. For Directors, Frank Stewart, Thomas E. Ketchum, James J. Evans, John Canavan, Samuel Catts and Frank W. Mose.

There are at present belonging to this organization, fifty-three privates, four corporals, five sergeants, three seamen, one express rider, five teamsters, one steward, one landsman, three blacksmiths, two engineers, one surgeon, two lieutenants and two captains; one of the lieutenants having been promoted from a private (L. W. Walters). There were 83 in all, and they are the representatives of the following commands:

Independent Spy Company, Texas Rangers, Captain Ben. McCullough; 1st Texas Cavalry, Colonel J. C. Hays; 2d Texas Cavalry, Colonel Woods; 3d Texas Cavalry, Colonel A. S. Johnston; Texas Battalion, Major M. Chevallux; Fremont's California Battalion, J. C. Fremont; Mormon Battalion, Colonel P. H. G. Cook; 1st N.

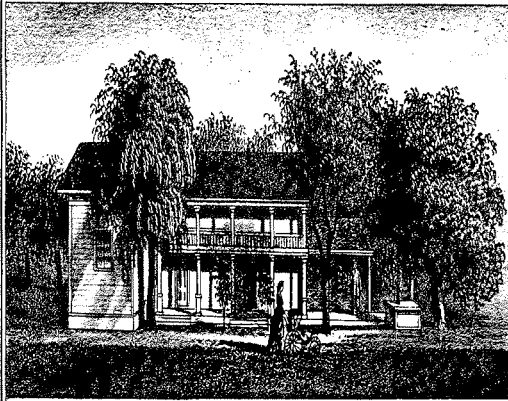
Y. Infantry, Colonel J. D. Stevenson; 1st Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Colonel Dorrighan; 2d Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Colonel S. Price; 3d Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Colonel John Ralls; Regiment Missouri Infantry, Colonel T. A. Ruffin; 1st Mississippi Rifles, Colonel Jeff. Davis; 1st Arkansas Cavalry, Colonel A. Yell; 1st Tennessee Volunteers, Colonel Wm. B. Campbell; 3d Tennessee Volunteers, Colonel Cheatham; 1st U. S. Artillery, Colonel —; 3d U. S. Artillery, Colonel Gates; 4th U. S. Artillery, Colonel Temple; 2d U. S. Infantry, Colonel Riley; 3d U. S. Infantry, Colonel —; 10th U. S. Infantry, Colonel Temple; 12th U. S. Infantry, Colonel Wilson; 13th U. S. Infantry, Colonel Eckles; 14th U. S. Infantry, Colonel Trousdale; 1st U. S. Dragoons, Colonel Bell; 2d U. S. Dragoons, Colonel Twigg; 2d Indiana Infantry, Colonel Joseph Lane; 4th Indiana Infantry, Colonel W. A. Gorman; 1st Illinois Infantry, Colonel John J. Harding; 2d Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel McKee; 2d Ohio Volunteers, Colonel Irwin; 1st Louisiana Infantry, Colonel Marks; 2d Louisiana Infantry, Colonel Bailey Peyton; 3d Louisiana Infantry, Colonel Marks; 1st Georgia Infantry, Colonel H. R. Jackson; Captain Walker's Independent Spy Company, Texas, and Captain Morgan's Independent Company, Iowa Volunteers; Oregon Battalion Volunteers, —; Battalion New Mexico Volunteers, Captain Chapman; U. S. Frigate Cumberland, Captain Jamison; U. S. Ship of the line, Ohio, —; U. S. Frigate, Potomac, —; U. S. Steamer Colorado, transport vessel.

THE STOCKTON DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

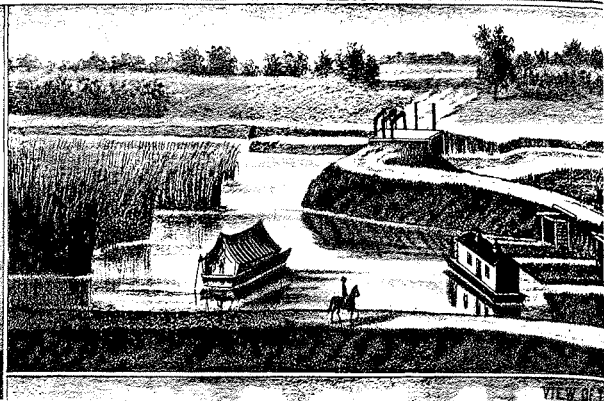
Prior to the organization of the Stockton Dramatic Society, several attempts had been ineffectually made to introduce amateur theatricals in the City, because ladies could not be found that would appear on the stage. During the summer of 1873, an invitation was extended by the Champions of the Red Cross, of this City, to the "Dramatic Society of the State University," to play for the benefit of the "Champions" in Stockton. The Dramatic Society, which was composed of young ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. W. M. Gibson, Jas. H. Budd and J. E. Budd, of this City, accepted the invitation and produced, on the 27th and 28th of July, 1873, the "Ticket of Leave Man" and "Sheridan's Rivals," at the Stockton Theatre, being well received. The result of these entertainments tended to remove the prejudice against the appearance of ladies in such performances.

During the fall of 1874 the "Stockton Literary Society" was organized. On Dec. 2, 1874, that society decided to give a course of public entertainments, including a dramatic performance.

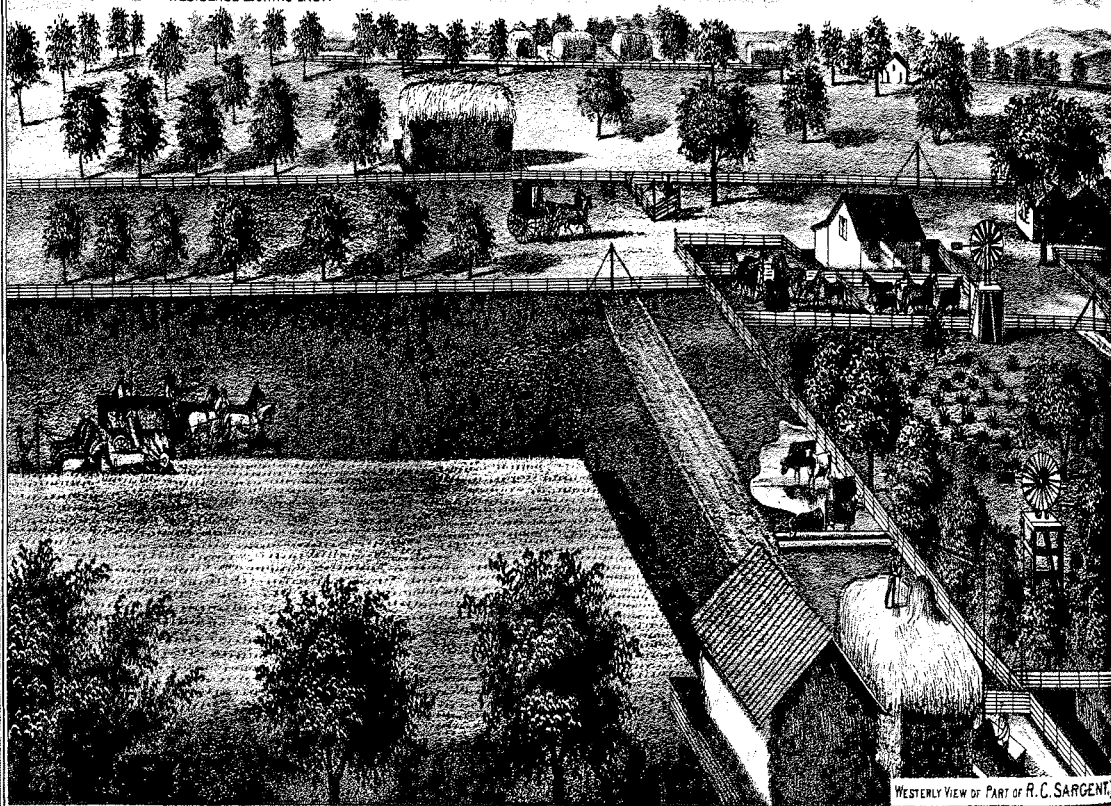
The unequivocal success of these several entertainments silenced all opposition, and led to the formation of the Stockton Dramatic



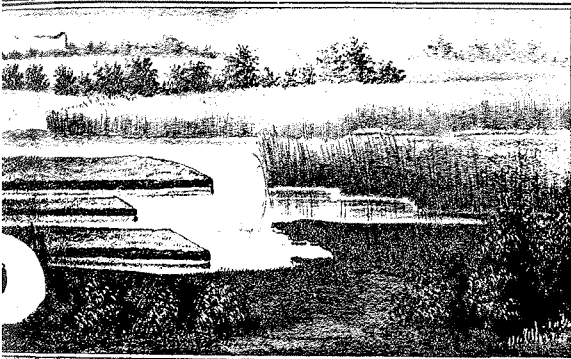
RESIDENCE LOOKING EAST.



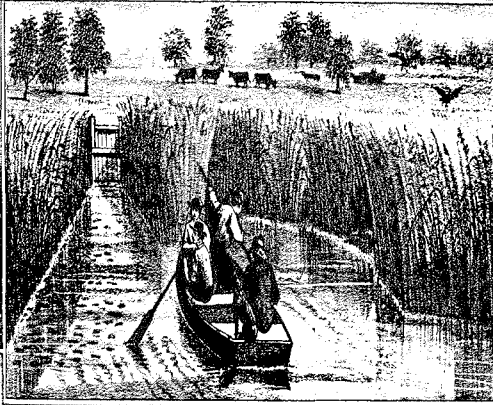
VIEW OF



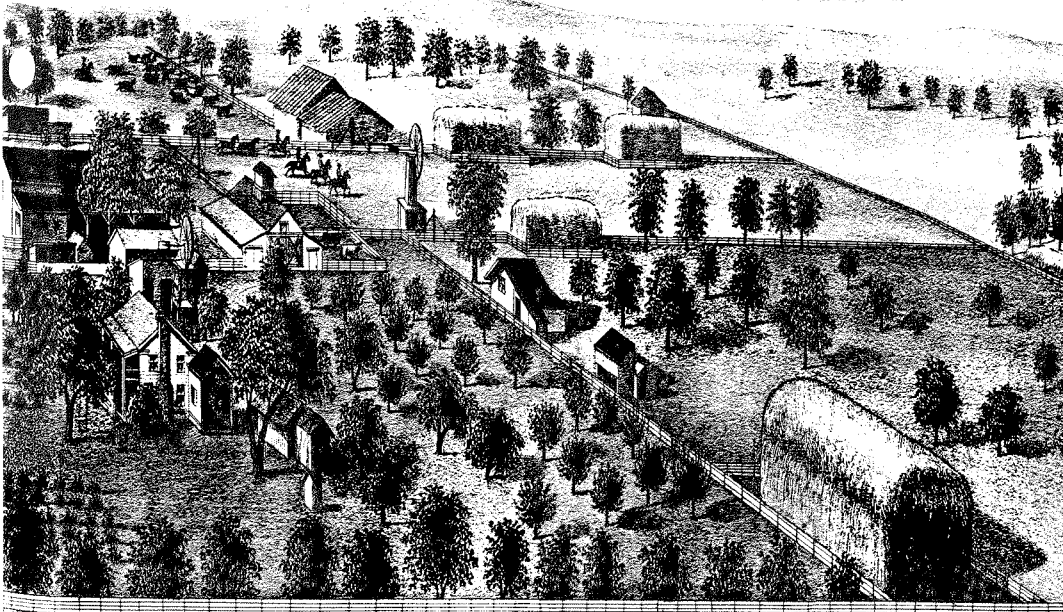
WESTERN VIEW OF PART OF R. C. SARGENT'S



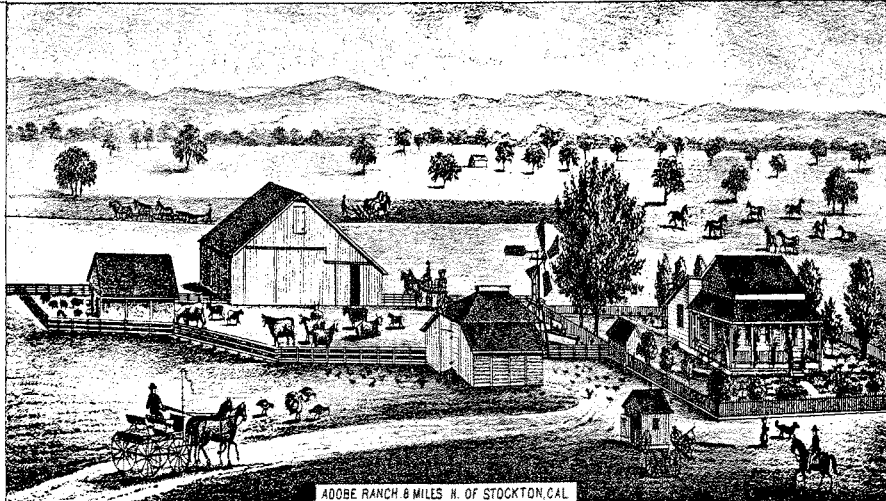
WOOD GATES



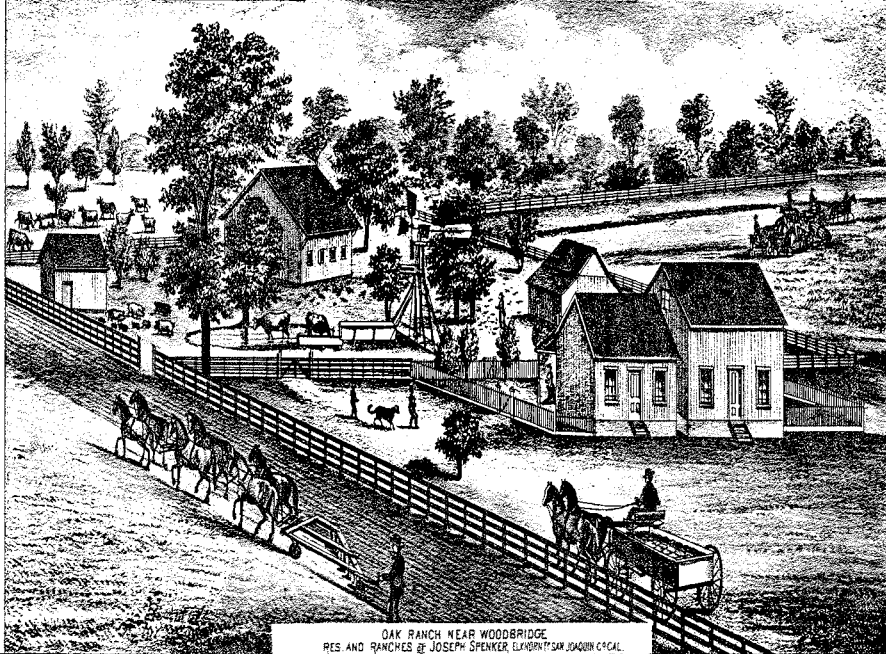
ON THE SLOUGH BRADLEY'S DAM.



ANCH, ELKHORN T^R SAN JOAQUIN CO., CALIFORNIA.



ADOBEE RANCH & MILLS N. OF STOCKTON, CAL.



OAK RANCH NEAR WOODBRIDGE,
RES AND RANCHES OF JOSEPH SPENKER EX AGENT FOR JOAQUIN CREEK.

Society," on February 24, 1875, with the following charter members:

Messrs. W. M. Gibson, James H. Budd, S. L. Terry, L. B. Noble, G. E. McStay, J. A. Hosmer, S. L. Carter, W. B. Starbird, W. W. Stone, C. W. Curtis, C. H. Plait, F. M. Kelsey, J. W. Glenn and J. E. Budd, and Misses Russell, Lusia Hogan and Nellie Myers.

The following were the first officers of the society: President, L. B. Noble; Vice Presidents, J. A. Hosmer and F. M. Kelsey; Secretary, C. H. Plait; Treasurer, W. M. Gibson; Stage Manager, W. B. Starbird; Play Committee, John E. Budd, J. A. Hosmer and W. B. Starbird.

The first entertainment of the society, after the organization, was given for the benefit of the "Kansas sufferers," on March 7, 1875, when was produced the comedy of "Caste" and farce of "Toodles." The entertainments were successful pecuniarily and otherwise.

On May 8, 1875, the society enacted the tragedy of "Damon and Pythias," for the benefit of "Charter Oak Lodge, Knights of Pythias," as part of the anniversary pageant of said order. In June, 1875, the society assisted Mr. A. P. Burbank, the celebrated elocutionist, in the production of "Rip Van Winkle." In 1876 and '77 several entertainments were given. The yellow fever scourge called forth the sympathies and highest efforts of the organization, and on Sept. 20 and 21, 1878, they produced the celebrated drama, the "Octoroon," for the purpose of raising funds for the sufferers. It was put on the stage with new costumes, scenery and scenic effects and a full cast, embracing over 25 persons. On October 22 and 23, 1878, the society closed the season with the society drama of "Lei Astray," for their own benefit, and were greeted with crowded houses.

The society has a membership of over 40, including 15 ladies, and owns valuable scenery and stage properties; and its long existence speaks for its success and popularity. Experience on the stage has perfected the members in a knowledge of the "Theatrical Art," and the successful presentation of some of the most difficult dramas in the list of American plays, to the satisfaction of critical and exacting audiences, has demonstrated that they have emerged from mere amateurism and can vie with any stock company in the State. It is now one of the permanent organizations of Stockton. The following are the present officers of the society: President, John E. Budd; Vice President, M. S. Thresher; Secretary, C. W. Curtis; Treasurer, W. M. Gibson; Stage Manager, Jas. H. Budd; Asst. Stage Manager, G. E. McStay; Business Manager, W. B. Starbird; Musical Director, Prof. E. Dryfous; Scenic Artist, G. B. Parker.

FIRST REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTY.

It may not be deemed amiss to mention the starting of an organization that has since figured so largely in national matters.

To be known as a "Black Republican" in 1856, in California, was to be considered, in popular estimation, a person wanting in some of the essential qualifications that were necessary to constitute a worthy citizen. It was evidence of a strong will, combined with equally strong convictions, to have it known that a person had identified himself with that party. At such a time in the history of the party in San Joaquin County in 1856, the following five persons met to consult upon the feasibility of organizing in Stockton; J. M. Buffington, B. P. Baird, Dr. G. R. Warren, John Tucker, and M. Walthall, Jr., and concluding to do so, called together, by personal solicitation, a very small number, who met on a certain Wednesday evening preceding the 2d of August, 1856. The results of that Wednesday evening meeting will be seen in the following *call*, which the *Republican* put in their paper as an advertisement, after being paid for so doing, and failed to notice it as a matter of news.

August 2d, 1856.

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!

The Republicans of this city held a meeting on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of organizing a club to promote the election of Republican nominees. After the election of Chairman and Secretary pro-tem, a Committee of three were appointed, to draft a constitution and by-laws. Meeting then adjourned to meet on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, p. m., to complete the organization of the club. The friends of Fremont and Dayton and the Pacific Rail Road are invited to attend. The meeting this evening will be held at the corner of Weber Avenue and San Joaquin Sts, opposite the court-house.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Chairman.

C. C. FIRLEY, Secretary.

In answer to the *call* a few met, and the meeting was called to order. J. M. Buffington was elected Chairman, and C. C. Firley, Secretary, and the following names were subscribed to the roll: J. M. Buffington, B. P. Baird, Dr. G. R. Warren, John Tucker, M. Walthall and C. C. Firley.

A committee of three were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws and report at a meeting to be called by the chairman. On the 9th of August the club met and permanently organized by the election of Dr. W. R. Kerr, president; J. M. Buffington, secretary; and Dr. Warren, corresponding secretary. Meetings of the club were afterwards held in the old Baptist church on Center street,

and continued up to the time of the presidential election. The club then numbered about 130 members.

The first Republican county convention met at the city hall, October 10, 1856, and organized by the selection of J. S. Staples as chairman, and C. O. Burton and M. Walthall, Jr., for secretaries. Dr. W. R. Kerr and Samuel Myers were nominated for the assembly, and I. S. Locke, superintendent of public schools. The first number of a Fremont and Dayton campaign paper was issued October 10, called the *Stockton Daily Gazette*, John F. Damon, editor. At the election, as shown by the official records of the board of commissioners, Fremont received in Stockton, 218 votes, and in the county outside, 329 votes.

In 1857 a full county ticket was nominated, but before the day of the election, by some agreement of the county committee or leading men of the party, a portion of the ticket was withdrawn, and the nominees of the then waning American party were substituted. The result was, as it ever will be when principles are sacrificed for expediency, that principle was the loser. The combined vote was less than the Republican vote of the previous year—the average vote being about 300 in the county.

In 1859 the party polled about 200 votes in the county.

In 1860 Lincoln received 1,131 votes. From that time the history of the party need not be re-written.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

By those interested in agriculture in this valley was early recognized the importance of having a society for the promotion of agriculture and the general development of the natural resources of this locality. A fair was desired, where could be brought the products of the farm, orchard and garden, where could be exhibited the pride of the stable and pasture, where the farmers could assemble, and, by viewing these things, make comparisons and observations that would rebound to the general benefit of all. This feeling took a definite shape in March, 1860, in the organization of the "San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society," which embraced San Joaquin, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Stanislaus, Mariposa, Merced, Fresno and Talare Counties. The first officers were E. S. Holden, President; J. Staples, Vice-President; P. Ed. Connor, Recording Secretary; E. B. Bateman, Corresponding Secretary. The society purchased 60 acres of land, and C. M. Weber donated 60 acres adjoining, making an exhibition ground of 120 acres, one mile from Stockton. This was enclosed by a fence, 200 cattle stalls built, a two-story stand erected, a mile race-course laid out, and many other improvements made, to the amount of \$12,000. The fair in 1860 was a

great success; there being 234 entries of stock. The receipts were \$12,766; expenditures, \$12,433.

In 1861 the membership of the society had reached 709; and the financial result of that year's fair was: receipts, \$15,874; disbursements, \$15,639. The society has ever continued in the prosperous course of the first two years, is now in a sound financial condition, and will compare favorably with any organization of a similar nature in the State.

The successive presidents to date have been E. S. Holden, 6 years; J. K. Doak, 3 years; Colonel Dorsey, 1 year; Fred. Arnold, 1 year; L. M. Shippee, 5 years. The latter gentleman still presides over the society.

STOCKTON GRANGE, P. OF H, NO. 70,

was organized August 12, 1873, with the following charter members: Andrew Wolf, Wm. L. Overhiser, George West, Andrew Showers, Wm. G. Phelps, Thos. E. Ketchum, James Marsh, T. J. Brooke, Israel Lander, Alexander Burkett, Chas. Sperry, Joseph P. Harrison, P. W. Dudley, John Taylor, Wm. H. Fairchilds, S. V. Tredway, H. E. Wright, J. H. Cole, W. D. Ashley, Freeman Mills, Mrs. F. Mills, Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. A. Wolf, Mrs. James Marsh, Mrs. Alex. Burkett, Mrs. Wm. L. Overhiser, Mrs. Geo. West, Mrs. Charles Sperry, Mrs. T. J. Brooks and Mrs. W. H. Fairchilds.

The present officers of the grange are: Dr. O. Grattan, Master; T. P. Heath, Overseer; Mrs. W. D. Ashley, Lecturer; J. B. Boody, Steward; J. B. Harelson, Assistant Steward; Wm. Kohl, Chaplain; Israel Lander, Treasurer; Wm. G. Phelps, Secretary; Ansel Litchfield, Gatekeeper; Mrs. T. E. Ketchum, Ceres; Mrs. James Marsh, Pomona; Miss Martha Harelson, Flora; Mrs. J. B. Boody, Lady Assistant Steward.

The present membership is 144, and the grange is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE PIONEERS.

Their Character—Organization of a Society—Hall—Articles of Incorporation—List of Members.

THE people who came early to this country were different from those who came at a later date; and in many respects they were unlike the inhabitants of any old-settled State. They were a class of men who had largely developed the faculties of hope, imagination and perseverance; without those qualities they would never

have left their eastern homes, and braved the long, tedious, hazardous journey of the plains or ocean. Coupling with those qualities a healthy and vigorous constitution and comparative youth, you have a people that would attempt anything, and enjoy, to a surprising degree, the bounties, with which nature had endowed the plains of California, with the bounding antelope, and elk, and clear limpid streams, peopled with a funny world.

To them all things looked different from what the same scenes appeared to the immigrant of later years. The trees were more shadowy; the plains seemed wider; the flowers were clothed in more vivid colors; the meandering streams had a magic charm, more potent, the mountains a loftier look; yes, all nature was robed to catch the eye, and hold entranced the sense of such a people, so strongly endowed with the attributes of *intensity*. If you would see the difference, sit down beside one of them, and, by questioning, awaken the memory, that will set in motion the imagery of those early days, and you will see the dull eye kindle, the form grow more erect, while the features assume that wakeful, watching, intense look of early days, and the smouldering fires of youth burn once again in the eye of the pioneer, as he lives "his battles o'er again."

Where one is seeking to rescue from oblivion the events of the past, that live only in the memory of the early settlers, it becomes a difficult thing not to catch a spark from the fire, evoked by the narrative, that will burn itself into the lines that trace the unfolding panorama.

It was not the beautiful scenes alone that chained the mind; other surroundings and circumstances combined to help enthrall the captive. The over-busy settler, grasping for that not yet obtained, seeking by some new and strange device, to wrest from the future, benefits, that the imagination beheld, departing upon some hazardous enterprise, working out some bold and difficult design, but in everything *intense, energetic, and unyielding*; all combined made the unconscious days pass like fleeting hours, to be looked back upon, in after life, with regrets for their departure and longings for their return.

Of such a people, one would expect that whatever they performed would be out of the line of the ordinary; their excesses would be such as would shock a more staid and even-tempered people. One would expect to find such men wreaking sudden and terrible vengeance for real or imaginary affronts; such men would pass laws attaching the death penalty to the offence of stealing, and, if the judge or jurors failed to convict, would become the executioners themselves. Such men might take law into their own hands, and hang criminals, without troubling the courts. One thing you could

be certain of, they would adopt means strong enough to produce the desired result; whether it was to raise with ropes their wagons and teams, up the face of perpendicular rocks, to the plateau above, when such stood in the way of their progress in coming to this country, or hanging a few persons for stealing stock, to put an end to that class of business.

Between those days and the present time stands over a quarter of a century, behind which lie the graves of nearly all who first saw the plains of California; a few are left to witness the fulfillment of their early hopes. As, from year to year, the numbers became less, the desire grew up among the remnant of the "grand army" to form themselves into an organization, that all associations of the days, when this country was a Territory might not be lost to them. This desire finally culminated in an organization on the 7th of December, 1868, and an incorporated Company, September 30, 1873.

The society have a hall, that presents to the visitor a striking appearance; around the walls of which are hung the portraits of many of the pioneers, and some fine views. Among the portraits may be seen that of Mrs. America Wynman, daughter of David Kiley, the first white child in the San Joaquin Valley, having come to Stockton with her father in 1844; also that of Miss Lizzie Agnes Grattan, born September 9, 1848; she being the fourth child of American parents born in the San Joaquin Valley; William Gaun, born at Stockton in October, 1847, being the first, and John and Nancy Elder, twins, being the second and third, born on the Benedict place, North of the Mokelumne river, on the 5th of November, 1847.

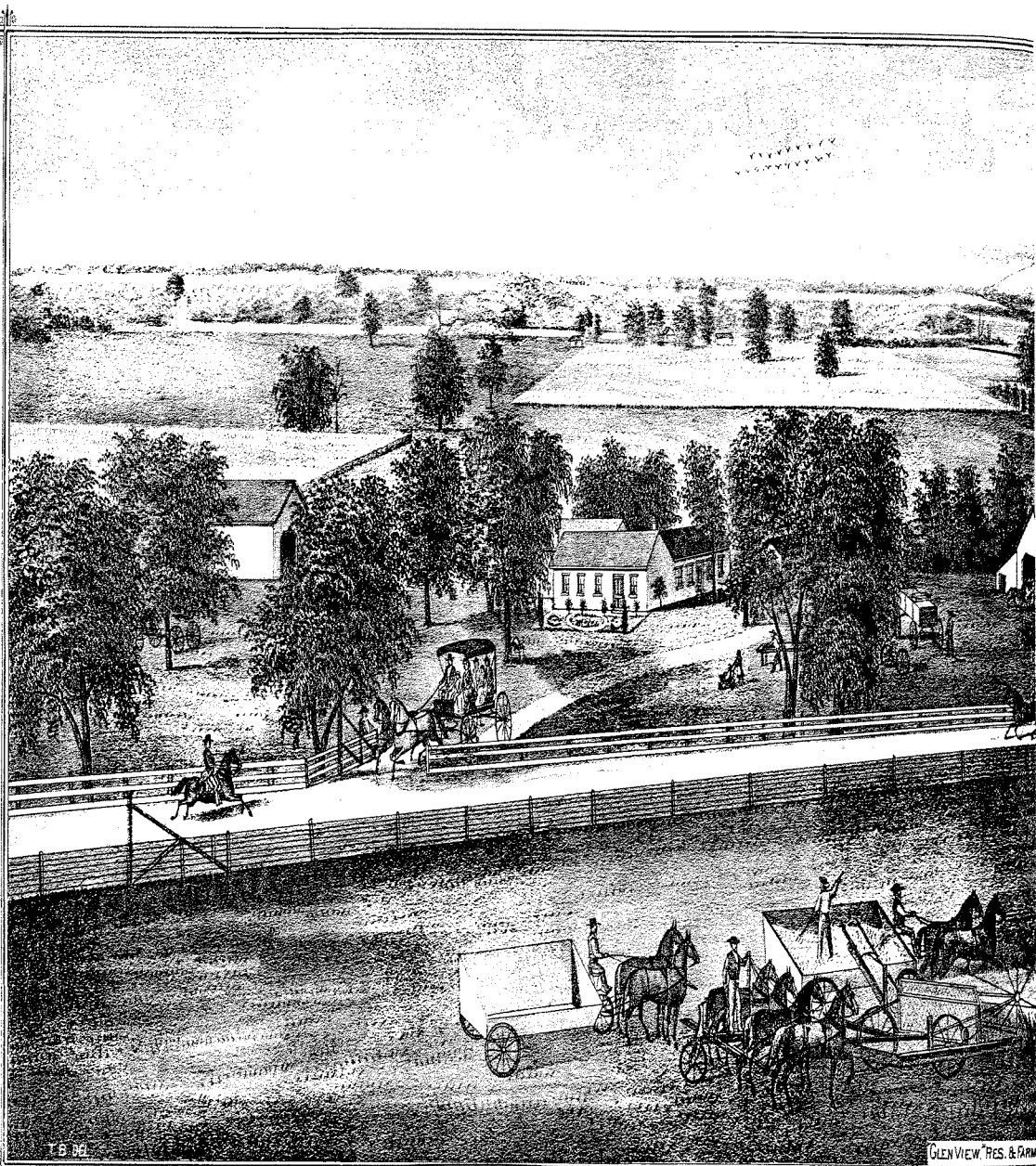
The portrait of Mrs. Margaret E. Lowrey is also there; she was the daughter of G. D. Dickenson, and was the first lady married in Stockton, the ceremony having been performed on the 29th of October, 1849.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE SAN JOAQUIN SOCIETY CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

First.—The name of the corporation shall be and is, the "San Joaquin Society of California Pioneers."

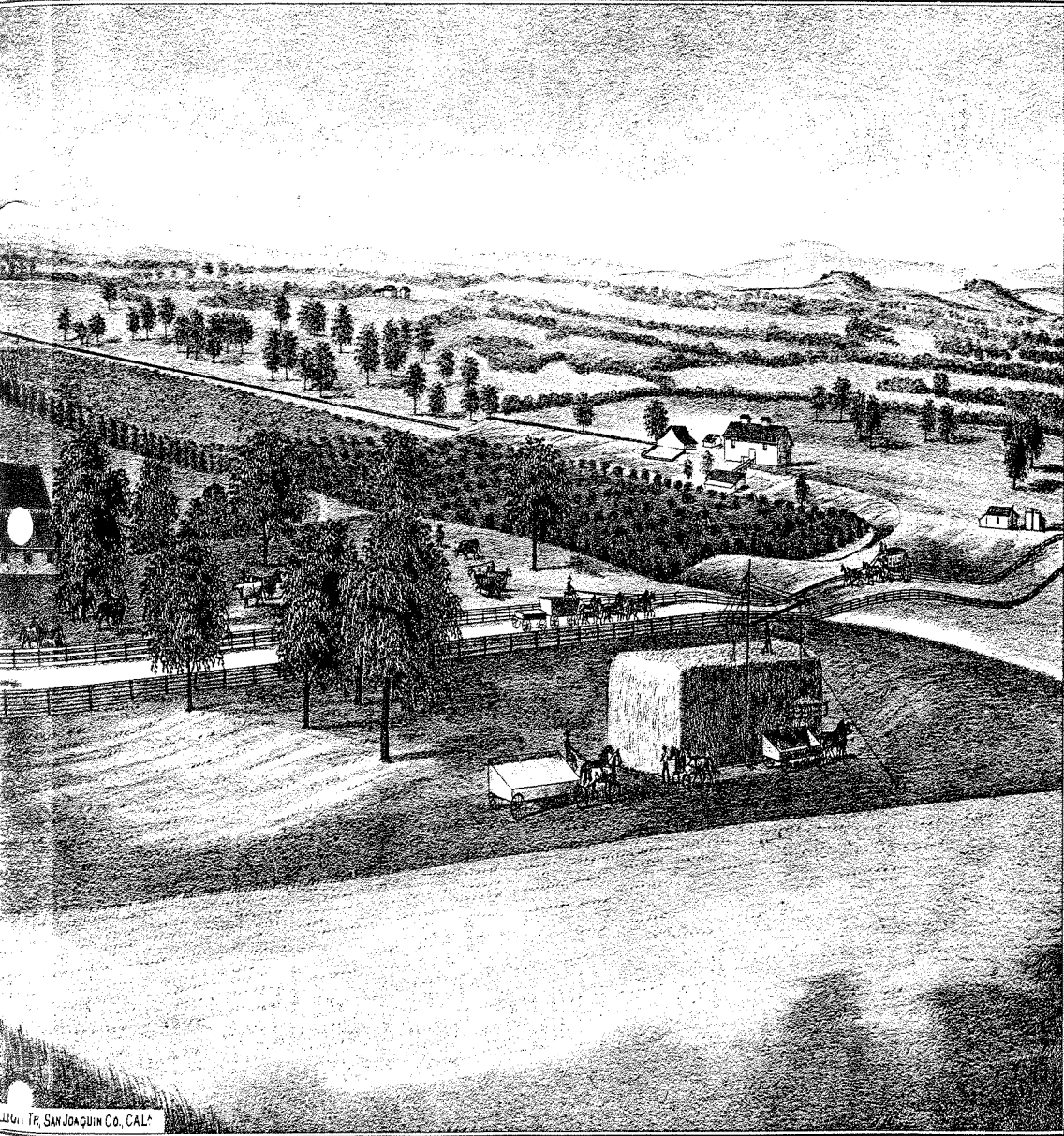
Second.—All persons who were citizens of the United States, or capable of becoming citizens thereof, and who were residents of California prior to the ninth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, the day of the admission of California into the Union, and the male descendants of all such persons, shall be eligible to membership.

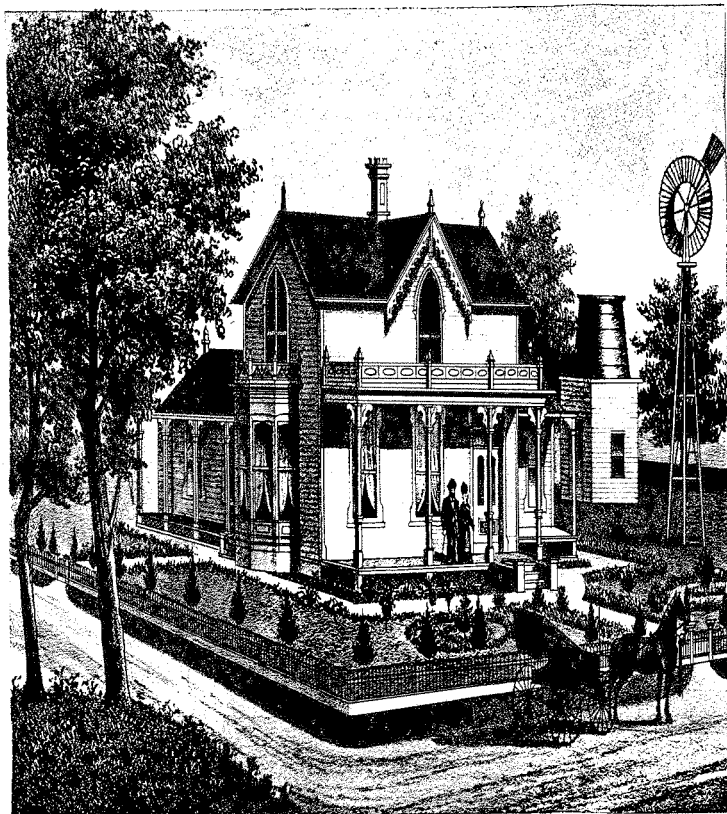
Honorary and life members may be admitted in accordance with the provisions contained in the By-Laws.



T. B. 86

GLENVIEW RES. & FARM





(A. A. CUDDEY ARCHT.)

RESIDENCE OF J. COTTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

Third.—The purposes for which the Corporation is formed are:

1. To cultivate the social virtues of its members, and to unite them by the bonds of friendship.

2. To create a fund for benevolent purposes, in behalf of the members.

3. To collect and preserve information and facts connected with the early settlement of California, and especially of the Valley of the San Joaquin, and with the history thereof, from the time of such settlement to the admission of the State into the Union.

4. To form libraries and cabinets, and by all other appropriate means to advance the interests and perpetuate the memory of those whose sagacity, energy and enterprise induced them to settle in this country, and to become the founders of a new State.

Fourth.—The principal business of the corporation will be transacted at the city of Stockton, in the County of San Joaquin, in the said State.

Fifth.—The Corporation shall exist for the term of fifty years.

Sixth.—There shall be ten Directors of the Corporation, who shall be elected annually by the members thereof.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

- GEORGE S. EVANS President.
 HENRY ADAMS First Vice President.
 JOHN GRATMAN Second Vice President.
 WM. SAUNDERS Third Vice President.
 ALONZO RHODES Recording Secretary.
 M. H. BOND Corresponding Secretary.
 T. K. HOOK Treasurer.
 THOS. A. WILSON Marshal.

CITY DIRECTORS.

- B. HOWARD BROWN, WM. GRAHAM,
 L. E. CHICARD, JOSEPH HALE,
 JOHN WALLACE.

COUNTY DIRECTORS.

- R. B. SMITH, FRANK ROCK,
 THOS. CORCORAN, ERA FISK.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Adee, Daniel. | Barnhart, H. D. C. | Coloco, Wm. |
| Adams, Henry. | Beunett, A. B. | Caricoff, M. |
| Allen, E. H. | Boisellier, H. G. | Davis, S. H. |
| Brown, A. G. | Ballard, W. A. | Drais, M. J. |
| Bond, M. H. | Booth, Dr. L. M. | Evans, G. S. |
| Brown, B. K. | Cats, Samuel. | Evans, J. J. |
| Bareillo, Laogier. | Chicard, L. E. | Everett, E. A. |
| Burgen, Stephen. | Carson, W. McK. | Fisk, Era. |
| Bidwell, C. W. | Clark, Dr. A. | Fickett, S. H. |
| Barnhart, H. | Corcoran, Thomas. | Fairchild, W. H. |

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Fowler, J. M. | Kille, Joseph. | Stockwell, E. R. |
| Freeman, W. F. | Kessen, G. M. | Sedgwick, Chas. |
| Flitzgerald, P. | Lottman, Wm. | Saunders, Wm. |
| Fisher, J. M. | Leich, A. | Smith, W. H. |
| Fisk, Henry. | Learned, D. A. | Sperry, Austin. |
| Floyd, W. J. | Lee, Theodore. | Seamoa, J. J. |
| Gelsbart, Wm. | Lemon, George. | Squire, Harvey. |
| Gronsey, C. A. L. | Matthews, H. O. | Stading, Henry. |
| Grattan, Dr. C. | Myers, Jerome. | Smith, G. F. |
| Grupe, Chas. | Myers, Samuel. | Sargent, R. C. |
| Graham, Wm. | Meyer, J. W. | Sharp, P. G. |
| Greer, John. | Miss, F. W. | Smith, G. W. |
| Grattan, John. | Montgomery, C. R. | Selzman, L. |
| Gasfoey, Thos. | Nelson, Eli E. | Todd, Dr. F. W. |
| Gove, A. W. | Parker, R. B. | Tripp, W. O. |
| Hawlett, H. H. | Peters, J. D. | Tinkham, H. |
| Hall, J. B. | Petty John. | Tone, J. H. |
| Hale, Joseph. | Parrot John. | Tredway, E. V. |
| Hook, T. K. | Post, W. H. | Vinilich, N. |
| Harrold, N. S. | Richardson, M. M. | Wallace, John. |
| Harrison, J. F. | Beid, Dr. R. K. | Wiggers, Harrold. |
| Hammond, J. W. | Rolland, A. | Wilson, T. A. |
| Hall, W. H. | Rhodes, Alonzo. | Wolf, Andrew. |
| Hodgskins, Henry. | Rogers, B. F. | Weber, C. M. |
| Husacker, A. W. | Rhodes, H. B. | White, W. B. |
| Hildreth Elias. | Ralph, C. R. | Wright, Wm. |
| Harrison, N. | Shurtleff, Dr. G. A. | Wood, T. S. |
| Kollenbach, O. P. F. | Sowwred, Alex. | West, George. |
| Kraft, Henry. | Severy, D. | |

CHAPTER XXIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE MATTER PERTAINING TO OUR ILLUSTRATIONS FROM STOCKTON AND O'NEIL TOWNSHIPS.

C. BEHRNS is a native of Germany. He came to America in 1868. He started in business in 1870 in Stockton with C. W. Dohrmann, keeping a general store. They were soon compelled to extend their business. After continuing the grocery and general merchandise business for over a year, Mr. Behrns purchased the crockery portion of the establishment. He has now the largest stock of crockery in Stockton, and in fact anywhere on the coast, outside of San Francisco. He carries a stock of crockery, glassware, plated ware, china, cutlery, and house furnishing goods, amounting to about \$12,000. He occupies two floors of a building 26x75 feet, which cost him \$9,000. He buys direct from the manufacturers, and only sells American crockery and glassware of American and foreign manufacture. In 1875 he made a visit to many of the manufacturers in New York, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. A view of his establishment is given in this work.

JOHN C. BYERS was born in Washington Co., Pa., July 14th, 1824. He came overland to California in 1861, and settled in Stockton in that same year, and has been engaged successfully in the

practice of law ever since. In 1873 he was elected District Attorney. He has a very extensive practice in nearly all the counties in the State. From 1858 to 1860 he resided in Nebraska, and was a member of the first Republican Territorial Convention. He was a delegate from California in 1868 to the Republican National Convention at Chicago that nominated General Grant for the Presidency. He spent the summer of 1868 in Pennsylvania, and in 1876 paid his native State another visit. Mr. Byers spent about a year in the mines, about twenty miles from Denver City, Colorado. He owns six hundred and fifty-seven acres of land in Tulare township, lying on the west side of the San Joaquin River, and has it all under cultivation. A view of Mr. Byers' residence in Stockton will be found elsewhere.

CASTELLI & WEBER, are proprietors of the fine saloon corner of Scotts Avenue and Center Street, at which place they commenced business in 1868. F. CASTELLI is a native of Germany, and was born in Baden in 1824, of Swiss and Italian parentage. He came to America in 1848, and to California via Panama, 1862. He remained in the Calaveras County mines until 1866. He is the owner of one hundred and forty acres of land in Castoria township, lying on the San Joaquin River. The land is timber and pasture land, and is not under cultivation. JOSEPH K. WEBER was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 18th, 1832. He came to the United States in 1849, and lived principally in New York until 1857, in which year he came to California by the Panama route. He first settled in Valley City, Calaveras Co., where he remained two years. He then returned to New York, in which city he stayed about a year, and then came again to California, and settled in Stockton, which he has since made his residence. He has made two trips to Germany and three to New York since settling in California. A view of Castelli & Weber's place will be found elsewhere.

ALEXANDER CHALMERS was born in Ontario, Canada, February 24th, 1842. He came to California by the way of Panama in 1864, and went into the employ of his brother George at Coloma, Eldorado Co., whose business he conducted until 1868, at which time it was discontinued. He then came to Stockton and entered the dry goods business under the firm name of Chalmers & Wallace. The firm was dissolved at the expiration of four months, and Mr. Chalmers continued in the same business alone until 1872, when his brother purchased an interest with him. From that time until 1878 the business was conducted in the name of Chalmers Bros. In April, 1878, the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Chalmers bought out E. E. Washburn, 194 and 196 Main Street, and is now doing a good business there in foreign and domestic dry goods, under the name of Alexander Chalmers. His residence, corner of Eldorado and Lind-

sey Streets, was purchased of John Sedgewick. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

F. R. CLARKE is proprietor of the Stockton Business College, Telegraph Institute and Normal School. This College was organized in the year 1876, and is situated on the corner of Hunter Street and Weber Avenue. The attendance at the school has increased largely since it was established. The first year the attendance was one hundred and twenty-five; the second, two hundred; the third, two hundred and twenty-five. The Normal Course includes all studies in which teachers are required to be perfect, in order to obtain first grade certificates. The Fall Business Course includes all kinds of Book-keeping, the writing of every description of Business Papers, Higher Mathematics, Real Estate, General Agency, Post-Office, College, Express, Business College, Bank, Wholesale Merchandising, Insurance and Commissions. The same course includes English Grammar, Penmanship and Actual Business. The Business Department is about sixty feet square, and can accommodate one hundred and fifty scholars. The College employs three Professors, one Professor of Book-keeping, one graduate of a Normal School, Teacher of the Normal Department, and one Teacher of General Business. A view of this Institution is given on another page.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Stockton, is situated on Main Street, about six blocks from the depot. The house was built in 1874 by George F. Smith, at a cost of from \$25,000 to \$30,000. It was two stories high, and 90x75 feet in dimensions. In 1878 a third story was added, at a cost of \$5,000, improving the appearance of the building very much. The house was leased by F. C. Hahn in 1876, and has since been managed by him. The Hotel contains sixty-one rooms, and was entirely re-furnished and re-carpeted in 1878, and has now all the appurtenances of a first-class hotel. Under the management of the courteous and accommodating proprietor, it has achieved a wide and deserved reputation among travelers who visit this coast,—a popularity that Mr. Hahn, by his energy and geniality, is not only maintaining, but daily increasing. A view of the Commercial will be found on another page.

CHARLES W. DOHRMANN was born June 21st, 1846, at Schleswig, Germany. He came to California in 1864, and settled in Stockton in the same year. He was a clerk in the employ of Smallfield & Dohrmann until 1869. Mr. Smallfield having died in the meanwhile, Mr. Dohrmann bought out his brother, who had been partner in the firm, and carried on the business for about three years. He disposed of his business, and went into the insurance business, which he has since followed. Mr. Dohrmann claims to be the originator of the practice of insuring growing crops in the field, and has met with marked success in that branch of the business. He is part

owner of three hundred and fifty acres of land in Elkhorn Township, and leases fifteen hundred acres of Tule land, the cultivation of which is under his personal management. A view is given of Mr. Dohrmann's residence.

LOUIS GERLACH was born in Prussia, Germany, April 25th, 1836, and came to the United States in the year 1853. He lived in Philadelphia for two years when he came to California, and settled in Stockton in 1855. He has followed the business of butcher and dealer in cattle ever since his arrival here, having now a large market on Eldorado Street between Main Street and Weber Avenue. He is the owner of sixteen hundred acres of land in Tulare township, situated on the San Joaquin river, all of which he has under cultivation. The land has produced, for the past five years, an average of twelve bushels of wheat to the acre. His first residence in Stockton is on Flora Street, and was erected in the year 1861 by Major Orr. It cost, including the improvements and changes, about \$4,000. He is now erecting on the corner of First and Channel Streets a two-story brick store, at an expense of \$9,000.

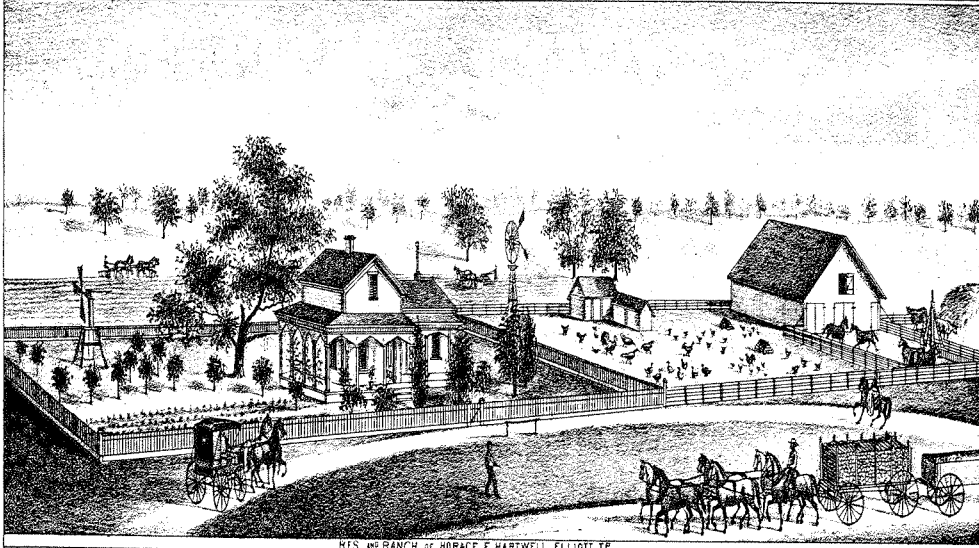
JOHN E. GROSS was born in Hesse, Germany, on the 28th of November, 1837. He came from his native land to California in 1853, taking the Isthmus route. He settled in Stockton, and engaged in the butchering business, which has since continued to be his occupation. From 1864 to 1869 he resided in Virginia City, Nevada, but in the latter year returned to Stockton. He owns a half interest in twenty-seven hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are in this county. This land is rented out, and a portion of it is used as pasture land. Mr. Gross resides on the corner of Center and Park Streets, in the city of Stockton. His handsome residence was erected in 1871 by Henry Austin, at an expense of about \$6,000. A view of his residence will be found on another page.

I. D. HAMILTON was born on the 16th of March, 1822, at New Lisbon, Ohio. He moved to Cincinnati in 1839, where he entered a dry goods store. He came across the plains in 1849, and went to the Mariposa mines. In January, 1850, went home again by the Isthmus and New Orleans, being one of the first to return from the State. In 1850 he again crossed the plains, taking his family with him. He settled in Stockton in 1850. He rented the Original Rough and Ready Ranch, and was one of the first who turned their attention from gold hunting to farming. His crop was a failure, and in 1851 he moved to the Sonora road, in the same county, and kept the Charier Oak House for a short time, then purchased the Twelve Mile House, Sonora Road, which he kept until 1864, farming one thousand acres of land at the same time. In 1864 he went into the boating business in Stockton, in which he is now engaged. He built

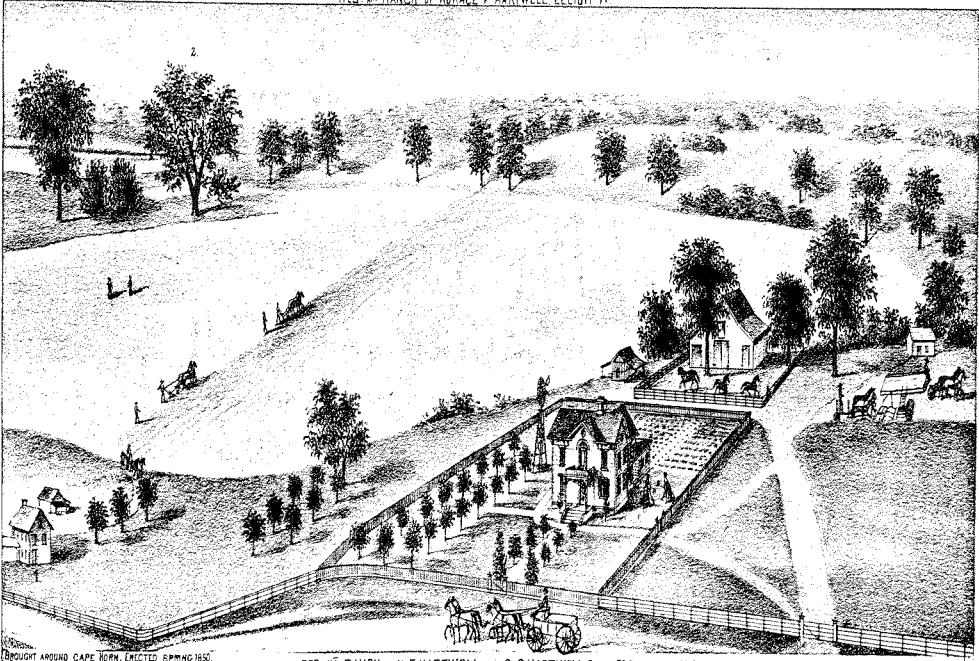
the steamers Fresno and Tulare, and ran them up the San Joaquin river and to San Francisco. In 1868 he sold out and engaged in the real estate business. In 1872 he purchased the steamer Clara Belle, sixty tons, and in 1878 the Empire City, one hundred tons. He uses them to tow barges, of which he sometimes has nine, collecting and distributing freight along the rivers, transferring at Stockton. Was married at Dayton, Ohio, in 1847, to Elenor Evans. Has three children. Purchased his elegant residence in 1868 for \$5,000, and has since put \$16,000 in improvements on it. It stands alone on a block, and is surrounded by beautiful trees, walls, etc. See view elsewhere.

MILTON P. HENDERSON was born in Lincoln Co., Maine, November 13, 1833. In 1858 he came to San Francisco by the Panama route, and remained there until June, 1859, when he moved to San Joaquin Co., and settled in Stockton. He was in the employ of W. P. Miller, until 1861, when he removed to Calaveras Co., in which county he resided until 1865. In that year he again came to Stockton and entered the establishment of W. P. Miller, with whom he remained until 1869. In 1869, he formed a business partnership with E. G. Clark, under the name of Henderson & Clark, and established a carriage manufactory, which business he has since continued. Mr. Clark withdrew from the firm Sept. 28, 1874, and Mr. Henderson has since conducted it alone. He does a general business of manufacturing Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Buckboards, &c., and is prepared to do all kinds of new work and repairing. His pay roll contains fifteen names, seven Ironworkers, three Woodworkers, three Painters and two Trimmers. His shop, which is 50x50 feet and three stories high, is situated on the corner of Main and American Sts., was built in 1878-9, at a cost of \$8,000. A view of this establishment is given elsewhere.

HENRY H. HEWLETT was born October 23, 1832, on Long Island, N. Y. At the age of fifteen years he assumed the management of the home farm. In 1850, he borrowed some money, laid in a stock of goods worth \$2,000, and brought them as baggage to California, coming by the Panama route, and arriving in San Francisco August 23, 1850. He realized about 100 per cent. on his investment. He spent about six months in the mines of Tuolumne Co. In 1851, he formed a partnership with his brother John and N. J. Avery, and embarked in the grocery and dry goods business in Stockton, under the name of Avery, Hewlett & Co. A short time after, E. F. Jones was admitted to the firm. They started a branch store in 1852, at Rattlesnake creek, under the name of E. J. Smith & Co., Smith having an interest. Mr. Hewlett spent six months there and then the store was sold out. He and his brother bought out Avery & Jones, and his brother sold to S. W. Collins, of San

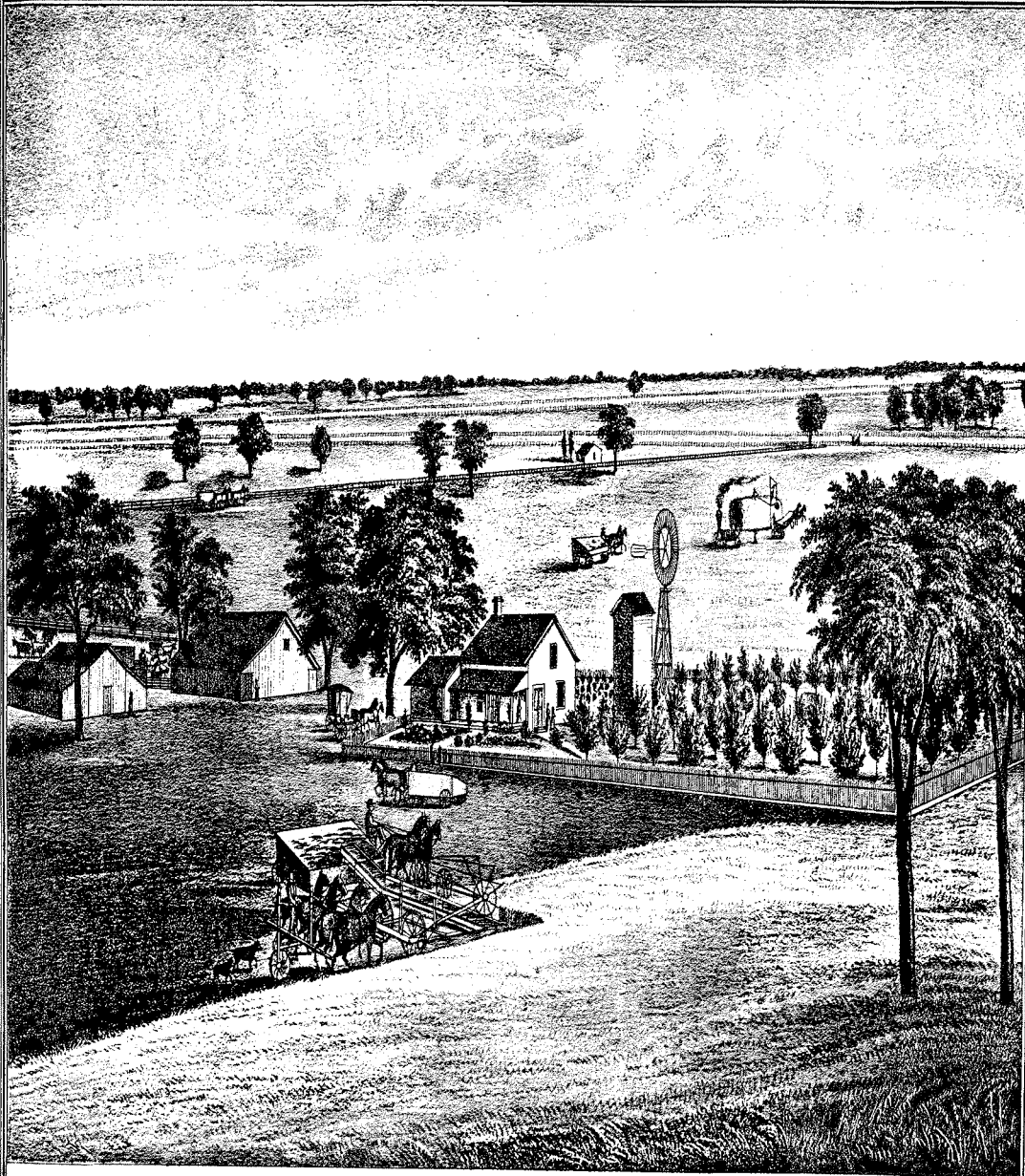


RES. AND RANCH OF HORACE F. HARTWELL, ELLIOTT TP.

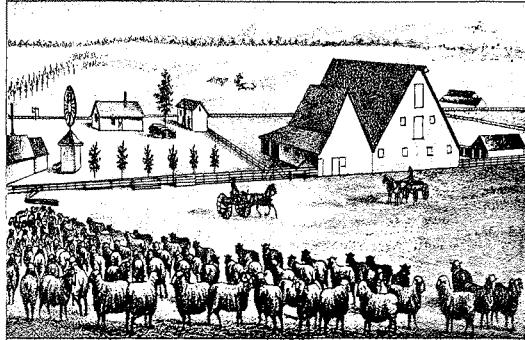


SPRINGS AROUND CAPE TOWN, ERECTED SPRING 1850.
PRESENT FAC.

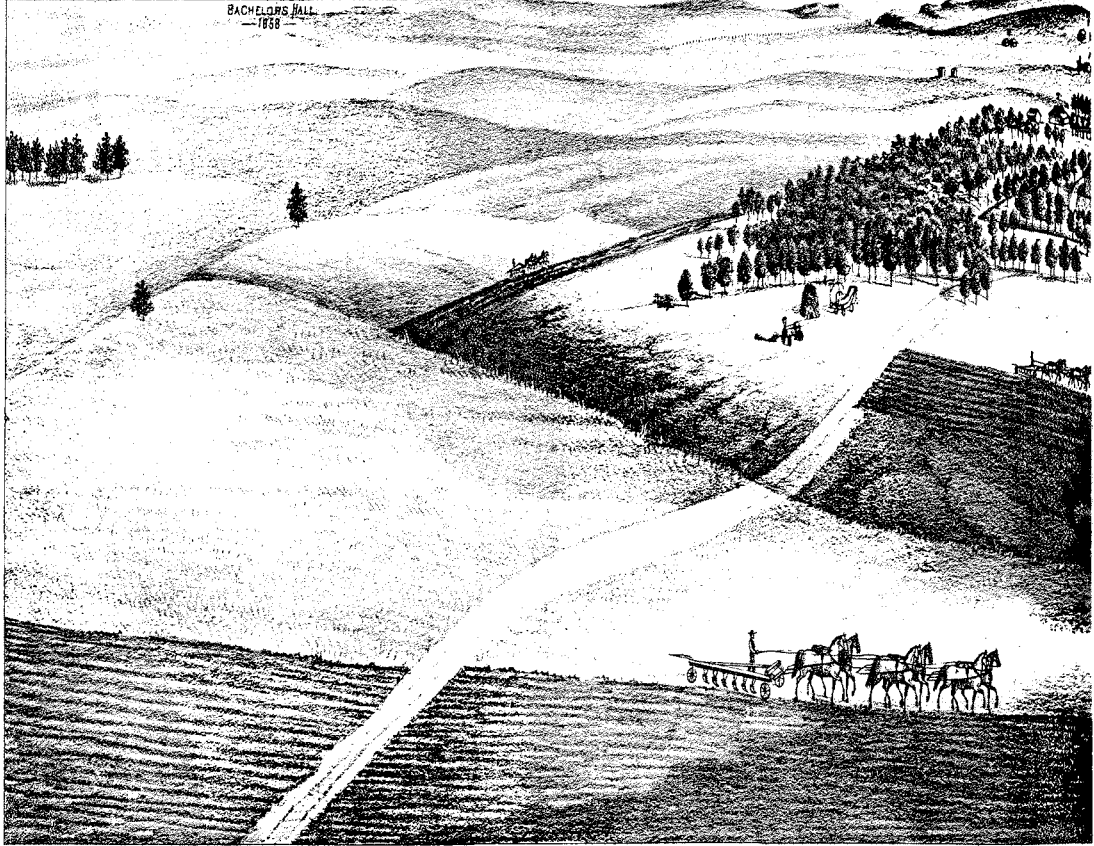
RES. AND RANCH OF H. F. HARTWELL, THE G. C. HARTWELL, ELLIOTT TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF T. P. WEATH, ELLIOTT TWP., SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

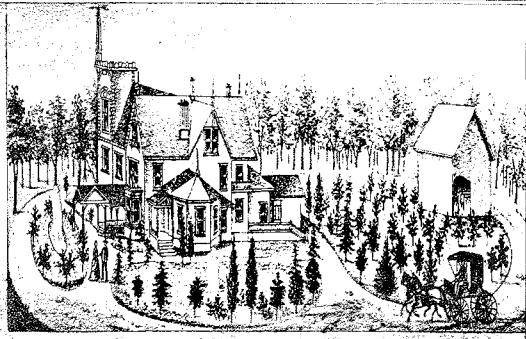


BACHELORS HALL
— 1858 —

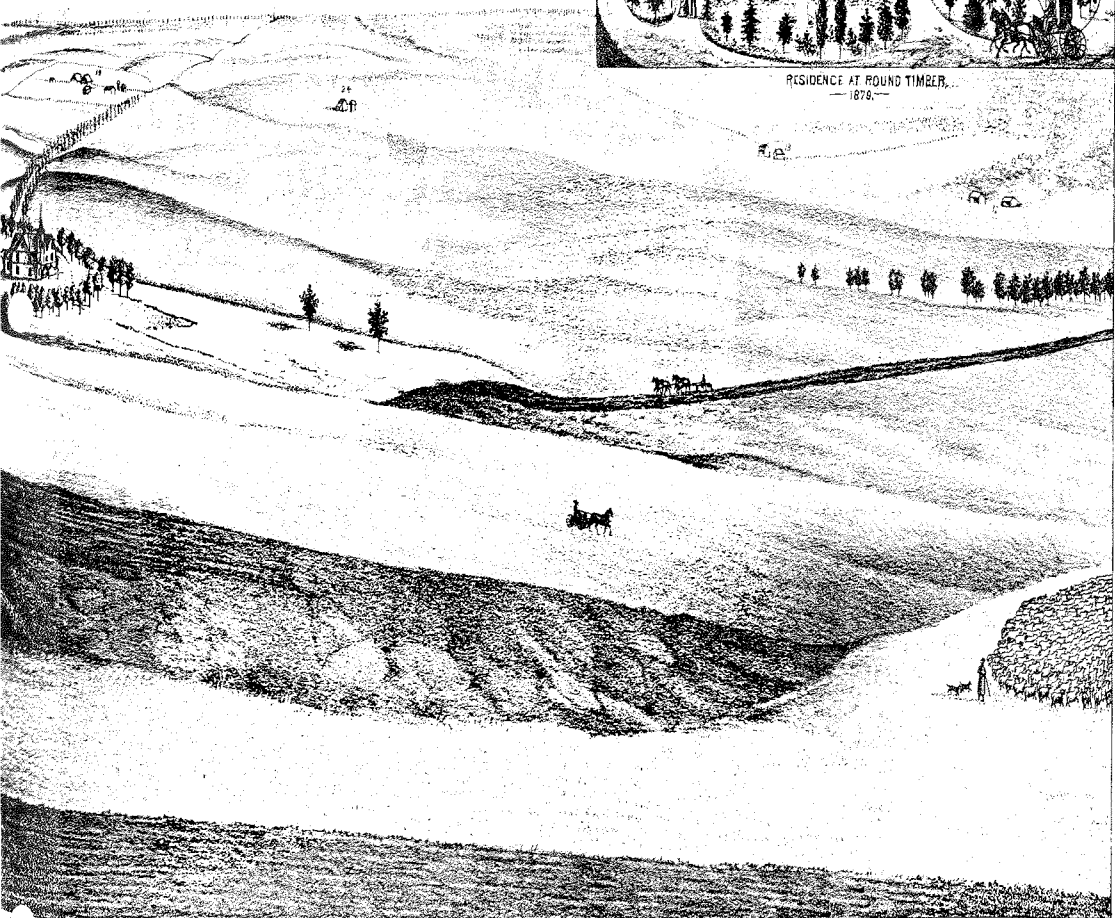


THE NUMBERS IN THIS SCOTCH REPRESENT THE DIFFERENT RANCH SECTIONS.

ROUND TIMBER
RANCH OASIS, 8500 ACRES. PROPERTY



RESIDENCE AT ROUND TIMBER,
— 1876. —



Francisco, in 1855. In 1857, he established a grain bag factory in Stockton; he also in that year, managed the Franklin Flour Mill, corner Levee and Beaver streets. In 1858, the firm of Hewlett & Collins failed, owing to speculations of Mr. Collins. Mr. Hewlett formed a co-partnership with his former partner, E. F. Jones, under the name of Jones & Hewlett, and bought out Stanford Bros. Was one of the founders, in 1867, of the Stockton Savings and Loan Society, and in 1868, the capital was \$500,000, of which he owned one-fourth. In 1871, he bought out Mr. Jones' interest in the firm of Jones & Hewlett, and the next year sold out to his brother. In 1871, was elected President of Stockton Branch Home Mutual Insurance Co., also Director of the California Trust Co. In 1868-9, he purchased 20,000 acres of land in Stanislaus, Merced and Fresno Cos., and afterwards sold one-third, for what he had paid for the whole. In 1872, he started the First National Gold Bank of Stockton, owning most of the stock and being elected President. The next year he was elected cashier and manager, which office he has since continued to hold. Mr. Hewlett has visited the east four times, in 1853, 1868, 1869 and 1876. He was married at Stockton December 12, 1854, to Miss Ellen M. Powers. Mrs. Hewlett died August 11, 1875, leaving one son and one daughter. Mr. Hewlett purchased his elegant residence on Oak, between Center and Eldorado streets, in 1874, a view of which is given elsewhere.

E. HICKMAN, 206 Main street, Stockton, was born in Lewes, Delaware, 1830. He entered a dry goods store in Philadelphia, in 1847, as a clerk. In 1851, he came across the Isthmus, and by the steamer Panama to this State. He went at once to Stockton, and entered as clerk in Becker & Hickman's grocery store. In 1855, he formed a partnership with Wm. H. Gray, and embarked in the dry goods business, where he now is, under the firm name of Gray & Hickman. He had a store at Murphy's Camp, Calaveras Co., from 1853 to 1856, which was conducted in the name of Haynes & Co. For a time had control of the Big Trees. In 1873, he bought out Mr. Gray and has been doing business alone since. In 1874, he tore down the old store, and erected the handsome two story and basement building, which he now occupies. The building is of brick, faced and strengthened with iron, and cost \$14,600. He occupies the whole building, with the finest stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Kid Gloves, Silks &c., in Stockton, the second story containing a line of carpets, as large as can be found on the coast, and sold at as cheap prices. The establishment is divided into five departments, all ably managed. He owns 2,000 acres of land in Stanislaus Co., all devoted to grain and wheat raising. He was married July 24, 1856, in Stockton, to Miss H. V. Fisher, and has two daughters. Is a stockholder in the Cherokee Lane Road and some others, and a

heavy taxpayer. A view of his block will be found on another page.

T. K. HOOK, corner Weber Avenue and Grant street, Stockton, was born November 11, 1816, in Greene Co., Pa., removed to Vigo Co., Indiana, in 1836, where he resided until March 4, 1849, when he set out for California, going across the plains. He arrived September 9, 1849, and spent six weeks mining at Winter's Bar and Angel's creek, but with little success. He then went to Stockton the same year, and helped build the first store ever built on the corner of Main and Center streets, also the building on the S. W. corner of Center and Market. He went to the mines at Horse Shoe Bend, on Merced river, in the spring of 1850, but only remained a few weeks on account of ill success, and returned to Stockton, and engaged in building until fall. Was one of the company that were piloted by the noted Guide Redmond, in search of the silver mines, said to have been discovered across the mountains by emigrants. This expedition was a disastrous failure. He returned to Stockton and engaged in ranching on the Calaveras river, until 1857, when he sold out and engaged in the livery business until 1861, in Stockton. In 1861, he was elected Sheriff of San Joaquin Co., on the Republican ticket, which office he held two terms. Was elected Mayor of Stockton in 1868. He also served three terms as Alderman, and one as President of the City Council. Was married in September, 1860, to Mrs. A. C. Greenfield, in Stockton. Has no children living. He erected the fine business block on the corner of San Joaquin and Main streets in 1868, at a cost of \$40,000. The first floor is occupied by stores, second by rooms, and third by societies. A view is given elsewhere.

KULLMAN, WAGNER & Co. are proprietors of the Pacific Tannery, corner Oak and Eldorado streets. The business was established in 1853, under the name of J. C. Wagner, and continued thus for three years, when it was changed to Wagner Bros., (J. C. and Chas. Wagner) which firm controlled the business until 1869. Mr. J. C. Wagner retired in 1869 and Mr. Moses Kullman was associated with the firm, the name being thus changed to Kullman, Wagner & Co. About three years later, Mr. H. Kullman was also admitted to the firm. In 1874, Jacob Satz purchased an interest in the business. In 1878, November 6th, Moses Kullman died. They make a specialty of teaming harness and sole leather, which they claim cannot be excelled in the State. They also manufacture a superior article of skirting leather, kips and calf-skins. The Tannery is 150x300 feet, and contains all the improved machinery for compressing the leather and grinding the bark. They have the only wet tan furnace in the State, by which they burn the bark wet as it comes out of the vats. They have taken first premiums at all the

San Joaquin Co. fairs, and silver medal from Mechanics Institute at San Francisco in 1871. The Tannery was burned in 1867, 1871 and 1875, and the last time it was rebuilt with brick. They are large purchasers of Hides, Pelts, Goat Skins and Tallow. Their sales are principally in California and Oregon, though they ship to Japan, New York and Boston. A view of this place is given.

E. J. MARSTERS, corner Washington and California streets, Stockton, was born in Nova Scotia in 1825. He went to Boston in 1845 and learned the trade of a carpenter, and managed a carpentering business of his own there until 1855, when he came to California, crossing Nicaragua. He went to Placer Co., near Auburn, and mined there and in Tuolumne Co., until 1866. In 1867, he commenced business in wood and iron work at Copperopolis, Calaveras Co., and in 1874, moved his establishment to Stockton. In 1875, he invented Marsters' Self-Feeder, which he patented in 1877. The Feeder seems to meet the requirements that have been lacking in others, namely a steady, constant and equal feed, and is well received and highly spoken of by the farmers as being just the thing wanted in threshing grain. He has also invented a horse elevator for loading sacked grain from a pile into a wagon. He has also invented a wind-mill, "The Tempest," with a self-regulating attachment on an entirely new principle. It is the most simple and contains the least parts of any banded wheel mill in existence. It has been in use for three years, but was not perfected until 1878. He manufactures his inventions at his shop, and in addition, does general wood and iron work. A view of his feeder, &c., will be found elsewhere.

WILLIAM F. MCKEE was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., December 2d, 1824, and came to California in the year 1851. He came direct to Stockton, and made that city his home until his death, which occurred at his residence September 4th, 1875. He was clerk in the Post Office, and afterwards assistant postmaster for three or four years. He then engaged in the grocery business, as a member of the firm of Owens, Moore & McKee, and afterwards was a member of the firm of Shippee & McKee, corner of Hunter and Main streets, for a number of years. He built and owned the fine business block which stands on the southwest corner of Main and Hunter streets, known as the "McKee Block," (a view of which will be seen on another page.) He began the erection of the beautiful house in which his widow, Mrs. L. M. McKee, now resides, but had not finished it at the time of his death; the work was completed by Mrs. McKee.

WILLIAM C. MILLER, of Stockton, was born in Union Co., Indiana, December 9, 1824. His father removed to Niles, La Porte Co., in the same State, in 1828. In 1849 Mr. Miller made the tedious journey across the plains, and resided in Eldorado and Sacra-

mento Counties until 1851, when he came to San Joaquin Co., which he has since made his home. He has been engaged in the business of raising, buying and selling cattle and sheep. He owns 13,000 head of graded sheep in Fresno Co. He has 438 acres of land in O'Neil Township in this County, which he has rented. The soil is black adobe land. He is the manager of the warehouse in Stockton owned by his brother, Gen. John F. Miller, who lives in Napa Co. He erected his large and elegant residence in 1874 at an expense of \$7,000. It is situated on the northeast corner of Sutter and Fremont streets. He made a trip back to Indiana in 1852 to settle up his father's estate, his father having died in 1850. A view of Mr. Miller's residence is given elsewhere.

A. C. PAULSELL, President of the Farmers' Co-operative Union, Stockton, was born in Greene Co., Tenn., 1832. He moved to Springfield, Mo., in 1842, where he afterwards entered a general store as clerk. In 1853 he brought a band of cattle across the plains, the trip taking six months, and landed in Stanislaus Co., October 20, 1854, where he engaged in the stock business. He came to Dent Township, in this County, in 1854, and purchased some preemption claims for \$1,500, where he raised cattle for a few years, and afterwards did a general farming business. The land, 1,700 acres, is now devoted to grain-raising, alfalfa hay, vegetables and fruit. He came to Stockton to live in 1872, and was elected to the Legislature in 1873. The Farmers' Co-operative Union was organized in 1873, and he has been its President continuously ever since its formation. He is a member of the City Council. He owns 3,600 acres of land in Stanislaus Co. He was married in 1854, in Stanislaus Co., to Miss A. H. Gardenshire. This was the first marriage recorded in the County after its organization. He has had ten children, seven of whom are still living. He purchased his residence, on the corner of Miner's avenue and Aurora street, in 1873. A view of his place is shown on another page.

