

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Alexander Moore. This gentleman is one of California's earliest pioneers. His portrait will be found among the first in the history of San Mateo county. He was born December 17, 1826, in Cock county, Tennessee. In 1835 his father, Eli Moore, moved to Jackson county, Missouri, where the subject of this sketch resided until he came to California. It was in Jackson county that he married Adeline Spainhower, February 2, 1847. She was born in Stokes county, North Carolina, July 28, 1822. This amiable wife and most excellent lady has been a faithful companion and helpmate to her husband, and still shares the blessings that the world and a course of unflinching rectitude have brought to them and their children, in their declining years. On the 9th of May, 1847, Mr. Moore, accompanied by his father, his brothers, Thomas and William, and his sisters, Emeline and Elizabeth, started from home in Missouri for Oregon. A company of about fifteen families was formed for the long and tedious journey; John Hopper, of Sonoma county, and Mr. Easton, of this county, being among the number. Soon after reaching Fort Hall they met Fremont and his party, who informed them that peace had been declared between the United States and Mexico, and a portion of the company, including Mr. Moore's family, took the route for California. They arrived at Johnson's ranch on Bear river, October 2, 1847. Captain Weber, hearing of the party's arrival in California, sent to San Francisco for provisions, brought cattle to Stockton, where he was then living, had the town surveyed and platted, and then went forward to meet the emigrants. He met them near Sutter's Fort, and offered Mr. Moore a tract of land one mile square and two village lots if he would settle at Stockton. Mr. Moore accepted this generous offer, as did others of the party. Mr. Moore's father, however, was determined to proceed to the lower country, and used his utmost endeavors to induce Alexander to accompany him, but without avail. When the father left Stockton, his son went with him as far as the San Joaquin river to assist him in crossing the stream. Here the father again tried to induce his son to go with him to the lower country and being again refused, finally agreed to return to Stockton, ostensibly for the purpose of inducing his daughter-in-law to go with his party on their southward journey. This proposition was accepted by Alexander as an easy method of pleasing his father, for he verily believed that his wife

would remain in Stockton. The father's arguments, however, were successful, for he returned southward, accompanied not only by his daughter-in-law but by all the company they had left behind. They proceeded to Mission San José, in Alameda county, where they camped over night on Coyote creek. The following day they reached San José and camped on the old Santa Clara road, near the bridge. Here the party divided, the Moore family, Hopper family, George Hobson and Nick Gann, crossing the mountains to where Lexington is now located. They erected cabins with the intention of remaining during the winter, Mr. Moore and his father expecting to erect a mill for Isaac Branham. This was in the latter part of October, 1847, and about the first of November, Alexander went to Santa Cruz. On his return he induced his father to take a look at the locality he had just visited, with a view to making a permanent settlement if the country suited him. When Mr. Moore, Sr., arrived at Santa Cruz, he was so well pleased with the prospect and climate that he bought a ranch, the first ever conveyed to an American in that section. The family was brought over and camped on the Plaza by the old Mission Church, dating their arrival on the 15th of November, 1847. They soon after moved into an old adobe building owned by José Balcoff, the man from whom they had purchased the land. Sometime during the fall the alcalde gave Mr. Moore, Sr., a piece of land on a portion of which the present court house of Santa Cruz now stands, and directly east of where this building now stands they built the first frame dwelling house in that section, moving into it in January, 1848. Here Eli Moore resided continuously until he died, June 6, 1859. While Alexander Moore was living in the adobe building at Santa Cruz, his eldest son, Eli D., was born, December 12, 1847, being the oldest California boy born of American parents of whom we have any record. The first child born in California of white parents was Elizabeth Murphy, a daughter of Martin Murphy, born at Sutter's Fort in the spring of 1844. She afterwards became the wife of Wm. P. Taffe. In the fall of 1848, Mr. Moore went to the mines on the American river, and in the spring of 1849 he mined on the Tuolumne river, in Tuolumne county, where he remained until June of that year. On his return from the mines, he, in company with John Daubenbis, John Ames and Harry Speel, accepted the contract for supplying the timber that was afterwards used in constructing long wharf, at San Francisco. August 5, 1849, assisted by his father, he commenced the building of a saw-mill on the Balcoff ranch, where he remained until 1852, at which time he purchased the land at Santa Cruz where the light house has since been erected. He lived here until he came to Pescadero, March 15, 1853. Northeast from the village of Pescadero and on the east side of Pescadero creek, is located the home where he first settled and where he has since lived, happy in the possession of a lovable and intelligent family, and respected by his neighbors. Thus far have we followed the footsteps of this adventurous and hardy pioneer

across the boundless prairies, over the snow clad peaks of the Sierras, into the fertile valleys of California. His wagons were among the first to make a track over these unknown wastes, his cattle were among the first to be driven across the trackless expanse of an almost unexplored and virgin country, and it is with no small degree of pride that we are able to give so full and complete a narrative of Mr. Moore's career, for it is not often that we have it in our power to observe the movements, from boyhood to maturity, of one so worthy to have his actions and the grand results of those actions recorded. Alexander Moore is to-day what he has always been, a man true to himself, true to nature and true to his friends. We leave him and his most worthy wife, with earnest and heartfelt desire that they may both be spared long years of health, peace and happiness. His children are Eli D., born in Santa Cruz, December 12, 1847; Joseph L. M., born at the same place, March 27, 1849; William A., also born at Santa Cruz, July 19, 1851. The following were born at Pescadero: Ida Jane, May 28, 1856; David Eugene, March 26, 1858; Walter Henry, June 14, 1864.

Richard George Sneath. Though not a pioneer, in that more limited and perhaps questionable sense which gives the title only to those who arrived in California before the year 1849, Mr. Sneath came so early in 1850, and has contributed so actively to all the best interests of the young State, that the just record of his career will place him foremost among its honored sons and energetic founders. His father, Richard Sneath, was a native of Maryland, and his mother, Catharine Bangher, was born in the adjoining town of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Sneath was born on March 23, 1826, and soon after his family moved to the State of Ohio, where his father laid out an addition to the town of Tiffin. Richard was the oldest of three brothers, and received his education in the common schools of Tiffin. Assisting his father during the summer months, he attended the winter sessions of the school, and when he attained his seventeenth year, the first great trial of his life came in the death of his father, on August 2, 1842. Thus thrown upon his own resources, he at once assumed the business conducted by his father, that of manufacturing agricultural implements, and by his energy and industry carried it on with increasing success until the year 1850, when his brother succeeded him in the manufactory. R. G. Sneath left Tiffin, Ohio, on new-year day, 1850, and after a detention of six weeks on the Isthmus of Panama, during which he suffered an attack of the Panama fever, he safely landed in San Francisco.

In a few days he went, first to Sacramento, and then to Mormon island, where a number of his Tiffin friends were engaged in mining. Here he secured a contract for the erection of a house. Confident of his success in the pursuits of legitimate business, he now returned to Sacramento and became

the guest of the Buckeye House, in that city. The hostelry was in a dilapidated condition, and he took a contract for making necessary repairs. Though not a carpenter, he purchased lumber, hired workmen and finished the contract, and netted a handsome profit, which he at once invested in a hay yard. Hiring a lot, he laid in a full supply of hay, to which owners were allowed to admit their animals at two dollars per night. He soon commenced the purchase and sale of horses, mules, etc., and the Buckeye hay yard became one of the features of the young city of Sacramento. Despite his failing health, he continued this enterprise, and added to it the industry of painting signs, until he found himself fast becoming a confirmed invalid. Then he disposed of the business, and going to Amador county in September, 1850, he assisted in founding the well known village of Drytown. He soon regained his health, and the following year he bought a quartz mine, and erected, probably, the first stamp mill ever put up in that part of the State. This, however, did not prove a success; and he returned to Sacramento and there established the wholesale grocery house of Sneath, Arnold & Co. In 1852, as the business had extended largely and embraced several branch stores in the various mining districts, Mr. Sneath took up his residence in San Francisco, to conduct the purchases for the firm. The Sacramento fire of November, 1852, brought a heavy loss, and the store had been rebuilt but ten days, and success to again smile upon his efforts, when the floods occasioned a new and serious loss. He then established himself at a place called Hoboken, some miles above Sacramento. He returned to Sacramento, re-established himself in the grocery business, and during ten years reaped an abundant harvest of his industry and business ability. In 1862, in connection with his various stores in the interior, he opened a wholesale house on Front street, in San Francisco. During six or seven years he also held a branch house at Portland, Oregon, and while his business received his fullest attention, he soon identified himself with various public enterprises in San Francisco. He became a leading member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, was elected its president during two years, and as a member of the building committee, actively promoted the work of erecting the magnificent structure belonging to the organization, and located at California and Leidesdorff streets. In 1869 he disposed of his business interests on Front street and in the interior, and purchased an ample estate in Fair Oaks, San Mateo county. In October, 1854, at Tiffin, Ohio, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of John A. Myers, and has a family of three sons and one daughter. After spending a few years in travel, Mr. Sneath became one of the managers of the Anglo Californian bank, but resigned in October, 1876, and became manager of the Merchants Exchange bank. On July 1, 1875, after disposing of his Fair Oaks estate, he purchased about two thousand five hundred acres of grazing land near San Bruno, and it is well known as the Jersey Farm. Mr. Sneath was a member of the San Francisco board of super-

visors from 1856 to 1860. He was a member of the special finance committee, and the chairman of the judiciary committee, and his success in office is best attested by the fact of his repeated re-election. He was among the founders of the Industrial school; and during the civil war was elected treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission. In every position of life his record has been such as to merit the warm esteem and regard now given to him by his fellow men.

B. V. Weeks. This gentleman, one of the early comers to California, and one of the pioneers of San Mateo county, whose portrait appears in this history, was born in Kennebec county, Maine, October 31, 1832. He received his education in the common schools of his native county. California, with all its wealth of gold and salubrity of climate, induced Mr. Weeks to come to this coast in 1854. He came by the Nicaragua route, and landed in San Francisco January 28th, of that year, locating first in Santa Cruz, where he remained only five or six months, when he came to Searsville, in this county, living here until he took up his permanent residence at Pescadero, in 1858. His home is on the north side of Pescadero creek, near the old ford or crossing. His farm is an historical spot, for it was here, years ago, that Gonzales erected an adobe dwelling, the first building of any kind constructed in Pescadero. This has been the home of Mr. Weeks and family since 1860, and during these years he has become so well known that it would be a work of supererogation on our part as well as presumption, were we to lay before the reader his unblemished character and sterling worth. He married Annie J. Washburn, and they have two children, Edward and George.

John D. Husing. John D. Husing is one of the first early settlers of San Mateo county, and one of its pioneer business men. He was born in Hanover, Germany, February 17, 1833. Emigrating to the United States, he landed in New York May 22, 1847. He was then fourteen years of age, but at once sought and obtained employment as a clerk in a grocery store. He held this position until he left for the East Indies in 1852. We next find him in England, on his return to New York. In the year 1854 he came to California *via* the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco on the *John L. Stephens* February 16th. He remained in San Francisco until he came to San Mateo, in 1862. He had previously had business interests in this county, in partnership with his brother, as early as 1859. He disposed of his interest in his San Mateo store to his brother, in 1865. He has visited Germany three times. On his return from the last of these visits in 1867, he opened his present mercantile house at Colma, May 5th, of the same year, and has conducted this business ever since.

Hon. John Garretson. The subject of this sketch was among the argonauts of this section of the State. His portrait will be found in this volume. He was born in Boundbrook, Somerset county, New Jersey, November 10, 1838, and reared on a farm until he became of age. Most of this time, however, was spent at school. He left home and went to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store during a period of four years, laying the foundation of a mercantile education, which has since stood him in good stead. After the completion of his engagement in New Brunswick he went to New York City, and followed the same occupation until he came to this State, in 1859. He left New York City in the early spring, crossed the isthmus, and arrived in San Francisco in May of that year. He remained in that city but a few days, coming to Pescadero and assuming the position of clerk in a general merchandising store, owned at that time by Bidwell & Besse. At the end of nine months he purchased Bidwell's interest, the firm name being changed to Besse & Garretson. In 1864 he sold his interest to Besse, and took a trip to the Sandwich Islands to recuperate his health. On his return he re-purchased an interest in Besse's stock, and this partnership continued four or five years, when Mr. Stryker bought Besse's interest, and the firm was changed to Garretson & Stryker. In January, 1873, Mr. Garretson disposed of his interest to James McCormack, and took a trip to the eastern states for his health. When he returned in 1877, he bought out the entire business, and has since been the sole proprietor. Mr. Garretson's business interests are not wholly confined to his store at Pescadero. He is identified with the stage line from San Mateo to Santa Cruz, and owns an equal interest with Andrew Taft, of the former place. To draw a comparison is at all times an odious task, but to say that Mr. Garretson is one of the most highly respected and distinguished citizens of Pescadero or of San Mateo county is but to assert what is acknowledged on every hand. If further proof of this assertion were necessary, it would be sufficient to point out the fact that in 1867, before this township became a part of San Mateo county, he was elected county recorder of Santa Cruz county, and that in 1871, he was elected one of the supervisors of this county, being re-elected in 1873. The people, not content with the honors they had already conferred upon him, selected him to represent them in the state assembly of 1875-6. In 1881, he was appointed a member of the board of supervisors, and November 7, 1882, he was again elected to that office. Mr. Garretson married Ella Durand, June 29, 1866, and they have five children, Alice E., Aletta Marie, John Durand, Ella C. and William Albert.

Judge Edward Francis Head. Judge Head was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 3, 1818. He was educated in his native State, and then

studied law with Sprague & Gray, of Boston, graduating from the law department of Harvard College. He began the practice of law in Boston, and came to this State in 1862, around the Horn, arriving here during March of that year. He practiced law in San Francisco until 1879, when he came to this county. He was elected superior judge, and took his seat January 1, 1880. He has been twice married, his present wife's maiden name being Eliza Clement. His children by his first marriage are Mary, Charles and Arthur F. The issue of his second marriage being Anna and Catharine.

Isaac Steele. The name of Isaac Steele is prominent in the annals of this county, and the State. He has lived in San Mateo for many years as a member of the well known firm of Steele Bros., the most prominent cheese manufacturers on the coast. He is now one of the large land owners of the State, and is identified with the Grangers' Bank and the Grangers' Business Association, in San Francisco. We deem it a privilege to place his portrait among the representative men of San Mateo county. He was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, August 14, 1819. He left the Empire state, with his parents, in 1836, and settled at North Amherst, Lorraine county, Ohio. Here he was reared on a farm, mastered the details of the business, and with a practical knowledge of these matters came to California, in 1857, across the Isthmus of Panama, locating at Two Rocks, Sonoma county. On the 4th of July, 1857, he went to Point Reyes, Marin county, where Steele Bros. commenced the manufacture of butter and cheese, shipping the first consignment of this character to San Francisco ever manufactured on the immediate coast, and which was sold for the first price in that market. He remained at Point Reyes until 1862, at which time he rented the ranch of Messrs. Clark & Coburn, in conjunction with his brothers and Horace Gushee and Charles Wilson. Here was started the extensive business which the Steele Bros. are at present conducting, a full account of which will be found in another part of this work. In the year 1864, they manufactured a cheese for the sanitary fund which weighed *two tons*, and which was exhibited at the Mechanics' Pavilion in San Francisco. One slice of this famous cheese was sent to President Lincoln, another to General Grant, and a third sample to General Steele, a brother of the subject of this sketch. A receipt bearing the date of January 11, 1864, signed by F. F. Low, President of the California Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, now in the possession of Mr Steele, is authority for the statement that the net proceeds from the sale of this monstrous cheese amounted to \$2,820. Mr. Steele was one of the founders of the Grangers' Bank, in San Francisco, and at the second election of directors he was chosen a member of the board. He was elected Master of the State Grange, in October, 1877, and held the position one term. He was appointed supervisor, and acted in this capacity until he resigned. He was one of the first directors of the Grangers' Busi-

ness Association, holding the office up to the year 1883. His present residence is on the coast near New Years Point, where he originally located about twenty-three years ago. He owns an extensive ranch at this point, comprising well cultivated fields and large herds of choice cattle. His barns and dairy houses are large and commodious. Standing in front of his residence, one looks out over a broad plateau of pasture land to the flashing waters of the Pacific, while behind tower the sun-crowned mountains. There is no more picturesque situated home in California, or one where happiness and content is so plainly apparent. Mr. Steele is married, and has three children, F. N., Effie and George H.

Sheldon Purdy Pharis. The subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in another portion of this volume, is a native of Onondaga county, New York, and was born March 22, 1828. He was educated at Syracuse, and was reared on a farm. He came to California *via* Panama, arriving in San Francisco February 22, 1853. He went to Dry creek, where he mined a short time, but the prospects were so poor that he left the diggings and came to this county in October, 1853. He located in the mountains near the summit, beyond Woodside. This portion of the county at that time was wild in the extreme, covered as it was by tangled undergrowth and stately redwood trees. Roads, there were none, but trails were numerous. Traveling was dangerous, for beasts of prey were plentiful, and the risk of losing one's self in the mountains imminent. Mr. Pharis ventured, and his first day's experience resulted in his losing his way, compelling him to camp in the open air all night. The following morning he found his way to a camp, the owner of a pair of blankets and a draw shave, and from this time forward he remained in the redwoods felling the trees, cutting the bolts, riving shakes and shaving shingles. These shingles, when manufactured, were packed on mules from the deep cañons to the top of the mountain, from where they were hauled to what is now Redwood City, by eight and ten ox teams, and from there they were shipped to San Francisco.