OTIS PERRY, Receiver U. S. Land Office, Stockton, was born in Massachusetts, 1826. In his younger years he attended a common school and worked in his father's cotton mill. He learned the machinist's trade at Lowell, Mass. He sailed from Providence, R. I., in March, 1843, in the bark Floyd, doubling Cape Horn, and arriving in San Francisco, September 15, 1849. He went to the mines in Tuolumne County, where he constructed a canal for the purpose of turning the Tuolumne river at Hawkin's Bend, so that the bed of the river could be mined. In 1850 he did a similar piece of engineering at Jacksonville, on the Tuolumne river. He went to Garrote in 1852, where he mined several years; was one of the proprietors of the Washington Hotel at Garrote, for ten years. He was one of the proprietors of the Big Oak Flat Water Ditch, and a member of the

firm of Watts, Murphy & Perrin, who constructed thirteen miles of the most difficult part. Was superintendent of the Ditch for several years. He was two terms a member of the legislature from Tuolumne and Mono Counties, 1864-6. Came to Stockton to reside in 1869. He was appointed Receiver of the Stockton District, U. S. Land Office, by President Grant in 1869 and again in 1873, also by President Hayes in 1877. He married in 1873, Miss Kate M. Burter, from North Adams, Mass. Purchased his residence, corner Eldorado and Fremont streets, in 1874, for \$3000. We give a view of his residence elsewhere.

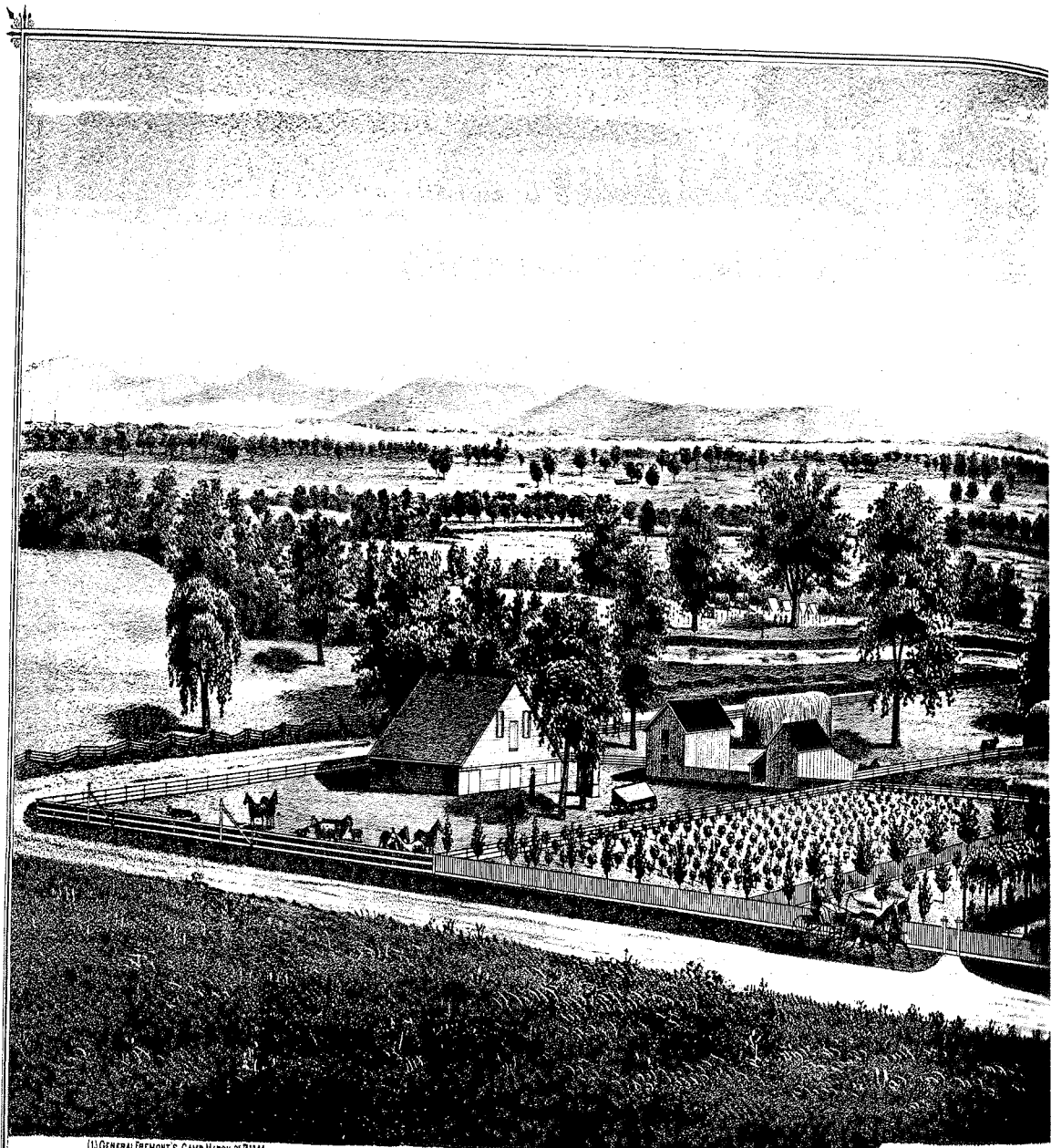
J. D. PETERS, of Stockton, was in his early days a sailor, and was, at the breaking out of the gold excitement, in the city of New Orleans. He started from that place with fourteen other young men across the plains. He spent several years among the miners, working and driving teams. In 1837 he embarked in the grain business, and was from 1860 to 1868 the confidential agent of Isaac Friedlander, purchasing on his account immense quantities of grain. Since that time he has conducted his grain business in his own interest. He inaugurated the popular system of storage, which now obtains in this valley, and built the first warehouse erected in Stockton. He has been largely interested in banks, railroads, shipping, and many enterprises that have redounded to the benefit and profit of the valley and the city of Stockton. He owns an interest in the barque J. D. Peters, the steamer Herald, the barges Excelsior and Commerce, and the tug Frolic, all of which are engaged in river transportation, between Stockton and San Francisco. At the time of the suspension of the Bank of California Mr. Peters alone, of all the grain dealers of the San Joaquin valley, continued to purchase and pay cash for grain. Mr. Peters, though still a young man, has by his energy and business enterprise, amassed a fortune, and is today the central and moving figure of the Stockton levee. A view of Mr. Peters' elegant residence is given elsewhere.

THOMAS POWELL, Stockton, was born November 27, 1845, in Conway County, Ark. He came across the Plains with his father in 1853, to Carson City, Nev., and the next spring came to Stockton. Engaged in farming with his father until 1867, and after that on his own account on the west side of San Joaquin river, in Stanislaus County. He came to Stockton in 1874 and kept a cigar and tobacco store for eighteen months. While in this business he invented a patent unloading net and derrick for stacking grain. The net is laid in the bottom of the wagon and the load built upon it, the load is then driven to the side of the stack, the ends of the net put together, and the derrick lifts the entire load at one time, and places it on the stack. While introducing this he engaged in sheep raising in Fresno Co. He has 160 acres of land there, and 2000 sheep. His

sales of nets and derricks amounted in 1876 to \$8500. In 1877, which was a dry year, to \$5500. In 1878 to \$20,000. In 1878 he invented a plow with a double pointed reversible share, which he is now introducing, and which meets with great favor. His headquarters are the Shaw Plow Works, where he has his patents manufactured. He also buys and stores wheat, and on the 1st day of June, 1879, had 175 tons in store. A view of Mr. Powell's inventions will be seen on another page.

EDWIN R. ROBERTS, 267 Main street, Stockton, was born in Hartford Co., Conn., October 4, 1817. He learned the trade of marble carver, and worked at New Preston, Litchfield Co., Conn. In 1851 he came to California by the way of the Isthmus and went to the Sonora mines, where he mined one season. From there he went to Calaveras Co., near Murphy's, where he mined two years. Early in 1854 he went to Columbia, Tuolumne Co., and began taking out marble. This was the first marble quarried in the State of California. The marble was carved for monuments which he shipped. He shipped three large spires to San Francisco in 1855, where they now stand on Lone Mountain. He came to Stockton in 1857, and started his marble works, where Mozart Hall now stands, on Main street. Had marble on exhibition at the first state fair in 1857, held on the Court House square in Stockton. He has had several partners in his business, and is now associated with H. P. Eldred. They are prepared to furnish a monument in Tennessee, Vermont, Italian and California marbles and granites, and are making arrangements to furnish Scotch granites, Red Beach granite from New Brunswick, and Blue granite from Nova Scotia. Can furnish a monument of any stone and any design wanted. They ship to all points in the states. Mr. Roberts was married in 1841 at New Preston, Conn., to Barbara H. Benedict. His residence, on corner of Main and Ophir streets, was built in 1865, cost \$3000. (See view elsewhere.)

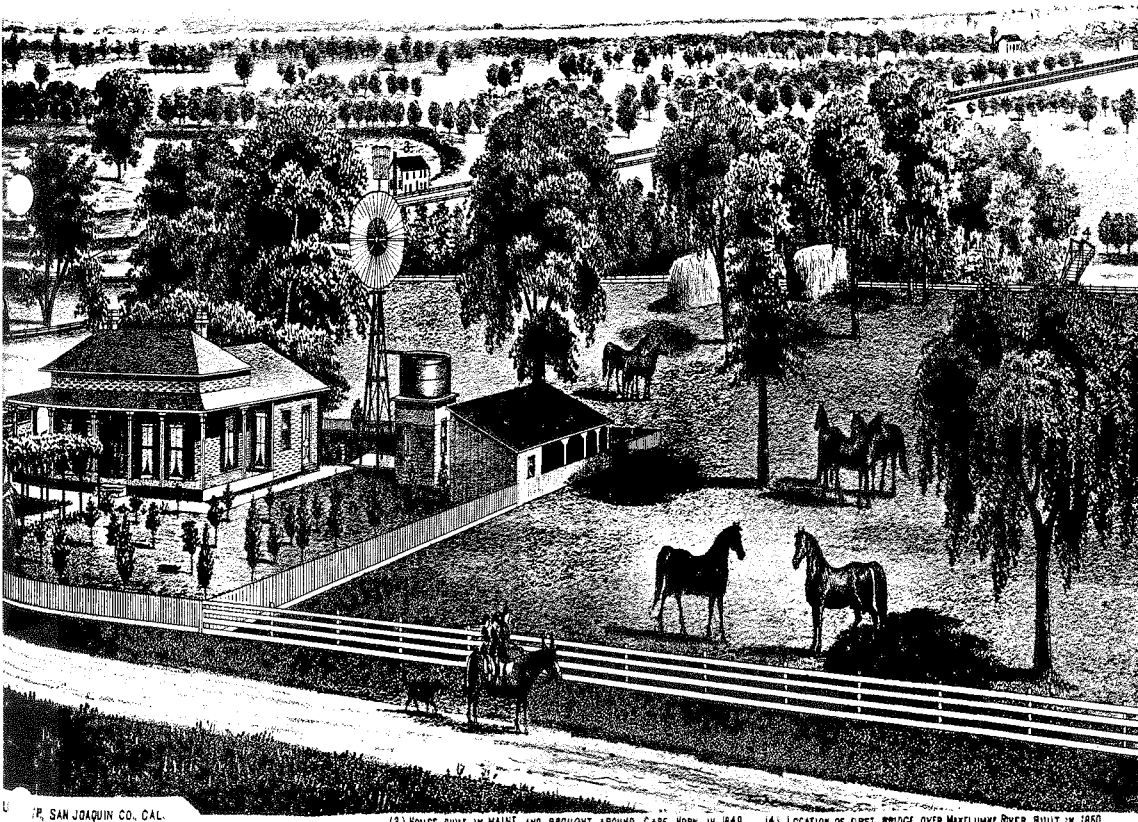
D. S. ROSENBAUM, Stockton, was born in Bavaria in 1843. He came to America in 1857, settled in New York and remained there until 1862, in which year he came to California for the benefit of his health, taking the Panama route. He went to work the day of his arrival in Stockton, in the establishment of B. Frankenheimer, having an interest in the business. In 1868 the feeble condition of his health again compelled him to relax his business exertions, and he took a trip to New York and Europe. Upon his return in 1869 he embarked in the clothing business on Main street, opposite the Yosemite House. In 1874 he purchased the southwest corner of San Joaquin and Main streets for \$9000, and erected the five two-story business block that stands thereon, at a cost of \$12,000. In his new store he commenced a strictly one price system, to which he has faithfully adhered, and which is now his system of doing busi-



(1) GENERAL FREMONT'S CAMP MARCH 28th 1844.

(2) WRECK OF PIONEER STEAMER "PERT"

RESIDENCE & FARM OF B. F. LANDON



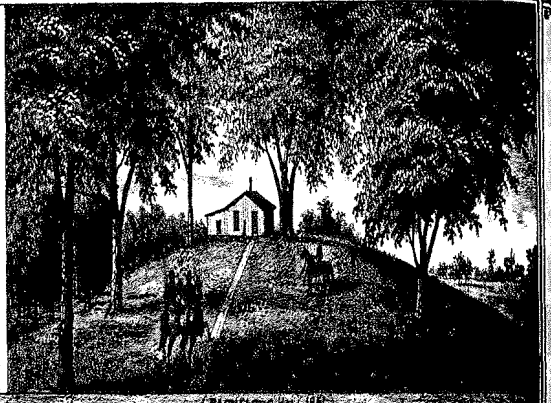
SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

(3) HOUSE BUILT IN MAINE, AND BROUGHT AROUND CAPE HORN IN 1849.

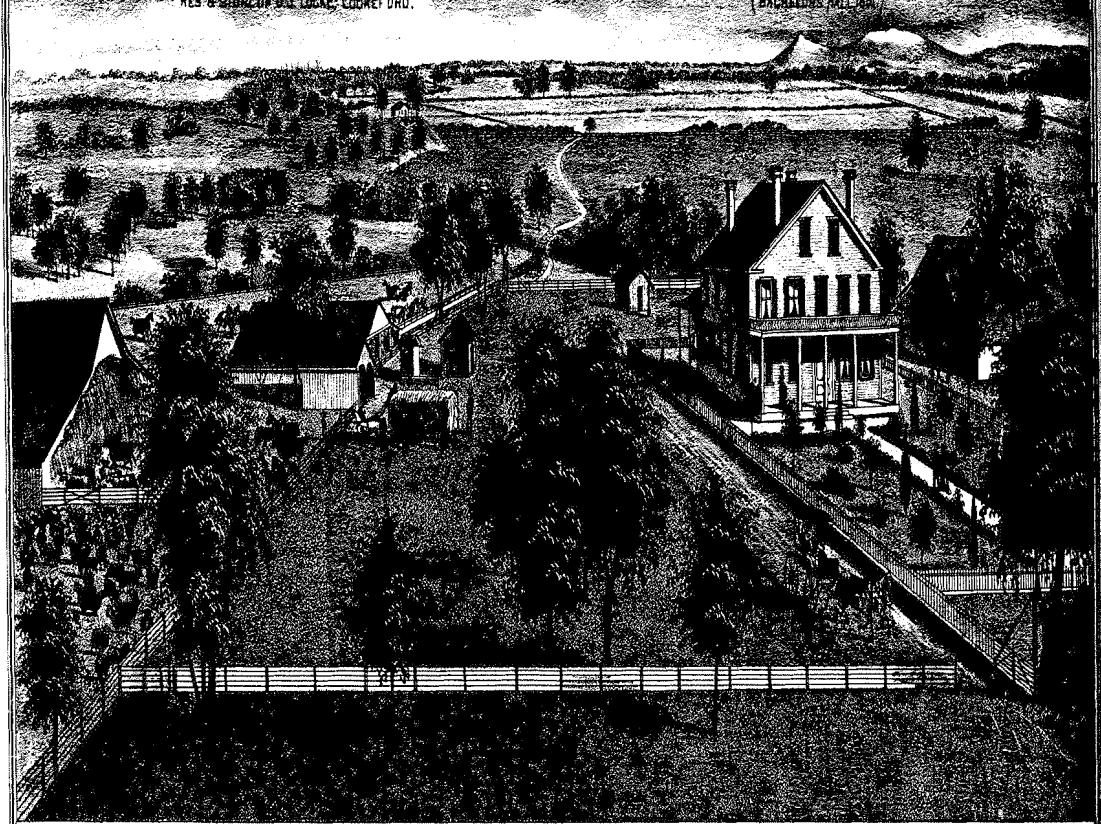
(4) LOCATION OF FIRST BRIDGE OVER MARCELLUS RIVER BUILT IN 1850.



RES. OF D. J. LOCKE, LOCKEFORD.



(BACHMAN'S HILL.)



RESIDENCE & FARM OF D. J. LOCKE, LOCKEFORD, ELLIOTT T^W SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

ness. He has a large stock of men's and boys' clothing, and gent's, boys' and children's underwear, as fine a stock as can be found outside of San Francisco. Since 1870 he has bought and sold land largely, being interested in raising and selling wheat, and at one time in sheep. He owns the Touby Place near Stanislaus river, containing 765 acres, also half interest in 720 acres more. He was married in Stockton in 1874, to Miss Amelia Hart, and has three children. A view of his block is given elsewhere.

DANIEL ROTHENBUSH was born in the Bavarian Rhine Provinces, Germany, in February, 1835. He came to America in 1853, landing in Boston, and went the same year to San Francisco by the Panama route. He was a baker by trade, and went direct to Stockton and opened a Bakery Hotel, which he kept one year. He then went to Calaveras Co., where he kept a bakery and restaurant for several years, and also engaged in mining. He came back to Stockton, and in January, 1859, purchased an interest in the Eldorado Brewery. The brewery was established by Bush and Dinkelsacker in 1855. In 1857 Peter Rothenbush purchased the interest of Mr. Bush, who had died. In 1859 Daniel Rothenbush bought Dinkelsacker's interest, and in 1865 bought out his brother, Peter, and has since managed the business alone. In February, 1877, the brewery was largely damaged by fire and was rebuilt at once by Mr. Rothenbush, at a cost of \$9000. The capacity of the brewery, as rebuilt, is about 250,000 gallons of beer per year. The article manufactured there is of superior excellence, and is sold throughout the valley. Mr. Rothenbush also has a winery on the premises, where he manufactures from 5000 to 8000 gallons of superior wine each year. Mr. Rothenbush went to Europe in 1865 and stayed three years. Was married at his native place in 1866 to Miss Amelia Alexander, and has three children. We give a view of the brewery.

L. M. SHIPPEE, Stockton, was born in East Greenwich, Kent Co., R. I., in 1824. He learned the machinist's trade and worked there and in Connecticut for a time, and then managed the home farm for two years. In 1858 he came to California by the Panama route, settling at Stockton and began to look for a place, but could find none, so he started an Ice cream and Confectionery establishment. In September he sold out and went into the grocery business on Hunter street, where the Post Office now stands. He sold his interest in April and entered a dry goods store in April, 1857, where he remained until 1865 under several firms who owned the business. In 1865 he formed a partnership with one of his employers, Mr. McKee, and Mr. Southworth, and opened a grocery in the I. O. O. F. building, under the name of Shippee, McKee & Co. In 1868 he bought 600 acres on the Calaveras river, known as the Old Stark-weather Ranch, and subsequently purchased 200 acres adjoining,

on which he is breeding fine Spanish Merino sheep, Durham cattle, horses, hogs, &c. The ranch is splendidly fitted out with large barns, commodious sheds for cattle, shops, water tanks, &c. He also raises large quantities of barley and wheat. The soil is sandy loam, and has been irrigated from the river since 1860, the crops never failing. In 1873 he commenced, in company with some other gentlemen, the importation of fine Merino sheep from Vermont, bringing here some 1500 sheep, some of which he sold, and some used to improve his own stock. These sheep brought high prices, one ram as high as \$500. He owns, with other parties, over 40,000 sheep and 2,000 Merinos. In 1869 organized the Cherokee Lane Toll Road, and has always been its President. Was one of the originators of the Stockton Savings and Loan Society, in 1864, and has always been a Director, and has been the President for the past three years. In 1872 he took hold of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society, that was badly in debt, has been its President for five years, and brought it to a sound financial condition, and made all the improvements that are now on the grounds. He owns a ranch in Merced Co., of 20,000 acres, on which he has 20,000 sheep, also 400 acres, four miles south of Stockton, which is devoted to grain, and 320 acres on the Lower Sacramento road. A view of his ranch will be found on another page.

ST. AGNES ACADEMY.—In 1874 an effort was made by Father O'Connor, pastor of St. Mary's church, to institute a convent school for girls. A sufficient sum was subscribed to warrant the signing of a contract for the construction of the west wing of the building on the 4th of December of the same year. The beautiful and extensive grounds were the gift of Capt. C. M. Weber. The building was dedicated on the 17th of March 1876, by Most. Rev. J. S. Alemany, Archbishop of San Francisco. At the request of Father O'Connor, Sisters Raymonda, Magdalen, Catherine, Angela, Stanislaus and Evangelist, of the Dominican order, took immediate possession of the edifice. The Academy was designed as a first class boarding and day school and was opened in August, 1876. The first boarders were Misses Maggie and Alice Tone, Mary, Henry and Lottie Crawford, of San Joaquin County, Minnie and Sallie Freshie of Vallejo, and Francis Snyder, of Yolo. At the present time (Jan. 1879) the institution has thirty boarders and 170 day scholars. The sisters contemplate erecting another wing to accommodate the numbers desiring admittance to this beautiful institution of learning.

THE STOCKTON CITY MILLS, Messrs. Sperry & Co., proprietors, were built to the spring of 1852 by Austin Sperry and S. M. Baldwin, and was run as a barley mill for about six months. They then added one run of buhrs for making flour, and still later two more

runs, making the capacity of the mill 70 bbls. in twelve hours. In 1856 Mr. Baldwin sold his interest to Alexander Burkett and S. W. Sperry. The capacity of the mill was at this time increased to 200 bbls. in twenty-four hours. In the same year they moved to their present site, the mill then having a capacity of 400 bbls. In 1873 the Messrs. Sperry purchased Mr. Burkett's interest and have since conducted the business. In 1878 they made some extensive improvements and additions to their mill for the purpose of manufacturing the new process flour. There are now in the mill eleven buhrs with a capacity of 800 bbls. in twenty-four hours. The mills have been running steadily day and night since the completion of the improvements in June, 1878, and a ready sale is found for all their manufactures. Up to 1858 wheat was procured from Napa and Martinez, but little being raised in San Joaquin County.

DR. E. A. STOCKTON was born in Bucks County, Pa., Sept. 19, 1830. In 1845 he removed to Ohio, where he studied medicine and attended the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1853. He also graduated at the University Medical College at New York City in 1856. He practiced his profession for three years in Ohio and one year in Kansas, where he removed in 1857. In January 1858 he went to Whiteside Co., Ill., where he practiced medicine until 1861. In 1862 he crossed the plains by the way of St. Paul, Red River of the North and Fort Benton to Walla Walla, and settled in Eastern Oregon, in Grand Round Valley, where he remained three years. He returned to Illinois in 1867, and afterwards to Minneapolis, Minn., where he lived one year. In 1868 he returned to this coast, and settled in Stockton, where he has since followed the practice of his profession. His father was a cousin of Com. Stockton from whom the city derives its name. His residence, on the corner of Eldorado Street and Miner's Ave., was built in 1860 by Saml. Fisher. Considerable addition was made in 1876, and the elegant house has cost about \$6000. A view of the place is given on another page.

STOCKTON WAREHOUSE COMPANY was organized April 17th, 1873, with a capital of \$100,000 divided into 1000 shares of \$100 each. The officers were John Gawne, Pres., Edward Hubback, Vice Pres., W. M. Seaton, Sec., and Robert Watt, Treas. The warehouse was erected in 1874, is 308 x 202 feet, and covers one entire block. It is constructed of brick, has a floor made of asphaltum laid on clay, no wood being used in the foundation, has six gangways with a pair of scales at each door. The capacity is 24,000 tons, and there were stored in 1878 as high as 19,000 tons. The company does simply a storage business, also advancing money on grain stored in the warehouse. The present officers are John Gawne, Pres., Jacob Grundeck, Vice Pres., Calixt Deneryaud, Sec.,

Robt. Watt, Treas., A. Borel one of the Directors. In connection with the warehouse is the Stockton Transportation Co., which was incorporated March 12th, 1875. They own the Steam Tug, Jennie Gawne, and the Barges City of Stockton, City of Sacramento and City of San Francisco each with a capacity of 600 tons. They make the trip to San Francisco in 18 hours and return in 13 hours. The officers of this company are John Gawne, Pres., J. S. Bostwick, Sec., Robt. Watt, Treas. A. Borel and John Ducker of the Board of Directors. A view of this great warehouse will be seen on another page.

MORRIS WALRAD was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1805, where he farmed until 1836, when he removed to Syracuse, De Kalb Co., Ill. He held the office of Sheriff of De Kalb Co. from 1840 to 1847, in which year he removed to Chicago, and kept the Saginaw House for three years. He took a stock of dry goods and groceries to Big Bull Falls, now Marathon Co., Wis., and remained there until 1859, when he returned to Illinois and from there started for Pike's Peak, in search of gold. He came, however, direct to California, and then went to Nevada, where he erected and ran a public house until the spring of 1864. At this time he came to San Joaquin Co., and purchased a ranch of 160 acres in Castoria Tp., where he resided until two years since, when he removed to Stockton. At this time he purchased a coal-black stallion, "French Emperor," in McComb Co., Ill., which is now kept on the ranch of D. M. Walrad, near Collegeville. He has since purchased two other dapple-gray stallions, "Napoleon" and "Honest Abe," from Wm. A. Miller, De Kalb Co., Ill. The two latter were sired by "Paris," owned by J. Elwood & Co. "French Emperor" was sired by "Bologne," imported by Rexrold & Co. He keeps "Napoleon" and "Honest Abe" at Stockton. Mr. Walrad was married in New York State, in 1828, to Ann Horning, who has been a constant companion in his wanderings. They have two sons and one daughter. D. M. WALRAD, son of the former, came to California with his father. At the time when his father removed to Stockton, D. M. Walrad purchased the ranch, since which time he has lived upon it. He has 400 acres, all of which are undergoing cultivation. The land is a black soil, and is very fertile. It is situated seven and one-half miles from Stockton, on the Mariposa road. He is largely interested in breeding Norman horses, having the Norman stallion, "French Emperor," on his ranch. Mr. Walrad was married in this County, in 1860, to Mary Ann Merrick, and has one boy and four girls. Views of Morris and D. M. Walrad's ranch are on another page.

I. R. WILBUR, of Stockton, was born in Green Co., N. Y., in 1835. When but two years of age he went to Wisconsin with his father. In 1856 he went to Chicago, where he remained four years. He

arrived at Stockton May 1, 1860, having come around by the Isthmus. Since that time he has been a resident of Stockton, spending seven years in farming and three years in teaching school. He is now Secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Union, a position that he has held continuously for the past six years. Mr. Wilbur went to Mexico in 1863, and spent two years there in the heat of the Maximilian difficulties. He erected, in 1874, a fine frame-house, on California street, Stockton, where he now resides, as shown in accompanying view.

R. E. WILSON—Stockton—was born in Jefferson Co., Ky., in 1832. His parents moved to Edgar Co., Ill., while he was young. In 1850 he crossed the plains, and arrived in Placerville in August of that year. He settled at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras Co., in 1850, and engaged in mining. In 1851 he removed to Willow Spring diggings in Sacramento Co., where he mined for some time. In May 1852 he came to Stockton and engaged in teaming. In 1855 he entered into partnership with I. S. Bostwick in the business of freighting and forwarding goods to the southern mines, in which he continued until the fall of 1861. In 1861 he was elected Recorder of San Joaquin Co., which office he held until 1868, three consecutive terms. Upon his retiring from this office he commenced the business of conveying, searcher of records, etc., which is his business at present. He has twice held the office of Supervisor of the 2d District, which office he now holds. He was married October 10, 1861, to Miss Delie Kelly. They had four children, now living. Mrs. Wilhoit died January 14, 1873. He married Miss Jeannette F. Tilton, December 11, 1872. They have two children. In the winter of 1871-2, in connection with T. K. Hook, he erected the fine business block that adjoins Mr. Hook's building on Main street, with which it is connected by a common hall-way. The cost was \$19,000. Mr. Wilhoit is now sole owner. We give a view of this building.

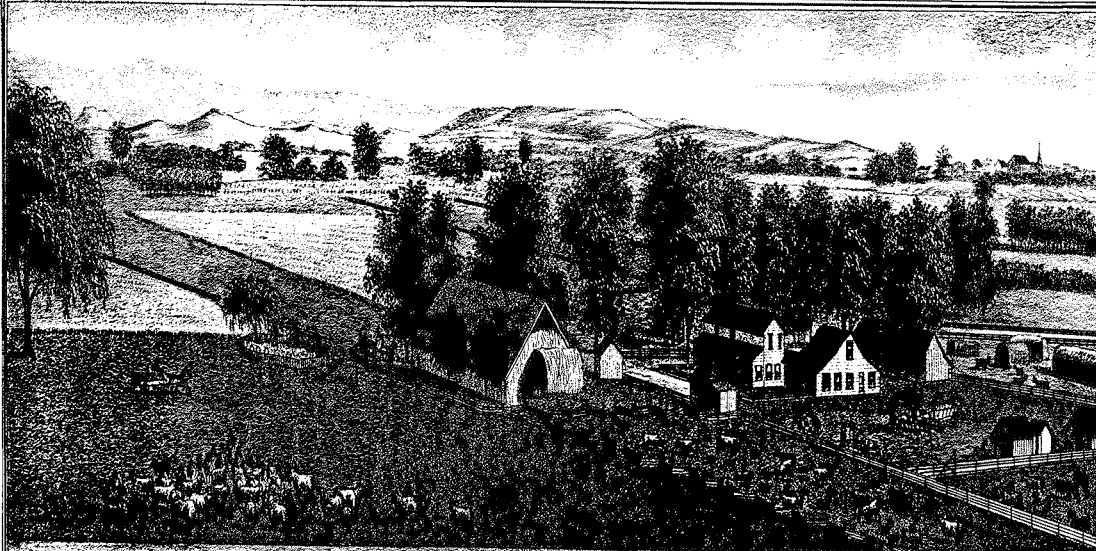
THE YOSEMITE HOUSE, Main street, Stockton, is the finest hotel in that city or in this section of the State, and has a wide reputation in America not only, but in Europe, among tourists, who always make this elegant house their home while here. The house proper contains 70 rooms, but the hotel has 100 rooms, all neatly and elegantly furnished and prepared for the comfort of the guests. This place is a great stopping point for tourists who are bound for the land of the big trees, and the beautiful valley of the Yosemite, from which the hotel takes its name. The proprietor, James Cole, has managed the house for some years. He was born at Troy, N. Y., in 1828. Was in the employ of the Jersey City Transportation Co. until 1854, when he came to California by the Panama route. In 1855 he was a member of the police force in Stockton, and in 1856

was elected constable. In 1857 he bought the North American House in Calaveras Co., which he managed for thirteen years. He sold this and moved a house from Paradise to Modesto, Stanislaus Co., a distance of five miles, named it the Rose House, and kept it one year. He came to Stockton and took the Yosemite in 1872. Was married in Troy, N. Y., on Christmas, 1850, to Miss Jane B. Kirkland. A view of this house is given on another page.

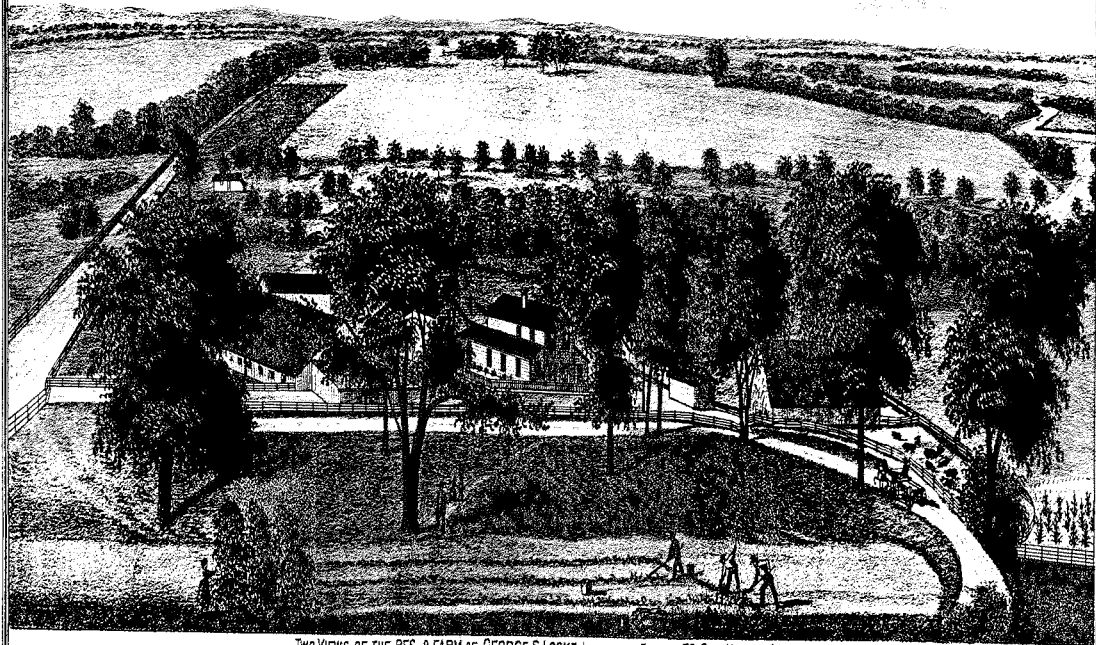
WILLIAM D. ASHLEY was born in Susquehanna Co., Pa., in the year 1819. He came across the plains in 1850, and spent some months in the Georgetown mines. In 1852 he purchased part of the land he now owns, the balance he had previously pre-empted. His farm is situated in O'Neil Township, and is a portion of the famous "Pico Grant." It is situated about eight miles from Stockton, and contains 400 acres. He also owns an interest in 100 acres more. The soil is excellently adapted to the production of wheat and barley, the yield averaging about thirty bushels of wheat and from forty to fifty of barley to the acre. His farm is well stocked, improved with buildings, and furnished with machinery, and in first-class condition for grain cultivation. He went to Wisconsin in 1853, and was married in Grant Co., on the 4th of July, to Miss Algine Jackson, who returned with him, across the plains, to his home in the San Joaquin Valley. They have four children. A view of his place is given in this work.

HENRY BARNHART was born in Lancaster Co., Pa., April 18, 1830. He came to California in 1849, and remained two years in the mines of Eldorado Co., returning home in 1851. After his return he lived about three years in Mercer Co., Pa., and then moved to Missouri; from which State he again came to California in 1859 accompanied by his family, settling in San Joaquin Co., about five miles from Woodbridge, where he continued to live until 1875. He then moved to his present residence in O'Neil Township, about two miles from Stockton. He owns 10,000 acres of land, 3,500 being in San Joaquin Co. He has under cultivation about 6,000 acres in Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties. His homestead contains 2,000 acres, 1,400 of which are tule land. His land will average from thirty to fifty bushels of wheat, the raising of which, and barley, he has made his principal industry. He has had considerable experience in buying and selling land in the State, and considers the land in San Joaquin Co. superior in almost every respect to that of any other county. A view of his homestead will be seen on another page.

H. D. C. BARNHART is a son of Henry Barnhart of O'Neil Township, San Joaquin Co., and was born in Mercer Co., Pa., February 24, 1853. In 1857 his parents moved to Missouri, and in 1859, came across the plains to California, settling in San Joaquin

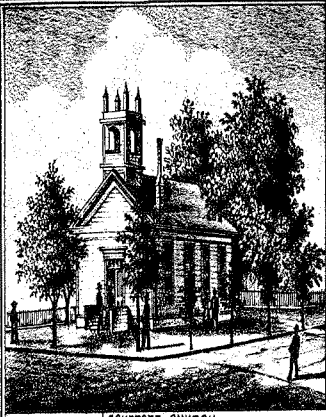


LOOKING EAST

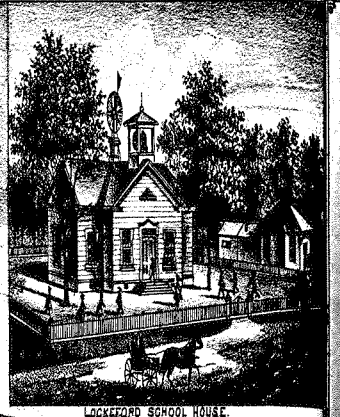


TWO VIEWS OF THE RES. & FARM OF GEORGE S. LOCKE, LOCKEFORD, ELLIOTT T^W SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

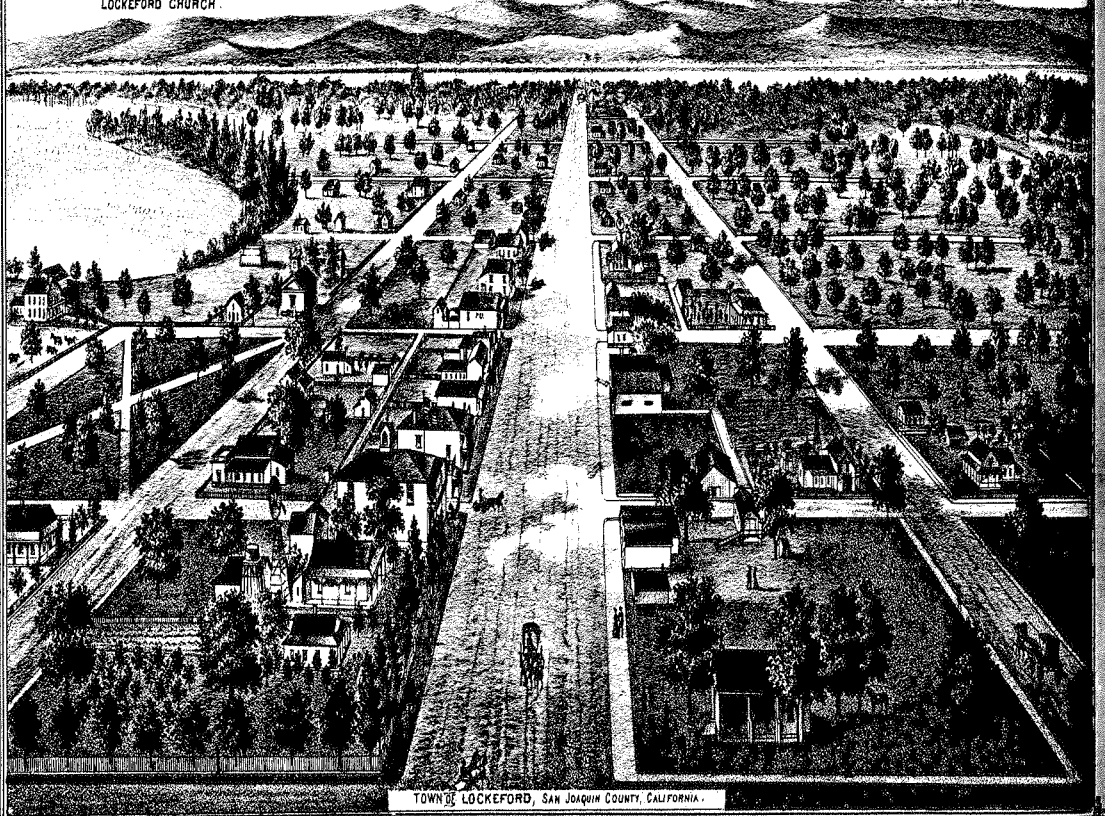
(LOOKING WEST)



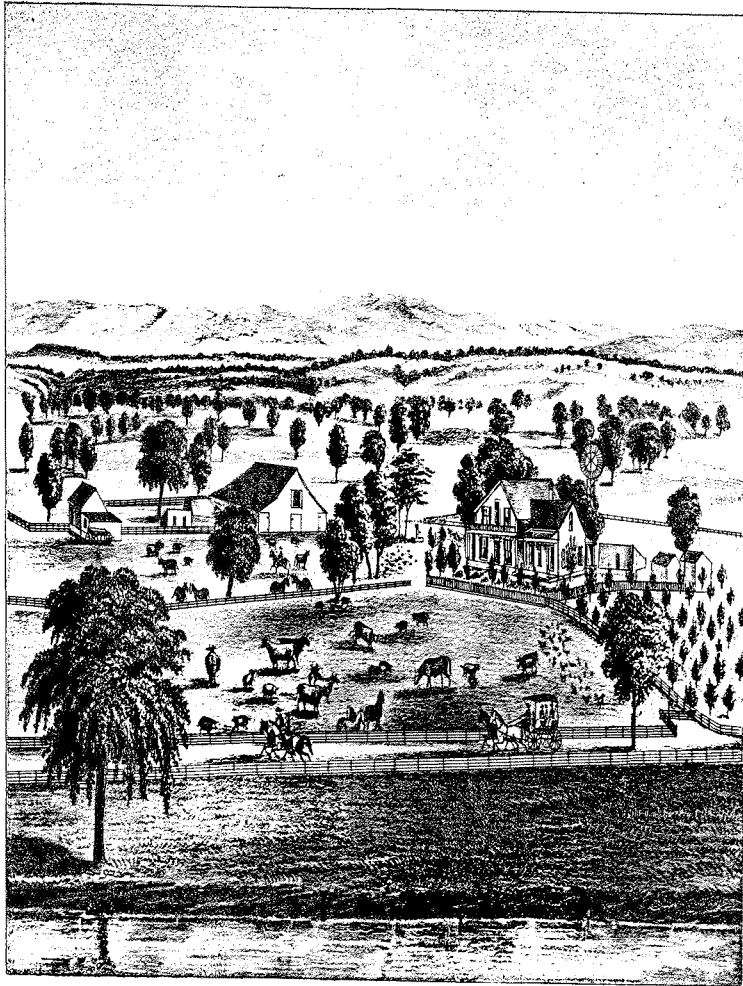
LOCKEFORD CHURCH.



LOCKEFORD SCHOOL HOUSE.



TOWN OF LOCKEFORD, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.



RES. & FARM OF P. MARTELL, ELLIOTT TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

Co., in Elkhorn Township, eight miles from Stockton. He purchased his present residence in O'Neil Township in 1874 from Wardrob & Dorman, for which he paid \$17,500. His ranch is about three miles from Stockton, on the Lower Sacramento road, and contains 280 acres of upland, all under cultivation, and 160 acres of tule land of which he is cultivating 120 acres. His chief interest is the raising of wheat and other grain. The place is known as the Old Carpenter Ranch, and is considered one of the best in the county, averaging about twenty bushels to the acre. It was once owned by Cornelius S. I. Carpenter. Mr. Barnhart married, September 22, 1878, Miss Belle Axtell, a niece of Governor Sam'l B. Axtell, of New Mexico and Arizona. A view of his place will be found on another page.

J. L. BECHER was a former resident of Berkshire Co., Mass. He sailed from New York in June 1852, en route for California. He came direct to Stockton, and from there went to the Sonora mines, where he remained but three months, and returned to the San Joaquin valley. He took up land adjoining the place he now owns in O'Neil Township. He commenced work by cutting timber for the man who then owned his present place. This land he afterwards purchased from Mr. Weber. He visited his old home in 1855 and was married to Miss H. M. Alling, of Connecticut. They have three sons and one daughter, and live in Stockton on account of superior educational advantages to be obtained there. He still works his ranch, which contains 900 acres, raising grain, principally wheat, in which cereal the ground is peculiarly adapted. The soil is what is called adobe land, and the great overflow of 1862 left a deposit of several inches, ruining his pasturage, and compelling him to sell his stock at a great loss. He found however that when he plowed this in that he had the finest possible wheat soil, which he says yields from forty to sixty bushels per acre. His ranch is situated six miles east from Stockton. A view of this place is shown on another page.

JOSEPH B. BOODY was born in Stratford, N. H., January 8, 1824. He came to this State in November, 1851, via the Panama route. He spent two years of his California life in the mines. His farm was purchased in March, 1867. It is a portion of the Weber Grant, and is situated six miles from Stockton and one and a-half miles from Waterloo, in O'Neil Township. The farm contains 220 acres of good grain land, to the raising of which it is mainly devoted, the chief product being wheat. The soil is exceedingly fertile and gives an average yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre. He has also turned his attention to stock raising. He owns with T. R. Heath 1,000 acres of land in this county. He was married December 30, 1857, to Miss Lizzie Melville, in the State of Maine. In 1873, at a

cost of \$5,000 he built one of the finest farm houses in the county. A view of his place is given in this work.

MICHAEL BOWENS is of German descent and was born in Maryland in the year 1838. He moved to Ohio when but six years of age and lived there until he came to California, via Nicaragua, in 1854. He was in the Mariposa mines a few months. The farm now occupied by him in O'Neil Township, was purchased in 1862. It contains 130 acres of land, 100 of which are being cultivated, the principal product being grain, mainly wheat, of which cereal the land gives a yield of fifteen bushels per acre. The farm is well improved and stocked, and is furnished with all the appurtenances of a well conducted farm. He was married at Stockton in 1863, to Miss Ellen Sheahan, and has one child. His fine residence was erected in September, 1878, at an expense of \$2,800. A view of his farm will be found on another page.

C. C. CASTLE, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., March 27, 1828. He came to this State across the plains in 1852. The first two years of his California life were spent in the placer diggings on the Middle Fork of the American river, in keeping hotel in a place known as John Town. He came to this County in 1854 and settled at French Camp, on the Old Mariposa road, where he engaged in the raising of grain. In 1859 he returned east, and married Miss Alameda Hareless, of Grant Co., Wis. They had two children, both girls, now living. Mrs. Castle died in 1863. In 1861 he moved to the ranch he now occupies in O'Neil Township. It contains 1176 acres of well improved land. In addition to this he owns 147 acres on the lower Sacramento road. In September, 1863, he went to Mexico, to superintend the "Arco" mine for a Stockton company, where he remained until 1866, making in the meantime several trips to and fro. He was there during the Mexican troubles with Maximilian, and was at one time, on the eve of a battle, arrested by the Mexican authorities, on suspicion of being in communication with the French. In 1867, September 17th, he married Miss Sophie E. Bush. They have two boys and two girls. In 1876 he again went east, visiting his old home, and the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. A view of his ranch is given elsewhere.

JAMES U. CASTLE, was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., February 28, 1832. He made the trip across the plains in 1852, and went to the mines at Georgetown, Eldorado Co., where he remained until 1856, in which year he removed to San Joaquin County. He moved to his present residence in 1861. He purchased his farm of the U. S. Government in 1865. He at present lives in Stockton. His ranch is situated in O'Neil Township, about six miles from Stockton, and contains 820 acres of rich land, all under cultivation. This soil is now considered about as good as any in the county, and is valued

at about fifty dollars per acre. His land is devoted mainly to wheat and other grain. The C. P. R. R. runs through Mr. Castle's farm, as will also the new irrigation ditch, from the Mokelumne river. The improvements on this farm are of a first class order, and by the aid of the new ditch the farm will be rendered one of the most valuable in the valley. Mr. Castle was married in Kenosha Co., Wis., in March, 1868, to Miss Emma Watkins. A view of his farm is given in this work.

ROBERT W. CRAIG is a native of the city of New York, where he was born on the 27th day of May, 1821. He came to this state in 1850, via the Isthmus of Panama. In 1856 he purchased his farm in O'Neil Township, and has since resided there. The farm contains 120 acres of excellent grain producing soil, to the cultivation of which it is all devoted. Wheat forms the staple product, the yield being on the average twenty bushels to the acre for the past five years. He has supplied himself with all the requisite machinery for the proper cultivation of wheat, and has improved his place with farm buildings, etc., until now the farm is as well appointed as any in that vicinity. He married Miss Mary S. Blair at Stockton, in 1855; they have five children now living. A view of his farm is given in this work.

FRANK DAVIS was born in Marion Co., Mo., Dec. 2, 1840, and came to California with his parents in 1852, settling in San Joaquin Co. (His father, Joseph M. Davis, came here in 1849, and returned in 1851, for his family, whom he brought back with him in 1852. He was a native of the State of Virginia; and died, May 18, 1876). Frank Davis owns a fine ranch in O'Neil Township, containing 160 acres of as choice wheat-producing land as can be found in the San Joaquin valley. His land has yielded about 30 bushels of wheat per acre for the past sixteen years. All of his land is being utilized by cultivation; chiefly in raising wheat, and is well supplied with all the accessories of a well conducted farm. The improvements, consisting of barns, sheds, windmills, &c., are of the first order. He was married to Miss Margaret Nevin in 1868, in this county, and has two children. He erected his residence in 1873, at a cost of \$2,000. A view of this place will be found on another page.

JONATHAN H. DODGE was born in Lamoille Co., Vermont, July 21, 1819. He started for California, Dec. 25, 1849, from McHenry Co., Ill., coming by the Panama route. He spent seven months in the mines on the South Fork of the American river, about six miles from where gold was first discovered. He first settled in San Joaquin, Dec. 23, 1850, in Elliott Township, about two miles from his present home. He purchased the farm he now occupies, in 1857. It was a part of the famous "Pico Grant." His farm is situated in O'Neil

Township, about nine miles from either Stockton, Linden, or Lodi, and contains 650 acres of land, that have yielded an average of 20 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre for the last 25 years. He is also largely interested in stock raising, and was for ten years half owner of the stallion "Chieftain" of the Messenger stock. He has also bred a great many Spanish Merino sheep, from stock imported from Vermont. He owns 3,200 acres of land in Merced Co., which is used for a sheep ranch, on which he has 1,500 high grade Spanish Merino sheep. He was married Nov. 8, 1859, to Miss Emily Bray, a native of England, who came to the United States in 1848; they have six children. His farm buildings and improvements are excellent. He built his fine residence in 1866, at an expense of \$4,500. A view of his place is given in this work.

JAMES GILLIS was born in Franklin Co., N. Y., in 1820, where he resided with his parents on a farm until 1851, in which year he came to this State in company with 1,200 other individuals. They came by the way of the Isthmus. He engaged in placer mining in Tuolumne Co., for three or four years. He was very successful in his mining operations, and afterwards went into the manufacture of soda water at Sonora. He gave this up, and for the next two years engaged in quartz mining at a place sixteen miles east of Sonora. He came to his present place in O'Neil Township in 1864. His ranch contains 1,200 acres, all well improved and stocked with cattle, machinery, etc. In 1862 he married Mary Taggart, who died ten years later, leaving two children. He was again married April, 1878, to Mrs. S. A. Scott. A view of Mr. Gillis' place is given on another page.

ALDEN HAMMOND was born at Newport, R. I., August 5, 1834, and came to California by the way of the Isthmus, January 20, 1853. He came from San Francisco to Stockton by the steamer Sophia the same month; was a partner with his father until 1857, in which year he and his father purchased the farm on which he now resides. The farm contains 118 acres of good land, all undergoing cultivation. The soil is sandy loam and adobe land, and has produced as high as sixty-two bushels of wheat to the acre, though the average yield is about twenty-five bushels per acre. In addition to the raising of grain, he gives his attention to fruit-growing, having some fine fruit-trees, vineyards, etc. He was married April 21, 1857, to Elizabeth W. Gorham, of Nantucket, Mass. A view of his place will be found on another page.

MORIS HAMMOND was born at Dighton, Mass., April 3, 1800. When he was two years of age he moved to Newport, R. I., where he lived until 1849, when he came, with his brother, Capt. John Hammond, to California, by the Panama route. They had fitted out a schooner at Newport, R. I., and sent it around Cape Horn, they

and the vessel arriving at San Francisco about the same time. They and many others were taken sick with the yellow fever at Panama, and Mr. Hammond curing them all, there received the title of "Doctor." Though he has never practiced medicine the appellation has ever clung to him. The vessels which were loaded at Newport were the schooner Alexander and the brig General Cobb. Their cargoes consisted of the frames of two scows, one house, carts, shovels, rockers, groceries, provisions, hardware of all kinds, etc. He was in business in San Joaquin City about a year. After the fire of 1851 he sold his goods in Stockton at a great profit, sales amounting to several thousand dollars per day. He died at his residence on the 2d of January, 1879, nearly seventy-nine years of age. His wife, who has reached the age of seventy-two years, now resides in Stockton. A view of his place, which contains 120+ acres, purchased of Capt. Weber in 1857, is given on another page.

ABRAHAM HOBENSHILL was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., on the 7th day of January, 1821. In 1852 he rounded stormy Cape Horn, and came to California. He spent the first two years in the mines of Placer Co., and the succeeding three years in Eldorado Co. He purchased a squatter's claim November 8, 1856, to the land on which he is now living, and on which he has resided since that time. His farm, which is situated in O'Neil Township, contains 438 acres of excellent wheat-raising land, all of which is under cultivation, and is considered worth \$100 per acre. The soil is especially adapted to wheat and grain, and he says will produce from thirty to fifty bushels of wheat, and from fifty to seventy-five bushels of barley per acre. The new irrigating ditch from the Mokelumne river will cross his land, and will add largely to its value. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Dillah Pool, who died February 28, 1875, leaving four children. His house is built of brick, and was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$4,600. His place is about five miles from Stockton. A view of his farm is given in this work.

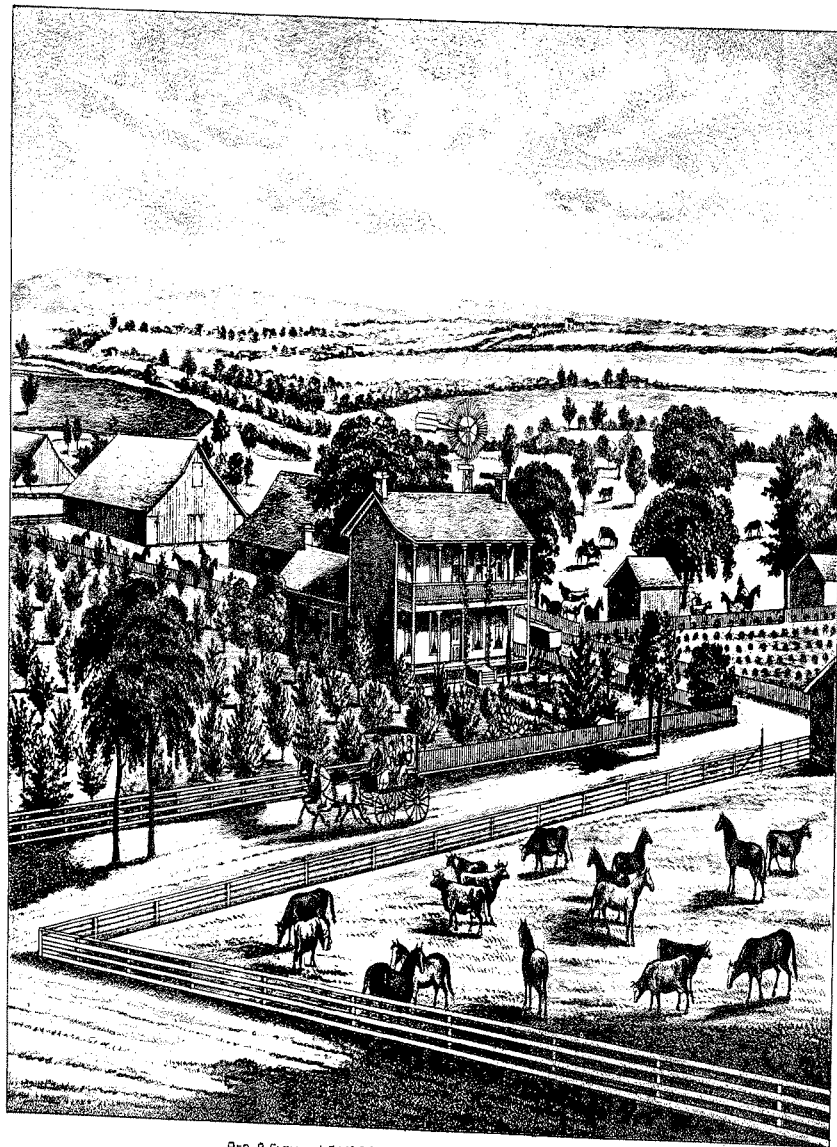
JOSEPH JEFFERSON was born in Virginia on the 6th day of February, 1839. In 1853 he started from Iowa on the tedious trip across the plains. After his arrival in this country he worked by the month for about eight years for R. C. Sargent, farming and driving cattle. His present farm, on which he has resided since 1862, he purchased in that year, and has since given his attention exclusively to farming. His chief crop, like that of most farmers in this rich grain valley, is wheat, though he raises some of the other grains. The ranch is situated in O'Neil Township, and contains 253 acres of that choice grain soil for which this section of the valley is famous. The land is being sold for \$75 per acre. Besides this property he owns a one-half interest in 166 acres of tule land, lying on the Mokelumne river. He was married at Stockton in 1876 to Miss

Winifred O'Brien, and has one child. He erected the house in which he resides in 1860. A view of his place is shown on another page.

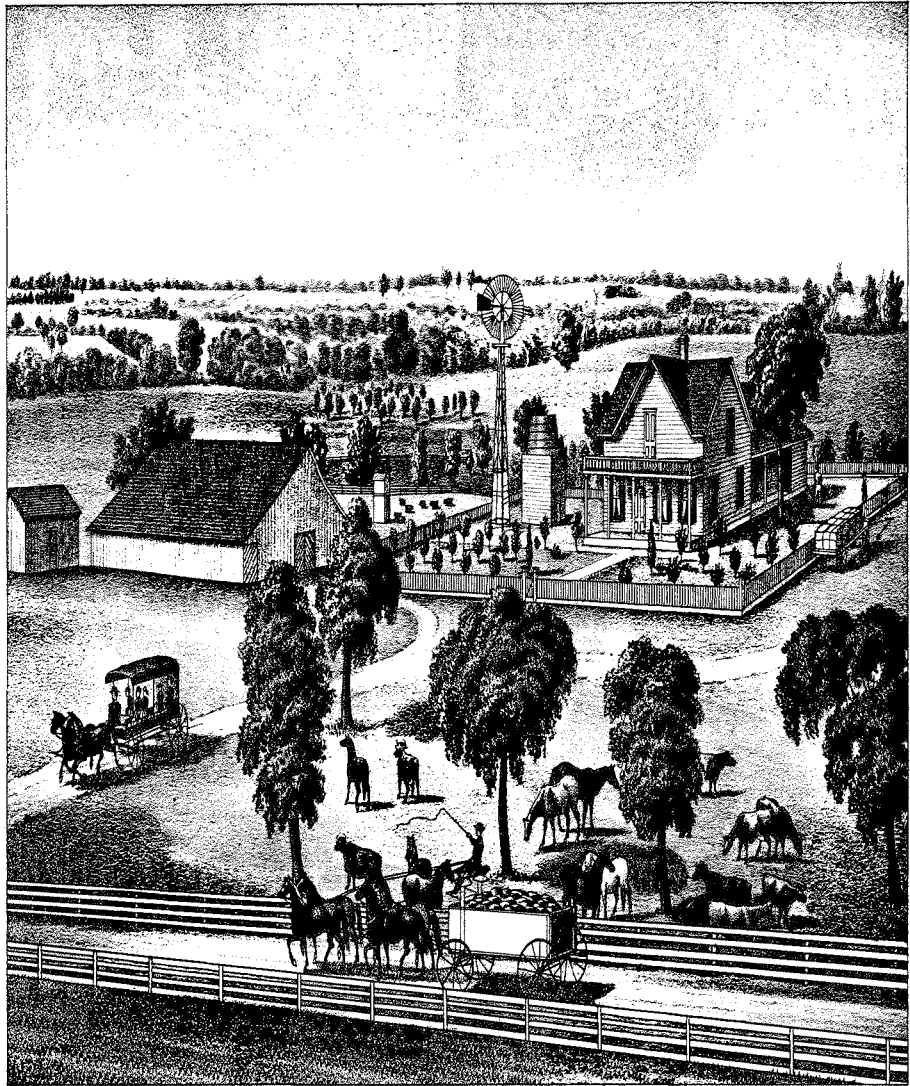
JESSE S. LEWIS was born in Boone Co., Mo., April 22, 1822. He made the toilsome journey across the plains in 1853, settling on his present place in November of the same year, about a month after his arrival in California, and on which he has since continued to reside. His homestead contains 110 acres, and lies in O'Neil Township; besides this he has 100 acres of land, about two miles south of the home-farm. All of his land is under cultivation, and is considered as valuable as any in his neighborhood. He has well improved his place with buildings, and supplied it with everything required in the proper management of a grain-raising business. Although wheat-raising has been his chief enterprise, he has been somewhat interested in raising stock, and his farm is now well supplied with cattle, etc. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Hobbs, in Missouri, in 1844, and has six children. We give a view of his place in this work.

CHARLES C. LONG was born in Schuylkill Co., Pa., in 1835. He arrived in California in August, 1855, coming across Nicaragua. He first settled in Stockton, and afterwards went to Yreka, Siskiyou Co., and from there to Trinity Co. He returned to San Joaquin Co. in 1859. In 1864 he purchased a farm in O'Neil Township, and has since continued to make it his residence. It is six miles from Stockton and half-a-mile from Waterloo. The farm contains 220 acres of excellent land, and it is all under cultivation, used chiefly for the raising of wheat. In company with other parties, he also cultivates 2,500 acres of rented land. His farm has been improved in a first-class manner, the principal barn costing \$1,500, in 1873. His house, which was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$2,500, was the finest on the road at that time. A view of his place will be found on another page.

JAMES MARSH was born in Peabody, Essex County, Mass., Oct. 26, 1827, and came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1851. He settled in Contra Costa County, and remained there until 1854, when he removed to San Francisco, where he resided for one year. He made a trip to the Kern river mines in 1854. He came to San Joaquin County in 1858, and purchased the farm on which he now resides in the same year. The place is about three miles from Stockton, on the Copperopolis road, and contains 540 acres of land, nearly all under cultivation. The soil is a mixture of adobe and red sand, and averages 20 bushels of wheat and 26 of barley to the acre. A portion of this land has been sown to wheat continuously for twenty-five years without fertilizing, and shows no sign of exhaustion. In addition to the raising of grain, Mr. Marsh has con-



RES. & FARM of J. F. Mc DWELL, ELLIOTT T^R SAN JOAQUIN C^P CAL.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF PHILIP L. MEGERLE, ELLIOTT TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

siderable fine stock. The house in which he resides was built in Boston, shipped around Cape Horn, and put up by B. B. Burnet. Mr. Marsh was one of the original and prime movers of the Grange movement in this County. A view of his place will be found elsewhere.

JAMES A. McMURRAY was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., March 4, 1830. He came to California, around the stormy cape, in 1852, and settled at Rose Bar, on the Yuba river. He presided over the destinies of the Five Mile House, on the Lower Sacramento road, for about six years. The farm, on which he is at present residing, he purchased in 1868, and has since made it his home. The farm is situated in O'Neil Township, and contains 240 acres of the best wheat-raising land that can be found in San Joaquin County, being valued at and sold for \$100 per acre. Besides the time he has devoted to wheat culture, he has paid considerable attention to the breeding of fine stock, cattle and horses. He was married, in 1868, at San José, Cal., to Mrs. Sarah Jefferson, who came to California in 1846. They have seven children now living. His fine residence was erected in 1878, at an expense of \$5,000. A view of his place is given on another page.

JOHN E. MOORE was born February 20, 1824, at Lancaster, N. H. He came to California in January, 1852, via the Isthmus of Panama. The first year he spent in the mines of Calaveras County; the next four years he drove team, between Stockton and Mokelumne Hill. He purchased his present ranch in 1861 of R. P. Hammond, of San Francisco, who was living upon the place, and had built the residence in 1856, at a cost of \$10,000. His farm lies in O'Neil Township, 24 miles from Stockton, and contains 1080 acres, 500 of which are under cultivation. The land has averaged 30 bushels of wheat for the past five years, and in 1877 the yield was 10,000 bushels. His farm buildings are of a superior order, and he has a reservoir tank, with a capacity of 10,000 gallons. Besides the raising of grain he has been largely engaged in the dairy business, manufacturing large quantities of butter and cheese, also selling a good deal of milk; he had at one time as many as 200 milch cows. He also owns 4,500 acres of land in Mendocino county, which are being used as a sheep ranch. He was married at Lancaster, N. H., in 1863, to Miss Martha A. Stebbins, and has three children. A view of his homestead accompanies this sketch.

CYRUS MORINO was born in Dubuque County, Iowa, Dec. 7, 1842. He came to California in the year 1862, and was a teamster, from 1863 to 1868, on the Placerville route, from Sacramento to Virginia City, Nevada. In 1870 he purchased the farm on which he is now living, and has since been engaged principally in the raising of grain. His home farm, which is situated in O'Neil Town-

ship, 54 miles from Stockton, on the Waterloo road, contains 116 acres of as good land as any in that vicinity. Besides this he owns other land in the county, amounting in all to 480 acres. The land has for the five years last past given an average yield of 20 bushels of wheat per acre. For the past ten years he has been running a threshing machine. He was married in 1868 to Miss Arrens J. Lewis, daughter of Jesse S. Lewis; they have three children. He erected his fine residence in 1873, at an expenditure of \$3,000. A view of this place is given elsewhere.

E. E. NIXSON is a native of the State of New York. He made the long and perilous voyage around Cape Horn in the year 1849, and settled in Stockton in 1850. He was engaged in business in the city of Stockton for about two years, when he sold his interest there, and purchased a farm some three miles from the city, where he lived the principal part of the time until November, 1878, when he returned east. He is now residing in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. His ranch contains 407 acres of what is known as the black adobe soil, and is considered as good as any land in that portion of the county. The land is all under cultivation, raising chiefly grain, though he has 12 acres of fine vineyard, orchard, etc. It has averaged 25 bushels to the acre for the past five years. The place is well stocked, and supplied with machinery, etc., required on a well-developed farm. A view of this place will be found elsewhere.

WILLIAM L. OVERHUSER is a native of the State of Pennsylvania. At the age of four years he moved to Columbia County, N. Y. He was one of a party of nine who organized themselves into an association at Long Island, purchased the ship "Sailor," and came around the Horn to California, bringing with them a large number of passengers. The vessel was sold after their arrival in San Francisco, October 12, 1849. For about a year he engaged in teaming to the mines at Johnstown, Sullivan's creek and Murphy's camp; also in prospecting. In the fall of 1850 he purchased 160 acres of land on the Calaveras river, and went into partnership with J. B. L. Cooper, nephew of Peter Cooper, New York, who also had 160 acres. In 1851 he raised 16 acres of barley, and in the next season sowed 60 acres, and enclosed them with a wire fence, the first in the county. He now owns 700 acres in O'Neil Township, and also works 400 acres of rented land. His farm is one of the best improved in the county. He has four artesian wells on his farm, from which water is pumped into a reservoir by a steam-engine, for irrigating purposes, (see "Artesian Wells" in the general history). He is largely interested in breeding Norman horses, Durham cattle, Berkshire hogs and Merino sheep. He owns the imported Norman stallion "Joe Gale." A view of his place is given elsewhere.

JOHN RHODEN is a native of Prussia, where he was born in 1828.

He came to America in 1850, and to California in 1852. He settled in Stockton, and until 1860, he followed the trade of blacksmithing in that city. In 1860 he purchased his present farm in O'Neil Township, and has since made it his residence. This farm contains 320 acres, and he owns besides 160 acres in another piece, making in all 480 acres. The soil is rich and the land is as valuable as any in the Township. The average yield of wheat, to which grain it has been almost exclusively devoted, has been from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. His farm is well improved and furnished with all the necessary tools and machinery for the practical conduct of a first class farm. All of the land is undergoing cultivation. He was married in Stockton in 1860 to Miss Celia Rock, and has five children. We give a view of this place on another page.

THOMAS SEDGWICK was born in Yorkshire, England, February 27, 1795, and came to America in 1815. He lived in New York State until 1849, in which year he left his family and came to California, by the Cape of Good Hope route, consuming 203 days on the voyage. He settled in Stockton and kept a butcher's shop for two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to New York for his family. He now resides in O'Neil Township on the Stockton and Linden turnpike road, about five miles from Stockton. He purchased this place in 1868. The farm contains 120 acres of land, all under cultivation, and is devoted chiefly to the raising of wheat, of which grain the average yield for the past five years has been twenty-five bushels to the acre. The house was erected about the year 1863, and cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000. A view of Mr. Sedgwick's house and farm is given elsewhere.

CHARLES SPERRY was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., September 13, 1825. He came to California by the Panama route in 1852. He first went to Sierra Co., where he spent five years in selling goods. In the fall of 1857 he came to San Joaquin Co., and purchased his present farm, on which he has continued since to reside. His place contains 225 acres of choice land, and is situated in O'Neil Township. The soil is wonderfully adapted to the production of wheat, yielding from thirty to fifty bushels for the past five years, to the raising of which cereal he devotes the greater portion of his time. The land in that vicinity is selling for \$100 per acre. Besides the attention he has given to the cultivation of grain, he has been considerably interested in breeding fine stock, especially horses, for one pair of which he received \$1,000. He was married in May, 1860, to Miss Jane Sperry, and has two children. In 1862 he erected his house, at an expense of about \$1,800. A view of his place will be found on another page.

EDWARD SALBACH was born in Prussia in 1826. He came to America in 1849, and went to the Lake Superior mines, at Eagle

Harbor, Mich. He came to California in 1852, and settled at the Vallecito mines, Calaveras County, where he remained until 1864, in which year he decided to abandon mining and adopt the life of a husbandman, and purchased his present farm in O'Neil Township. His farm contains 213 acres of excellent land, all of which is undergoing cultivation, being devoted to the raising of grain, wheat being the principal production. The farm is well improved, with farm buildings of every character necessary to a proper cultivation of the soil, and is supplied with all the machinery requisite to a profitable wheat raising business. He was married in 1839, in Calaveras County, to Miss Katharina Wagner, and has seven children. He erected his residence in 1876 at an expense of \$3,500. A view of this place will be found elsewhere.

GEORGE W. VOORHEES was born in Somerset County, N. J., in 1835. He came to California by the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco Feb. 15, 1853, and in Stockton the 22d of the same month. He worked at different places in the county until 1856, in which year he preempted 160 acres of land in O'Neil Township, seven miles from Stockton, and one-half mile south of the Mariposa road. He built a small cabin, and commenced working a portion of his land. He now cultivates, in addition to his own farm, 160 acres of rented land. In 1872 he built a two-story frame-house, costing \$500, besides his labor. He has since built a large barn, two sheds, wagon-house, and house for machinery and farming implements, of which he has all that are necessary on a well conducted farm. 70 acres of his land are a sandy loam, the balance black and white soil. He keeps the Clyde and Chiefain breed of horses. He returned to New Jersey in 1870, and was married to a lady who has since died. He visited the Centennial Exposition with his family in 1876. A view of his farm is given on another page.

CHAPTER XXX.

CASTORIA TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—French Trappers 1828—David Kelsey—The Mormons—Early Settlers—Noble & Bevenson—Other Business Men—Preaching—School—French Camp in 1841, and 1878—Lathrop—Brethren or Dutchards—Castoria Grange—Biographical and descriptive matter pertaining to our illustrations from Castoria Township.

THE Township that is laid down as Castoria, on the map accompanying this work, presents a very different outline from what it did in Aug. 1853, when first created by the Court of Sessions. At that time it included all of what is known as Dent, except a small strip on the northeast corner. It was bounded as follows: Commencing at the junction of the French Camp creek, with the San Joaquin river; thence easterly along French Camp creek to the Oregon

ranch, or at a point where the French Camp and Littlejohn creek crosses the Section lines, between Secs. 21 and 22 T, 71 N. R. 9 E. about one mile southeast of Farmington; thence in a southeasterly direction to the east line of the County, one-half mile south of Township line dividing Townships 1 and 2, south; thence in a direct southeast line to the Stanislaus river, at a point about one and a half miles outside of the present County limits; thence westerly, along the Stanislaus river, to its junction with the San Joaquin; thence up the San Joaquin to place of commencement.

When Dent was made one of the Townships of the County, a large portion of the Territory was taken from Castoria, and, after the County lost to Stanislaus a portion of her area, Castoria was forced again to yield more of her acres to the jurisdiction of Dent. Its boundaries at this time being, on the north by O'Neil, on the west by the San Joaquin river, on the south by the Stanislaus river, and on the east by Dent. The range line, between ranges 7 and 8, was the line of division between these two Townships, it being the center Township on the south line of the County.

In the early part of 1828, a company of French trappers, under the command of John McLeod, who met with disaster later, near the river bearing his name, being the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, visited the San Joaquin valley on a trapping expedition, and camped for a while on the south side of what is now known as French Camp Slough, at the place where the village of that name is situated. From this event the creek or water course, as well as the locality where they stopped, had the name of French prefixed.

It was a rule of the Hudson Bay Company, who were very strict in their discipline, to never allow their trappers to approach too near civilization.

The Santa Clara Mission and Yerba Buena, now known as San Francisco, were the frontier settlements of the Spanish. The nearest post to civilization that the Hudson Bay Company had, was at French Camp, in Castoria Township. This was one of their posts, where they had an agent in the trapping season, from 1830 to 1845; Alexander J. Forbes, after visiting the place to look after the Company's interest. Consequently, Castoria, as a Township, can claim, in point of time, the front rank, as being the place where white men first made their temporary homes in the County.

About one year before the trappers abandoned the country, Mr. David Kelsey settled at French Camp, with his wife and two children, in Aug. 1844. He built a tule house, but occupied it less than a year, as he caught the small-pox at San Jose, and died soon after at Stockton.

In the fall of 1846, the Mormons made an attempt at settlement. They came, some thirty of them, up the San Joaquin river, in a

schooner, landing on the east bank, near where the C. P. R. R. crosses, and then went over the country to the north bank of the Stanislaus river, to a point about one and one-half miles from its mouth, where a location had been previously selected by Samuel Brannan, under whose orders the settlers were acting. The party, all of whom were well armed with rifles and revolvers, had come intending to stay. The little schooner that brought them, the first probably that ever ascended the San Joaquin river, was loaded with wheat, a wagon and implements necessary to found a settlement and put in a crop.

They soon completed a log-house, after the Western style, covered with oak shingles, made on the ground; they erected a Pulgas red-wood saw-mill, and saved the boards from oak logs, with which to lay the floor.

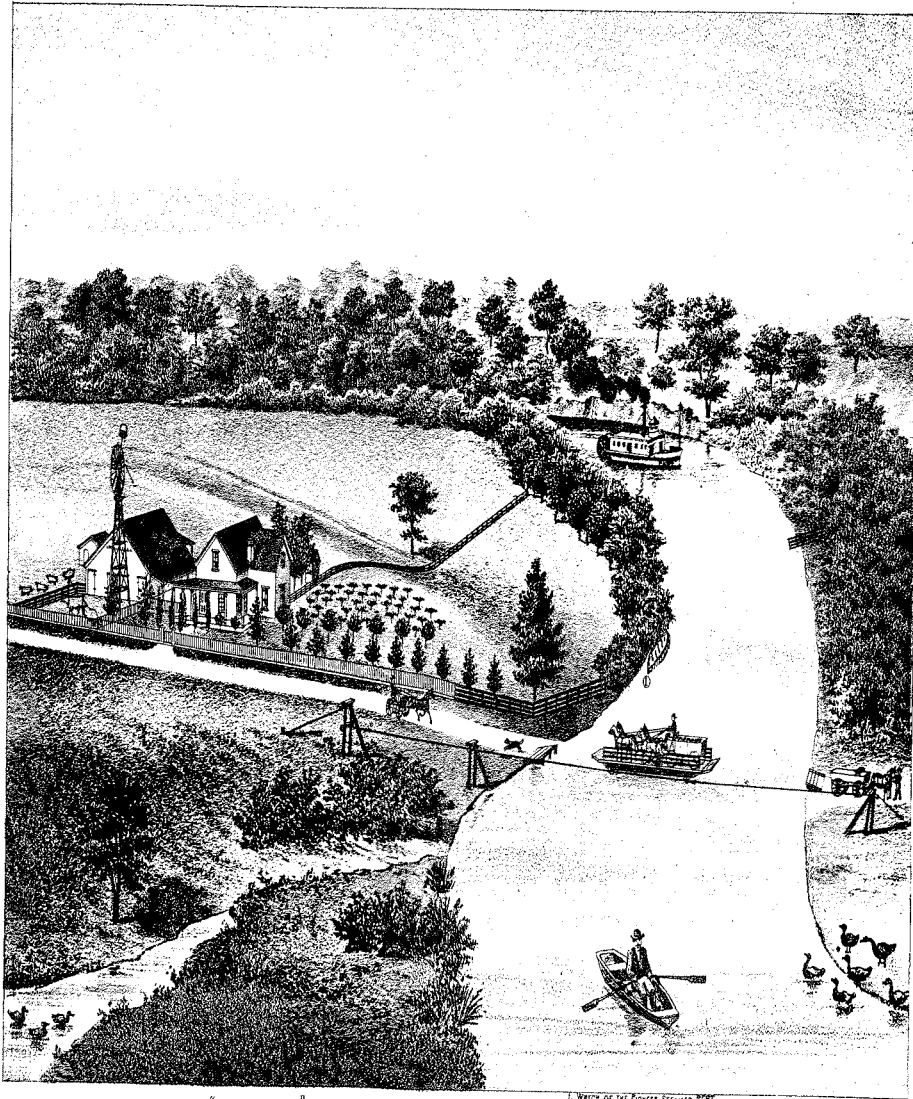
As soon as the house was built they commenced plowing the ground, sowing wheat and fencing it in. By the middle of January, 1847, they had 80 acres sowed and enclosed. The fence was made by cutting down and cutting up oak trees, rolling the butts and large pieces into a line and covering them with the limbs. The native Californians made most of their fences, which were few, in the same manner.

While this settlement was being made and crops put in, the company became dissatisfied with their leader Stout; he was unpopular. When the sowing had been done and the land fenced in, he essayed to make them a speech, substantially as follows:

"Now boys, we have got through putting in our crop, and have got it fenced in; now go to work each of you and select a good farm of 160 acres, and make out the boundaries; we will go to work and put up houses, one at a time, so that by the time the crop is ready to harvest, you will all have your houses and farms. But I selected this place; this house and this farm is mine." The latter part of this speech culminated the hostile feeling which had been growing against him; and Samuel Brannan was sent for, to hear their grievances. He came and held a church meeting, at which a resolution was introduced, and adopted with great unanimity, setting apart and dedicating that house and farm to the use of the twelve Mormon Apostles. A few days afterward Stout abandoned the settlement and never returned.

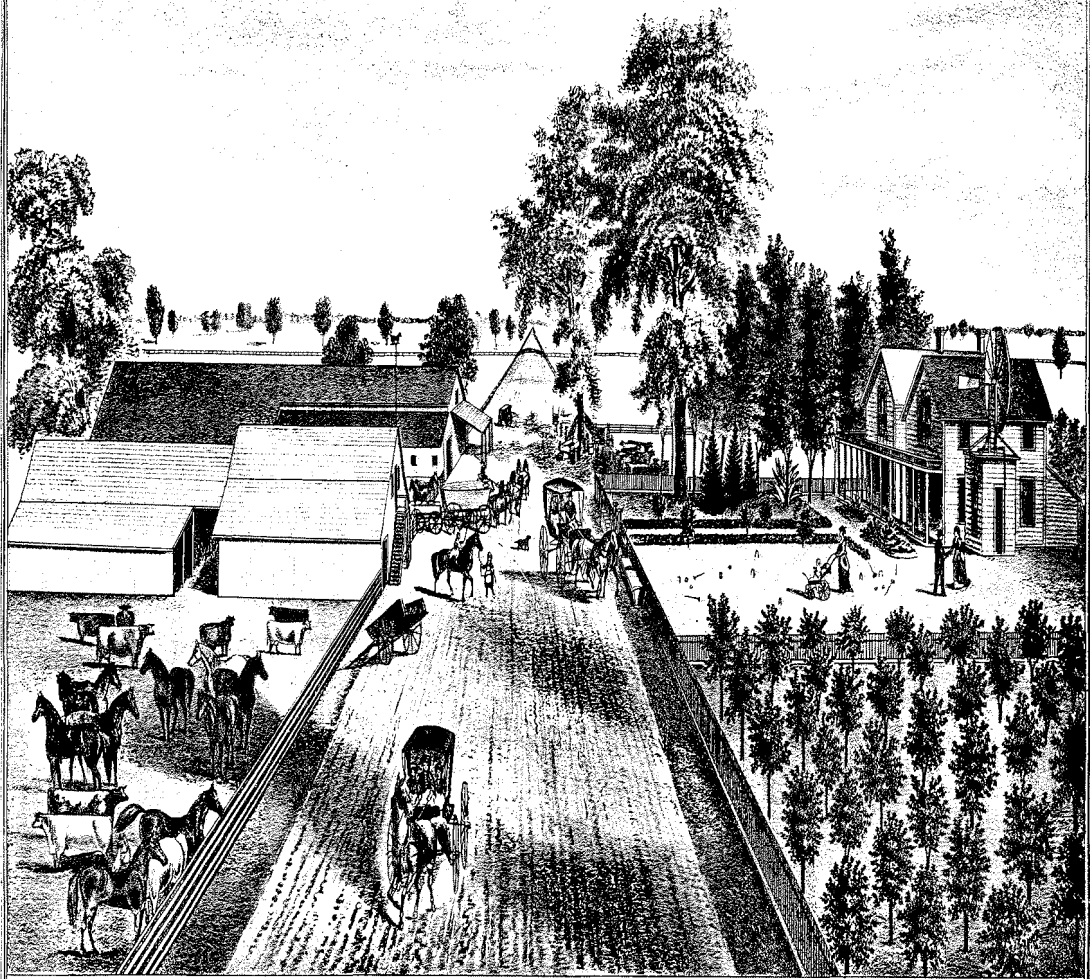
This was the first permanent settlement in the great San Joaquin valley. A man by the name of Lindsay had before built a hut, where Stockton now stands, but the Indians burned his hut and killed him.

The Indians never troubled the Mormon colony; but the latter were always on the alert, and a picket guard was kept around the house nightly.

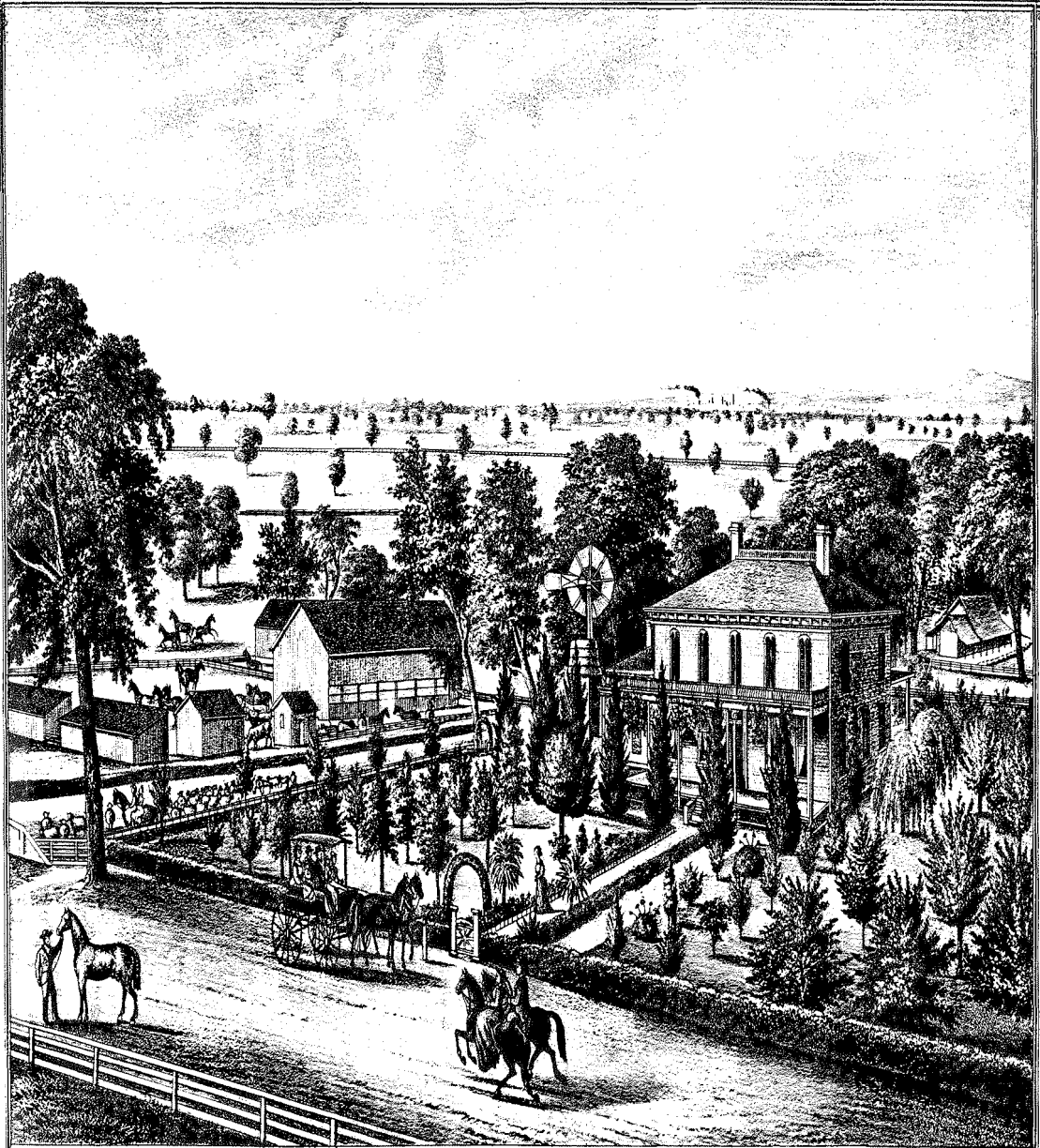


"MILLERS FERRY" RES. & RANCH OF WILLIAM H. MILLER, ELLIOTT TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

L. WOOD OF THE POWELL STEAMER PERT



RESIDENCE & FARM OF H. H. THURSTIN, ELLIOTT TWP. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF JOHN H. TONE, ELLIOTT T^H SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CAL.

The valley was filled, at this time, with wild-horses, elk and antelope, which went in droves by thousands; deer were very plenty. The ground was covered with geese, the lakes and rivers with ducks, and the willow swamps along the river banks were filled with grizzly bears. The paths of the bears were as much worn and as well defined as the paths of cattle or horses. A bear's path can never be mistaken; they travel with their legs wide apart, and, in going over a road a thousand times, they invariably step in the same place, so that a regular grizzly bear's path is nothing but two parallel lines of holes worn in the ground. It was no more trouble for the colonists to get a bear, than it was to get a deer or an elk, and bear's oil was made to take the place of lard in the culinary department; their flesh was also very palatable.

The only provisions sent up for the colony were unground wheat, sugar and coffee. All else had to be procured with the rifle; meat enough could be got in three hours by one man, to last the colony a week. To grind their wheat they had a mill with steel plates, instead of burrs, driven with a crank, by hand; the wheat was cut or ground up, but not bolted. Every man had to grind his own wheat, make his own bread and coffee and cook his own meat. But little washing or house-cleaning was done.

The winter of 1846-7 was very wet and stormy. The river, under the influence of the rain, rose and fell very rapidly; eight feet an hour on the perpendicular was marked. About the middle of January, 1847, the river overflowed its banks, and the whole country was under water for miles in every direction. The San Joaquin river was three miles wide, opposite Corral Hollow. This was discouraging to the settlers, and as the original incentive no longer urged them forward, the enterprise was abandoned, after digging their first meagre crop of potatoes, that were found to be rotten in the center; and Mr. Buckland, who afterwards built the Buckland House in San Francisco, was the last of the little colony to leave the place. W. H. Fairchild, now a County Supervisor, and one of the two oldest citizens in the County, moved him to Stockton in November, 1847. The balance of the colony had gone to the lower country, but, when the gold excitement broke out, they concentrated at what is now known as Mormon Island, and worked the mines, depositing their dust with Sam Braznan, "in the name of the Lord;" and it is said, when they wanted their money, he told them he would be happy to honor a check signed by the Lord; until such was presented he should be obliged, in order to protect himself, to keep the funds.

In May, 1851, Henry Grissim took up the land abandoned by the Mormons, not supposing he was ranching the lost site of Stanislaus City, the name given by the Mormons to their location; he, in turn, sold to W. H. Lyon, and Lyon sold to H. B. Underhill. Succeeding

the trappers in 1845, came the Mormon settlement on the Stanislaus river, their abandonment, in 1847, the discovery of gold, in January, 1848, and the establishment of Doak & Bonsell's ferry in the fall of that year; and in August of 1849, Col. P. W. Noble and A. Stevenson took possession of the old French Camp-ground. They kept a public-house as well as store; they were merchandising also at Mariposa, making French Camp the depot of supplies. These gentlemen eventually dissolved partnership, and Mr. Stevenson moved to the mouth of the Merced river, where he now lives. These gentlemen were the first white men to occupy any portion of Castoria after the abandonment by the Mormons.

The selection of that point so early for a stand for a hotel and store was due to the fact that Castoria, as well as Dent, has in the main a sandy soil, and the teamsters, in going from Stockton to Mariposa, found a passable road by way of French Camp in the wet seasons.

Up to December, 1849, Noble and Stephenson were the only residents of Castoria. In that month Le Barron & Co. started business in French Camp, the members of the firm being Horatio Le Barron, E. H. Allen, E. W. Atwood, W. S. Belden and Thomas Wilson. N. McKinstry commenced merchandising at the same time in that place. About the same time, a German kept a public-house on the French Camp road, at a place known as Dutch Point; he sold in 1851 or '52 to Bennidum & Jenks, who sold in 1853 to Cutler Salmon, where he still lives; the place was finally closed against the public in 1870. A view of the same may be seen elsewhere in this book.

Dr. Conac planted a vegetable garden here in 1850, and continued the business for about five years, when he moved to Stockton; the same garden is still worked.

Immediately after the arrival and starting of business by the Le Barron firm, Mr. Atwood began the navigation of the French Camp slough, in a yawl that would carry about 1500 lbs. freight and four or five passengers. The first trip from Stockton was made by the little craft with goods for McKinstry, and cost that gentleman \$115. Freights were 5 cts. per lb., and a passenger would be accommodated for \$5. The enterprise resulted in adding \$3,000 to the profits of the company during that winter.

In 1850 Lansing & Shell started a hotel and store. A man by the name of Earl, believing in the future of the then thriving little village, erected a house for his employees, and then built a bakery and blacksmith shop; but 1850 was a dry year, and business was dull; what little there was went mostly to Stockton, and Mr. Earl was forced to suspend.

The first preaching was at the residence of Col. James Lansing, in 1850, in the village; from that time until the spring of 1851, ser-

vices were held in private houses. That spring a school-house was built by subscription, some of the Stockton people contributing to the enterprise; it was the second school-house erected in the County; the first having been built in Stockton. It was one-story high, and was calculated for a town house and place for any kind of public gathering, also being used for church purposes. In 1852 another story was added for the "Sons of Temperance" to use as a hall; since then 12 ft. have been added to its length, and to-day it stands, the oldest school building in the County.

In the winters of 1851, '52 and '53, French Camp was a lively place. There were two hotels, the "French Camp Hotel" and the "Brighton House," four wholesale stores, that also did a retail business, two hay yards, and five restaurants. At one time five lines of stages stopped at the "French Camp Hotel," for their passengers to eat, and it was not an uncommon thing to feed 100 at a meal.

From 1853 until 1862 business declined, because of the facility the improved condition of the roads gave for entering Stockton; the flood of 1862 revived matters again for a season, but it was only temporary, and things relapsed until, finally, we have the result in the present status of the hamlet of French Camp, which it will remain until the end of the chapter.

At present the village consists of two hotels, one kept by W. S. Belden and the other by W. F. McLeiland, two blacksmith and wagon shops combined, one shoemaker shop, one school-house, one livery stable, a post-office and two saloons.

LATHROP.

The point where the Southern Pacific connects with the C. P. R. R. is called Lathrop; it has about 24 buildings, of which one is a hotel or R. R. eating house, kept by J. A. Shephard, where the trains of the two roads stop to enable passengers to get meals; there are two stores and one large school building, where the Dunkards, German Baptists and Methodists hold their services.

BRETHREN OR "DUNKARDS."

The religious organization that is popularly known as "Dunkards," was given that name as a slur; it comes from the German word "Tunker," which interpreted means "Dipper," it being the manner in which their converts were baptized. As there is but little generally known of this denomination, the reader will probably be interested in some of the points of doctrine and customs of the order.

Their belief.—They believe in one God, and in a three-fold manifestation of Himself, as follows: in Creation, the Father; in Redemption, the Son; and in Sanctification, the Holy Spirit, all in one.

Discipline.—From the New Testament alone they receive their law, or rule of faith and practice, and by it, all matters of difference of opinion must be settled.

Baptism.—Their baptism is by triple immersion, "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit." The candidate, kneeling, is baptized three times in succession, with face forward in the water, after which follow the laying on of hands and prayer. They take this from the 28th Chapter of Mathew, 19th verse.

Their practices.—They believe in faith and repentance; in the practice of feet washing as laid down in the 13th Chapter of John; in the Lord's Supper being a full meal,—and they follow the example literally, taking the meal in the evening; also the Communion, when bread is broken, and wine taken, as an emblem and in remembrance of the broken body, and shed blood of Christ, taking their practice from the same Chapter as above, also 26th Chapter of Mathew, 14th of Mark, and 22d of Luke.

They do not believe they are allowed to participate in war, or the shedding of blood, or to take an oath with the uplifted hand, or in going to law for profit or revenge, thinking all differences should be settled by arbitration. They condemn the exhibition of excessive pride, and the wearing of gold ornaments or bright colors. In case of trespass, they follow the teachings in the 18th Chapter of Mathew. They salute with the kiss of charity, and practice the anointing of the sick with oil, in the name of the Lord, also the laying on of hands, and are opposed to hired ministry.

THE ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTY.

Five members of this organization found their way into this County, in the fall of 1860. In the fall of 1862, they held their first communion meeting in a grove on the east side of the San Joaquin river, where the C. P. R. R. bridge now crosses it. At that meeting, the first organization in the County of this denomination was perfected, with Geo. Wolfe as elder, Felix Senger for minister, and Jacob Wolfe and Henry Haines as deacons, and fourteen members. At present, (Dec., 1878,) they have in this County sixty members, one elder, two ministers, one evangelist, and six deacons, but as yet they have no church of their own. They meet in Castoria Township, in the second story of the school-house at Lathrop.

CASTORIA GRANGE NO. 54

was organized August 22, 1873, with twenty-seven charter members. The first officers were, S. Gower, M.; J. M. Barber, O.; F. J. Woodard, L.; H. W. Cowell, Treas.; J. H. Strahan, Sec'y.; J. Wolf, Chaplain; J. Carter, G. K.; Mrs. H. W. Cowell, Ceres; Mrs. James Carter, Pomona; Mrs. N. A. Strahan, Flora; Mrs. J. Cowell, L. A. S. The present officers are, H. W. Cowell, M.; W. O. Lewis, O.; E. Reynolds, S.; Joseph Wiggins, A. S.; J. Cowell, Treas.; S. P. Whitman, Sec'y.; D. R. Reynolds, G. K.; Mrs. L. Cowell, Ceres; Mrs. D. B. Reynolds, Flora; Mrs. A. V. Visser, L. A. S.; F. W.

Woodard, L.; Mrs. Campbell, Pomona; Mrs. T. Graves, C. They meet the 1st Tuesday before the full moon, in the hall over the East Union school-house, in Castoria Township. The membership is about 40, though at one time they had 110.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

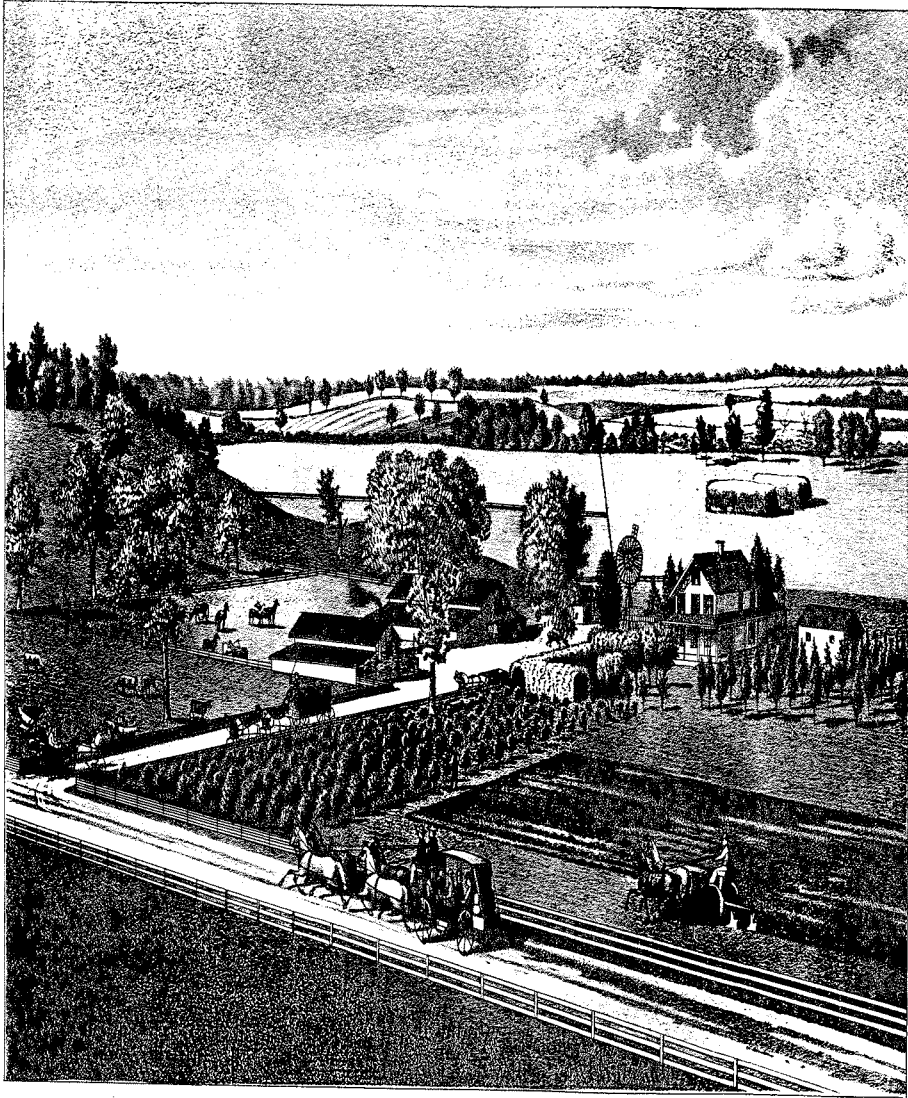
C. A. BACHMAN, partner of Mr. Brandt in the chicory business, was born in Prussia in 1827. He carried on the trade of upholstering until 1853, when he emigrated to New York. In 1859 he embarked on a steamer for California, crossing the Isthmus. He remained in San Francisco until 1866, when he bought 327 acres on the San Joaquin river, upon which he is now residing. He cultivates 300 acres, of which he devotes 25 to chicory, and the balance to grain. He has 500 or 600 trees, apples, peaches, pears, &c., 25 head of good draft horses, and some good milch cows. He was married in 1851, in Germany, to Miss Dora Echler. They have one daughter, now Mrs. Brandt. He erected his residence in 1866; since which he has added to it, and now has a pretty house, two stories high, containing 9 rooms. The house fronts on the San Joaquin river, and is situated just below that of Mr. Brandt. He has a large roomy barn. A view of his place will be found in this volume.

J. M. BARBER was born in Norfolk Co., Canada, Jan. 5, 1833; was married the 26th of December, 1854, in Middlesex, Canada, to Catharine Jane Ward. He was in mercantile business in Canada until the fall of 1858, when he moved to Iowa, where he taught music until April, 1863, when he undertook an overland journey to California, chiefly on account of his wife's ill health, she being unable to step into the wagon when they started. They arrived in Stockton in October, and immediately settled down on the place where they now reside. Mrs. Barber was completely restored to health during the journey, and was enabled to assist her husband in his efforts to establish a pleasant home on the barren land. His ranch, which had not a single tree when he commenced his labors, has now a large quantity of locust, Italian and Monterey cypress, orange, peach, pear, apricot and walnut trees, 1,200 bearing grape vines, &c. He has 480 acres of land, 341 where he resides, and 139 on the San Joaquin river. He has 260 acres well fenced and under cultivation. The river land is fenced with barbed wire. Mr. Barber has his own machinery, and does his own heading and stacking. He raises chiefly wheat, rye and barley. The soil is a sandy loam. He has a fine stock of Jersey and Devon cattle for dairy purposes. Mr. Barber for the past three years has been selling musical instruments in San Joaquin and adjoining Counties. He has resided in Stockton chiefly for the past five years for the educational advantages offered for his children, of which he has six, three girls and three boys. See accompanying view of his place.

JOHN M. BLANKENSHIP is a native of Mercer Co., West Virginia, where he was born July 28, 1828. In 1833 his father moved his family to Iowa. In 1850 the subject of our sketch traversed the plains, arriving in Stockton in October. For about a year and a half he mined and freighted at Mokelumne Hill. Feb. 1, 1852, he started from San Francisco for Iowa, going by the way of the Isthmus, New Orleans and the Mississippi river. He remained in Iowa a year, being married May 20, 1852, to Miss Mary Ann McGee, of Marion County. April 1, 1853, he once more undertook the toils and perils of an overland journey, accompanied by his young bride, who has since borne him eleven children, nine boys and two girls. The young couple settled in Castoria township on French Camp road, one-half mile from French Camp, on a beautiful piece of land, consisting of 700 acres, purchased from Mr. Weber. About 600 acres are under cultivation; the remainder, covered with a growth of fine white oak timber, is used as a pasture for his stock, of which he has much and of an excellent quality. Nearly all his farm is composed of a sandy loam, a small portion only being black soil. The location and character of this farm can be more fully seen from the accompanying view.

S. W. BOICE is a native of Kentucky, was born near Danville in that State in 1834. Mr. Boice pursued farming until 20 years of age, when he started for California in 1854 by the way of the plains, and was six months on his journey. He settled in Sonora, Tuolumne Co., where he pursued mining and the dairy business until 1861, when he went to Nevada, and worked at blacksmithing at the Silver State Reduction Works for a year, and then returned to the mines in Tuolumne Co., where he remained until 1866. In 1866 he married Emma Pence, daughter of Dr. Pence, of Elliott Township in San Joaquin Co., and moved to French Camp, where he continued blacksmithing until 1868. In that year he purchased the land he now occupies, and has by his earnest and energetic efforts built a fine homestead for himself and family. He has three daughters, two of whom attend the rustic school. He farms 1,000 acres of land, 240 acres of which form his homestead, situated four miles from Lathrop, and fourteen miles from Stockton. The soil is sandy loam, and wheat is the crop chiefly relied upon. He has some fine horses of the Messenger stock, besides cattle and other stock. He has peach, apricot and plum trees, and a fine grape vineyard. We call attention to the view of his ranch on another page.

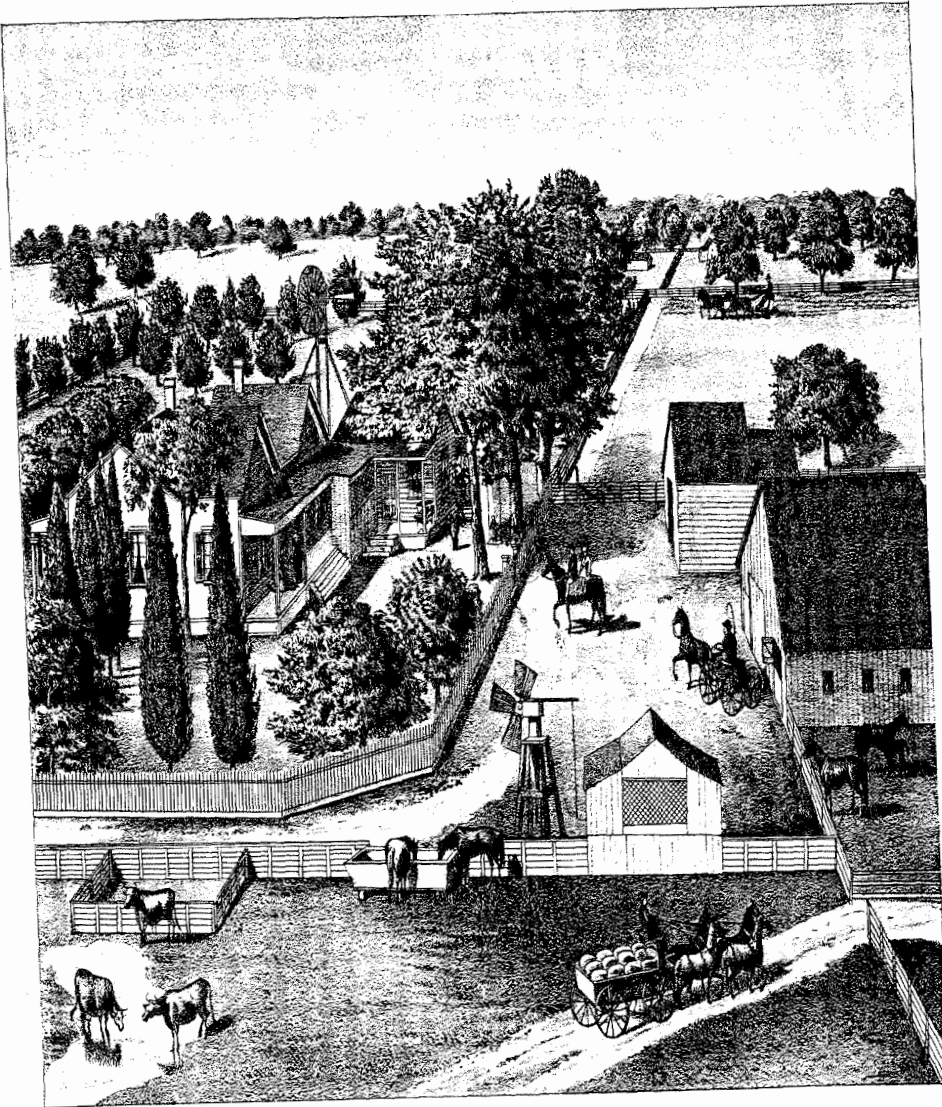
Mrs. JANE BOWMAN was born in Germany in 1824, where she was married in 1853. She started with her husband for California, landing in New York, and coming across the country by the way of San Juan, arriving in San Francisco by steamer, in July, 1853.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF E. WHIPPLE, ELLIOTT TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA.



RES. THE FARM OF JOHN C. FUQUA, LIBERTY, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF PETER F. JAHANT, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CALIFORNIA. (480 AC.)

They resided there two years and then removed to Contra Costa Co. and farmed until 1830, when they removed to Old river in San Joaquin Co. and farmed there for six years. From here they removed to her present residence, where Mr. Bowman died in 1871. She has 200 acres of superior farming land lying along the San Joaquin river. Barley and wheat form the staple crop. She is cultivating 180 acres, and the rest is devoted to pasturage for her horses and cattle, of which she has about twenty head, also some fine milch cows. Mr. Bowman erected a house of five rooms on the old place in 1860, which was moved to the new ranch. She contemplates building an addition soon. Mr. Bowman came to California in 1849, and returned in 1853 when he was married. They have had six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom are now alive. A view of their farm and residence is on another page.

C. H. W. BRANDT was born in Germany in 1840, and came to this country at the age of sixteen. He settled in Texas where he learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1859 he went to Cherokee, New Grenada, where he followed the business of butchering until 1861, at which time he went to San Francisco. He remained in San Francisco three years working at cabinet making. In 1864 he came to San Joaquin Co. and settled on the river, going into the fruit and vegetable business. In 1867 he purchased 133 acres of land, on which he now resides, and has since added a section. In 1870 he erected a two and a-half story house, with thirteen rooms, costing \$2,500. About this time he was married to Therese Bachman. They have four boys. Mr. Brandt has been raising chicory for seven years; and in 1872 erected a chicory factory at a cost of \$3,700, which he sold in 1877, and erected a larger one, 50x48 feet, costing \$7,500. Since the commencement of the erection of the large factory C. A. Bachman has gone into partnership with him and they are doing a large business in raising and manufacturing chicory. They have a landing on the San Joaquin river about twenty-five feet from the factory. A large sun-drying platform is connected with the factory on the north, with a capacity of 25,000 square feet. The capacity of the factory is two tons in a run of ten hours, three men being employed to attend to the machinery. (See views of factory, &c., on another page.)

GEORGE H. CASTLE was born at Catskill, N. Y., March 27, 1823. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Davenport, Delaware Co., N. Y. When he arrived at the age of twenty-one years he went to Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis., where he engaged in farming and lead mining until 1852. Here he was married to Miss Harriet Oliver, April 1, 1846. They have had fourteen children, five of whom have since died. In 1852 he came overland with his family, settling in this County. He acquired by purchase and pre-

emption 1,180 acres of land in Castoria Township, which he has been cultivating ever since. He is working 900 acres, which are well stocked with cattle, and supplied with everything, such as machinery, etc., that are required on a large, well-conducted farm. His principal crop is wheat, though he raises other grains to some extent. In 1868 he erected his present residence, at an expense of \$4,000, and which is in striking contrast with the twelve feet square log cabin, with a roof of green hides, and a tool-chest table, such as he resided in when he first came here. He says that when he put down a carpet of gunny sacks, he thought himself quite extravagant. Mr. Castle served the people of San Joaquin Co. for two years, 1869-'71, in the capacity of Sheriff, his services being entirely satisfactory. A view of his place will be found on another page.

HENRY WRIGHT COWELL was born January 3, 1837, in Tioga County, N. Y. In 1844 his parents removed to Grant Co., Wis. In 1861 he started for California, driving an ox-team across the plains. He stayed two months in Nevada, and finally arrived here in November. He taught school in the Union District, San Joaquin Co., the first winter. In the spring he went on foot to Gold Hill, Nevada, often passing over twenty feet of snow while on the way. Upon his arrival there he went to work for other parties, but soon, in conjunction with his brother, purchased a team and commenced hauling ore. After a short time he came back to California, and made two trips across the mountains with freight. In partnership with his two brothers he purchased 320 acres of wild land from Judge Lyons. This purchase was made on credit, as the brothers could raise but thirty dollars. The first year they got 2,500 bushels of grain, and the next year they rented more land, sowing 500 acres. The season was very dry, and they only secured 560 bushels of grain. At the end of the season they found themselves \$5,000 in debt. However the next year was a good one, and though they had but little seed, some of the land being sown with but twenty-three lbs to the acre, they had a good crop. Mr. Cowell now owns 1,920 acres, all under cultivation. In November, 1858, he married Miss Melinda K. Hall, of Grant Co., Wis., who died in November, 1861. They had two daughters, both living. In May, 1867, he married Miss Larrain Dickinson, of Grant Co., Wis. They have two children, one son and one daughter. In 1878 he erected a new house, costing \$5,000, a view of which will be found elsewhere.

JOSHUA COWELL is a native of Tioga Co., N. Y., where he was born on the 2d of January, 1841. In 1844 his parents removed to Grant Co., Wis., from which place he started across the plains for California in 1861. He remained at Gold Hill, Nevada, for eighteen months, and finally arrived at his present residence on the 26th of January, 1863. He has experienced the vicissitudes that were inci-

dental to the lives of the great majority of the farmers here. He now owns 720 acres of excellent land, well improved and cultivated. His farm is well supplied with everything that appertains to practical farming. In addition to his general farming business Mr. Cowell is somewhat interested in raising stock. He farmed in connection with his brother, H. W. Cowell, until 1868, at which time they divided their possessions, and he has since been working in his own interest. He married Rachel V. Graves, of San Joaquin Co., November 25, 1868. They have four children—three daughters and one son. Mr. Cowell's farm lies in Castoria Township. A view of this place will be found on another page.

HARRISON FREDERICK was born September 20, 1845, in the State of Indiana, and when he was four years of age, his parents removed from their home and settled in Pope Co., Iowa. In 1862 Mr. Frederick came to California with his parents, settling in San Joaquin Co., where he conducted farming in connection with his step-father until 1875. In this year he commenced working alone on his place in Castoria Township a tract of 240 acres, all of it being under cultivation, and well supplied with machinery and all the appliances required by an energetic farmer. In 1875 he erected the house in which he now resides, a view of which is given elsewhere. In the same year he was married to Miss Sarah J. Dirst, of Stanislaus Co., California, September 5. They have had two children, one of whom has since died. In addition to his homestead Mr. Frederick owns a stock-ranch of 178 acres, in Stanislaus Co., and also 18 acres of timber land near Taylor's Ferry.

H. S. HOWLAND was born in July, 1827, at Dartmouth, Mass., near New Bedford. When he was only seven years of age the family moved to Seneca Co., Ohio, where they lived on a farm until 1850. In August, 1848, he married Miss Barbara Meyer, and in 1850 moved to Indiana, where he pursued farming until 1851, when he returned to the old home in Ohio. In the spring of 1852 he started with his wife for the Pacific coast. They arrived in Stockton October 27, 1852, and in 1854 he purchased from Mr. Weber 140 acres of land, situated on what was then known as the Slocum Ferry road, for which he paid three dollars per acre. In the spring of 1857, with the intention of returning East, he sold his land for six dollars per acre; but changing his mind, he purchased, in 1858, a farm of 160 acres, which he sold to the C. P. R. R. in the fall of 1869. In 1866 he purchased his present place, and moved upon it in the winter of 1869, at which time he purchased two quarter sections, making in all 520 acres, including forty acres on the San Joaquin river. His residence was erected in 1889, at a cost of \$1,500 (see accompanying view). His place is situated one mile from Lathrop and eleven miles from Stockton. He has some very excellent stock and

eight fine milch cows. The land is a sandy loam, well watered by both hard and soft water, the wells being from seven to ten feet deep. He raises fruit and grapes. In 1873 he and wife visited the old Ohio home, in six days making a journey that had before taken them six months. He has four children.

URIAH MARTIN was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1820. Mrs. Martin was born in Leicester, England, in 1827, and was married to Mr. Martin in 1847. They journeyed across the Atlantic in 1849, settling in Brooklyn, N. Y., where a son was born, Thomas Franklin Martin, in August, 1851. They left New York February 20, 1857, for California, by way of the Isthmus. They settled in San Joaquin Co., on the ranch they now occupy, in November, 1857. They have 480 acres of land, 300 of which they are cultivating this year (1878). Mr. Martin is the senior partner in the firm of Martin & Rock, who have land in Fresno Co. The residence is situated on a little knoll overlooking the surrounding country in all directions. To the east can be seen the Sierra Nevada mountains, far beyond the San Joaquin plains. The south view looks out upon a beautiful valley. To the west the land lies along the San Joaquin river, with the dark old land-mark, Mt. Diablo, in the distance. On the north a beautiful fringe of white oak timber is all that obstructs a view of the city of Stockton. Mr. Martin keeps a superior quality of stock, having Jersey cattle and horses of the Clyde and Chieftain breed. The residence was erected in 1860, a view of which and the ranch accompanies this sketch.

ANDREW MEYER was born in Switzerland in 1823. His parents emigrated to America in 1829, settled in Seneca Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming. Here he remained until 1849, when he came across the plains, arriving in Hangtown, Aug. 25, 1849. He worked the first year in the mines, but gave up that occupation, and commenced the business of teaming, in which business he continued until 1851. In January, 1852, he returned to the States, but only remained until the fall of the same year, at which time he again came to California. He purchased and settled on 600 acres of land in Castoria Township, where he is still residing. His land is well cultivated, and yields a good crop of various grains, chiefly wheat. He has supplied his ranch with machinery and buildings necessary for the raising and storing of grain, and also conveniences for taking care of stock, in the raising of which he is largely interested. In 1861 he again returned east, to be married to Miss Cooley, who returned with her husband. A view of his ranch is given in this work.

J. K. MEYER was born in the Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, Aug. 30, 1823. His father and family emigrated to Marion Co., Ohio, in 1830, and in 1832 removed to Seneca Co. He remained on the farm

with his father until 1847, when he started for himself. In the spring of 1849 he came across the plains, and stopped at Placerville, then known as Hangtown, in August. For over a year he worked there, in Yorkville, Tuolumne Co., and in Mariposa, and prospected; but meeting with little success, he came to Stockton and went to freighting. He made hay on Mr. Weber's place, brought the hay to town, and established a feed store. He sold out his feed business, and in 1852 went to Ohio for the purpose of buying cattle and driving them to this country; with a drove of which he arrived in Stockton in Oct. 1852. Andrew Meyer, who came out with him in 1849, was his partner in this enterprise. In 1859 he went back to Ohio, where, on the 20th of Oct., he was married to Elizabeth Weter, who returned with him in 1860. In 1861 he dissolved partnership with Andrew Meyer, and moved his effects to the place he now occupies, where he built a house at a cost of \$1,000. He has recently built a barn, 60 by 100 feet, for \$1,500. (See view of his place.) He owns 492 acres, seven miles south of Stockton, on the San José road, and one and a half miles from French Camp. He has considerable stock; some horses of the Sampson and David Hill breed; 28 head of milch cows, &c., a five year stallion, that has taken two district and one state premium. He has a fine orchard of various fruits, and two acres of grapes.

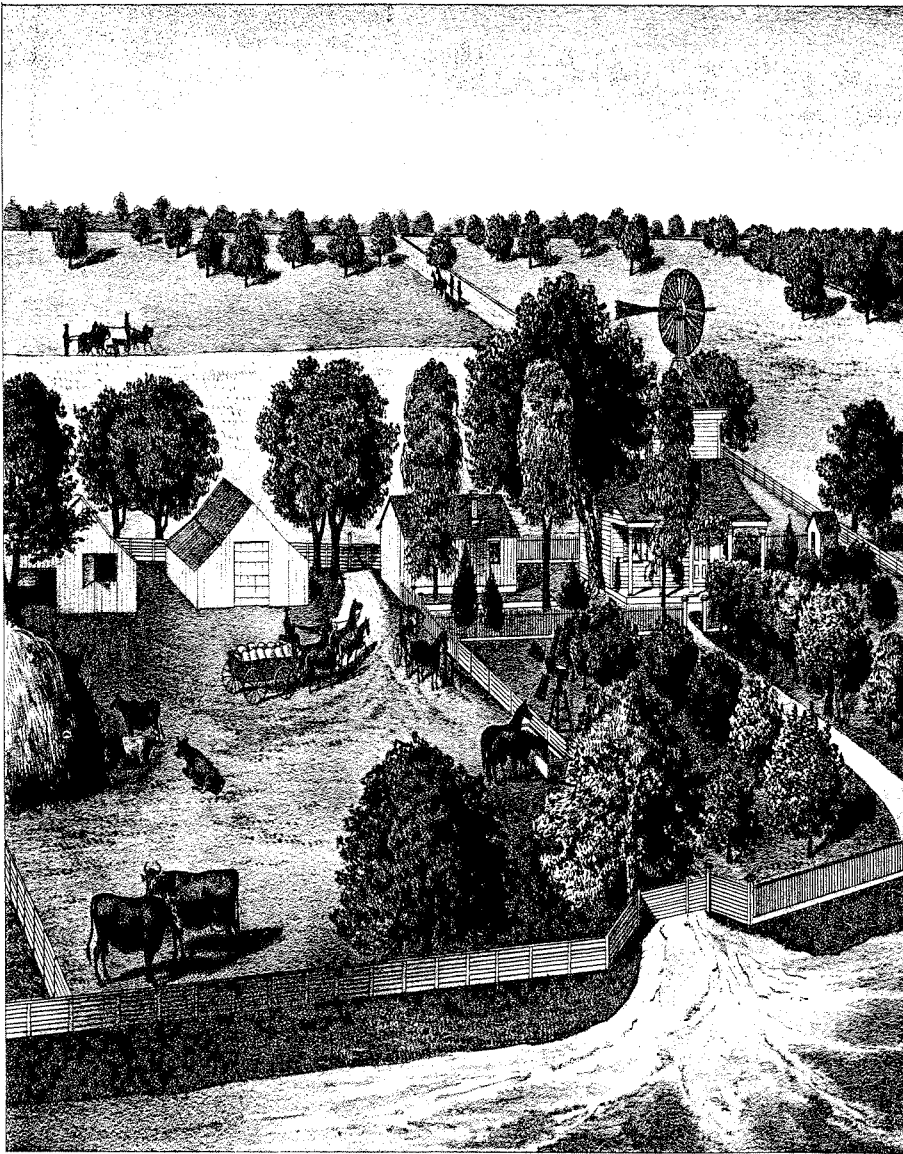
HENRY MOORE was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, Dec. 22, 1835. When nineteen years of age he went to Texas. After a sojourn of two years in the "Loose Star State" he returned to his home in Ohio, where he was married April 26, 1855, to Miss Sarah Meyer, of the same place. He engaged in farming until 1858, when he came to California with his wife, via the Isthmus of Panama. He purchased the place where he now resides, in Castoria Township, in 1864. It contains 160 acres of land, all under cultivation, and furnished with machinery and all the appliances of a well conducted farm. He erected the house, in which he now resides, in 1870, at an expense of \$1,200. A view of his residence and grounds is shown on another page.

MARGARET E. NOBLE, (Miss Margaret Evans,) was born in North Wales in 1829. Her family emigrated from their home in 1835, settling in western Pennsylvania. Mrs. Noble, her father and two brothers came to California in 1851 by the way of the Isthmus. They came to French Camp in March, 1852. From there they went to Sonora, but soon returned to French Camp. In October 1852, she was married to R. W. Noble, who was one of the first permanent settlers in French Camp, having arrived there in August, 1849. He was the only settler at that time between Stockton and Bonnell's Ferry. R. W. NOBLE was born in Connecticut in 1807. At the age of twenty-two years he went to St. Louis, where he followed his trade,

that of a tailor. In 1832 he went to Mexico, where he remained seventeen years, accumulating a fortune trading. When the gold excitement was started he came direct to California, and opened a supply depot, at French Camp, to keep in supplies a store at Mariposa. He was in partnership with Archibald Stevenson until 1852, when they dissolved, Mr. Noble continuing in the business for several years and finally turning his attention to farming. He was Judge of the Plains for two years and Justice of the Peace for a long time. He was Associate County Judge during the terms of Judges Shaffer and Stokes. He died at his residence in French Camp in 1875. In 1850, Mr. Noble built a fine, large adobe house at a cost of \$14,000, and a store-room and building costing about as much more. (See view of these in this volume.) The house is 20x60 feet, and has walls three feet thick, and the rooms are large and commodious. It is situated on a knoll in the center of French Camp. There are on the place, an old vineyard, that was set out in 1852, fruit and olive trees. Mrs. Noble has 160 acres of land, part black soil and part loam. The farm is stocked with fine Durham cattle and other stock.

MARTIN OTT, a native of Württemberg, Germany, was born February 8, 1837. In 1853 his father emigrated to Detroit, Mich., with his two sons. Martin clerked in a mercantile house until 1858, when he journeyed to San Francisco by the way of the Isthmus, arriving there in June, 1858. He remained there nine months and then went to Tuolumne Co., where he mined until 1867. He then bought 200 acres of land on the San Joaquin river and adopted the life of a farmer. After a stay of six months on his ranch, he went to San Francisco on account of his ill health, where he sojourned two years, still keeping his farm. On his return to the farm he broke up a little ground and raised vegetables; he is now cultivating 150 acres. He raises wheat, barley and chicory; to the latter he devoted twenty-five acres last year, which averaged four tons to the acre. He has two chicory platforms, each 48x144 feet. In 1875 he went to Germany, and on his return went to New York, where he married Miss Marie Wille, who came with him to his western home. They have two little girls. In 1874 he erected a seven-room house, costing about \$1200. (See the accompanying view of his ranch.) He is in partnership with Chas. Dangers in the San Joaquin Chicory Factory, located on the San Joaquin river fourteen miles from Stockton. They are doing a large business, and find ready sale for their product on the coast.

JOHN B. REYNOLDS was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, June 27, 1817, from which place he emigrated to Wisconsin in March, 1844, where he worked in the lead mines. On the 1st day of May, 1853, he started for the Pacific slope, arriving in Stockton after a



FARM & RESIDENCE OF J. SCHOMP, ACAMPO, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL. (320 ACRES.)

long and tedious journey of five months across the plains. For a while Mr. Reynolds worked at his trade of brickmason, in Stockton and Marysville. He helped construct the Court-House, Weber House and Theater Building at Stockton. In June, 1855, he went to Eldorado Co., where he worked nearly two years in the Placerville mines. In October, 1856, he settled on a farm in Castoria Township, and has continued the life of a farmer ever since. Mr. Reynolds took a trip back to the States in 1859, and while there married his first wife, in 1860, in Indiana, who came with him to his home in the west, and by whom he had four children. After the death of his first wife, he married, October 23, 1877, Mrs. L. F. Fuller, of San Francisco. Mr. Reynolds' ranch is situated eight miles from Stockton, and three miles from French Camp, and contains 440 acres, 360 of sandy loam and 140 of black soil. He has raised fifty-three bushels of barley to the acre, and twenty-five of wheat. The north 100 acres are covered by white oak timber. He has 300 acres under cultivation, while the balance is devoted to pasturage for his stock, of which he has forty head of cattle, some fine brood mares of Bertrand and Copper Bottom stock, hogs, &c. (See accompanying view of his farm.)

CUTLER SALMON is a native of New York State, where he was born August 5, 1809. In 1814 his parents removed to Coshocton County, Ohio, where he remained until the spring of 1838. In that year he went to Grant County, Wis., where he settled. He made this his home until 1853, engaging in farming and occasionally in lead mining. When he landed there he was compelled to operate on a cash capital of twenty-five cents, and at once commenced teaming to replenish his exchequer. While there he was married, October 19, 1829, to Miss Jane Reynolds, of Grant Co., a native of Kentucky. They have had ten children, four boys and six girls; four of the latter have died. In 1853, he took his family across the plains, unloading his teams under the trees that now stand in front of his residence in Castoria Township. He located 320 acres of land there, and has since accumulated more by purchasing adjoining fields, until he now possesses a large farm of 1007 acres. He cultivates 700 acres, raising wheat mainly, and the balance he uses for pasture land. His present fine house was built in 1866, at an expense of \$6,000, a view of which will be found on another page.

PETER G. SHARP was born at Hudson, N. Y., October 12, 1816. His father, Jacob Sharp, was a descendant of the Hollanders who early settled in New York. His mother, Sallie, is of English descent, and is still living, at the ripe old age of 102 years, enjoying good health, and having but little gray hair. She has had ten children, Peter being the sixth. When Peter Sharp was fourteen years of age he was placed with a saddler, for the purpose of

learning the trade. At the age of twenty years he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and a year later to Bellevue, Huron Co., Ohio. Here, in 1840, he married Miss Mary Jane Dickenson. They had three children, two of whom are still living. While here he was engaged in the foundry, saddlery and general merchandise business. Notwithstanding the fact that he was worth \$10,000 he caught the gold fever in 1849, and putting \$2,500 in a mutual mining association, came across the plains; but when he arrived here the association and his money both melted away. He took to Mariposa the first wagon load of goods that arrived there, and set up a store, but soon left on account of the heavy rains, and commenced a general freighting business at Stockton, soon after opening a store there. In the spring of 1851 he moved his stock to Hart's Bar, Tuolumne Co., losing by fire a few days later about \$1,000 worth of goods he had left in Stockton. While at Hart's Bar his place was used as a depository for the miners, and he soon had a large trunk full of gold dust. In the fall of 1851 he went East, and returned in 1853 with his family. His wife died on the journey, and was buried at Port Bridger. Upon his arrival he went into the farming business, and has continued that since. He now owns 1,000 acres of land in Castoria Township, all, with the exception of fifty acres of timber land, being under cultivation. The excellent house in which he now resides was erected at a cost of \$10,000. A view of this place is shown elsewhere. In October, 1862, he was married to Miss Emma A. Wood, of Bellevue, Ohio. They have two daughters, both living.

CHARLES E. TAYLOR was born in New York City, June 19, 1835. In 1852 he embarked for California, coming by the way of the Isthmus. He followed the draying business in San Francisco continuously until 1857. He then took a trip through the mines, finally settling in Stockton, in which place he started the Pioneer Wood Yard. He remained there until he purchased his present farm, in 1868, in Castoria Township. This purchase was made in company with Mr. Munecke, whose interest Mr. Taylor afterwards secured. He owns fifty acres of land, in connection with what is known as Taylor's Ferry, a place of wide-spread reputation in this part of the State, a ferry over the Stanislaus river. He cultivates all of his land, and has a very fine vineyard. Nov. 20, 1873, he was married to Miss Rosetta J. Daniels, of Stanislaus Co. They have had two children, the elder of whom died Feb. 22, 1876. A view of Mr. Taylor's place is shown on another page.

JOHN W. THOMPSON was born in West Haven, Conn., on the 16th of May, 1838. While he was young he followed the sea for a livelihood. He came to California in 1855, and followed the life of a fisherman almost continuously for seventeen years. He made one trip

to Fraser river, which consumed six months, and spent eighteen months in Montana. When he abandoned fishing, he embarked in the grocery business in Sacramento, where he remained three years. He disposed of his business there, and established a hotel at Merced, but soon sold out, and went into the same business in Fresno. After a stay of eighteen months there he disposed of his interest in the hotel, and took the Railroad house at Lathrop, which he conducted for two and a half years. He then bought the place upon which he now resides, in Castoria Township. His farm contains 400 acres of well improved land, stocked with cattle, horses and machinery, and well adapted for profitable farming. A view of this place is given elsewhere.

CHAPTER XXXI.

DENT TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Early Settlers—Bill of Fare—First Crops—Old Zinc House—Flood—School-Houses—Cultivation—Collegerville—Atlatia—Ripon—New Providence C. P. Church—M. E. Church, Atlatia—United Brethren in Christ—St. Patrick's Church—Collegerville Grange—Sons of Temperance—Biographical and descriptive matter pertaining to our illustrations from Dent Township!

In the general change of Township boundaries that was made by the Supervisors, February 17, 1859, a Township was sandwiched in between Emory and Castoria, taking a part of both, having an area of twelve miles in width from east to west, and being bounded on the south by the Stanislaus, and on the north by Douglas; the two Townships being divided by the east and west Section lines, running parallel with, and two miles north of, the Mt. Diablo base line.

Just one year to a day after the organization of this Township, the State Legislature, with its statutory scimeter, in one blow severed in the center the Township from north to south, giving the parts equally to San Joaquin and Stanislaus Counties. Thus Dent was left a little strip of land, three miles wide and about eleven miles long, in the southeast corner of the County. August 26, 1864, the present boundaries were established; the north line commencing at the east line of the County, two miles north of the Mt. Diablo base line; thence running west parallel with the base line twelve miles to the northwest corner of Section 30, T. 1, N. R. 8 E.; thence south to the Stanislaus river; thence up the river to the southeast corner of the County; thence north on the east line of the County to place of beginning. The township was named after Geo. Dent, a brother-in-law of Gen. U. S. Grant, who resided at Knight's Ferry.

In September, 1850, there were but three houses between Stockton and the Stanislaus river, on the present Mariposa road. There were but two houses in the area of what is known as Dent Township; one of them was at Heath & Emory's ferry, which was the first built in

the Township; the next to be erected was by Geo. Kerr; Dr. L. R. Chalmers building the third. The Heath & Emory ferry became a part of Stanislaus County in 1860, at which time a part of Douglas and Dent and the whole of Emory Townships were severed from San Joaquin County. Heath, Emory and Kerr all are now dead. As every house on the public highways in 1850 was a public house, it might be considered not inappropriate to place before the reader the "bill of fare" for the three daily meals, and the price thereof. In the morning the traveler was invariably served with coffee, pork, beans and bread. When noon approached, and the weary traveler saw looming up before him the public house, the warning telegrams from his vigilant stomach whispered to him of a savory change in the morning's repast, to be had when the hotel was reached; something fresh that would make a new departure in the monotony of the day; and he was never disappointed, for awaiting him were *bread, beans, coffee and pork*; and as night came on, with the precision of *death or taxation*, came once more a change from the noon fare; and before you was placed, not Hamlet's ghost or Macbeth's shadows, (they might have come later perhaps,) but a row of dishes in which were smoking (in your mind's eye) the plate of *pork* seasoned with *beans*, and *swilling* at you were the cup of *coffee* and plate of *bread*. But we were mistaken. There was one thing more certain than the change of diet, and the certainty was, that \$1.50 was due the landlord for the meal.

The first road from Stockton to Heath & Emory's ferry, by the way of Dr. Chalmers' ranch, was in 1851. The Dr. laying out the same, procured the passage over it of a few government wagons, and the route was established. The houses on the road were, first Dr. Chalmers', then Kerr, then the Fifteen Mile House, and finally the Ferry.

In 1850 Mr. Crow settled on the Stanislaus river. He was in the stock business, but fenced in some land in 1851, and planted some potatoes, and sowed some barley. It was a dry year, and the potatoes failed, and the barley was cut for hay, which was worth five cents per pound. In 1850 and '51 this County was used mostly for grazing purposes. The game was plentiful, and in Dent Township was a herd of wild horses. Dr. Chalmers, after nearly a week's effort, succeeded in corraling some, but could do nothing with them, and was forced to turn them loose. In 1852 Dr. Chalmers plowed some land, and was laughed at for being so foolish as to think of raising crops on that soil; but the harvest produced seventy bushels of barley to the acre, and there was no longer a doubt in regard to the productiveness of the land.

There were comparatively no fences in those times, and stock had free range over the country. Wash Trahern, Heath & Emory,

Geo. Islip and Nat. Harrold were stock-raisers, and their herds ranged through Dent in 1852 and '53. The bunch blue grass, that was plentiful in the country, was much better than the wild oats for stock; the philaree grass came first to this section with the Mexican cattle. It was not an unusual sight in 1852, and as late as 1858, to see grazing on the plains in Dent, wild horses, the remnants of the vast herds of former times. Grizzly bears were to be seen there in the bottoms on the river as late as 1856; one weighing 900 pounds was killed within one-fourth of a mile of the "Old Zinc House," that year.

The Zinc House was built in the early part of 1850 for a hotel. It was none of your home-made establishments; it was imported from New York. It did not cover quite as much territory as the famous ox-hide of "Queen Dido"; yet it took in an area of 12 x 16 feet out of the wet. It had one room that was seven feet high. (But few people inhabited the country at that time but could stand up in it.) E. Allen, of Stockton, was the happy man that brought this early prodigy around Cape Horn, and landed it at Stockton, paying for this frontier luxury (probably as a sort of penance for the delay) one dollar for every year that had elapsed since Christ was born; that was \$1,850. It was seventeen miles from Stockton, and in 1852 it was the only house on the road between French Camp and Heath & Emory's ferry. It was the stage station, where changes of animals were made, and that year there had been a reduction in fare at this hotel. The traveler whose pockets were swelling with gold dust could get a pie for \$1.00, or regular meal for the same money; "he paid his money and took his choice."

In that spring there was a flood, and things were generally damp; the roads had been soured, and bottom occasionally found. Wagons and teams stuck in the mud, and teamsters were obliged to lay up for two or three months, to give the country a chance to settle down for business. During that winter Reynolds & McCloud put on an opposition line of stages from Stockton to Mariposa and Sonora; they ran on a time table adjusted by the condition of the weather and its attendant results. When the stage did go, however, it passed by the Zinc House on the lower road, for the "slough of despond" was a pleasure-resort compared with the route over the direct Mariposa road, on the adobe land, in early days, during a wet winter season. Mr. Wagner rented the old "Zinc House" in October, 1852 for five months, giving \$800, but stopped rent soon, by buying the place, and seven years later, "when old things had become new" in the country, he erected on the old site a new frame building, where he now resides.

In the fall of 1852 two men, named Jones and Dunbar, caught five bears in a pen on the Stanislaus river, one of which killed Mr.

Dunbar in Stockton, where it had been taken to fight a wild steer for the amusement of the general public.

The first school-house built in the township was in either 1853 or 1854 on the land of Mr. McKamy, near the slough of that name. It was built by the settlers, who furnished the necessary funds as well as labor; there were about 15 scholars, and the first teacher is said to have been a Mr. Chapman. In 1854 Mr. J. Jones built a small school house, and hired a teacher, where the neighboring children were accommodated with primitive school advantages. In 1857 it was moved to where the present one, called the "New Hope," stands, which was erected in 1862. This school house was the place where all denominations have held their services in that section previous to the erection of their churches.

Up to 1858 not over one-sixth of the township had been reduced to cultivation. The southern and middle portion is known as a sandy loam; the north part being adobe or black land. The result in this difference of soil, in former times, caused the teams to abandon the old Mariposa road in winter, and go by the way of French Camp, and when the dry weather came, the lower Zinc House road was in its turn abandoned. In the wet season the sandy loam, or plains, as the section is called, has a plentiful harvest, and the adobe farmer is out of luck. But in the dry year the sandy plains come to grief, and their more fortunate neighbors of the adobe soil wear the smiling visage; and when the time shall come that, by irrigation, the seasons shall all be made to produce water for grain, then sandy land will have a great advantage, for the season will never be too wet, and the irrigating ditch will prevent disaster caused by drouth.

COLLEGEVILLE.

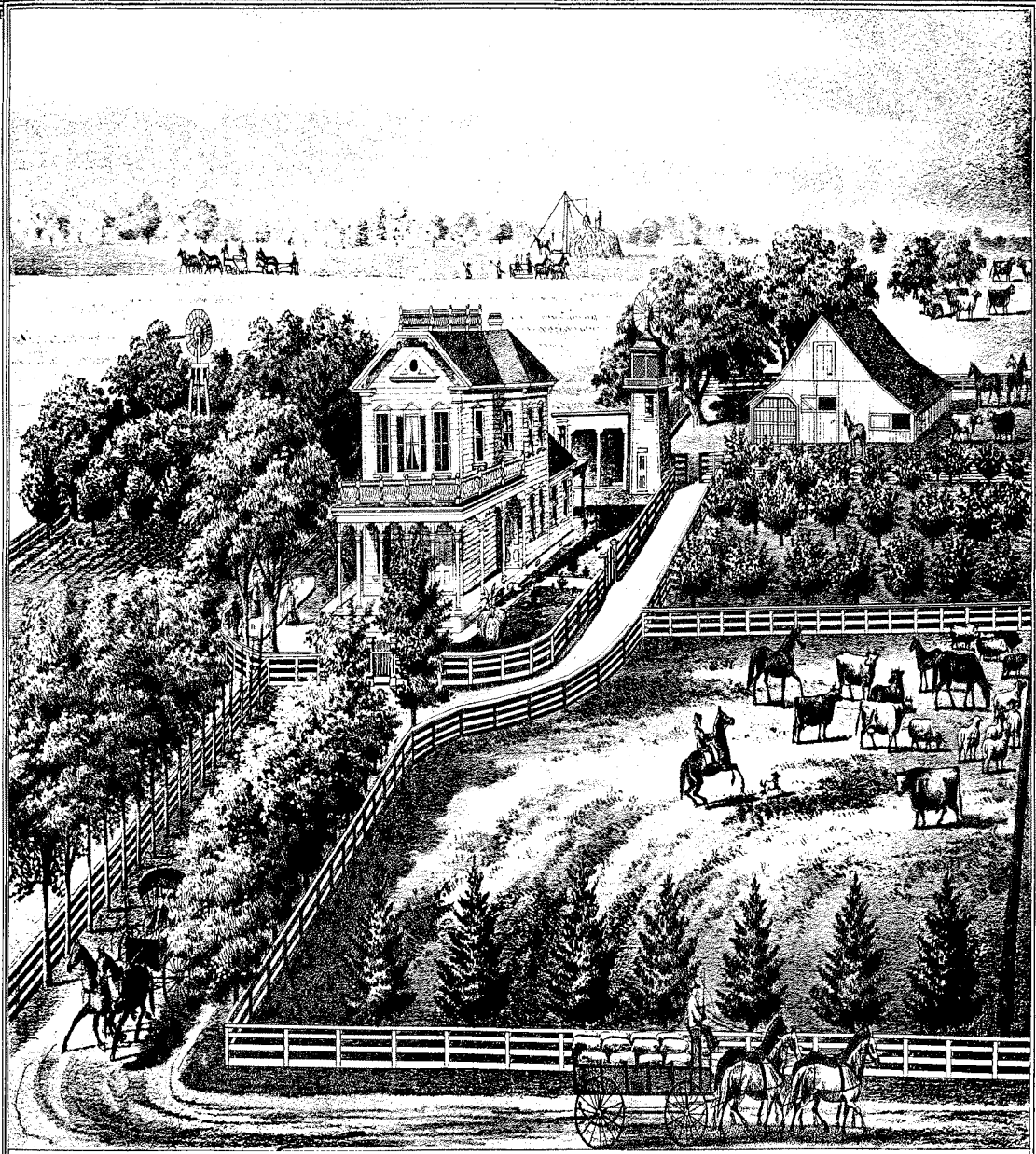
This little town is situated on the Mariposa road. It is eight miles from Stockton, on the line between Dent and O'Neil Townships.

The first settler there, was a man by the name of Kehoe. There was formerly a large college there, which was burned in the fall of 1874; hence the name of the place. The town now has one store, kept by Mr. Lawson, the post-master; one butcher shop, of W. H. Snow; one saloon, one school-house, one blacksmith and wagon shop, and eight or nine dwellings.

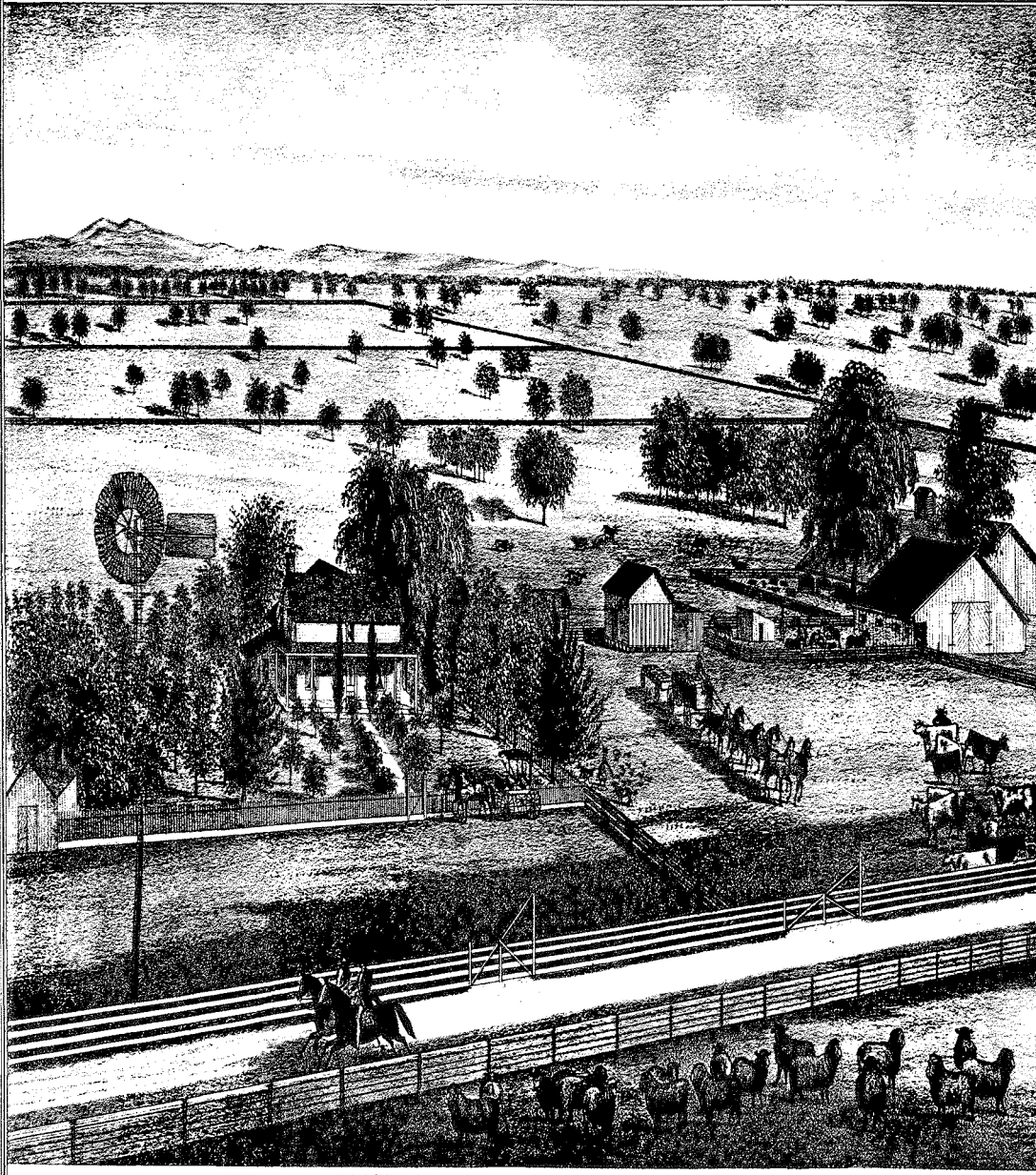
The Cumberland Presbyterians meet there, also the Grange.

ATLANTA.

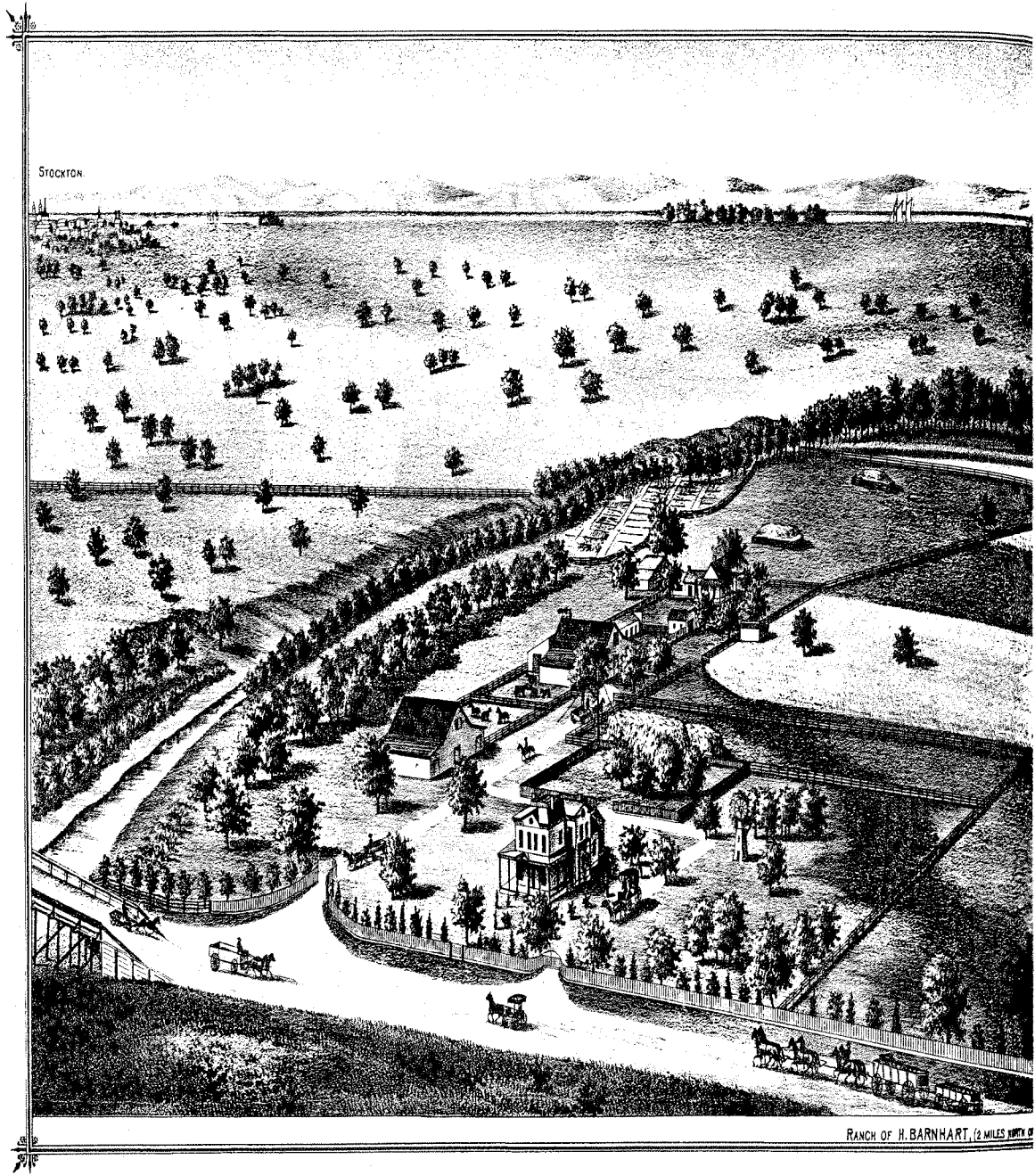
On the French Camp road in Dent Township. It has one blacksmith and wagon shop of the Averill Bros, one store and seven dwelling houses.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF A. J. WOODS, ACAMPO, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA

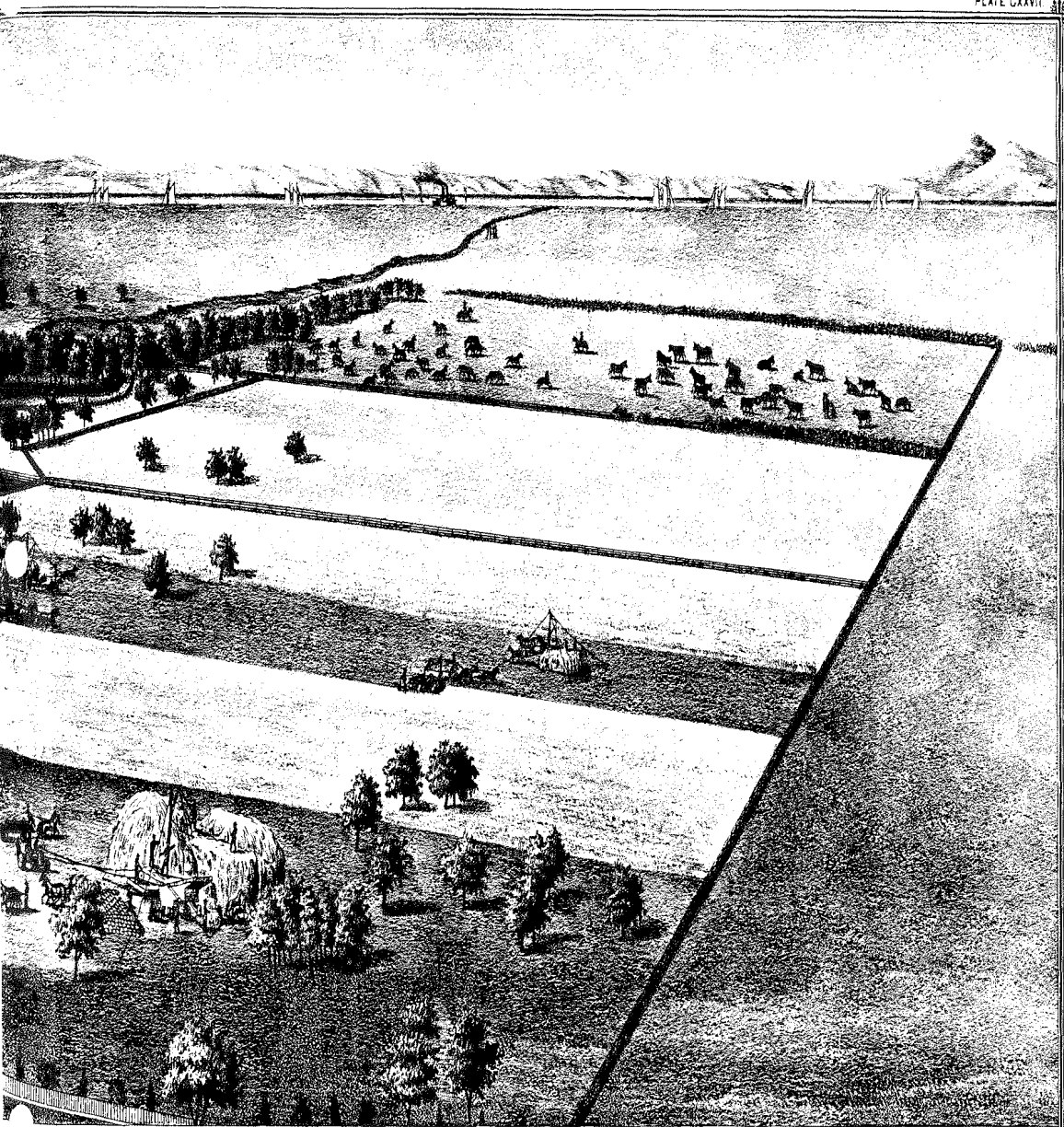


RES. & FARM of W.D. ASHLEY, ONDEL TP. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.



STOCKTON

RANCHO OF H. BARNHART, 12 MILES NORTH OF



ORANGE T. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.

RIPON.

This village was formerly called Stanislaus Station, and changed its name because of the post-office being established there, December 21, 1874, under the name of Ripon.

The place is about one and a-half miles north of the Stanislaus river on the Southern Pacific R. R., in Dent Township. It has about fifty inhabitants, one blacksmith shop, one hotel and one store. There are in the place two warehouses, with a combined storing capacity of 2,100 tons; the largest one cost \$3,500.

The adjacent country availing itself of this point for shipping purposes or storage accommodation is quite extensive, reaching into both Dent and Castoria Townships.

NEW PROVIDENCE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in the old McKamy school house, October 15, 1860, with nine members. Rev. W. M. Cunningham acted as moderator. Previous to this time Mr. O. Dooly had held services on several occasions. The first elders were S. Hall, J. S. Anglin, Wm. Allen and F. Farris. The present elders are John Ward, Joseph Marvin and A. M. D. McIntosh. The pastors who succeeded Rev. W. M. Cunningham were L. Dooly, O. Dooly, J. Robinson, I. Wheelis, — Sweeney, J. Miller, — Henderson, C. Yager and S. Patterson. The present membership is 42. The first Sabbath-school was organized in 1863 with Mr. Jones as superintendent. There are now thirty Sabbath-school scholars; H. Poyner is superintendent.

METHODIST CHURCH AT ATLANTA.

The first Methodist preaching at Atlanta was as early as 1836. No regular preaching until 1870. A class was organized during that year; but by death and removal its numbers became so small that preaching was discontinued.