Mr. Pharis introduced this mode of transportation on mules in the county, and successfully prosecuted it for several years, much to his own advantage, as well as of the many shingle makers located throughout this timber belt in those early days.

From this beginning, he is at the date of this history the largest individual land owner in San Mateo county. In 1860, he went to his present ranch, in section nineteen, township six south, range four west. From the residence of Mr. Pharis a grand picture opens out. The house is erected on an elevated piece of ground, and to the west the ground sinks away into a deep cañon, on the slope of which is erected a cottage for pleasure seekers. The under brush in this cañon is sparse, but the large redwood and

other trees grow in luxuriant profusion. Descending the cañon by the winding trails, the traveler is struck with admiration as he gazes upon the picturesque beauty of the ever varying scene. It was here that a famous eastern artist found material for a celebrated picture which was sold for a large sum. One of the most striking features of this picture are two large redwoods, which are pointed out to the visitor as one of the beauties of the landscape. But the full grandeur of the magnificent panorama can only be observed from an elevated spot near Mr. Pharis's residence. About five miles distant the mighty Pacific flashes into view, and the hills and valleys between, covered with waving grain, constitute a landscape picture which cannot be surpassed anywhere in the world. Neat, tasty residences, comfortable and happy homes, with here and there a schoolhouse or church, combine to lend an added charm to the scene. It is indeed a grand picture, and one of the fairest ever painted by the hand of the Creator. In 1863 Mr. Pharis built his first shingle mill in Deer Gulch. It was a single mill, and when run to its full capacity, turned out about thirty thousand per day. In 1870 he moved the mill to Purissima creek, where it is now doing service, and enlarged to a double mill. The mill can turn out an average of one hundred thousand shingles per day. Mr. Pharis is also the owner of another shingle mill south from Pigeon Point. He has given slight attention to farming, but nearly all his time during his thirty years' residence in this county has been devoted to mill business. During this time he has owned and constructed six different mills. Making a fair estimate of his work from the time he commenced in October, 1853, to the present time, it is safe to say that he has manufactured and sold three hundred millions of shingles.

He has also been noted for his public spirit, always identifying himself with public enterprises, and responding to calls of charity.

The public school house in his district, and which bears his name, is but a poor recognition of the esteem and good will the people of his neighborhood feel for him, having erected the same at his own expense. He is well and favorably known throughout the state.

Asahel Samuel Easton, whose portrait appears in this work, was born in Columbia county, New York, August 21, 1821. His father, Samuel Easton, died in 1835, and his mother, Fanny Ives Easton, in 1836. Asahel was the sixth, of eleven children. In 1829 the family moved to West Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York. After the death of his parents, he resided with the Hon. Edwin Dodge, at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he received an academic education. He afterward read law with the firm of Dodge & Parker, at Gouverneur, but was obliged to discontinue it on account of ill health. He then accepted the position of surveyor in the office of Mr. Dodge, who then owned and controlled large landed interest in the then wil-

derness of northern New York. He continued in this business, and as tutor of the oldest son of his employer, and as teacher of mathematics at Lowville and West Martinsburgh, Lewis county, New York, for a number of years. Was elected, and served two terms as town superintendent of schools, at Gouverneur and Lowville. During this time he also assisted in the education of members of his father's family, of whom five were younger than himself. In 1848 he received the appointment of draughtsman, under the direction of the United States general land office at Washington, D. C., and was employed in the compilation of maps of the public lands of the United States, during a portion of the administration of Presidents Polk and Taylor. In 1850 and 1852, was engaged in surveying and selling real estate on Long Island. Came to California in 1852, arriving in San Francisco May 10th, by steamer Tennessee. In 1852 and 1853, was employed by the United States surveyor general in making preliminary surveys of several land grants, viz: Bodega, San Ramon, Santa Rosa, etc., and was also employed by Captain C. P. Stone, of the ordnance department, in locating government buildings, and surveys on the Suscol rancho. Was appointed city surveyor of Benicia, and elected county surveyor of Solano county, which positions he filled until the removal of the capital of the state from Benicia to Sacramento City. He then returned to San Francisco, and was appointed city engineer in October, 1854, in which he served acceptably until the office was merged in that of city and county surveyor. He was then appointed, by J. W. Mandeville, United States surveyor general, deputy surveyor and clerk in the surveyor general's office. While holding this position he made the final survey of the noted Salsipsiedes grant, which survey was opposed by the office, but after an extended litigation was confirmed. In 1857 Mr. Easton was elected county surveyor of San Mateo county, and was elected to, and held said position for eight or nine terms of two years each. In this position his labors have been extensive and varied, and their record form a large chapter in the history of the county. He inaugurated here a system of graded roads of the county, which are now recognized as among the finest in the State. He compiled and published the first reliable map of the county, including the city and county of San Francisco, compiled from actual surveys, and at the time of publication more accurate and minute [in detail than any other map of the same extent before published in the state. This map embodies the labors of fourteen years, in surveying and collecting reliable information for a good map, with an additional expense in publishing, etc., of about three thousand dollars, and by resolution of the board of supervisors was declared the official map of the county. Mr. Easton while county surveyor also acted as surveyor or commissioner, in a number of suits for partition of large land grants in this county, notably the partition of the Buri Buri, San Mateo, San Pedro, Miramontes, Cañada de Raymundo; also the San Lorenzo rancho in Monterey county.

He was appointed by the court sole commissioner and surveyor, by the parties in interest through their eminent counsel, Judge Curry. This rancho was partitioned by Mr. Easton in less than three months, receiving the approval of the court and all of the owners of the land, at an expense, including the fee of the attorney, of about \$2,500. The Buri Buri portion extended over a period of ten years, with three commissioners, surveyor and noted attorneys, costing over \$75,000. The surveys and plats of these extensive grants, made by Mr. Easton, are of the most thorough and complete character and received universal encomium. In politics Mr. Easton was first a whig, then a thorough and zealous republican, from the inception of the party, and was prominent among its earliest organizers in San Mateo county, and has always been true to its principles. He was engaged from 1868 to 1876, exclusively in the purchase and selling of lands in San Mateo and San Francisco counties. In 1862 he married Georgietta, daughter of the Hon. Stephen Tilton, who died in 1878, and since the death of his wife Mr. Eaton has resided at San Mateo. He has held the office of justice of the peace for one term, but declined re-election, and is now quietly enjoying the evening of a busy, well spent, and useful life.

J. H. Hatch. The present incumbent of the sheriff's office, was born in Canada November 7, 1854, and came to this state with his parents in May, 1860, the family settling at San José. They remained at San José a short time, and then came to Searsville, in this county. In 1864 they moved to Half Moon Bay, which has since been their home. Mr. Hatch was nominated for sheriff of this county by the democratic party in 1882, and on the 7th of November of that year was elected. No higher tribute to the sterling qualities of this gentleman could be given than the large vote he received from his constituents in his own township, among whom he had been reared. There are but few men as young as Mr. Hatch who are elected to a position as responsible as that which he holds. We only repeat what all believe, that his administration will be honestly carried out, and his whole duty performed.

Henry Warren Walker. Was born in Portland, Maine, March 5, 1837. He was educated in Portland and adopted brickmaking as a trade. In 1860 he came to California and settled on the Corte Madera del Presidio, or Reed's ranch, in Sausalito township, Marin county, where he followed his trade. He came to San Mateo county and located at Belmont in 1863. After a lapse of three years he moved to San Mateo, and while a resident of this place was elected supervisor, which office he held for thirteen years, resigning in 1880 to accept the position of manager of the brick yards of San Quentin. He also for a time supervised the sale of brick in San Francisco. He resigned these positions in 1881 to take charge of the office of the sheriff of this county, under appointment of the board of supervisors, filling the unexpired term of

Mr. Green, deceased. He attended to the duties of this office until the end of his term, when he opened the Grand Hotel, March 1, 1883, the business of which he is conducting at the present time. It will not be out of place to state that he is well known throughout the county and bears the highest reputation for unimpeachable integrity. He is familiarly designated "Brick" Walker, to distinguish him from others of the same name. He married Mary Frances Minott, and Henry Warren, Jane M., Mary Frances, and Lilian are his children.

H. B. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was born in Portland, Maine, January 9, 1826, and at the age of sixteen emigrated to Mississippi, where he was engaged as a clerk in a drug store. In 1846 he enlisted in company C, 1st Mississippi infantry, a regiment commanded by Jefferson Davis. He was discharged after the battle of Monterey and returned to Mississippi. In the spring of 1849 he took passage on the ship *Argonaut* for California, rounding the Horn, and landing in San Francisco, March 13, 1850. He remained in San Francisco employed in the capacity of a clerk, and afterwards doing business for himself, until 1856, when he settled on a ranch near Mayfield, in Santa Clara county. He came to this county in 1859, locating on a ranch near the coast, which is his home, although he has been living in Redwood City since 1870, for the most part of which time he filled the position of deputy county clerk; during the remainder of this period he has been deputy county assessor. Thirty-one years ago Mr. Thompson left his native town with forty dollars in his possession. During these thirty years he has paid his debts at the rate of one hundred cents on the dollar, kept himself in comfortable circumstances, and on the day that he gave us the material for this sketch, he had eleven dollars in his pocket. We will not venture to say that he has boarded and clothed himself, and paid other necessary expenses with the balance of twenty-nine dollars during that time, but if this should happen to be the fact, the citizens of San Mateo could not do better than elect Mr. Thompson to all the offices within their gift, from supervisor down, thus enriching the county, as is, no doubt, the case with Mr. Thompson.

Judge R. C. Welch. Is a native of Dutchess county, New York, where he was born in 1832. He accompanied his parents to Montgomery county, in that State, and sailed from New York City in the bark *Henry Harbeck*, Capt. T. G. Merwin, commanding, February 8, 1849, for California. He was a member of the Mohawk Mining Association, and among others of this company now living in San Mateo county who accompanied Judge Welch on this expedition are J. G. and George Moore. The *Harbeck* rounded Cape Horn and landed its passengers safely in San Francisco October 15, 1849. It was a very adventurous voyage. Before leaving New York they made an agreement with

Captain Merwin that they should be furnished with certain specified provisions, but the captain failed to fulfil his part of the agreement, and as a natural consequence the passengers began to object to the fare they were receiving. The captain paid no attention to these objections, and some of the younger men, Mr. Welch among the number, made such rebellious demonstrations that an order was made to place the latter in irons. A six shooter presented at the head of the captain, however, persuaded that worthy that the attempt to carry out the order would prove disastrous, and Mr. Welch was allowed to complete his voyage in peace. He remained in San Francisco only a few days, during which time he ascertained that the Mohawk Mining Association was as dead as the old chief himself. He began operations on his own account at Wood's Creek, Tuolumne county, and shortly after mined on Sullivan's creek in the same county, subsequently drifting about among the other camps of the southern mines until two of his companions died, when he returned to San Francisco. In the spring of 1850 he went to Downieville, where he remained six months, when he purchased a mule and returned to San Francisco, riding through San Mateo county. Mr. Welch was taken sick in San Francisco and determined to go to sea. He bought an interest in a ship, but as the voyage did not seem to benefit his health, he left the vessel at Acapulco. Here he bought a horse and traveled through Mexico to Santa Cruz, and thence to the eastern states, returning to California in 1852. He again went east in 1853, and returned to this State in 1855. In 1863 he settled at Olema, Marin county, and came to San Mateo county in 1865, where he was engaged as the superintendent of the Horace Hawes ranch. He afterwards moved to the coast, but returned to Redwood where he has since lived. He is the incumbent police judge of that place. He married H. A. Bartlett, and they have two children, Walter R. and Lillie Florence.

George H. Rice. Mr. Rice was born in Herkimer county, New York, March 27, 1835, where he was educated. He resided in New York City about four years, and came to California via the Panama route in 1857, arriving in May of that year. He settled near Haywards, in Alameda county, where he lived about three years, when he came to this county and located in the redwoods, where he engaged in the manufacture of shingles. He moved to Pescadero where he resided from 1864 to 1866, returning to the redwoods and settling on his farm near Woodside. He has since located at Redwood City, where he is the searcher of records. In 1873 he was elected county clerk and held the office until 1878. He married Mary L. Teague, April 17, 1872. Mary L. is their only child.

Will Frisbie, was born in Guilford, New Haven county, Connecticut, October 19, 1830, receiving his primary education in the district schools, and

graduating at the academy. When sixteen years of age, he went to Fulton county, Illinois, remaining in that state, Wisconsin and Iowa until 1862, when he enlisted in the 19th Iowa infantry, Company C. He was elected orderly sergeant, and soon after entering the field was promoted to second and then first lieutenant. He was detailed as the personal aide-de-camp on the staff of General Charles Devens, afterwards attorney general in President Hayes' cabinet. He returned home about January, 1865, and settled in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the drug business. He came to California in 1871, and then went to Oregon, where he lived one year. He then came to Redwood City and went into the shoe factory. In 1873 he opened a drug store, which is now the leading house in that line in the city. In 1875 he was elected coroner and held the office two terms. He has also acted as deputy coroner. He married Angie P. Howard, who died November 25, 1882. His only child is Will Howard.

Henry Beeger. Mr. Beeger was born in Stuttgart, Germany, June 17, 1848. He mastered the trade of a tanner in his native city, and in 1873 came to this coast, direct from Germany. He worked in San Francisco about four years, and then rented a tannery at Oakland, which he conducted for three years. In 1880 he came to Redwood City and purchased the Kregg Tannery, which is now known as Beeger's Tannery. He married Mary Wahl, and has three children, Charley, Julia, and a babe not yet named.

George W. Fox, is a well known attorney residing in Redwood City, was born in Wayne county, Michigan, May 13, 1838. His parents removed with him to Jackson county and thence to Livingston county, in the same state, where he received his primary education. In 1853 they brought him overland to this state, settling in San Francisco. In 1855 he located at San Mateo, studying law with his brother, Charles N. Fox, being afterward admitted to practice in the superior court. In April, 1860, he removed to Redwood City, and has continuously practiced his profession there ever since. He married Sarah, the eldest daughter of John Donald, and they have two children, Claude Zoe and Ethel Belle.

Martin Kuck. Was born in the kingdom of Hanover, Germany, March 4, 1832. He came to the United States in 1850, and settled at Charleston, South Carolina. He arrived in California in 1853, and went to Placer county, where he was engaged in mining for about one year. He then located at Gold Hill, where he kept a store until the Fraser river excitement broke out. He started for the diggings and returned before he reached them, settling at Sonoma. In 1857 he drove a band of cattle to San Mateo county, settling on a ranch on the coast. Here he lived until 1860, when he came to Redwood City

and opened a store. He has, however, since retired from that business. He opened the Menlo Park Hotel at Menlo Park, and in 1873 erected Germania Hall, of which he is the present proprietor. He married Elizabeth Gosch, and their children are Bertha M. E., Mathilde C. and Martha D. Two of his nieces, Carl M. and Luisse M. are living with the family.

Frederick Botsch. Was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 23, 1830. He came to the United States in June, 1854, and first resided in Philadelphia. Here he worked at his trade of shoemaking until 1859, when he came to this state, living in San Francisco until March 3, 1860, when he located at Redwood City where he was employed by Edgar & Donnelly for fifteen months. At the end of this time he bought out his employers, and has been the proprietor ever since. He married Frederika Saybold, and they have two children, Frederick A. and George A.

John Hanley. The subject of this sketch was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1824. In 1842 he came to the United States via Quebec, landing in New York City, and then locating for a time in Rhode Island. After a short sojourn in Louisiana he came to California, via the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco in December, 1850. He first engaged in mining in the northern and southern mines, and then returned to San Francisco. He came to this county in 1856, and is now a resident of Redwood City. He is at present one of the deputy county assessors, and is a highly respected and honorable citizen of the community.

Albert Hanson. Mr. Hanson was born in Denmark, December 18, 1848, and came direct from his native country to this coast in 1863, working his passage on a clipper ship to New York, and then taking passage on the steamer via Panama, to San Francisco, where he arrived in December of that year. He came immediately to Redwood, and during the past fifteen years has been engaged with Hanson & Co., lumber dealers, directing and managing the mill, the lumber trade, and office work of that firm in San Mateo county. He is a well known and respected citizen of the county, and is the present master of the Masonic lodge of Redwood, in which position he is a very able and efficient officer, ever guarding with the utmost care the best interests of the order, and regarding the noble principles of the organization in the light of grand and beneficent truths. He married Elizabeth Hilton, a native of Redwood, and they have two children, Pauline and Alice Laura.

P. J. Maloney. Mr. Maloney is the present incumbent of the county assessor's office. He is a native of Ireland, where he was born March 9, 1840. He came direct to this State in 1861, landing in San Francisco April 14th of

that year. After a trial of the mines, he traveled through various portions of the state until 1863, when he came to this county, and settled at Half Moon Bay. In 1870, he moved to Menlo Park, and is now a resident of that place. During the fall of 1882, he was nominated for assessor, and elected November 7th, following, assuming the duties of the office January 1, 1883. He married Honora O'Connor, and their children are Katie, Mamie, Maggie, Charley, Thomas, Willie, Nora, Cornelius and James.