In 1877 Rev. D. E. George organized a class there, and commenced regular preaching. Wm. A. Cowdery was appointed first leader. The society at first numbered but five members, viz.: Wm. A. Cowdery, Mrs. M. E. Cowdery, Ellie M. Cowdery, Henrietta Von Glahn, Fr. Wm. Von Glahn. During the winter of 1877 and 1878 a revival meeting was held, and the society was increased to 50 members. In May, 1878, they determined to erect a church, and appointed Wm. A. Cowdery, W. B. Elmwood, Putnam Visher, Levi Nicwonger and S. A. Seavey a building committee. The church was dedicated July 28, 1878, and cost \$2,000.

The present officers are Wm. A. Cowdery, leader; W. B. Elmwood, assistant; Putnam Visher, Levi Nicwonger, W. B. Elmwood, S. A. Seavey and Wm. A. Cowdery, trustees. The Sabbath-school connected with the M. E. church was organized in September, 1877, by W. A. Cowdery, who was appointed its first superintendent.

The school now numbers seventy-five members, with an average attendance of about sixty-five; B. H. Von Glahn is the present superintendent. It is held in union with the denomination known as "United Brethren in Christ."

UNITED BROTHEREN IN CHRIST.

The first services in the United States of this denomination were in Baltimore, Md., on the 4th of May, 1874, by Rev. William Otterhein. The first services of this order in Dent were at the Atlanta school-house, in October, 1877, by Rev. Daniel Shuck. At that time there was not a member of that church in the County, except the minister.

The Atlanta church was organized March 17, 1878, with 24 members. Their only minister has been and is Rev. Daniel Shuck. They unite with the M. E. church near Atlanta in Sabbath-school and prayer-meetings. The officers of the church are M. Premo, George Hall and Jesse Averill, trustees; the first named being leader, and the last, steward of the church. They hold services every other Sunday at eleven o'clock in the M. E. church near Atlanta.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The first services of the Catholic denomination in Dent Township were held at the residence of Mr. Carroll in May, 1877; after which, in April, 1878, services were again held, and a subscription was opened, resulting so favorably that a committee was appointed, and \$1,800 subscribed to build a church. Mr. Carroll, J. O'Mally and B. McMeahan were the committee. The church was finished and dedicated in September, 1878. They have 150 members, with a Sabbath-school of 41 scholars. Services the first Sunday of each month, a Father from Stockton presiding.

COLLEGEVILLE GRANGE, NO. 184.

This Grange, the only one in Dent in existence at the present time, was organized March 15, 1874. In October of the same year the Wildwood Grange was organized, but surrendered its charter about April, 1876.

The P. of H. at Collegeville commenced with the following charter-members: A. Mayberry, T. Minahan, P. P. Ward, Geo. Beach, N. Moss, F. Farris, James McIntosh, A. M. D. McIntosh, Franklin Mullen, Mrs. McKamy, Mrs. McIntosh, Miss M. McKamy, Miss S. A. Connor, S. K. Kamp and wife, Col. Moss, S. K. Kamp, Mrs. Mayberry, and D. Pollock and wife. There are still active, A. Mayberry, P. P. Ward and Mrs. M. A. D. McIntosh.

The first officers were: A. Mayberry, M.; T. Minahan, O.; N. Moss, L.; P. P. Ward, S.; George Beach, A. S.; F. Farris, C.; James McIntosh, Sec.; M. D. McIntosh, Treas.; Franklin Mullen, G.; Mrs. McKamy, Ceres; Mrs. A. M. McIntosh, Pomona; Mrs.

M. McKamy, Flora; S. A. Connor, L. S. The present officers are: Dr. L. B. Chalmers, M.; V. Kaiser, O.; P. P. Ward, L.; E. Meroux, S.; G. W. Brown, A. S.; W. H. Snow, C.; M. D. McIntosh, Treas.; Geo. B. Hurd, Sec.; J. Ritchie, G. K.; Miss B. A. Chalmers, Ceres; Mrs. P. P. Ward, Pomona; Mrs. A. M. D. McIntosh, Flora; Mrs. W. H. Snow, L. A. S. The greatest number of members they have ever had at any one time was seventy-four and the present number is 177.

Since the college was burned they have been meeting the second Wednesday evening of each month, at the house of W. H. Snow.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE, NO. 23,

was organized May 8, 1872. At first they were designated as No. 230, but another organization had surrendered its charter, and by request of the Grand Division, they assumed the number of the lodge disorganized, which was 23. The charter-members were T. Dooly, E. D. Morrison and eighteen other ladies and gentlemen. E. D. Morrison and wife are the only ones still active.

The first officers were: T. S. Dooly, W. P.; Mary Bredon, W. A.; E. E. Allen, R. S.; Joanna Hunting, A. R. S.; E. D. Morrison, F. S.; Mrs. E. Robertson, Treas.; J. Robertson, C.; J. E. Hunting, Con.; Maggie Robertson, A. C.; Sarah Brown, I. S.; W. K. Hall, O. S. The present officers are: H. Poyner, W. P.; Mrs. J. A. Leighton, W. A.; P. O. Dossey, R. S.; Sarah Poyner, A. R. S.; J. Marvin, F. S.; Miss M. A. Woodbridge, Treas.; James Bra-ther, C.; W. Libhart, Con.; Miss Laura Marvin, A. C.; Miss Ella Libhart, I. S.; John Poyner, O. S.; E. D. Morrison, P. W. P. The present number of members is sixty-eight, although at one time they had as high as 135. They meet at Wildwood school-house every Saturday evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

C. G. BAILEY and wife are both natives of Georgia. They have had six children, five of whom are still living. Mr. Bailey came to California in 1856. His farm is situated in Dent Township, contains 508 acres, and was purchased by him in 1867. The farm was first settled about 1853 or '54 by Fagan & Abernathy. The major portion of the farm is under cultivation, is well improved and yields abundant returns for the labor and care bestowed upon it. Mr. Bailey has a quantity of fine stock upon his place, and has furnished his farm with all the machinery and appliances required by an enterprising and successful farmer. Wheat is his principal crop. Since he came into possession of the place he has erected a new house which cost \$1,800. A view of his house and grounds will be found elsewhere.

STOEL CADY was born April 13, 1824, in Otsego County, N. Y. He crossed the plains in 1848. He mined a few months in 1850 on

the North Fork of the American river. From there he proceeded to Sacramento where he followed various avocations until Christmas of 1850. At this time he took up some land in Stanislaus County, but abandoned it after putting in one crop, on account of a Spanish grant claim that was hanging over it. He then came to San Joaquin County and took up the land, in Dent Township, where he now resides. This with the purchases since made forms a large ranch of over 1100 acres, nearly all of which is undergoing cultivation. In 1853 Mr. Cady went to Illinois and brought back across the plains a quantity of cattle, which he drove to his place here. When the country became more settled he retired from the cattle trade, and has since devoted his attention to general farming. It was on this second trip across the plains that he met Miss N. J. Pringle, who afterwards, August 1, 1854, became his wife. They have four children, all of whom are living. Mr. Cady's residence was built in 1856. A view of this place will be found on another page.

MICHAEL C. CARROLL was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1828. He came to America when eighteen years of age, and followed the blacksmith's trade in New London, Conn., until 1852, at which time he embarked for California via Panama. He arrived in San Francisco in the spring of 1853, and at once went to the mines in Placer County, where he followed mining for four or five years. He then worked at blacksmithing for two years in Stockton. In 1861 he purchased his present ranch in Dent Township, from John O'Malley, and has since made other purchases, until his place now contains 720 acres, all finely improved and under cultivation. His farm is well stocked and supplied with everything needed by a practical farmer. In the fall of 1876, at an expense of \$3,000, he completed the house in which he is now residing. He married Miss Mary Mulrone, October 27, 1850. They have four children, three boys and one girl. A view of his place is given on another page.

L. R. CHALMERS was born in Albany, New York, Jan. 29, 1813, and came overland to California in 1849. He spent about six months in the mines at Merced Falls, and then went to San Joaquin County and settled at the place now called Collegeville. There were at that time but two houses between Stockton and the Stanislaus river, and none between him and Stockton. In 1866 a college was built near this place from which it received its name. This college, which cost \$8,000, was destroyed by fire in 1874. At the time Mr. Chalmers settled there the country was teeming with elk, deer, antelope and wild horses. In 1853 he corralled twelve wild horses, but was unable to do anything with them; the first one caught broke its neck. By summer following, in 1853, he raised sixty-two bushels of wheat to an acre, and now averages 20 bushels per acre. He owns 160 acres of land, a mixture of adobe and sand, all under cultivation.

In 1856-7 Mr. Chalmers was engaged in coal mining in Corral Hollow in this County. He practiced medicine for twenty years but has discontinued the practice for the past eight years. A view of his place will be found elsewhere.

WILLIAM H. HUGHES was born in Greene Co., Penn., June 6, 1821. After arriving at maturity he engaged in farming at that place for about three years. Jan. 12, 1845 he married Miss Margaret L. Hill, and soon afterwards removed to Clark Co., Mo., at which place Mrs. Hughes died in March, 1850. Their two children, are both living. Mrs. Hughes was a native of Ohio. Mr. Hughes was married March 20, 1851, to Miss Eliza Jane Dye, of Scotland Co., Mo. They have had ten children, all of whom are now living. In 1859 he started for California with his family; bringing, in conjunction with some other parties, a number of cattle. They arrived in Sonora, Tuolumne Co., Sept. 24, 1853. He immediately commenced mining at Shaw's Flat, where he remained until Feb., 1855. He then removed to a ranch in the mountains, three miles south of Sonora. In Dec. 1857, he settled in Dent Township, San Joaquin Co., on the Stanislaus river, which place he has since made his home. His place contains over 1300 acres, 1000 of which he cultivates successfully and profitably. He is extensively engaged in stock raising. On his place are a very fine jack, thirty-five mules, thirty horses, and also a stock of cattle and hogs. His fine residence was erected in 1874 at a cost of \$2,000. A view of his place is given on another page.

L. L. HUNTLEY was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., in 1826. From 1830 to 1842 the family lived in Pennsylvania and Ohio, at which latter time they moved to Pike Co., Ill. He engaged in farming there until 1850, when he started overland for California, arriving in Grass Valley Aug. 18, 1850. In company with N. M. Tucker he drove the first wagon over what is known as the Truckee route: Worked in placer diggings at Macosmes, now Michigan Bar, for one month, and then went to Dry creek, near Dry Town, where he remained six years. He then came down the Stanislaus river and located at his present home. He has since added to the 160 acres originally purchased, until he now owns 1000 acres, divided into two ranches, with improvements and machinery necessary to carry on a general farming business and stock raising. He devotes a great deal of attention to sheep. He was married in 1848, in Pike Co., Ill., to Miss Matilda Brown, who remained at home when her husband came across the plains, but joined him in 1853 at his home in Dry Town. They have had eleven children, all of whom are now living, and he considers the locality in which he lives the most healthy in California, there never having been any serious sickness in his large family. We call attention to the view of his ranches.

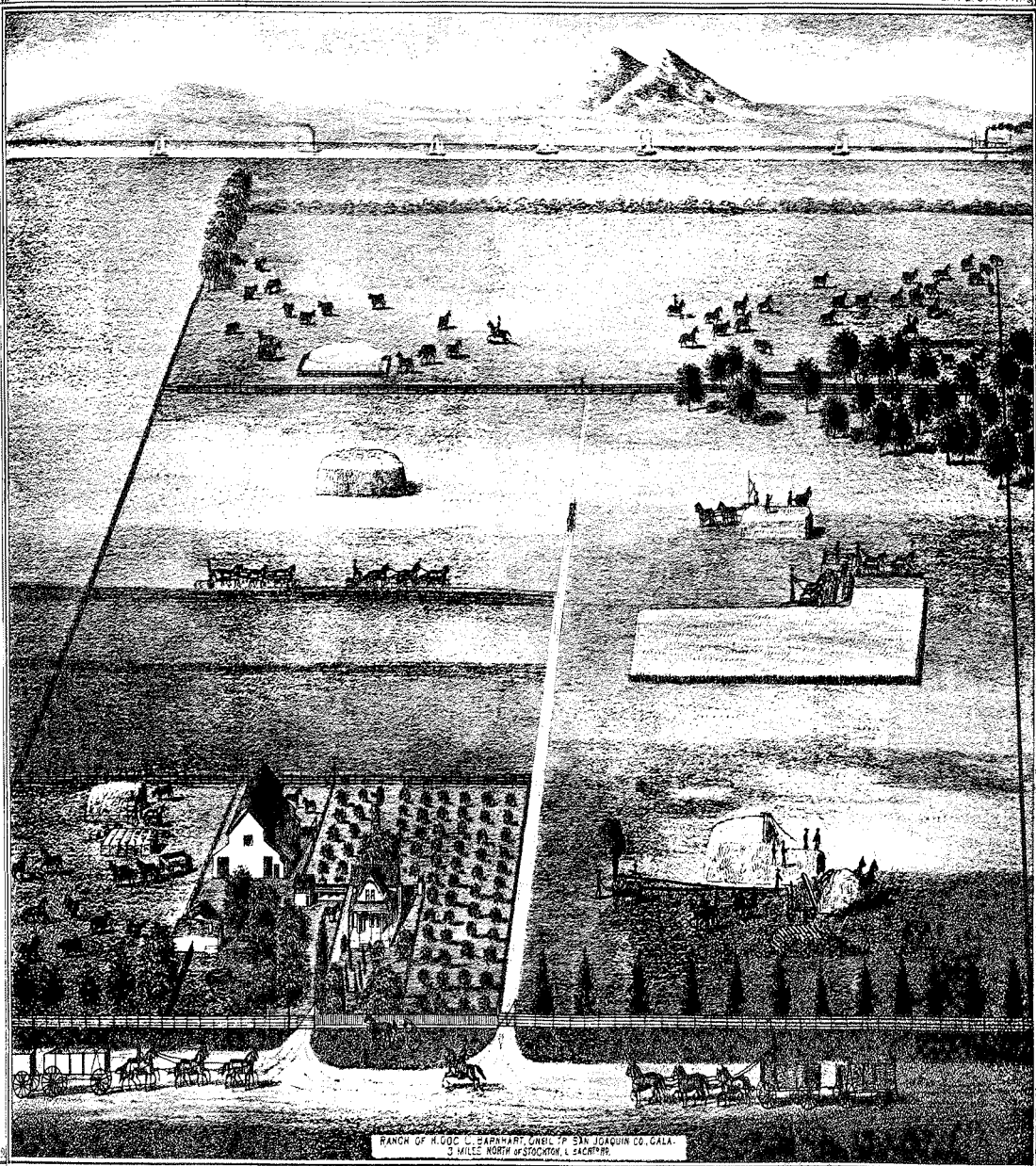
U. J. MUWSON came from "way down east in the State of Maine," where he was born in 1811. He engaged in farming there until 1850 when he moved to Minnesota. He came to California in 1853, taking the Isthmus route. He came direct from San Francisco to Stockton, from thence he went to the Calaveras mines, where he remained a year. From there he journeyed to Tuolumne Co., remaining there until 1857. He then purchased land in San Joaquin Co. upon which he settled. He is at present the owner of 175 acres of good sandy loam, all but five of which are being cultivated. His chief grain is wheat, although he raises some rye. He has some excellent farm stock. He erected in 1873, a fine eight room, hard finish house, at a cost of \$1,300 (see view of house and grounds,) and a good barn. In June 1877 he was united in marriage to Cynthia M. Cookson, a widow lady with two children. They have had one child.

PERRY YAPLE was born at Danby, N. Y., on the 9th day of March, 1825. His father, Henry Yaple, was the second white child born in Ithaca, N. Y. When Mr. Yaple arrived at manhood, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until he came to California. He arrived in San Francisco, via Aspinwall, October 20, 1852, and proceeded directly to Stockton, where he followed his trade for some time and afterwards engaged in milling in the same city. He spent the winter of 1859-'60 in the East. In 1863 he disposed of his milling interests, and adopted the life of a farmer. He was the first man to improve the farm he now occupies, which at present contains 634 acres, all of which he is now cultivating. The farm is well stocked and supplied with machinery and everything essential to a well-conducted farm. The house in which he now resides, was erected in the spring of 1863. (We give a view of his place elsewhere.) He married in 1849, Miss Anne Eliza Koapp, of Danby, N. Y., who died in 1851, leaving a son, who now resides at Ripon, Cal. In 1862 he was married to Mrs. Martha M. Clark, of Pacheco, Contra Costa Co., Cal. They have had two daughters, both of whom are now living.

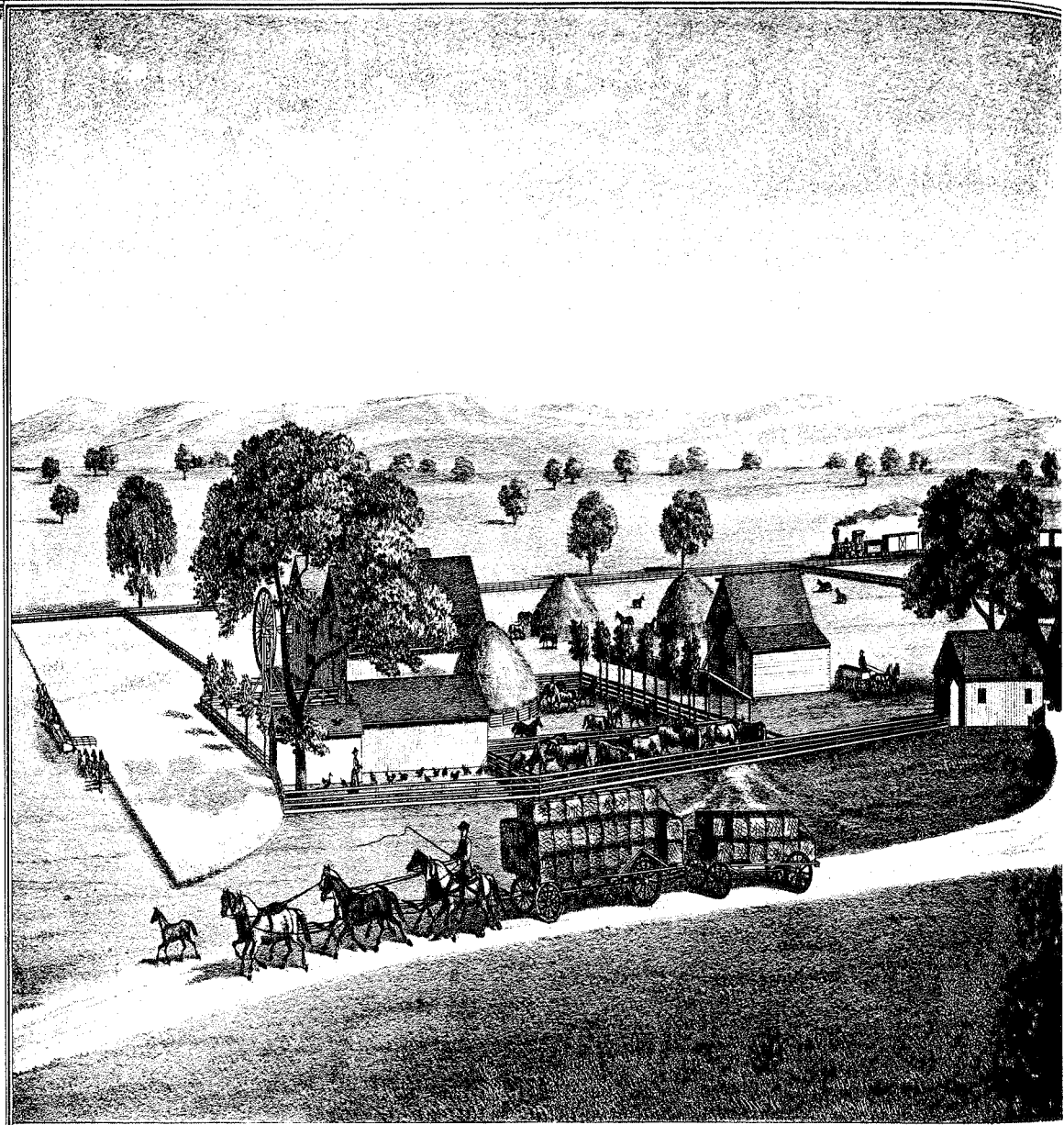
CHAPTER XXXII. DOUGLASS TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Name—Early Settlers—"Measure of Heat"—Sections of 1850—First Grain Crop—A Quaint Murder—Oregon Ranch—Lovers—Station—School House—Flour Mills—First Store—The Present Village—M. E. Church South—L. O. O. F.—A. F. A. A. M.—C. R. C.—Linden Orange—L. O. G. T.—FARMACRY—Bottling—Business School House—Cemeterial Presbyterian Church—M. R. Church—Farmington Warehouse Co.—Biographical and Descriptive matter pertaining to our Illustrations from Douglass Township.

The first boundaries of Douglass Township presented but slight resemblance to what they now are.



RANCH OF H. G. C. BARNETT, OWNER, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CALIF.
3 MILES NORTH OF STOCKTON, 1 EAST



RESIDENCE AND RANCH OF J. L. BEECHER.



FR. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

The north line commenced two miles North of the Calaveras river on the east line of the County running parallel with that river; west to the present Heath & Boody's ranch, in Sec. 26, T. 3 N., R. 7 E.; thence a little west of south 5 1/2 miles to the south line of Sec. 23, T. 2 N., R. 7 E., about one mile north of the present Linden road; from that point in a southeasterly direction in a direct line to a point one mile east of Farmington. At that time O'Neil Township took in the present site of that village; from the N. E. corner of Sec. 21, T. 1 N., R. 9 E., the line ran a little north of east 10 miles, seven of which were in what now is Stanislaus County; from thence northwesterly to place of beginning.

In 1859, February 17th, the Supervisors re-organized the Township lines in the County, approaching closely to what they now are. February 17, 1860, by act of the Legislature, San Joaquin County lost a part of her territory and this straightened up the east line of Douglass Township. In 1864, August 26, the present lines of the Township were established; commencing at the S. W. corner Sec. 19, T. 1 N., R. 8 E., running thence on range line between 7 & 8 to N. W. corner of Sec. 30, T. 3 N., R. 8 E.; thence east to county line; thence south on county line to S. E. corner Sec. 24, T. 1 N., R. 9 E.; thence west on Section line to place of beginning. Being as will be seen by reference to the accompanying map, the center Township on the east line of the County.

Douglass Township was named after General D. F. Douglass, who came to California in 1848 with Colonel Graham from Mexico. He was the first land owner in the Township, owning a farm or ranch on the Mokelumne Hill road, near the historic Davis and Atherton Ferry, (that has become historic because of the struggle between Atherton and McDermott for its possession;) he took up the ranch in connection with a Mr. Kenny, who was also his partner in a store at Mokelumne Hill, and they erected a house of shakes on their land, which was the first in the Township and was used as a public house.

Mr. Douglass was one of the pioneer merchants of Stockton, having a store there, in 1849, with McKee Raney and E. Lane as partners. McKee Raney went to Arizona and has been lost track of, and the General died in June, 1872. Lane is now in Portland, Oregon. In those days General Douglas owned also some freight teams, that ran between Stockton and Mokelumne Hill. In 1849, Dr. E. D. Walker and family lived on the Douglass ranch, while the General was attending to his diversified business. He was one of the first State Senators from the San Joaquin District, in 1849, and in 1855 he represented this County in the Legislature, and was made Secretary of the State by Governor J. Neely Johnson.

It was General Douglass, who originally perpetrated the since famous satire upon a Democratic convention, of which he was a

member. They had been nominating with a view of securing the popular vote; one nominated an Irishman to catch the Irish vote, another nominated a German to catch the German vote, a Spaniard was nominated to catch the Spanish vote, and a Frenchman was placed upon the ticket as a decoy duck for the French vote, when the General arose in his place and asked "if it would be considered in order in this Convention, to place before the people an American to catch the scattering American vote?" If it would: he begged leave to present the name of Dan. Gelwick.

The only houses on the Mokelumne Hill road in this County in 1849 were—one on the Douglass ranch, one on the Daly place, one at the fifteen mile house, and a place kept by Edward Masterson, and one by a soldier, named Edward O'Neil, after whom O'Neil Township was named.

In 1848 a family came from Oregon, and settled on a ranch where Farmington now stands. The place was called the "Oregon Ranch," the owners being George Theyer and David Wells. They built a house of tules, the first house in Farmington. Daniel Fanning, a blacksmith, settled on the Calaveras river in 1849, and is there now, at Bellota, formerly called Fisher's Bridge.

G. W. Trahern came to the County in the fall of 1849, and located near Linden, and went into the stock business. McMullen joined him in 1850, and they became full partners in 1851, buying their property on the San Joaquin river in 1852.

It will be remembered that in the beginning of the struggle between Texas and Mexico, the Mexicans captured a party of Texans, and condemned every tenth man of them to be shot. To select from the prisoners the ones to be executed, they placed an *Olla* on an elevation, so high that the drawer was forced to reach above his head to get his hand in at the mouth of the vessel. Black and white beans, one black to nine white ones, were placed in the *Olla*, and the prisoners were required to draw them out, one at a time. Those who drew a white bean, escaped death, but the unfortunate man whose hand coming forth from the Pandora box exposed the fatal black, was doomed. Capt. Cameron, one of the bravest of the brave, drew a white bean, but was afterwards shot by the order of Santa Anna, when the prisoners were within three days' march of the City of Mexico.

This dark page in the annals of Mexican history is headed the "Massacre of Meir." G. W. Trahern and John McMullen were both of that body of men, but were the fortunate drawers of the white in the raffle for life.

Edward Masterson came to the County in 1849, and took a ranch on the Mokelumne Hill road, fifteen miles from Stockton, where he erected a frame-house and used it for a public-house, in 1850. E.

B. Cogswell became his partner in 1850, in which year he took up the ranch he is now living on. Mr. Cogswell came to the County in 1849.

On a ranch now known as the Patterson place, a man by the name of Red settled in 1849. He participated in the hanging of five Mexicans, on the San Joaquin river, in 1851, that had been caught with stolen cattle, from which fact it is safe to infer that he was a stock-raiser.

In 1850 there were seventeen public-houses within twenty-four miles of Stockton on the Linden, or, as it was then called, Mokelumne Hill road. That year there came to Douglass Jeremiah Gard, now dead, E. B. Cogswell, James Wasley, and John Wasley, the latter being elected to the office of the County Clerk, in 1875; also Capt. Hamilton, who kept the ten mile house; Moses Ferguson, Thomas Corcoran, Henry Thornlow, Richard Wall, Henry Ortmann and Samuel Ferguson; the last three now dead. The same year Elisha Lambert, now of San Francisco, E. F. Culver, C. B. Harrold, now of Los Angeles, and C. C. Rynerson, of Santa Barbara, all settled in that Township.

Jerry Gard was the pioneer grain raiser in that Township. As early as 1850 he prepared about twelve acres of ground on the Calaveras bottom, and sowed barley, as an experiment, and was surprised to find that he had succeeded in raising about forty bushels to the acre.

Mr. Cogswell and Masterson prepared some soil with the same view that year, but did not sow it. Antelope were plenty; a few deer and bear still might be seen in that section; but from coyotes "may the good Lord deliver us" was the prayer of the man that kept hogs, their pigs making too fine a morsel for these scourges of the frontier.

M. J. Drais settled on his ranch in 1852; it had belonged previously to the Wasleys and A. J. Holmes, who kept the Wisconsin House. They took it up in 1850 and put in their first crop in the fall of 1852, sowing about twenty acres of barley, which averaged twenty-five bushels to the acre. The crop was cut with cradles and threshed by treading it out with horses; this was the first farming in the vicinity of Farmington except that by Tullock & Wells.

There is an old brick house on the Linden road, that the pioneers will remember as the first brick building in that Township. It is fifteen miles from Stockton, and about three miles beyond Linden, on the way to Mokelumne Hill. It was built in 1853 by Masterson & Cogswell, and kept as a public house. It is now being used as a barn and it would be hard to believe that the brick in that building cost \$8,000, and were made on the ground.

It was in the winter of 1852 and '53 that the settlers, who up to

this time were either stock raisers or hotel keepers, began to turn their attention to the production of grain; but it was generally confined to the river margins or public roads. The Pico grant, which afterwards was declared by the proper authorities to be fraudulent, was spread like a wet blanket over the country, and prevented the people from making improvements; but this like all other clouds passed away, and the Township grew and the land became more and more valuable. In the early times, titles that now would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars passed from hand to hand for a mere song.

This Township's history, after those early days, is but a repetition of what has marked the march of events throughout the County.

The wet and the dry seasons have had their influence, yet the same condition existed in the other towns; consequently, it, as well as the stagnation existing at the time between the surplus of production and the commencement of shipments to Europe, was a matter of County history, and not of any one township.

In all these later years nothing of note has occurred in this Township, that has come to our knowledge, save the terrible murder of the five persons on the ranch now owned by Geo. Conrad, near the Calaveras, on the Mokelumne Hill road, and the organization of the Vigilance or Protection Society in 1867. This society was formed to aid the officers in arresting and bringing to justice criminals. But the murder, so mysteriously perpetrated in the dark hours of midnight—five persons being taken from a store, led out into a valley or gulch and shot to death, and the murderers riding away to security, leaving no trace behind to identify the perpetrators—becomes one of the darkest pages of the history of crime in this State; one concealed in mystery, performed in horror and buried in the grave of the victims.

OREGON RANCH. In 1848 two men came from Oregon, erected a tule house, and took up the land south of where Farmington now stands; and it is said they were the first grain raisers in Douglass Township. Their names were Geo. Theyer and David Wells.

N. S. Harrold came to the County in 1849. He was an extensive stock raiser. In 1852 he purchased from Theyer and Wells the land they had taken up. His object in buying was for a stock ranch, but had no idea of converting the land into a farm; as he believed, like the majority of people, that this country was only of use for grazing purposes.

LINDEN.

The village of Linden is situated on what was in the early days known as the Mokelumne Hill road, twelve miles from Stockton in a northeasterly direction, and is about two miles south of the Calaveras river. Originally it was known as the Fifteen Mile House, but

that name was changed to Foreman's ranch, which it retained up to August, 1862, when it was laid out by Mr. Foreman, and given its present name by J. Wasley.

In the spring of 1849, as Dr. W. D. Treblecock, formerly of Ohio, was freighting over the route to the mines, and laboriously urging his worn out stock through the water and mud that covered the country, he finally found himself, or rather his teams, fast, and was obliged to halt by, or in, a slough, just before reaching what is now known as Linden. Under these circumstances he naturally sought for elevated ground, and had arrived in an excellent time to be convinced that such a locality if found would be valuable; he found it, and there, in the fall of the same year, he built a public house, the first in Linden, which was called the Fifteen Mile House.

The next to locate there was C. C. Ryerson; and then followed John Haines, Samuel Foreman, and A. C. Beritzhoff. There was a small patch of corn raised in 1851, close by Linden, or the Fifteen Mile House.

The Moore school-house was the first built in the Township, Linden being a part of the District; it was on Charles Hayden's ranch. In August, 1853, the Jefferson school district was formed, taking in the present village site. That year the first school-house was built. In 1862 the name of Linden was given to the district, and in 1864 the old school-house was burned down, since which time three new ones have been erected.

The flour mill was first built in 1854, by J. Doak and Burrows, who ran it for a couple of years. C. C. Ryerson and John Wasley became its purchaser, in 1859; and operated it until 1865,—when the mill was burned. They rebuilt the following year, and again it was burned in 1868. Then the Linden Flouring Mill Company was organized, and another mill was erected, a three story brick in 1871, at a cost of \$35,000. This mill has a capacity of 120 barrels in twelve hours; they have four run of buhrs; two for wheat, one for middlings, and one for feed, six men being the least they can employ and run.

From 1854 to 1859, the mill was called the "Calaveras Mill," then it was changed to "State Mills," and in 1860 the name of Linden Mills was assumed. The present owners are J. L. Beecher, John Patterson, Thos. Wall, Ryerson & Wasley, S. H. Prather & Bro., J. C. Reid, N. S. Harrold, Fennell & Barry, Wm. Winslow, and O. E. Hopperstead.

The first store was started in 1856 by Thomas McCarter, who was succeeded by Wasley & Ryerson in April, 1857. They were succeeded in 1860, by E. Case and J. S. Smith. This firm sold to Prather & Aull; and now S. H. Prather conducts the business alone.

At present the village consists of two stores, one hotel, one saloon,

one harness shop, one blacksmith and wagon shop, one flouring mill, two churches and three school-houses; the total number of buildings being about fifty. The Masons, Odd Fellows, and Champions of the Red Cross own a hall in combination, over the store of Messrs. Wasley & Ryerson. They have a post-office and daily mail at the place.

The following are the Church and other societies having their headquarters at Linden.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.

The first services of this denomination were held in the old Moore school-house by Thos. Barton, and it was regularly organized in 1855, with Rev. Ira Taylor as Pastor.

Two years after organizing, (in 1857), they erected a church edifice at a cost of \$2,000 in the village of Linden. Rev. Ira Taylor was the first regular pastor, succeeded by Revs. Pendergrast, Burckard, Lockley, Howard, Buruett, Leach, Staton, Russell, Hedgepeth, Clayton and T. S. Paul.

The present officers are Hiram Duncan, Jas. Duncan, Joseph Potter, S. H. Prather, W. G. Prather, W. F. Prather. There are fifty members with a Sabbath-school of sixty scholars, under the superintendance of Jas. Duncan.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

SCOT LODGE, No. 102.

Organized June 13, 1861, with the following charter members:—Thos. McCarter, C. W. Leach, I. S. Smith, John Wasley, Andrew Showers, C. W. Martin, and C. Oxtoby. A. Showers and John Wasley are still active.

The first officers were John Wasley, N. G.; C. W. Leach, V. G.; I. Smith, Sect'y. The present officers are J. P. Ashley, N. G.; Jas. McCausland, V. G.; Jas. Wasley, Sect'y; S. Barnard, Treas.; John Archer, W.; Geo. Klingler, C.; A. C. Fifield, I. G.; F. Shelton, O. G.

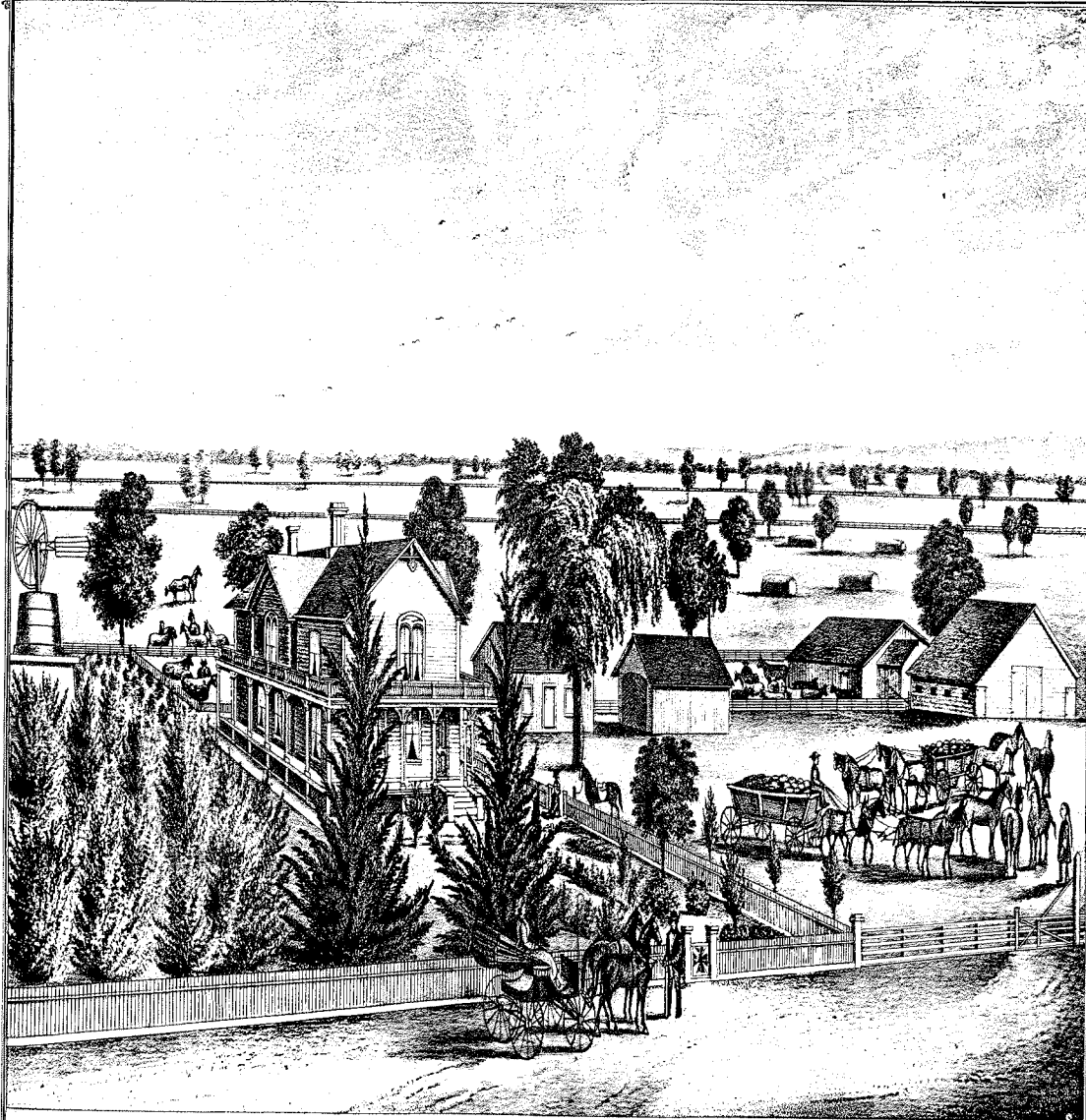
They have sixty-four members at the present time. The present value of the property of the lodge amounts to \$1,000, with \$2,000 cash in hand. They have disbursed in charitable objects, etc., \$10,000 since their organization.

They meet every Thursday evening at Linden.

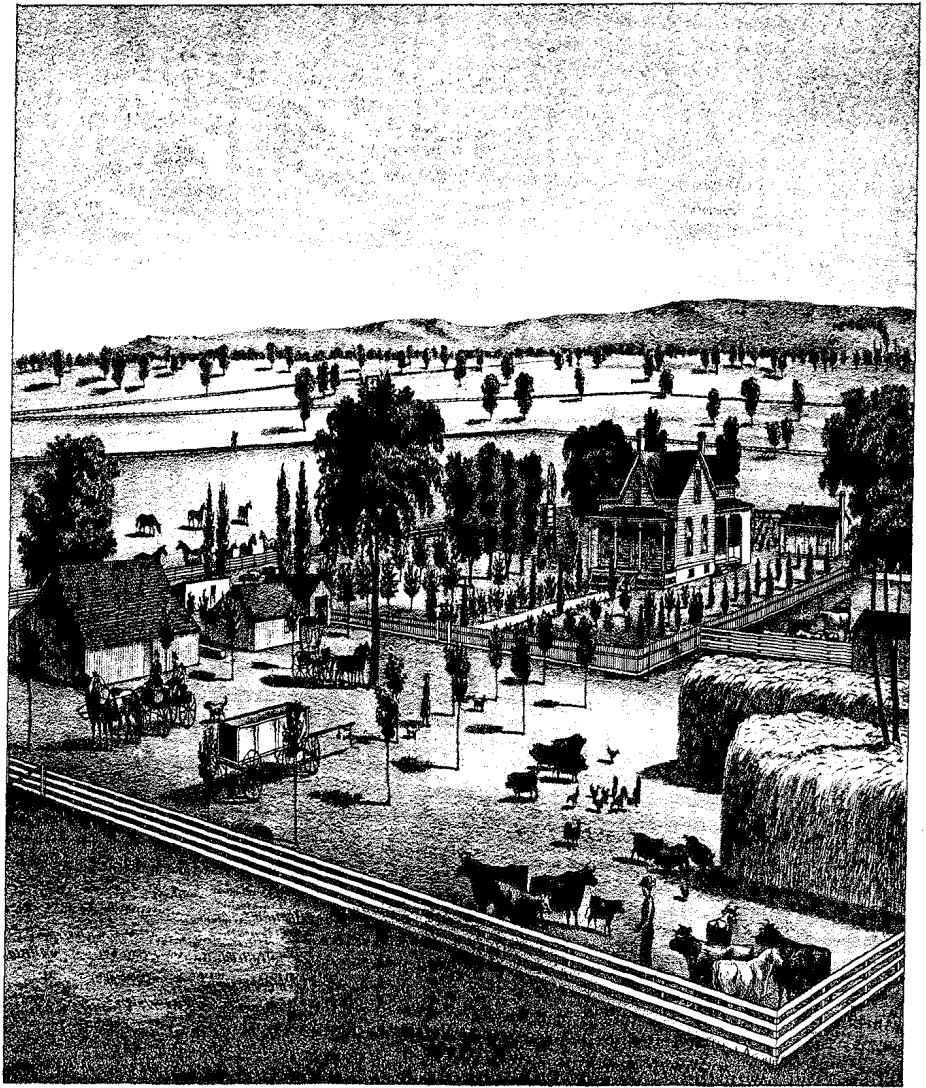
MASONS.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 135.

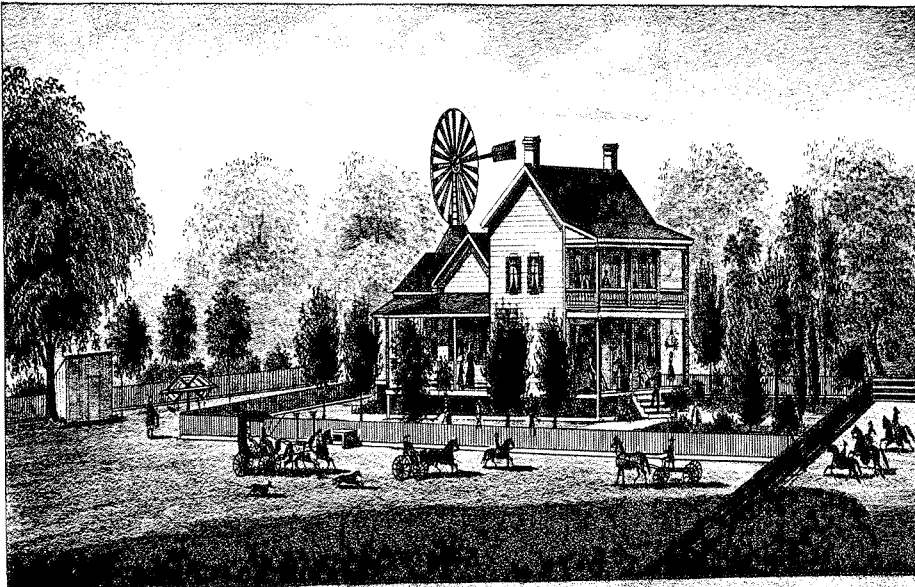
This Lodge was organized July 27, 1858, with the following charter members: J. C. Pendergrast, J. C. Reid, J. H. Cook, James H. Gardner, Thomas T. Wasley, J. S. Haines, W. B. Stamper, J. E. Howard, W. H. Russell, Thomas T. Brook, T. W. Jarraed



RESIDENCE & FARM OF J. B. BOODY, NEAR STOCKTON, ONEIL'S SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE & FARM of MICHAEL BOWERS, Owner, SAN JOAQUIN Co., CAL.



RESIDENCE.



HARRY BOGDANS JOE DANIELS
RES. & RANCH of C. C. CASTLE ONEI, TR. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CALIFORNIA.

DUKE OF BELMONT

There are still active J. C. Ried, Thomas T. Wasley, J. S. Haines, W. B. Stamper, Wm. H. Russell and Thos. T. Brook.

The first officers were J. C. Pendegrast, W. M.; J. C. Reid, S. W.; J. H. Cook, J. W.; Thomas T. Wasley, Treas.; J. H. Gardner, Sec'y; W. B. Stamper, S. D.; J. S. Haines, J. D.; Wm. H. Russell, Tyler. The present officers are W. B. Stamper, W. M.; James Wasley, S. W.; C. W. Martin, J. W.; Fred Shelton, Treas.; J. B. Wooten, Sec'y; V. P. Pritchard, S. D.; James A. McCausland, J. D.; S. W. Williams, Tyler.

The present number of members is forty-three, though at one time they had sixty-eight. The value of the property of the lodge is \$1,000, with \$800 cash on hand. They have disbursed in charitable objects, etc., about \$1,000 since their organization. They meet in Linden the Tuesday in every month before the full moon.

CHAMPIONS OF THE RED CROSS.

MIRIAM LODGE, No. 21, was organized June 17, 1871. The charter members were F. Shelton, John Wasley, James Wasley, David Lewis, H. Charles, Mary Bigelow, Wm. Furgeson, Julia Harrold, Mary Harrold, Rebecca McLain, J. F. Shafer. There are still active F. Shelton, James N. Shafer and Rebecca McLain. The first officers were H. Charles, Com.; Mary Bigelow, J. C.; George Herbert, R. S.; F. Shelton, C. of H.; Julia Harrold, I. G. The present officers are F. Shelton, Com.; Sophia Clark, J. C.; J. W. McLain, R. S.; A. P. Clark, F. S.; Pruden Clark, P. C.; Roland Scribner, Chaplain.

The present value of the property of the lodge is \$800. They have disbursed in benefits, charitable objects, etc., \$5,000. Every Saturday evening they meet in their hall at Linden. They have at present 27 members.

LINDEN GRANGE.

Organized August 28, 1873, with thirty charter members; all except three being still active.

The first officers were John Wasley, M.; J. W. Hill, O.; E. B. Cogswell, L.; Samuel Titus, S.; James Duncan, Chap.; W. H. Russell, Treas.; James Wasley, Sec.; Wm. Snow, G. K.; Mrs. Titus, C.; Mrs. Wm. Snow, P.; Mrs. Cogswell, F.; Mrs. H. A. Morse, L. A. S. The present officers are Geo. Klinger, M.; Thos. Wall, Jr., O.; David Lewis, L.; E. B. Cogswell, S.; Mrs. M. A. Lewis, Ass't S.; L. A. Morse, C.; C. Watkins, T.; James Wasley, Secretary; Mrs. E. I. Martin, G. K.; Mrs. L. A. Furgeson, C.; Mrs. Cogswell, P.; Mrs. C. Watkins, L. A. S.

The present membership is eighty-three; at one time they had ninety members. They meet the Friday before full moon in each month at Linden.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

LINDEN LODGE, No. 253, was organized June 2, 1878, with sixty-four charter members, forty-seven of whom are still active.

The first officers were J. Wasley, W. C. T.; M. Prather, W. V. T.; N. B. Wright, W. S.; Harry Smythe, W. F. S.; Mrs. C. A. Wright, Treas.; Joseph Potter, W. M.; Robert Pifer, W. I. G.; James Drace, W. O. G.; Stephen Barnard, L. D.

The present officers are Mrs. T. S. Cole, W. C. T.; Miss Julia Calvert, W. V. T.; J. B. Wooten, W. S.; Robbie Shafer, W. F. S.; T. Griffith, W. M.; Ida Gilman, I. G.; Henry Clark, O. G.; T. S. Cole, P. W. V. T.; Stephen Barnard, L. D.

The membership at the present time is ninety-seven, though at one time they had one hundred and six. The present value of the property of the lodge is \$50, with the amount of \$63 cash on hand. They meet every Moudny evening at Linden.

FARMINGTON.

In 1858, W. B. Stamper took up the west half of Sec. 16, T. 1 N., R. 9 E., upon which Farmington now stands. He sold lots soon after to Wm. and Daniel Sanderson, who put up the hotel and blacksmith shop. After the hotel was erected, Dr. Stamper named the place Farmington, because it was the center of an extensive and rich farming country.

About 1859, L. J. Morrow and Alex. Horn built and stocked a general merchandise store. The old store is among the things of the past, and on the old site is built a saloon. The old blacksmith shop is gone, and in the march of events a railroad came that way and gave a more favorable outlook for the little village.

The store, after passing through various hands, finally became the property of the present efficient County Treasurer, F. M. West, and his partner, O. D. Dyke, the latter taking the business when Mr. West was elected to office. The stock usually carried is worth about \$10,000. The hotel is now owned by C. C. Russell.

There is one blacksmith shop, owned by Otis Witham, and bar-ness shop by R. F. Van Vlear, a butcher shop by Gardner and Beardsly, two saloons, school-house, some twenty buildings, and from 100 to 125 inhabitants.

The Shady School District includes Farmington. The first school-house was built there in 1854, or as some say in 1856, on the land of M. J. Dris; the first teacher being W. Champion. It is now used as a dwelling-house in the village. A new school building was erected in 1870 by the citizens, at a cost of \$200, making no pecuniary allowance for labor performed by the citizens.

Previous to the time that either school-house or church was erected in Douglass Township, divine services were held in the open air

near Farmington, by Rev. Mr. Crow, as early as 1853. He was a Presbyterian. Later, the district school-house at Shady Grove was the place where all denominations alike met for worship.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A society of this denomination was organized in May, 1872. Services had previous to this been held in the Shady Grove School-house, as early as 1870, by Rev. C. Yager. In the Fall of 1876 a church was built by the combined subscription of all denominations, at a cost of about \$1,500.

The first officers were W. B. Ford, J. M. Groves and G. W. Andrews, Elders; W. B. Ford, J. M. Groves and Joseph Manchester, Trustees, and they still remain the officers. The first pastor was Rev. C. Yager, succeeded by Dr. Crawford, and the present pastor, E. C. Lattia.

They have eighteen members and a union Sabbath-school of from thirty to forty scholars, with Joseph Manchester for superintendent.

METHODIST.

The first services by this denomination in Farmington or vicinity were held in the Cumberland church by Rev. A. T. Palmer, in October, 1877. The organization was made in May, 1878, with twenty-four members. They still hold services in the Cumberland church on the second and fourth Sundays of each month. The Sunday-school is a union school, all denominations joining together. Rev. — Palmer is their present pastor.

There is also a Methodist Church South organization, but they hold no services. They organized in 1877.

FARMINGTON WAREHOUSE CO.

The Farmington Warehouse was erected in 1874, and completed in August, ready to receive the crop of that year. It has a capacity of 3000 tons, is 80 x 150 feet, built of brick and cost \$13,000. Its present proprietors are T. M. Benton, J. M. Groves, J. E. Groves, E. O. Long and J. W. Smith.

There were shipped from Farmington, by railroad or teams, in 1874, 2889 tons grain; in 1875, 3277 tons; in 1876, 1847 tons, and in 1877, 2498 tons.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HENRY BLOHME is a native of Hanover, Germany, in which country he was born in the year 1839. He came to America in 1858, landing at New York, in which city he resided for two years. He came to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and landed in San Francisco Jan. 4, 1860. His first occupation was that of a farm hand, receiving \$25 and \$30 per month. He also took contracts for the reclamation of Tule lands from Ross Sargent and other parties. He purchased his ranch in 1869 and has since

devoted himself exclusively to farming. The farm lies in Douglass Township, and contains 320 acres of excellent grain raising land; is all under cultivation, and is devoted chiefly to the cultivation of wheat. Mr. Blohne made a visit to his native land in 1871, remaining three months. His father and brother are still living in the old country. A view of his place is given in this work.

EDWIN B. COGSWELL was born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1823. He came to California across the Isthmus of Panama in Aug., 1849. After spending about one year in the mines on Mokelumne river, he came to San Joaquin Co., in which he has continued to reside, with the exception of one year spent in Trinity Co., and three months on a visit to his native city. He located his farm near Linden, in Douglass Township, 1850, and bought it of the state in 1853. The farm contains 232 acres of as excellent grain land as can be found in the valley; a large portion of his land has been sowed to wheat for twelve successive years, without any diminution in the yield. He was married in 1868 to Mrs. Sarah Van Pelt. He has taken quite a prominent part in the Grange movement, and was elected master of the Linden Grange; he was also a delegate to the State Grange Convention, at San Francisco, in 1875. A view of his place is given on another page.

SHUBAL DUNHAM was born in Mass., in Sept., 1825. He came to California across the plains in 1849, and sold goods at the Dry creek mines for about a year and a half. In 1853 he established a store on Mormon creek, Tuolumne Co., which he kept for two years. He settled in San Joaquin Co. in 1855, and purchased his ranch in Douglass Township the same year. He has 1410 acres of land all under cultivation. Grain raising is his specialty, paying particular attention to the production of wheat. The farm was a part of the State School Land Grant, and cost him \$2.50 per acre. He built his house in 1859, at a cost of \$10,000 (a view of this place will be found on another page). Mr. Dunham is a stockholder and President, of the Farmington Water Co. He shipped the first cargo of flour to New York across Panama, and also the first to Liverpool. He visited his native place in 1851, 1856 and 1870. His ranch lies fifteen miles distant from Stockton, and three miles from Farmington.

JOHN DURHAM was born in Pulaski Co., Ky., May 12 1834, and lived there until about twelve years of age, when the family removed to Washington Co., Ind. He came across the plains to this state in 1856, and came to San Joaquin Co. in that same year. He spent about a year in the mines of Calaveras Co. His principal business since coming to California has been that of farming. He purchased the farm on which he now resides in 1873. It is situated in Douglass Township, and contains 320 acres of rich grain land.

He raises grain chiefly, giving most of his attention to wheat. He has well stocked his place with cattle, and furnished it with all the machinery and buildings required on a well conducted farm. He was married on the 19th of May, 1876, at Stockton, to Miss Josephine Holden. They have one child. A view of his place will be found in this work.

WILLIAM V. FISHER is a native of St. Charles Co., Mo., where he was born August 27, 1831. He removed to Pike Co., Ill., in 1846. He came across the plains in three months, in 1850. From 1851 to 1861 he sold milk in Stockton. He purchased the farm where he now resides in 1861. The place contains 264 acres, and is situated in Bellota, Douglass Township. Since purchasing this place his chief occupation has been that of farming and keeping hotel. He has 284 acres, about 100 of which are rich bottom land. In addition to the general farm business and the raising of grain, he has paid considerable attention to the breeding of fine sheep, cattle, horses, etc. Mr. Fisher, at his place in Bellota, keeps a hotel, that is well-known throughout the valley. He was married December 12, 1858, to Miss Maggie McDonald, at her father's residence, nine miles from Stockton, on the Calaveras river. They have six children, the two youngest being twins. A view of his place is in this work.

THOMAS FLOOD was born in the Co. of Meath, Ireland. He came to the United States in 1855, and to California, via the Isthmus of Panama, in 1857. He spent the first six years of his life in this State at the mines in Tuolumne Co. He permanently settled in this County in 1864, purchasing 160 acres of land in Douglass Township, near the village of Linden, and about twelve miles from Stockton. All of this land is being cultivated and yields a good crop of wheat, to which it is chiefly sowed. In addition to the cultivation of grain, he has given considerable attention to the raising of fine cattle and sheep. He has now forty fine graded sheep. He married Miss Ann M. Welch, January 8, 1873, and has two children. His residence was erected in 1876 and cost him about \$2,000. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

JOHN PETER FUNCK was born near Frankfort, Germany, in the year 1805. He emigrated to America in 1831, landing at Baltimore, Md. He was a blacksmith, and worked at that trade in several States of the Union. He resided fifteen years in Burlington; and finally came across the plains to California, in 1850. After two years sojourn here he returned for his family. He married Miss Elizabeth Boerger, a native of Prussia, in Burlington, in 1839. They had three children, two of whom are now living. Mrs. Funck died at their home in Douglass Township, January 14, 1878. Upon his return from Iowa he settled on the place on which he now re-

sides, and kept a hotel on the Sonora road. This place was known as the Fifteen Mile House. He is farming 480 acres of well-improved land, stocked and furnished with everything essential to successful farming. In 1876 he erected a new house at a cost of \$2,000. A view of his place will be seen elsewhere.

CHARLES GRUPE and wife are both natives of Germany. They have had eight children, four boys and four girls, who are all living. He came to America in 1843, and removed to California in the early days of '49. In 1852 Mr. Grupe purchased the claims of a number of squatters to a portion of the land he now occupies, and subsequently added by purchase until at present his farm consists of 920 acres. This land has been all improved and brought under a high state of cultivation. The farm is well supplied with proper machinery, necessary barns and buildings, cattle, etc., for successful farming. The fine house (which is shown with the farm in the accompanying view) was built in 1871, at a cost of \$4,000. The farm lies in Douglass Township. Mr. Grupe gives his attention to the raising of grain, chiefly wheat.

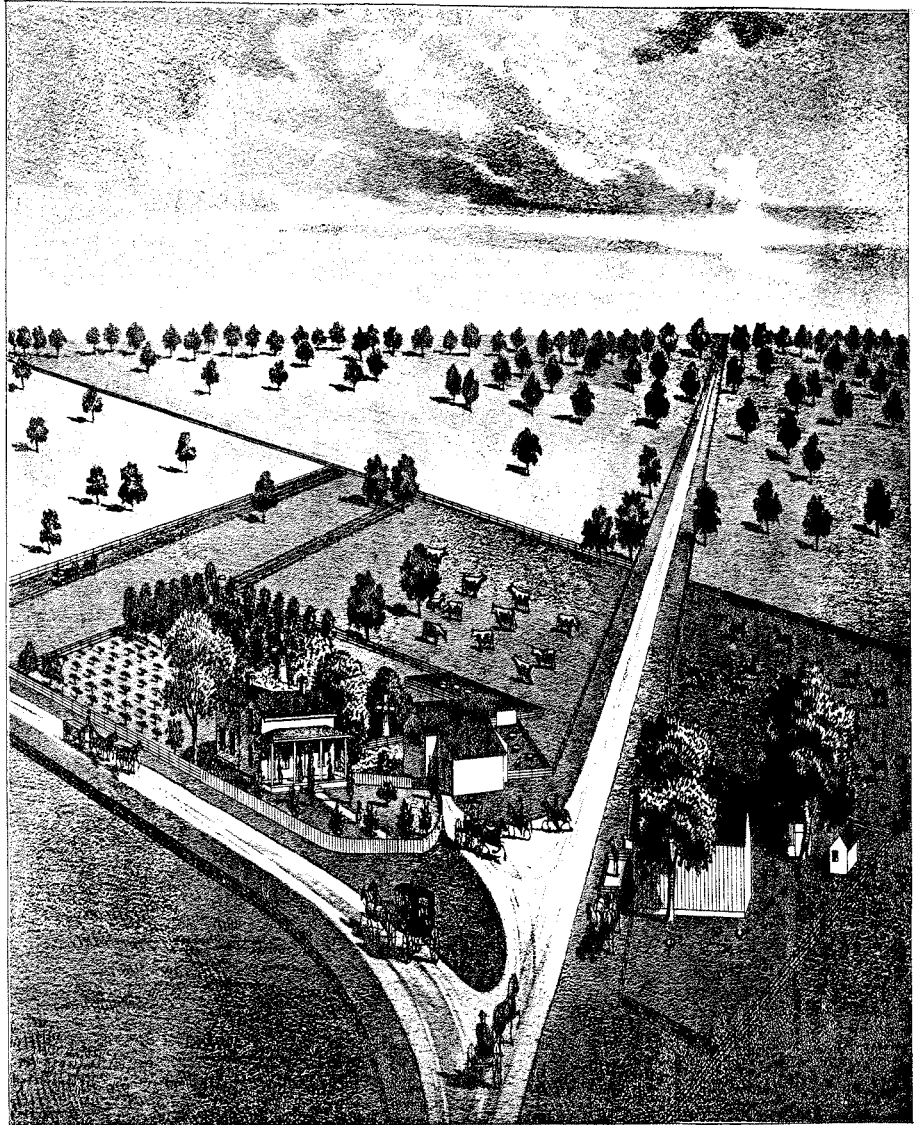
NATHANIEL S. HARROLD was born in Warren County, Pa., September 18, 1833. When he was five years of age his father moved to Lee County, Iowa. Mr. Harrold made the journey across the plains, reaching Wood's creek, California, November 14, 1849, where he commenced mining, but did not follow that business long. He has in his possession at the present time all the gold he found during his short experience as a miner. He went into the teaming business, which he continued for several years. He sold this and went to southern California and embarked in the cattle trade, having on hand at some times as many as twelve or fourteen thousand head of cattle. After five years spent in this enterprise, he adopted the business of general farming and stock raising. He now owns some 15,000 acres in various Counties of the State. In 1856 he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, of San Joaquin County. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living. Mr. Harrold resides on his homestead near Farmington, (see view on another page) This place was known as the Oregon Ranch, and was located by Thayer & Wells, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Harrold in 1851. At that time the ranch contained 320 acres, but he has added to it, by purchase from other parties, until it now has 5400 acres. In 1868 he erected a fine brick house at a cost of \$10,000 and placed \$3,000 worth of furniture in it.

A. HUNTER was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, in March, 1819. He came to the United States in 1844 and settled in the State of Virginia, where he continued to reside until 1851, at which time he came to California by the Isthmus of Panama. He first settled in Calaveras County, on the Stanislaus river. He came to San

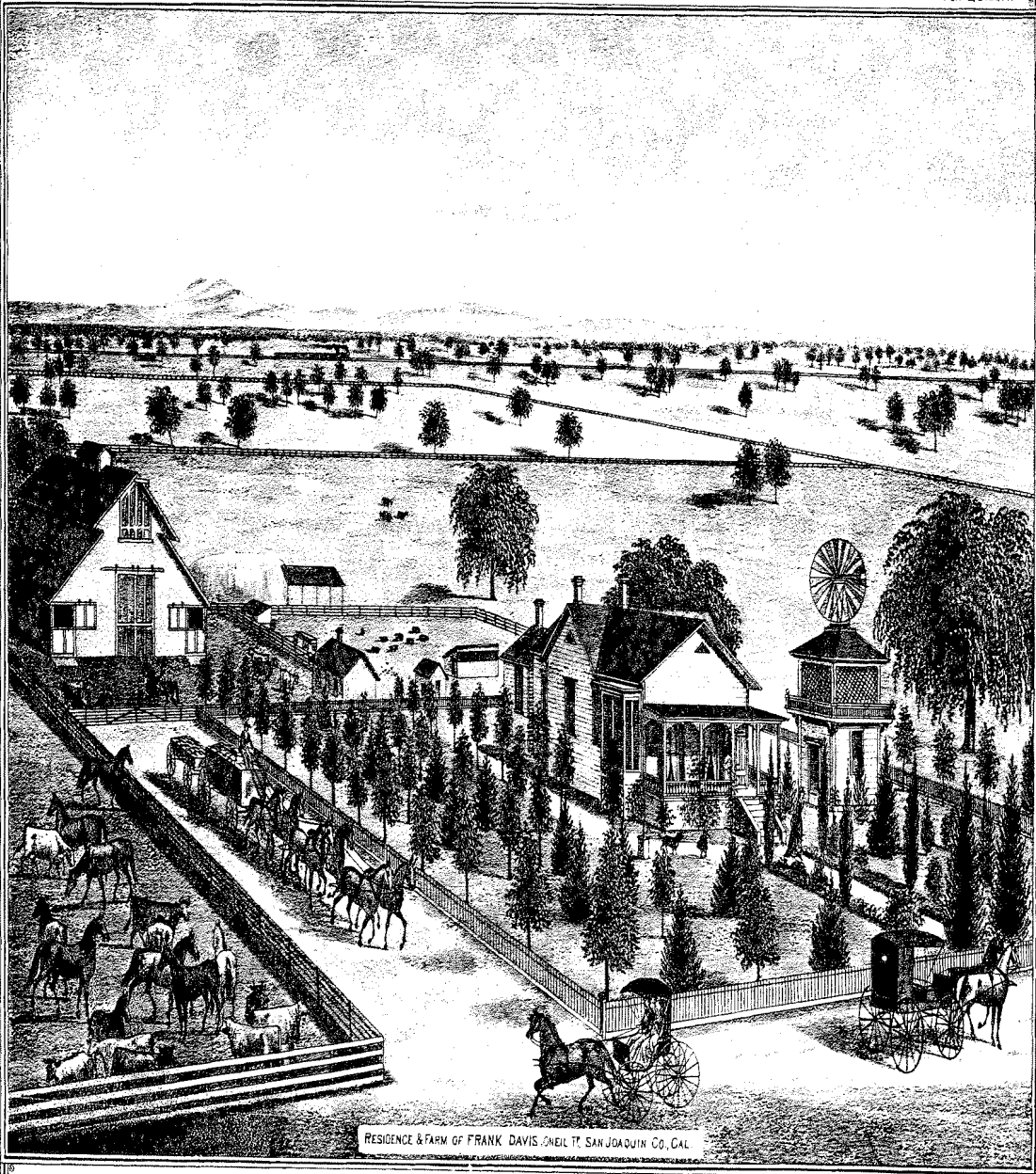


RESIDENCE CALIF. ST. STOCKTON.

CITY RESIDENCE & RANCH OF 820 AC. J. U. CASTLE, 16 MILES NORTH FROM STOCKTON, SHELTER, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE & RANCH OF R. W. & M. S. CRAIG, 3 MILES FROM STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALA.



RESIDENCE & FARM OF FRANK DAVIS ONEIL T. SAN JOAQUIN CO, CAL.

Joaquin County in 1863 and lived on the upper Sacramento road. He purchased the place he now occupies in 1869, and has ever since made it his residence. His homestead is situated about nine miles from Stockton, on the Copperopolis road, and three miles from Linden, and contains 120 acres. In addition to this place he has 322 acres near Linden on the Mokelumne Hill road. Both of these places are all under cultivation, and well stocked with machinery and supplied with all the requirements of a prosperous farm. His attention is given chiefly to wheat raising. A view of his place will be found on another page.

CHARLES MEYER was born in Hanover, Germany, November 12, 1832. He came to California across the Isthmus, and settled in San Joaquin County, in 1852. He purchased the place where he is now residing, in 1852, but worked around among the farmers until 1855. His farm is situated in Douglass Township and contains 360 acres of land, the soil of which is considered of the best character for wheat raising in the County. To the raising of wheat and grain generally he has given his principal attention. Nearly all of his farm is utilized by cultivation. The place is well stocked with cattle, and supplied with machinery and farm buildings, and everything is at hand needed on a well conducted farm. He was married at Stockton to Miss Lotta Heffner, and has four children. He built his residence in 1868, at a cost of \$4,500. A view of his farm and residence will be found elsewhere.

THOMAS MINAHEN was born in Ireland April, 15, 1842. His parents emigrated to America in 1848, and settled in New Hampshire. Mr. Minahen came to California in 1862, and has resided chiefly in San Joaquin Co. He purchased the place on which he now resides in 1869, and has since purchased another. He owns 400 acres of good fertile land, all under cultivation. He has supplied his place with machinery and tools required on a first class farm, erected buildings necessary to an enterprising farmer, stocked his place with good cattle, &c., and is doing a profitable farming business. In Oct. 1875 he was united in marriage to Miss Ida E. Cozens, of this County. They have two little children. The excellent house that serves them as a home was erected in 1875, costing about \$2,500. A view of Mr. Minahen's residence is given on another page.

ALFRED PARKER was born at Nantucket, Mass., Feb. 16, 1846. Here he lived until six years of age, when he came to California with his parents; weathering Cape Horn, and arriving in San Francisco March 11, 1852. He is a son of R. B. Parker, who came to California in 1850, and who now resides in Stockton. The first eight years of his business life he spent as clerk in his father's store at Stockton. In 1872 he went to Bellota, Douglass Township,

seventeen miles from Stockton, where he has since engaged in the business of general merchandising. In 1875 he purchased a choice lot of Berkshire swine, and has paid considerable attention to the breeding of that class of animals ever since. He has taken several premiums at the State fair, at Sacramento, and at the San Joaquin Co. fair, at Sacramento. He has been the post-master at Bellota since 1874. He married Miss Ella Terry, daughter of J. H. Terry, of San Joaquin Co. They have three children. A view of his place will be found elsewhere.

JOHN PATTERSON was born in Luzerne County, Pa., Dec. 8, 1825. He came to California across the plains, arriving at Placerville on the 8th of August, 1850. After spending three months in the mines, he came to San Joaquin Co., where he has since been engaged in farming. He acquired the place on which he now resides, in 1857, and has since then made it his residence. His farm is situated in Douglass Township, about one-fourth mile from Linden, and contains 226 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. He considers the soil in the vicinity of Linden the best adapted to the growth of wheat and barley of any in San Joaquin County. In addition to raising grain, which has been his chief interest, he has given some attention to fine stock, principally horses. In 1857 he was married to Miss Eleanor Prather, who was born in Knox Co., Ohio, November 28, 1829, and came to California in 1853. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

WARREN O. ROBISON was born in Genesee County, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1823. He came to California in 1853, and settled in Calaveras County, which place he made his residence until May, 1858, at which time he removed to San Joaquin County, and purchased his present ranch in Douglass Township. He has now 680 acres of land, (having sold 320 acres in 1878,) all under cultivation, being used for the production of grain, principally wheat. The place is well supplied with all the necessaries and conveniences required in this class of farming. His house was erected in 1871 at a cost of \$5,000. In November, 1878, Mr. Robison moved into Stockton, and took up his residence on the corner of California street and Mormon avenue. A view of his ranch is given in this work.

WASHINGTON TUCKER was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 9, 1848. When but four years of age he came with his parents to California, and settled in San Francisco. After arriving at maturity, he lived near Stockton for about two years, and then came to his present home in Douglass Township. He owns 480 acres of land, about one-half of which is being cultivated; it is about three and one-half miles from Linden, and thirteen miles from Stockton. His farm is well improved with fine farm buildings, and supplied with all requisite machinery for conducting a general farming busi-

ness. He is chiefly interested in the raising of grain, principally wheat. In connection with his own farm, he is tilling 2,800 acres of land, owned by J. W. Johnson. The land lying north of the Calaveras river is not considered nearly so good as that south of the stream. He was married at Stockton, August 23, 1872, to Miss Luella Hall. This lady died Nov. 9, 1874. Mr. Tucker was united in marriage Dec. 10, 1876, to Ida Cowell. He has two children. A view of his farm is given elsewhere.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

ELKHORN TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—The Pico Grant—Settlers in 1850—First Crop—Horses Stamped by Elk-Woods Ferry—First Threshing Machine—History of Wheat—School—Houses—Grain-hoppers—Army Worm—Calaveras Baptist Church—Lodi—Location and Name—First Store—Union Church—School House—Lodi Mill and Warehouse Co.—Lodi Land and Lumber Co.—Lodi Hall Association—Business of Lodi—Churches—L. O. F.—I. O. G. T.—K. of P.—Wagoners—Settlement—J. H. Woods—Flood of 1853—Dance July 4, 1855—Town Laid Out 1859—Title to the Land—Woodbridge Today—Woodbridge Academy—Woodbridge Weekly Messenger—United Brethren's Church—Presbyterian Church—M. E. Church—Catholic Church—L. O. F.—A. F. & A. M.—I. O. G. T.—K. of P.—Orange—Biographical and Descriptive Matter pertaining to our Illustrations from Elkhorn Township.

ELKHORN TOWNSHIP.

ELKHORN Township originally included within its area the Township of Union and a portion of Liberty, Elliott and O'Neill, and was bounded as follows. Commencing at the mouth of Twelve Mile slough, on the San Joaquin; thence westerly, along the San Joaquin, to the mouth of the south fork of the Mokelumne river; thence north, along said river, to its intersection with the main river; thence up the Mokelumne, to the mouth of Dry creek; thence up Dry creek to Fugett's ranch in Sec. 35, T. 5 N., R. 6 E. From this point the line runs in a southeasterly course, through Benedict's Ferry, to the farm now owned by Heath & Boody, in Elliott Township, in Sec. 26, T. 3 N., R. 7; from this point in an irregular line southwesterly to the mouth of Twelve Mile slough, on the San Joaquin river, the south line running parallel with, and two miles from, the Calaveras river. These boundaries were established August 15, 1853, at which time Elkhorn and Elliott were formed into School District No. 1.

The first organization of the County into Judicial Townships had been made on the fifth of the same month, at which time the Calaveras river was named as the south boundary of both Elkhorn and Elliott Townships. Feb. 17, 1854, the boundary lines of the various Townships in the County were again adjusted, and those of Elkhorn were: on the south by O'Neill, as it now is; on the west by the County line; north by Dry creek, and the east line was one mile

west of the present east line. May 7, 1861, the Board of Supervisors segregated a portion of Elkhorn, and gave the name of Union Township to the segregated part. June 3 of the same year the Township was still further reduced, a part of her area being taken out, from which to form the Township of Liberty, a portion of Elliott being used for the same purpose.

August 6, 1864, a portion of Liberty, lying along the river, was returned to Elkhorn; but on the 6th of August, 1872, Liberty regained it, and Elkhorn was still further a loser, there being, on the same day, five and one-half sections taken from her west boundary, and added to Union. In 1873, May 6, she began to re-acquire some of her lost domain, and extended her line one mile east, into Elliott; and now is bounded on the north by the Mokelumne river; on the east by Elliott; on the south by O'Neil; and west by Union Townships.*

The dividing line between Elkhorn and O'Neil begins at the southwest corner of Sec. 36, T. 3. N., R. 5 E.; running thence east to the southeast corner of Sec. 33, T. 3. N., R. 7 E. The line of division between Elliott and Elkhorn commences at the southeast corner of Sec. 33, T. 3. N., R. 7 E.; running from thence due north to the Mokelumne river. The dividing line between Elkhorn and Liberty is the Mokelumne river. Union and Elkhorn are divided by the section line, commencing at southwest corner of Sec. 36, T. 3. N., R. 5 E.; running thence due north, to congressional Township line; thence east to its east line; thence north to the Mokelumne river.

One, in riding through this Township in 1878, finds it covered with immense fields of grain, freighted with the luxuriant growing wealth, the hundreds of fruit-laden orchards, the ever-recurring vine-covered enclosures, where the husbandman "sits under his own vine and fig tree," the wide plains, dotted with the beautiful homes of the toilers of the land, the numerous palatial homes of wealth and affluence; and when he comes to know, he finds it hard to believe that this section, eight miles, on an average, from north to south, and ten miles from east to west, was but thirty years ago uninhabited by a living soul, save the untutored savage.

Andrew Pico claimed about one-half of the Township of Elkhorn, under an alleged grant, purporting to have been given, June 6, 1846, by his uncle, Pio Pico, who, at that time, was Governor of California. It was bounded as follows: commencing at the N. W. corner of Weber Grant, running thence northerly, along the line of segregation of swamp and overflowed lands, to the middle of the

* Its position being near the center east and west, and one and one-half miles at the northwest corner, and five and one-half miles at the northeast corner south from the north county line.

north line of S. E. quarter of Sec. 3, T. 3. N., R. 5 E.; thence east on said line to line between Secs. 6 and 5, in R. 6 E.; thence south to northwest corner of Section 17, same Range; thence around said Section, on the N. and E. to the south-east corner thereof; thence west, on Section line, to the northeast corner of Section 23, N., R. 7 E.; thence south to Calaveras river; thence along said river, westerly, to the place of intersection of Weber Grant; thence along said grant to place of beginning.

Mr. Weber first learned of Pico's claim in the fall of 1848. Daniel Murphy says, that he saw Pico on this land, in 1848, with about twenty men and some horses, and that, with Pico's consent, he for eighteen months grazed some 2,500 head of cattle on it. In 1852, Pico attempted to prove up his claim before the Commissioners, who decided against him; he then appealed to the District Court, where a decision was rendered in his favor, April 24, 1857; and then the U. S. appealed from this decree to the Supreme Court, where the claim came to grief by its decree, in March, 1860. The case was remanded to the Court below, for further evidence. The further evidence was taken, and again it came before the District Court, and, on June 4, 1862, the claim was declared not valid by this Court. From that decree Pico appealed to the Supreme Court, where, on the 13th of February, 1865, a final Decree was made, declaring the alleged grant to be "No Grant."

While this suit was pending, the land in dispute, between the U. S. and Pico, was, by Acts of Congress, held reserved from disposal in any way; consequently, up to this date, the title to all that land in Elkhorn Township was in the Government. The settlers were then allowed to perfect their titles, as homesteads or otherwise, as the law required in gaining rights to the public domain. A special Act was passed to aid this quieting of titles, in July, 1866, which gave parties who had bought and paid for lands, in good faith, of the holders of grants rejected, the right to buy the same of the Government at \$1.25 per acre.

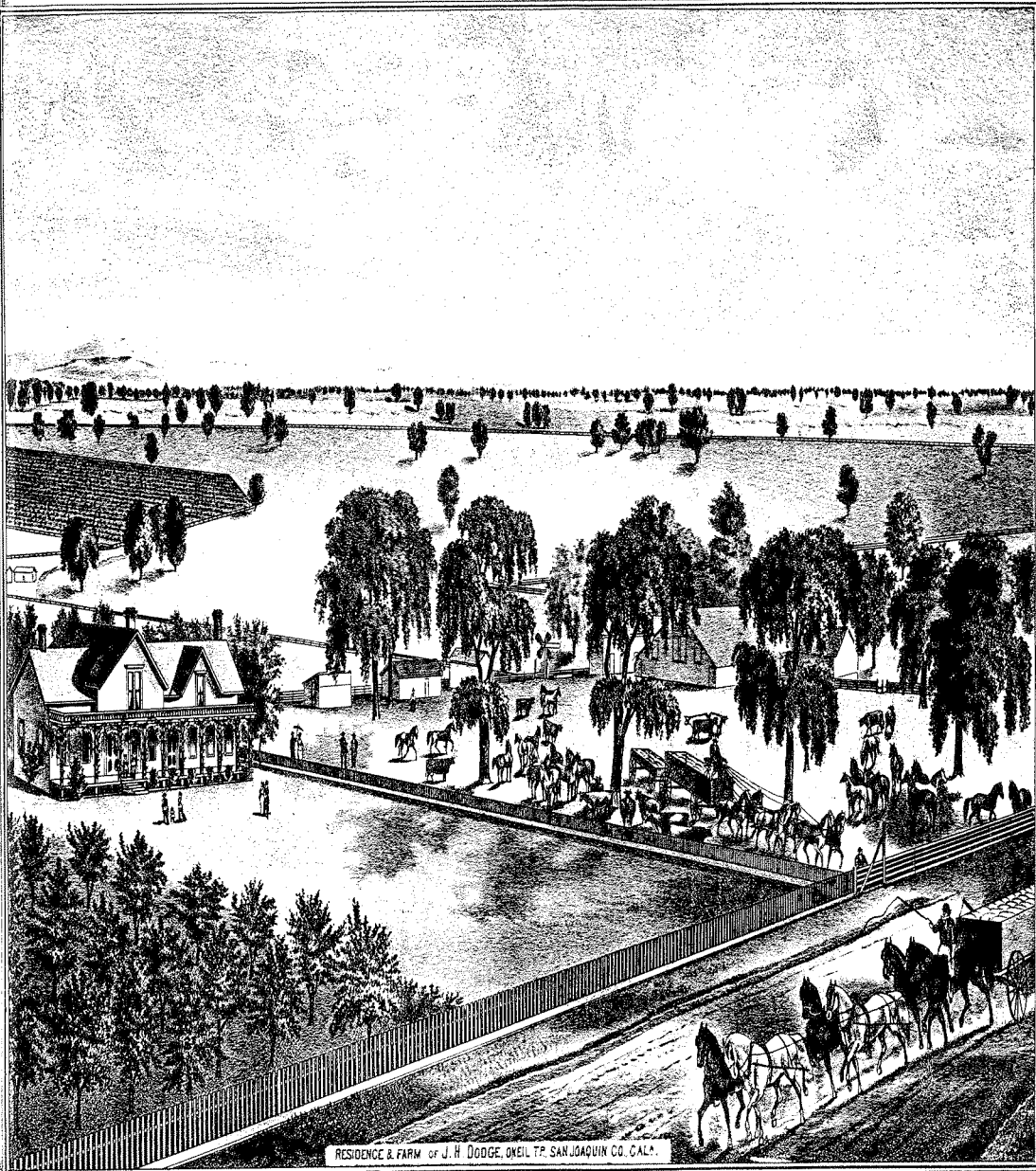
In the mean time, Congress had made a grant to the W. P. R. R. Company, of the odd sections, for ten miles on each side of, and lying along the route of, their established lines of road; reserving from such grant all lands included within Spanish grants; the validity of which was undetermined, at the time of the passage of the Act. This was the condition of the Pico Grant; consequently the territory included within this claim was not granted to the R. R. Co. by the Government. The R. R. laid claim to it, and the land was withdrawn from the market, Jan. 31, 1855, and legal proceedings were commenced, to confirm their title, in 1869. This suit was finally decided against the company, in 1876, and when the people learned that the question of their right to the property, that had

become their homes, had been decided by the Supreme Court to be no longer a question; that they should gather the fruits of their years of anxiety and toil, one glad shout went up from all the country: and the great barbecue of California was held at Lodi, where they met to rejoice over the fruition of their "hopes deferred."

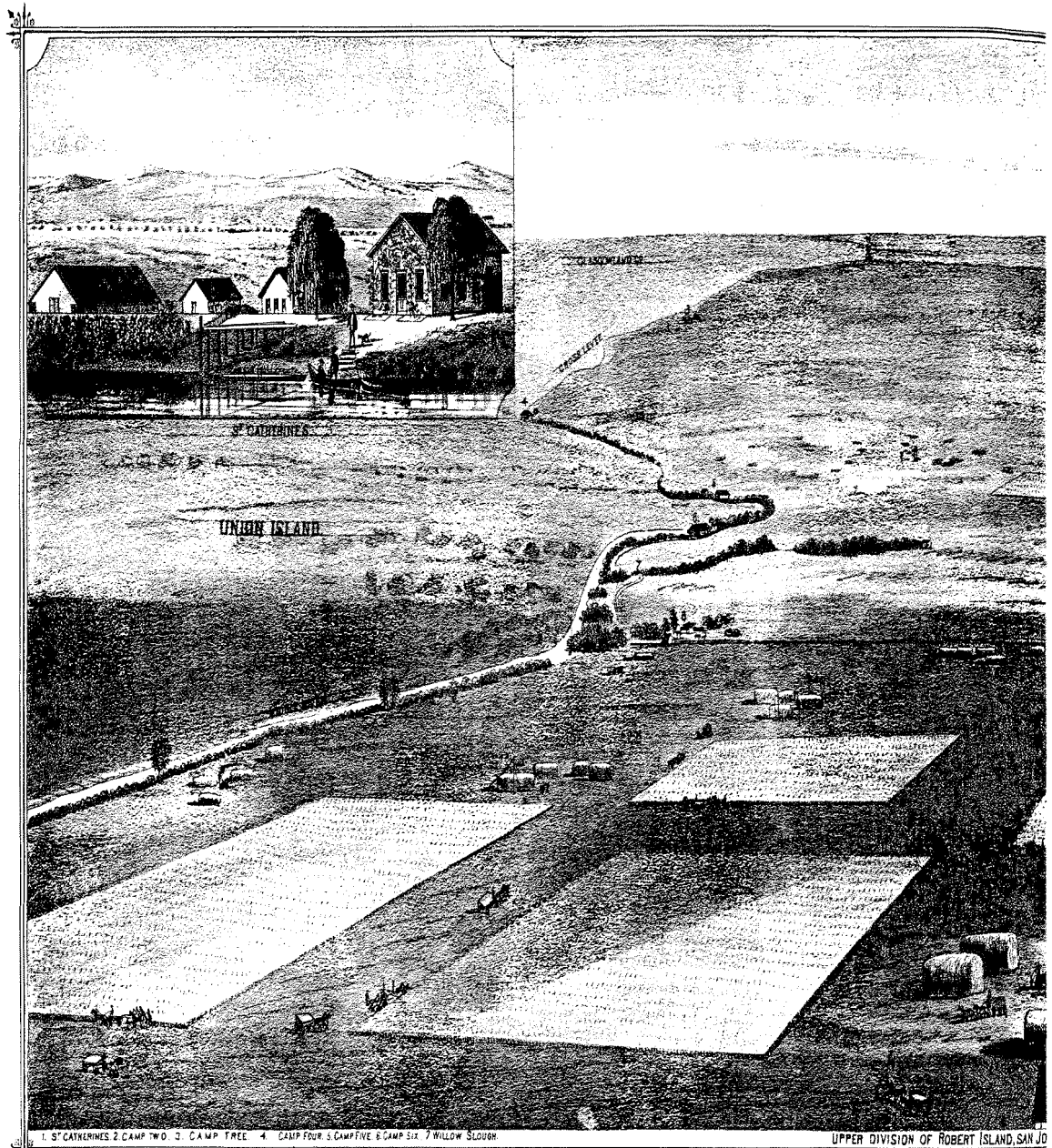
In the fall of 1850, in September, J. P. Sargent and Geo. W. Emerson came to the County and settled at the place now called Woodbridge. In October of the same year, Jacob Brack came to the same place. The other Sargent brother came soon after, and settled there for a time. These gentlemen were the first settlers on the Mokelumne river below Staples' Ferry. Two other brothers by the name of Elbert and Henry Chandler, settled below Woodbridge in 1850.

Above Woodbridge, on the river, came, in 1850, M. Webb, A. McQueen and James Tallmadge and Mr. Waddles, settlers, on the farm now owned by A. T. Ayres, near Lodi, in 1850, but returned to the States in the spring of 1851. J. C. White settled, in 1850, on the Elkhorn ranch, from which the Township takes its name. He has paid for his ranch three times, and has not yet a title that is free from dispute. In 1851 Sargent Bros. and G. W. Emerson sowed, on the ground where Woodbridge now stands, from forty to fifty acres of barley, and, in the Mokelumne bottom, they planted ten acres of potatoes, paying for the seed fifteen cents per pound. The potatoes were a failure, the largest being no larger than a robin's egg; the barley resulted better, the yield being about ten bushels to the acre, although it was the driest season that has ever been known in this part of the country. This was the first grain raised in the Township. In the winter of 1852 and 1853 there was a flood that inundated the country, excepting occasionally a place where there was a hill or high portion of land. The wild game was driven out of the tules into the higher country; and it was an ordinary thing to lasso the tired elk as they would cattle.

In 1851 Messrs Sargent and Emerson were one day taking a herd of horses to water, on one of which was a bell; its tinkling excited the fancy or curiosity of the elk, and they came out of the tules, to take a look at the new species of animal, that produced so enchanting a sound. The horses became frightened and stamped for the interior; the elk were not to be deprived so easily of their horse serenade, and started in pursuit; away went pursuers and pursued, careering over the country, leaving the gentlemen to reflect over the uncertainty of human events. There was a span of mules among the stampeded animals, one of which, on beholding the tall anthers of the elk, imagined that at last he beheld his honored ancestry. In mulish exuberance of spirits, with tail and ears erect, he joined in the wild pursuit; as soon as the stampede had been made complete,

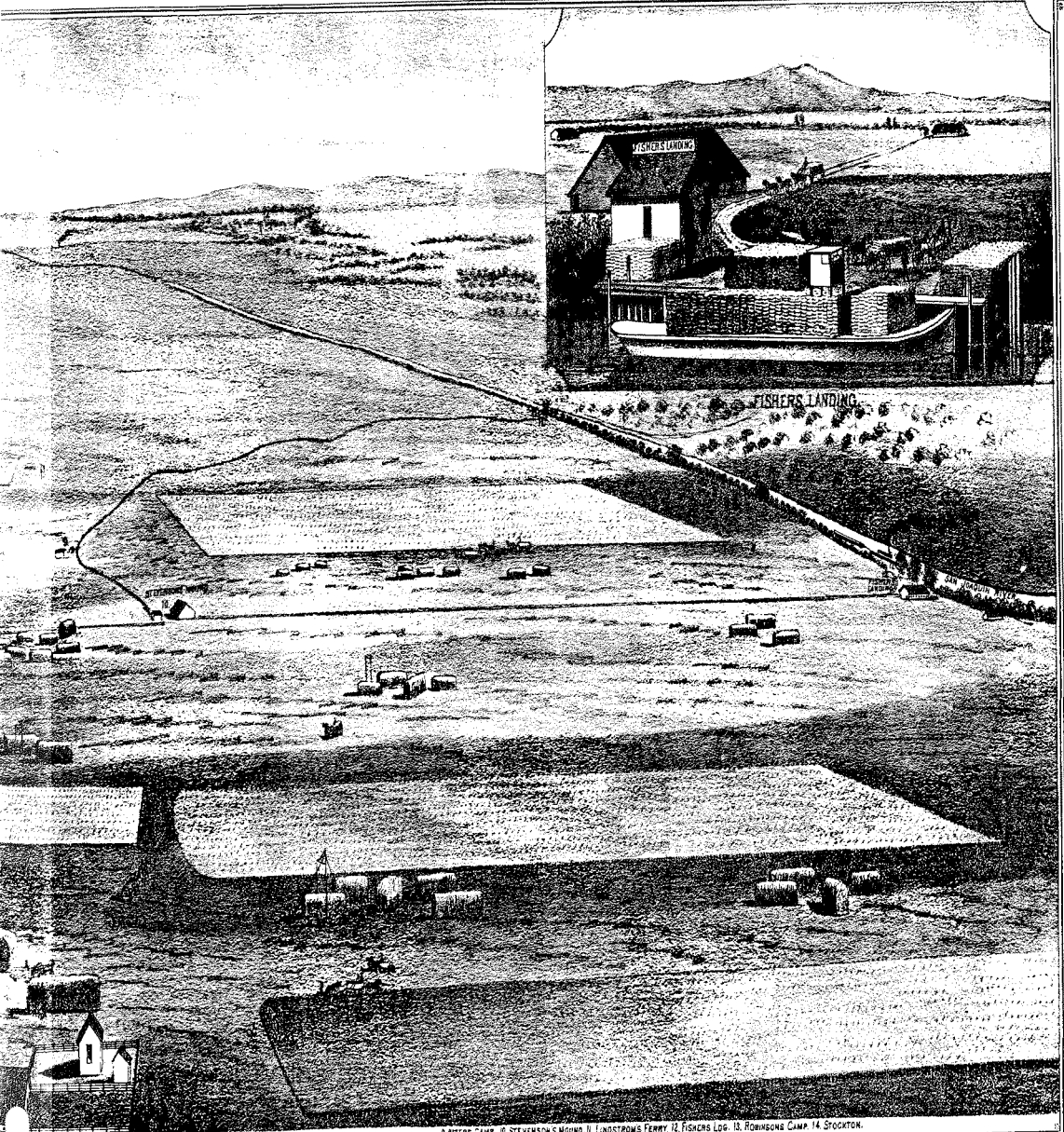


RESIDENCE & FARM of J. H. DODGE, OREL. TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIF.



1. ST. CATHERINE'S 2. CAMP TWO 3. CAMP TREE 4. CAMP FOUR 5. CAMP FIVE 6. CAMP SIX 7. WILLOW SLOUGH

UPPER DIVISION OF ROBERT ISLAND, SAN JO



SHOWING PROPERTY OF M. C. FISHER.

5 PETERS CAMP 6 STEVENSONS MOUND 11 LINDSTROMS FERRY 12 FISHERS Ldg. 13. ROBINSONS CAMP 14. STOCKTON.

the curious elk were satisfied, and came to a halt, whereupon that mule lifted up his voice in one grand outburst of enthusiasm, and spake; the elk tarried not upon the manner of their going, but departed thence into a far country.

T. and N. Baker came to Elkhorn, in the fall or winter of 1851; they sowed fifty acres of barley. They lived south of, and near the present Fiske farm. In the fall of 1852, Thos. Baker left the County and afterwards laid out the town of Bakersfield, in Kern County. He is now dead; his brother remained a few years longer, and then removed to Tulare County. In 1852, L. Villinger, Ezra Fiske and Wm. Northrop became residents of Elkhorn. The former is now dead; the latter lives in San Francisco; and Ezra Fiske still occupies the farm, where he settled in 1852.

Mr. J. H. Woods and A. McQueen bought the Woodbridge ranch from the Sargents, in 1852, and that year established the Wood's Ferry, and procured the laying out of a road from Stockton, by way of the ferry, to Sacramento. The stages that ran between these places had, before this, gone by the way of Staples' Ferry; but, after the establishment of the new route, adopted it, in 1854, as their regular line of travel. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Sargent bought a plow at Stockton, paying \$175 for it; and Mr. Emerson demolished that plow without any unnecessary delay; in two days it was placed on the retired list, retiring on the laurels it had not won.

Wm. McKee Carson, in 1852, imported from the States, a threshing machine and a "McCormick reaper," the first that reached the San Joaquin valley. The thrasher was equal to about 500 bushels per day, but it did not separate the grain from the chaff; this had to be done by a hand mill. It was an endless chain tread machine, and would be a curiosity now.

The Sargent Bros. sent to the States in 1852 for a threshing machine, which arrived, and was used, in 1853; Mr. Emerson running the same at a salary of seven dollars per day. They charged sixteen cents per bushel for threshing bound grain, and eighteen cents per bushel, when it was loose; even at these rates, money was lost in the operation. Mr. Sargent, in that year, had 160 acres of barley. Mr. Tam and Wm. Prey each cut about 100 acres of grain. These were the three largest fields, that year, in this part of the country, and, although large prices were paid for threshing, there was but little in a place, and few places; resulting in pecuniary loss to the thrasher.

In the fall of 1852, the country between the Mokelumne and Calaveras rivers began to be settled up. The prices for any kind of grain had reached fabulous amounts in the mines, in the early spring of 1852, because of the flood of the previous winter, cutting them off from their base of supplies; which caused an immense effort to

be put forth to raise the staple products, to be prepared for another expected recurrence of a starvation demand. From year to year the product became greater, with the increased facilities and augmented population, until, in 1856, wheat would not bring over seventy-five cents per hundred, and barley one and one-half cents per pound.

Mr. Emerson sold to Sperry & Burckett wheat, for seventy-five cents per hundred, after first offering to give it to them, and, if it did not make good flour, to pay them for milling and take it away. The millers believed that imported wheat was the only article that would do; but, after trying this lot, found it would yield some two pounds more of flour to the bushel of wheat than the same weight of Sonora or the lower counties, and was a better quality of flour. In 1867, San Joaquin County took the premium at the World's Fair, in Paris, for the best wheat exhibited at that exposition; the same being sent by J. D. Peters, of Stockton.

The first school in the County, north of Stockton, was taught by Miss Walker, in a private house, twelve feet by eighteen, owned by J. A. Warmouth; the land and house are now owned by Ezra Fiske. In the spring of 1855, a school-house was built on land claimed by J. C. C. Aldwell; the place is now owned by Fred. Copesey. The district received its name of Henderson, which it still retains. The old school building is now being used by Mr. Emerson, in Woodbridge, as a private residence. About the same time another school building was erected in the vicinity of Woodbridge; showing that the class of people who early came to the County to settle, were fully imbued with the genius of American progress—the public school.

In 1853, November 15, by census, there were one hundred and eleven children in Elkhorn school district No 1, between the ages of five and eighteen. Of that number sixty-three were boys and forty-eight girls. The district included the Townships of Elkhorn, Elliott, Union and Liberty, in which there was one school only, and that in the Henderson District, in Elkhorn. G. C. Holman, Nathaniel Peck and Marcus Cook were the School Commissioners. In 1854 they established four more school districts—one near Staples' Ferry, one in Liberty, one at Woodbridge and one in what was known as the Walker District.

In 1855 or '56, the grasshoppers visited the Township; they destroyed every green thing within their reach, except the tomato; even taking the bark from the fruit-trees. They came too late to injure the crops, and have not made their appearance since in Elkhorn, in quantities sufficient to do damage. Mr. E. Fiske says, that while harvesting with a cradle, he noticed a change in the light, and looking up, discovered myriads of grasshoppers passing through the air.

The army-worm came in 1864. They seemed to have a weakness for vineyards, and, when they had passed through one, there was nothing of the vine left except the wood stock, and it presented the appearance of the breaking up of a hard winter. The army-worm has not made its second visit, in sufficient numbers, to do harm.

CALAVERAS BAPTIST CHURCH.

Three miles south of Lodi, on Cherokee Lane road, Elkhorn Township, is situated the Calaveras Baptist church. The edifice was erected in 1862, at a cost of \$1,685. This church had been organized long previous to this date, in fact as early as July, 1857, at which time services were held at Mrs. Cobb's house, conducted by Rev. Thomas Atwood.

The first officers were: Clerk, Henry Wallace; Deacons, Charles Cobb and — Flood. The present officers are: Pastor, J. S. Jessie; Deacons, H. W. Childs and N. A. Knight; Clerk, J. Schomp. The successive pastors to date were: Thomas Atwood, J. S. Buckner, A. H. Guernsey, J. T. Huff, A. Renfrew, S. S. Harris, S. C. Price, T. W. Spanswick and J. S. Jessie. There are fifty members at present.

LODI.

In 1869, Messrs. A. T. Ayres, J. W. Magley and R. L. Wardrobe petitioned the Railroad Co. to establish a station at the place now known as Lodi; offering, in their petition to that company, to give to it an undivided one-half of one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which to lay out the site for a town. This liberal offer was accepted by the company, and a town was laid out by them, called Mokelumne Station. This name being so near like that of two other towns in the State, led to confusion in the transportation of mail, and necessitated a change of name, that of Lodi being selected. Mr. Wardrobe, on account of not having perfected his land title, could not comply with his part of the proposition. The titles have since been perfected, but he has not yet conveyed to the Rail Road Co.

The village is pleasantly located on the high ground about one-half mile south from the Mokelumne river; the railroad running through its center, north and south. It has about 450 inhabitants at the present time, and is favorably situated for future prosperity, being sufficiently distant from any overshadowing city to make it a good locality for trade. It has a few men with sufficient enterprise to take advantage of the favorable locality, to make it a desirable point for the farmer to trade or for citizens or visitors to congregate with pleasant and agreeable surroundings.

The impression that a stranger receives, in passing through on the cars, is of an embryo city of about 1,000 inhabitants, with a

flourishing business; a fair representation of manufactories; a live people, and a pretty location; and this impression remains in the mind, long after the recollection of many much larger places, are effaced from the memory. This impression comes, mainly, from the fact that all the principal places of business front on the west side of the railroad, about one hundred yards from the track; making a combined business front of nearly three blocks; the two dépot buildings, the immense warehouse and the steam flouring-mills complete the pleasing and business effect.

In August, 1869, J. N. Stretch commenced building a dwelling-house and store; the latter on the corner of Pine and Sacramento streets; this store was, when completed, occupied by J. M. Burt and C. O. Ivory; they were the first buildings erected in the place. The second building was a hotel, called the "Hooker House," a kind of ark that the flood of fortune had floated about the world until it finally drifted, in its wanderings, to "Mokelumne Station." It was first built at "Sancho Plazo," in Amador County, for a hotel; in the fall of 1861, Chas. Hopkins moved it to "Campo Saeco," in Calaveras Co., and named it after Gen. Hooker, who afterwards became the hero of Look Out Mountain. In the spring of 1869, Dan Crist, (commonly known as Uncle Dan,) bought the house from Hopkins, with a view of taking it to Dover, on the San Joaquin, and he moved it to Woodbridge, with this view, intending to ship it from there by water, but found the river too low; while it was lying there the town of Mokelumne was laid out, and the destination of the wandering hotel was changed to the new site, where it was erected under the old name of Hooker House. In January of 1870, Uncle Dan had an addition built to it by J. E. Spencer, (who is now proprietor of the Spencer House.) Since 1872 it has been occupied as a private residence.

In December, 1869, the R. R. Co. commenced erecting the dépot buildings. In the same month J. A. Allison and W. Jacobs established a stage line between this place and Mokelumne Hill, which made connections with the lines to Tuolumne, and the upper part of Calaveras, and Amador Counties. Uncle Dan was appointed Post Master, keeping the post office at the Hooker House. Thus in 1869 was concentrated the nucleus, a hotel, store, dépot, post-office and stage line, around which the future could rally and build a town. In the spring of 1870 J. A. Allison built the livery-stable, now occupied by him; a butcher shop was erected by Thompson and Folger; and B. D. Beckwith finished the drug store, now occupied by him.

It was in 1870, that by subscription, a general fund was raised for the purpose of building a church. The building was to be called the Union Church, and be free to all denominations, except the

Mormons. The building was enclosed, when three services were held on the Sabbath after, and before 12 o'clock that night the structure was burned to the ground. It was supposed that the fire originated from the failure to extinguish a candle, that was supported by a wooden block nailed to the studding; the fire running up the stud to which the candlestick was nailed, attacked and burned the roof before the balance of the building was consumed. The same committee raised more funds and erected on the same foundation, enlarged, another church building. The Methodists being the only organized denomination in the place, the church was dedicated by and turned over to them, to be used for the purposes for which it was created.

In the same year, 1870, in September, the erection of the Spencer House was commenced by J. E. Spencer and John Flannagan. It was finished in January, 1871, and opened in February as a hotel, by Edward Olwell and Mrs. J. Barry, who occupied it for one year, when the present proprietor and owner refitted it and "hung his banner on the outward wall."

The present school building was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$2,160, the funds being raised by special tax. The structure is thirty by forty feet, two stories high and is built of wood. A graded school is kept here, that is a credit to the town.

THE LODI MILL AND WAREHOUSE CO.

In 1878 the above company erected a flouring mill at Lodi, at a cost of \$30,000, which has a grinding capacity of 200 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. The building is of brick, and contains four run of stone and a barley mill; the motive power being steam.

At present it is being operated by Ralph Ellis, of Napa, who has erected a warehouse in connection therewith, that has a storage capacity of 4,000 tons.

LODI LAND AND LUMBER CO.

In 1877, the above company built on the Mokelumne river, about one mile from Lodi, the finest saw-mill on the coast. It was erected at a cost of \$40,000, and has a sawing capacity of 40,000 feet per day. This company depends upon the mountains for their logs, cutting them in the summer, and floating them down the river during the high water in the winter or spring.

LODI HALL ASSOCIATION.

This association, organized in Lodi, erected in 1876, by far the finest building in the County outside of Stockton. It is a two-story brick building, thirty by ninety feet, the first floor being rented for a store, and the second floor for a hall, where all the Societies of the place can meet. The plate glass in the store front was imported from

New York, at a cost of \$350. The whole property cost \$18,000. The capital stock of this association is \$20,000, divided into 800 shares, of \$25. each.

The business of Lodi may be summed up as follows: Three general merchandize stores, one variety, one drugs, one jewelry, one fruit and confectionery, one hard and tinware, two boot and shoe shops, three blacksmith shops, three wagon makers, one steam chair and repair shop, two barbers, four saloons, two hotels, one restaurant, one flouring mill, one millinery and dress making, one tailor, one saw mill, one church, one hardware and agricultural implement depot, one harness shop, one glove factory, one gas fitter, one architect, one Police Justice, one wood carver, one paint shop, one photographer, one bakery, one meat market, one school-house, one public hall, one livery stable, one Wells, Fargo & Co. Express office, four physicians, two undertakers, and one firm of contractors and builders, that employed during the past season about twenty men.

Three lines of stages leave this place as follows:—For Hagginsville, by the way of New Hope, tri-weekly. For Woodbridge, daily. For Mokelumne Hill, daily. There is one weekly paper, *The Valley Review*, edited by Mrs. Gertrude De Force Cluff; the liveliest and spiciest little country sheet in the State. There are two church organizations in Lodi, but we have not been able to get any statistics from the pastors thereof. Of the Congregational church we have learned that there are 15 members, with W. C. Stewart, as pastor, and Edward Elliott and C. T. Elliott, deacons.

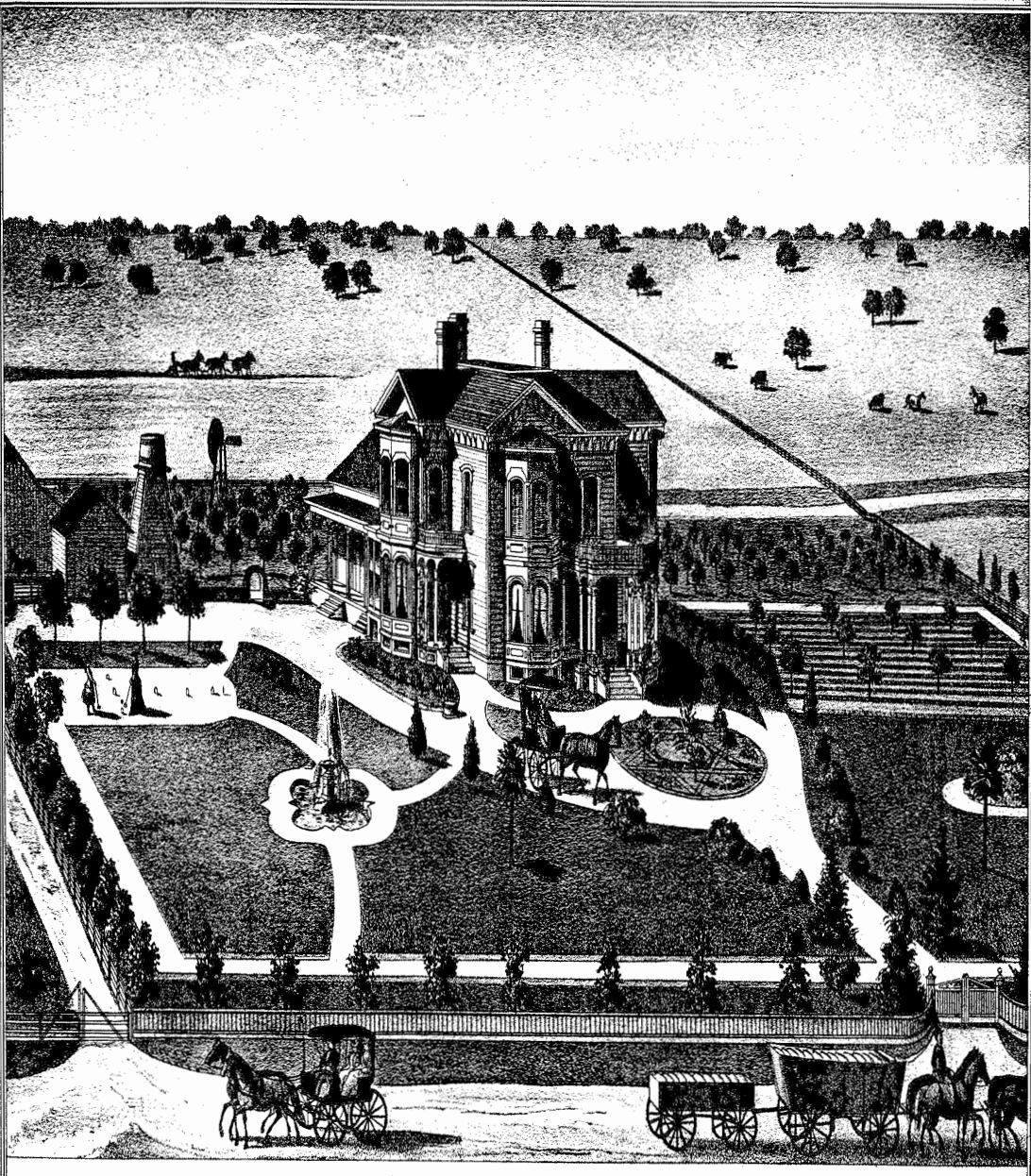
In the town of Lodi there are four secret organizations, consisting of

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

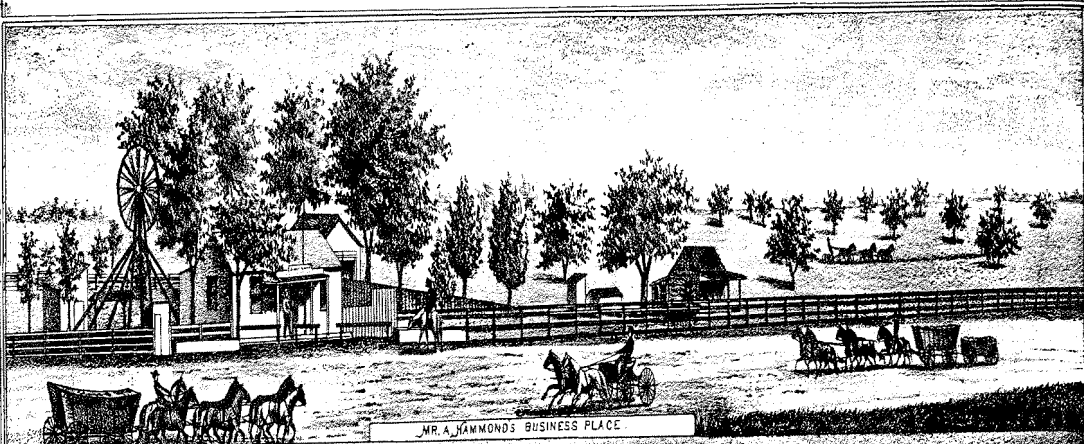
LODI LODGE NO. 259,

which was organized May 22d, 1877, the charter members being, John Rutan, P. G., C. V. Williamson, P. G., Morgan Crawford, P. G., Howard M. Craig, Henry Wittie, Samuel Ferdun, Reuben Fixley, John Hutobins, Ezekiel Lawrence, A. T. Ayres, W. D. Smith, Thos. Russell, Thos. Fairchild, G. B. Ralph and T. C. Riggs, all of whom are still active members.

The first officers of the organization were, John Rutan, N. G.; Henry Wittie, V. G.; Thos. Russell, R. S.; A. T. Ayres, P. S.; E. Lawrence, Treas.; M. Crawford, R. S. N. G.; Thos. Fairchild, L. S. N. G.; H. M. Craig, R. S. V. G.; G. B. Ralph, L. & V. G.; Samuel Ferdun, R. S. S.; T. C. Riggs, L. S. S.; John Hutobins, I. G. The present officers are, H. M. Craig, N. G.; G. B. Ralph, V. G.; L. E. Leeman, R. S.; John Rutan, P. S.; E. Lawrence, Treas.;



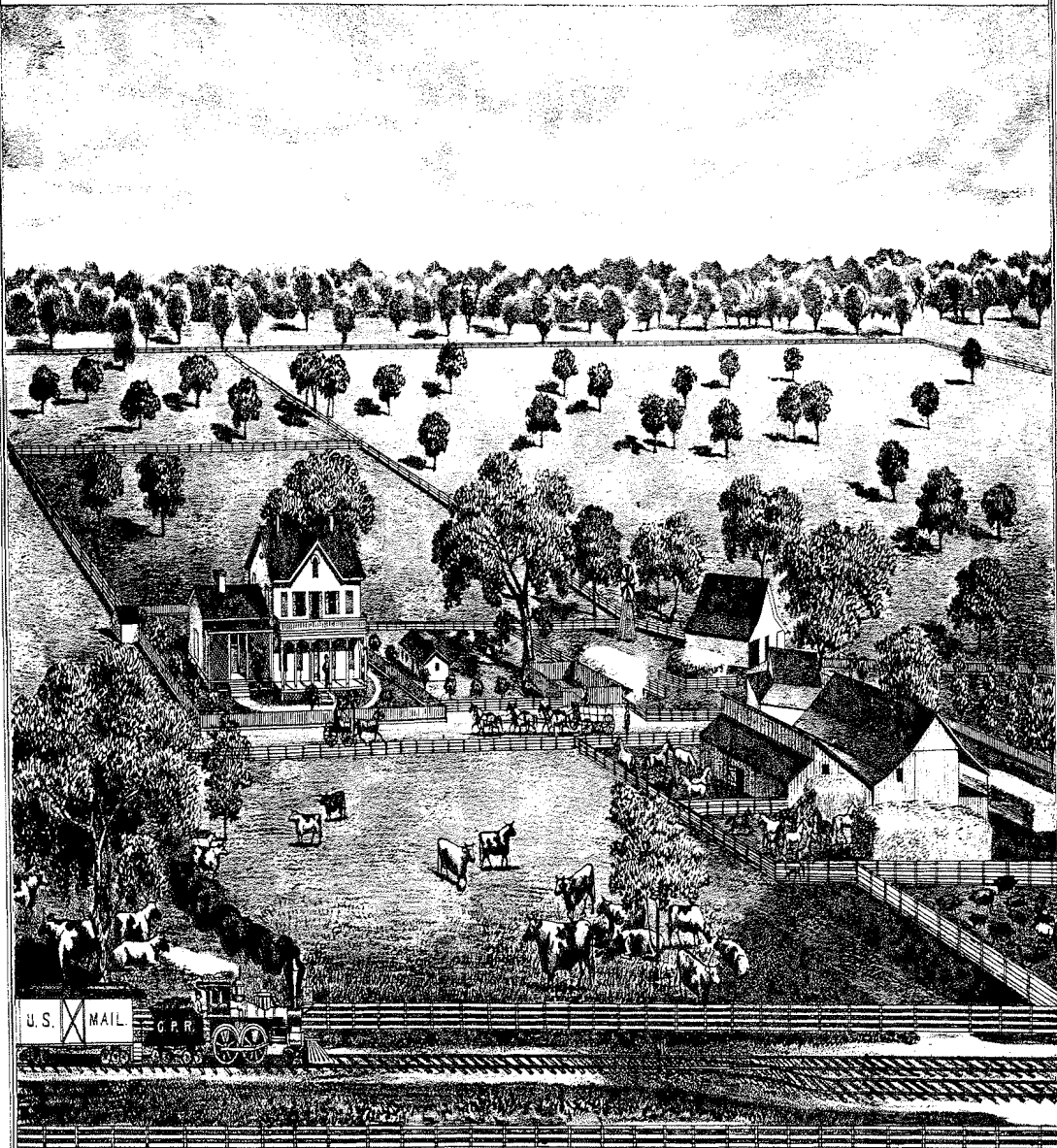
RESIDENCE & RANCH of JAMES GILLIS, ONO LTP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.



MR. A. HAMMONDS BUSINESS PLACE



RES. 388 RANCH OF ALDEN HAMMOND, ONE 1/2 MI. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.



RESIDENCE & RANCH OF A. HOHENSHELL, ONEIL TP. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

W. D. Smith, W.; Thos. Russell, Con.; T. C. Riggs, R. S. N. G.; John Dillon, L. S. N. G.; H. Smith, R. S. V. G.; Walter Nethercliff, L. S. S.; A. T. Rutledge, I. G. At present there are forty-one members, forty-three having been the largest number at any one time. The value of property in the lodge is estimated at \$400, with \$500 cash on hand. The organization meets at Lodi every Tuesday evening.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

THE LODI LODGE NO. 189,

was organized October 19, 1877, with the following persons for its first officers: J. H. White, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary Hill, W. V. T.; D. Wardrobe, R. S.; Mrs. Aldridge, F. S.; Miss J. Parmeter, Treas.; Frank Smith, M.; Mrs. Blanck, D. M.; A. Wardrobe, I. G.; J. Rixon, C.; Rachel Parmeter, P. W. C. T. The present officers are, J. W. Rixon, W. C. T.; R. Parmeter, W. V. T.; W. R. Ellis, W. S.; Minnie Rixon, W. F. S.; Mary Hill, W. T.; P. Smith, I. G.; E. Rury, M.; Emma Smith, D. M.; G. W. Hill, C.; C. V. Williamson, P. W. C. T. At present the lodge has 111 members. The value of property is \$100, with \$65 cash on hand. They meet at Lodi every Friday evening.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

PYTHAGORAS LODGE NO. 41,

was organized February 17, 1877, with, for its first officers, E. B. Sherman, C. C.; H. C. Gillingham, V. C.; H. M. Craig, Prelate; John Rutan, K. of R. & S.; F. Davis, M. of F.; M. Bruml, M. of Ex.; G. Kirkland, M. at A.; E. W. S. Wood, I. G.; W. D. Smith, O. G. The present officers are, H. M. Craig, C. C.; L. O. Gillispie, V. C.; T. Loventhal, Prelate; Jno. Rutan, K. of R. & S.; G. Kirkland, M. at A.; B. C. Leland, I. G.; L. C. Mowry, M. of F.; J. M. Fowler, M. of Ex.; M. Gonyou, O. G. At present they have forty-six members, and have had as high as forty-eight. The value of the lodge property is rated at \$325, with \$20 cash on hand. They meet every Saturday evening in Lodi Hall.

LODI GRANGE P. OF H.

LODI ORANGE NO. 92,

organized August 29, 1873. C. T. Elliot, Master; O. O. Norton, Overseer; Mrs. C. Elliot, Lecturer; C. P. Allison, Steward; S. F. Matheson, Assistant Steward; Mrs. W. W. Post, Chap.; A. W. Gove, Treas.; Mrs. A. W. Gove, Sec.; John Hutchins, Gate Keeper; Mrs. J. W. Fowler, Ceres; Mrs. Samuel Ferduin, Pomona; Mrs. John Hutchins, Flora; Mrs. L. M. Morse, Lady Assistant Steward. They have a membership of fifty-one.

WOODBIDGE.

Where the little town of Woodbridge now stands, grew in 1851, the first crop of barley raised in the Township. In the fall of 1850, the Sargent Bros., G. W. Emerson and Jacob Brack came to that place, and the Sargents erected a log house; the first below Staples, Ferry, on the Mokelumne river.

August 8, 1852, Mr. J. H. Woods arrived at Sargent's place, with his family, and camped under a tree, using the side of an old boat for a table, where they remained until he could erect a cabin, enclosed with stakes, which took several weeks to accomplish. In the fall of that year, a little incident occurred, which exhibits the presence of mind and nerve, which was so universal a characteristic of the California pioneer. Mrs. Woods had left some fresh meat hanging on the outside of the cabin, which attracted a hungry grizzly, who proceeded to take it down for a repast. Mrs. Woods, intent upon some household duties, was awakened from some pleasant day dream by hearing a noise at the door, and, upon looking around, beheld a bear sitting on the threshold, taking a survey of the inside workings of domestic economy. Mrs. Woods, understanding the position in an instant, seized her children and thrust them up on the stringers of the cabin, out of bruin's reach, and then turned to face the danger, but the shaggy mooster had in his turn become alarmed at the strange proceeding, and beat a hasty retreat to the bottoms.

Mrs. Woods, in recounting the events of those early times, says that a glamour hangs around those pioneer days, that holds a charm no other period of life contains; that when camping under the shadowy branches of the old oak tree, she used to go down to the banks of the Mokelumne river, and, while sitting under the shadowy foliage, watched the schools of salmon, as they made their way through the clear limpid waters of the crystal stream, listened to the feathered songsters that enlivened the woodland scene, and occasionally saw an antelope or timid deer make its cautious way down the banks, to slake its thirst from the sparkling water.

Mr. Woods and A. McQueen bought the Sargent Bros.' claim to the land in the vicinity of, and where Woodbridge now stands, in 1852. Immediately after his arrival and after finishing his cabin, he proceeded to build a ferry boat and establish the crossing known as Woods' Ferry.

In October of that year, John A. J. Flood, E. H. Comstock and others petitioned the Court of Sessions to create, by order, a public road from Stockton, by way of Woods' Ferry, to Davis' Bridge, on Dry creek (Fugett's). Viewers were appointed, C. Mitchell being one of them, but this effort failed. June 23, 1853, J. Brenn, J. C. Davis and G. Van Riper petitioned for the same public highway. J. H. Woods was appointed, with J. B. Osborne and J. S. Whitney, view-

ers, and the result was an order of the Court, dated August 29, establishing the route as a county road.

In the spring of 1853 there was a flood; the waters ran through the country where Woodbridge now stands. The country was generally submerged, and, on account of it, there was a scarcity of provisions in the mining camps, in the mountains. Mr. Woods fitted out a pack train that was the first to reach the hungry miners. He obtained his goods at Stockton, bringing them to Woods' Ferry in row boats. An idea of the scarcity of provisions in the mines at the time may be arrived at, by the knowledge of the fact, that Mrs. Woods sent by her husband some eggs to be marketed, on the first trip through, and they sold for three dollars per dozen. Mrs. Woods had at this time twenty-four hens, each hen being the proud owner of a name. The poet has said, "What's in a name?" In this case there were shekels, each name representing four dollars that were paid to get that hen; an amount of money that would in 1877 have bought in California, thirty-two sheep. It was early in this spring that the only sloop ever reaching that place, unloaded a cargo of freight for the mines, at the ferry. It will be remembered that the fact is mentioned in the history of Elkhorn Township, that the Sargent Bros. paid \$175 for a plow in 1851, this will not be wondered at so much when it is known that Mr. Woods, as late as 1853, sold in Stockton, timber, cut from the Mokelumne bottoms, to make plow handles and plow beams, receiving for the timber six dollars a pair for the handles, and five dollars for the beams. In the fall of this year Mr. Woods caught from the river, and packed seventy-five pounds of salmon.

The fall of 1852 was the last time that the water flowed in its channel as a clear, crystal stream; the miners, in using the mountain brooks for sluicing and digging up the beds of channels, have left the river a turbid flow of mud-charged waters. It seems that in the fall of 1852, Mr. Woods established a ferry, which is referred to in the County Records as Woods' Ferry as early as October of that year, but there is no record of a permit by the Court to establish such ferry until June 5, 1854, at which time the Court, upon the petition of J. H. Woods and Dr. Case, granted those parties the right to establish a ferry at Woods' Ferry, four miles below Benedict's Ferry, upon their entering into \$5,000 bonds to comply with the requirements of the law in such cases. On the 8th of the same month, the bond was filed.

July 4, 1855, a national holiday dance was given at Woodbridge, (then Woods' Ferry), that never has been surpassed in the County. Mr. Woods was eminently a representative man among the intense pioneers of that period, and whatever he undertook was prosecuted with a vigilance and precision that was equaled probably by none

of his contemporaries. In preparing for this dance, he spent a small fortune; flowers were procured from San Francisco to decorate the table, at a cost of \$75. The bill of fare was printed upon white satin, and enumerated a variety of dishes that would be a credit to the "Palace Hotel." The band cost \$250. The tables, two of them, eighty yards each in length, were set in the grove under canvas. The price of tickets was \$10. Dancing commenced at four in the afternoon, and continued until ten A. M., the next day. The guests came from Stockton, Sacramento, the mining camps as far as Placerville, seventy-five miles away, and all the surrounding country; yet, in all that assemblage, there was not one disturbance, and but two men intoxicated. The entertainment was, in every way, a success; but one, Mr. Woods, lost money. It was an event in the history of the County that the participants, now scattered over the world, will never forget.

In 1858, during the months of July and August, Mr. Woods built a bridge at the old ferry, at a cost of \$1,000, and took in from tolls the first year after it was built \$9,900. The rates of toll were, one dollar for a pair of animals and wagon; fifty cents extra for every additional pair of animals with the wagon.

In April, 1859, Woods' Ferry was surveyed, a town-plat was made, and the name of Woodbridge given to the village, Duncan Beaumont, the County Surveyor, making the survey. The plat was recorded by the County Recorder, October 6, 1859; and the first two sales of town lots was of Lot 15, Block 4, Lot 6, Block E, and Lots 2 and 3, Block 6, which were sold by J. H. Woods and wife to E. J. McIntosh and W. H. Smith, for which the parties paid \$500; the conveyance bearing date October 28, 1859. On this same date, Henry Corsaw and J. C. Thompson purchased Lots 8, 10, 12 and 16, Block 8, paying \$400 therefor. Mr. Woods never perfected his title to the land that he had conveyed, because of the fact that the United States Government did not place the land upon the market or give any one an opportunity to gain title to the same until September 18, 1865, at which time it was opened for preemption. Mr. Woods had died June 4, 1864, from the effects of a stab received at the hands of Wm. Wilkinson. When the people of Woodbridge had placed the sod on the grave of J. H. Woods, they had officiated at something more than the last farewell expressions of esteem for the memory of an honored citizen; they had buried the genius of progress in the town. Mr. Woods had died in 1864; the Government had thrown open to preemption the land on which the town was built, in 1865; why did not the people at once proceed to perfect the title to the land they had purchased? They knew that the Government owned it. They should blame themselves more than any other, for leaving the property to be taken by the first comer.

Thomas Davis filed claim to fraction 9 in southeast quarter of Sec. 34, April 22, 1867, and paid for it September 2, of the same year; patent was issued to him, May 1, 1868; the grave-yard was included in this. In after time the Masons purchased back from him the bones of their dead that he had preempted for a homestead; and still "Van Winkle slept." This was followed by A. S. Thomas, who purchased from the Government March 13, 1873, the northwest quarter of southeast quarter of Sec. 34; getting a patent to the same, July 1, 1874. The enchanted sleep of the people was being broken. L. H. Woods, in December, 1872, had settled upon fractions 6 and 7, in Sec. 34, and, on the 22d day of March, 1873, the citizens of Woodbridge through Judge W. E. Greene, filed their claims to what was left of the old town site, Mr. Woods filing his claim on the same day. The patent of Judge W. E. Greene, as trustee for the people of Woodbridge, was obtained April 30, 1874, and included the southwest quarter of northeast quarter and fraction 8 in Sec. 34. All of the foregoing descriptions of land being in T. 4 N., R. 6 E. July 23, 1875, a new plat of the town was placed on file in the Recorder's office of San Joaquin County, by the County Surveyor, C. W. Ritter, and Thomas' addition to town plat was filed for record June 27, 1878.

On the 27th of December, 1861, the bridge floated off, landing about one-half mile down the stream, and was towed back in May, and raised bodily to its old foundation. The carrying off of the bridge left an opening for the steamers to pass up the river, which they did do for the first time in the spring, the particulars of which will be seen by reference to article headed "Navigation of the Mokelumne River."

In 1871 the Nevada Insane Asylum was established at Woodbridge, and removed to Stockton in October, 1877.

In 1874 the old toll-bridge was removed, and a free one put in its place, at a cost of \$5,000, having been built largely by subscription of the people of that vicinity, and receiving but a small sum from the county. \$1,000 of the \$5,000 was paid to the heirs of J. H. Woods, for the old structure and the charter to keep a toll-bridge.

In 1862, 1868, 1872 and 1878 the water from the Mokelumne river overflowed its banks, running through the streets of Woodbridge.

At present Woodbridge has about 300 inhabitants, three brick stores, one of which is the ground-floor of the Odd Fellows' building, used for fancy varieties and an express and post-office. H. Bentley has a two-story building (iron front), built of brick, eighty-five feet in length, and he proposes to add in a short time sixty-five more, making a total length of 150 feet. The building is lighted by gas; a hot-air engine is used for pumping water. Mr. Bentley carries

the largest stock of general merchandise, owned outside of Stockton, in the County. They have the best furnished Odd Fellows' hall in the State, outside of San Francisco; and the I. O. O. F. building would be a credit to the body, if built in a town of five times the size of Woodbridge. It has an excellent graded school, with an average attendance of 113 scholars, a large flouring mill, one hotel, one tinshop, one harness-maker, one barber, one bootmaker, one wagon-maker, one blacksmith shop, one jeweler, one butcher shop and two saloons.

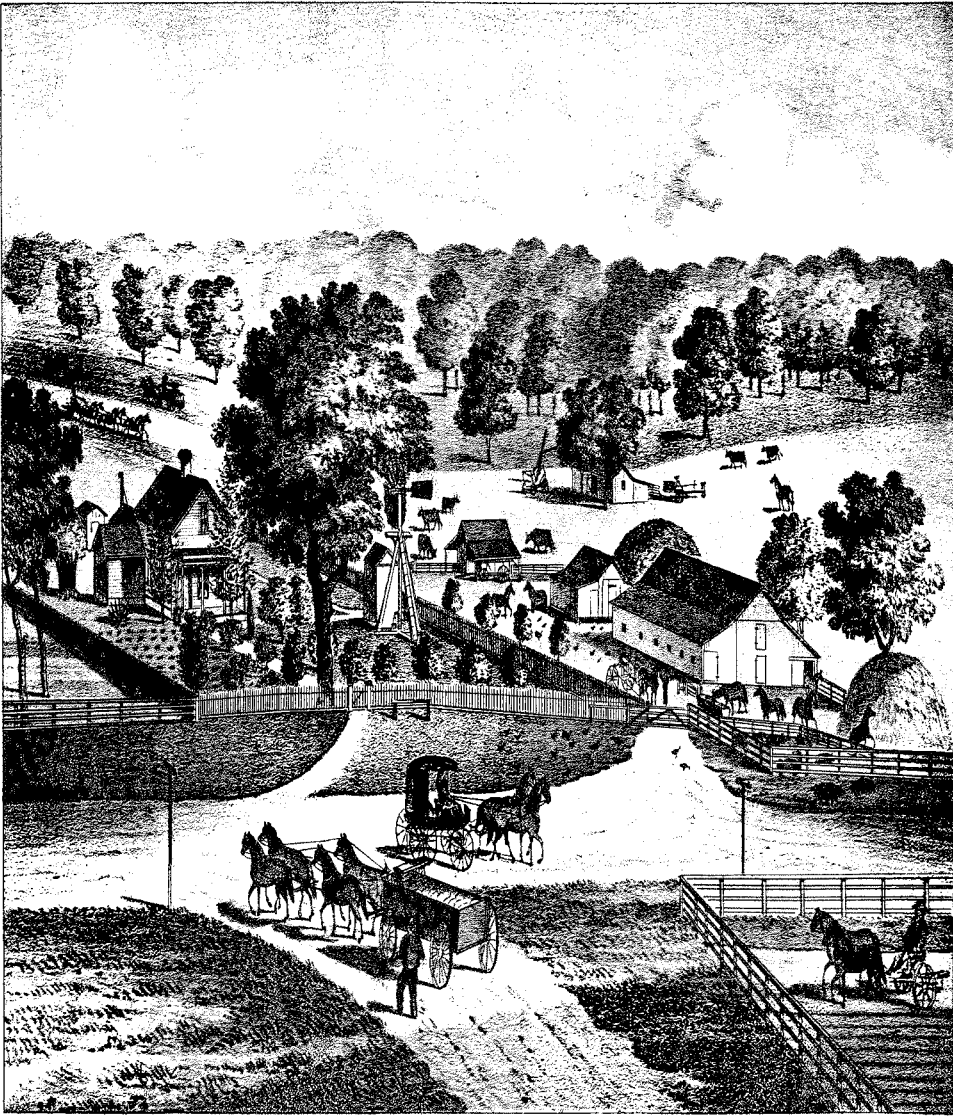
WOODBIDGE ACADEMY.

It is with solicitude that parents send their children away to cities to complete their education; thus throwing them at an inexperienced age, among influences, the pernicious effects of which often cast a shadow over their whole lives, or lead them into paths that wither the bright promise of their youth. It was the realization of these facts, together with a favorable locality, combined with a desire to shield their own offspring, that suggested and inaugurated the movement of the farmers and village people of Woodbridge to form an association, the object of which was to erect a building, suitable for academic purposes, near that place.

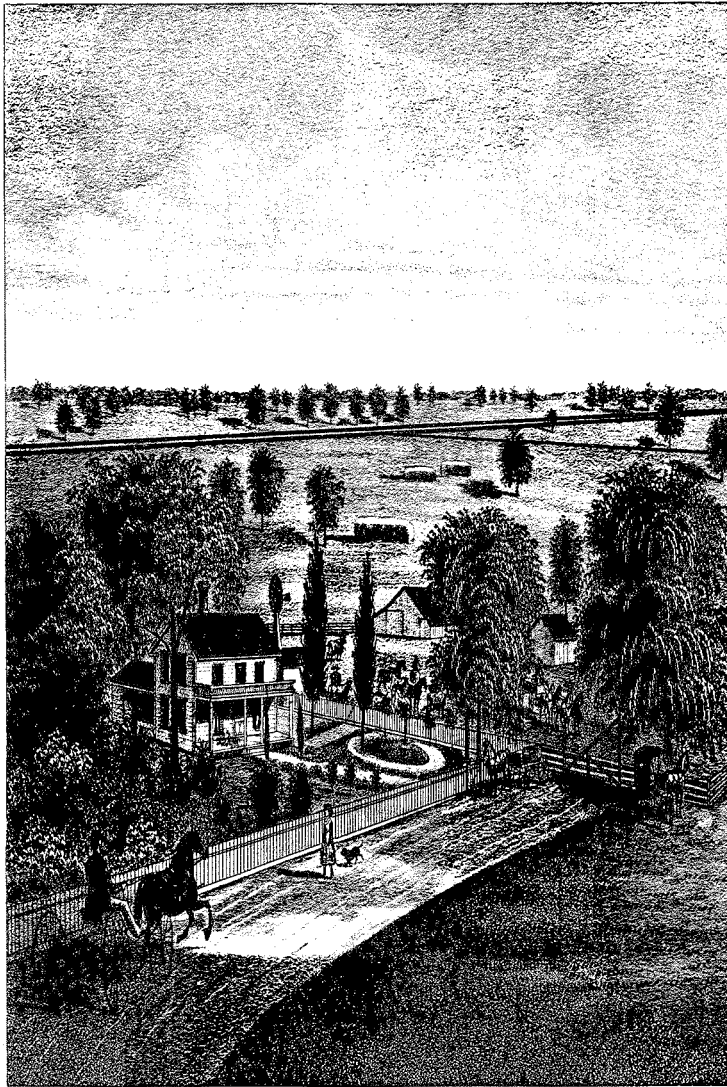
December 15, 1878, articles of agreement were drawn up, and about \$8,500 subscribed by 150 persons; each \$25 subscribed representing a vote in the association. The building is 42 by 64 feet, two stories high, and presents an imposing and attractive appearance from the outside (it is not yet finished inside). They have secured the services, for three years, of one of the best educators in the State, Prof. S. L. Morehead, and we believe they intend accommodating the children of others as well as members of the association. The Academy is situated about two miles from a railroad station, and it presents all the advantages of a rural retreat. The Trustees are H. H. Bentley, J. C. Thompson, J. Brack, V. Jahant and J. Schomp.

"WOODBIDGE WEEKLY MESSENGER."

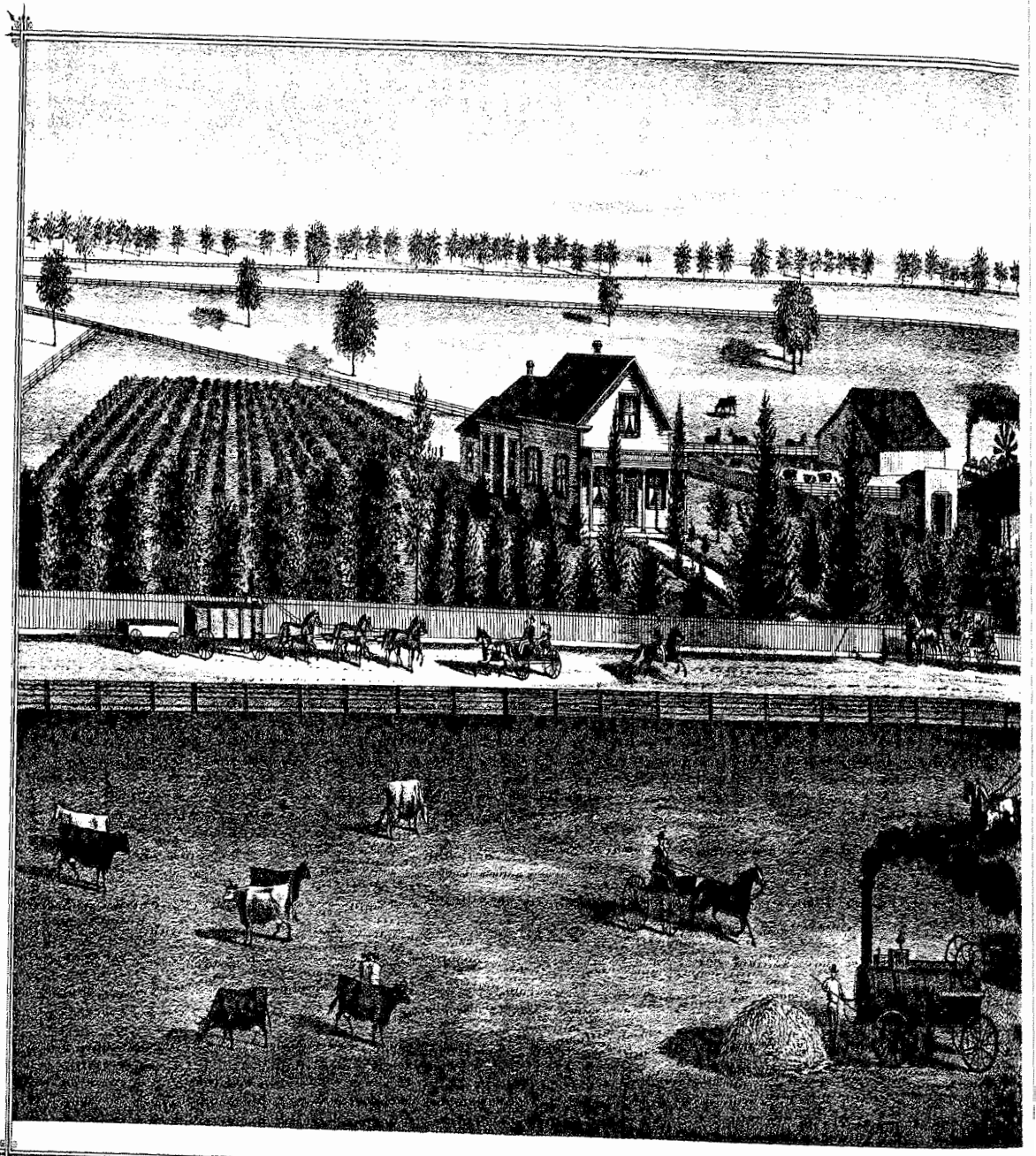
The paper of the above name was started in Woodbridge in 1865, the first numbers being issued May 18, by Shekells & Spencer. In eight weeks the firm name was changed to J. D. Spencer & Co., and continued under their management until the beginning of the second volume, when the "Company" was dropped, and Mr. Spencer became the sole proprietor. He was succeeded by Geo. Crist, on the beginning of the third volume, who professed to issue a neutral sheet, but soon drifted into harmony with the Republican party. The last copy of the paper, as far as we can learn, was the last number of the third volume. Having run for three years, and witnessed the hand-writing on the wall, by the railroad company, that



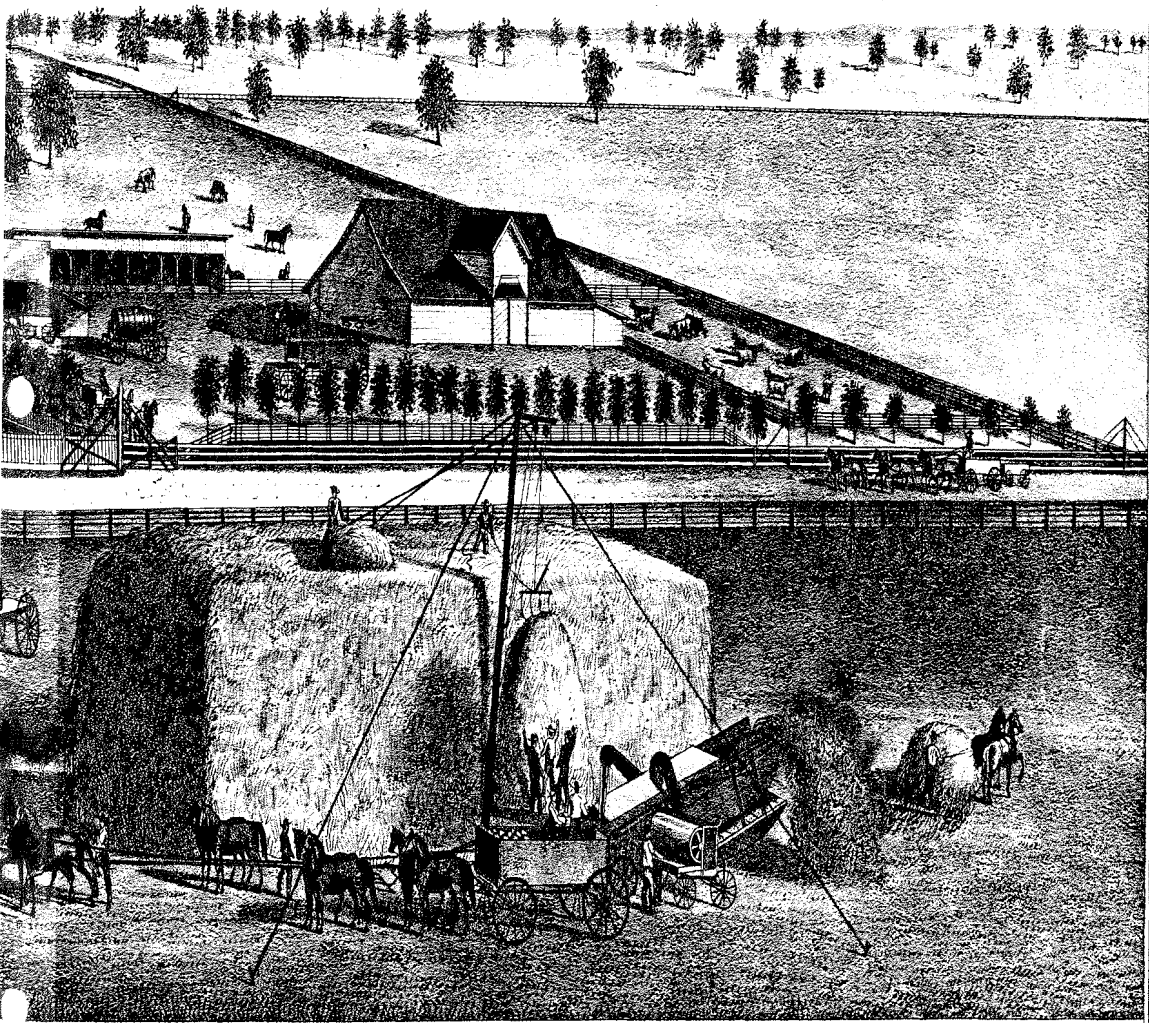
RES. AND RANCH OF J. JEFFERSON, OENLTY, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CAL. 15 MILES N. OF STOCKTON.



RES. & FARM of J. S. LEWIS, ONEIL TP SAN JOAQUIN Co., CAL.



RESIDENCE AND FARM OF C. C. LONG, O.



AN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

had decided to cross the river a few miles to the east of the place, instead of going through the village, the publication was suspended.

CHURCHES.

THE UNITED BROTHERS IN CHRIST CHURCH was organized in the county in 1864, and services were held by Rev. J. W. Harro and Elder Jackway, in the Franklin and Mokelumne school-houses during that year. In 1878 the society built a church at Woodbridge, at a cost of about \$2,700, including bell. The first officers of the church were: R. Metcalf, Chairman; J. A. Sollinger, Sec. and Treas.; H. J. Becker, R. W. Williams, H. J. Keen, Thos. J. Pope. The present officers are: Rev. J. L. Fields, J. A. Sollinger, R. W. Williams, H. J. Keen and T. J. Pope. The present pastor is Rev. J. L. Fields, and the church has a membership of fifty-eight. There is also a Union Sunday-school, with an average attendance of about sixty scholars, with J. A. Sollinger for Superintendent. This denomination, and the Catholics, are the only ones having a church building of their own in Woodbridge. The Annual Conference for California met in Woodbridge September 11, 1878, Bishop N. Castle being the presiding officer. In 1877 the California Conference had eighteen organized churches, 403 members, ten itinerants, and paid \$3,450.25 in salaries of ministers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, of Woodbridge, was organized May 1, 1870. Rev. Joshua Phelps, D.D., held services in the Masonic Hall as early as 1867. Elders John and Andrew Rutledge were the first and are still the officers of the organization. Rev. Wm. H. Talmadge came to the place March 1, 1875, and until the present time has officiated as pastor of the church, which has at present twenty-five members.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH, at Woodbridge, has no church building of its own; they have a parsonage that cost \$1,200, and hold services in Woodbridge Hall. It has twenty-four members. Rev. W. W. Winters, pastor.

WOODBIDGE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The St. Ann's Church was organized in 1876, by Father O'Connor. Services were held by him as early as 1874 in private houses. Their church building was purchased from the School Trustees. After repairing it sufficiently to make it comfortable as a church, it cost \$1,100. It was formerly a school house. They have 100 church-members, and no Sabbath-school. Services are held the second Sunday of each month.

At Woodbridge there are three secret organizations, as follows:

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

JEFFERSON LODGE, No. 98, was organized August 2, 1860. The charter members were H. Hoerber, S. H. Axtell, F. Mills, Jas. Tay-

lor, W. H. Smith and T. B. Hill. The first two only are now living, and S. H. Axtell the only charter member that is an active one at present.

The first officers were, H. Hoerber, N. G.; S. H. Axtell, V. G.; F. Mills, R. S.; Jas. Taylor, Treas.; W. H. Smith, W.; T. B. Hill, I. G. The present officers are, J. R. Parrott, N. G.; G. H. Ashley, V. G.; E. Young, R. S.; H. Bentley, Treas.; G. Sively, W.; S. Woodruff, I. G., W.

The lodge has had as high as 124 members; the present number is fifty. The lodge property is valued at \$5,000, including two lots and a hall building, built of brick. The building is 28 by 65, two stories high, and was erected in 1874. This hall is the finest furnished hall in the County. The organization has distributed \$2,000 for charitable purposes. Meetings are held every Thursday evening in their hall in Woodbridge.

MASONIC LODGE.

WOODBIDGE LODGE, No. 131,

was organized May 10, 1850, the charter members being C. Carpenter, W. H. Young, Thos. Henderson, L. F. Neely, D. P. McNeill, C. H. Over, J. H. Woods, R. H. McCracken. Of the number only W. H. Young, Thos. Henderson and D. P. McNeill remain still active members. The first officers were, C. Carpenter, W. M.; W. H. Young, S. W.; Thos. Henderson, J. W.; L. F. Neely, Tyler. The present officers are, T. R. Burkett, W. M.; F. F. Phelps, S. W.; Wm. Corell, J. W.; Jno. C. Thompson, Treas.; E. Young, Sec.; D. P. McNeill, Tyler. This organization has had at one time as high as 135 members, and has at present 65. The lodge property is valued at \$2,000, and it has distributed \$3,000 for charitable purposes. It meets monthly at Masonic Hall, in Woodbridge.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

WOODBIDGE LODGE, No. 139,

was organized December 17, 1877. The charter members were, B. A. Farmer, E. W. S. Woods, Mrs. A. L. Rutledge, Miss White, E. G. Rutledge, F. D. Smith, Ed. Thompson, E. Young, J. B. Lewis, J. S. Gerard, C. Newton, W. W. Bingham, C. Deady, Wm. Winters, E. R. Woods, G. A. Woods and H. M. Woods. All but J. B. Lewis are still active members. The first officers were, B. A. Farmer, W. C. T.; A. L. Rutledge, W. V. T.; E. Young, W. S.; F. D. Smith, W. F. S.; E. G. Rutledge, W. T.; C. Newton, W. M.; W. W. Bingham, W. I. G.; C. Deady, W. O. G.; W. Winters, Chap.; M. White, A. S. The present officers are, B. A. Farmer, W. C. T.; Belle Limbaugh, W. V. T.; E. Young, W. S.; Wm. Trafton, W. F. S.; E. G. Rutledge, W. T.; L. Woods, W. M.; Lottie Oharr, W.

I. G.; C. Trafton, W. O. G.; Emma Anderson, A. S. There was at one time seventy-one members; at present there are sixty-six. The property of the lodge is valued at \$50. It meets in Masonic Hall Monday evenings.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

DUROC LODGE No. 50 was instituted November 23, 1878, with 14 charter members. The following are the present officers: C. C. Gillingham, P. C.; J. D. Huffman, C. C.; J. S. Gerard, V. C.; E. G. Rutledge, M. of E.; Geo. Perrot, M. of F.; E. Young, K. of R. & S.; C. L. Newton, M. at A.; L. H. Woods, I. G.; J. G. Thompson, O. G. They have at present 16 members. The value of the property of the lodge amounts to \$120. They meet in Masonic Hall in Woodbridge, Wednesday of each week.

GRANGE.

WOODBIDGE GRANGE No. 84, P. H., was organized Sept. 30, 1873. The present officers are E. J. McIntosh, M.; F. A. Perley, O.; H. C. Gillingham, L.; H. M. Wood, S.; E. G. Williams, A. S.; W. B. White, C.; Jos. Spanker, Secretary; G. H. Ashley, G. K.; L. M. McIntosh, Ceres; R. Gillingham, Pomona; Eliza Grier, Flora; Annie Woodruff, L. A. S. The present number of members is 86. They meet in the Masonic Hall, at Woodbridge, every second Tuesday afternoon.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

G. H. ASHLEY resides in Elkhorn Township. He was born in Massachusetts, and came to this coast as early as 1848. Mrs. Ashley was also born in Massachusetts, and arrived in California ten years later than her husband. They have had five children, of whom three are yet living. In 1864 he purchased a farm of 320 acres, which had been located about ten years prior; he has since purchased other land in his vicinity, until at present he owns 568 acres, all of which he is cultivating well and profitably. His farm is well stocked; and he has all the latest improvements, such as proper machinery and necessary buildings, for first-class farming. He is principally interested in raising wheat. A view of his place will be found on another page.

A. T. AYRES was born in Summit County, Ohio, August 1, 1830, and lived there until 1852, in which year he crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and came to California. He engaged in mining in El Dorado County for some time, and returned to Ohio in 1854. He attended a mercantile school at Hudson, Ohio, for one year, and then pursued farming for one year. He went to Green Bay, Wis., in 1857, and built a steam saw-mill and a steam tug, and engaged in the lumber business. He came again to California in 1859,

bringing his family, and settled in San Joaquin County in 1861. He purchased his present place in Elkhorn Township in 1865, and has since resided there. His farm contains 275 acres of choice grain-land, and is well improved and stocked. He was married in May, 1856, to Miss Julia Wheeler, of Ohio. They have two girls, both now living. A view of his farm is given in this work.

CHRISTOPHER BECKMAN was born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1829. Came to America in 1848, landing at Baltimore, from which city he came to California in 1853, crossing the plains. He settled on the farm he now occupies in the fall, 1854. His ranch, which lies in Elkhorn township, contains 400 acres of choice land, well improved, stocked with cattle and horses, and furnished with all the appliances required in practical farming. He devotes his land principally to grain-raising, wheat being the staple crop. He was married in San Francisco, in 1864, to Mary Langhorst. They have had three children, two of whom, both girls, died five years since in Germany, where he was visiting with his family. A view of his farm is given on another page.

HORACE BENTLEY was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 10, 1828. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati in 1848, and came to California, across the plains, and settled in Placerville, El Dorado county, where he lived until 1852. He moved to Woodbridge in this county in 1856, and pursued the practice of his profession until 1861, when he abandoned it, in order to give his attention to the general merchandise business, in which he had embarked in 1858. At the time Dr. Bentley came to Woodbridge it consisted of one store and one building; the latter being used for a hotel. His store was erected in 1867, is constructed of brick, and is one of the largest in that part of the county. The lower part is used for a store, and the upper portion he occupies as a residence. This building is the only one in the County, outside of Stockton, lighted with gas. He has the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, medicines, &c., in San Joaquin County, outside of Stockton. There is also a tinshop connected with the store. Mr. Bentley is the agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. He was married to Miss Etta S. Roach, in September, 1866, and has three children. A view of his building is shown in this work.

LYMAN H. BRANNACK was born in Genesee county, N. Y., May 20, 1812. He moved to Atlas, Genesee county, Mich., in 1836, where he resided until 1852. In the latter year he came to this State via the Isthmus of Panama. In 1853 he went back to Michigan, and returned again to California in December of the same year, coming across the plains. He settled on his ranch in Elkhorn Township in 1854, where he resided until Sept. 1878. The ranch contains 320 acres of land, of which 250 are undergoing cultivation,

the balance being pasture land. The average yield per acre is twenty-five bushels of wheat. The soil is in part black land, and in part sandy loam. The land was a portion of the "Pico Grant," and Mr. B. purchased it of the U. S. Government in 1868. He has been largely interested in raising fine stock, particularly horses and mules. Mr. Brannack now resides on Railroad Ave., in Alameda, Alameda County, near Oakland. A view of his ranch is given elsewhere.

WILLIAM H. DEVELIS was born near Baltimore, Md., Oct. 24, 1832. He made the tedious journey across the plains, arriving in California in March, 1853, and first settled in Fisher's ranch. He came to San Joaquin County, and settled in Elkhorn Township in 1860, purchasing the land on which he now resides. In that year he was married to Miss Crow, also from Baltimore. They have had three boys, all of whom are now living. He has a large tract of choice land, containing 700 acres, well improved and stocked. He has amply supplied his ranch with tools, machinery, barns, buildings, etc., required on a first-class farm. His attention is mainly devoted to the raising of wheat, the staple product in this vicinity. A view of his farm and residence will be found elsewhere.

ERA FISCHE is a native of Middlesex Co., Mass., where he was born August 21, 1825. In October, 1849, he embarked on the ship "Richmond," bound for California, via Cape Horn. He arrived at San Francisco April 5, 1850, and after a stay of a few days the ship proceeded to Benicia, from which point he came to Stockton, in the steamer McKinn. He spent some time in the mines of Calaveras Co., and finally settled on his present property in Elkhorn Township, in 1852. At that time the country was a wilderness, and large herds of elk and antelope wandered over all Elkhorn Township. Mr. Fiske owns 400 acres of excellent land, well improved, and supplied with farming implements, buildings and stock necessary to a practical farmer. Mr. Fiske has never been married. A view of his place will be found in another part of this work.