C. W. Hartsough. Was born in Branch county, Michigan, July 20, 1847. He accompanied his parents to Carroll county, Illinois, when quite young, and there received his education. He came to this State overland in 1854, and settled at Georgetown, El Dorado county, where he was engaged in teaming. He removed to Sacramento county, but only remained there a short time, locating in Amador county, where he kept the Mountain Spring House, on the Sacramento and Jackson road. He returned to Sacramento and again engaged in his old occupation of teaming. On October 1, 1862, he was married to Mary Louisa Wheeler, and they lived at Georgetown, El Dorado county, until 1864, when they moved to Forest Hill, and afterwards to San Francisco. They came to this county in 1868, settling at Redwood City, where they have since lived. Mr. Hartsough was elected county assessor by the workingmen's and new constitution parties, and held the office three years. In December, 1882, he opened the Hartsough Livery Stable, in which business he is still engaged. He has six children, David, Mary L., Christopher W., Esther May, Clarence and Eleanor.

John Christ. Was born in Germany June 8, 1838, and received his education in his native country. He came direct to this coast in 1861, and to San Mateo county during the same year. He ran a boat on the bay from the embarcadero to San Francisco until 1868, when he engaged in the wood, coal and grain trade, which he still follows. Mr. Christ, before going to California, was a tailor, having left home at the age of sixteen to follow that occupation, his voyages carrying him to many countries. He married Theresa Putner, and they have seven children, Cornelius, Julia, George, Charlotte, Olive, John and Franct.

Andrew Teague. Mr. Teague was born in Boone county, Missouri, August 1, 1822. He was reared and educated in Jackson county, in that state, his parents having moved to that section when he was but three years of age. At the age of twenty-three he removed to Springfield, where he lived until he came to this state in 1850, via Fort Scott and Salt Lake, crossing the Humboldt and Carson rivers. He mined in various portions of the State until 1852, when he returned to Missouri. In the spring of 1853 he brought his family to

this coast, settling at Woodside, where he resided seven years, engaged in the lumbering business. He then located at Redwood City, and began the practice of the law to which he had been educated. He was elected district attorney in 1869. He married Parmelia Morgan, and they have three children, Telitha Jane, now Mrs. James O. Shaw; Sarah Ann, now Mrs. George Wentworth; and Martha Ellen, now Mrs. Ott Durham.

Peter Hansen. Was born in Denmark, November 18, 1837, and at fifteen years of age embarked as a sailor, visiting nearly every part of the world. He came to San Francisco in 1862, where he abandoned the sea, coming to Redwood City in the following year. For seventeen years he has been engaged in the buying and selling of wood, disposing of his purchases in San Francisco. He is the owner of a wood and shingle yard. He married Anna Maria Blardt, and their children are Christiana, Hans, Peter, William and Ellen.

Hon. A. F. Green. This gentleman, who is one of the supervisors of this county, was born in Stockbridge, Windsor county, Vermont, January 5, 1831. Here he received a liberal education. In 1845 he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed for three years, after which Messrs. Killburn & Co. employed him in their chair manufacturing establishment, where he remained three years longer. His first year's work with this company netted him ten dollars per month, laboring from seven o'clock in the morning until nine in the evening. We note this fact that it may be seen how humble in life one may start, and with industry and a right application of their abilities eventually rise to high and responsible positions in life. The day following his withdrawal from the employ of Killburn & Co., he started for this State *via* Nicaragua, and arriving in San Francisco on the 6th day of March, 1853, on the steamer *Pacific*. He remained in San Francisco, working for various firms, about four months, when he purchased a dairy, and, with the exception of two years, followed this business continuously while a resident of that city. In 1859 he moved to this county and settled at Millbrae, where he engaged in dairying on his own account until 1862, when he went into partnership with D. O. Mills, in that business, on the ranch of that gentleman. The business was carried on by them until 1872, when Mr. Green purchased Mr. Mills' interest in the dairy, and has since been the sole proprietor. He married Mary Tilton, and Fred. H., Carrie, Charles, Edward, Sarah, A. F., Jr., and Minnie M., are their children. Mr. Green was elected to the assembly, and served his constituents faithfully, honestly and satisfactorily.

Horace Hawes, (deceased). On the tenth day of July, 1813, at Danby, in the State of New York, was born Horace Hawes. While an infant, his

father moved with his family to the town of Warsaw, in the county of Wyoming, but at that time it was Genesee county. There, with his father and mother and on a small farm of fifty acres, he lived in poverty, inured to agricultural labors, until the death of his mother, in the year 1824..

Soon after that, he was placed in the family of one of the neighbors, Bela Bartlett by name, to learn the trade of a house carpenter and cabinet maker, together with house painting, and farming on a small scale as well; to fill in the leisure hours. There he remained and toiled for four years, barely obtaining a miserable subsistence, with most industrious, temperate, moral and frugal habits. At the end of the four years, however, he purchased his time of the person to whom he was articed, for the full sum of fifty dollars, obtaining credit for the same, which he afterwards fully and faithfully paid with interest.

Then sixteen years old, with none to hinder him from following any pursuit and in his own way, he left his old employer and neighborhood, to seek his fortune in some more promising employment, with a view to acquire a good education, and ultimately enter upon a professional career. He had already advanced sufficiently to pass an examination as a school master for a public school. Mr. Hawes now applied himself assiduously to acquiring knowledge, pursuing his studies sometimes at an academy, but mostly under the instruction of the lawyer in whose office his classical and scientific studies were acquired, in connection with his study of law. Until he was admitted to practice before the courts, he supported himself by his own exertions in teaching or working at his trade. He was regularly admitted to the supreme court at an early age, and pursued his profession with entire success.

In the year 1835, at Utica, New York, a state convention was held, composed of those who were endeavoring to accomplish the abolition of slavery by peaceable measures. On that memorable occasion Horace Hawes was present, and took a conspicuous part in the defence of the right of free discussion, although he was not a member of the abolition party. He also wrote a book in vindication of that most precious constitutional privilege, but his position was at that time unpopular. In the year 1837 he left Utica, and spent several years in teaching, and subsequently located at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he married, and practiced his profession, and held the office of deputy attorney-general, prosecuting attorney for the county, and commissioner of deeds for New York and several other states. His wife died in the year 1846, eight months and one-half after his marriage, and was buried in Erie cemetery, in a lot handsomely laid out, inclosed with an iron fence, and planted with shrubbery, where now may be seen a beautiful monument of Italian marble with appropriate inscriptions, which he erected to her memory.

Early in the year 1847, under the administration of president Polk, Mr. Hawes received the appointment of United States consul for the Society and other South Sea islands, which was unanimously confirmed by the senate of

the United States. His commission was dated March 3, 1847. On the 15th day of June of that year, he sailed from Boston for the place of his consular residence, via Cape Horn and Hawaiian islands. He arrived at Honolulu about the middle of October, 1847, and there was obliged to take passage in another vessel named *Angola*, Varney, master, which after sailing changed the place of destination to San Francisco and Monterey, with a view to dispose of the cargo, and after an absence of four months returned to Honolulu. There he remained for a few months, and then by the first vessel sailing thence for Tahiti, he proceeded on his voyage to that island, where he arrived on the 27th of September, 1848. On his arrival he learned that the French were in possession of both Tahiti and Eino islands, and for that reason Mr. Hawes was not recognized as consul until the 19th of June, 1849. During this time he had a great deal of correspondence with the department of state at Washington, and was at San Francisco a part of the time. In the month of September, 1849, Mr. Hawes was made prefect of the district of San Francisco, which office he held about one year. From 1850 to the time of his death on March 12, 1871, Mr. Hawes resided at San Francisco and on his farm near Redwood City, this county. During this time he served two terms in the state assembly and one in the senate. As a legislator for the best interests of the people, California has not had his equal; and as a lawyer, few desired to meet him on equal grounds. On the 24th of May, 1858, Mr. Hawes married Miss Caroline Combs, a native of Kentucky, and there was born to them two children, Horace and Caroline. On the commencement of the civil war, Mr. Hawes took a decided stand in favor of the Union, and frequently spoke in severe terms of any person who was in sympathy with the confederate cause. In the fall of 1867, he ran as an independent candidate for joint senator of the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo, and although he was defeated, yet he received more votes than any other of the many independent candidates who ran that year. From that time his health failed more and more rapidly, and his mind was proportionately weakened, so as to render him unfit for legal business for the last two or three years of his life. He was by nature a very suspicious and eccentric man, and when weakened by disease this eccentricity took the form of insanity, for without any foundation he suspected his best friends of bad motives, and his wife even of laying plans to destroy his life by poison or assassination.

Horace Hawes. A little way from Redwood City, and close to the foothills, is the country residence of Horace Hawes. His father purchased the place many years ago, and at his death the subject of our sketch came into possession of the property.

When Mr. Hawes was about nine years old, his father took him to Germany, where he received his early scholastic training, after which he graduated at

one of her colleges. After the completion of his education, he returned to his home, and to better fit himself for the practical affairs of life, he took up those studies which are not generally taught in our colleges, among which was that of law. He does not practice the profession, however, for other duties engage his entire attention.

There is scarcely a man in San Mateo county who did not know Horace Hawes, the father of the subject of this sketch. Ever since the foundation of the county, and even previous to that time, he took an active part in the affairs of the community where he lived. His only son, who bears the exact name of his father, and of whom we are now writing, is also well known, not only in this county but in San Francisco as well. His is one of those aggressive, go-ahead dispositions that believe in themselves. Hope or ambition as a purely sentimental attribute does not enter into his composition, but are replaced by the sterner qualities of self-reliance and courage, both moral and physical. He is an exemplar of the time honored adage that "God helps those who help themselves," and his whole life has bristled with instances of this belief. He is a man of strong convictions and honest prejudices, scorning the hypocrisy of policy, and dealing by his friends as his friends, while openly opposing and defying his enemies. In fact, he possesses one virtue above all others, in dealing with the world—everybody, whether friend or foe, knows where he may be found when he is wanted. His nature is positive in its character, and when he has once settled in his mind that he is right, nothing short of utter annihilation can swerve him from his course. Such a character must succeed. Socially, none are more genial, open-hearted, or courteous, and the native humor permeating his being renders him popular in every circle, and a welcome guest in every company. He first saw the light in Santa Clara, Santa Clara county, California, March 22, 1859. He married Eugenia McLean, a niece of Hon. T. G. Phelps, and their wedding tour was in the Old World, where they visited the time-honored places which so interest lovers of antiquity. On his return to this country, Mr. Hawes commenced business with a straight-forwardness which characterizes all his acts in life, and in the year 1881 he was elected president of the Warren and Tuttle Water Company, and at the present writing is the incumbent of that office. He has one son, whose name is Horace.

John C. Edgar. It is a pleasure to write of men whose public spirited generosity, and acknowledged manliness, recommend them to our favorable consideration; but, personally, it would be far more preferable if we enjoyed a longer acquaintance with the gentleman whose interesting history we are now transmitting in brief to posterity. California is prolific of that class of men, who with ordinary ambition, fair pluck, and a proper degree of perseverance and industry, reach the top of the ladder. A man endowed with these simple attributes has no cause to complain if he meets with reverses when he

first starts out in life. These little discomfitures always have a tendency to sharpen the intellect, and urge their possessor on to renewed exertion, and when once he obeys the dictates of his better judgment, success is bound to crown his efforts. Fifty years ago, away back in the old country, near the city of Belfast, on the 21st of November, 1833, the subject of this sketch, whose portrait appears in this work, was born. His father brought him to Canada in June, 1842, and in February, 1852, he came to the United States and settled in New York. Mr. Edgar was sent to school early in life, and being blessed by nature with a well balanced head, a good constitution, and an aptitude for learning, he soon acquired a fair education. Characteristic of his race, he started for California in February, came by the way of Panama, and landed in San Francisco on April 1, 1854: Full of energy and urged on by a disposition to win, he proceeded to Sacramento, where he remained until July, thence to Marysville, where he commenced the battle of life in this state. In January, 1858, he moved to Redwood City, San Mateo county, where he has since permanently lived. After he had fairly established himself in Redwood, he made many warm friends, and he was first honored by being elected city marshal. As he became better known throughout the county, his popularity proportionately increased, and when in the year 1871 the republican party placed him in nomination for sheriff, he was duly elected to that office, being the first republican sheriff of San Mateo county. In the discharge of the responsible duties of that position, he won golden opinions from men of every party, and was regarded by all as an able and efficient officer. His party having implicit confidence in his integrity, continued him in office until 1878. At the commencement of Governor George C. Perkins' administration, he was selected as deputy warden of the San Quentin State Prison, and is the present incumbent. He married Mary J. McLeod, and they have one child whose name is Joseph S.

R. H. Brown. This gentleman, who is one of the prominent dairymen of the coast, was born in Pointe Caupée Parish, Louisiana, November 25, 1839, and received a thorough education in his native state. In 1860 he left his southern home and came to California, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama. His first settlement was in Klamath county, where he mined until 1862, afterward migrating to Idaho, where he remained engaged in mining, sawmilling, etc., until 1872, when he returned to San Francisco. During a period of seven years Mr. Brown acted as secretary for various mining companies, finally removing in 1879 to this county, where he purchased an extensive dairy ranch, a full description of which is given in another portion of this work.

P. B. Casey. Was born in Langford, Ireland, May 30, 1823, and came to the United States in 1845, arriving in the country May 26th of that year. He

lived in Brooklyn until the May following, when he went to New Hampshire and was employed by the Franklin and White river railroad. In December, 1846, he returned to Boston and remained there until he came to this state, via Panama, landing in San Francisco May 26, 1852. He lived in San Francisco where he was engaged in teaming until January 5, 1856, and then settled in San Mateo county on his present farm, which is situated nearly due west from San Mateo. He married Mary Farrell in Brooklyn, New York, and they have six children; Kate, William B., John J., Minnie A., Addie and Peter.

Robert Ashburner. Mr. Ashburner is a native of England, where he was born in 1834. He was reared and educated in his native country, and came to California, landing on February 11, 1861, when twenty-six years old, settling on the Twelve Mile Farm, in this county. Mr. Ashburner's father was a breeder of short-horn cattle, and the former having had an early and large experience in the methods pursued, and having observed the advantages of raising this class of cattle, brought with him from England five short-horns and three Devons for Mr. Parrott, the San Francisco banker. Shortly after his arrival here, Mr. Ashburner began the purchase and breeding of short-horn cattle, making his first purchase at the State Fair in 1867. He then bought a herd from Egbert Judson in 1871, and in 1875 went to England, returning with five pure bred short-horn heifers and two bulls, which cost him, when landed on this coast, over \$5000. The first thoroughbred cow, now living, raised by Mr. Ashburner, was "Sarah," calved August 24, 1869; and "Garland," one of the finest specimens of the short-horn breed in the State, also the property of Mr. Ashburner, was born September 2, 1872. He has now about ninety head of thoroughbred cattle, and the same number graded with four or five crosses of pure short-horn blood. His place is known as the Baden Stock Farm, and is near the railroad station of that name.

Lafayette Chandler. Is a native of Kennebec county, Maine, and was born May 23, 1836. He was reared and educated in his native State, leaving his home when sixteen years of age for California, arriving in San Francisco, via the Nicaragua route, on the steamship *S. S. Lewis*. His arrival off the Golden Gate was the prelude to a startling adventure, the ship going ashore on a reef of rocks, during a prevailing fog. Fortunately all the passengers were safely landed in the small boats. The date of Mr. Chandler's arrival in San Francisco was April, 1853. He shortly after proceeded by steamer to Santa Cruz, where he lived until the fall of the same year, when he came to Pescadero, remaining about two months and returning to Santa Cruz. He again visited San Mateo county, locating at Searsville, and afterwards, in partnership with his cousin, purchasing his present ranch at Pescadero. This has been his permanent home ever since, with the exception of three years

which he spent in Idaho and Washington territories, and a visit of six months to the eastern states, in 1867. He is engaged in dairying, and owns a dairy farm east of R. H. Brown's ranch, where he keeps about sixty head of cows, manufacturing a fine quality of butter and cheese. His first wife was Lizzie Garagus, who bore him one child, Elma. The maiden name of his present wife was Maggie A. Stokes.

W. G. Thompson. This gentleman, who for four years was principal of the public school at Pescadero, was born in the north of Ireland, near Londonderry, November 4, 1827. He received a thorough education, and is a graduate of the normal school of the Irish board of education at Dublin. He came to the United States in January, 1850, and resided in Stephenson county, Illinois, twenty-four years, teaching school at Freeport a portion of this time, and afterwards discharging the duties of county clerk of Stephenson county, to which office he was elected by a handsome majority. He was subsequently entrusted with the responsibilities of other important positions, discharging his duties with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the community who thus honored him. In 1874 he came to California and settled at Pescadero. Mr. Thompson has earned for himself an enviable reputation as a writer, and is an able correspondent of the newspapers. He married Elizabeth Brown, the result of the union being seven children living, and three deceased. The living children are named respectively, Robert E., William J., Joseph B., Samuel B., Eliza J., Mattie and George.

Alfred Fay. Honesty, integrity and an upright character among his fellow men, by whom he is thoroughly respected, are the prevailing traits which distinguish this worthy citizen. Mr. Fay is a native of the empire state, having been born in Tully, Onondaga county, May 13, 1827. When four years of age his parents removed to Collins, Erie county, where he received his primary education. In 1843 his family emigrated to McHenry county, Illinois, where he lived until 1851, when he moved to Darlington, Wisconsin. Here he married Elsie Paddock, January 1, 1852. Prior to this time Mr. Fay had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, but he now turned his attention to merchandising, in a small way, which he continued until he was the proprietor of a store and a thriving trade. In 1860 he came to California with his wife, and resided near Napa City until March 1, 1863, when they removed to this county and settled on the farm where they now live. This beautiful home is situated among the mountains at the head of Tunitos creek, surrounded by scenery unsurpassed for its loveliness, in a climate superior at every season to that of boasted Italy itself. He is engaged in the eminently pastoral pursuits of farming and dairying.

E. C. Burch. Mr. Burch was born in Chatauqua county, New York, April 22, 1839. When fifteen years of age he went to Erie, Pennsylvania, where he finished his education at the academy of that place. During the four years succeeding he was employed in the store of his uncle and cousin, in Erie, attending to his duties so satisfactorily that he was dispatched to Chicago, Illinois, with a stock of goods, and entrusted with the sole management of the branch establishment in that city. He conducted this business until he came to this State, via the Isthmus, in 1850, arriving in San Francisco in August, of that year. He was for a time engaged in a carrying trade on the Sacramento river, and in a partnership with Fred. Burdell, conducting a merchandising business. He afterwards opened a store at Bidwell's Bar. From Bidwell's Bar he went to Rich Bar, on the north fork of the Feather river, where he engaged in mining, and at the same time kept a store, while running pack trains into the more distant mining districts. Disposing of these interests he returned to the East, where he married Mary Bond, sister of Lieutenant Adolphus Bond, of West Point. Accompanied by his wife he again started for California, this time overland, but Mrs. Burch was never destined to see the land of gold, and sunshine, and flowers. She died at Little Blue river, and her bereaved husband went upon his sorrowing way alone. He resided for a short time in Yolo county, near Woodland, afterwards removing to the Tassajara valley, in Contra Costa county. He also lived a short time in San Joaquin county, but in October, 1857, located permanently on the ranch he now occupies, near San Gregorio. In 1867 he erected the sawmill at Gazos, afterwards building the Mill Creek Mills and the Scott Creek Mills, in Santa Cruz county. In November, 1872, he began the active prosecution of his farming and dairying projects, and is at the present time milking about fifty-five cows. He married Ellen Cummings, and they have five children; Charles E. S., M. Angie, S. Etta, Lewis A., and Frederick R.

Peter Casey. This old settler was born in the county Langford, Ireland, June, 1831. He arrived in New York City January, 1850, and went to Summersville, Massachusetts, remaining there until he came to this state, via Nicaragua, arriving in San Francisco September, 1853. He resided on O'Farrell street until he went to the mines, near Placerville. Soon after he returned to the city, and in 1857 came to San Mateo county, settling on his present farm, about two miles south from San Mateo. Here he has continuously lived until the present time. Mr. Casey's brother and two of his cousins came to this county prior to his arrival and purchased the land, and the subject of our sketch received his title from them. Too much credit cannot be given to this gentleman, who has always been an honest and honorable citizen, true to friends, and respected by his acquaintances. He married Elizabeth O'Farrell, a native of Ireland. Elizabeth B. (deceased), Katie A., and Mary F. are the names of his children.

S. G. Goodhue. The subject of this sketch was born in Deerfield, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, August 10, 1836. Here he received his primary education in the public schools, afterwards pursuing an academic course at Plainfield and Mendon village, in that state. He left the place of his birth and came to California in 1858, via the Isthmus, and arrived in San Francisco in September. He first settled in Marysville, where he remained about eighteen months, afterwards removing to Butte county, where he lived until he came to this county, in 1862. Mr. Goodhue has made San Mateo county his permanent home ever since, and he is now a resident of San Mateo, and conducts a large dairy on a ranch near the village. He is married, and Julia, Georgietta, Olive and Carrie E., are his children.

John Johnston. Mr. Johnston was born in the county Tyrone, north of Ireland, December 16, 1816. He arrived in the United States on June 1, 1836, and located at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He moved to New York City in 1842, where he was extensively engaged in bottling and selling ale, porter, cider, sarsaparilla, etc. In 1857 he engaged in the coal trade. He came to this state by the way of Panama, landing in San Francisco February 12, 1864. He went to Santa Clara, and was agent for Lyons' brewery for a short time, but, during the same year, 1864, he came to this county, settling at Searsville, where he has since lived. He has a comfortable home, where he is surrounded by many of the comforts of life. He married on September 4, 1838, Catharine B. Young, of Philadelphia; Thomas Abbott and William Archibald, are their children. Their sons are both engineers, one employed in the Sandwich islands, and the other on a railroad in Arizona. The two old people live alone, and Mr. Johnston loves to greet his friends at his home, where the most generous hospitality is extended, and where the latch string is always found outside the door. Mr. Johnston is an honored and respected citizen of the community in which he resides, and both he and his amiable wife deserve the enviable reputation which they have made for themselves.

B. Hayward. The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest settlers of this coast, and is at the present time a prominent millman of this county. He was born in Sullivan county, New Hampshire, October 30, 1831, and with his parents moved to Ohio. He came from New Hampshire to California, via the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco November 18, 1851. He was a resident of that city until he came to San Mateo county, with the exception of two years spent in mining, in Placer county. While a resident of San Francisco, he was, for six years, foreman of the steam excavator which graded Market, Powell and other contiguous streets. He came to this county in 1864, and located on the Honsinger ranch, where he was engaged in dairying and farming for three years. He then purchased what is now known as Hayward's

sawmill, and is its present proprietor. He married Cornelia S. Rublee, and has four children; Clarence Decatur, Mary S., George Norman and Jessie Cornelia.

W. S. Downing. Was born in Harlemville, Columbia county, New York, July 15, 1831. He was reared and educated in Dutchess county, and came direct to San Mateo county in 1854, via the Isthmus. He settled in the redwoods, and was at first engaged in teaming. In connection with his brother, Maj. Downing, they for a season stocked a lumber mill; afterwards, with G. R. Borden, he operated a farm opposite the ranch of Mr. Metzgar, near Spanish-town. On this farm they planted five acres of barley, by surveyor's chain measure, and when the grain ripened it had to be harvested with a sickle. It yielded, when threshed, one hundred and sixty-three bushels to the acre, or a total of eight hundred and fifteen bushels from the five acres. This fact is mentioned to give an idea of the great fertility of the soil in this section. Mr. Downing maintained this farm one year, and then purchased a ranch pleasantly located on Tunitos creek, where he is now residing. He returned to the east in 1869, and in 1871 married A. E. Davis, returning with his wife in the fall of that year. They have seven children; William S., Mary C., J. Davis, Lilla F., Charles P., George B. and Helen B.

G. F. Keiffer. Is an old settler of San Mateo county, and was born in Rockingham county, Vermont, June 11, 1836. When eight years of age, his parents moved to Saline county, Missouri, where he was educated. In 1853 the family came to California, crossing the plains in ox teams. Their first stopping place was Martinez, Contra Costa county, but in 1854 they took up a permanent residence on San Gregorio creek, in this county, where the family, consisting of his father, Joseph Keiffer, his mother, four sisters, and himself, conducted a prosperous farming enterprise. Mr. Keiffer married Mary Rhodes, daughter of Daniel Rhodes, of Visalia, Tulare county, and they have seven children; Sarah J., Ruth A., Daniel M., Annie, Dora E., Hugh H., and Alice A.

J. B. Harsha. At present residing on San Gregoria creek, was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 3, 1830. At the age of seven years he accompanied his parents to Lafayette, Indiana, and thence to Missouri, where he remained until coming to this State. Leaving Grundy county he crossed the plains with ox teams, and settled at Mud Springs, near Hangtown, where he mined until 1853, in the fall of which year he took up his residence at Petaluma, Sonoma county, where he remained until 1860. After a short residence at Point Reyes, Marin county, he came to this county in the fall of 1863, and settled near where Mr. Quentin now lives, at San Gregoria. He soon after

located permanently on the ranch he now occupies, on San Gregoria creek. He married Josephine Keiffer, but they have no children.

Edwin L. Johnson. Was born in Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, September 15, 1835. He was reared and educated in his native town, and February 20, 1853, he left New York City on the steamer *Ohio*, crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and arrived in San Francisco on the steamer *Northern*, March 30th of the same year. His first settlement was the old Mission Dolores, where he lived about three years, when he removed to Turk street, San Francisco, where he engaged in the dairy business. In 1857 he came to this county, and in company with his half brother, John S. Colgrove, and Ansel S. Easton, located on the Black Hawk ranch, which they farmed in partnership until 1860. About this time Mr. Colgrove bought the Laurel creek farm, and Mr. Johnson, in 1864, was engaged by S. B. Whipple to superintend his ranch at San Mateo. He held this position until 1870, when he returned to the eastern states. On December 11, 1873, his half brother was killed by a Southern Pacific railroad train, and in the spring of 1874 Mr. Johnson returned to California, settling up his brother's estate. He went east again in April, 1875, and returned again in 1878, but did not remain long. In 1881 he once more came to California, this time to remain permanently, and since that time he has made San Mateo county his home. Mr. Johnson is well known both in this county and San Francisco, and has a wide circle of warm and devoted friends.

John S. Colgrove, his half brother, came to California in 1850, settling in San Mateo county in 1854, when he took charge of the business of I. C. Woods. As has been stated, he purchased the Laurel Creek farm, where he resided until his death. Mr. Colgrove was a gentleman highly respected by all who knew him, and his death removed from the community a citizen whose place it would be difficult to fill.

Braddock Weeks. Was born in Wayne, Kennebec county, Maine, December 6, 1812, and emigrated to Ohio in 1846, where he remained until he came to this coast via Panama in 1852, landing in San Francisco in January of that year. He lived in Santa Cruz until he came to this county, in 1856, where he has since resided. He married Clarissa A. White. They have one child living, Albion, and one dead, Frank.

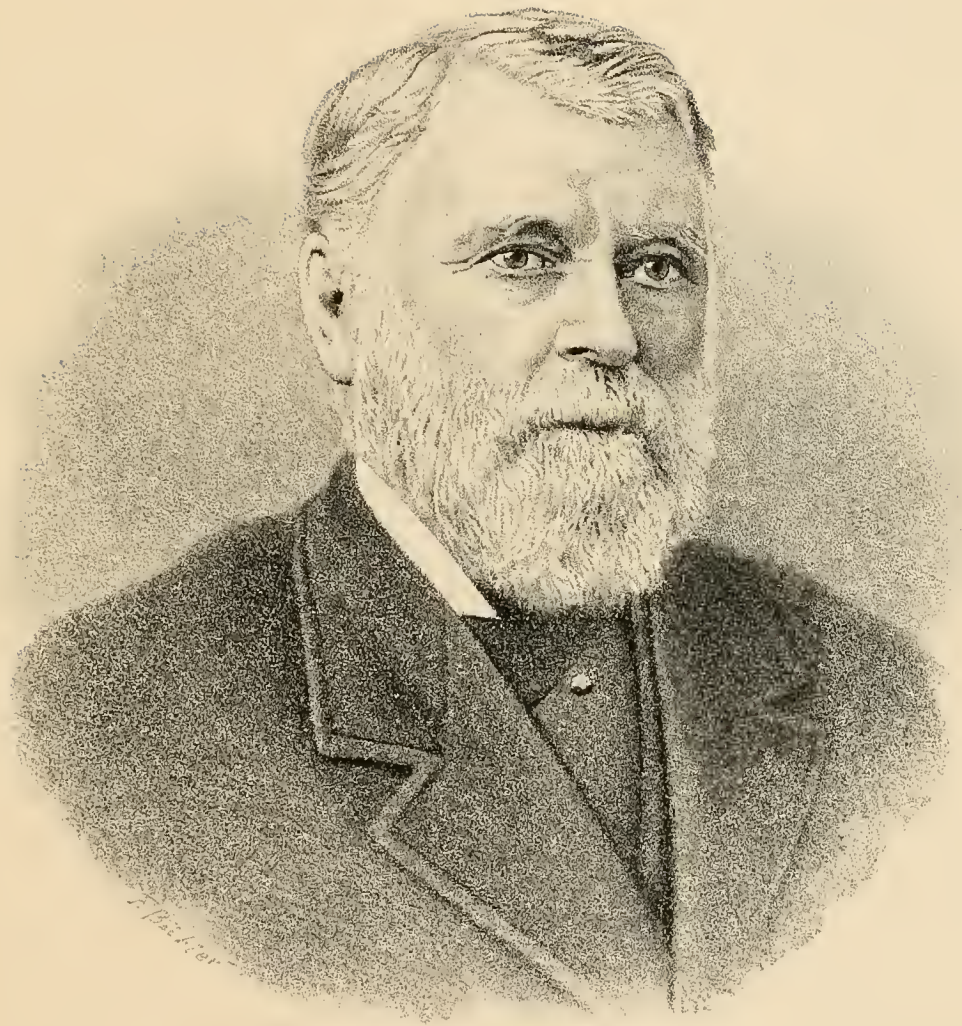
O. McMahon. Was born in Ireland, December 23, 1825, and landed in New York City April 1, 1848. He went to Fall river, Massachusetts, where he was in the employ of Adams & McKinsey, afterwards living in Newport, Rhode Island, still in the employ of the same firm, with whom he remained until he came to this State, via the Isthmus, in 1851. He mined on Weaver

creek, El Dorado county, about one year, and then returned to Sacramento, where he remained until 1853, when he came to this county and became connected with the stage line running between San Francisco and San José. He was engaged in this business until he settled on the farm where he is now residing. He is the proprietor of the well known and popular McMahan House. He married Elizabeth Flournoy, and Ellen Marrat, Margaret Ann and Elizabeth, are the names of their children.

Edward Robson. Is a native of Manchester, England, where he was born December 20, 1830. He arrived in the United States in 1840, with his parents, who settled at Kenosha, Wisconsin, afterwards locating in Lake county, Illinois, where they only remained a few years, when they returned to Kenosha and resided there until coming to this State, via the Isthmus, in 1858, landing in San Francisco in July of that year. Mr. Robson first settled near Colma, and then located on his present farm in 1859. He was dispossessed by David Mahoney in 1863, but regained possession by law in 1866, and has lived here ever since. He is one of the old settlers of township No. 1, and bears the highest reputation in the community where he resides. He married Elizabeth Burly, a native of England, and their children are Minnie, Josephine and Ellen Mercer.

William C. Alt. The subject of this biography was born in Germany, February 15, 1838. He landed in New York City in 1852, and remained there three years, when he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he lived seven years. He afterwards resided in Newark in the same state, until 1868, when he came to California, via Panama, arriving in San Francisco September 28th of the same year. He remained in San Francisco until the following March, when he came to San Mateo where he has since lived, following the trade of shoemaking, which he learned while a resident of New York City. He is married, and his children are William C., Henry E. and Anna G.

Charles W. Swanton. Was born in Bath, Maine, August 22, 1823, and when he was about six or seven years of age, his parents moved to Bangor, in the same State, where they resided five or six years, afterwards settling at Augusta. They lived here three years and then moved to Portland. Mr. Swanton came to California in 1858 via Panama, landing in San Francisco in August of that year. He went to Mariposa county and took charge of a quartz mill for General J. C. Fremont, remaining there four months, when he located for a time in Bear valley, in the same county, afterwards returning to San Francisco. He came to Pescadero in 1861, and purchased the hotel now known as the Swanton House, of which he is still the proprietor. He is married, and has two children.



A. S. Easton

James Reed. Mr. Reed was born in Oneida county, New York, June 11, 1834. He was reared on a farm, and with his parents moved to Oswego county, in the same state. They lived here two years and then settled at Utica. Mr. Reed lived in New York until he came to California in 1863, via the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco August 2d of that year. He remained in that city about one year, and then located at Searsville in this county, in 1864. In the fall of 1865 he located at Pescadero, working on various ranches in that section until 1870 when he settled permanently on his present farm. He visited the eastern states in 1873 and remained there four months. All the buildings on his ranch were erected by himself, and he combines dairying with his ordinary farming operations. In 1879 he erected a commodious barn which is one hundred and forty by seventy-three, and capable of sheltering about one hundred cows. His dairy house was erected in 1882, at which time he also built a windmill, from which pipes are laid to all the buildings on the ranch, thus supplying the entire premises with fine spring water, fresh from the cool reservoirs of the neighboring hills. Mr. Reed married Elizabeth Patterson.