WILLIAM J. FLOYD was born in Logan Co., Ky., July 17, 1823. When he was seven or eight years of age, his parents emigrated to Alexandria, Mo., where he remained until he came to California, across the plains, arriving at Shingle Springs September 1, 1850. He went to the mines on the South Fork of the American river, in Placer Co. In the summer of 1851 he kept books for the Gregory House in Nevada City. He came to San Joaquin Co. in 1854. He owns 406 acres of excellent grain land in Elkhorn Township, of which 350 acres are under cultivation. In addition to the raising of grain he has given considerable attention to fine stock, and has raised some valuable horses. The farm is well stocked, and supplied with barns, machinery, etc. He was married in Nevada Co., Cal., in September, 1852, to Miss Nancy J. Morgan, and has seven

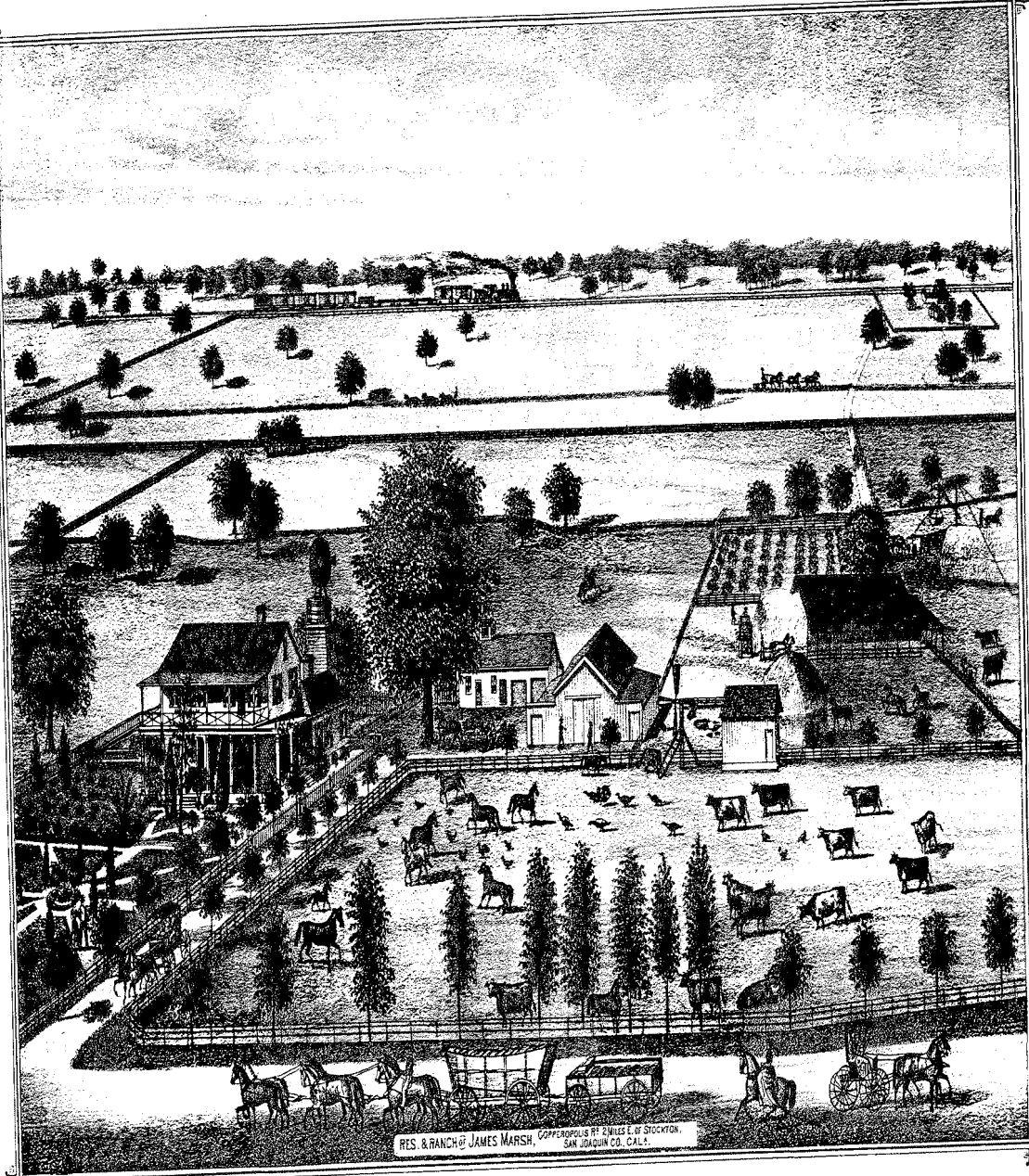
children, three of whom are married. He is a member of the San Joaquin Society of Pioneers. A view of his place will be seen on another page.

JOSEPH M. FOWLER was born in Westfield, Hampden County, Mass., July 26, 1825, from which place he came to California by the Mexican route in 1849. He had seven years experience in the mines on Merced river. In 1854, in conjunction with his brother he took up a section of land in San Joaquin County. He subsequently purchased his brother's interest, and has since made a business of raising wheat, of which grain his large farm produces great quantities every year. He owns 640 acres of excellent land in Elkhorn Township, San Joaquin County, and 1440 acres in Merced County, near Merced, the County seat. For the profitable working of his large tracts of land, he has supplied them with all necessary improvements, buildings, machinery and all requisite farming implements. In 1857, he returned to Massachusetts and married Miss Eliza Bromley, who returned with him to this State. They have now living two girls and two boys. A view of his place in Union Township is given elsewhere.

A. M. HARSHNER is a resident of Elkhorn Township. He was born in Ohio, as was also his wife. He moved to California in 1864, Mrs. Harshner coming here a year later. They have had five children, of whom three are still living. The land he occupies was settled by Frank Carr, and purchased by Mr. Harshner in 1867. It contains 160 acres of well improved and fertile ground. He has some good cattle and horses, and all the necessary appliances required in first class farming; like most of the farmers in this valley his main dependence is on his wheat crop. He erected a good house on his land in 1878, which cost him about \$2,500. A view of his house and land will be found elsewhere.

CHARLES OSCAR IVORY was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1834. He came to California in 1853, and located at Stockton. In December, 1867, he went to Woodbridge, and established a general store in connection with J. W. Bent, doing business under the firm-name of Bent & Ivory. In October, 1869, they moved their establishment to Lodi, Elkhorn township, at which time the town contained but one building besides their store. The town has grown largely since then, the population having been doubled in the last two years, and now contains six hundred people. In June, 1870, he purchased Mr. Bent's interest in the business, and has since conducted it in his own name. He has a large general merchandise establishment, and is doing a good business. His house, of which a view is given on another page, was finished in 1871. In November, 1856, he returned east, and remained until 1858.

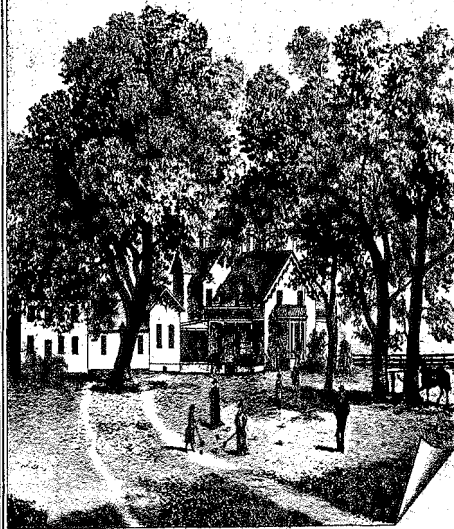
MRS. EMELINE M. KEARNY was born in Warren county, Ohio,



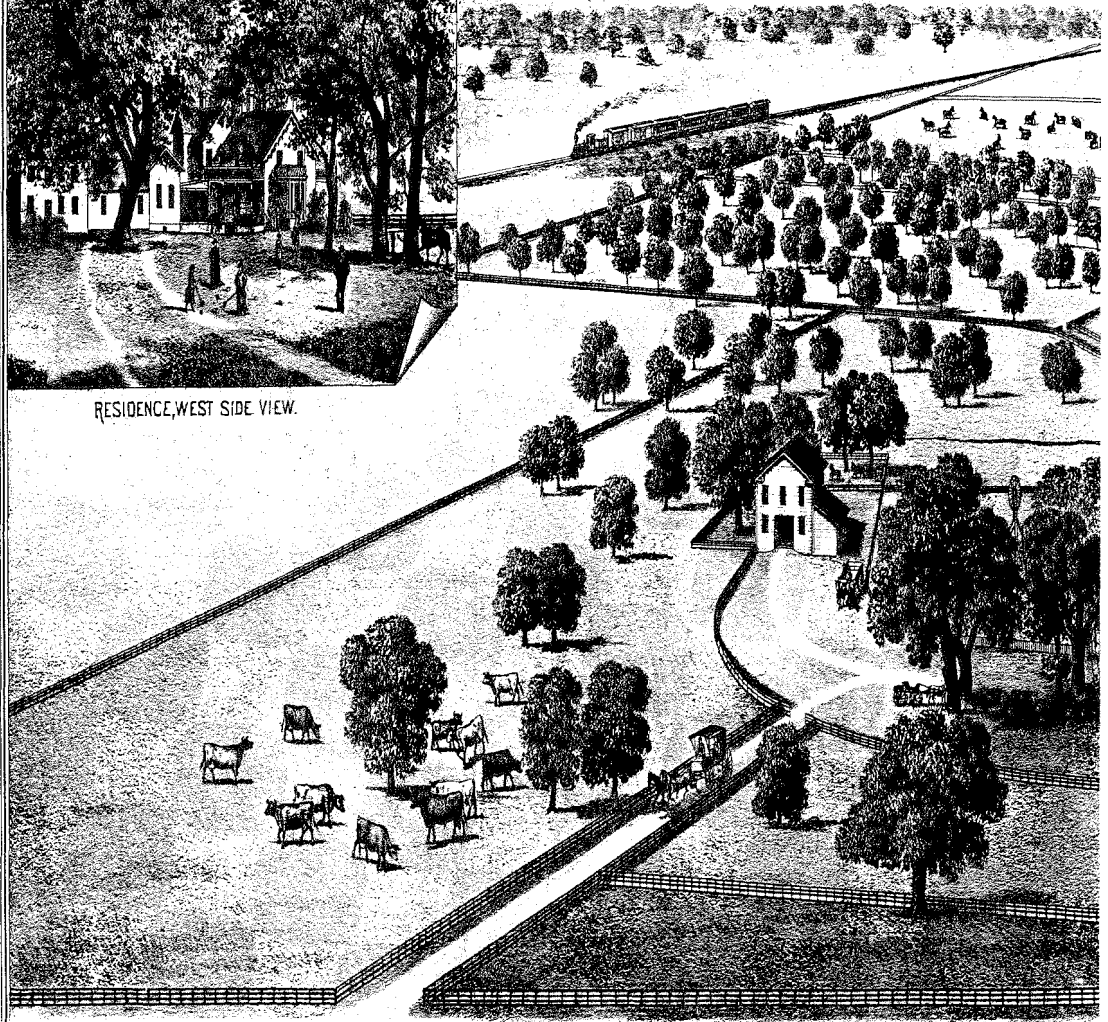
RES. & RANCH OF JAMES MARSH. COPPERHOLLS BY CHARLES E. OF STOCKTON. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CALIF.



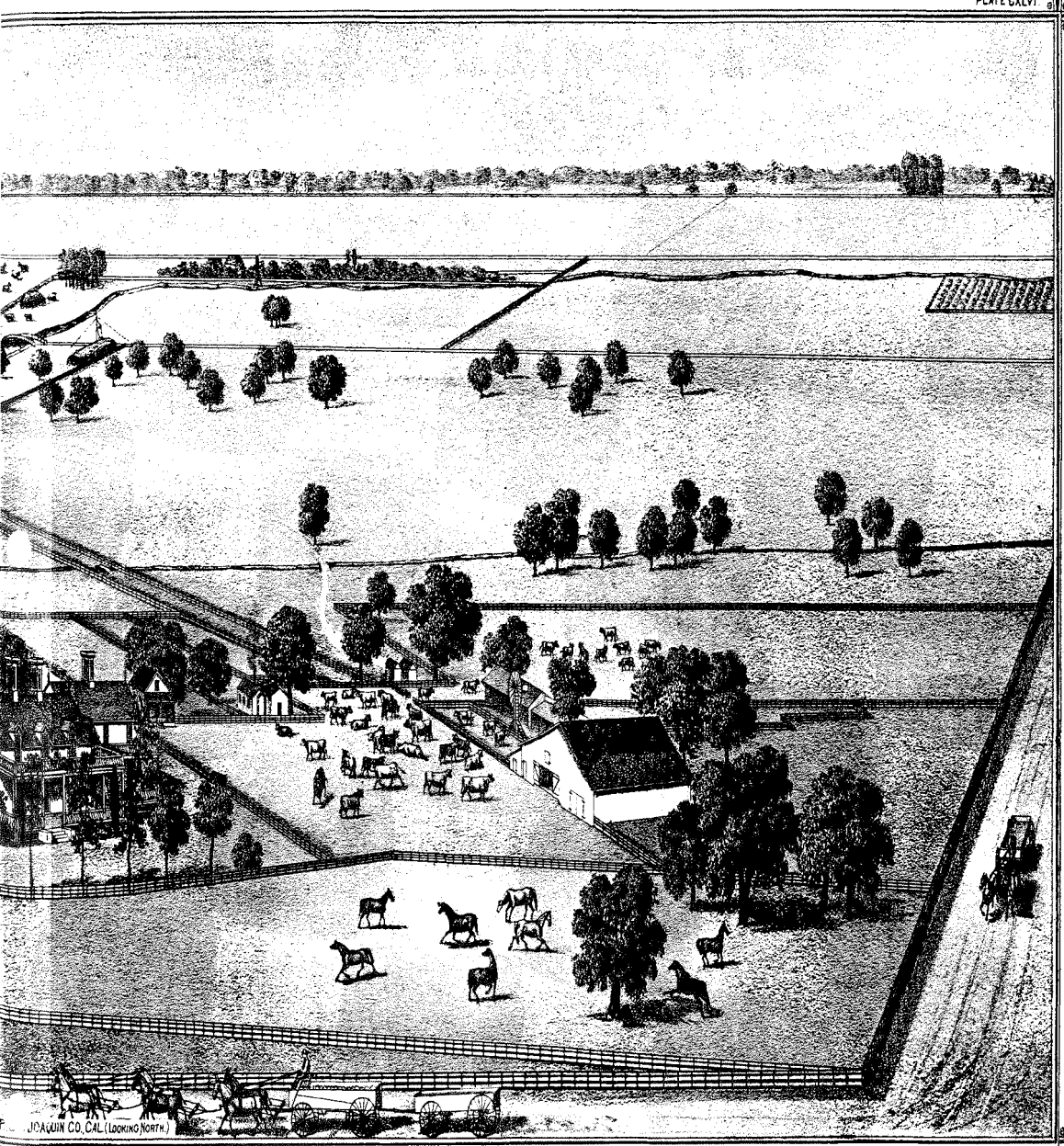
RES. AND RANCH OF J. A. McMURRAY, ONEIL TR. (L. S. 469 RP) SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CAL.



RESIDENCE, WEST SIDE VIEW.



RES. & RANCH, (1080 ACRES) OF J. E.



JOAQUIN CO. CAL. (LOOKING NORTH)

in 1828. She was married to Joseph Kearny in Lee county, Va., in 1850, and came with him to California, across the Isthmus of Panama, in 1857. They settled in San Joaquin county in the same year, and engaged in farming. The farm is situated in Elkhorn township, about two miles from Lodi, and contains 400 acres of choice and well-improved land. The place is well stocked with cattle, and supplied with a complete outfit of machinery and farming implements that are required in general farming and raising wheat, which is the principal product. Joseph Kearny died at his residence on this place in May, 1878. A view of this place is given elsewhere.

EZRAEL LAWRENCE was born in Belleville, Ontario, Canada West, June 24, 1828, where he lived until twenty years of age, at which time he removed to Coldwater, Mich. After a residence there of a few years he came, in 1850, to California, and settled in Eldorado County, which place he made his home until 1858, when he located in San Joaquin County, where he has since resided. He was married in May, 1857, at Placerville, Eldorado County, to Miss Mary Hutchins, also a native of Canada. They have three children, all living. His farm, which is situated in Elkhorn township, contains 330 acres of good land, well improved, and supplied with all the implements, buildings, etc., essential to a successful farmer. Wheat is the crop chiefly relied upon. A view of his farm will be found elsewhere.

JOHN M. MAULEY was born in Berns, Switzerland, in March, 1825. At the age of fourteen years he came to America, and settled in Fairfield Co., Ohio. He resided there a few years and then moved to Franklin county, in the same state; in 1843 he removed to Madison Co., near Columbus. In the spring of 1850 he came across the plains, bringing twenty-eight men, thirty mules and five wagons. He sold out at Salt Lake, and walked from there to Placerville, Cal., in thirty-two days. He spent about fifteen months in the mines. He lived in Nevada Co. for nine years, and settled in San Joaquin Co. in 1861. He once owned land in "Lodi," and built the first cabin in the town. His farm contains 107 acres of well improved land, and lies in Elkhorn Township. He carries on a general farming business, raising principally wheat. A view of his farm is given on another page.

R. C. SARGENT was born in New Hampshire, twenty-five miles from Mt. Lafayette, in 1817. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Boston. While in Massachusetts he worked on a farm for 53 cents per day; afterwards went into the milk business, and subsequently embarked with his brother in the ice business. In 1846 they sold out, and went to Chicago, where they engaged in the same business. They were the first parties in Chicago to put up ice cut by a machine. At one time they worked from 4 A. M. until 10 P. M.,

and put up 1,800 tons of 4 in. ice. The next day the ice was all out of the river (the North Branch), and his day's work was worth \$2,000. In May, 1849, he went to Missouri, and started from there with his brothers across the plains, driving an ox team. Mr. Sargent drove the oxen all the way, walking himself. They stopped in Eldorado County, at Ringold, three miles from Placerville, where they built a trading post, and did freighting, sometimes getting as much as \$1 per lb. for transportation. In 1850, Mr. R. C. Sargent separated from his brothers, and pre-empted land in this County, where Woodbridge now stands. He sowed about 40 acres of barley in 1851. He sold this location to Jerry Woods, and the four brothers all settled in Elkhorn Township, in the vicinity of the place on which he now resides. They commenced to buy land in 1861, and now they own 13,000 acres of State land and 2,400 acres of Government land. They have 1,000 acres of tule land under cultivation, and a quantity of upland East of Staten Island, where once there was a lake, they have reclaimed 4,300 acres, and have 4,000 acres of it under cultivation. In addition to this there are 3,700 acres partially reclaimed. Their reclamation expenses have amounted to the enormous sum of \$200,000. They have secured a County road from the Sacramento road to the New Hope landing, at which point a daily and tri-weekly line of steamers runs to San Francisco, passing up the North Fork of the Mokelumne river. His house is about 144 miles from Stockton, six from Lodi, five from Woodbridge, and ten from New Hope landing. R. C. Sargent has a number of orange and lemon trees, all doing well, the soil seeming well adapted to their nature. He keeps the quarter and half-bred Durham cattle. He kept the Jack Hawkins horses until 1871; since then he has been breeding them to the Patchen stock. The residence was erected in 1853. (See view of house, lands, etc., on another page.) He has four children.

JOSEPH SPENCER resides in Elkhorn Township, and was born in Germany in 1835. When but nineteen years of age, he emigrated from his native land, coming to New York, and from there to Wisconsin, where he remained six months. During the succeeding three years he traveled through that portion of the west, seeking for a permanent residence. He resided in Illinois until 1859, and then came direct to San Joaquin County, crossing the plains. He purchased 160 acres of land, to which he has since added 400 more. He also owns 180 acres in Stanislaus County. He cultivates all but thirty acres, which are timber-lands and used for pasturage. The soil is some of it black; the land near Woodbridge is sandy loam. His chief cereal is wheat. The fruits on his farm are apples, peaches, apricots and cherries. His farm is well stocked, with sixteen head of horses, eighteen of cattle, &c. He has a good frame house;

and other buildings on his place. (See accompanying view.) His ranch is eight miles from Stockton. He has two children, one boy and one girl.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

ELLIOTT TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Mokelumne River and Valley—Thomas Pyle and the Smith Grant—Early Settlers—Bear Creek—Bridge, Post Office, etc.—First Elkhorn Lodge, I. O. G. T.—Sons of Temperance—Lodges—Situation—Settlement—The "Fair"—School House—Congressional Church—St. Joaquin Catholic Church—I. O. O. F.—I. O. G. T.—Lockeford Orange—Elevator—Description—M. Z. Church South—Elliott Grange—Biographical and descriptive matter pertaining to our illustrations from Elliott Tp.

The original form of Elliott Township was very different from what it is at present. Some three years after the original organization of the County the Board of Supervisors divided it into Townships, at which time the south line of Elliott was the Calaveras river; ten days afterwards a change was made, and Elliott's south line became an imaginary one, running parallel with, and two miles north of the Calaveras river. The southwest corner of the Township was on the northeast one-fourth of Sec. 26, T. 3 N., R. 7 E.; thence the line ran in a northwesterly direction to Benedict's Ferry; from Benedict's Ferry directly to Scott's Ferry on Dry creek, near where the C. P. R. R. now crosses; thence easterly along Dry creek to the northeast corner of the County; thence along the east line of the County to the place of beginning.

On February 17, 1859, the Township lines were changed as follows: commencing at the east line of the County, on a line between Sec. 24 and 25, T. 3 N., R. 9 E., thence directly west, to the northwest corner of Sec. 28, T. 3 N., R. 7 E.; thence directly north to Dry creek; thence along Dry creek to northeast corner of County; thence south along the line of County to the place of beginning.

In 1861 Liberty Township was formed, taking from Elliott the strip one mile wide, extending from the Mokelumne to Dry creek. In 1864, August 26, a further change was made, in which Elliott gained eight sections, as follows: 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36, in T. 3 N., R. 7 E. There have been several other slight changes between Liberty and Elliott Townships. In 1873, May 6, a one mile strip on her west border was added to Elkhorn Township, it being the northeast Township of the County.

MOKELUMNE RIVER AND VALLEY.

Inasmuch as the Mokelumne river enters Elliott Township first, in passing through the County, it may not be amiss, in connection with this Township, to give a description of that river, which gives

its name to the adjacent valley and takes its rise in the Blue lakes of Calaveras County and the highest Nevadas, and traverses the northern part of San Joaquin County, in a general westerly direction, to its junction with the San Joaquin river, twelve miles above Antioch.

Owing to the excessive water shed of the mountains, the Mokelumne river is subject to frequent rapid floods in the rainy season, and after debouching from the foot-hills, has an average fall of five to seven feet per mile, producing a rapid current, and the waters have excavated a channel, in extreme flood time, of from one-half mile to one mile in width, leaving bluffs of an elevation of 25 to 40 feet, till we reach Woodbridge, when the bluffs disappear, and the normal condition of the river exists, with a width of about 200 feet, and an elevation above the bed of the river of about sixteen feet. West of Woodbridge the country expands into a comparatively level plain, and merges into the swamp and overflowed lands, which border the San Joaquin river and its tidal affluents. The two principal affluents of the Mokelumne river are the Cosumnes river and Dry creek. Five miles below the junction of the Mokelumne and Cosumnes, the head of the tide water navigation, the Mokelumne divides into the north and south forks, reuniting about four miles above its junction with the San Joaquin, thus forming Slaten Island, a body of swamp and overflowed land, containing 9194 acres.

From the bluffs of the Mokelumne on either side, the country extends in broad and fertile plains, producing grass for pasturage and cereals of the various classes of superior quality. A belt of timber, six miles in width, extends along the banks of the Mokelumne, from which large quantities of firewood and charcoal have been produced. The wood is principally white oak (*Q. lobatus*), live oak (*Q. agrifolia*), black oak (*Q. sonomensis*), and along the river banks species of maple (*acer macrophyllum*), and the ordinary willows. The soil of the river bottoms is of the richest possible description, and two crops a year may be raised without irrigation, if the land be properly protected by levees to keep off the "June rise," occasioned by the melting of the snow in the Nevadas.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF ELLIOTT TOWNSHIP.

The first settlement on the Mokelumne river was made by Thomas Pyle with his family, in November, 1846; he abandoned the same and was succeeded by one Smith in 1847, who petitioned the Mexican government for permission to establish a colony, with a grant of four square leagues of land, extending two leagues east and two leagues west, of what became known as Staples' Ferry, where the trail between Sacramento and Stockton crossed the Mokelumne.

Smith transferred his claim to one McKinstry, who, in 1848, sold

to John W. Laird and John F. Pyle. Pyle moved to Welden, in Kern County, where he now lives. J. W. Laird with his family occupied the place seven months, when, in 1849, he transferred his rights to Staples, Weston & Co., and moved to Stanislaus, where he died in May, 1878. In February, 1850, the firm name was Staples, Nichols & Co., and the place was known as Staples' Ferry. The following persons settled there in 1849, viz.: D. J. Staples, J. F. Staples, W. H. Nichols, — Weston, M. J. Ayres, D. Esterbrook, P. A. Haynes, Robert Coffey and George Thomason. Geo. Thomason died in 1874. James Talmadge and family located on the south bank of the Mokelumne, and C. L. Benedict on the north bank, about five miles below Staples. Benedict died in Central America in 1871.

Dr. Elliott, after whom Elliott Township is named, settled the same year on what is now known as the Albearn and Poppe place. At that time, and as late as 1850, settlers generally claimed as a preemption 640 acres, after the government grants in Oregon. In 1850, John Shelton, Leatherman and Christian settled on the river, nearly opposite to Staples. Christian Megerle and family, Nathaniel Peck and family, David S. Terry and brother, and Joo. Stryker settled on the Ranchiera bottom, about three miles east of Staples. Stryker died in 1852. C. Megerle's family of seven children consisted of C. H., (died in 1851), Caroline S. E., Henry J., (killed by an Indian in 1856), Ernest P., Louis J., (died, 1872), Philip L., and Fred. C. Frederick and Henry Loring became partners of Dr. Elliott in 1850. A man by the name of Shelters also took up a ranch just east of them. Dan. Howard also came on to the river the same year. Marcus Cook, Dr. E. D. Walker and Swazy settled in the winter of that year.

In December, 1850, a colony from Mississippi Bar, American river, was formed, consisting of G. C. Holman, E. H. Locke, D. J. Locke, Chas. Marsack and D. Burton, who purchased of Staples, Nichols & Co. a part of the Smith grant, where they settled. Mrs. D. J. Staples and Mrs. M. J. Ayres arrived January 8, 1851. Mrs. G. C. Holman and two children, Mary E. and Geo. F. W., arrived in October of the same year. James Moore and — Clements took up a ranch on Bear creek, one mile south of Lockeford. Edwin Whipple and Joseph Putnam located the New England ranch. Bernard Poppe, Geo. Boofman, Jno. Fitzgerald, Pat. Murphy, Chas. Butler, Josiah Mansfield, Wm. Simpson and family, Wm. Bramlett and family, B. F. Langford and Jas. Skelten, all settled on the river at different points the same year; also Col. Ira N. Holman and Richard Glen settled on Bear creek near the Calaveras County line.

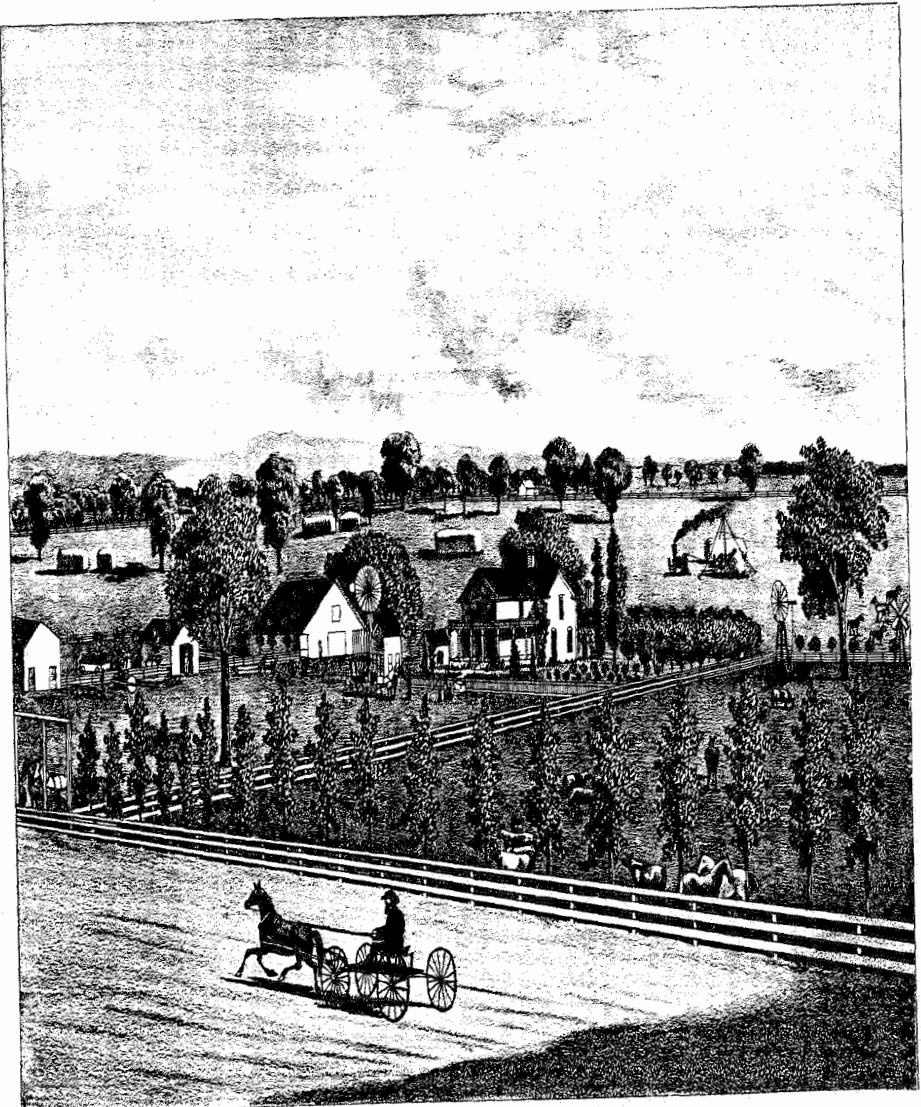
Bear creek took its name from the large number of grizzlies that made it a feeding ground in acorn time. It is related that in 1851

John Stryker and others on a hunt had killed some deer and hung them in a tree. On going the next morning to bring them to camp the venison had disappeared, evidently having been taken by grizzlies, whose tracks were abundant. They concluded they would have their revenge, so hanging a quarter of beef in a tree, just at nightfall, they got into another with their rifles and awaited the sport. But the bears came in such numbers, like a drove of cattle, that our Nimrods did not dare to fire, and were obliged to remain on their perch all night. Bears were also numerous on the Mokelumne bottoms, the thick undergrowth of willow and bramble affording a fine shelter. It was not unfrequent for our early rancheros to erect platforms in the larger oaks, and sleep there, to be out of reach of the grizzlies. Vaqueros occasionally lassoed them on the plains. In 1850 and 1851 a hunter, known as "Bear Lewis," captured in the vicinity of Staples' ranch a number in a net trap. Antelope, elk, deer, wildcats, coyotes, etc., were also numerous on the river bottoms and plains. At spawning time, the river was filled with salmon.

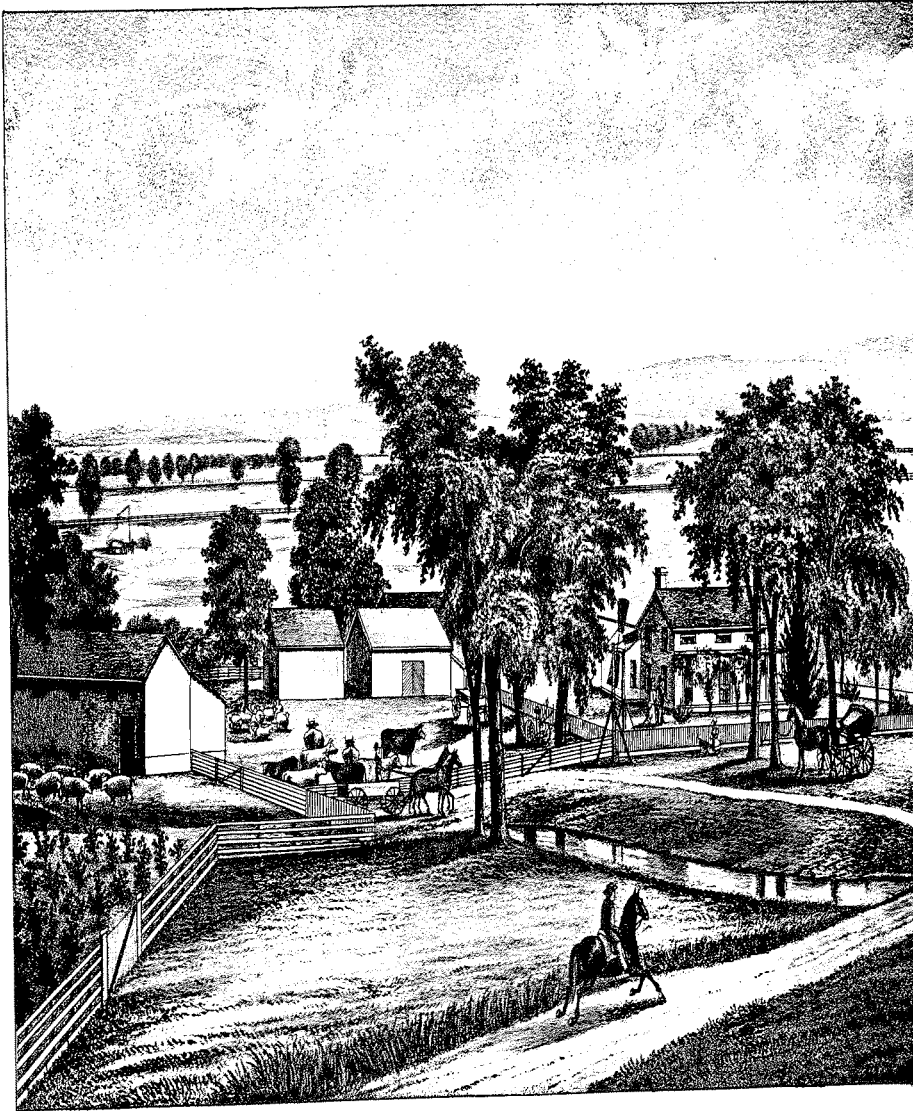
The first wagons ran on the trail between Stockton and Sacramento in 1844, on what was known as the Sutter Fort and San José trail, when the emigrants from the States passed over this route, among them Capt. Weber's father-in-law, Mr. Murphy, now of Santa Clara County. In 1846 Capt. Charles Inus passed over this trail, on his way out from the States. He afterwards settled on the ranch known as the McMullen and Trahern ranch. Inus sold to Scott, and he to McMullen and Trahern.

In the fall of 1850 Staples, Nichols & Co. erected a bridge across the Mokelumne at their place, at a cost of \$3,500, probably the first in San Joaquin County. The first passenger across was a grizzly bear. A free pass without questions was accorded this tramp. It is probable that he was too high-toned to ask for anything to eat. A postoffice was established at Staples' Ferry in 1852, D. J. Staples, postmaster. A saw mill was built the same year, near Benedict's Ferry, left bank of the Mokelumne, by Branlett & Langford. It was removed to Hodge & Terry's ranch in 1854, Hodge & Terry, proprietors. The following year a flour mill was attached. It was burned in 1856, and rebuilt on its present site, and is known as the Lone Star Mills. Brady & Greene built a saw and flour mill in 1855. It was washed away by the flood of 1862. On the creation of Elliott Township, a voting precinct was established at Staples' in 1852.

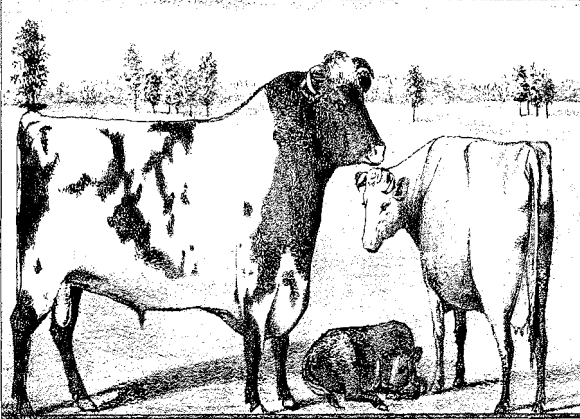
Justices of the peace in Elliott in 1853-4 were P. A. Athearn and G. C. Holman. In 1853 S. A. Hurlburt, County assessor, who, under the school law of 1853, was also ex-officio County superintendent of schools, appointed Nathaniel Peck, G. C. Holman and Mar-



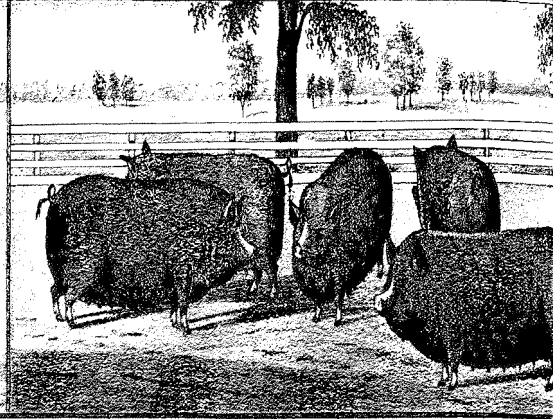
RESIDENCE & FARM OF CYRUS MORING, DRELL TWP. SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY, CAL.



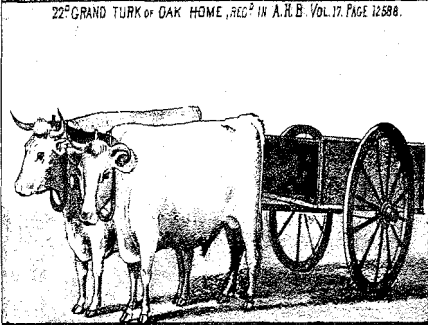
ELI E. NELSON'S RES. & FARM OF 400 ACRES, SITUATED TWO MILES FROM STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



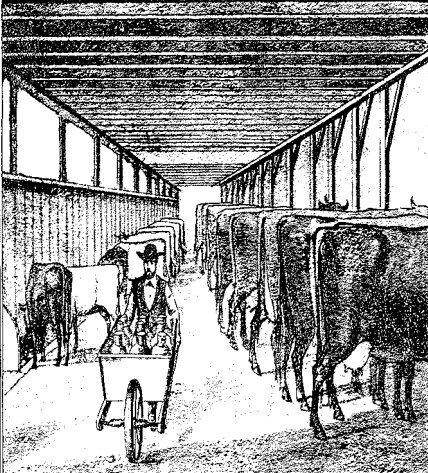
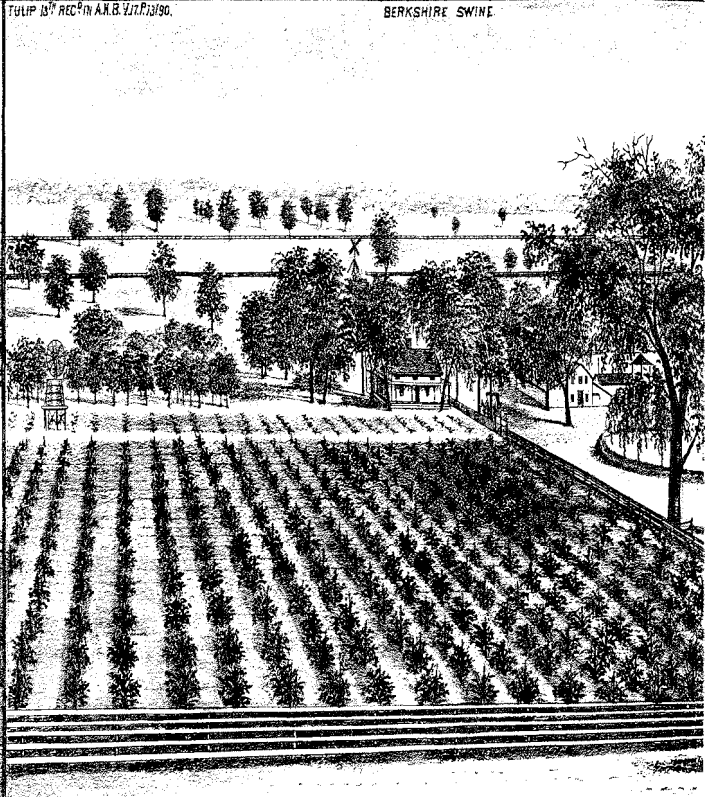
22nd GRAND TURK OF OAK HOME, REC^d IN A. I. B. VOL. IV. PAGE 12886.



BERKSHIRE SWINE

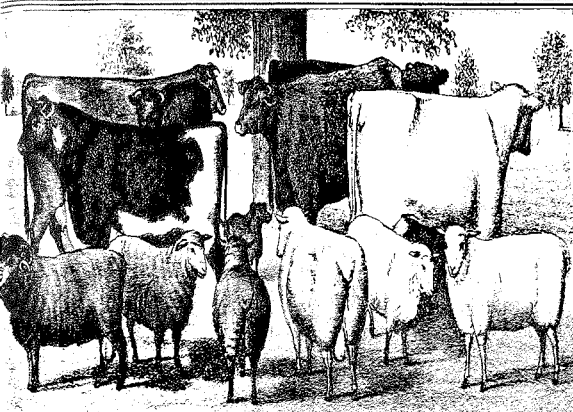


TULIP 13th REC^d IN A. I. B. 1/17 P. 13190.



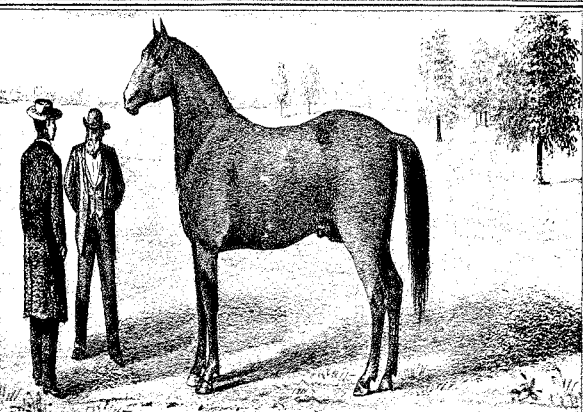
INTERIOR OF BARN.

"OAK HOME," RES. OF WM. L. OVERHISER, BRE.
SKETCHES MADE FROM ACTUAL

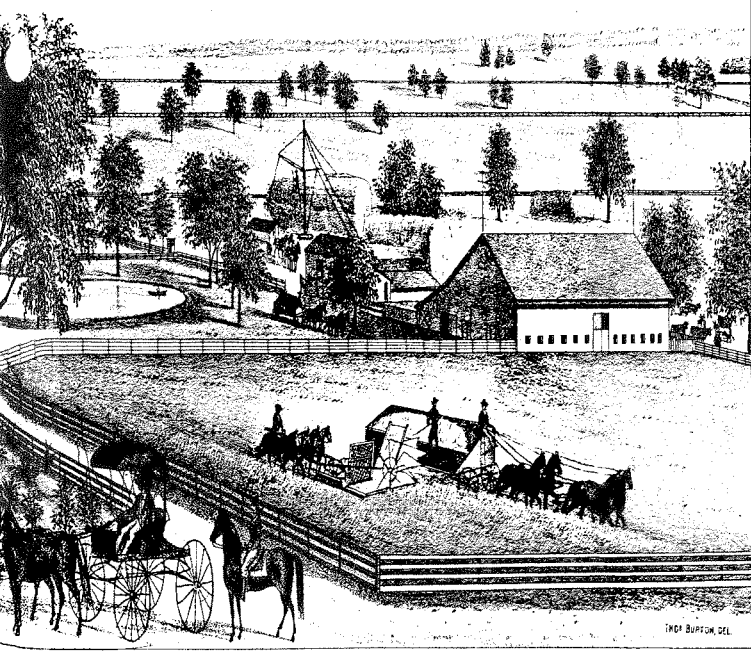


SPANISH MERINOS

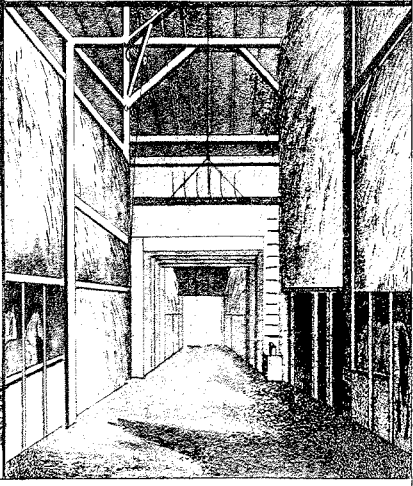
IMP. LEICESTER RAM & HIS GRADES FROM MERINO EWES.



IMPORTED NORMAN STALLION JOE GALE.



IMP. BUFFON, DEL.



CROSS VIEW OF BARN.

CHEROKEE STOCK, NEAR STOCKTON, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.
DRAWN BY Wm. L. OVERHISER.

cus Cook, school commissioners for Elliott and Elkhorn townships. A school was organized in Elkhorn township, in the Woods precinct; one in the Staples precinct, A. A. Wheelock, teacher; one in Walker precinct, John S. Alexander, teacher; and one in Dry creek, Mrs. Cynthia Peck, teacher. The school house in Staples precinct was located on the then river road one-half a mile east of Staples. It was built of cloth on a frame of posts, with board floor. As the centre of population changed, the school was moved to a house owned by Dr. D. J. Locke, in the present site of Lockeford. The first Sabbath-school was held in the old cloth school-house, and was organized under the auspices of Mrs. Staples and Mrs. Holman.

The first picnic was held May 1, 1858, on Thomas Parker's ranch. The children, all told, in a radius of twenty miles, did not exceed 100. Now, at such a gathering they may be counted by the thousand. Annie J. Holman, daughter of G. C. Holman, was crowned May queen.

There were several parties settled on the Calaveras in 1850; H. H. Thursten, J. H. Dodge, L. S. and M. Hutchinson and Dr. Pierce, all of whom settled in the same vicinity. George Thompson kept a stage station on the ranch owned now by Barnhart. The Hutchinson brothers were extensive stock dealers at that time; they were the parties that purchased the old Isabel ranch in the spring of 1850, and from them it passed into the hands of J. H. Dodge, who now owns it.

The last elk seen on the Calaveras, was in the winter of 1851-2; and the last antelope in 1855, a stray one that was seen in J. H. Dodge's field. It was late as 1856 before the plains between the Mokelumne and Calaveras began to be settled to any great extent. From 1856 to 1878 the history of the growth of Elliott Township is but a repetition of the words: "Prosperity and Progress."

ELKHORN LODGE, L. O. G. T.

Elkhorn Lodge, No. 157, which meets at Harmony Grove school house, has elected the following officers to serve the ensuing term: G. W. Kimble, W. C. T.; Nellie Mathewson, W. V. T.; F. McD. Green, W. S.; W. M. Simpson, W. F. S.; G. C. Hartwell, W. T.; F. Atkins, W. M.; Emma Mathewson, W. I. G.; J. Tretbway, W. O. G.; Rose Marim, W. A. S.; Fleta Gillipie, R. S. W. C. T.; Olive Talmadge, L. S. W. C. T.; L. S. Green, P. W. C. T.; H. B. Elliott, W. C.; F. McD. Green, L. D.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 110, was organized January 6, 1878, with the following charter members: A. A. Vansandt, S. O. Sollars and wife, N. Dill and wife,

S. W. Sollars and wife, J. K. Meade, C. Blyther and wife, H. B. Stamper, R. S. Stamper, and sixty others. There are forty-five who are still active. The first officers were S. O. Sollars, R. S. Stamper, S. W. Sollars, D. B. McIntire, A. McIntyre, and R. Sollars. The present officers are: S. W. Sollars, Anna McIntire, L. Sherbourn, H. B. Stamper, C. H. Little, M. S. Sollars, A. McNeal, Jose Stamper, N. Dill, J. Carris, J. Cochrain. The present number of members is forty-six, though at one time they had seventy-six. Present value of the property of the lodge amounts to \$30. They meet in the Washington school-house every Sunday afternoon.

LOCKEFORD.

The village of Lockeford is built upon the ranch or farm owned by Dr. D. J. Locke, and upon the bluffs about one mile south of where the range line between range seven and eight crosses the Mokelumne river. It is very pleasantly located among the live oaks, and would not have been called amiss had it been named Oak Dell. The river bottom is about one mile wide at this place, and the banks on the south side rise suddenly from the low-land about forty feet, where Lockeford is built, and one seldom looks out on a more attractive landscape, than is presented in looking over and down upon the sleepy valley, sprinkled with oak, that cast their dark shadows upon the carpet of green.

Originally there came to this part of the country, in 1850, E. H. Locke, since deceased, and the beauty as well as the utility of the surroundings of this place, filled him with enthusiasm for settlement. He returned to Mississippi Bar, where Mr. Holman, D. J. Locke and Brother were stopping, and the result was, that all these parties, as well as some others, packed up and moved to the Mokelumne, with a view of remaining and utilizing the soil for grazing and farm purposes. The Lockes purchased 360 acres of land for \$360. Capt. G. C. Holman and Chas. Massack each 160 acres for \$360 apiece from D. J. Staples. The Lockes erected a log cabin, on a knoll in the river bottom, that has since been destroyed. In those days when night came their hired men roosted high in the trees like turkeys, for fear of grizzlies.

The first house built in Lockeford, was by Dr. Locke, in 1855, on the site where his present handsome brick home is erected. The second was a hotel, built by John A. Clapp, in 1860, and called the Lockeford House; this hotel gave the town its name, in 1860. On the 5th of April, 1862, the little pioneer steamer "Pert" first tied up to the Lockeford landing, and the event was made the cause of general public demonstration, for the particulars of which see the article headed "Navigation of the Mokelumne River." The first goods for mercantile purposes arrived in that village on the 24th of

February, 1862, and the private residence of Dr. Locke's father was used for a store, until in the fall, when his present building was erected for that purpose.

On the 14th of June, 1862, the town was laid out and platted. Mr. S. P. Sabin came to the place in 1860 and built a blacksmith shop, the one now owned by G. G. Stacy. The same year he built a dwelling-house on the present site of Brum's building, which was afterwards converted into a store, and was burned down in 1865, a child of N. Kolman perishing in the flames. The wagon-shop was built in 1860, by W. D. Read, now owned by G. G. Stacy. Mr. Brum erected the brick store, now occupied by him, in 1866; the Odd Fellows own the upper story of the building, where the lodge holds its meetings. The same year Dr. Locke's present residence was added to the attractions of the town.

The second school building erected in the Township was an octagon building, situated midway between Staples' Ferry and Lockeford, and was erected in 1856. It took the place of the cloth building nearer the ferry. The octagon was moved to Lockeford in 1864, but the district increased to such an extent that, in 1874, a new and more commodious building was erected, where a graded school is now taught, that is a credit to the place.

There are at present about 200 inhabitants in the village. The post-office was established in June, 1861, Luther Locke, postmaster. They have Church organization, Granger Union and Societies as follows:

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

As early as November 24, 1861, Congregational services were held in Sons of Temperance Hall, Lockeford, (this hall is now used by Dr. Locke as a granary,) and a Sunday school was organized July 28, 1861, at the residence of W. D. Read. It was February 12, 1862, before the Congregationalists attempted a church organization. On that date a preliminary meeting was held, and an organization perfected March 2, of that year. The church was built in 1869 at a cost of \$2,800, including \$300 for a bell, and dedicated September 19, of the same year.

The first officers were: T. B. Day, trustee for five years; D. J. Locke, for four years; Geo. Hammond, for three years; Thos. B. Jeffroy, for two years, and Isaac Brown, for one year. The present officers are: Geo. Hammond, deacon; Geo. Hammond, D. J. Locke and S. W. Rice, trustees. S. V. Blakeslee was the first pastor, succeeded by J. J. Powell, William D. Bishop, Washington Chester, O. A. Ross and W. C. Stewart. The membership of the church is at present forty, with a Sabbath-school of sixty scholars, presided over by Geo. Hammond, the superintendent.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST

was organized in Lockeford on the first Lord's day in March, 1876. The first religious service of this denomination was held at the Hotel Hall, by Rev. R. H. Boyles, and since their organization they have continued to hold services at the same place. J. H. Haley, James Moshier and B. F. Morrain were the first officers elected. The present officers are James Moshier and J. H. Haley. Rev. R. H. Boyles was the first pastor and W. H. Biggs succeeded him. As they have had no minister for the past year, members of the church have officiated in that capacity. They have at present twenty members of the church, and a Sunday-school of thirty-five scholars, J. H. Haley being the superintendent.

ST. JOAQUIN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic denomination that is usually the pioneer church organization of all new countries, in Lockeford proved to be the successor; for in 1876 they bought of the "Church of Christ," their building, for worship, and after renovating it thoroughly, at a cost of \$1,000, re-named it "St. Joaquin Church." Father O'Connor was the first pastor and is still the presiding father of the church. There is a membership of 150, and a Sunday-school with twenty scholars. Services fourth Sunday of each month.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

PROGRESSIVE LODGE No. 134 was organized in the town of Lockeford May 11, 1867. The charter-members were: Peter Moore, S. P. Sabin, J. S. Christian, John McDonald, and P. Cahill. J. S. Christian is still an active member.

The first officers were: Peter Moore, N. G.; Philip Wagner, V. G.; S. P. Sabin, R. S.; and P. Cahill, Treas. The present officers are: J. P. Grant, N. G.; James McGary, V. G.; W. B. Ambrose, R. S.; and M. Bruhl, Treas. There are at present forty-five members, the greatest number having been fifty-five. The present estimated value of Lodge property is \$3,000, and they have since their organization disbursed in benefits, charitable objects, etc., \$1,250. The organization meets in Odd Fellows Hall, Lockeford, every Saturday night.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

January 18, 1860, an organization of the Sons of Temperance was effected in Lockeford, which was called the "Live Oak Division No. 29, S. of T." The charter-members were: John Griffith, Jacob Hesmard, Paul Dennis, John D. Wood, P. Cahill, Joseph W. Simpson, John A. Hill, E. P. Megerle, John A. Simpson, R. T. Vance, H. P. Pelton, A. Hall, M. B. Hendrid, D. C. Fugitt, William Simpson, P. L. Megerle, T. J. Moffitt and D. J. Locke. For five years

to a day the division maintained its organization, and previous to the institution of the Good Templars was a very flourishing body, having at one time as high as 100 members. In 1864, January 31, the organization of the first Lodge of Good Templars was perfected under the name and title of "Rescue Lodge No. 115, I. O. G. T." The charter-members were: Robert Taylor, Rosa Robbins, A. J. Atchinson, D. J. Locke, J. S. Alexander, Maria E. Alexander, E. J. Plummer, J. McNaughton, J. C. Donovan, L. J. Megerle and Peter Ruark. This body absorbed the Sons of Temperance, causing them to surrender their charter January 18, 1865.

REFUGE LODGE, NO. 347.

was organized February 24, 1869, with the following for charter members: Robt. Taylor, Mary Smith, John Hudson, S. W. Rice, R. J. Vance, J. L. Brown, Hiram Young, Mary E. Taylor, Francis Carver, Edward O'Connor, Caleb Brown, and E. Packhard. These two organizations wisely concluded to unite their efforts, and Nov. 2, 1870, Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the old one, a new one spread its wings for conquest, and LOCKEFORD LODGE, No. 115, had its being, starting with thirty-eight charter members, only six of whom still remain active, viz.: D. J. Locke, F. C. Megerle, John Polk, Wm. A. Smith, Lizzie McCloud and Ada Locke. The present officers are: J. Warren, W. C. T.; Miss Kate Carroll, W. V. T.; Miss Lizzie McCloud, W. S.; Miss M. K. Howe, W. F. S.; Miss S. L. Carroll, W. T.; D. Tyer, W. M.; Miss Bell Starkey, W. D. M.; Miss M. Thomas, W. I. G.; T. Baker, W. O. G. This Lodge has at one time had eighty-two members. It has at present eighty. Its property is valued at \$200. The meetings are held in Lockeford every Wednesday evening.

LOCKEFORD GRANGE, NO. 131.

was organized January 12, 1874. The present officers are: G. C. Holman, M.; E. P. Megerle, O.; C. Church, L.; A. T. Wallis, S.; F. C. Megerle, A. S.; Thos. Clements, Treas.; Geo. Kimble, Sec'y; J. Houland, G. K.; Mrs. G. C. Holman, Ceres; Mrs. C. P. Megerle, Pomona; Mrs. A. Bruer, Flora; Mrs. C. Church, L. A. The membership at the present time is thirty-six.

ELLIOTT.

The little village of Elliott was formerly known by the name of Hawk's Corners. It is situated directly north, about five miles from Staples' or Miller's Ferry, and one and a half mile east of the township line of Liberty. There are eight buildings, of which one is a general merchandise store, carrying quite a large and well assorted stock of goods, owned by Hickey & Bro. and N. S. Misener; the

upper story of their building is used for a hall, where the Good Templars and Grangers meet. The only other places of business are a saloon and blacksmith shop. The following are the societies whose head-quarters are at this village.

CHURCH AND SOCIETIES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH was organized 1858, and the first religious services were held in the school-house near the town of Elliott. In the year 1859 the members erected a small church, and having worshiped in that for seventeen years, they erected a new one in 1876, at a cost of \$1,818. The first officers were: W. H. Russell, Wesley Long, F. L. Johnston, and J. N. Woods. The officers at the present time are: W. H. Russell, Daniel Boyd and S. Woods. W. M. Winters has been and is at present the pastor. The membership numbers twenty-four at the present time, with a Sunday-school of thirty scholars, under the general superintendence of the members of the church.

MYRTLE LODGE NO. 154, I. O. G. T.,

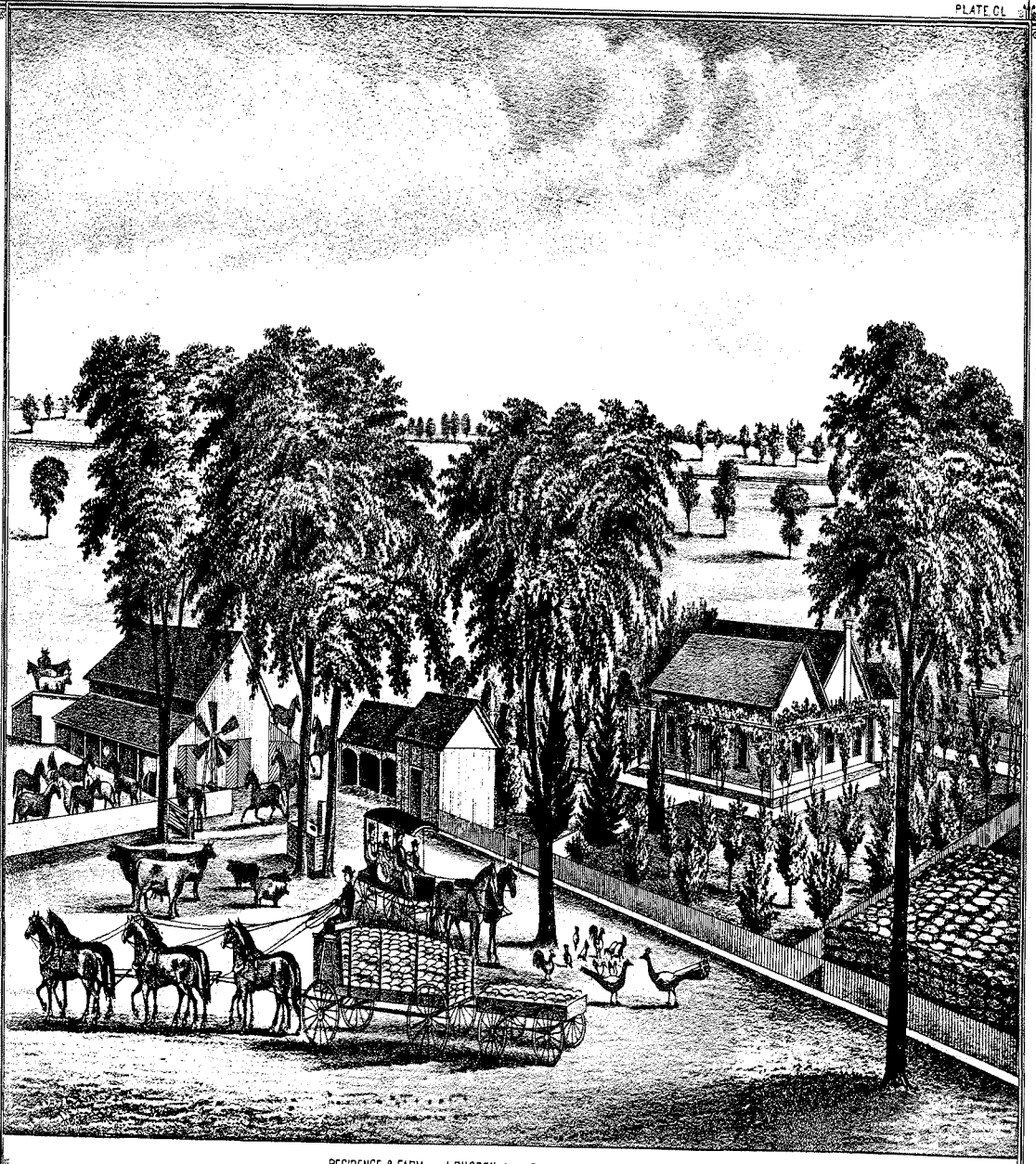
was organized February 15, 1878. The first officers were: Miss A. Markle, S. L.; O. E. Williams, W. C. T.; Mrs. Emma Williams, W. R. S.; Miss A. Markle, W. L. S.; Miss F. Baldwin, W. V. T.; Miss L. L. Potter, W. S.; Miss R. Mitchell, W. C. S.; W. Mitchell, W. F. S.; Miss Jennie Lamb, W. T.; S. K. Williams, W. M.; Miss L. Peters, W. D. M.; A. L. Sweet, W. I. G.; A. Campbell, W. O. G.; D. Boyd, W. C.; and R. Adams, P. W. C. T. The present officers are: Mrs. E. Williams, W. C. T.; Miss E. Misener, W. V. T.; M. Mitchell, W. S.; W. Cook, W. F. S.; Miss R. Mitchell, W. T.; A. L. Sweet, W. M.; F. Misener, W. P. S.; and U. G. Harrell, W. O. G. There are fifty members at present, the largest number the lodge has had since its organization. They meet at Elliott every Saturday evening.

ELLIOTT GRANGE NO. 183.

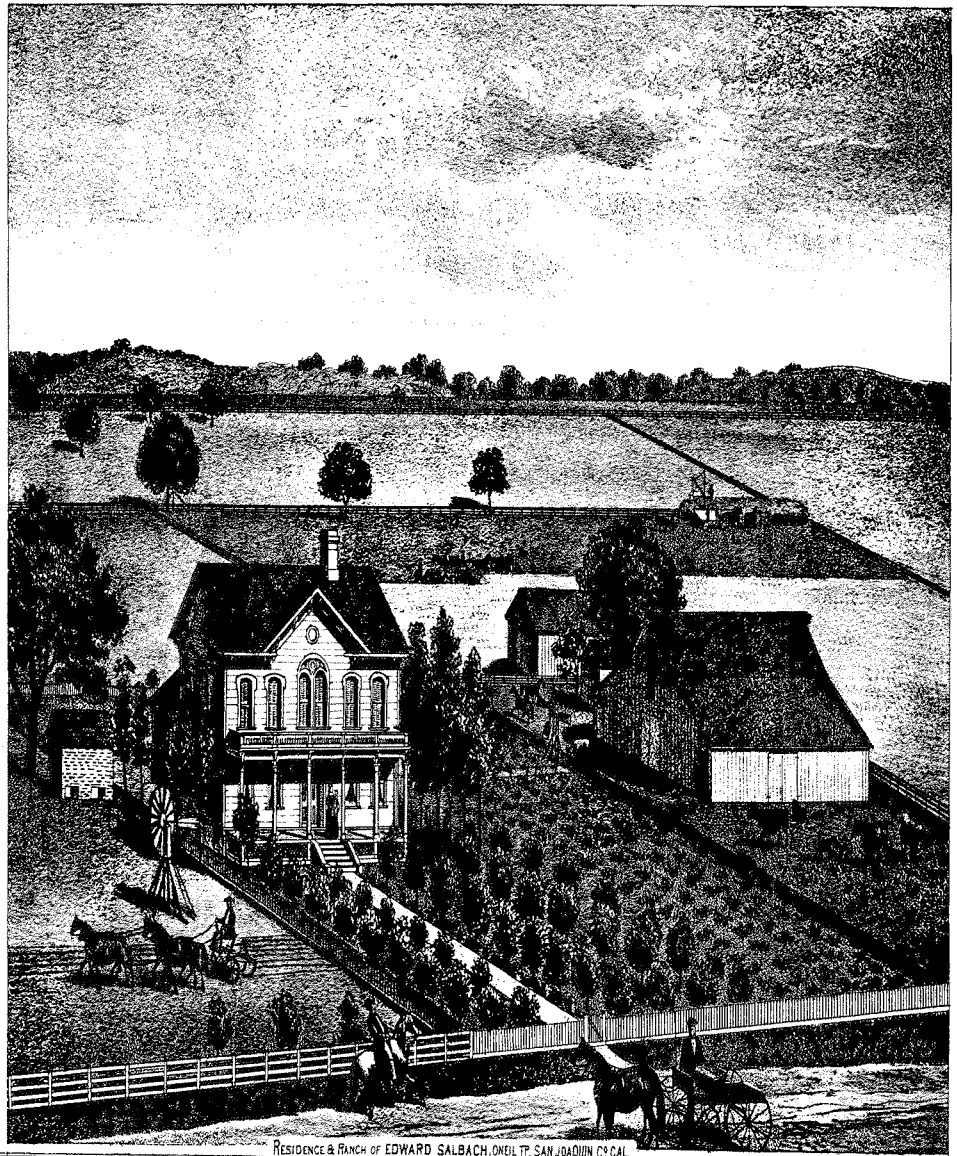
This Grange has been organized for some time, and meets on Saturdays at the hall in the town of Elliott. It shows that it is in a prosperous condition by having forty members. The officers are: H. H. West, M.; James Lamb, O.; Mrs. A. Green, L.; P. Ritter, S.; H. D. Smith, A. S.; Mrs. M. A. West, C.; C. M. West, Treasurer; H. Adams, Secretary; J. Willse, G. K.; Mrs. H. Adams, Ceres; Mrs. C. Misener, Pomona; Mrs. S. Adams, Flora; Mrs. S. H. Lamb, L. A. S.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

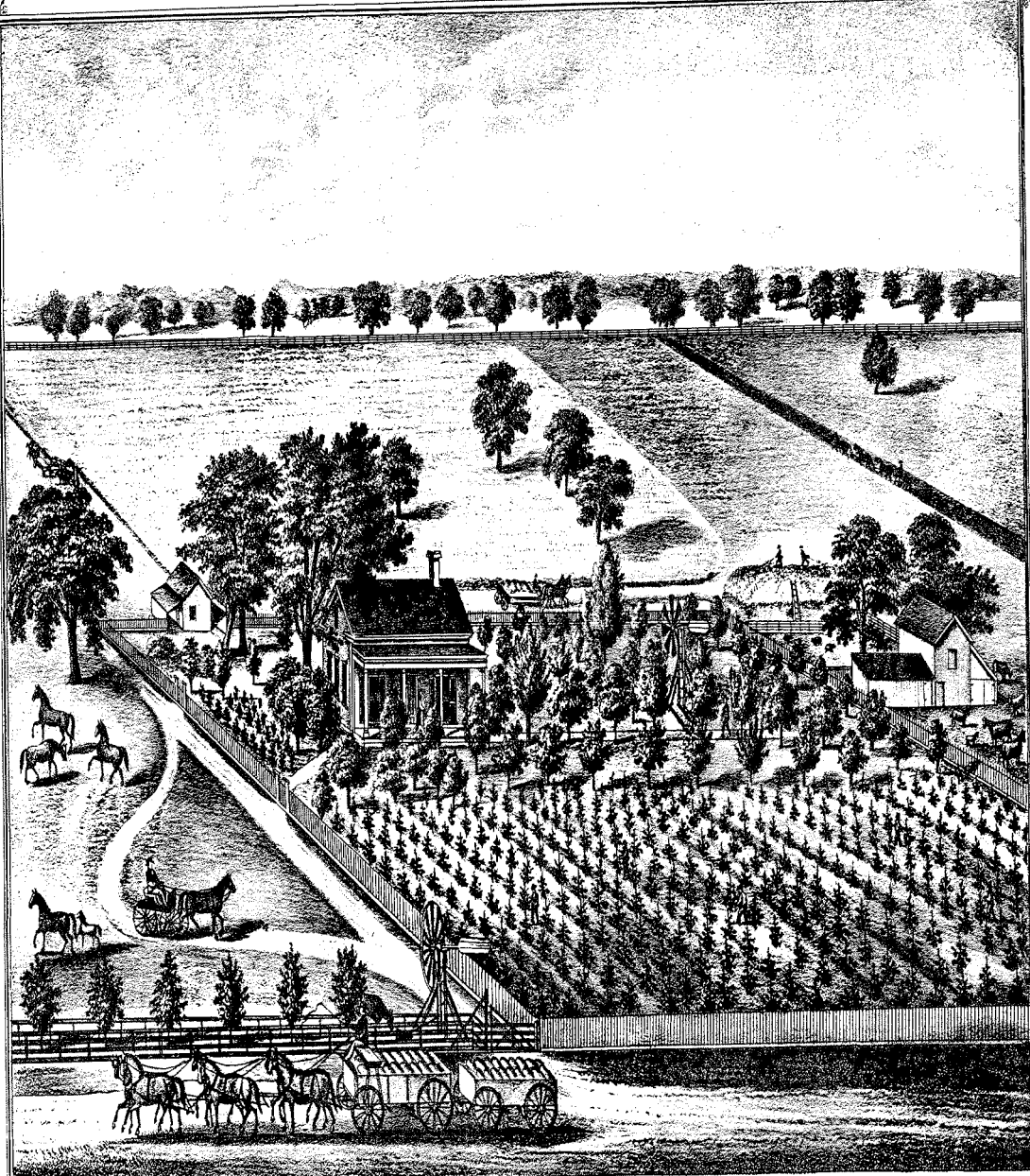
THOMAS CLEMENTS was born in Ireland, and came to California in 1857. His wife was also a native of Ireland, and came to America while still quite young. They have had five children, three of



RESIDENCE & FARM of J. RHODEN, ONEIL TP, SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY CAL



RESIDENCE & RANCH OF EDWARD SALBACH, ONE 1/2 TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE & RANCH of THOS. SEDGWICK, Sr. ONEIL'S, SAN JOAQUIN Co., CAL.

whom are still living. The ranch which Mr. Clements owns is situated in Elliott Township, and was first improved by Judge Terry. It was purchased by Mr. Clements in 1871. The ranch is a large one, containing fifteen hundred acres, and is well improved. It is situated on the Mokelumne river, and along the bottom lands is raised some fine alfalfa grass. The farm is well stocked and has a fruit orchard. Mr. Clements makes a specialty of raising and preparing for market each year a large quantity of hops. In addition to this, he raises wheat and other grains. A view of his place, including hop-fields, will be seen on another page.

JEREMIAH COTTON, of Lockeford, was born in Columbia County, New York, on the 2d of October, 1825. He embarked for the Pacific slope in 1863, coming by the way of the Isthmus of Panama, and landing in San Francisco about the 15th of May, 1863. He came from there direct to San Joaquin County, and engaged in farming, which pursuit he followed until 1867, when he retired from active labor, and has since been enjoying his leisure in the village of Lockeford. He owns three lots in that place. He was married November 18, 1877. A view of Mr. Cotton's beautiful residence is given on another page.

HORACE F. HARTWELL was born October 31, 1823, in Rutland County, Vermont. In 1836, he moved to Indiana, and three years later to McHenry County, Illinois, which place he made his home until April 1, 1860, at which time he started across the plains for California. He arrived in San Joaquin County in August of the same year, and settled in Elliott Township, where he has since continued to reside. His home farm contains 160 acres and lies about three miles south of Staples' Ferry. He also owns 280 acres on the Mokelumne river. The land is of an excellent quality, yielding an average of about eighteen bushels of wheat per acre. On the river farm stands a house that was constructed in sections at Boston, shipped around the Horn, and set up in this place early in 1850. It is two stories high, thirty by forty-eight feet in size, and at that time was the best in the vicinity. It was used as a hotel for some time. On his farm also stands an immense oak tree, eight feet in diameter, under which Gen. Fremont camped, March 25, 1844. Mr. Hartwell has constructed considerable levee for the protection of his land from floods. He built his house in 1870, at a cost of \$1,000. He was married in McHenry County, Illinois, in 1842, to Miss Mary J. Smith, a native of New York state. They have three children. A view of his farm is given elsewhere.

THOMAS P. HEATH, of the firm of Heath & Boody, was born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, April 13, 1816. The land on which he now resides, in Elliott Township, was purchased by him from the State in 1864 at one dollar per acre, which price he at that time con-

sidered pretty high; he now values it at fifty dollars per acre. Since locating this land he has followed the business of farming, and his experience with the tule land demonstrates the value of that soil. His farm lies twelve miles from Stockton, on the Calaveras river, and contains 160 acres of excellent grain land, that last year averaged him twenty bushels of wheat to the acre. The soil is of the best in the County for wheat and grain raising, to which it is devoted. He also owns, in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. B. Boody, 1,200 acres of land. He was married, in September, 1858, to Miss Kate Maloy, of San Joaquin Co. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

J. WALTER JOHNSON was born in Patrick County, Virginia, March 20, 1827. In 1852 he went to Aspinwall, New Grenada, where he was clerk for the Panama R. R. Co. for about one year. He then came to California, arriving in San Francisco March 5, 1853. He lived two years in Alameda, Alameda Co., and then went to the mines in Calaveras Co. He pre-empted eighty acres of land, where his house now stands, October 9, 1858, but has since accumulated by purchase, until he now owns in Douglas Township a large tract of land, six miles in extent, north and south, and between two and three miles wide, containing 8,000 acres. He purchased 4,000 acres of this land in 1872, from Charles McLaughlin, who obtained it on a R. R. grant. It was then worth five dollars per acre; now valued at twenty dollars. He is very largely interested in stock-raising, principally sheep, of which he now has a band of 5,000 on his ranch. He has some of the finest imported bucks on the coast. Besides his residence there are on the ranch ten tenant houses, barns, etc. He owns the right to use in San Joaquin Co. the "Gilt" machinery for boring wells. Among the contemplated improvements are an elegant mansion, to be erected at Round Timber Grove, about two miles north of his present residence; also a dam and large reservoir for furnishing water to his large bands of stock, and other extensive improvements. He was married in San Francisco in May 1878, to Miss Phoebe F. Moose, a native of New York City, who came to California in 1875. He attended the Centennial Exposition in July, 1876. A view of his ranch is given in this work.

BENJAMIN F. LANGFORD was born December 27, 1827, in Smith County, Tennessee. He came to California by way of Panama, landing in San Francisco, January 6, 1850, from the steamer Columbus. He came through to Stockton, and went to the mines at Douglas Flat, in Calaveras County. He went into the business of selling goods at Garrote, Tuolumne County, in October, 1850. He purchased the land in Elliott Township, on which he has since resided, in the winter of 1850-1. He lived in Virginia City, Nevada, three years, and built the first house on B. Street in that City, in

1860. In that year he was one of the owners of what have since become the Bonanza mines. In 1863 he went to Mexico, and put up a mill on the Panaco river. He was married to Miss Katherine Cain, at Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, California, in February, 1871. They have two sons. He owns 3,000 acres of land in San Joaquin County, and 8,000 acres in Fresno and Tulare Counties. He has given considerable attention to stock-raising, especially fine sheep. He owned the ram "Napoleon," which was raised in New York, and exhibited at Paris and at the Sacramento Fair in 1860, at which place he purchased him for \$1,500. He also purchased from Wm. Landrom, of Monterey County, one-half interest in three Cashmere bucks for \$2,400. He has also been interested in the breeding of blooded horses. A view of his ranch is given elsewhere.

DR. DEAN J. LOCKE, of Lockeford, son of Luther Locke, was born in New Hampshire, April 16, 1823. He attended the Medical College of Harvard University. He came to California in 1849, as the Surgeon of the Boston and Newton Joint Stock Association, making the trip across the plains in five months. He practiced medicine a few months in Sacramento, and came to San Joaquin in the winter of 1850-1. His business has been that of a Physician, General Merchant and Farmer. The land on which the Town of Lockeford now stands was government land, though it was claimed under a Spanish grant by D. J. Staples, whose claim was purchased by D. J. & E. H. Locke. Mr. Locke owns 1,000 acres of land here and 480 acres in Calaveras County. In addition to this he has a stock ranch in the State of Nevada. He was married May 30, 1856, at Abington, Massachusetts, to Miss Delia M. Hammond. They have twelve children now living. A view of Mr. Locke's fine place is given on another page.

GEORGE S. LOCKE, of Lockeford, was born at Langton, New Hampshire, October 30, 1830. He came to this state via Panama, and settled in San Joaquin County in 1852. His principal occupation has been farming. He worked for his brothers D. J. and E. H. Locke, the first two years after coming here. The latter brother died January 28, 1858. He owns 300 acres of land on the Mokelumne river, which is used chiefly for raising wheat. The farm was first pre-empted by his brother, E. H. Locke. Gen. S. Locke was part owner of the Steamer "Pert" that plied on the Mokelumne river at high water, between San Francisco and Lockeford, landing on his farm. He spent the winter of 1856-7 in New Hampshire. He was married on the 15th of May, 1858, in San Joaquin County, to Miss Susan L. Hammond of North Abington, Massachusetts. They have now six children living. Mr. Locke is a son of Luther Locke, who came to California in 1855. A view of Mr. Locke's place will be found elsewhere.