John H. Sears. The gentleman whose name heads this sketch was born in Sullivan county, New York, February 3, 1823. When eighteen years of age he located in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until he came to this state. Sailing from New York on the *Nancy E. Mayhew*, he crossed the Isthmus and arrived in San Francisco on the *Powhattan*, August 1, 1850. Like the majority of the early argonauts to this coast, he proceeded direct to the mines. After a short residence at Downieville he returned, in the winter of 1850, to San Francisco, and in the following spring visited the southern mines, where he remained during the summer and fall of 1851. Leaving Mariposa county he went to Monterey, and thence up the coast to San Francisco again. In January, 1853, Mr. Sears came to this county, locating near the Mountain House, at that time kept by Jack Hayes. He remained here until the following January, when he built a house on the site of what is now known as Searsville, a name applied by a representative of the *Alla* who visited the place in the spring or summer of 1854, and in a series of papers descriptive of the section referred to the settlement by that designation. The building erected by Mr. Sears was occupied as a hotel and known as the Sears House. Mr. Sears moved to La Honda in the winter of 1861-2, and gave the place its name. He is married, and their children are named respectively William M., Ida J., and Anna L. A little grandson, Leonard M., also lives with them.

James McCormack. Mr. McCormack was born in Ireland in 1841, and when seven years of age came to the United States with his parents, who settled at Carthage, Jefferson county, New York, and afterwards at Rutland. He left

New York City in December, 1863, for San Francisco, where he arrived January 15, 1864. He located at Santa Cruz, where he lived until October of that year, when he came to Pescadero, where he has since resided, engaged principally in the business of farming and dairying. In 1873, in company with P. G. Stryker, he bought the store of John Garretson, the business of which they conducted until 1877, when they re-sold to Garretson. While in partnership with Mr. Stryker he did not give the business his personal attention, being at that time deputy assessor and road overseer, and one of the agents of the Fast Freight Line from Pescadero to San Francisco. He married Julia S. Shaffrey January 12, 1866, their children being Alice A., Frances, Ella M., Florence A., James, Lilian E. and Julia.

Loren Coburn. Brookfield, Orange county, Vermont, was the birthplace of Mr. Coburn, the date being January 11, 1836. When eighteen years of age he removed to Massachusetts where he remained until he started for California, in 1851. Leaving New York on the steamer *Falcon* for Cuba, he crossed the Isthmus, taking passage at Panama on the steamer *Panama*, arriving in San Francisco June 1, 1851. Mr. Coburn at once proceeded to the northern mines, via Sacramento and Greenwood valley, remaining four months at the placers of the Middle Fork of the American river. Returning to San Francisco with the intention of again visiting the eastern states, he was induced to embark in the livery business at Oakland where he remained four years, finally disposing of his business and purchasing another of similar character in San Francisco which he conducted for about eleven years. In the meantime he had purchased the Butano ranch, containing four thousand four hundred and forty-four acres, and afterwards added the adjoining Punto del Ano Nuevo ranch, containing four leagues, to his estate, by purchase. He then sold his business in San Francisco, leased his ranch to the Steele brothers in 1862, and in 1866 went east, where he remained until 1868, when he returned to San Francisco. In 1872 the lease of the Steele brothers having expired, he removed to Pigeon Point and assumed charge of his property, and has resided there ever since. When Mr. Coburn returned from his eastern trip, he bought ten thousand acres of land on the Salinas river, in Monterey county, and has since purchased large tracts of timber land near the home ranch at Pigeon Point. His business at this place is dairying, stock raising and shipping. Mr. Coburn is eminently a self made man. His entire career has displayed a force of character and indomitable energy, which, in the long run, never fails to land the possessor of these qualities on the top round of the ladder. He has amassed quite a fortune, but one would not observe that from his conduct, for he is a plain, every-day man. He is married to an estimable woman, who has in the past, and is now contributing her share towards leading a contented and happy life.

A. Honsinger, proprietor of the Greenwood Dairy farm, is a New Yorker by birth, his native place being Schenectady. He was born June 15, 1825, and when five years of age his parents moved to Lorain county, Ohio, where young Honsinger was early instructed thoroughly in the farming industry and the dairy busiaess. He left Lorain county for California in 1866, and located at first on one of the Steele ranches, where he maintained a dairy until he took possession of the ranch where he is at present residing, in 1870. The Greenwood Dairy farm is situated at the head of Greenwood creek, and contains three hundred and fifty acres. He stocked the ranch with two hundred and thirty head of cattle, but by reason of a temporary, partial suspension of business on his part, reduced this number to about twenty head. The milk house is located north of his residence, and beyond this building in the same direction are the barns. Mr. Honsinger has every appliance for making butter of a very superior quality, and his long experience in the business renders the product of the dairy a very desirable article in the market. He married Harriet Williams, and has three children, Frederick, Hattie, and Jessie.

Joseph B. Hollinsead. Among the pioneers who crossed the plains to this state in 1849, was Joseph B. Hollinsead, who arrived in San Francisco in December of that year. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, December 7, 1832. On his arrival in San Francisco he worked at his trade of carpenter until the gold excitement drew him to the mines. He continued to make San Francisco his home, until he removed to this county, in 1860, locating on the ranch now owned by Mr. Pinkham. After a short residence on this place he returned to San Francisco, and when he returned to San Mateo, settled on the farm where he is at present located. He married Mary A. Camring, and they have five children, named respectively Jeremiah, Joseph, Ella, Alice and Sarah E.

Robert Rawls. There are few residents of San Mateo county who are unacquainted with Bob Rawls, the stage driver. His bright smile, his hearty laugh, his ready wit, his keen repartee, are the delight of all who know him, and he is a prime favorite all along the route from San Mateo to Pescadero. True to the traditions and manners of his guild, of which he is a bright type, his affability, especially with the ladies, has gained for him many devoted friends. He was born in Chester county, Illinois, May 16, 1835. He resided in Fairfield, Jefferson county, Iowa, from 1857 until 1860, when he removed to Arkansas, where he remained until the following year, when he crossed the plains to this state, settling at San Luis Obispo, and driving the stage to San José, a position he held for six years. He then came to this county, and has been driving between Spanishtown to Pescadero ever since. There is no

more popular or competent driver in the state, and Messrs. Taft & Garretson simply further their own interests in employing him on their line. He is married and has three children; Edward, Mary, and Ellen Elizabeth.

G. W. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 30, 1833, and served an apprenticeship in a machine shop in that state. He left Newark in 1855, and arrived in San Francisco November 28th, of that year, working at his trade in that city until 1863, when he came to San Mateo county, settling at La Honda for a time, and afterwards removing to Pescadero, where he has ever since resided, engaged in the occupation of farming. He married Harriet M. Simpson, and has one child, Mary E.

William M. Taylor. Mr. Taylor was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, August 10, 1844. While still young his parents moved to Philadelphia, where he learned the trade of a machinist. For some time he followed his trade in connection with mercantile pursuits, finally emigrating to California, and settling in Pescadero township, in this county, where he now resides on a beautiful farm in the mountains, surrounded by charming scenery and environed by a climate unsurpassed in the world. He married Mary Mullen, and one child, Lillie, is the offspring.

H. H. Pinkham. Born in Somerset county, Maine, September 1, 1836, Mr. Pinkham left his native state in 1859, and crossing the Isthmus arrived in San Francisco during that year. Remaining there only ten days, he went to Oregon, returning June 17, 1863, and settling near Pescadero in 1866, where he engaged in farming in connection with the dairy business, receiving his milk supply from a herd of about fifty cows.

Henry Wurr, a pioneer of 1852, was born in Germany February 26, 1824, where he spent his boyhood days, and received his education. He emigrated to the United States and settled at Davenport, Iowa, in 1846. He left Davenport in 1852 and crossed the plains with ox teams, settling near Redwood City in the fall of the same year. In 1856 he removed to Pescadero, where he is at present residing. He has, for many years, been interested in the milling industry. His children are Hedvig, Blomquist, Ora, Elen and Charles.

J. H. Pratt. The subject of this sketch was born in Otsego county, New York, June 10, 1826. He was reared on a dairy farm, and thus became conversant with every department of that industry. Reports which he received of the soil and climate of California impressed him so favorably that in 1869 he came to this coast intending to locate permanently. He secured a lease of

the Miller & Lux ranch, at Gilroy, where he remained until 1870, when he removed to the Steele ranch, in this county. In the course of fifteen months he went to San Luis Obispo, and afterwards to Stockton, and Dixon, Solano county. He lived in the latter place until his return to San Mateo county in 1881. He is at present located on R. K. Brown's White House ranch, which he has leased, and where he is principally engaged in the manufacture of cheese. He was married to Caroline E. Fitch, June 5, 1856, and had two children, Clayton and Frank, both of whom were drowned off Nuevo Island in the spring of 1883.

W. H. Gardner. Mr. Gardner was born near Fall river, Massachusetts. In 1852 he shipped as a sailor, and came to this coast in 1858, having in his voyages visited many foreign countries. Soon after his arrival in this state he embarked on a voyage to Tahiti and Hongkong, China, and was absent eight months. On his return in June, 1859, he settled at Pescadero, on the ranch where he has, since that time, resided continuously.

Hugh McDermott, is the present incumbent of the office of justice of the peace for San Mateo township. He was born in Ireland in March, 1829, and came to the United States in 1847, settling in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he lived about five years, when he located in Orange county, New York. He came to California via the Isthmus, in 1857, landing in San Francisco March 27th of that year. He was for a time engaged in mining in El Dorado county, afterwards pursuing the same occupation in Grass Valley and Sierra county. Crossing the mountains into Idaho territory, he prospected for a time, and was afterwards employed by the government in assisting to construct Fort Boise. He returned to California in 1865, and settled in this county, where he has since lived. Prior to the last election, Mr. McDermott had held his present office for two terms. He is married but has no children.

Thomas H. Perry. Thomas H. Perry was born in Ireland, May 2, 1822. He came to the United States in 1852, landing in New York City in March of that year. His residence in that city continued, with the exception of two years at Lake George, until he came to this state via the Isthmus in 1863, arriving here January 31st. He settled at San Jose where he remained until 1864, when he came to San Mateo and here opened a boot and shoe shop, December 11, 1866, conducting this business continuously ever since. He married Sarah McDonald, his second wife, March 8, 1853. She was born in the county Tyrone, Ireland, January 12, 1828. He had two children by his first marriage, one of whom, James, born July 10, 1843, enlisted in the war of the rebellion and served with distinction, being engaged in many battles, until he was stricken with a fever contracted in the swamps of Virginia. He was

sent to the hospital, from which he was discharged by President Lincoln, returning home, where he died June 28, 1863. John C., another son, was born February 4, 1847, and is now residing in San Francisco. Mr. Perry's first wife was Sarah Finnegan, who was born in the city of Louth, Ireland, March 3, 1840.

J. R. S. Bickford. Was born May 20, 1842, in Biddeford, Maine. He went with his parents to Somerset, in that state, and thence to Bangor, where he received his education. He came to this state across the Isthmus, landing in San Francisco in January, 1864. He remained in San Francisco until the 4th of April following, and then came to San Mateo, where he was engaged in the lumber trade for a period of nearly seven years, afterwards residing at Laurel Hall three years. After working at the carpenter's trade for four years he opened a general merchandising store in Byrne's building. He was burned out, and then moved to his present location, near the corner of Second Avenue and D street.

George H. Fisher. Mr. Fisher was born in Burks county, Pennsylvania, on the 25th of December, 1838, and was reared on a farm. He came to California in 1861, via the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco March 30th of that year. His first venture was as a miner at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where he was married to Leonora James, March 5, 1865. They resided at Chinese Camp until they came to this county, in 1868, settling at Spring Valley, where Mr. Fisher had charge of the Spring Valley Water Company's lake at that place for six years. He then moved to San Mateo, where he now resides. He was elected justice of the peace for township No. 2, which office he held for a length of time.

Eugene Walker. Mr. Walker, who is one of the pioneers of San Mateo county, was born in Chatauque county, New York, April 13, 1829. At the age of sixteen years he moved to the state of Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in boating on the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, remaining until he came to California via the Isthmus, in 1857. He settled first at West Union, in this county, and resided there until 1858, when he moved to Pescadero. His wife died here. Mrs. Walker was one of those devoted women who, leaving home, relatives, friends, and all that was dear to happy childhood, followed her husband to a far off and almost unknown country. She rests from the toil, care and sorrow of this world, beneath a little mound of earth, a short distance from the village of Pescadero. Mr. Walker lived in Pescadero until 1861, when he engaged in the business of freighting, in Nevada, for James G. Fair, Whipple and Treadwell. He followed this business eight months, and then accepted a position with the Southern Pacific railroad company, where he

remained for three years. He was afterwards employed on the ranch of George H. Howard, and October 6, 1864, he settled in San Mateo, where he has since lived, being the first proprietor of the San Mateo Hotel. He has held the position of deputy sheriff, and is well known throughout the county. The name of his first wife was Mary Whipple, a native of Vermont, and the issue of this marriage was a son, John H. His second wife was Margaret Smith, and they have one daughter, Clara Agnes.

James Whitehead. Was born in Prince Edward's Isle, June 4, 1841, and comes of that sturdy race of civilizers who left the healthy moor and romantic glens of Scotland to populate other lands with a people whose energy, genius and patriotism have ever been a bulwark for the countries where they may settle. Mr. Whitehead went to Texas in 1859 and remained there about three years, returning at the end of that time to his native land. A year later he came to California, and after sojourning in Solano and other interior counties finally came to San Mateo and settled at Half Moon Bay, where he lived until he came to the town of San Mateo, in 1874. This has been his home since that time. He married Margaret L. Nash in 1875.

James Wilson. Mr. Wilson was born in Ireland in 1833, and came to the United States in 1839. He was reared in Stephenson county, Illinois, and became a farmer. Leaving the prairies of Illinois, he came to California by the Nicaragua route early in the year 1850. He mined in Amador county for a time, but in 1856, tiring of the precarious pursuit of wealth by this means, he came to San Mateo county, locating originally at Redwood City, and worked at chopping, shingle-making, teaming and farming until 1865. That year he leased a dairy farm of Steele Bros., near the coast. He remained here seven years, and attributes his success, in a great measure, to the Steele Bro's. After this he leased a similar ranch of Mr. Coburn, stocked it, whereupon which he remained eight years. He is now located on a ranch near La Honda, where he is conducting a dairy of about one hundred cows, from which he manufactures both cheese and butter, which is shipped regularly from Redwood City to San Francisco, where it is rated A1 in the market. The average yield in cheese alone from this ranch, is thirty thousand pounds per year. He married Susan M. Jones, and they have four children; Ulysses L., Albert A., Mary J. and Nellie O.

J. G. Knowles. This old pioneer was born in Meiggs county, Ohio, September 23, 1828, and was reared in his native county on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He left home in 1849 with a company of nine persons, for California, by the Isthmus route, being compelled to remain three months at Panama because no passage to San Francisco could be obtained.

Four of his party were attacked with Panama fever and two died on the passage. Another died on their arrival at San Francisco, and the fourth at the mines. Mr. Knowles landed in San Francisco July 26, 1850, and started for the mines, paying eight dollars for his passage on a sailing vessel to Sacramento. At Sacramento he boarded a small steamer and was conveyed to Marysville, thence up the Feather river to the Oregon Gulch diggings, where he remained during the fall and winter of 1850. Early in the spring of 1851 he located at Rich Bar, on the Feather river, making the trip over snow which in places reached a depth of fifty feet, and paying the "moderate" sum of fifty cents per pound for barley with which to feed his mules. He left Rich Bar in June and went to Long Bar, on the Yuba. During September following, he returned to Sacramento county, where he engaged to work for a dairyman for two months, at the expiration of which time he purchased the business and managed it until the spring of 1853. At various times he has sold milk in Sacramento at one dollar per quart. When he disposed of his dairy he moved to San Francisco, and settled on the Miguel Noe ranch, where he remained until November, when he located on his present farm in township one of this county, where he has lived ever since. Thirty years have elapsed since this pioneer established himself in this county, during which time he identified himself with all that pertains to her growth, prosperity and best interests. He married Mary Sanderson, a native of Washington county, New York, November 14, 1856. Mrs. Knowles was born March 26, 1832. She accompanied her parents to Ohio in 1845, where she received a liberal education. She came to this state in 1856. Their children are Frank, Walter, Evadne, Albert, Hattie, Harvey and Dudley.

Thomas H. Beebee. Thomas H. Beebee was born in Courtland county, New York, February 16, 1831. His parents afterwards removed to Huron county, Ohio, where he resided until 1852, when he came to this state via the Isthmus. Following the example of the early settlers Mr. Beebee became a miner, seeking the golden treasure in the placers of El Dorado county. In April, 1854, he came to this county, settling near the ranch of Mr. Durham, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of two years, from 1859 to 1861, when his home was in Plumas county, and an absence of four months in 1880, on a visit to his eastern home. He married Mary Durham, and is the father of two children; Catherine S., and Edward Smith.

T. G. Durham. Born in New Jersey, March 5, 1833. Mr. Durham when about one year old was taken by his parents to Attica, Seneca county, Ohio, where he lived until he was fourteen years of age, when they moved to Hamilton county, in that state. He came to California via the Nicaragua route, and after remaining a year in San Francisco came to this county, settling in 1855

near Redwood City. In 1857 Mr. Durham and his brother, W. W. Durham, opened a wagon road over the mountains to their present place of residence beyond Woodside. Their teams were the first vehicles of any kind to cross the mountains at this point. Mr. Durham is held in high esteem by all who know him, not only for his strict integrity in matters of business, but for his energy, enterprise and industry as well.

W. W. Durham. Mr. Durham was born in New Jersey, May 8, 1831. In 1834 his parents moved to Attica, Seneca county, Ohio, and in 1847 to Hamilton county in the same state, where young Durham was educated. He adopted the trade of a tinner as an occupation, and for a time pursued this calling. He came to California overland, with ox teams, arriving in July, 1853. He was, for a few months, a resident of the vicinity of Oakland, coming to this county and settling near Redwood City, in January, 1854. In 1857 his brother, T. G. Durham, and himself, cut a wagon road across the mountains to their place of residence, bringing with them their teams and wagons, the first to cross the mountains at this point. In 1858 he returned to Ohio, and in 1859 returned, accompanied by his mother, his brother Ott, and his sister Mary. He married Josephine Ralston, and they have three children; Charles, Catherine and Frederick.

D. G. Leary. Was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to the United States in 1848, settling at Waltham, Massachusetts. He came to this coast via Panama in 1861, landing in San Francisco on November 27th of that year. In 1862 he came to Redwood City for the purpose of painting the American House, and was so well pleased with the surroundings that he concluded to settle here. He has since remained, pursuing the occupation of a painter. He married Kate Kelley. Their children are George H., William and Ella Emma.

Thomas Church. The subject of this sketch was born in Londonderry, Ireland, September 13, 1836. He accompanied his mother to Canada East in 1847, his father having previously died. He came to the United States in 1851, and settled in Franklin county, New York, where he engaged in the lumber business. In June, 1861, he removed to Massachusetts, where he followed the same business, in connection with farming. He came to California overland in 1875, locating in this county. He was engaged in the manufacture of lumber with Borden & Hatch, during a period of one year. He was then employed in the same business for three years with Froment & Co., when he returned to Borden & Hatch, where he remained seven months. In the meantime the Bank of San José came into possession of the Froment property, and Mr. Church was engaged in lumbering on that claim until 1880,

when he opened the Summit Spring House, which he has conducted, as its proprietor, ever since. The Summit Spring House is located on the road between Redwood City and San Gregorio. Mr. Church married Susan Ledden, a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland, and their children are Sarah, Wallace, Andrew and William.

Lawrence Kelly, an old and highly respected settler in this county, born in Ireland, December 3, 1829. He came to the United States in December, 1851, and settled in the State of New York, soon after emigrating to Wisconsin, where he remained six years. He came to this coast via Panama in 1860, and a few weeks after his arrival settled in San Mateo county, where he is now living on his farm at the summit, on the road between Searsville and La Honda. He bought this place in partnership with B. Cooney, in 1870, and subsequently purchased that gentleman's interest. He has no family. Mr. Kelly is universally regarded as a good citizen, a worthy neighbor, and an upright, honest man.

August Jenesein. Is a native of France, born February 15, 1851. He came to the United States in 1867 and settled at New Orleans, Louisiana. He regarded this place as his home till 1874, notwithstanding he was traveling a portion of the time. During the interval he was engaged in business in that city. He came to San Francisco in 1875, and remained there, with the exception of a short stay at Calistoga and other places, until he came to this county in 1878, when he took charge of the Fourteen Mile House. After conducting the business eighteen months for other parties, he became the owner, and is now the proprietor. The Fourteen Mile House, or "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is a well known resort, and a history of it can be found in another portion of this work.

A. Eikerenkotter. Mr. Eikerenkotter was born in Prussia, June 30, 1817. He was reared and educated in his native country, and came to the United States in 1834. He settled at Charleston, S. C., where he lived eleven years, afterwards locating in New Orleans. He came to this state around the Horn, and arrived in San Francisco January 6, 1850, on the bark *Tarleton*, Captain Hale commanding. After a stay of one week in the city with Mr. Russ, he went to Sacramento, and then moved to Coloma, El Dorado county, locating at Sutter's mill, where he was engaged in mining. He then moved to the middle fork of the American river and thence to Dry Diggings, Placer county, where he engaged in a mercantile business and hotel keeping. In the fall of 1850 he returned to San Francisco, and kept the Paradise Hotel at the corner of Pine and Kearny streets. In 1852 he came to Searsville, where he has erected a hotel, and keeps a store, in connection with the postoffice. He married Helena Lesemann, and Charles F., Edward, Tilla, Julius, Albert, and George, are his children.

David S. Snively. Born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1824. Mr. Snively was raised and educated in the vicinity of his native place. He came to this state in 1852 via the Panama route, arriving at San Francisco in March of that year, on the brig *Douglass*. He lived in San Francisco until the spring of 1855, when he went to El Dorado county where he mined two years. Returning to San Francisco he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, until the fall of 1872, when he came to this county, settling on a farm on Bear Gulch creek, and on a portion of the Mountain Home Ranch. He married Virginia L. Stephenson, a native of Illinois. Virginia, Louisa and Frederick are their children.

John Hadler. Mr. Hadler was born in Germany, March 16, 1846. When seventeen years old he came to the United States, and settled in New York City where he resided until he came to California, via Panama, arriving in San Francisco in 1866. He located at the corner of Clay and Mason streets in that city, where he remained until he came to this county, in 1876. He lived at Woodside for three years and then removed to Dry Creek Hill, where he opened a saloon, and where he has since lived. He married Mary Curtis, and Gussie, Diedrich and Claus, are the names of his children.

Charles Prior. Mr. Prior, who is now deceased, was born in the county Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States when very young, settling for a time at New Orleans. From that city he came to California in 1852, working at the mason's trade until 1856, when he came to Redwood City. In 1862 he went to Oregon, but returned in 1879, and erected in 1882 the St. Charles Hotel, which he retained until his death, which occurred November 7, 1882. He married Catharine Guinee, in San Francisco.

Thomas Taylor. Is one of the promising young men of this county, and one who through life has had to work his way to the position he holds in the society of honorable men. By dint of perseverance, integrity and honesty, he has achieved an enviable reputation as an upright citizen. He has gained all that he possesses by manly toil, and is now the owner of a farm a short distance from Woodside. He was born in Huron county, Ohio, August 15, 1856. Here he was reared until fifteen years old, when he emigrated to Noble county, Indiana. After a residence of two years in this state, he returned to Ohio, and then came to California, arriving in November, 1875. He came at once to this county, working on a ranch in the mountains. He afterwards located at Pescadero and San Gregorio, and was then employed in a sawmill in the Santa Cruz mountains, returning to San Gregorio, and there settled on his present ranch near Woodside.

John Donald. This old pioneer was born in Cumberland county, England, March 21, 1811. He came to the United States in 1835, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1838 he went to Boston, and on June 1, 1849, started for California around Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco January 7, 1850. He went to the mines, where he remained one year, and then returned to Boston, where he landed in February, 1851. In October of that year he again came to California, arriving on January 12, 1852. He lived in San Francisco until December of that year, when he came to San Mateo county, and settled at the place where John Parrott now lives. Here he remained three years, and then bought and moved to his present farm, situated on the road from San Mateo to Redwood City. He married Ann Thornton, and has three children.

J. Le Corne. Was born in France, January 28, 1852. He was educated in that country, and came to California in 1875, settling at Millbrae, where he is engaged as a clerk in the store of H. Garnot, which place he has held for four years.

Hiliar Garnot. Was born in France, September 12, 1820. He was educated and raised in his native country, and came direct to this state in 1851 via Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco on December 26th, of that year. After a two month's stay in the city, he went to San Juan, near Monterey, and in 1853 settled at Mayfield, Santa Clara county, where he lived until 1854. He then settled at Millbrae, in this county, and opened a general merchandising store, which he now keeps. This store was the second established in the place. Mr. Garnot was elected justice of the peace, November 7, 1872.

Richard Cunningham. Mr. Cunningham was born in Ireland, in 1829, and came to the United States in 1847, settling in New York City. Here he resided until he came to this state in 1852, around the Horn, in a clipper ship commanded by Captain Kingsley. He landed in San Francisco on the 7th of August of that year, having been five months and eight days on the journey. He remained in San Francisco until he came to San Bruno, with the exception of six months spent in mining in Butte county. He erected the San Bruno Hotel, and opened it in 1862, and has been its proprietor to the present time. He is the Southern Pacific R. R. company's ticket agent, telegraph agent, and post master at San Bruno. He married Mary Braman, a native of Ireland, and their children are John J., Alice, Mary, Lizzie, Richard, Robert, Agnes and George.

Jacob W. Brown. Was born July 23, 1842. He enlisted in the army in his native country, and served in the war in Denmark in 1864, afterwards serving in the Austrian war in 1866. He arrived in New York City May 2, 1868,

and during the same year came to this state, arriving in San Francisco November 25th. He followed the sea for two years, and then went into the oyster business, being at the present time the trusted foreman of M. B. Moraghan. He resides at Millbrae.

M. K. Doyle. This gentleman was born in Plattsburgh, New York, October 16, 1830. His parents took him to the State of Maine when he was very young, and he was raised to manhood in that section. He came to California via Panama in 1855, landing in San Francisco in the fall of that year. His first venture was in the mines, where he remained until 1864, when he came to San Mateo county, settling near Searsville. He married Ellen Lynch, and Mary, Frances and John J., are his children. Mr. Doyle now resides on his ranch, located a short distance from Searsville, where he has been successfully engaged in farming enterprises.

Captain Joseph Hamlin Hallett. Was born in Yarmouth, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, August 3, 1824, and is a sea captain by occupation. At the age of fifteen he went to sea, his first voyage being on the schooner *Erie*. He sailed to all parts of the world in various ships, and rose from the lowest position to the master of some of the finest vessels that left the eastern ports. He continued in the merchant service twenty-two years, or until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was commissioned first lieutenant of the sloop of war *Kingfisher*, under Captain Selfridge. The sloop was sent to the Gulf of Mexico, and did blockade duty at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The captain first visited this coast in 1850, as master of the schooner *Avon*. After the war he returned to this coast, and was induced to go to China as master of one of the Pacific Mail Company's ships, and from 1867 to 1879 he was first officer on one of their vessels. In 1871 he came to this county and settled on his present farm near Searsville. He married Annie L. Snively, and they have six children.

Michael Brown. This old settler was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1849, settling at Litchfield, Connecticut. He remained in Litchfield until he came to this state, via Panama, landing in San Francisco Sunday, April 2, 1854. He went to Moore's Flat, Nevada county, where he was engaged in mining and blacksmithing until 1869, when he came to Santa Clara, Santa Clara county, where he opened a blacksmith shop, which he conducted until 1870. He then moved to San Mateo, arriving December 18, 1870. Here Mr. Brown has continuously worked at his trade, being the proprietor of a shop in the village of San Mateo. He was taught his trade by his father, and Mr. Brown's sons are also engaged in the same occupation. The business

is conducted under the firm name of Brown & Sons. He is married, and his children are John J., William, Mary, Sylvester, Dennis, Michael, Joseph and Henry.

Thomas Reed. The subject of this sketch is a native of Oneida county, New York, and was born August 16, 1828. He remained in his native place until 1852, when he came to California via Panama, arriving in San Francisco in the spring of that year. He located in the mines at Dogtown, and afterwards in Plumas county, on the north fork of the Feather river, where he was engaged in packing to the different mining camps. He left Plumas county and came to San Mateo county in 1856, settling on the ranch of T. G. Phelps. He afterwards assisted in building the San Bruno toll road, and when this work was finished, he lived in different localities in this county until 1870, when he returned to the Phelps ranch, where he is now the proprietor of a large dairy. He married Ellen Donaldson, and James R. (a child by a former marriage,) Rebecca H., Ella, William H., John and Christopher C., are his children.

Bryan Cooney. Among the many worthy, honorable and respected citizens of San Mateo county, none bears a better reputation than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Ireland, April 13, 1832. In 1848 he left his native country and came to the United States, settling in the town of Franklin, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin. He resided here until 1850, when he emigrated to Missouri, from which state he came to California via the Nicaragua route, landing in San Francisco April 2, 1854, from the steamer *Sierra Nevada*. His first venture was in the mines at Butte creek, Butte county, where he remained two years, after which he was employed on a steamer plying on the Sacramento river. In 1860 he came to this county, and first settled at Summit Springs, where he remained until 1870, when he bought a ranch in partnership with Lawrence Kelley. The latter gentleman purchased Mr. Cooney's interest in the ranch in 1873, and Mr. Cooney bought a ranch near by on the summit of the mountain, adjoining the road from Searsville to La Honda. He married Bridget Byrne, in 1860; Lucy and Edward are their children, and at present his brother, P. J. Cooney, of St. Louis, Mo., is visiting him for the first time after a lapse of thirty years.

William Lloyd. Mr. Lloyd was born in Wales, April 25, 1824, and came to the United States in 1837. He settled at Utica, New York, and served his time as a blacksmith, in that city. In 1845 he visited Albany, Troy and Rome, in that state, and then came to this state via Panama in 1851, arriving on the steamer *Columbus* in June of that year. He worked at his trade in San Francisco at the Vulcan Foundry, of which Gordon & Stern were proprietors, until

the fall of 1851, when he went to the mines and established a blacksmith shop on the divide, between the north and middle forks of the American river. In 1852 he worked in the placers on the north fork of that river, after which he returned to San Francisco, working at his trade. Here he married Jane Roberts, a native of Wales; they came to this county in February, 1856, settling at Searsville. In the spring of 1857 he opened his blacksmith shop, which he has since conducted, together with a farming interest, to the present time. Mary, Jane, Elizabeth, John and Ella are his children.

Herr Jacob Muller. One of the most distinguished artists who has made California his home, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Frankfort on the Main, November 12, 1845. When about fifteen years old he went to Liverpool, England, where his uncle, a commission merchant, lived. Mr. Müller remained with his uncle four years, during which time he received his primary musical education, taking lessons of the best musicians in that city. He perfected himself in voice culture and musical training under the most noted and talented teachers of other places, and in other lands, principally from Richard Mulder. The first piece of note in which Mr. Müller appeared, was the *Huntsman*, in the *Nachtlager von Kreutzer*. He at once achieved great popularity, and remained on the stage, singing the principal parts in the large cities of England, France and Germany, for several years, where he was decorated by different courts, and created Royal Imperial Court Singer.

To follow Mr. Müller through all his wanderings, would require a volume, but enough has been said to show the reader that his musical talent, and rich, well trained voice, was highly appreciated and admired in the old world. In 1871 Rudlman brought him to America, and he appeared in all the large cities of the United States, singing with Inez Fabbri, the world renowned prima donna. His success was no less marked in this country than in Europe. The press throughout the United States spoke of his voice as something wonderful in power, yet possessing a sympathy and sweetness that invariably charmed the listener. He traveled in this country nearly a year, and then returned to Europe, where he again appeared in opera and sang throughout the united kingdom. In 1876 he came to San Francisco, where he has since lived, and for some years was singing at the Grand Opera House in that city. He now has a beautiful country residence near San Mateo. We cannot do better at this juncture than to quote from one of our best American critics, where in a few words that writer deservedly compliments the wonderful talent of this famous artist. He says: "Herr Jacob Müller has been regarded by some of the very best critics in the world as the best baritone that ever lived."

Madam Inez Fabbri. The subject of this sketch, so favorably known to lovers of artistic music, at ten years of age had developed such wonderful

musical faculties, that her local tutor advised a thorough course of training. Her father, Herr Schmid, a manufacturer of velvets, who had suffered financially from a decline of the market, could not afford the means. At sixteen, when taking part in a rehearsal of a difficult passage, her talents commanded the attention of the director, and she was offered an engagement *début* for two months, with an advance payment. Two weeks later she made her *début* at Kashau, Hungary, in *Lucrezia Borgia*, with such success that her manager was induced to repeat it a third time. Subsequently she studied "Antonina," in *Belisario*, and at a performance where she was the beneficiary, reaped most flattering financial and professional results.

For four years Fraulein Schmid sang in country towns, and finally in Hamburg, supporting herself as well as her father's family. Though gifted with many natural advantages in voice, figure and youthfulness, she had yet to attain the *technique*, or full artistic development. Otto Ruppins, a writer of an article entitled "matter for a romance," tells how the obscure Agnes Schmid was transformed into the Italian diva, Inez Fabbri, and we have only space to admit a synopsis of its leading features.

Fraulein Schmid found in the refined and accomplished professor Mulder, an impresario; and six months later, a husband, who advanced her position to one of celebrity, leading her onward in a succession of triumphs. In May, 1858, the sixth year of her theatrical career, Madame Fabbri made her *début* as a prima donna assoluta, in the Italian opera, as "Abigail," in the opera *Nebucadinosor*, causing a decided furore. At the close of the opera season, Madame Fabbri, in company with her husband, undertook a journey quite remarkable for an artiste. Having arrived in Chile, via Cape Horn, from Europe, and won laurels in Santiago and other cities, she went overland to the Argentine Republic. The crossing of the Cordilleras necessitated the service of twenty persons and forty mules and horses. The various adventures, the serious and often comic occurrences of the trip, the sublime scenery viewed during this wild pilgrimage, made lasting impressions upon the susceptible mind of the young artiste. In ten days they reached Mendoza, and after several day's rest they continued their journey through the Pampas to Buenos Ayres. Here traveling costumes were laid aside for theatrical robes, and for thirty nights the Teatro Colon had not space to admit the crowds who flocked to hear the new operatic star. This success was particularly flattering, as her arrival was shortly after that of De La Grange and Lagrua, who had the prestige of continental reputation. Montevideo, Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco vied with each other in ovations to Madame Fabbri, and, by express request of the royal family of Brazil, she sang at the royal gala at Pernambuco.