PETER MARTELL was born in Montreal, Canada, September 21, 1839, and came to California by the Panama route in the year 1855. In 1859 he returned to Canada on a visit, remaining a year. He was married in San Joaquin County, California, in 1864, to Miss Mary J. Bruce. They have two children. His occupation in California has been chiefly that of farming. His farm contains 240 acres of rich grain land, in Elliott Township, on which he raises large quantities of wheat and other grain. He has improved his farm with barns, granaries, sheds, etc., and supplied it with all the tools and machinery required by a practical farmer, for the successful raising of grain. A view of this farm will be found on another page.

J. F. McDOWELL, Elliott Township, was born in Columbia, Ky., November 18, 1819. In 1840 he moved to Hillsboro', Montgomery County, Ill., where he worked at carpentering for a few years, then engaged in farming at Van Buren. He came across the plains in 1852, settled in San Joaquin County, and worked as a carpenter. In 1856 he took up one-half section of land on the Mokelumne river, and has subsequently purchased more, until now he owns 598 acres of fine upland, on which he raises wheat, barley, corn, and alfalfa hay. He also raises horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. His land always yields a crop, and needs no irrigation. He cultivates 300 acres, and uses the balance for pasture; has five acres of orchard, where he has all the kinds of fruits raised here, and five acres of vineyard. He was married in 1843 at Van Buren, Ill., to Miss Elizabeth J. Hodge, who died September 15, 1852. They had five children, three now living. In 1853 he was married at Lockeford, in this County, to Miss Margaret Montgomery. They have one child. He built his residence in 1870, at a cost of \$5,000. A view of his place will be found elsewhere.

PHILIP L. MEGERLE was born in Richland County, Ohio, in October, 1840. He came to California across the plains in 1853, the journey occupying six months and fifteen days. He settled in San Joaquin County, and has since resided there. He purchased his present residence in 1875. He has 160 acres of fine grain-land, lying in Elliott Township, well stocked, and supplied with all the necessary tools, machinery, barns, sheds, etc., required on a first-class grain-farm. Wheat is his staple, though not the only crop. He was married at Woodbridge, San Joaquin County, Cal., October 8, 1867, to Miss Theodocia Boyce. They have five children—three daughters and two sons. A view of Mr. Megerle's place is given elsewhere.

Mrs. A. C. MERRILL was born December 14, 1830, in Strafford County, N. H. She came to California *via* Panama in 1856 to join her husband, who had preceded her in 1852. Mr. Merrill was born at Lovell, Maine, in 1825. When eighteen years of age he removed

to Lancaster, N. H., where he lived three years. They were married at Lawrence, Mass., March 10, 1850, and have one son and one daughter. Mr. Merrill worked about nine months in the mines at Diamond Springs and Murphy's Camp. He worked for Capt. Smith for some time, and took the place where Mrs. Merrill now resides in payment. The farm contains 380 acres of excellent grain-land, and lies in Elliott Township. Mr. Merrill died at his residence in San Joaquin County, April 13, 1876. A view of this place is given in this work.

Wm. H. MILLER was born in Lincolnville, Maine, May 27, 1818. He arrived in California from Bangor, Maine, May 23, 1853, the trip around the Horn having occupied six months. He spent about two years in the Camp Seco mines in Calaveras County, during a portion of which time he kept a boarding-house. During the period included between 1857 and 1875, he owned and improved four ranches in Calaveras County. In 1875, he came to San Joaquin County, and settled at Staples' Ferry, on the Mokelumne river, three miles from Lockeford, and fifteen from Stockton. His farm is in Elliott Township, and contains fifty acres, forty of which are under cultivation. He raises grain and vegetables. To the production of the latter, the land is especially adapted, lying along the river and being a very rich soil. Mr. Miller's first experience in raising vegetables in this country was in San Francisco, immediately after his arrival. He cultivated four acres of ground on Third street between Bryant and Brannan. He married his first wife, Sarah S. Lawton, in Maine, in 1838. She died, leaving one daughter, who is still living. His second wife, Mrs. Lucy S. Bailey, was born at Dexter, Maine, in February, 1819. A view of Mr. Miller's place will be found in this work.

H. H. THURSTON was born in Erie County, N. Y., January 17, 1825. He made the long and tedious trip across the plains in 1850. He settled in San Joaquin County in the same year, and has since been residing there, following the business of a farmer very successfully ever since. He was married in San Joaquin County, California, in 1856, and has four children. He now owns, in Elliott Township, 1,115 acres of excellent land, and also 2,600 acres in Merced County, 620 acres in Fresno County, and 509 acres in Lassen County. These large farms are devoted chiefly to grain raising. His ranch in San Joaquin County is well stocked with cattle and furnished with all the barns, buildings, etc., required on a first-class farm, and supplied with all the machinery necessary to the successful and economical raising of grain. A view of this place will be seen on another page.

JOHN H. TONE was born in the State of New York, which was also the native place of his wife. They have six children, all of

whom were born in California. Mr. Tone has a fine large farm of 620 acres, which was first improved in 1850, and purchased subsequently by its present owner. The farm is well cultivated, wheat being the chief cereal, well stocked with cattle, and furnished with machinery for farming purposes. It is located in Elliott Township. On the farm stands a fine brick house, which was erected by Mr. Tone in 1873. The house, farm buildings and grounds will be seen in the accompanying view.

E. WHIPPLE was born in New Hampshire. Mrs. Whipple was born in Rhode Island. They had one son, born in 1844, who now resides on the farm with his father. Some time after the death of Mrs. Whipple, who died in Boston in 1845, the father and son came to California. A farm of 320 acres was located in 1851 by Messrs. Putnam, Howard and Whipple, 260 acres of which were shortly afterwards purchased by Mr. Whipple. The improvements on the farm, barn, buildings and machinery are first-class. The farm is well stocked and in good condition for profitable working. Mr. Whipple manufactures considerable wine, which has a widespread reputation on the Pacific coast. A view of his house and grounds will be found elsewhere. They are situated in Elliott Township.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

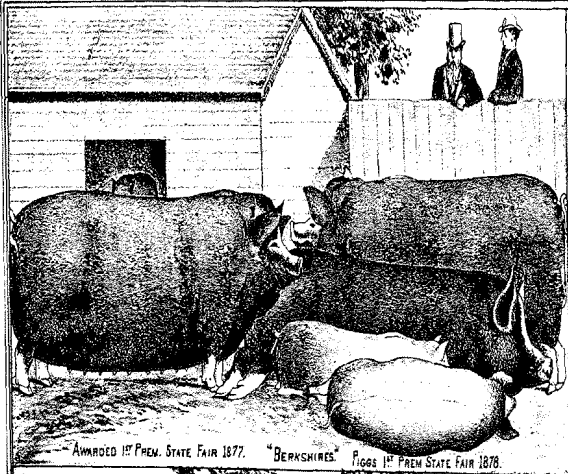
Boundaries—Soil—First Settlers—First School House—Old Liberty—Fertility—The Leading Early Men—Acampo—The Christian Church—Biographical and descriptive matter pertaining to our illustrious from Liberty Township.

On the 3d day of June, 1861, Liberty first took a position among its sister Townships.

Elkhorn and Elliott extended through to the north line of the County. The Supervisors on that date carved out of them a new Township, which they christened "Liberty," and gave it the following boundaries:—Commencing where the Staples' Ferry road to Scott's bridge crosses the section line, two miles north of the Township line in Township 4 N., R. 7 East; thence following said road to Dry creek; thence down said creek to the Mokelumne river; thence up said river to its intersection with the section line, two miles north of the Township line, in T. 4 N., R. 6 E.; thence east on said line to place of beginning.

John Schultz was appointed by the Board a Justice of the Peace for the Township, and W. A. H. Town received an appointment as Constable.

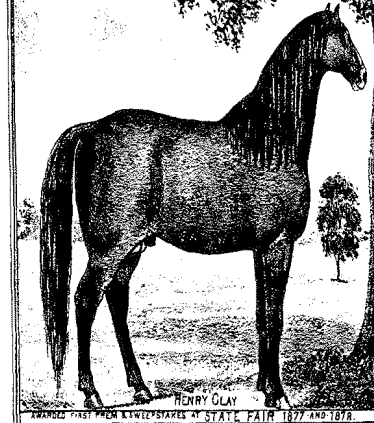
It was not long before the newly-elected candidate for County



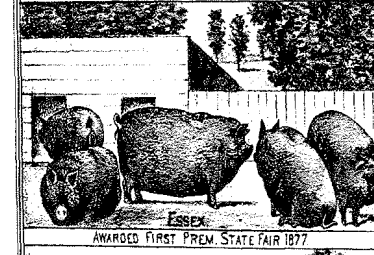
AWARDED 1ST PREM. STATE FAIR 1877. "BERKSHIRES" PIGGS 1ST PREM STATE FAIR 1878.



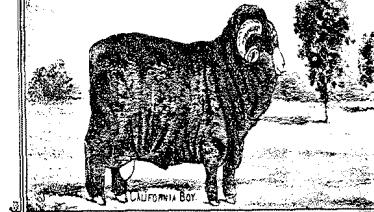
"PEN EWES" AWARDED FIRST PREM. STATE FAIR 1877.



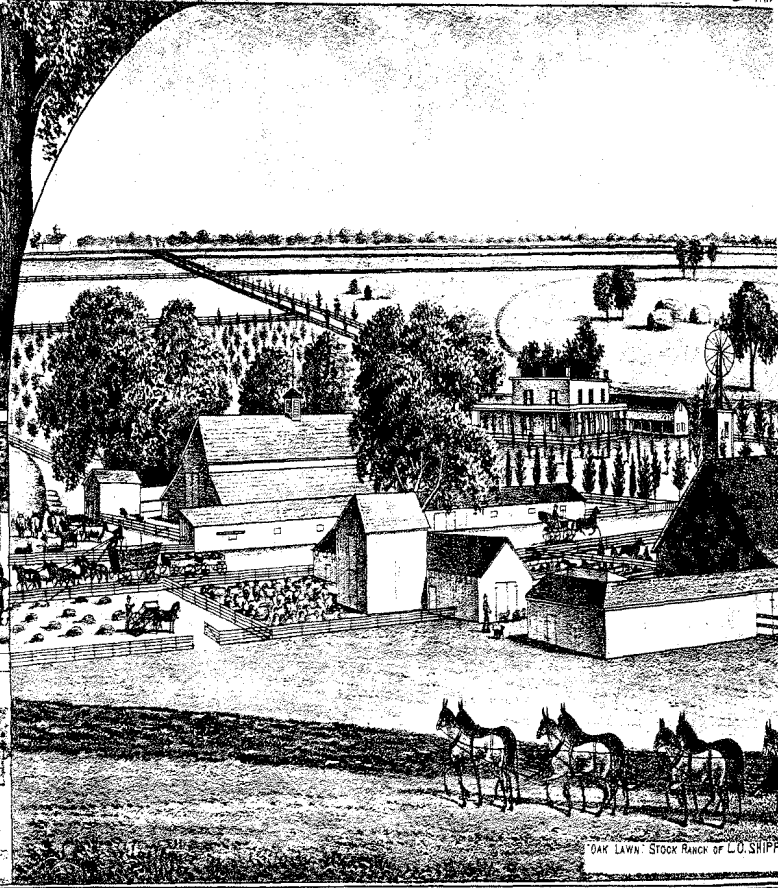
HENRY CLAY
AWARDED FIRST PREM. STATE FAIR 1877 AND 1878.



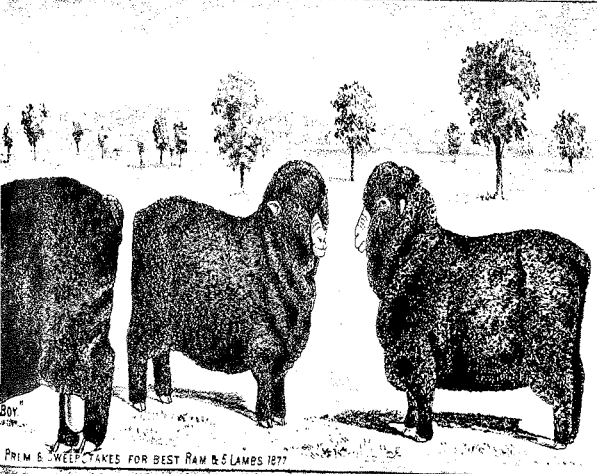
ESSEX
AWARDED FIRST PREM. STATE FAIR 1877



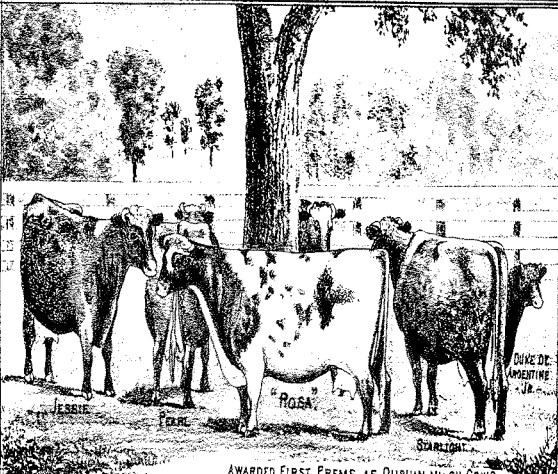
CALIFORNIA BOY
AWARDED FIRST PREM. STATE FAIR 1878



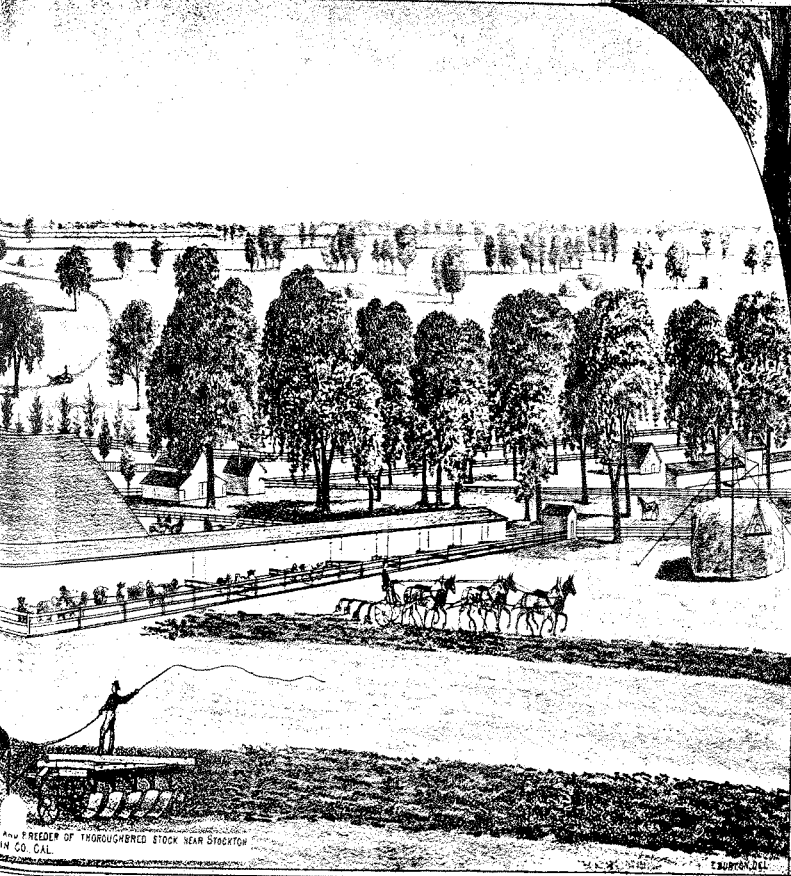
OAK LAWN STOCK RANCH OF L.O. SHIPPEE



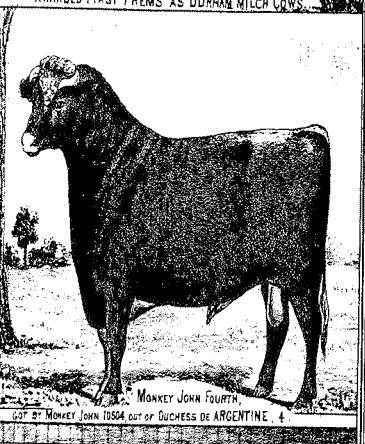
PRIM & WELF TAKES FOR BEST RAM & E LAMBS 1877



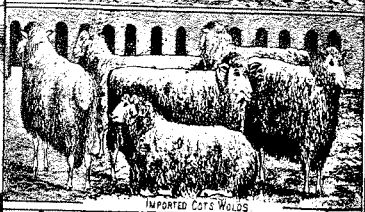
AWARDED FIRST PRIZES AS DURHAM MILCH COWS



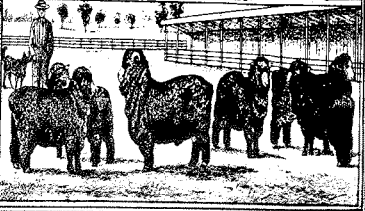
AND BREEDER OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK NEAR STOCKTON IN CO. CAL.



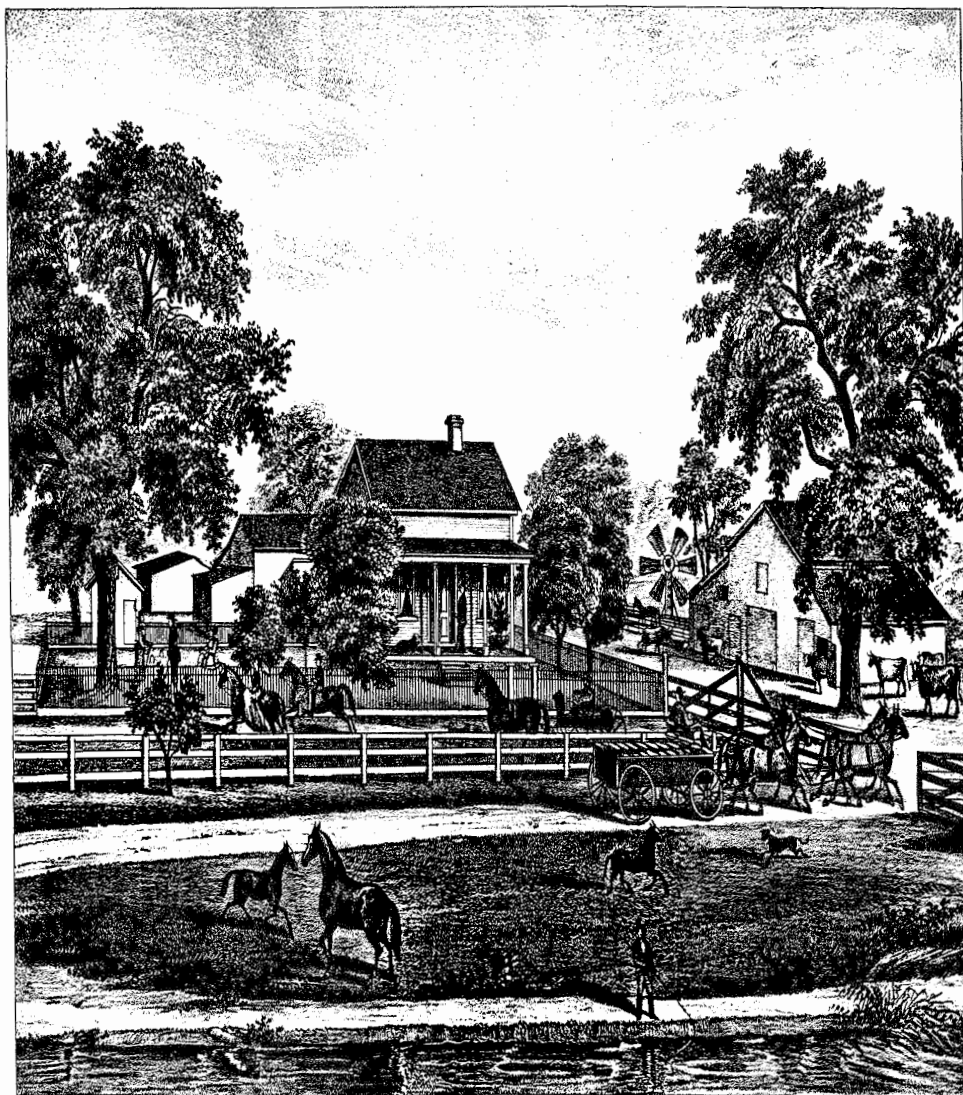
107 BY MONKEY JOHN 1854, GET OF DUCHESS OF ARGENTINE



IMPORTED COTTS WOLDS



FIRST PREM. LAMBS AWARDED AT STATE FAIR 1877.



RES. AND RANCH OF CHARLES SPERRY, DNBL TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO, CALIFORNIA.

honors, went forth to conquer, August 19, 1862, being the date of its first acquisition of territory, at which time a small part of Elliott and Elkhorn, lying on its south border, and north of the river, became a part of Liberty; but on the 6th of August, 1864, Elkhorn reacquired from Liberty all lying south of its original south line, and a fraction more on the west corner; but the gain to Elkhorn was short-lived, for in 1872, August 6, the river again became the dividing line between the two Townships. In the meantime, its east line had been changed to a direct line, north and south, commencing in T. 4 N., R. 7 E. where the south corner of Sections 27 and 28 come together, running thence due north to Dry creek.

Its boundary line is at the present time, on the east as last above described, and its north, west, and south lines are Dry creek and the Mokelumne river.

In the early years of settlement of this County, the land which presented the least obstacles to immediate cultivation, was the first to be taken, consequently the clay soil along Dry creek, extending through the Township, being about one and one-half miles in width, was first located, as it was free from underbrush and had comparatively few trees. The balance of the country lying south of this to the Mokelumne river was deemed to be of very little account and the farmers did not begin to settle upon it in earnest, until about 1856, when it began to be surmised that there might be an error in the minds of the people in regard to the "Live Oak lands." It has since been demonstrated that it will produce, on an average, about four bushels of wheat to the acre, more than the clay soil along Dry creek, that was first settled.

In those early days there was but little thought of agriculture. Stock raising was the almost universal business of the ranchero. They believed that irrigation was the only sure means of growing grain, and frequent dry years, made the effort, with their meager knowledge of how to farm in such a climate, a discouraging one. Some of the old residents will remember that when Horace Greeley was lecturing on the Pacific slope, he told the people of Sacramento "What he knew about farming," and one thing he said was, "Your valleys need cultivation more than irrigation." Though few believed it then, all acknowledge now, that the summer-fallowed soil retains the dampness that comes up from below, and makes, in San Joaquin County, a sure crop, whether the season is dry or wet.

The first settlers of this township were Daniel Devawl, who took up land about one and one-half miles northwest of Woodbridge in the fall of 1850. He sold out in 1865, and moved to San Benito County, California, where he died in 1870. J. E. Perley settled near Woodbridge on the north side of the river. He was elected to

the State Legislature as Representative in 1863, and to the State Senate in 1867.

In 1851 M. Wells settled in the Jack Able's Pocket. The same year Barnes came to the Township; also R. Flint.

In 1852 Thomas Farris settled on Dry creek; J. H. Smith in the Live Oaks. J. Wilson settled about one mile from Woodbridge; Judge C. P. Brown near Able's Pocket, and upon his land in 1854 was built the first school-house in the Township. There had, previous to the building of that school-house, been a subscription school in the village of Liberty, with an attendance of some eight or ten scholars.

C. C. Fugitt came to the Township in the fall of 1852, and became the founder of the now extinct village of Liberty, which gave the Township its name.

OLD LIBERTY.

This small village dates its commencement from the fall of 1852. It was never a very lively place, having many natural disadvantages to contend with, and, probably, up to the time it was moved in 1868, there had never been to exceed seventy-five inhabitants in the place at any one time. It owed its location at that point to the fact that a road crossed Dry creek, running from Stockton to Sacramento. This locality had been known previous to that time as Davis' crossing.

There is no plat on file; but from a deed, dated October 26, 1861, the first deed to property in the village, it is evident that a plat of the town was made some time in that year, and several lots sold; the one above mentioned being conveyed to William Allport for \$200, and described as north half of lot No. 9 on west side of Main street in Liberty.

In 1868 the people moved the town one mile south to a new site on the railroad, and the old town lived only in the memory of the past. The cause which led to its removal was a belief, or hope, of the citizens that the railroad company would give them a depot, and inasmuch as the mountain came not to Mahomet, Mahomet moved to the mountain; yet it was of no avail. Gault, in Sacramento county, gained the coveted station, and New Liberty followed in the wake of the storm that had wrecked the old village, and faded like a dissolving view, passing as utterly from the face of the country as though an avalanche had swept it from the earth.

Mr. Fugitt seeing his hopes blasted in the embryo city, moved on to a farm for a while, then joined the army of the conqueror, and removed to Gault where he now lives.

The bottom lands along Dry creek, as well as the Mokelumne river, for productiveness, are exceptionally good; there is land there

that has yielded every year a crop of grain, for twenty consecutive years, that in 1878 yielded forty-five bushels of barley to the acre and has produced some years as high as seventy bushels. The particular piece here mentioned, belongs to J. B. Furnish, on Dry creek.

The upland known as the clay soil lying south of Dry creek, a strip about one and one-half miles wide, will produce, when summer-fallowed, about eighteen bushels to the acre, taking alike, the wet and dry years, and there has never been a year, since the settlement of the Township that the land has not produced enough for home consumption.

In the south and west part of the Township is, probably, some of the best land in the County. An exceptional case of excessive yield was in 1868. Forty acres of land, being a part of two quarter sections, that B. F. Langford purchased for ten dollars per acre, the year before, produced fifty-one and one-half bushels of wheat to the acre, which sold for two dollars and thirty-five cents per hundred, clearing for the owner fifty dollars per acre, in addition to paying the expense of producing the crop and paying for the land.

J. Schomp has kept an account of wheat produced for a number of years, raised by himself, and it shows an average yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre, on the Live oak land. This is the result of proper tillage.

E. W. S. Woods, living one-fourth mile from Acampo, for the last four years has averaged twenty-eight bushels of wheat to the acre on summer-fallowed land. He produced seven bushels to the acre on land not summer-fallowed in 1871,—a very dry year.

The rule is, that between the Mokelumne river and Dry creek, the heaviest timber grows upon the best land.

The following named gentlemen, may be considered as the ones who have been the main men in developing the value and fixing the status of Liberty Township:—Theodore Tracy, James Nolan, John Welch, P. Jahant, Victor Jahant, N. A. Knight, H. J. Keen, J. Driscoll, B. A. Woodson, J. Schomp, W. H. Childs, J. Lower, W. R. Pearson, C. W. Huoting, L. Titus, J. B. Furnish, J. Rattan, W. D. Smithson, H. C. Bell, J. Kenebeck, J. J. Emsley, J. Van Volkensberg, J. F. Still, R. Owens, Wm. Presbury, A. J. Woods, R. Hickman, W. M. Oliver, M. Peters, S. H. Pleas, H. G. Emmerson, Dr. B. F. Slater, J. F. McCowley, J. S. Thurston, Dr. Ray, E. W. S. Woods and John M. Woods.

ACAMPO.

The village of Acampo is a R. R. station, on the C. P. R. R., about two and one-half miles north of Lodi, in Liberty Township. It is situated on the farm of P. A. Woods, and has but eight or ten buildings; a saloon, blacksmith shop and store.

The store was built by Wm. Kirkland in 1872, and that gentleman keeps quite a large stock of general merchandise. He also buys and ships large quantities of grain from this point. There have been 550 car loads of grain shipped from the depot at Acampo this season.

There is a neat little depot, and one line of side track, on which stands the loaded and unloaded cars.

The depot was built in 1878; B. F. Langford and others being the parties who induced the R. R. Company to build it, after convincing them of the importance of the point as a shipping station, by getting them to examine their own reports, which revealed the fact that Acampo received two-thirds of the freight shipped between Stockton and Sacramento.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

The Christian Church was organized in 1855. Religious services of this denomination were first held by Rev. John O. White, at the private residences throughout the community. The church building was erected in 1857, at a cost of about \$3,000.

The first officers were: Nelson Church, Randolph Ozen, Mark Shepherd, Elders. T. C. Farris and Thomas Johnston, Deacons. The present officers are, B. A. Woodson, Benj. Fugett and M. A. D. Long, Elders. Wm. Carter and J. Lower, Deacons.

The first pastor was John O. White, followed by J. P. McCorell, Martin Peterson, C. H. Hining and James Tully.

Sixty-seven is the present membership of the church, with a Sunday-school of thirty scholars, under the superintendence of Mr. McLoney.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

J. C. FURQUA, of Liberty Township, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, in 1837. When he was sixteen years of age the family immigrated to California, making the journey across the plains. He mined six years at Diamond Springs, with but moderate success. In 1859 they came to this County, since which time he has led the life of a farmer. In 1861 he purchased the ranch he now occupies, and erected in 1878, at a cost of \$2,500, the house which now stands there (see view of house and ranch). He also built a windmill and tank, with a capacity of 1,500 gallons, costing \$560. The house is one and one-half story, hard finish frame-dwelling, containing six rooms; situated four and one-half miles from Lodi and Woodbridge, two and one-half miles from Acampo Station, on the C. P. R. R., and seventeen miles from Stockton. The farm contains 160 acres, all under cultivation, and is of a sandy loam. He raises wheat exclusively, and has a fine orchard adjoining the house. On the farm are a quantity of white and live oak trees. His farm is well stocked with the necessary cattle. He was married to his first wife

to 1861. In 1873 he was married to Miss V. F. Stafford, in Ralls County, Mo. They have a bright little girl two years of age.

PETER JAHANT left France, the land of his nativity, and came to America in 1828. In 1850 he immigrated into this State, where he has since resided. In 1871 he purchased the farm on which he now resides. The farm was located in 1850 by Mr. Gill. Mr. Jahant owns three farms in Liberty Township, each containing 160 acres. His land is all under cultivation, and is well supplied with farming implements. A view of his home-farm, with the buildings, etc., will be found on another page of this work. Mrs. Jahant was born in Ireland, and came to America at an early age. They have had five children, who are still living.

VICTOR JAHANT was born in Ohio, and came to California in 1852. Mrs. Jahant is a native of England. They have had seven children, all of whom are now alive. His ranch contains 640 acres, and was first located by Charles Grassard and Peter Jahant in 1853. It came into the possession of the present owner in 1854, and is situated in Liberty Township. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, being well stocked and supplied with proper machinery. Wheat is the staple product. In 1877 he erected a large house, at a cost of \$3,000. The house, buildings and farm are shown in the accompanying view.

HAMILTON J. KEEN, a resident of Liberty Township, was born at Eastport, Me., December 18, 1825. Moved to Boston in 1842, and remained until 1849, when he started for California, going around Cape Horn, consuming five months and eleven days in the passage, meeting with a great deal of heavy weather, and being blown south of the Falkland Islands, finally landed in San Francisco, October 11, 1849. He worked there five months at carpentering, receiving \$12 per day. From here he went to Sacramento, where they were paying \$14. In 1850 he went to the Placer County mines, where he met with fair success for a year, and then went into the mountains and mined four years. In the spring of 1855 he went to Oroville, Butte County, and was quite successful. He married Martha A. Ware in Oroville, February 16, 1858. He located on his present homestead in 1859. It contains 160 acres, well improved, stocked, and furnished with machinery and everything required for farming. (A view of his place is given elsewhere.) He has since by purchases increased his farm to 410 acres. He devotes his time to general farming and stock raising. His land is situated sixteen miles from Stockton, one and a half mile from Lodi and Woodbridge, and one mile from Acampo Station.

JUSTUS SCHOMP was born in Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, March 24, 1835. He moved into Indiana, in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, in 1850. In 1855 he made the trip across the plains,

and settled in Placerville, Eldorado County, where he worked at mining about six months, and afterwards for two years in a saw-mill. In 1858 he went into the business of freighting goods between Sacramento and Placerville, at which occupation he continued, until he purchased his present property in Liberty Township in 1866. He has 320 acres of good, well-improved land, and is doing a thorough farming business. He was married February 5, 1861, to Harriet J. Knight, at Diamond Springs, Eldorado County. They have four children now living. Although Mr. Schomp has always been a staunch Republican, he was elected in 1878 to the Constitutional Convention on the Non-partisan ticket. Mr. Schomp takes great pride in wheat raising, and has taken a prominent part in the Grange movement in this vicinity. Mr. Schomp's house and grounds are shown on another page.

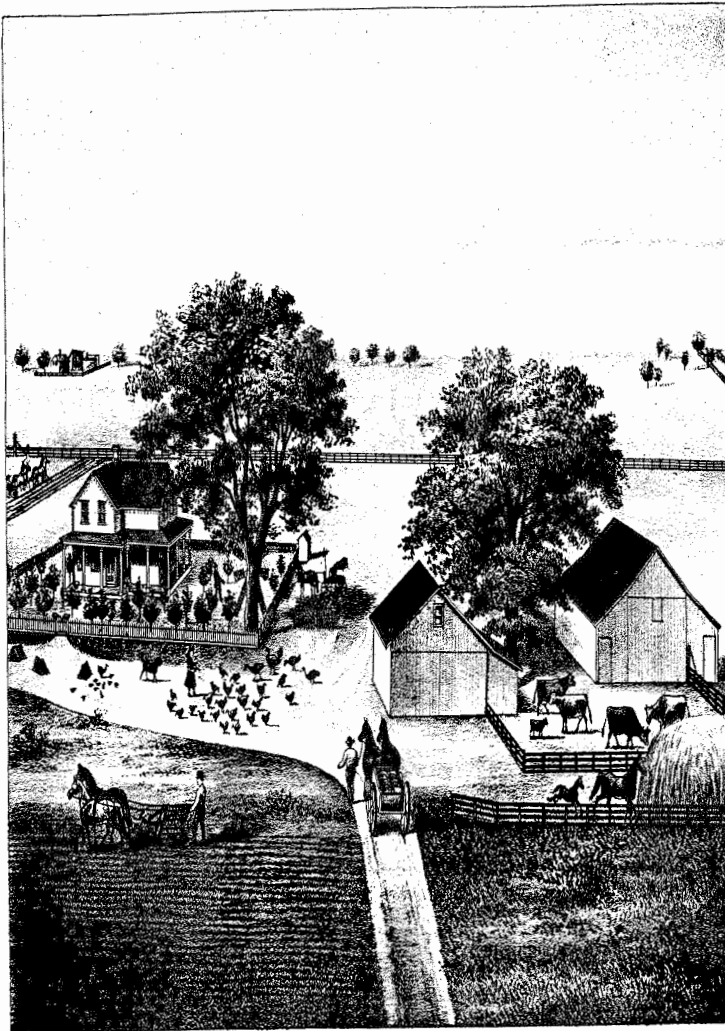
A. J. WOODS is a native of Missouri, and came to California while still quite young. In 1869 he purchased his farm in Liberty Township, on which he has since resided. The farm contains 157½ acres, and was first located by John Piper, about 1860. The farm is at present all under cultivation, and, like most of the land in this vicinity, is chiefly devoted to the raising of wheat. He has a fine stock of cattle, and all necessary machinery for successful farming. His elegant house (shown on another page, with a view of his farm) was erected in 1878, costing \$3,000. Mrs. Woods was born in Indiana. They have had two children, both of whom are still living.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

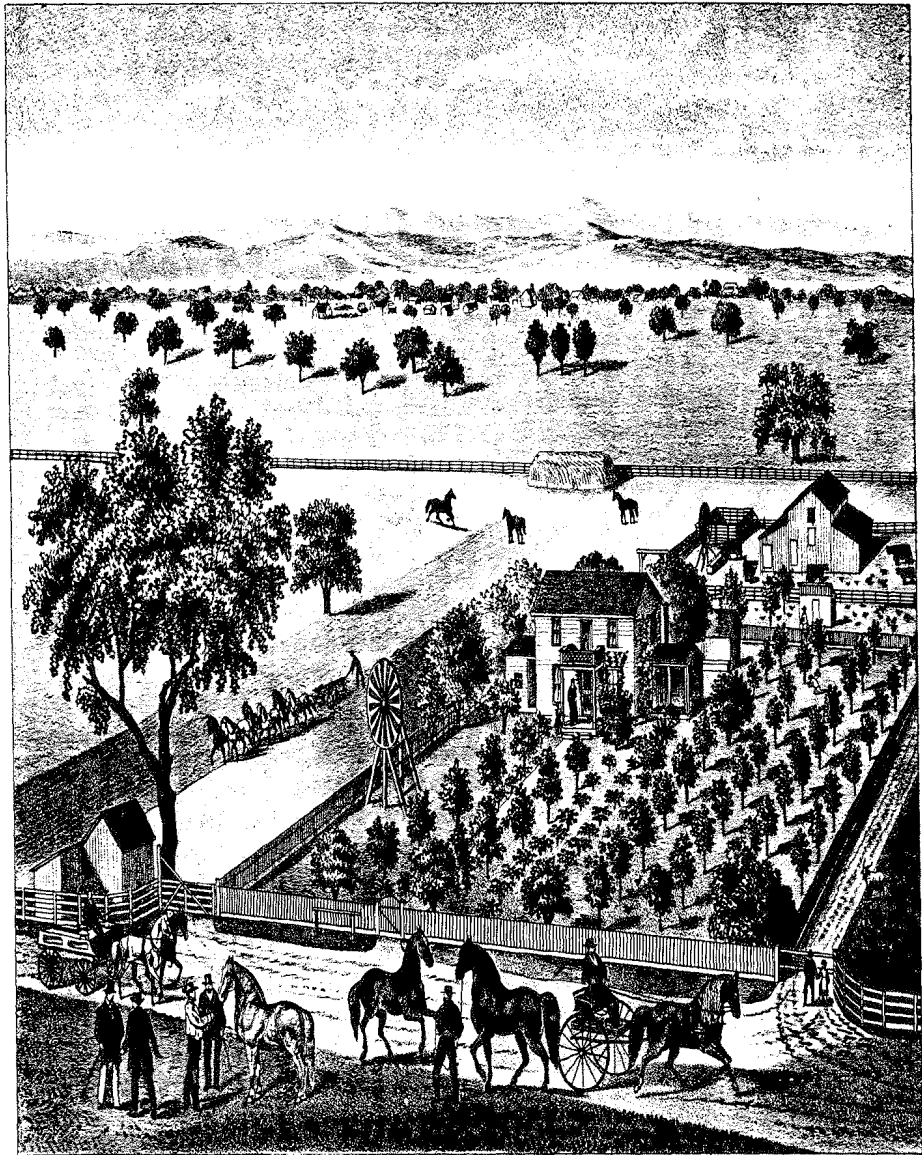
TULARE TOWNSHIP

Location.—Duck & Bonwell.—The "San Joaquin"—Murder of Ereyton.—Settlers in 1830. Murder of John Cook.—Hanging of Five Mexicans by Vigilantes.—Two Men Hung at Sacramento Ferry.—French Boy Shot in Corral Hollow.—Hanging of James M. Jones and Tom Bill.—Murder of Goldman.—Other Crimes.—The Parties.—Wickland.—Mohr's Landing.—Bethany.—Bettas.—Ellis.—Tracy.—San Joaquin City.—Game.—Flood of 1862.—A Fifty Mammoth.—Soil.—San Joaquin Plains Baptist Church.—Granges.—Biographical and descriptive matter pertaining to our illustrations from Tulare Township.

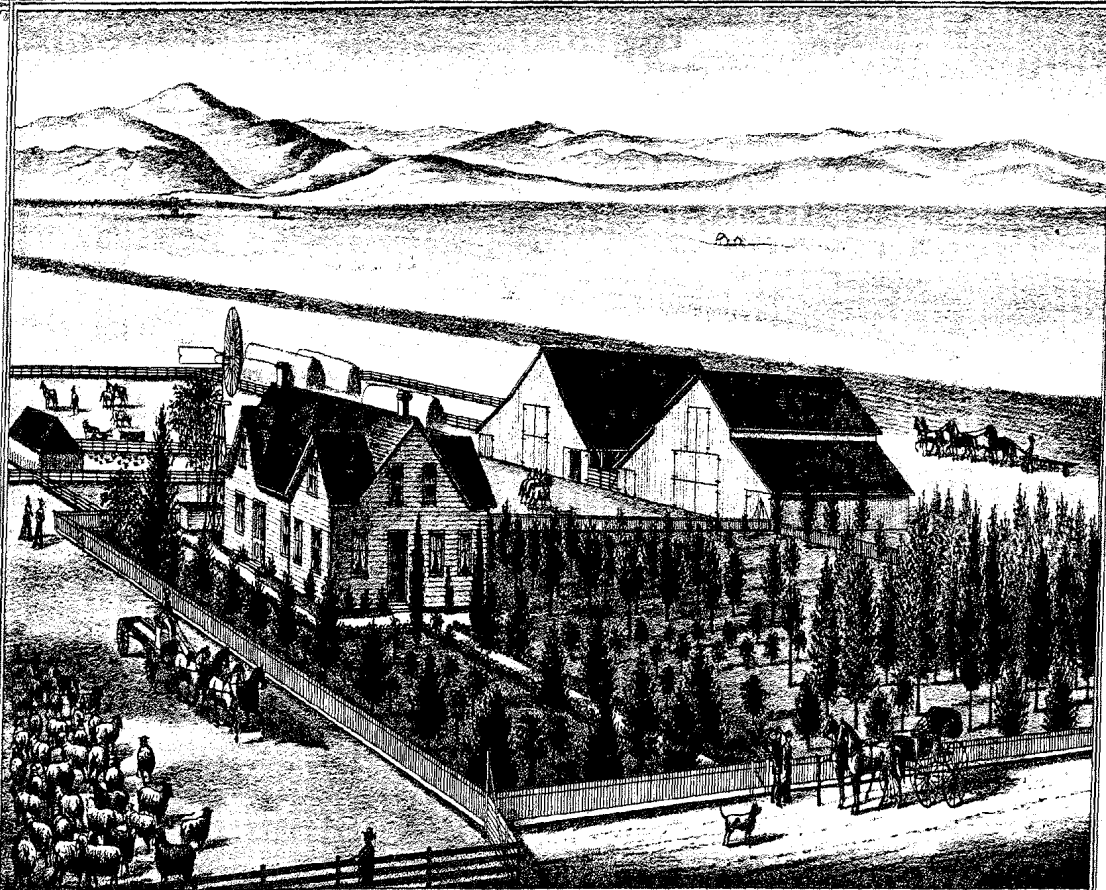
That portion of San Joaquin County lying west and south of the river of that name was, until late years, deemed to be of little value, except as a sort of off-corner of the world where men could be hung for stealing by the citizens, without having disagreeable questions asked; the place where, with two exceptions, all the unlawful death penalties of early days in the County were executed. Ten authentic cases are known to have occurred there, of whom seven were Mexicans and three were Americans; two Mexicans having been shot,



RES. ^{THE} RANCH OF GEO. W. VORHEES, ONEIL TO SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



"NAPOLEON" "GLOYD" "FRENCH EMPEROR" "HONEST ABE."
 RANCH OF THE WALRAD FAMILY, ONE 1/2 MI. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL., FORMER RES. OF N. WALRAD, NOW AT STOCKTON, ENGAGED IN NORMAN HORSE BUSINESS, NOW RES. OF D. M. WALRAD.



RES. & FARM OF J. W. BIRD, BREEDER OF THOROUGH-BRED SHEEP, NEAR BANTAS TULARE TR. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



FRENCH MERINOS.

BRED BY J. W. BIRD

SHROPSHIRE & FRENCH MERINO HALF BREEDS

the balance being hung, for stealing cattle, horses or money. Of all the number executed at least one was innocent.

Tulare Township originally included all of the County west and south of the San Joaquin river. August 26, 1864, O'Neil encroached upon its north border, and that line became and has remained until the present a parallel one to the Mt. Diablo base line, running two miles north of it; otherwise Tulare's boundaries remain as they were established August 5, 1856.

In the wild times of those early days a tragedy, resulting in an execution, came hand-in-hand with the first effort at a settlement, in what is known as Tulare Township. John Doak and Jacob Bonsell, in November, 1848, came down from the mountains, where they had been mining, and established the Doak and Bonsell Ferry, on the San Joaquin river, a few yards from where the C. P. R. R. now crosses that river. A boat to carry something more than a man was necessary, consequently Mr. Doak left his partner at the ferry in command of a yawl, while he went to Corte de Madera creek, near where the penitentiary now stands, in Marin County, for the purpose of building a large boat. Mr. Bonsell was consequently left alone, and received considerable money in ferrying passengers, as tolls were very high, being one dollar for each person set across the stream. It became generally known that money was accumulating, and that Mr. Bonsell was alone; and four men, former acquaintances of his, determined upon robbing him, and were so indiscreet as to mention their intention, before leaving the mountains, to execute their plan. The consequence was, that their proposed victim was warned of his danger, and when the parties arrived at the ferry, they found the object of their attention fully upon his guard.

For days they hung around the neighborhood, watching their opportunity, fearing to attack him except at advantage, as Mr. Bonsell was a powerful man, with a will of iron and nerves of steel. Constant watching and lying out in the willows of a night to get sleep, where he could not be surprised, began to tell on him, and he sent to the mountains for a man by the name of Hiram Brock, to come down and keep him company. Mr. Brock arrived one day previous to the culmination of the event that marks the first tally on the list of murders for money written on the pages of crime committed in the County.

The day succeeding the arrival of Brock, two Germans came from the mountains, where they had been mining, on their way to San José; they crossed the river at Bonsell's, and after leaving the ferry some four miles, went into camp at or near the place then known as four mile slough. While they were sitting by their camp-fire, after night had set in, unsuspecting of danger, they were fired upon by two men, and one of the Germans instantly killed; the other, having

an arm broken, fell, assimilating death so effectually as to deceive the assailants, who proceeded to rob them of what gold-dust they had, some twenty-one pounds, worth nearly \$4,000, and then left, supposing that the buzzards would save any unnecessary trouble on their part in burying the victims.

The German who had only been wounded made his way to Livermore, arriving there in the morning, and, after relating the tragedy, accused the man at the ferry, (Mr. Bonsell), of having committed the crime. There happened to be a listener to this accusation, by the name of Chauncy, who had crossed the plains with Bonsell's partner, Doak, in 1847, who did not believe that any man whom Mr. Doak would have for a partner, could commit a crime. On this general proposition, believing in Doak, and through him, in Bonsell, he decided to act promptly and save an innocent man. Mounting his horse, he "sped" away, down the trail to the ferry, some thirty miles, when he arrived upon his foam-flaked horse, to tell a man to whom he was a stranger, that an accusation of murder and robbery had been laid at his door. Mr. Bonsell, believing he knew who the guilty parties were, mounted Mr. Brock on a fleet horse, and posted him away in hot haste to San José, to lay complaint against the parties that had been watching so long a time to get a chance to rob him. Arriving at his destination, Mr. Brock entered the Alcalde's office, and found that official making out the papers for Bonsell's arrest. He proceeded to lay the whole matter before this officer, and offered to return with the sheriff and help him arrest the parties he accused as soon as he could get something to eat and feed his horse, which he proceeded to do; and, as he stepped out of the door, saw two men riding down the street, whom he at once recognized as two of the parties he wanted. The sheriff was promptly informed, and the outlaws were arrested while they were tying their horses, and, in reply to a demand for the cause of the arrest, they were informed by the Sheriff, that it was upon a charge of stealing horses. They were innocent of horse stealing, consequently had no fear of consequences, and never suspected what the real charge was until they were confronted by the man whom they supposed they had murdered, and their two associates who had shared with them the spoils, but refused to join in the murder.

That night the Sheriff arrived at Doak and Bonsell's Ferry, and in two days the remaining two were captured. Confronted with one of their victims, and the confession of their two less guilty comrades, they were convicted and hung at San José. The two who had refused to assist in the killing were whipped and turned loose. Thus was baptized in blood the early settlement of Tulare Township, and in the few first years that followed, it continued worthy of its christening.

When Mr. Doak had completed the ferry boat at Corte De Madera creek, he spread canvas and sailed it across the bay of San Francisco, and up through San Pablo and Suisun bays to the mouth of the San Joaquin river, up which it was towed by sending a small boat ahead with a line, which would be attached to trees upon the banks and the parties on the boat would pull upon the line and thus force the boat up the stream. The trip was made in this way in less than a week. After the boat was in position, the rates of ferrriage were three dollars for man and horse, eight dollars for a wagon, and single persons one dollar each. The travel across the river at this time was very great, as it was on the great thoroughfare leading from the mines to the sea coast. Mr. Doak remained at the ferry about a year from the fall of 1848.

During the summer of 1849, Messrs. Doak and Bonsell constructed the first sailing boat ever built on the waters of any of the streams emptying into San Francisco bay. Oak trees were cut alongside the San Joaquin near the ferry, and sawed into lumber by whip saws, and from this lumber the hull of the vessel was constructed. The masts were hauled from Calaveras County, at a point near where San Andreas now is; the two poles that were used for masts costing those gentlemen \$600 when delivered at the river. The vessel when completed was of about forty tons burden, and was used for freighting between San Francisco and Stockton. The schooner was called *The San Joaquin*, and proved to be a staunch craft and a very good sailer, and plied on the bay of San Francisco for a number of years.

In 1850 E. B. Carroll, H. P. Wright, of Massachusetts, William Breyton, of Brooklyn, New York, and John A. Stockholm, of Orange County, New York, formed a co-partnership, and kept a hotel at the mouth of Corral Hollow. The hotel was a "zinc house," and was used principally for a saloon and eating house. (Lodgings were not in much demand in those days.) They had accumulated about \$1,500 in gold dust, when, in 1850, one of the firm (Mr. Breyton) was brutally murdered in the zinc house by a party unknown, but supposed to be a Mexican. The murdered man was alone, and the murderer obtained the money. This broke up the firm, Stockholm and Wright returning to their homes in the east.

Wade Hampton settled in Tulare in 1850. John Laird lived in a tent near the zinc house at the mouth of Corral Hollow. Wickland, from whom the village of Wickland took its name, and Henry Bantua, after whom the village of Bantua was named, both came to Tulare Township in that year.

In 1852 L. R. Bradley, now the Governor of Nevada, the Patterson brothers, Daniel Valetine, James Green and John, William and P. R. Fairbills, Johnson, after whom the ferry is named, Tom Payne, after whom the slough by which he settled was named,

Thomas McLaughlin, Robert Marney and Robert Dykeman, who lived with Tom Payne, were all residents of the Township. Of all the men whose names have been given as being connected with the early history of this section, only the following six are still living in the county: E. B. Carroll, William and P. R. Fairchilds, Johnson, Thomas McLaughlin and Robert Marney.

In 1851 a man by the name of John Cook was killed, close to a lake near Tom Payne's slough, on the road to the ferry. He was a young man, and had taken up some land. Why he was killed is a mystery. The party or parties killing attempted to give the murder the appearance of suicide; but as the shot from which he died entered the back, the attempt failed.

On the 28th of April, 1851, five Mexicans were hung near Bantass, by the "Cow Vigilantes," for stealing cattle. One of them, a boy, was innocent; but, like the misguided dog in the fable, he suffered for being caught in bad company. It is a pretty well authenticated fact, that two Mexicans were required to dig a hole in the ground, and then were placed by it, shot and buried in the place they had excavated. They had stolen some stock from parties passing through the country; the parties from whom they had stolen being the executioners; but nothing definite as to time or place can be obtained.

In 1852 two men were hung at Slocum's or Johnson's ferry; one was an old man, the other about twenty years of age. They were formerly from Michigan, and had stolen some horses, or a horse, from a man at San José, by the name of Henry C. Smith, and were overtaken at the ferry and hung to a tree by their captors. The Deputy Sheriff from Stockton, now General E. Canavan, arrived on the ground a few minutes too late to save the victims. In 1853 an escaped convict, a French boy, was overtaken and shot dead in Corral Hollow by the Sheriff of Tuolumne County. The boy was offering no resistance when he was killed, but was in possession of some stolen horses.

December 1, 1855, a man by the name of James M. Jones was hung to a tree at a place about three-quarters of a mile above Slocum's Ferry. He was a Lieut. in Tom Bell's gang of thieves, and had been caught in possession of stolen cattle, belonging to the Moore Bros.; his accomplice confessed to save his life, after being strung up and then let down. The hanging and confession combined, resulted in breaking up the gang. Tom Bell was hung soon after, in the adjoining County by the stock raisers.

In 1856, in Corral Hollow, in a little hut, a man by the name of Goldman was killed by his sheep herder. The murderer was tried three times and convicted each time, but escaped hanging by having the penalty of death commuted to incarceration for life. It was for-

unate for the criminal that he had only committed a murder, for if he had only stolen a horse or a steer, he would have been hung sure.

In the fall of 1862, Aaron Golden and wife, one boy and a berder were murdered and burned in the house in Corral Hollow; cause jealousy of the former husband of Mrs. Golden, she being a Spanish woman. Fred Olo, known as Dutch Fred, killed his partner in 1867, near Lone Tree, at "Lone Tree Hollow."

In 1849 a hotel was built on the main road to Doak and Bonsell's Ferry, about one-half mile north of where Bantass now is. At the time the place was quite thickly timbered. A. E. Henry and Dr. Hopkins kept the hotel, and sold to Chamberlain, in 1853 or 1854, who in turn sold to Bantass.

The Doak and Bonsell Ferry, established in November, 1848, passed in 1849 into the hands of Bonsell and Hiram Scott. The former died on the return trip to the States in 1852, and his widow became possessed of his property. She married J. A. Shephard, who ran the ferry for several years, and then sold to Capt. Moss, in 1856. The next was Slocum's Ferry, established in 1849, three miles below Doak and Bonsell, W. B. Johnson being the present owner.

The Fiske or Durham's Ferry, established by Titus and Manly, was the third one started on the river in this County, and was at or near the point where San Joaquin City is now located. It was established in 1850.

WICKLAND.

Wickland was started on Old river in 1861. It is one-half mile from Mehre's landing-place, for vessels that freighted away the coal taken from the mines in Corral Hollow. Between 1856 and 1861, some 1,800 tons were shipped at this point. When Ellis was established as a R. R. station on the C. P. R. R., many of the houses of Wickland were removed to that place. The mines failing, eventually reduced the importance of the village, and there now remain only a warehouse, hotel, blacksmith shop and the ferry, now known as Neagle's Ferry. There is a railroad station, called Bethany, within one-half mile of the old village of Wickland.

BANTASS

is one of the railroad stations on the C. P. R. R., about four miles west from the San Joaquin river, and in point of elevation, is but a trifle above high water mark in the season of heavy floods. It is named after H. Bantass, who owned the land where the village stands. It has about 150 inhabitants, a post-office, four stores of general merchandises, two blacksmith shops, one hotel, one livery stable, one boot and shoe maker and five saloons.

ELLIS

is also a C. P. R. R. station, at the junction of the Corral

Hollow R. R., built to the coal mines in Corral Hollow. When Ellis was in its infancy, the citizens and houses of Wickland moved to that place, as being the most eligible for future prosperity, but when, this year, Tracy was made the point of departure for the new line of rail road to Oakland, Ellis took unto itself wings, and flew to the embrace of its more successful rival, and there is but little left at Ellis now.

TRACY.

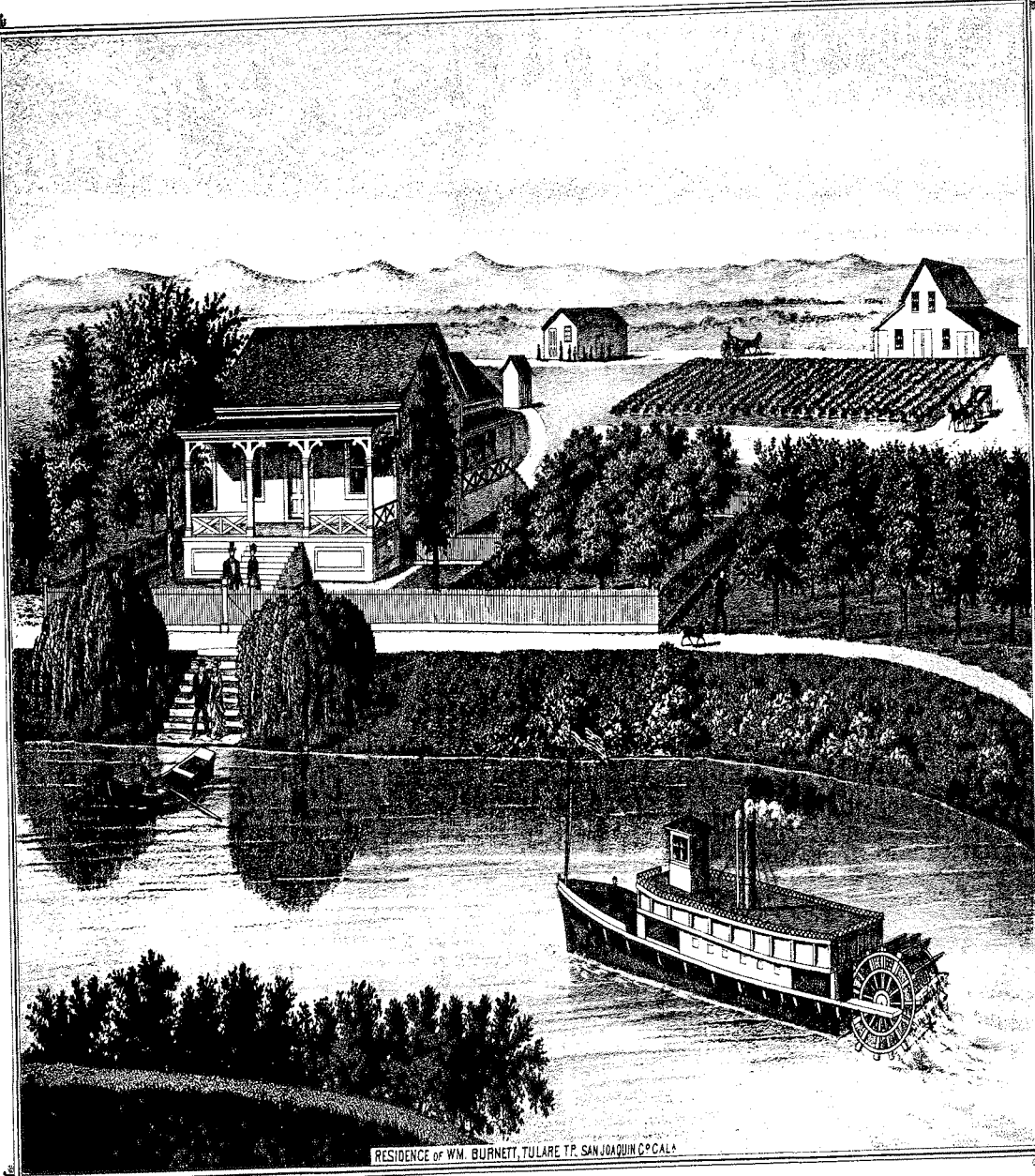
This is the name of the largest village in the Township, and undoubtedly in the future will remain the principal business point in Tulare. It is less than a year old, and is located where the "new departure" takes place in the C. P. R. R. line to Oakland. From this point a new line of rail road is surveyed to Grayson; the building of which will add materially to its business importance.

SAN JOAQUIN CITY

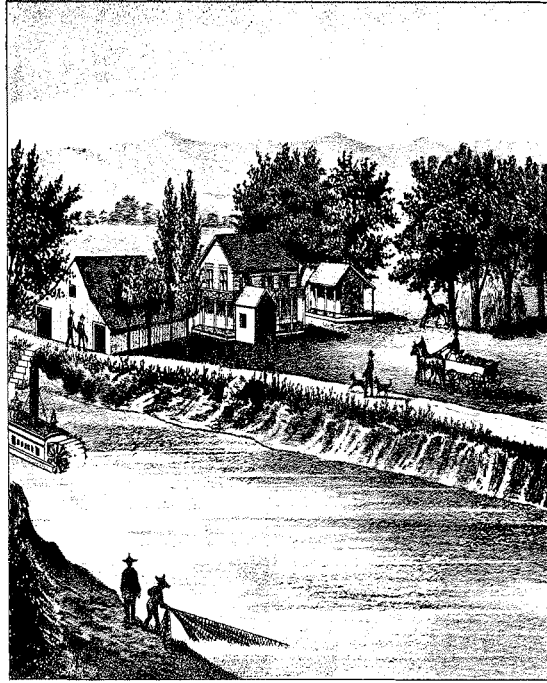
was started in the fall of 1849. It was hoped in those days, that it might be possible to make this point a rival to Stockton, but to-day there are but one hotel, two saloons and restaurants and a warehouse.

In 1856, Mr. Hiram Hamilton, with several others, passed from the Mountain House through Tulare on their way to Kern County, by Grayson. There was a straight line of road between these places of forty miles, and not a single house on the road. The wild animals were wild only in name; a drove of seven hundred antelope mingled promiscuously with the teams as they moved along. Game was abundant until 1864, when the great drouth finished the work of extermination, that the hunters and settlers had commenced. A few antelope were still left as late as 1870. There were numerous bands of wild horses; and, to catch them, they were kept from water for several days, and then let drink, filling themselves so full, they soon gave out in the chase that followed, and became the captives of the Vaquero. Many were killed in this way and many more in breaking, so that a few of the first years saw the last of the wild mustang.

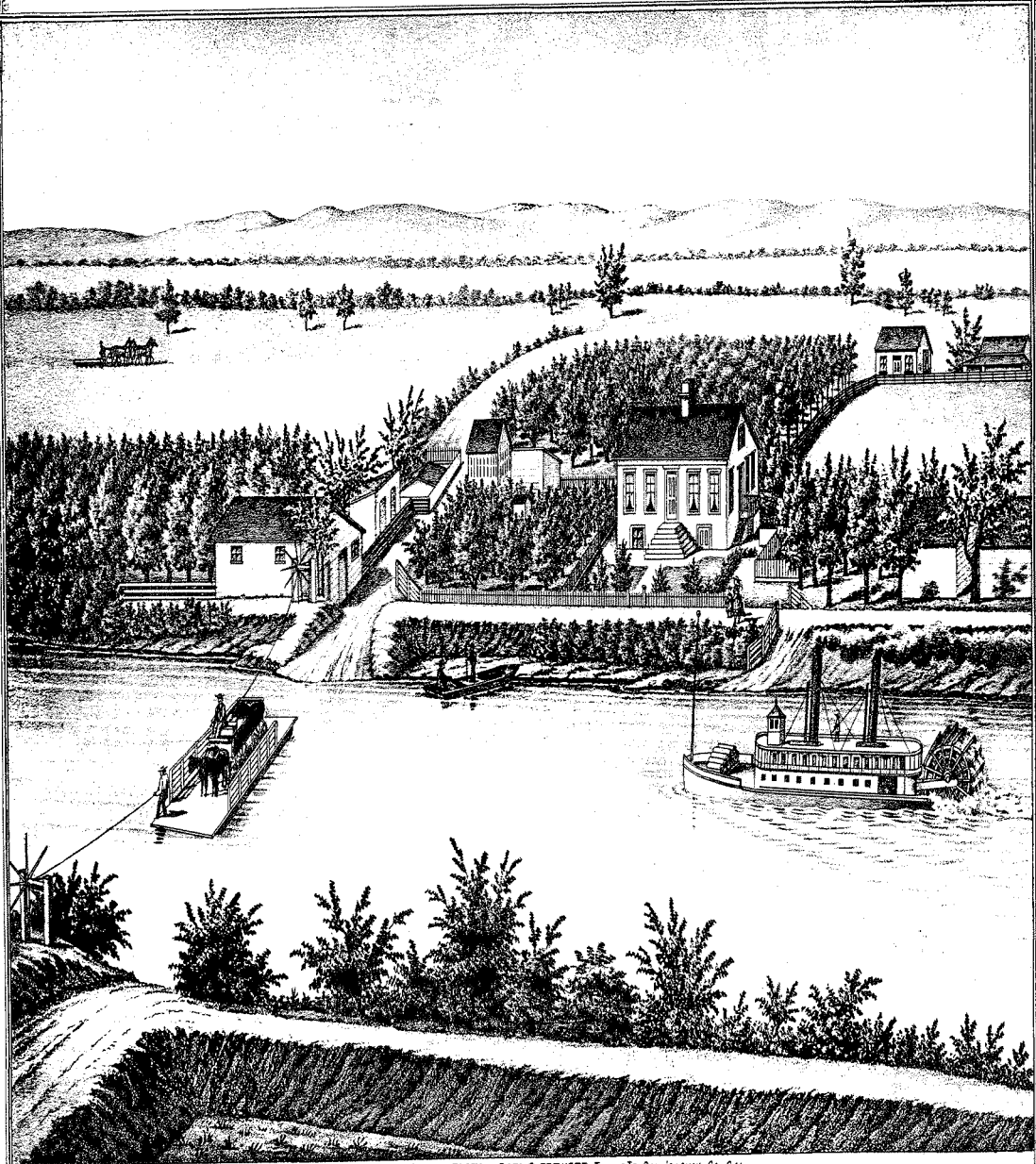
We have been unable to collect the full facts in regard to the high waters in the early part of 1862 in Tulare. The greatest flood since the country was inhabited by the whites, occurred that year; the section inundated at that time embraced about one-third of the Township. It proved very destructive to property and stock. Hiram Hamilton and his two brothers were living at the time in a little frame house, that was anchored to a tree, in the track of the flood. They suddenly found their domicile converted into an ark; and Mr. Hamilton concluded he would make from two doors a raft, and start out in search of land, proposing to use a pole as the motive



RESIDENCE OF WM. BURNETT, TULARE TP. SAN JOAQUIN CO CALA.



RES. of A DANGERS, (ROBERT'S ISLAND) SAN JOAQUIN C^O. CAL.



FREWERT'S FERRY, RES. & PROPERTY OF CARL C. FREWERT, TULARE TP, SAN JOAQUIN Co., CAL.

power. He had no sooner started than he discovered that a slight mistake in his calculations, had been made. The power of the current carried the little raft and bore it irresistibly away towards the great outlet at the bay. In his voyage he once found himself and his fortune wrecked in a sheep corral, against which the little raft floated, the rushing current capsize and held it against the fence, presenting only an edge for the passenger to stand on; he took up his residence for a time on the top of one of the fence posts, from where he finally succeeded in working his raft loose, when he again cast his destiny with the moving waters, which ultimately drifted him to a high piece of ground, where a Mexican and his wife were living in a house, on the land that now belongs to Wash Trahern.

The following day, two persons came to the house, and Mr. Hamilton discovered that they were in possession of a boat that he had loaned them, their failure to return it having nearly cost him his life. He immediately took possession of his property, and, in company with the two men, started back, up the current, to see if they could reach the place where he had left his two brothers, in the anchored ark. Upon their arrival they found the brothers in the tree to which the house was fastened, in which they had built a kind of platform to rest on; they could pass from the roof of the house up to their perch in the tree, and when they had become chilled would get down on the roof, and pass through a hole in it, down to the stove in the second story, and warm themselves, and then return to their tower of observation. It was a joyous meeting, out there among the angry waters, when those brothers again were united, for each party had feared the other was lost. The parties were all safely landed, when the boat was sent back to take off the Mexican and his wife. It was a forlorn looking party that gathered on the margin of the waters, and looked out upon the waste before them; not a habitation left; a hog-pen being the nearest approach to a shelter, that could be found for occupation by eleven persons, that constituted that forlorn hope. It was standing where the gum trees are now growing on Kasson's ranch, about three miles southeast of Bantas.

Before the flood, the Hamiltons had forty head of cows and twenty brood mares; they lost thirty-six of the former and fifteen of the latter, and a Mr. Harkness lost 400 head of cattle, all he had, in the flood. Since that time the people who have stock on the low lands, drive them out of harm's way, as the danger of the flood approaches.

A portion of the remains of a "Hairy Mammoth" was discovered in Tulare on Sec. 21, T. 3. S., R. 6 E. It was found by the parties who owned the land, in digging a well, at the depth of fifty-two and a-half feet from the surface. They came upon the bones,

lying upon the gravel that carried water. Some of the hair of the monster was still preserved; it was of a coarse texture, resembling the hair in a horse's mane, and was about eighteen inches in length. It is to be regretted that scientific search was not made at the time, or some preservation made of the bones. A little of the hair was braided into a watch-chain, and worn for several years by Hiram Hamilton.

In Winchell's "Sketches of Creation," page 354, will be found the following: "When man first made his advent in Europe, that continent was still the abode of quadrupeds now long extinct. The contemporaries of man, in the Hewn-stone epoch, were the Cave-Bear, (*Ursus spelæus*), followed by the Cave-Hyena, (*Hyena spelæa*), and the Cave-Lion.

"These gradually gave place to gigantic herbivores, the Hairy Mammoth, (*Elephas primigenius*), the Hairy Rhinoceros, (*Rhinoceros tichorhinus*), and the Reindeer. The Mammoth roamed in herds over the whole of Europe, Northern Asia and even North America."

Owing to the fact that there is not as great a rain-fall in Tulare as in the other parts of the country, it was backward in being utilized for grain. Although a few men made feeble attempts in this line as early as 1853, (Wade Hampton being one of them,) yet it is safe to say that grain-raising there commenced about 1864. From that time until 1867 the effort was mostly experimental; but the results demonstrated that it was a first-class soil for grain-raising; its only drawback being the scarcity of water. Much of the soil is yearly being fed with a lime fertilizer, coming from the washing by the rain of gypsum strata, in the hills to the west; the water carrying it down and depositing it on the lower lands.

The land is worth, on an average, about ten dollars per acre, but with plenty of water to irrigate with, it is equal to any in the County for productiveness and value. In fact a speculative point in real estate lies in Tulare. Fortunes will be made in buying land there and holding it until the "West-side Canal" is completed, or possibly two or three years after that event transpires, and then realizing from either sale of the land or production of the soil.

The soil is both adobe and loam, the sandy portions being the higher lands towards the foothills. The swamp and overflowed land within the limits of Tulare, have been treated at considerable length in this work, under the head of "Swamp Land Reclamation."

CHURCHES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

THE SAN JOAQUIN PLAINS BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in 1869, Rev. H. Hamilton holding the first religious services in San Joaquin City in that year. The first officers were: Curtis Brigham, Deacon, and H. M. Hamilton, Clerk. Rev. H. M. Hamilton was

the first, and still is the pastor of the church. The number of members of the organization at the present time is twenty-two.

GRANGES.

THE SAN JOAQUIN GRANGE, No. 3, P. H., was organized on the 14th of April, 1873. It was the second Grange instituted in the State, and we give the names of its charter members, because it is the pioneer organization of its kind in the County: E. B. Stiles, M.; M. Lammers, O.; P. T. Gomer, L.; A. P. Stocking, S.; C. D. Needham, A. S.; W. B. Hay, C.; Levi Gish, Treas.; H. W. Fasset, Sec'y; John Christman, G. K.; Miss M. C. King, Ceres; Mrs. D. Lammers, Pomona; Miss Kate Girvin, Flora; Mrs. S. A. Hatfield, L. A. S.; John Carroll, Alexander Girvin, James Field, C. E. Needham, Washington Haynes, C. B. Geddes, Mrs. E. Hay, Mrs. C. E. Needham, Mrs. S. A. Gomer, Mrs. A. R. Geddes, Mrs. J. E. Fox. The following persons only of that number remain active members at this time: C. E. Needham and wife, C. E. Needham, Jas. Field, A. P. Stocking and wife, and Washington Haynes. The present officers are: Jas. C. Allen, M.; Jacob Quackenbush, Sec'y; John A. McNeil, Treas. There are forty members at the present time, though at one time there were as many as sixty. They meet on Saturday evening in their hall at Tracy.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOHN W. BIRD was born May 18, 1819, at Martindale, Westmorland County, England. In 1848 he went to Australia, where he remained eighteen months, and then sailed for San Francisco, at which place he arrived June 4, 1850. Upon his arrival he went immediately to the mines, where he remained but a short time, going to San Joaquin County, and embarking in the farming business, which business, in conjunction with stock raising, he has followed continuously ever since. Mr. Bird has 480 acres in Tulare Township, where he resides, all under cultivation and well improved, stocked, and furnished with adequate machinery for a successful farming business. In addition to this he owns 480 acres in the southwestern portion of the County, which he uses as a sheep ranch. On the 16th of June, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Poor, of Stockton. A view of his place will be found elsewhere.

WILLIAM BURNETT was born in Gloucestershire, England, June 2, 1819. October 13, 1839, he married Miss Hannah Yemm, of the same place. They have had twelve children, eight of whom are now living. When he was twenty-two years of age he enlisted in the English military service for the term of twenty-one years. England being at that time at war with the natives of New Zealand, his regiment was sent to Australia. He was severely wounded in the

shoulder, and was under the surgeon's care for about a year. After nearly eight years' service he succeeded in purchasing his discharge. After his discharge he remained in New Zealand, and was employed in smelting copper by the Aberdeen Company of Scotland. He came to California by vessel in 1862, and went direct to San Joaquin County, where he engaged in farming and fruit raising. He purchased the place where he now resides, in Tulare Township, on the San Joaquin river, in 1873, and in the same year erected his house at a cost of \$1,400. A view of his residence is given elsewhere. He devotes his attention chiefly to fruit raising, in which he has been very successful. He has 212 acres of land, all of which are under cultivation, or occupied by thrifty fruit trees.

ANTONIS DAUGERS was born in Hanover, Germany, December 11, 1835. He came to the United States in 1853. He settled in the western part of Texas, where he resided about five years. In 1859 he went to Central and South America, where he lived three years, about two and a half years in Chiriqui, and a short time in Costa Rica. He came to California in 1863, and settled in San Joaquin County, about six miles from his present place. He purchased a farm on Robert's Island in 1868, where he has since continued to reside. His farm contains 360 acres, and is about ten miles from Stockton and two miles from Lathrop. His land is nearly all under cultivation and is extremely fertile. He claims to have raised as high as 80 bushels of barley and 110 bushels of oats to the acre. He raised, in 1878, 23 bushels of wheat to the acre on land that had been reclaimed. The barns and farm-buildings are good and commodious. His house was built at a cost of about \$1,000 in 1871. A view of this farm will be found on another page.

CARL CONRAD FREWERT was born March 12, 1824, in Prussia. He was married in Hamburg in 1849, to Miss Eulis Agers, of Hamburg. In the summer of 1850 they sailed for San Francisco, coming around the Horn. He laid brick in San Francisco until 1851, at which time he came to San Joaquin County, and pre-empted the land he now occupies in Tulare Township. He has since resided there and on a place he owned, four and a half miles from Stockton, on the San Joaquin river. They had three children, all of whom are now dead. Mrs. Frewert died in 1853. In 1863 Mr. Frewert went to Hamburg, where June 2, 1867, he married Amelle Hager, a native of Prussia. She died December 24, 1872. They had two children, of whom one is now living. On the 14th of May, 1873, he was married, in Stockton, to Miss Johanna F. Tabert, also a native of Prussia. His farm contains 276 acres, nearly all of it well improved and cultivated. In 1867 he finished building the house he now occupies. In 1877 he started a ferry over San Joa-

quin river, known as Frewert's Ferry, a view of which, with his residence, is given elsewhere.

ANTONIS HAUSON was born at Guttenburg, Sweden, July 18, 1818. He came to America in 1839, landing at New York City. For a number of years he followed the life of a sailor, serving before the mast for fourteen years, and eight years in the capacity of second mate. He arrived in San Francisco April 7, 1850, by the bark San Domingo, and started for the head-waters of the San Joaquin river in a boat. After spending six months in the mines, he returned to San Francisco, where he entered a wholesale clothing establishment. Here he remained sixteen months, and then spent two years in Stockton, at the expiration of which time he sailed for Newburyport, Massachusetts. In 1859 he returned to Stockton, spending his time there and in the mines until 1868, when he purchased his present place in Tulare Township. He owns eighty-seven and a half acres of good land, all under cultivation, and well stocked and worked. A view of his place is given elsewhere. He married Miss Mary Howard, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, April 22, 1854. They have one child.

GEORGE M. KASSON was born at Granby, Connecticut, February 13, 1813. When eighteen years of age he commenced trading through Pennsylvania and the southern States, and continued until 1840, when he embarked in the livery business in St. Louis, keeping also a sale stable. He sold his business in 1850 and started across the plains for California, arriving at Placerville, August 5 of the same year. He engaged in mining there and at Yuba and Feather rivers for eighteen months, when he returned to the States. The climate of the States was too severe and he soon returned, going both ways by the Mexican route. He commenced ranching on the Merced river, but soon sold out, and took up a farm below Hill's Ferry on the San Joaquin river. He disposed of this and went into the cattle business in Fresno County. Selling his interest in that he went into the sheep business, and finally purchased, in 1868, the place where he now resides. His ranch is situated in Tulare Township, and contains 5,212 acres of well improved land. He is quite extensively engaged in stock raising, which business he pursues in a systematic and practical manner. He has all the facilities for this and for general farming. A view of his place is shown on another page.