The artiste and her company next sailed for New York, where she appeared in Italian opera. Without an exception, the New York journals conceded that no prima donna ever visited the United States, who so prominently combined

the musical and dramatic art as Madame Fabbri. As an instance, we quote the musical critic of the *New York Times*, of April 13, 1860. "Signora Inez Fabbri, the celebrated prima donna, made her first appearance last evening in the opera *La Traviata*, surpassing the highest expectations of the most sanguine imagination. Madame Fabbri is the best Violetta we have had here so far. This truth we must acknowledge without being unjust towards her distinguished predecessors. De La Grange was musically accomplished, but cold; Gazzaniga was passionate, though not always rounded. Each one illustrated some part of the role, but Fabbri's genius radiated over the whole, illumining a creation in all its details, carrying us away with frenzied enthusiasm and admiration. One who was delighted with her pert and fiery singing in the first act, and listened again to the deeply affecting dying sounds in the last, whence the solution of a human life has approached, rendered in all the truth of agony and terror, could hardly believe those notes emerged from one and the same throat. The artiste created a furore in the literal sense of the word." But often when fortune smiles most blandly, reverses are not distant. Ten days after these fair moments of an artiste's life, Madame Fabbri lost all her effects, at a conflagration which laid in ashes half the city of Mayaquez. This loss estimated at \$40,000, was felt all the more keenly on account of a previous loss, nearly equal in amount, occurring through the failure of a bank in the United States.

The youthful artiste again set her foot on European soil in 1862. The celebrated society "Felix Meritis" engaged her, and for twenty evenings she sang in Amsterdam, Hague and Utrecht. Madame Fabri next made her appearance on the royal stage in Berlin, then visited Posen and Riga, and in March, 1863, arrived in her native city, Vienna, and was installed as prima donna in the Royal Opera House. What exultant emotions must have thrilled the soul of the Vienna child, when on her first night she received thirteen recalls! The joy of this magnificent reception was however mingled with sad reflections; for her beloved parents, who would have most highly prized her success, had passed to a higher life while she was far away; and her sole consolation was in the consciousness that she had placed their latter years beyond the reach of pecuniary care.

Her leading parts were then, "Valentine," in *Les Huguenots*, "Leonora," in *Il Trovatore*, "Elvira," in *Ernani*, "Anna," in *Don Juan*, "Bertha," in *Le Prophete*, "Alice," in *Robert le Diable*, and "Agatha," in *Der Freischutz*.

A Leipzig correspondent for the *Theatre Cronick*, speaking of her "Elizabeth" in *Tannhauser*, says: "Madame Fabbri gave a true impersonation of Elizabeth. Her voice seems to be made for the modern musical drama, in which passion, activity and dramatic refinement are necessary; and she does equal justice to Meyerbeer, Halévy, Verdi and Wagner. Among the special-

ities are the varied "Leonoras," in *Fidelio*, *La Favorita* and *Il Trovatore*, and especially her "Selika" in *L' Africaine*. Through her extensive travels in foreign countries and close studies of the customs and habits of different races, Madame Fabbri has been enabled to delineate her Selika true to the Ethiopian nature. Passionate, dramatic vocalism has at present the best effect upon the public, and through it Madame Fabbri has attained her exalted ideal.

In March, 1871, the illustrious artiste, accompanied by her husband, R. Mulder (since deceased), Anna Elzer (now in Italy), and Jacob Müller, the baritone, famed in both hemispheres, accepted an engagement in Italian Opera in Covent Garden, London, and was received with the highest honors, although Patti and Titiens were then singing in that city. At last the ambitious lady yielded to her longing for the fields of her earliest successes, and with her company, a second time crossed the Atlantic. Her arrival in New York inspired a still more marked enthusiasm than her appearance ten years before. During her stay in the metropolis, new laurels were added to her renown: and her tour west through the prominent cities was the triumphal march of a queen of song.

In September, 1872, she arrived in San Francisco. Who has forgotten the unparalleled excitement in this city during her first three months performance at the California Theatre? It was the first time we had heard a refined and artistic blending of the Italian and German schools of vocalization. Our souls were filled with sadness as she depicted the mad scene in *Lucia*, and the death scene in *Traviata*; and we were alive with merriment in her inimitable delineations of the *Merry Wives of Windsor*. In conclusion, we can truly say that Madame Inez Fabbri is distinguished no less for her kind heart and genial sympathies than for her dramatic genius and artistic culture, and during the five years of her residence in San Francisco, she won the highest esteem and admiration of the citizens there. This appreciation is shared by her husband, Mr. Jacob Müller, whose reputation as a baritone is unequalled on this coast.

We are happy to state, that Madame Fabbri will remain permanently among us, having purchased a beautiful home in the town of San Mateo, and we may reasonably hope that the artistic charms of the distinguished prima donna may not be hidden by her local seclusion, but that again her voice may delight us as it was wont in the years that have gone.

Hon. J. P. Ames. The following narrative of the life of one of California's earliest pioneers will be found worthy of perusal, replete as it is with incidents of a busy life. Mr. Ames was born in England, on January 23, 1829. He came to the United States with his parents when but six months old, and the family settled in New York City. They moved to Hartford, Connecticut, and in Dutchess county, New York, the subject of our memoir received his primary education at the common schools, and his academic learning at a

seminary in that county. After finishing his education, he went to New York City, and was one of the men who came to this coast in the historic Stephenson's regiment in 1847. To give the reader a better knowledge of the movements of Mr. Ames while with this regiment, we refer them to its history. Suffice it to say, that he was honorably discharged at Monterey, in September, 1848. We next find him in the mines at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, and in this place, and other mining regions of California, he remained until 1856, when he went to Half Moon Bay, San Mateo county. We believe of all the men that we have had the privilege of writing about in California, those who came in Stephenson's regiment possess the most interest. They were all bold, resolute men, men who let no trifles hinder them from achieving the purposes and aims of life which they had mapped out. At the very outset of Mr. Ames' coming to Half Moon Bay, his public career commenced. He was first elected supervisor, in 1860, and this office, with the exception of a few years, he continuously held until 1881. In 1875 he was appointed by Governor Booth to settle the Yosemite claims, and so faithfully and well did he perform this duty, that he was selected by the republican party and elected to represent the people of his county in the legislature, in the winter of 1876-7. He was appointed warden of the State Prison at San Quentin by Governor Perkins. We believe, therefore we say, that no man has ever had charge of this institution that has managed it with more economy, and we know no one has made the improvements, which will result in so great a profit to the state, as those made by Mr. Ames. The jute factory has in the past year saved to the farmers of this state money enough to endow Judge Ames with a princely fortune. In 1867 he erected a landing, the first on the coast in this county, which for all time to come will bear his name.

Thomas Johnston. The subject of this sketch was born in Scotland, in the year 1816. His parents emigrated to America two years later and settled at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where his father died. In 1832 he, in company with his mother, removed to Gallia county, Ohio, where he resided until 1849, when he concluded to try his fortune with the hundreds of others rushing to the Pacific coast in quest of gold. Crossing the plains, he arrived in California in the autumn of the same year. After meeting with good success, he returned to his old home in Ohio in 1852, where he spent the winter. The following spring he again set his face westward, taking a drove of eight hundred head of cattle from the "states," which he drove through to Half Moon Bay, where he settled in October, 1853. In 1868 he opened a grocery store, where he still does business. Mr. Johnston was married at Half Moon Bay, in 1863, to Glorian Griffing, by whom he has two children, a son and daughter.

Alexander Kerr. Was born in Australia in 1845. In 1850, his parents emigrated to California, bringing him into California life at the early age of five years, and at a time when everything was at the highest pitch of excitement. His parents settled at San Jose, Santa Clara county, where they still reside. Mr. Kerr was educated in San Jose, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to San Mateo county, settling at Half Moon Bay. He has served as constable in township No. 4 for the past five years, which position he now holds. He was married in 1876 to Miss Miramontez, only daughter of Rudolpho Miramontez.

Patrick Deeney. Born in Ireland in 1831. He came to America in 1851, landing at New York, where he remained one year. Coming to California in 1852, he engaged in mining near Sonora, Tuolumne county, following that occupation eleven years, during which time he made trips to Fraser river, Virginia City and Aurora, while the excitement was at its height in those places. He was interested in mining property at Table Mountain, which became involved in litigation, and becoming disgusted with the business sold out his interest and removed to San Mateo county in 1863, where he now resides, owning a good farm of one hundred and ten acres in township No. 4, being part of the Denniston ranch, situated four miles north of the town of Half Moon Bay.

Rudolpho Miramontez. Was born at the old Presidio (now a part of San Francisco), in the year 1820. At the age of fourteen years he joined the army, where he served under the then existing government of Mexico for a number of years. In 1840, he took up his residence at Half Moon Bay, surrounded by wild animals, and still wilder men, who made it extremely dangerous for a lone man, though he still continued to reside there, on the grant of land which had been made to his father by Governor Alvarado. The rest of the family afterwards settled on the grant, which has been divided into many pieces, and the town of Half Moon Bay is located on a part of it. Mr. Miramontez still owns his portion, consisting of two hundred and seventy-seven acres, where he has fitted up a home in which plenty seems to abound. He was married while comparatively a young man, and has one son and one daughter now living. The father of Mr. Miramontez was born in Spain, and his mother, who is still living, was born of Mexican parents at the San Antonio Mission, nearly a century ago.

W. H. Clark. The subject of this sketch was born June 8, 1840, in the state of Massachusetts, where he was educated. At the age of seventeen, with the aspirations of youth, he came west, settled in Nevada county, California, and engaged in mining there for two years. In 1859 he removed to

Sierra county, where he became interested in the mines and also in the hotel business. In 1866 he came to San Mateo county, and turned his attention to farming a short time, then went into the employ of the Spring Valley Water Company. Obtaining control of the San Mateo and Half Moon Bay toll road, he opened a public house on the road in a pleasant and picturesque spot, where he ministers to the wants of the traveling public as only a genial and hospitable host can.

Jacob Downing. Better known as "Major Downing," was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1823. Left there in December, 1851, and came to California by way of the Isthmus, landing at San Francisco during the following spring. His first business undertaking was making shingles in the redwoods of San Antonio. In 1853 he came to Half Moon Bay, and began the manufacture of wagons and carriages, being the first attempt at that industry in the western portion of San Mateo county. Two years after he sold his shop and purchased one thousand three hundred and twenty-five acres of land on Tunitos creek, and turned his attention to stock raising and agriculture. In 1871, he divided the ranch, letting his brother have six hundred acres, or the western part, retaining seven hundred and twenty-five acres, on which he has made comfortable improvements. Mr. Downing has demonstrated the fact that fruit will grow and mature to perfection on the western slope of the county, as the writer was shown some very fine apples, plums, quinces and crab apples. The apples were ripe, and were of as fine flavor as can be produced in the state. Mr. Downing was married in January, 1868, to Miss S. E. Clapp, who was a native of Poughkeepsie; New York.

Murty Gargan. Was born in county Cavan, Ireland, in the year 1825. He came to America in 1851, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years, then removed to California, and settled at Shaw's Flat, Tuolumne county, where he was for some time superintendent of the Northern Light Placer Mine and Flume Company. After quite an extensive experience in mining operations, Mr. Gargan concluded to try farming, and in 1867 he moved to San Mateo county, where he purchased a farm of 250 acres in township No. 4, where he now resides. He was married, in 1858, to Catharine Cahill, and has a family of five children, one son and four daughters.

George F. Wyman. Was born in the State of New York in the year 1818, and resided there until 1835, when he shipped on the *Commodore Rodgers* for a whaling voyage bound for the Pacific. After experiencing a rough voyage, the vessel was wrecked off the coast at Monterey, having on board twelve thousand pounds of oil, that being the amount of their captures on the trip. After landing at Monterey, Mr. Wyman made his way to the interior, where

he spent his time alternately between the town of Monterey, and as a vaquero among the Mexicans until 1840, when the Americans were driven out of the Spanish possessions. He then went north to Sutter's settlement, near where Sacramento now stands, and entered Sutter's employ as hunter and trapper, also helping to build the fort at that place, which was erected in 1842. In 1844, he, in company with E. Merritt, Swift and Ford, organized a party to go to Sonoma, electing Ford as captain, with the intention of capturing the country around Sonoma and having the whole of it to themselves. Prior to this time Fremont had gone north towards Oregon, and Major Gillespie afterward arrived from the southern country with orders for Fremont in regard to future movements. Mr. Wyman was detailed to act as guide for Gillespie, which he did as far north as where Chico now stands. He then returned to the fort and waited until Fremont's command came back. In the meantime Captain Ford had moved into Sonoma and captured the Mission and its garrison, including General Vallejo. The "bear flag" was floating over the place when Fremont arrived, nearly a week after. The capture of San Rafael followed soon after, and Captain Ford's company being disbanded, Mr. Wyman went to Sutter's fort again. He says from the time he first went to that country their troubles with the Indians were of frequent occurrence, and many were killed or captured, after which peace would be declared, which generally proved lasting with that particular tribe, but other tribes would not profit by the example of their neighbors, and a lesson of the same kind had to be administered to each tribe. Mr. Wyman saw the first gold discovered in 1848, which was found by the little children of Peter Weimar, though they gave the specimens to Marshall who received the honor of the discovery. The subject of our sketch was married in 1846, to America Kelsey, who had arrived in California two years previous. Mr. Wyman took up his residence in San José in 1848, removed to Santa Cruz in 1850, where he resided until 1853, thence to San Mateo county, settling at Pescadero, and remaining there until 1868, when he removed to Half Moon Bay. Mrs. Wyman is a lady with a remarkable history. Born in Morgan county, Mo., in 1832, her parents emigrated to Oregon in 1843, in company with many others, composing a train of one hundred and twenty-five wagons, which had to be deserted three hundred miles east of their destination, the rest of their journey being accomplished with pack animals. The following year they continued their journey to California in the same manner, arriving at Sutter's Fort in August, 1844. Mrs. Wyman and her mother were the first white women at Stockton, where the family were all taken with small pox, of which her father died. The complete history of this lady would be quite interesting. She is now a member of the San Joaquin Pioneer Society. The writer was shown a clock which was brought to California in 1848 by Captain Fisher, and presented to Mrs. Wyman; being the first clock known in the state. She is not favorably impressed with the present state of things, and

would like to see the old times of thirty-five years ago, when beans and beef alone made the bill of fare.

Antonio Miramontez. Mr. Miramontez was born near Searsville in this county, in 1847, and has resided in and around this place ever since. His father was a native of Spain and came to this coast many years ago. The subject of our sketch married Manuella, the only living child of that old pioneer, John Copinger. They now reside in Woodside, and are possessed of a beautiful home. Clara, Christopher, Charlotte, Louisa and Charley are their children.

Thomas Shine. Is an Irishman, and was born December 11, 1845. He landed in the United States in 1852, settling in Brooklyn, New York. He left Brooklyn and went to New York City, from which place he sailed for this state, January 5, 1856, via Nicaragua, arriving in San Francisco in February of that year, and went direct to the mines, locating at Oroville, where he remained about five weeks, returning to San Francisco about March 1st, following. He then came to Searsville, where he began the manufacture of shingles on the Mountain Home ranch. He has spent one winter in the mines and one in San Francisco since he first located here, and the balance of the time he has resided in this county. He is now road overseer, and a large portion of his time is occupied in attending to the duties of that position. He also owns a farm. He married Mary Boyd, and Annie E., Mary E., William H., Emma M., Edward V., Laura F., George E., are their children.

I. R. Goodspeed, M. D. The reminiscences of the early pioneers on the Pacific coast must ever possess a peculiar interest for the Californian. Green in their memory will ever remain the trials and incidents of early life in this land of golden promise. These pioneers of civilization constitute no ordinary class of adventurers. Resolute, ambitious and enduring, looking into the great and possible future of this western slope, and possessing the sagacious mind to grasp true conclusions, and the indomitable will to execute just means to attain desired ends, these heroic pioneers, by their subsequent career, have proved that they were equal to the great mission assigned them, that of carrying the real essence of American civilization from their eastern homes, and planting it upon the shores of another ocean. Among the many who have shown their fitness for the tasks assigned them, none merit this tribute more fully than the subject of this sketch. He was born in China, Maine, on May 30, 1831. His parents, during the same year, moved to Pittston, in the same state, where they now reside. He received his education at the public schools and academies of that state, and, during his minority, he made teaching his profession. At the age of twenty years he commenced the study of medicine

under the celebrated Dr. C. N. Whitmore, of Gardiner, Maine, and graduated from Bowdoin Medical College in 1854, where he received his degree of M. D. He then went to Wisconsin, where he practiced his profession some three years, when he returned east, and remained until 1859, when he came to California via the Isthmus of Panama. On arriving in San Francisco he adopted the usual custom of going to the mines. After trying his fortune there for a time, he concluded that mining was a too uncertain business, and went, in the spring of 1860, to Pescadero, at that time in Santa Cruz county, but since set off to San Mateo county. At that time Pescadero and the surrounding country was sparsely settled, so in connection with the practice of medicine he taught the public school there some two years. In 1862 he went into the mercantile business at Pescadero, and followed the same most of the time until 1872, at which time he sold out his business there and moved to San Mateo, in the same county, where he made the practice of medicine his business. When the county of San Mateo built a county hospital, he was appointed physician to take charge of the same, which position he held for four years. In 1875 he was appointed post master at San Mateo, which office he now holds. In 1882 the republican party selected him from among his compeers, and nominated him to represent San Francisco and San Mateo counties, as joint state senator. But like all other candidates of that party that year, he was defeated. In 1883 he was appointed surgeon of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which position he now holds. He was married in Gardiner, Maine, to L. P. Woodcock, and by the union he has two children; Edward and Ella.