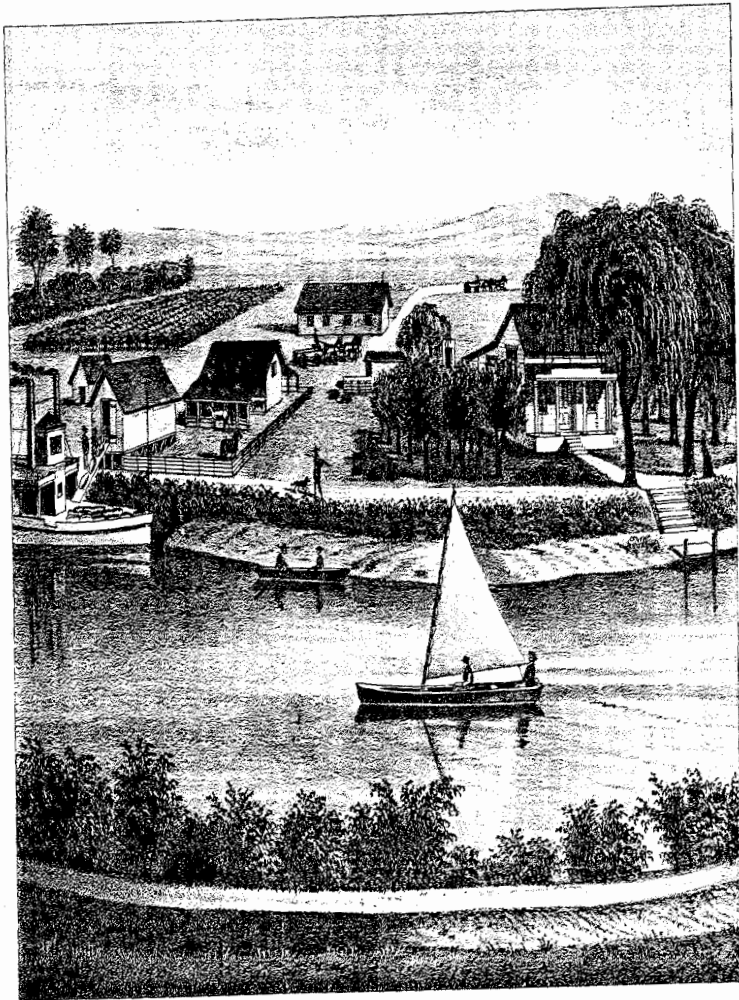
MARTIN LAMMERS was born in Hanover, Germany, October 26, 1831. He emigrated in 1853, arriving in San Francisco August 19, of that year. He purchased a farm near Martinez, in Contra Costa County, but after two years of farming sold his place, and went to San Francisco, where he engaged in the grocery business until 1865. He married there, in 1860, Miss Dorothea Fink, also a native of

Hanover. In 1865 he sold his grocery business and spent a year visiting in Germany. Upon his return he pre-empted 160 acres of land in San Joaquin County, to which he has added from time to time, until now his farms contain 1,400 acres, of which 1,200 acres are being cultivated. In addition to his grain crops, he makes a specialty of breeding fine blooded stock, of which he has many on his place. His farm is well cultivated, and supplied with the machinery, buildings, fences, etc., appertaining to a well conducted farming business. In 1875 Mr. Lammers was elected by the Republican party to represent San Joaquin County in the State Legislature. His ranch lies in Tulare Township. A view of his place is given elsewhere.

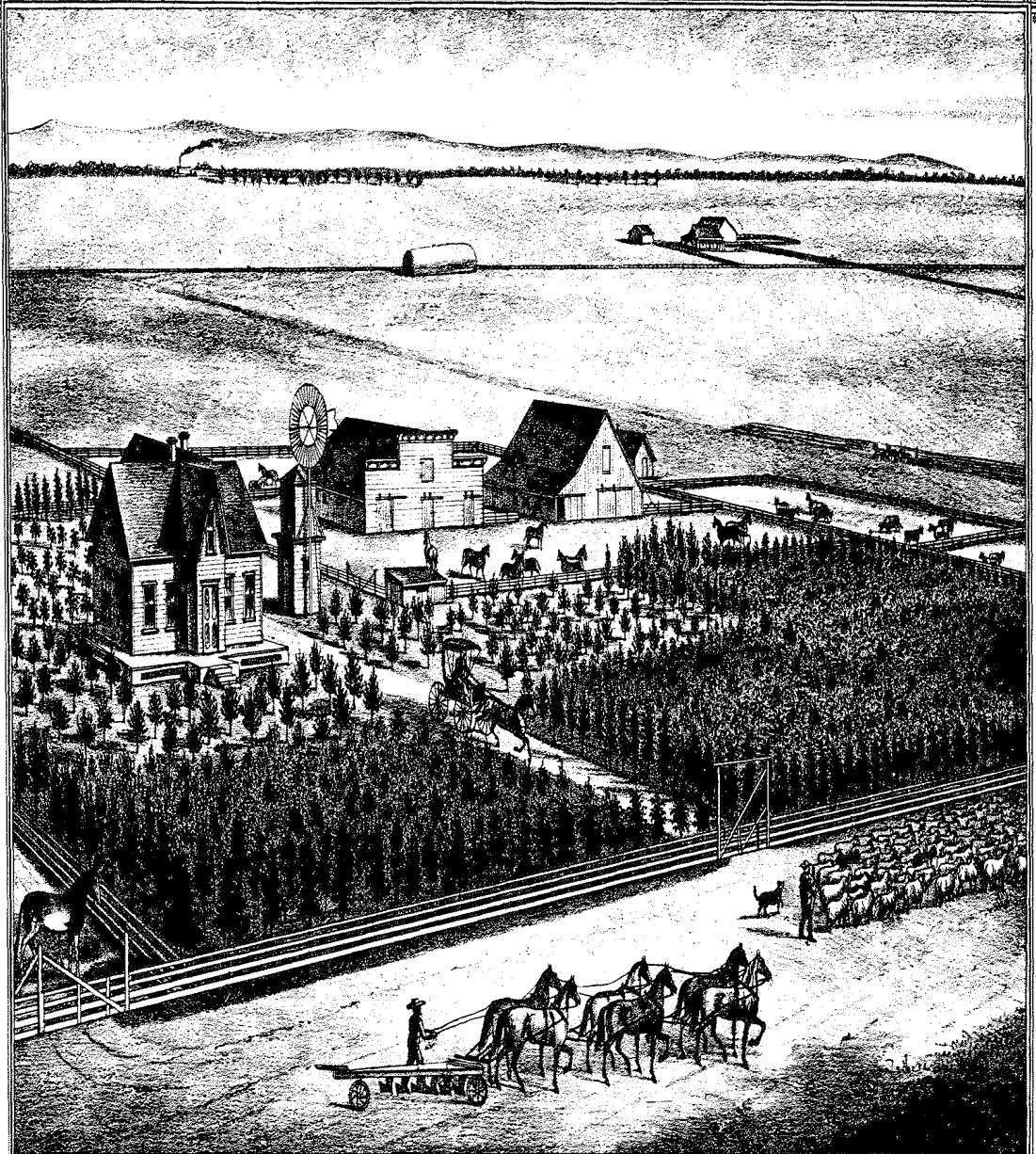
CHARLES LINDSTROM is a native of Sweden, where he was born on the 1st day of June, 1828. He came to California in the spring of 1858, where he followed the wild and exciting life of a hunter for a number of years. In 1866 he purchased the place which is now his residence, situated on the San Joaquin river, in Tulare Township. His farm contains 132 acres, all well cultivated, and to which he devotes a great deal of care and attention. In 1877 he started a ferry over the San Joaquin river, known as Lindstrom's ferry. He was married to Miss Adaline Truitt, of San Joaquin County, August 13, 1865, who died at their home, April 19, 1872. They had two boys, both of whom are still living. A view of his place and ferry will be found on another page.

HENRY NEWMAN was born November 27, 1851, at Springfield, Illinois. When he grew up he clerked in a hotel and clothing store in Springfield until he came to California, which he did, across the plains, in 1871. He went to Mariposa Co., where he kept a boarding-house in connection with his father, who had come to this State in 1852. He went from there to Merced, in Merced Co., where he was employed for three years, when he came to Stockton. He was married in San Francisco, in March, 1877, to Mary F. Rock, and has one little boy. He owns a ranch in Tulare Township on the San Joaquin river, containing 183 acres of choice bottom-land. The soil is a loam, and its proximity to the river renders irrigation unnecessary. He raises barley and other grains, potatoes, cattle, horses, hogs, etc. The farm is well supplied with barns, granaries, sheds, tools and machinery. A view of this place is given elsewhere.

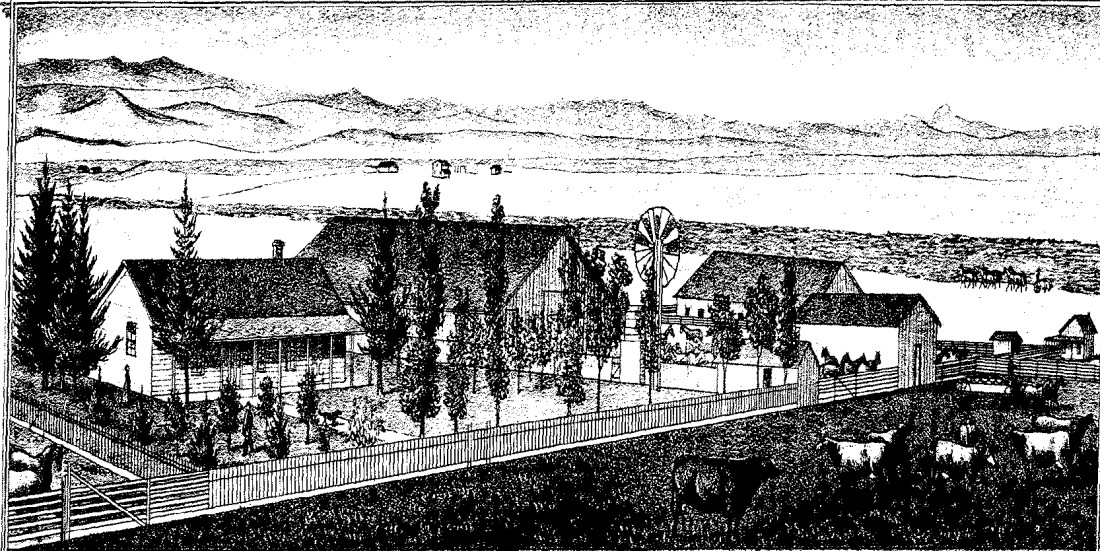
THOMAS OHM is a native of Germany, in which country he was born in 1842. He came to America in 1866, and to California in 1867, settling in San Joaquin County, which has since been his residence. His farm is situated in Tulare Township, and contains 320 acres of choice land, all of which is under cultivation. Besides his own land, he cultivates 1,120 acres of rented land, making in all, 1,440 acres. He raises grain, chiefly wheat, to the growth of which



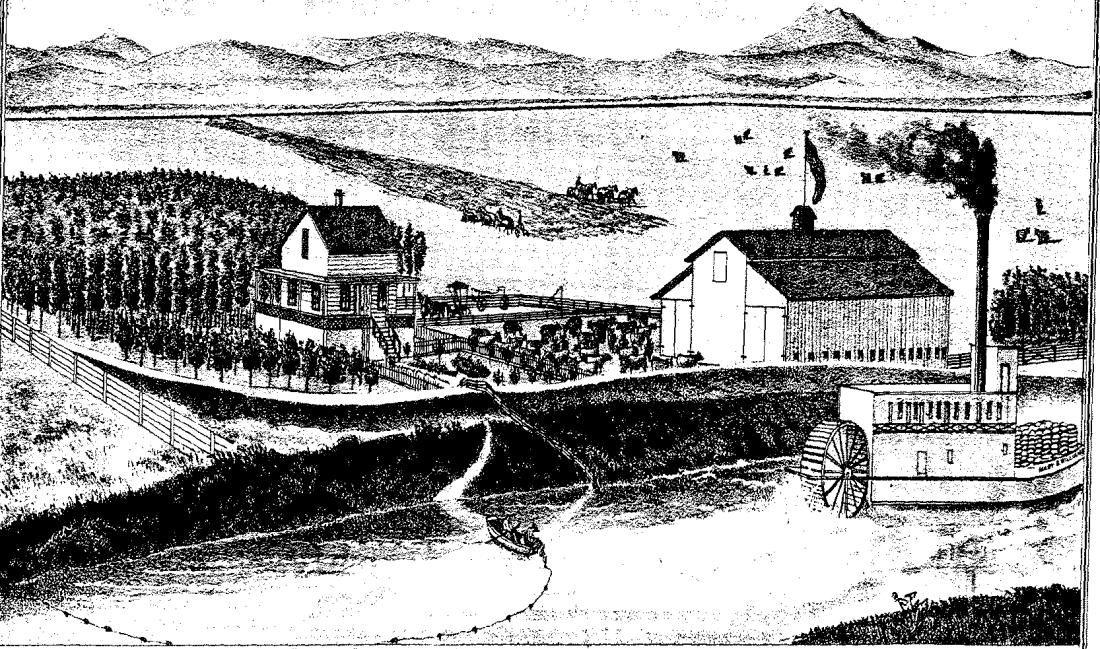
FARM & RES. OF AUG. HANSON, TULARE TP SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RES. AND FARM OF GEO. M. KASSON, TULARE TR. SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL. (5212 ACRES 3 MILES FRONT.)



LAMMERSVILLE.



"RIVERSIDE," RESIDENCE & FARMS OF MARTIN LAMMERB, TULARE TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO., CAL.

the character of the soil is especially adapted. He has all the machinery required for the profitable working of the large tracts of land he is cultivating. His farm is well-stocked, and improved with buildings, granaries, etc. In addition to his farming interests, he is engaged in the business of general merchandising, as a member of the firm of L. Borach & Co., of Bantas. A view of his place will be found elsewhere.

SAMUEL A. OVERHOLTZER was born in Lancaster County, Penn., on the 3d of March, 1837. When he was twelve years of age he removed with his parents to Ohio, and in the following year to Ogle Co., Illinois, where he engaged in farming. On the 4th of November, 1854, he married Miss Maria E. Harnish, of Carroll Co., Ill. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are still living. In the spring of 1864, he came overland with his family to California, settling in Yolo County. He was drowned out of this locality, and came to San Joaquin County, preëmping 100 acres of land in Tulare Township, upon which he now resides. Since that time he has acquired by purchase 180 acres additional, making a farm of 320 acres, all cultivated and well-stocked with cattle, machinery, etc. A view of his place is given on another page.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Boundaries—Character of Soil—Swamp Land Reclamation—Staten Island—Bouldin Island—Early Settlers—White House Brickyard—Deppes's Ferry—First Grain Raised—Wild Animals—The "Mary Bowers" and "Ceres"—Flood of 1862—M. E. Church South—Biographical and Descriptive Matter pertaining to our Illustrations from Union Township.

UNION was created from Elkhorn territory, by the Board of Supervisors, on the 7th day of May, 1861; and in the calendar of passing events stand written twenty-seven days before the creation of her sister township, Liberty. It was but twenty-seven days, uneventful to either of these towns, or to the County, perhaps; yet in that short time, ere this, a nation has been erased from the map of the world. They were charged with grave events in the history of our Union. Within those twenty-seven days, General Lee assumed command of the Confederate army; Camp Jackson, Missouri, was captured by General Lyon, who was formerly a resident of California; North Carolina seceded from the Union; Colonel Ellsworth was killed at Alexandria, Virginia; Mobile and Savannah were blockaded by the Union squadrons; and the battles of Aquia Creek and Philippi were fought; the beginning of a war to maintain the "Union," and make "Liberty" universal.

The boundary lines of the Township were established by the

Board, as follows: commencing at the north line of O'Neil Township, at its intersection with the range line, between ranges five and six, east; thence north on said range line to the Mokelumne river; thence down said river to the county line of San Joaquin; thence following the San Joaquin river to the northwest corner of O'Neil Township; thence following the north line of said Township to the place of beginning.*

William S. Wasley was appointed Justice, and R. L. Snapp Constable for the township until the next election. There have been but few changes since in its lines. May 18, 1867, Elkhorn took one mile, lying along the east line, excepting Sections 13, 24, 25 and 36, T. 4 N., R. 5 E. The south half of Sec. 12, T. 4 N., R. 5 E. was taken back again August 6, 1872. April 1, 1878, the State Legislature added Staten, formerly Elk Island, to this County, and the same, per force, became a part of Union.

Nearly the whole of the Township has been classed as swamp and overflowed land; there being within its limits, including Staten Island, about 73,497 acres of that class, leaving only 8,069 acres of upland, making a total of 81,566 acres in the Township. There is a large amount of territory classed as swamp and overflowed, that is only occasionally under water, and the most lively imagination could not make of it a swamp. A large proportion of the land has been partially reclaimed; entirely, so far as being leveed to keep out the overflow, from high tides and ordinary floods. R. C. Sargent has reclaimed 20,000 acres to that extent, and Staten, Venice and Bouldin Islands may be classed as the same, Bouldin Island alone resisting the flood in the spring of 1878.

Mr. R. C. Sargent is probably the pioneer swamp land reclaimer of the County. He commenced throwing up ditches as early as 1852, in what is now Union Township. But little attention was paid to it, however, until 1861, when Swamp Land District No. 2 was organized, embracing the part of Union swamp land, north of Sycamore slough, with G. C. Holman, engineer. The works prosecuted at that time, experience has proven to have been too light to effect permanent results, and have been superseded by those existing at the present time.

In 1854, Staten Island was organized into District No. 38, with G. C. Holman, engineer. That was the third organization of the kind in the County; the second one being in Castoria Township. In 1864 reclamation was commenced in earnest, and it may be safely said, that up to that time no practical success had been achieved in the County in that line. Since that time, in Union, Mr. Sargent has thrown up fifty miles of levee, and built seventy-five flood-gates,

* Being the northwest corner Township of the County, as will be seen by reference to the maps.

which reclaim, as against ordinary winter floods, 20,000 acres of land, and, after adding an expense of \$25,000 more to the \$150,000 by him already expended, will place 12,000 acres out of danger of an overflow, in such a flood as that in the early part of 1878; which will make the average cost of his reclamation \$8.75 per acre.

STATEN ISLAND contains 9,194 acres, and is situated between the North and South forks of the Mokelumne river, about five miles above its junction with the San Joaquin, and forty miles below Stockton. It is a tract of tule, or swamp and overflowed land, and was first leveed in 1873; since then the levee has been enlarged several times, and at the present writing, December, 1878, a heavy timber bulkhead is being built around the Island, as an additional strengthening to the earth levee. The total cost of the reclamation, including the bulkhead, has been \$28 per acre. The land has all been cultivated, and is now under lease to good tenants, who form a community of about 200 people. There are a store, blacksmith shop, and good roads on the Island, and a school-house is about to be erected. The soil is very fertile, and two crops are raised annually. As high as 77 bushels of wheat, 14 ton of beans, 250 sacks of potatoes per acre, and other crops in proportion, have been raised. There are two lines of steamers running to San Francisco, and connecting with Stockton boats.

BOULDIN ISLAND.

This Island contains 6,500 acres of land, formerly overflowed. In 1864, Sargent Bros. and Smith purchased of H. Hubbard one-third of it, for one dollar per acre. W. L. Overbier and others owned the balance. In 1866, Mr. Smith made a present of his interest to the Sargent Bros. In 1867, the Sargent Bros bought the remaining two-thirds of the Island, paying the owners \$100 a piece for their interest, with one exception; to one of the parties they paid \$400. In 1868, Mr. Sargent made a present of one-half of the whole tract to Mr. Smith, and afterwards sold the whole to a San Francisco Company for \$2 per acre. We give these facts, that the future reader may know what value was placed upon the swamp land in 1870.

Money, determination and skill combined, have fully reclaimed that island; and, in 1878, 4,000 acres were cultivated; and, in the coming year 1879, the whole will be tilled. It yields two crops a year, one of grain and one of potatoes; producing from fifty to sixty bushels of barley, and from 150 to 200 casks of potatoes to the acre.

Other persons and companies have added their capital and energy to the work, in other localities in the Township, until a large proportion of Union swamp and overflowed land has been reclaimed, against ordinary floods.

Among the early settlers of Union, whose coming to the County dates back to 1850, are found the names of Thomas, Elick and Henry Moore. They settled in what is known as the Pocket; were cattle dealers, and remained only about six months. One of them now lives in Oakland, one in San Francisco, and one was murdered at or near Santa Paula, Ventura County, California, in 1877. J. B. Lewis, also a stock raiser, was of the number. He was murdered on the 4th of July, 1890, by a stranger, named Crawford, while sitting at a table, in a saloon called the "Saug."

Wm. and Robert Poor lived in a cabin, on the farm now owned by J. Kile; the cabin was built by the Moore Brothers. Geo. and Liberty Wallace lived at the edge of the tules, near the river, in the fall of 1850, and built a cabin there in the spring. George Wallace, under the firm name of Rood and Wallace, was one of the pioneer brick makers and builders of Stockton. They manufactured at what was known as the "White House Brick Yard," on the Mariposa road. They sold 1,000,000 brick, at \$16 per thousand in the kiln, or \$31 in the wall. They received at one time, a payment of \$5,000 in \$50 gold slugs, and Rood gambled it away, losing it all in four bets on faro. Wallace left the County years ago, and returned again a comparatively poor man, in 1878. Rood was drowned by the capsizing of a boat. Schuyler Oldham, a stock raiser of 1850, returned to Texas in 1865. He was a partner of the Kile Bros.

Thomas Wheeler was among the 1852 comers. Abraham and Joseph Kile were of the year 1850; the latter is still a land proprietor of the Township, and lives in Stockton. Abraham was fatally injured by the falling of a horse, from the effects of which he died, October 24, 1854. Jacob Brack was one of the first to cast his destiny with the Township, and still lives upon the land that he helped Sargent to dispute the possession of, with the grizzlies, in the early time.

John A. Benson, in 1850, bought out A. M. Woods and Edwin Stokes, who claimed the place known as the Burton place, about one mile North of the Benson ferry, as well as the ferry that they had claimed since some time in 1849, (so says the son of Mr. Benson). Mr. Benson built a house on the South side of the river, in 1852, and employed Green Palmer to run the ferry and occupy the house. This man Palmer shot and killed Benson, on the 14th of February, 1859, and afterwards poisoned himself, from the effects of which he died. The ferry was named after Mr. Benson, and that gentleman, together with G. W. Woods, procured the laying out of a road from Stockton to Sacramento, by the way of the ferry, marking the line of the road, by scattering tin clippings along the route; this was in the spring or summer of 1852.

A man by the name of Samuel Parker kept a saloon above the ferry, in 1850; he is now in Eureka, Humboldt County. J. H. Stanly and Samuel Monday gardened below the ferry in 1851. In 1851, R. C. Sargent moved from Woodbridge to Union Township, near where he now lives.

In the summer of 1852 he raised twenty acres of barley there; and increased the number of acres to 160 in the following year. He has been twice a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Geo. Jess and M. Baldwin also located there in 1852; the latter was, until recently, in the Stockton Insane Asylum, where he died in the fall of 1878. In 1853, J. F. Stayton and family, H. Hawkins and family and in 1852, Wm. Robinson and family settled in the Township.

Hon. J. Thompson settled with his family in Union, in 1852, and still occupies the old home. He represented the County in the State Legislature, in 1861, and has lived to see his family grow up around him, whose members are now reckoned among the substantial, as well as honored citizens of the County. His two sons own farms in the Township of their first choice, one of them, the Hon. R. B. Thompson, resides on his farm. He also, in 1877, represented this County in the State Legislature; Union furnishing that year two of the three elected from this County. John C. Thompson, the other son, resides in Woodbridge.

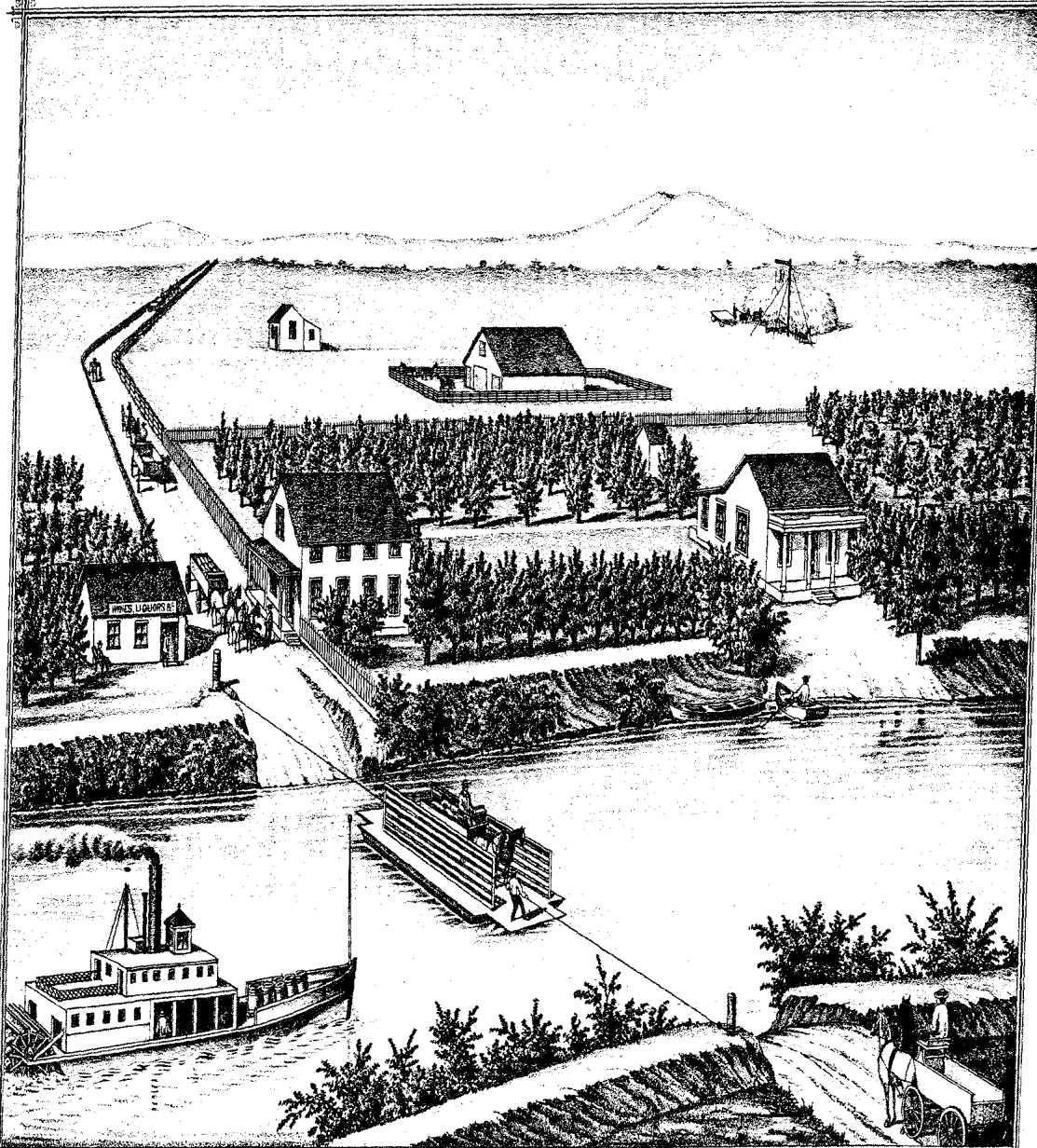
In former times, the tules were the natural home for the elk and grizzly bear, but none of the former have been seen there since 1868, when the last remnant, a little band of nine, was seen by Mr. Sargent, among the tules. In former times, as long ago as 1833, it was not an uncommon thing for the trappers of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company to see as many as 500 elk in one band, in this County; before the white man and civilization, the bear, elk-deer, antelope and the Indians of this valley, faded away like a dissolving view.

In 1856, S. H. Davis, now of Stockton, commenced running a sloop, called the "Mary Bowers," up the Mokelumne river. In 1857, he established a lumber yard in Mokelumne City, just above the junction of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne rivers, and built two sloops there. J. Steiny, since City Clerk of Stockton, was interested with Mr. Davis in building the first sloop, which was named "Ceres." The second one built was called the "R. W. Allen," and a fourth was purchased by Mr. Davis, called the "Rhode Island." And all were placed on the line between that place and San Francisco, and continued for some three years. In 1860, Mr. G. P. Taisen, of San Francisco, purchased the sloop "Ceres," and the remaining boats were hauled off. He continued the carrying trade until 1863, when he discontinued it, until 1865. This last named year, he established "Taisen Landing," on Beaver slough, and started a store on Thompson's land; but in eighteen months abandoned the enterprise.

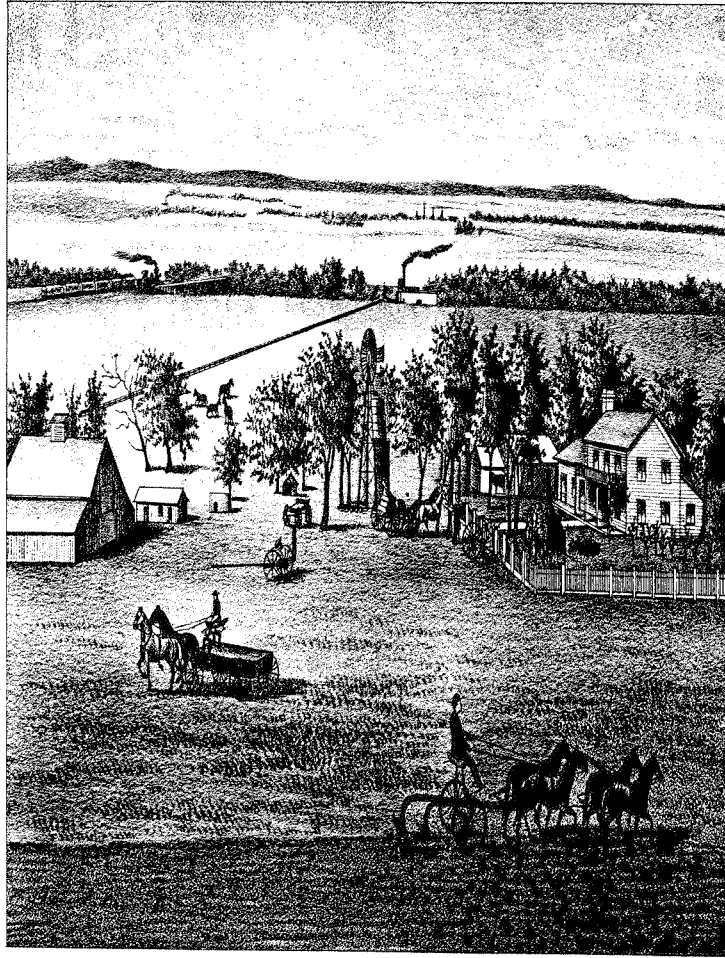
Mr. Taisen says of the flood of 1862, that he had some freight on his sloop "Ceres" for Dr. Bentley, of Woodbridge, and lumber for Mr. Brack to deliver; that in doing so he ran the sloop up to the ranch of Mr. Brack, and anchored her under the telegraph wire, in ten feet of water. Upon his arrival in the vicinity of Mr. Brack's residence, he found him living with his family and some of the neighbors, in the upper story of the house, where they used the gable-window for a door and signal-station. He took them from their water-bound castle, with a view of placing them on land, but found no place where he could land, and they were obliged to return to their house. Mr. Taisen cast loose, and made for deeper water, three days after, because of the rapid receding of the overflow. He reports while he was anchored there, water froze to the bows of his sloop, in quantity never before nor since witnessed by him in this County.

Mr. Brack's horses were standing in the stables, in water, from which they could not be removed until the water went down; when removed they were minus manes and tails, which, in their hunger, they had eaten one from the other; in that famished condition, they were put to a stack of hay (which was on a little knoll, thus having been saved from the water,) where they ate all they could; in a short time after they died from the effects of the exposure, starving and feasting all combined. Mr. Brack could sit in his window and see the work of the beavers, that were cutting his fruit trees down, working beneath the water; after their work was done, they would climb upon some elevated position to take observations, when the owner of the orchard would take summary vengeance, with his rifle, for the damage they had done. While sitting there one day, the roof of a house came floating by, and on it a number of shanghaies and guinea hens; he thought to make a capture of this floating wealth, and launched his craft (three boards fastened together) in pursuit, and, overhauling the voyagers, chained the roof to a tree; but that night the wind arose, the tide came, and the roof broke loose from its mooring, and left Mr. Brack without a start in the poultry business.

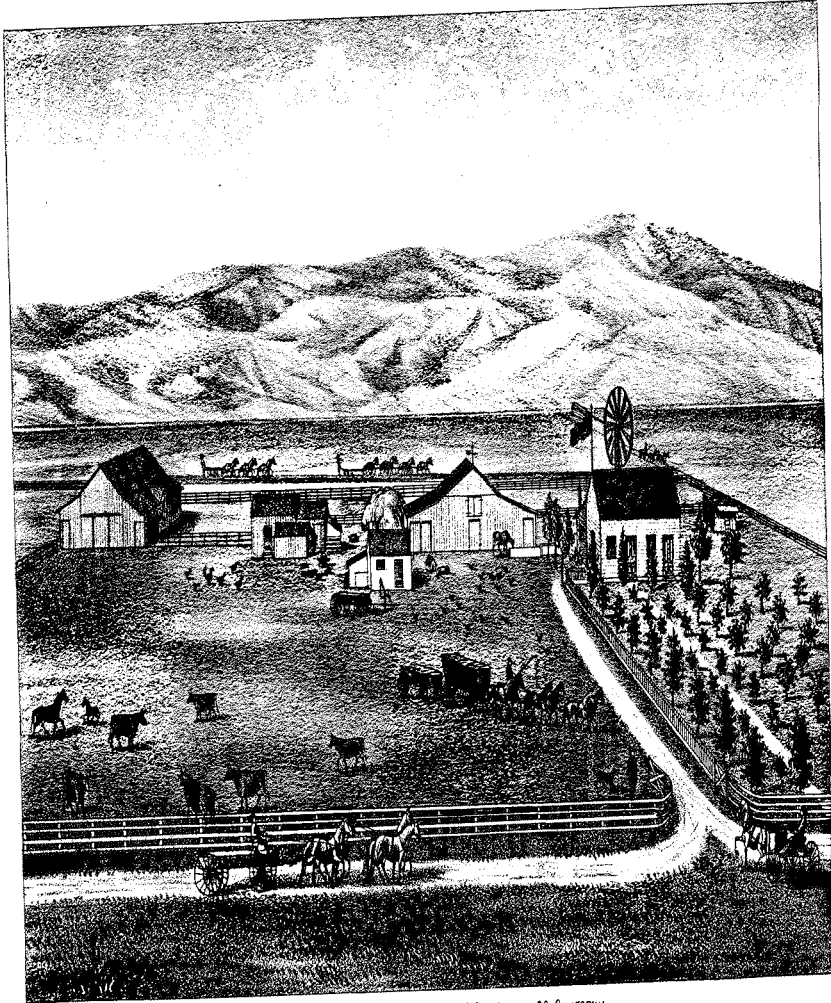
Mokelumne City was laid waste by this flood. It had commenced to assume some importance as a town or village. Before the waters came, they had three stores, one saloon, a blacksmith shop, two hotels, a warehouse, twenty-four by forty feet, and a number of other buildings; and one hundred and seventy-two votes were polled there. But in one night the wind and waves beat fourteen buildings to pieces, and carried them away, there being some eight feet of water standing on the town site; when the waters had subsided there were but three buildings left standing. It has never recovered from the blow.



LINDSTROM'S FERRY, CHAS. LINDSTROM, PROPRIETOR, TULARE TP., SAN JOAQUIN CO., CALIFORNIA.



RES. 60. FARM OF HENRY NEWMAN, TULARE CO. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RES. RANCH OF THOMAS OHM, TULARE CO. SAN JOAQUIN CO. CALIFORNIA.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH OF UNION TOWNSHIP.

The Methodist Church South was organized in Union Township in 1858, religious services of this denomination being first held in this vicinity by Rev. Robert Martin. The church was erected in 1875, on Thompson's ranch, at a cost of \$1,900 for both church and ground.

The first officers were: H. M. Woods, David Ray, and B. A. Farmer. The present officers are: H. M. Woods, David Ray, R. A. Farmer and George Housken.

The first pastor was W. M. Winters, who is still acting in that capacity. There are at present twenty-three members of the church, with an attendance of twenty scholars at a Sunday-school, presided over by H. M. Woods, Superintendent.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JACOB BRACK is a native of Switzerland, and arrived in California in 1850. Mrs. Brack was born in Germany and came to this State in 1852. They have had eight children all of whom are still living. In 1875 Mr. Brack purchased 10,000 acres of land, but since then has sold portions of it to various parties, so that his ranch at present contains about 7,000 acres. This land was first taken up by Samuel Fisher, in about the year 1856. Mr. Brack cultivates about 2,000 acres, which he devotes mainly to wheat. The remaining 5,000 acres are tule land, which when reclaimed, as it all will be in time, will make the finest possible soil for raising wheat. The

house, (as seen in the accompanying view,) was built in 1873. The ranch is well stocked with cattle, and furnished with buildings, machinery, etc., for successful and profitable farming. It is situated in Union Township.

EDWARD P. GAYETTY was born in Great Co., Wis., September 16, 1851. When he was four years of age he came with his mother across the plains to join his father, P. C. Gayetty, who had preceded them, in 1849, and who now lives in Sacramento Co. He came to Benson's Ferry, in Union Township January 21, 1873, and has since made it his residence. Mr. Benson died in 1876 and Mr. Gayetty is now the proprietor of the well-known ferry. In addition to the ferry he owns 220 acres of land and is largely interested in general farming and stock-raising, which latter he has made a very successful business, also wheat-raising. In 1877 he married the youngest daughter of Mrs. Edna Benson, and has three children.

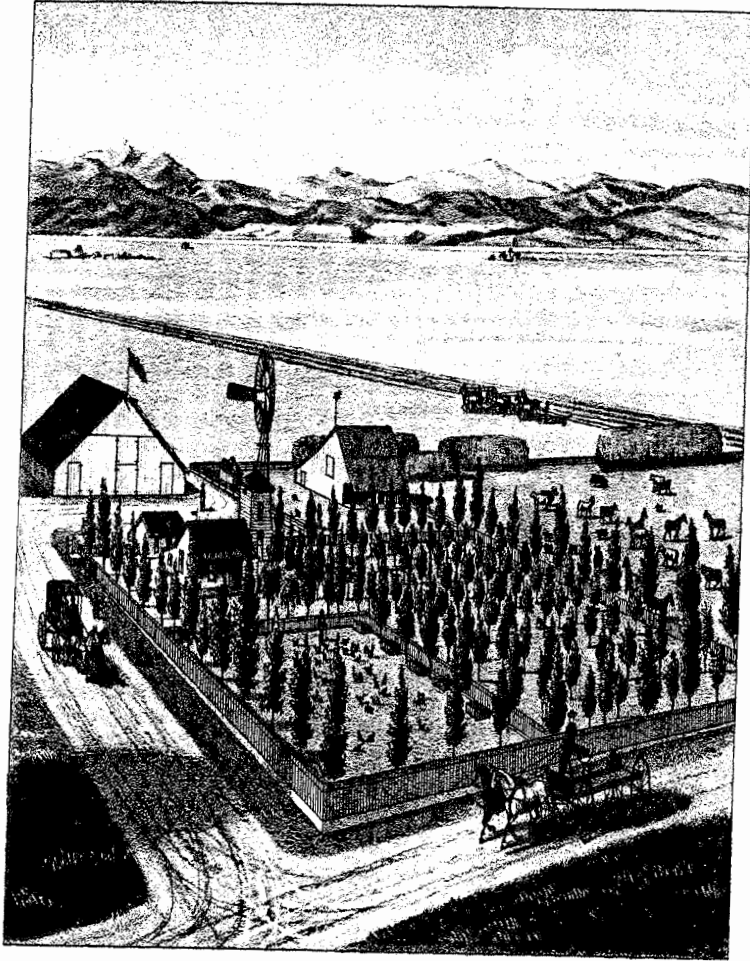
GEORGE HAUSKEN is a native of Norway, where he was born December 14, 1838. He came here at the age of twenty-two years, and for many years was Captain and owner of the schooner "Reliance" which plied on the Sacramento river, and was also engaged in the Oregon lumber trade. In 1866 he engaged in the business of selling goods at Union. In 1873 he purchased 380 acres of land in Union Township, and has been working it ever since. He has his farm well stocked with cattle and horses, supplied with machinery and farming implements, and all the requisites of a well-conducted

farm. He is chiefly interested in raising wheat, of which cereal his farm has a large yield yearly, he also raises a quantity of other grain. He was married in San Francisco, in 1865, to Miss Kely Linc. They have six children, all living. A view of his farm is given elsewhere.

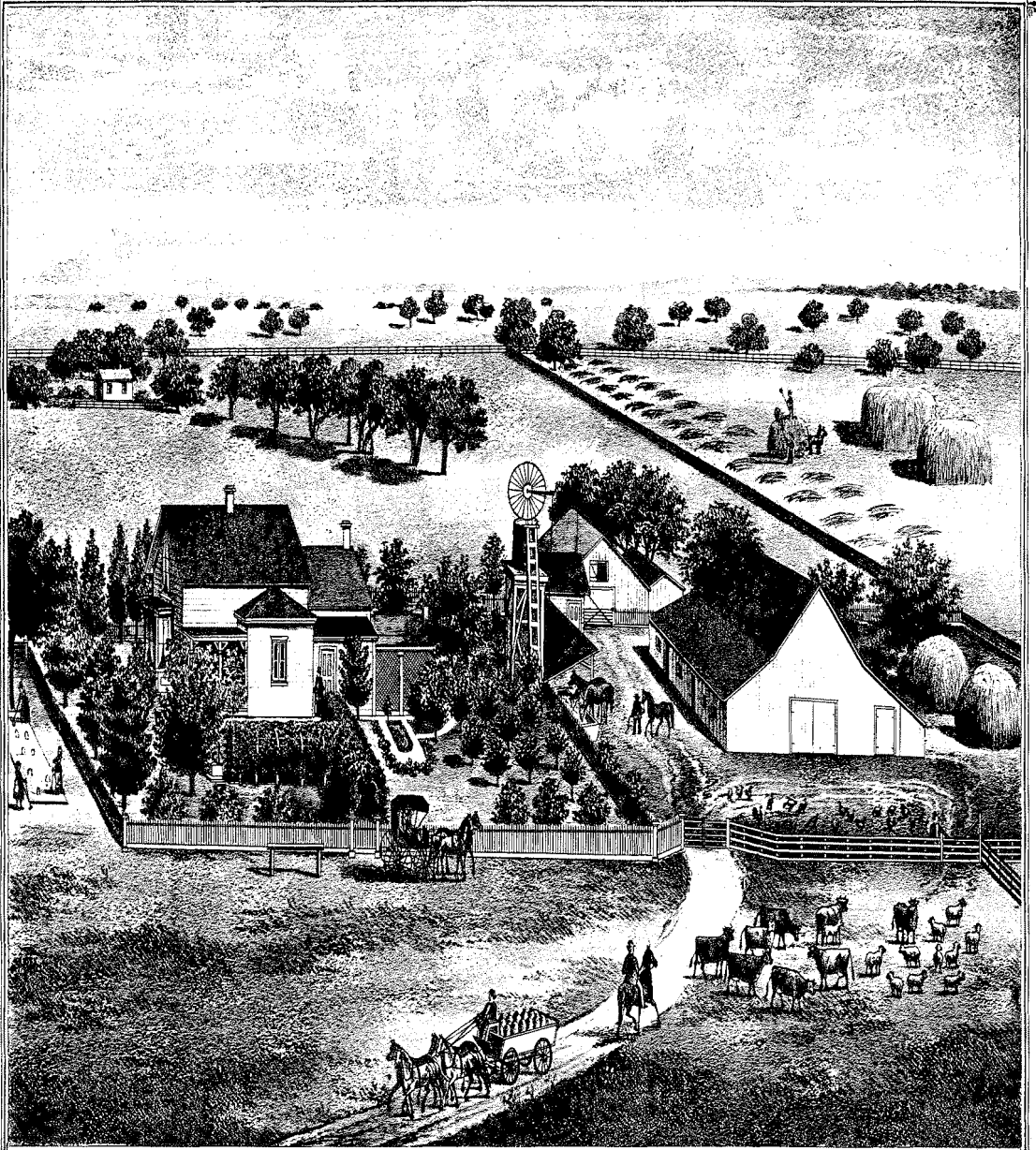
ARTHUR THORNTON of the firm of A. Borland, New Hope, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, May 19, 1838, and came to America in 1852, settling at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1854 he came across the plains to California. He was first employed by the United States Government to carry horses to Fort Lane, Oregon, for the use of the cavalry. In 1855, he settled at New Hope in San Joaquin Co. He established in 1876 a general dry goods store under the firm name of A. Borland. He also carries on a general farming and blacksmithing business. He has been engaged for the past thirteen years in a law-suit with John Thompson, concerning the title to some swamp land on Section 3, Town 4, North of Range 5 East, in Union Township. He was married in 1878 to Emma Graves, and has five children, all girls. A view of his residence and the store of A. Borland, is given on another page.

ALEXANDER BORLAND, of the above firm, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1834, and came from there direct to California in 1853. In addition to his business in New Hope he owns eighty acres of good farming land, which he cultivates with success. Mr. Borland is unmarried.





RES. & FIRM @ SAMUEL A. OVERHOLTZER, TOLARE TO SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



RESIDENCE & RANCH OF JACOB BRACK, UNION TP, SAN JOAQUIN CO, CAL.

ELLIOTT TOWNSHIP-CONTINUED.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of years.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of years.
Hartwell, H. F.	Elliott Twp	Farmer	Vermont	1860	1860	Lockeford	480	Miller, W. H.	Elliott Twp	Ferrying and Farmer	Maine	1830	1875	Lockeford	50
Heath, Thos. P.	"	"	N. Hampshire	1822	1863	Stockton	1000	Misener, N. S.	Elliott	Merchant	Indiana	1860	1864	Elliott	250
Heid, Chas.	"	"	Germany	1870	1875	Conancho	160	Montgomery, C. R.	Elliott Twp	Farmer	Maine	1830	1832	Lockeford	300
Hickey, Mrs. S. F.	"	"	Missouri	1831	1861	Elliott	160	Moore, J. H.	"	"	Utah	1890	1890	"	110
Holman, G. C.	Lockeford	Civil Engineer & Farming	N. Hampshire	1830	1830	Lockeford	400	Olsen, G. W.	"	"	Nebraska	1860	1867	Elliott	"
Hudson, D. W.	Elliott Twp	Farmer	Tennessee	1850	1850	Long Annapolis	630	Owens, G. W.	Lockeford	Wagon Maker	Ohio	1872	1878	"	160
Johnson, J. Wright	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Virginia	1850	1855	Stockton	330	Pitt, Wm. H.	Elliott Twp	Farmer	Ohio	1872	1878	Conancho	160
Jory, James	"	Farmer	Virginia	1867	1867	Lockeford	160	Prody, S.	"	"	Ohio	1862	1868	Elliott	180
Kerr, J. C.	"	"	Pennsylvania	1837	1837	"	328	Ritter, Franklin	"	"	New York	1868	1868	"	250
Kelver, S. W.	"	"	New Scotia	1837	1837	Stockton	83	Smith, P.	"	"	Maryland	1852	1852	Lockeford	160
Kimble, G. W.	"	"	Ohio	1854	1855	Lockeford	160	Saey, G. G.	Lockeford	Carriage & Wagon Maker	Canada	1866	1868	"	"
Lambert, D. A.	"	"	England	1871	1875	"	400	Stamper, W. B.	Elliott Twp	Farmer	North Carolina	1858	1858	Conancho	231
Langford, B. F.	"	"	Tennessee	1850	1850	Acampo	2720	Sone, Orrin	"	"	Indiana	1830	1870	Lockeford	120
Little, C. H.	"	"	Maine	1852	1852	Conancho	160	Taf, E. B.	"	"	Rhode Island	1850	1864	P. H., via L.V.	160
Locke, Dr. D. J.	Lockeford	"	N. Hampshire	1840	1851	Lockeford	1000	Teriber, L.	"	"	Germany	1849	1872	Pound House	243
Locke, Geo. S.	"	Farmer	N. Hampshire	1852	1852	"	330	Thomas, D. J.	"	"	Ltsh	1860	1860	Lockeford	130
Martell, P.	Elliott Twp	"	Vermont	1856	1856	Conancho	240	Thurston, H. H.	"	"	Illinois	1850	1850	Stockton	1100
Mayberry, W. W.	"	"	Iowa	1861	1861	Elliott	160	Tone, John H.	"	"	New York	1849	1850	"	"
McDowell, J. F.	"	"	Kentucky	1852	1858	Lockeford	500	Van Saad, A. A.	"	"	Ohio	1852	1853	Conancho	775
Megeley, E. P.	"	Farmer & Hop Raising	Ohio	1853	1853	"	55	Whipple, E.	"	"	N. Hampshire	1849	1861	Lockeford	280
Megeley, P. L.	"	Farmer	Ohio	1863	1863	"	160	Wilson, R. S.	"	"	Illinois	1854	1877	Conancho	160
Miller, F. M.	"	"	Missouri	1861	1874	Elliott	160								

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

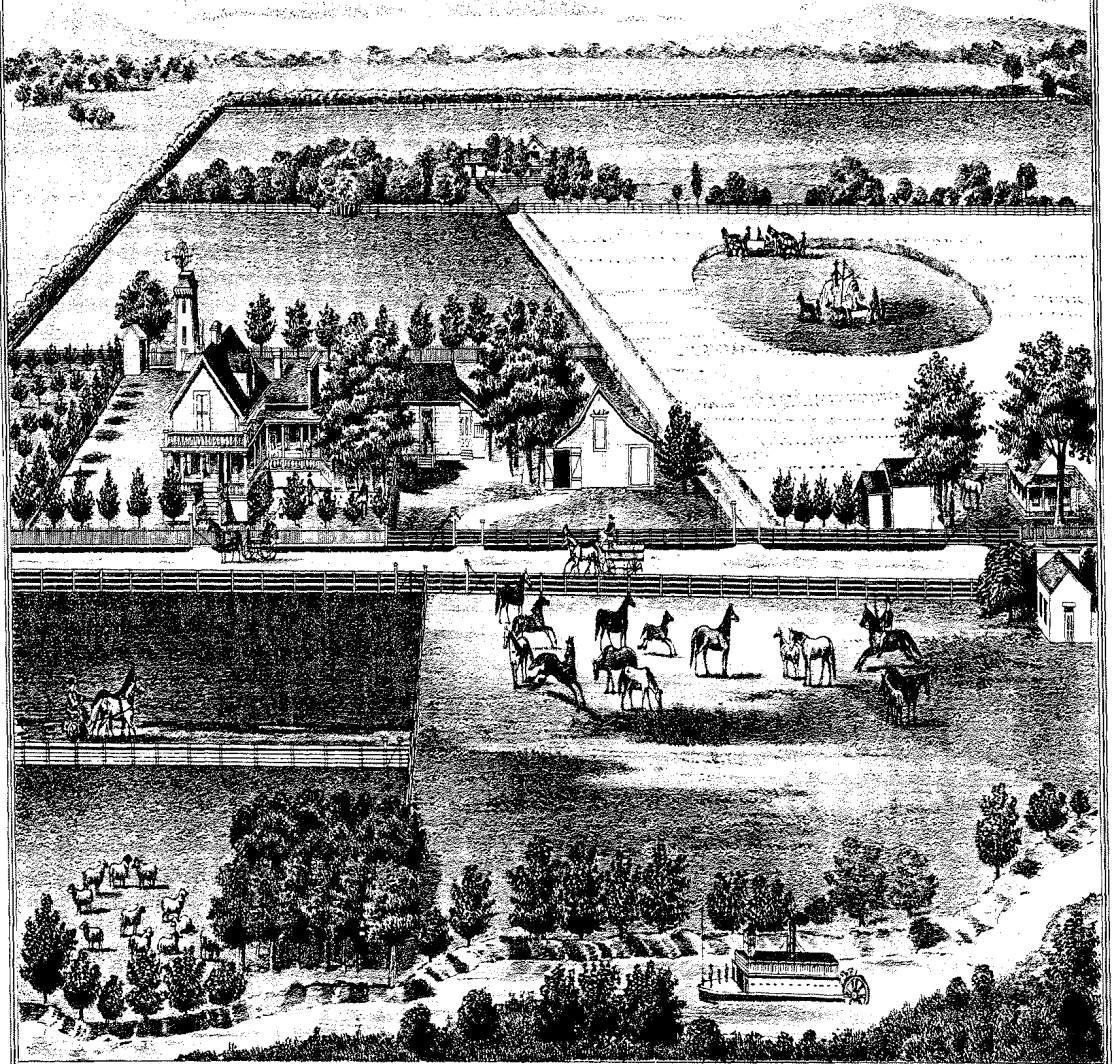
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of years.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of years.
Adam, G. S.	Liberty Twp	Farmer	Kentucky	1860	1873	Galt	346	Keene, H. J.	Liberty Twp	Farmer	Maine	1840	1859	Woodbridge	440
Angers, Wm.	"	"	England	1835	1855	"	410	Oliver, W. M.	"	"	Kentucky	1849	1862	"	251
Childs, H. W.	"	"	New York City	1861	1861	Acampo	690	Peter, M.	"	Farmer and Thresher	Kentucky	1852	1864	Elliott	640
Depue, Mary	"	"	Pennsylvania	1854	1859	Galt	150	Schomp, J.	"	Farmer	Ohio	1836	1866	Acampo	320
Foster, H. E.	"	"	New York	1852	1858	Lodi	160	Stuffer, Mrs. Mary	"	"	Prussia	1854	1876	Galt	"
Papa, J. C.	"	"	Missouri	1854	1860	Acampo	160	Stater, B. F.	"	Farmer	New York	1863	1863	"	91
Hickman, A.	"	"	Delaware	1852	1857	Galt	160	Still, J. F.	"	"	Missouri	1849	1856	"	300
Holmes, T. J.	"	"	Kentucky	1851	1860	"	240	Tracy, T. M.	"	"	Pennsylvania	1854	1854	Woodbridge	686
Houston School Dist.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Welch, John C.	"	"	Pennsylvania	1850	1859	Acampo	300
Jahans, Peter P.	"	Farmer	France	1850	1859	Woodbridge	320	Wood, A. J.	"	"	Missouri	1863	1863	"	1674
Jahans, Victor	"	"	Ohio	1852	1858	"	640	Wood, E. W. S.	"	"	Missouri	1863	1863	"	160

ONEIL TOWNSHIP.

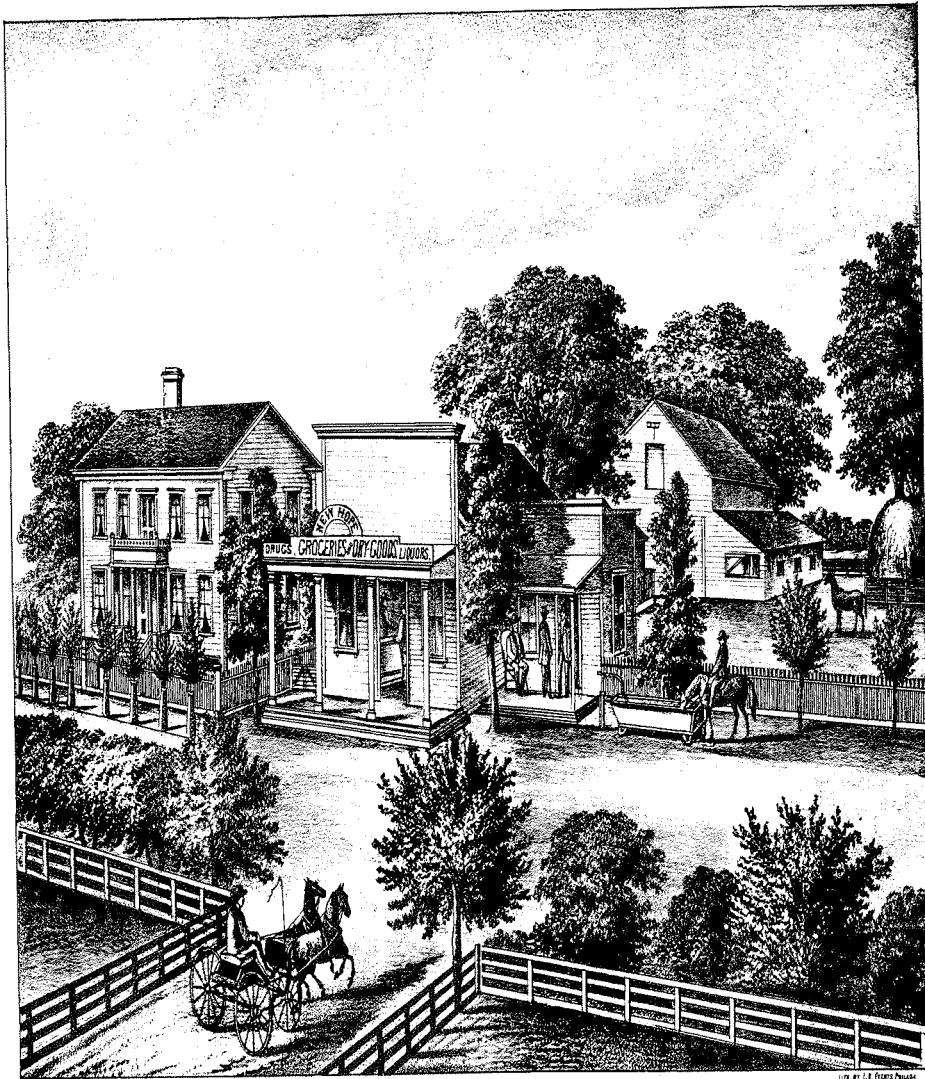
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of years.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of years.
Alberti, A.	Stockton	Piano Tuner	Italy	1863	1873	Stockton	"	Barnhart, H.	O'Neil Twp	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1849	1859	Stockton	10680
Alden, C. M.	"	Prop. Yosemite Market	New York	1867	1867	"	"	Barnhart, H. D. C.	"	"	Pennsylvania	1856	1859	"	400
Allen, A. W.	"	Book Store	New York	1873	1873	"	"	Barnum, D. B.	Stockton	Laborer	New York	1852	1865	"	"
Allen, E. H.	"	Prop. Eagle Hotel	house Connecticut	1849	1849	"	"	Barnett, John	O'Neil Twp	Farming & Fruit Growing	Texas	1852	1852	"	8
Anderson, C. M.	O'Neil Twp	Farm. & Prop. of the 8 mile	Iowa	1857	1860	"	"	Barstow, J.	Stockton	Blacksmith	England	1858	1859	"	"
Ashley, W. D.	"	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1850	1851	"	"	Batchelder, B. P.	"	Photographer	Massachusetts	1852	1870	"	"
Atwood, O. F.	Stockton	Deputy Sheriff	Connecticut	1851	1851	"	"	Bateman, E. B.	"	Printer	California	"	"	"	"
Austin Bros.	"	Hardware and Metals	Maryland	"	"	"	"	Beardley, W. D.	"	Livery	Canada	1853	1866	"	"
Badger, J.	"	Paints, Oils, &c.	Massachusetts	1850	1858	"	"	Beecher, J. L. Sec.	O'Neil Twp	Farmer	Massachusetts	1852	1852	"	852
Badger, S.	"	"	Massachusetts	1862	1863	"	"	Behns, C.	Stockton	Crocery and Glassware	Germany	1869	1870	"	"
Baggs, Wm. M.	"	Grain Dealer	Maryland	1850	1850	"	"	Belding, Chas.	"	Manf. of Soda Water	Massachusetts	1852	1853	"	"
Bailey, Noyes	O'Neil Twp	Farmer	Vermont	1851	1851	"	"	Belding, W. J.	"	Merchant	New York	1852	1863	"	"
Baird, B. F.	Stockton	Deputy Assessor	New York	1852	1855	"	"	Bell, J. V.	"	Publisher	Ohio	1873	1876	"	"
Balkwill, John	O'Neil Twp	Prop. Waterloo House	England	1854	1856	"	"	Berlin, D. N.	"	Prof. of Music	South Carolina	1851	1867	"	"
Baldie, Geo. A.	Stockton	Blacksmith	Virginia	1853	1858	"	"	Bidwell, C. W.	O'Neil Twp	Farmer	Ohio	1849	1851	"	42
Barney, L. H. Sr.	"	Com. and Grain Dealer	Maryland	1857	1858	"	"	Bliss, L. C.	Stockton	Timer	Connecticut	1855	1857	"	180



FARM & RESIDENCE OF E. P. GAYETTY, SAN JOAQUIN, CALIFORNIA
(“PERSONS’ FERRY”)



RESIDENCE & RANCH OF GEORGE HOUSKEN, UNION T^Y, SAN JOAQUIN CO. CAL.



THORNTON AND BORLAND.
New Hope, San Joaquin Co.
CALIFORNIA

LITH. BY L. E. BROWN, PHILA.

O'NEIL TOWNSHIP-CONTINUED.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of Town.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of Town.
Littlehale, James.	Stockton	Banking	New Brunswick	1851	1852	Stockton	2	Roberts, E. R.	Stockton	Marble Dealer	Connecticut	1851	1855	Stockton	
Long, C. C.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1850	1855	"	220	Rogers, B. F.	"	Wood and Coal	New York	1849	1850	"	
Looper, W. C.	"	"	Kentucky	1874	1874	"		Rosenkorf, P.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Germany	1870	1871	"	152
Louitt, James A.	Stockton	Attorney at Law	Louisiana	1853	1870	"		Rosenbaum, D. E.	Stockton	Clothing Merchant & Farm	Bavaria	1862	1862	"	1500
March, Elizabeth A.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Missouri	1852	1852	"	64	Rothenbah, Daniel.	O'Neil Twp.	Brewery	Germany	1853	1853	"	50
March, James.	"	"	Massachusetts	1851	1858	"	640	Salin, S. P.	"	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	Massachusetts	1850	1850	"	30
Mathews, Henry O.	Stockton	Merchant	Ireland	1848	1848	"		Salbach, E.	"	Farmer	Prussia	1853	1863	"	213 1/2
Malison	"	Grocery and Butcher.	"	"	"	"		Schmidt	Stockton	Grocery & Butcher Business	Germany	1853	1860	"	
McCarthy, Jas. R.	"	Grocery	Ireland	1869	1869	"		Schuyler, Jos. D.	"	Local Editor, Independen	New York	1873	1873	"	
McCloud, A.	O'Neil Twp.	Speculator	Massachusetts	1849	1849	"	320	Selwick, Thos. Sen.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	New York	1849	1849	"	120
McCoy, Daniel	Stockton	Farmer	Massachusetts	1853	1853	"	5760	Severy, D.	Stockton	Prop. Stockton Laundry	New York	1850	1850	"	
McFarlin, H.	O'Neil Twp.	Stock Raiser	Maine	1859	1859	"		Severy, M.	"	Carpenter and Nurseryman	Maine	1849	1849	"	
McKee, Mrs. M.	"	"	"	"	"	"		Shaffer, Jas. F.	"	Farmer	Kentucky	1852	1861	"	
McKenna, Geo. A.	"	Register of U. S. Land Office	New York	1853	1864	"		Shield, Chas.	"	Blacksmith (oughbred stock)	Virginia	1869	1873	"	
McMurray, J. A.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	New York	1852	1857	"	240	Shippe, L. U.	"	Bank'g, Imp. & Dl. of Thor.	Rhode Island	1866	1866	"	1200
Meres, Henry	"	"	Germany	1849	1849	Linden	86	Shurtliff, G. A.	Stockton	Supt. State Insane Asylum	Massachusetts	1849	1850	"	61
Miller, W. C.	Stockton	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Indiana	1849	1851	"		Simpon, A. W.	O'Neil Twp.	Lumber Dealer.	Maine	"	"	"	
Miller, Wm. P.	"	Carrage Manufactory	Maine	1851	1851	"		Sperry, Charles	"	Farmer	Vermont	1852	1857	"	225
Moore, John E.	"	Farmer	N. Hampshire.	1852	1854	"	1080	Sperry, L. W.	Stockton	Milling	N. Hampshire.	1856	1856	"	
Moring, Cyrus	O'Neil Twp.	Bancher	Iowa	1829	1832	"	466	Spooner, J. Fitcher.	"	Photographer	Massachusetts	1864	1870	"	
Montgomery, W. S.	Stockton	Attorney at Law	Kentucky	1861	1866	"		Spoat, N.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Italy	1858	1858	"	
Mullin, Ah.	O'Neil Twp.	Hotel 6 Mile House.	Iowa	1872	1877	"	287	St. Agnes College	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Murray, Wm.	"	Farmer	Ireland	1851	1851	"	120	Stephens, C. S.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Kentucky	1847	1861	"	250
Nason, B. E.	"	"	Maine	1850	1858	"	408	Sturison, A.	"	Retired	Kentucky	1849	1849	"	300
Nelson, Eli E.	"	"	New York	1849	1851	"	240	Stewart, Frank	Stockton	Capitalist	Tennessee	1849	1849	"	400
Nelson, J. H.	"	"	Germany	1850	1856	"	188	Stromper, R. A.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Philadelphia	1868	1868	"	
Newman, Henry	Stockton	"	Illinois	1871	1876	"		Stumpson, C. V.	"	Produce Dealer	Indiana	1899	1899	"	
Niestrah, Mrs. E.	"	Prop. City Brewery	Germany	1852	1852	"	33	Tierney, Wm.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer.	Ireland	1849	1851	"	343
Nightingale, M. J.	"	Eng. for W. P. Miller	Pennsylvania	1837	1857	"	53	Tilghman, Geo.	Stockton	City Clerk.	Maryland	1858	1858	"	
Noble, E. B.	"	Hatter	Wisconsin	1857	"	"		Troscot, A.	"	Wheelwright	England	1871	1871	"	
Norton, T. B.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer and Fruit Grower.	Maine	1850	1855	"		Van Vleet, W. H.	"	Gunsmith	Ohio	1850	1860	"	160
Noyes, M. T.	"	Farmer, (Food Warehouse	Indiana	1858	1863	"	700	Voorhes, Geo. W.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	New Jersey	1853	1853	"	160
Nye, S. T.	Stockton	U. S. Store-keeper, special	Massachusetts	1850	1853	"	228	Wakefield, L. D.	"	"	Maine	1852	1853	"	560
Orr, N. M.	"	Pub. Store-keeper, independ.	Vermont	1858	1864	"	190	Walker, W. K.	"	"	Tennessee	1857	1862	"	240
Oreherber, William L.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	New York	1849	1849	"		Wallace, Henry	"	"	Ohio	1849	1857	"	160
Panelli, A. C.	Stockton	Groin Dealer	Tennessee	1852	1852	"	300	Wallace, Jas.	Stockton	Surreyot	England	1849	1860	"	
Pearson, S. A.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Kentucky	1853	1854	"	228	Walrod, D. M.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Illinois	1864	1864	Collegeville	400
Peri, G. M.	"	Farmer and Gardener.	Switzerland	1854	1854	"	190	Weaver, H. W.	Stockton	County Clerk	Pennsylvania	1870	1870	Stockton	
Perkins, C. E.	Stockton	Grocs, Provs, Paints & Oil	N. Hampshire.	1868	1868	"		Weber, J. K.	O'Neil Twp.	Public House	Germany	1870	1870	"	
Perkins, C. M.	"	"	"	1870	1877	"		Weik, L.	O'Neil Twp.	Blacksmith	Prussia	1874	1876	"	
Pezrio, Oth.	"	Sec. U. S. Land Office.	Massachusetts	1849	1869	"		Week, Thos. B.	Stockton	Carrage Painter.	Pennsylvania	1859	1865	"	
Peters, J. D.	"	Groin Deal. & Wood Merch	Canada	1849	1853	"		Westay, Mrs. I. C.	"	"	New York City	1853	1853	"	
Peterson, Wm. B.	"	Druggist, Apothecary	Canada	1858	1859	"		West, Fred. M.	O'Neil Twp.	County Treasurer.	Massachusetts	1861	1861	"	210
Powell, Thomas	"	Manufacturing	Mexico	1850	1850	"		West, Geo.	O'Neil Twp.	Vine Culturalist.	Massachusetts	1850	1851	"	
Prait, Joseph	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Maine	1849	1858	"	320	White, H. E.	"	Farmer	Vermont	1859	1859	"	300
Preston, B. T. K.	Stockton	Editor Herald	Michigan	1873	1876	"		Wilber, I. B.	Stockton	Grain Dealer	New York	1860	1860	"	
Raah, Henry.	"	Prop. Whal Ceer House.	Germany	1858	1858	"		Wilder, A. B.	"	Chair Manufacturer.	Massachusetts	1873	1873	"	400
Ralph, C. R.	"	County Assesor	Vermont	1849	1860	"		Wilhoit, R. E.	O'Neil Twp.	Searcher of Records & N. P.	Kentucky	1850	1852	"	
Randall, T. F.	"	Contractor and Builder.	Massachusetts	1870	1870	"		Williams, E. G.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Ohio	1838	1855	"	156
Reid, Jas. C.	"	Surreyot	Pennsylvania	1851	1856	"	320	Williams, J. B.	"	"	Kansas	1853	1853	"	240
Reid, Robt. K.	"	Physician and Surgeon	Pennsylvania	1849	1850	"	760	Williams, Geo. P.	Stockton	Blacksmith	Massood	1855	1855	"	
Reid, Joe.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Missouri	1854	1854	"		Williams, Jas. B.	O'Neil Twp.	Druggist and Chemist	Arkness	1853	1853	"	
Rhodes, John	"	"	Prussia	1852	1852	"		Winters, John D.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	Massachusetts	1848	1848	"	160
Rhodes, Alonzo.	Stockton	Real Est. & Notary Public	North Carolina.	1849	1853	"									
Rhodes, Mary W.	O'Neil Twp.	Farmer	N. Hampshire.	1850	1850	"									
Richardson, M. M.	Stockton	Ice, Wood and Coal Dealer	New York	1850	1878	"									

TULARE TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of Town.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS.	NATIVITY.	When born in State.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE.	No. of Town.
Bird, John W.	Tulare Twp.	Farmer	England	1850	1850	Banias	800	Christman, J.	Tulare Twp.	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1850	1867	Tracy	200
Bor, A. J.	"	"	Iowa	1873	1877	"		Duggers, A.	"	"	Germany	1843	1863	Stockton	360
Burnett, Wm.	"	"	England	1850	1850	Stockton	212	Fock, Christian.	"	"	"	1873	1873	"	111
Boschke, Gustave.	Tracy	Harness and Saddlemaker.	Germany	1876	1876	Tracy		Finck, Henry	"	"	"	1859	1867	Bathany	160

TULARE TOWNSHIP-CONTINUED.

NAME	RESIDENCE	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	When settled in Cal.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE	No. of Acres	NAME	RESIDENCE	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	When settled in Cal.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE	No. of Acres
Fike, H.	Tulare Twp.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1850	1850	Joaq'n City	2000	McLeod, Donald	Tulare Twp.	Farmer	Nova Scotia	1863	1863	French Camp	130
Forsyth, Carl C.	"	Farmer and Ferry	Prussia	1850	1851	Stockton	285	Mitchell, N. R.	"	"	Missouri	1856	1856	Bantua	180
Geddes, J.	"	Farmer	Nova Scotia	1868	1868	Tracy	320	Mohr, John	"	"	Germany	1855	1857	Bathany	240
Hamilton, Hiram	"	"	Ohio	1850	1850	Joaq'n City	320	Needham, C. D.	"	"	Vermont	1859	1866	Tracy	200
Hamilton, H. M.	"	"	Tennessee	1852	1867	Bantua	87 1/2	Nicolaysen, T.	"	"	Prussia	1851	1871	Bantua	160
Hanson, Augustus	"	"	Sweden	1850	1852	Stockton	160	Ohm, Thomas	"	Farmer and Merchant	Germany	1866	1867	"	320
Harland, Geo.	"	"	England	1874	1876	Ellis	160	Overholzer, S. A.	"	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1864	1867	"	320
Hayes, W.	"	"	Ohio	1850	1868	Tracy	160	Parnell, E.	"	Farmer and Carpenter	England	1861	1867	Tracy	160
Hill, C. S.	"	"	N. Hampshire	1850	1868	Bantua	1825	Peter, Samuel	"	Farmer	Kentucky	1853	1872	Stockton	80
Holsten, L.	"	"	Germany	1867	1867	Stockton	67	Quackenbush, J.	"	"	New York	1866	1867	Tracy	80
Holt, L. B.	San Joaquin City	Farmer and Stock Raiser	N. Hampshire	1862	1865	Joaq'n City	1825	Rae, James	"	Farmer and Ferry	"	1850	1860	Stockton	80
Homer, W. H.	Bantua	Warehouse Foreman	Massachusetts	1866	1872	Bantua	160	Rathjen, J.	"	"	Germany	1869	1869	Bantua	320
Hock, Fred	Tulare Twp.	Farmer	Holstein	1857	1867	"	160	Rhode, Jacob	"	"	S. Carolina	1856	1857	Tracy	640
Hurey, G. W.	"	Farmer and Fruit Grower	Pennsylvania	1849	1851	"	240	Riecke, Wm.	"	"	Germany	1859	1866	Bantua	656
Hurey, J. S.	"	"	"	1849	1851	"	240	Sadlemire, D. J.	"	"	New York	1852	1867	Tracy	160
Hutchings, James O.	Bantua	Merchant	New York	1862	1868	Bantua	612	Sadlemire, R.	"	"	"	1853	1869	"	1200
Kason, G. M.	Tulare Twp.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Connecticut	1859	1868	"	320	Seegors, Henry	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Germany	1859	1866	Bantua	480
Lammson, D.	"	Farmer	Germany	1859	1866	Bethany	1304	Stetson, Geo.	"	Farmer	"	1859	1866	"	1190
Lammson, Math.	Union Island	Farmer and Stock Raiser	"	1854	1866	Ellis	180	Stocking, A. P.	"	"	New York	1859	1866	"	160
Lammsonville, Sch. Dia	Tulare Twp.	"	"	1864	1866	Tracy	160	Thomson, Geo.	"	"	Germany	1866	1866	"	160
Langdon, J. S.	Tulare Twp.	Farmer	Vermont	1858	1858	Stockton	160	Uendolfer, Wm.	"	"	Prussia	1866	1866	"	160
Lindstrom, C.	"	Farmer and Ferry	Sweden	1858	1858	Stockton	132	Von Soeten, Fred.	"	"	Germany	1867	1867	Bethany	160
Lippincott, Geo. D.	"	Farmer	New Jersey	1862	1878	Lathrop	506	Willard, F.	"	"	Canada	1864	1860	Stockton	238
Margruff, E. T.	"	"	Germany	1860	1867	Tracy									

UNION TOWNSHIP.

NAME	RESIDENCE	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	When settled in Cal.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE	No. of Acres	NAME	RESIDENCE	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	When settled in Cal.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE	No. of Acres
Bennet, J. D.	Union Twp.	Farmer	Massachusetts	1850	1856	Woodbridge	240	Leetson, Gottfried	Union Twp.	Farmer	Germany	1854	1854	Woodbridge	178 1/2
Brack, Jacob	"	"	Switzerland	1850	1850	"	8000	Parsons, R. J.	"	"	Indiana	1872	1872	"	160
Brown, H. B.	"	"	California	1867	1869	"	160	Ray, D. T.	"	"	Illinois	1852	1854	"	400
Dunback, Jacob	"	"	Massachusetts	1839	1862	"	220	Thomas, A.	New Hope	Merchant and Farmer	Scotland	1855	1855	"	160
Gayety, E. P.	Benson's Ferry	Farmer, Ferrying and So.	Wisconsin	1852	1870	"	360	White, C. F.	Union Twp.	Farmer	Ohio	1862	1862	New Hope	160
Hoskin, George	Union Twp.	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Norway	1857	1869	"	320	Woods, H. M.	"	"	Missouri	1874	1874	Woodbridge	160
Keagle, J. E.	"	Farmer	Pennsylvania	1863	1863	"	108				Ohio	1862	1867	"	640
Koozla, H.	"	"	Illinois	1857	1869	"									

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAME	RESIDENCE	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	When settled in Cal.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE	No. of Acres	NAME	RESIDENCE	BUSINESS	NATIVITY	When settled in Cal.	When came to Cal.	POST-OFFICE	No. of Acres
Bourne, Allen Lee	Lansing, Michigan	Supt. St. Prop., St. of Mich	New York	1852	1852	Lansing, Mich	320	Phelps, F. F.	Galt	"	Galt	1856	1856	Galt	480
Brannack, L. H.	Alameda	Hay, Grain, Feed and Coal	New York	1852	1852	Alameda		Rock, J. W.	Sacramento	Ship Builder	New York	1856	1856	Sacramento	
Fisher, M. C.	San Francisco	Capitalist	Delaware			San Francisco		Sperry, Arthur	Oakland	Milling	Vermont	1849	1849	Oakland	