Lemuel T. Murray. Who resides near San Mateo, is one of California's pioneers, having arrived in this state early in 1852. He was born September 18, 1829, in Chittenden county, Vermont, where he was educated, and where he lived until he came to this state via the Panama route, landing in San Francisco, April 29, 1852. On May 1, 1852, he passed through Sacramento on his way to the mines at Auburn, Placer county, where he remained until the following year, mining and cutting timber, engaging in the latter work during the winter of 1852-3. In the spring of 1853 he worked a farm on the Cosumnes river. A year afterwards he returned to San Francisco and engaged in the dairy business. In 1856 he returned to the east, and in company with his brother, bought a band of cattle and sheep in Missouri, which they drove across the plains in 1857. They purchased land south of San Mateo in 1862, and started a dairy ranch. His ranch is furnished with fine barns and sheds for storing hay, the main barn being one hundred and twenty-eight by sixty feet, capable of holding one hundred head of cattle and five hundred tons of hay. Besides this he has all the other necessary buildings and the latest improved appliances for carrying on this business. His herd of cows number one hundred and eighty head, the product of which is shipped to San

Francisco. He married Miranda Chase, of Chittenden county, Vermont, and their children are Burleigh C. and Carrie A.

John K. G. Winkler. The subject of this sketch was born in Prussia, December 24, 1829. In 1855, he emigrated to Australia. Having learned the trade of coachmaker in his native country, he followed that occupation while in Australia. He came to this state in 1869, arriving on the 5th day of May in that year. After a stay of three weeks in San Francisco, he came to Woodside, where he opened a shop a short distance below where his present place of business is located. In 1882, he erected a frame building sufficiently large to accommodate a wagon and blacksmith trades, manufacturing wagons and carriages, besides carrying on a general wood and iron repairing for the farmers and teamsters of the surrounding country. He married Maria Hoehne, a native of Prussia, and they have five children; John T. C., Louis E. H., Earnest, Bertha and Ferdinand.

George Winter. Mr. Winter first saw the light at Logansport, Indiana, June 22, 1841. In 1852, his parents moved to La Fayette, in the same state, where he was educated. Here he also learned the painter's trade. His father, and cousins Robert and William, being portrait and landscape painters, Mr. Winter was induced to study that art; but finding that it took years of toil and application to become proficient enough to gain a livelihood, he abandoned it for the more lucrative trade of house, sign and carriage painting, which he has since followed, except one year, which was spent in the postoffice department at La Fayette. In 1858, he joined a Georgia company en route for Pike's Peak, where arriving, they prospected for gold down Cherry creek, to its junction with Platte river. Prospected the Spanish diggings—took up some claims, and returned during the same year to Leavenworth City. On the 17th of March, 1859, he again crossed the plains, taking the famous Smoky Hill and Fremont mail route, on which route there was so much suffering, and was one of the rescuing party of the Blue brothers, that got lost, and killed each other, by lot, for the others to subsist on until rescued; when the last of the brothers was found, he had a part of the leg of his brother, last killed, hung over his shoulder, wandering near the plains, crazy. Arrived at the mouth of Cherry creek, he with several of his companions laid the foundation of Denver City and Aurora; each town on opposite banks of Cherry creek, and at its junction with Platte river. Went into the mountains and worked in the mines at Gregory diggings, meeting with good success; but being taken down with mountain fever, was brought out of the mountains down to Clear creek, where he was taken charge of by the same parties that he had crossed the plains with. They shortly starting for California, and not wishing to leave Mr. Winter sick amongst strangers, they placed him in the wagons and brought him on to

California, where he arrived during the same year. He stopped at Anderson valley, Mendocino county, where he stayed a few weeks, when he came to San Francisco. He went to Fraser river in 1860, visiting all the gold regions in that section, and taking an active part in the Indian war. Was one of the pioneers in the Nez Perces mines. Helped to build Lewiston, at the junction of Clear Water and Snake rivers; done well in the mines in and around Elk City, on the American creek, to the Clear Water river. He sold out, crossed the mountains with a band of Nez Perces Indians, over into the Bitter Root valley, crossing the now famous Camas prairie. The taking of it from the Indians by interloping white men, was the real cause of the bloody war of Nez Perces against whites, in which General Howard had a hand, and thus made bitter enemies of a once *pine* and *peaceable* tribe of Indians. On the trip over the mountains was the guest of chiefs Cue-cue-sna-nie, Tu-i-tu-e and Ela-sco-lie. In the twenty-five days travel with them, was treated like a little god, receiving from all some mark of attention. And on special occasions, when invited to a feast (high toned), was expected to eat stewed dog, jerked horse, camas, fat buffalo and choke cherries and pits, all mashed together and served on pieces of dried buffalo chips. Looked like blackberry jam, sugared with fine sand. For dessert, a squaw would produce a fine tooth comb, give a pull through her hair, fetching out a dozen or so of fine large fat lice, that were passed around on the comb for inspection and criticism. It was a special mark of appreciation of the squaw, by the guest cracking a louse between their teeth and eating them; the more they ate, the more the appreciation. Mr. Winter's teeth being dull, he took his whole. At this place, the very head of the Bitter Root valley and river, there was a week's gathering of Indians from all parts; grand pow wows, dances, and a final break-up, the Indians going over the Rocky mountains to Milk river, to hunt buffalo. Mr. Winter then went down the valley to Fort Owens, thence to Hell Gate, then to Walla Walla, where he wintered. Starting in the early spring for Salmon river, located at Florence City, in Baboon Gulch. Done well in these mines, returned to Walla Walla, and then pioneered it over into Idaho mines, and was one of the builders of the town of Bannock, now named Idaho City. From there went to San Francisco, thence on a trip to Mexico; being in the city of Colima at the time the French and Austrians were there at war with the Mexicans, and Maximillian was taken. He took passage on the steamer *Golden City* for San Francisco, and on his arrival there worked at his trade. At the solicitation of Mr. Frank Gilman, a leading painter of San Francisco, he went down to San Mateo on the 18th of December, 1865, to paint the Episcopal church. He married Maggie Berry in 1866. Liking the place and people, concluded to cast his lot with them; did so, and opened out in the chicken business. In 1872, he moved to Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, but returned to San Mateo September 3, 1875, where he has since lived, working at his trade, and

is also engaged in raising thoroughbred poultry. His children are Henry, Nattie, Arthur, George, Lillie, Charlie, Robert and Willie.

William Jackson. The early career of Mr. Jackson, one of California's pioneers, was unusually checkered and fraught with adventure. Born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, August 25, 1828, he at an early age adopted the sea as his profession. In 1846, he joined an American vessel, and came to the United States. Still in pursuit of adventure, he shipped on board the *Baltic*, captain Elbridge, commanding, bound for San Francisco, where he arrived in 1849. After remaining in that city five years, he began the cultivation of a ranch near San Antonio, Alameda county, which he continued until February 20, 1860, when he came to San Mateo county and settled on the farm where he is at present residing. This farm comprises four hundred acres. Here, amidst the timber and the everlasting hills, this old pioneer, after years of toil and restless adventure, has made his home for nearly twenty-three years, steadily subduing the wilderness and making it to blossom as the rose. Mr. Jackson married Isabella Johnson, and they have four children living: Mary, William, Fannie and Thomas. A little granddaughter, Lizzie, is also with them, to remind them of the years that are passing, and the changes they bring.

John G. Moore. The name of Mr. Moore will be recognized as one among the pioneer shingle millmen of San Mateo county. He is a native of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, and born April 19, 1829. His parents took him to Lowell, Massachusetts, when seven years old, where he was educated. Here he was engaged in staging and teaming until he came to this coast round the Horn, and landed in San Francisco, March 13, 1850. He went to the mines, first at Angels' Camp, then to Mokelumne Hill and San Andreas, where he remained until 1852, when he returned to San Francisco. In May of that year he settled at Woodside and run a stage line from that place to San Francisco. He erected the pioneer shingle mill at Woodside, and followed the business of shingle making until his settlement at San Mateo in 1861. About the time of his arrival here, he operated a stage line running to Pescadero. He married Mary Jane Spencer, and Mary E., Malinda A., Libbie and John G. are the names of their children.

Andrew Taft. This well known stage proprietor was born in Ontario county, New York, July 7, 1828. He, with his father, emigrated to Macomb county, Michigan, in May, 1830. Mr. Taft came to California via the Nicaragua route, and arrived on November 16, 1852. He proceeded to the mines, first locating at Placerville, El Dorado county; thence, in the spring of 1854, to Mokelumne Hill, where he followed the occupation of a miner until 1857.

He next engaged in the livery business for one year, after which he purchased a stage line, and has continuously followed the business to the present time. He came to this county July 5, 1872, and now owns an interest in the stage line from San Mateo to Santa Cruz. He is married, and Andrew Adon and Hannah Ada are the names of their children.

Henry Frazer Barrows. The year 1861 will be ever memorable as the period when a great dissention between two vast sections of the country threatened the dismemberment of the nation. Joint resolutions had passed both houses of the California legislature, pledging the state to respond to any call from the President for assistance in putting down the rebellious foes of the government. The consequence was, that in many towns and villages throughout the coast, military companies were immediately organized and equipped for the emergency that was expected to arise at any moment. Among other organizations of this character, company H was fitted out in Trinity county, and became a part of the Fourth California volunteer infantry. Men were being called for to fill the ranks of this regiment, and the subject of this sketch was one of the first to respond. The regiment was divided, a portion being ordered to the north and a portion to the south. Mr. Barrows was among those who went into the southern country, camping for a short time, for drill, about nine miles from Los Angeles. They were then ordered to Arizona, Company H, to which Mr. Barrows was attached, performing forced marches of fifty miles, at times, over the burning sands of a glaring desert, beneath the torrid heat of a tropical sun, burdened with the weight of knapsack, cartridge box, and gun. It was indeed a patriotic motive that imbued these men with the strength and energy sufficient to enable them to endure the privations of that terrible march. They remained at Fort Yuma a short time and then resumed their march across the deserts of Arizona and New Mexico, finally reaching the Rio Grande and establishing headquarters at El Paso, Texas. He then re-crossed the desert to the city of Los Angeles, and was honorably discharged at Drum barracks, Los Angeles county, after a service of three years, his record being that of a thorough soldier. We are not surprised that Mr. Barrows should have been found among those who loved their country better than life, and who resolved that the honor and integrity of the whole Union should be maintained, and that the stars and stripes should wave above every section of the United States as long as a single dollar or a drop of blood remained in the north, for he came from a family of patriots, and first saw the light in a state, the people of which love the grand old principles embodied in the motto: "The Union forever, and liberty to all men." Mr. Barrows was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 29, 1839. At the age of twelve years he went to New Orleans, where he was employed as a cabin boy on the steamer *Susquehanna*, plying on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Having followed this

occupation two years, he returned to his native city, and remained there until he came to California, in the spring of 1854. He proceeded to Oregon and thence to Puget Sound, where he was in the employ of the government until 1860, when he returned to San Francisco, and in the following year enlisted as has already been described. At the close of the war he was employed in a general merchandise store in Los Angeles. In 1867 he came to Pescadero and afterwards to San Mateo, where he is at present the manager of Hon. James Byrnes' livery stable. Mr. Barrows is not, in any sense of the phrase, a policy man. He is either a friend or a foe, and he makes no concealment of his position towards those whom he likes or dislikes. He is, however, always kind and courteous, and generous to a fault, and bears an enviable reputation for honesty and sterling integrity in the community where he lives. As we close this brief sketch of this old settler and patriotic soldier, we cannot help expressing the heartfelt wish that many years may pass away before the bugle call of death shall summon him to the bivouac of eternity.

Judge James W. Bicknell. Was born in Green county, Tennessee, October 21, 1813. Here he was raised and educated. In the year 1849, he left for California, crossing the plains with ox teams, and arrived in the same year. He engaged in mining in Amador and El Dorado counties, and subsequently on the south fork of the Yuba river. We next find him in Nevada City, where he lived till 1852. He then settled in Placer county, and from there returned to his home in Tennessee, where he remained about six months. He again came to this state, settling in San Francisco, where he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, T. D. Heiskell. In the fall of 1853 he sold out and again went to the mines in Amador county. Here, in 1860, he was elected county clerk. In 1864 he came to San Mateo county, and took up his residence with A. Hayward. He was appointed county judge to fill an unexpired term of Horace Templeton, and in 1874 was elected to that office, which he held until the adoption of the new constitution. In the year 1869 he went to Los Angeles, where he was employed in the banking house of A. Hayward & Co. Here he remained three years. He moved to Redwood City in 1874, and has resided there till the present time. He was placed in nomination for county clerk in the fall of 1882, and elected to that office, which he now holds. In the year 1844 he married Elizabeth Heiskell, sister of T. D. Heiskell. She died in 1848.

Hon. L. D. Morse. The subject of our memoir was born in East Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont, December 25, 1821. He was educated at Union Academy of Wayne creek, Wayne county, New York, and at the state University in New York City. In the medical department of that university he graduated in 1846. He commenced the practice of medicine in the city of Perth

Amboy, New Jersey. Here he remained about twelve years, then emigrated to Missouri, and settled a few miles west of St. Louis. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he went into the military service as surgeon of the first regiment enrolled Missouri Militia, of St. Louis county, receiving his commission from Hamilton R. Gamble, governor of Missouri. At the time of General Price's raid near Springfield, Missouri, the doctor accompanied the regiment to that place, but was soon after ordered back to be examining physician of recruits. He was honorably discharged from the service at the close of the war, after which he was corresponding secretary of the Missouri state board of Agriculture. At the time of his holding this position, he was also appointed state commissioner of statistics, and the six annual reports which he made while he occupied these positions, were remarkably exhaustive. The manner in which he filled the offices, and the high regard by which he was held by the educated men with whom he was associated, was the reason for his being selected by the board of curators of the university of Missouri, to examine, classify, and appraise the college lands of that state. These lands were chiefly located in mineral regions, and consisted of three hundred and thirty thousand acres. Dr. Morse was engaged in this work about three years. His reports on the agricultural capacities, botany, geology, mineralogy and extent of the district, was afterwards accepted as authority. A meritorious and high compliment was recently paid the doctor by the college law commission of Missouri, which we quote: "It gives me pleasure to state that Dr. Morse's qualifications peculiarly fitted him for this work, and that he performed it to the entire satisfaction of the board of curators. That he did it well, subsequent examinations have confirmed." Dr. Morse came to this state in the fall of 1874, and the following winter settled at San Mateo, where he now resides. He has mainly devoted his time to the practice of his profession. On June 3, 1878, he was elected to the constitutional convention which met in Sacramento, where he performed the functions of his office worthy a man of learning and ability. He married Rebecca Daggett, a native of Jordan, New York, and Charles M., Mary E., Lucius D. and William H. are their children.

Edward Taylor. The subject of this sketch was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, January 26, 1819, where he lived until he was seventeen years of age. From this place he moved to New York, where he remained three years. About this time a relative of his, who was interested in a ship about to make a voyage to China, via Sydney, New South Wales, offered him a passage around the world. This proposition afforded the subject of our sketch an opportunity to carry out a long cherished wish to become a seafaring man, and he at once accepted the offer, and they set sail for their destination in March, 1840. This trip proved to be replete with incidents and adventures, and we record one of them. While on their way from Sydney to

Manila, and when they arrived at the Sooloo group of islands, they spied a vessel coming from the north, and being anxious to obtain news of the opium war which was then progressing in China, and to while away a few tedious hours, some of the ship's crew, including Mr. Taylor and the captain, went ashore on an island, in a small boat. This craft was left in charge of one of the boys, while the rest of the party wandered along the shore sight-seeing. Suddenly they were attacked by a large party of Malays, and their retreat being cut off to the boat, they ran over the reefs, plunged into the water, and Mr. Taylor, not knowing how to swim, saved his life by remaining under water until after the natives, who had become frightened in some way, had secreted themselves in the adjacent bushes. The boy left with the boat, seeing the danger of his comrades, pulled out into the stream, and rescued all but two, who were killed by the Malays. Soon after this the ship proceeded on her way until she arrived at her destination. In May, 1841, while the battle of Canton was in progress, Mr. Taylor, together with other employees of the mercantile house to which they were attached, endeavored to escape to Whampoo in a small boat, and take with them the books and records belonging to the house. They were captured by the Chinese, beaten and cut in a frightful manner, and then taken to a building in the city. From this place Mr. Taylor was placed in a sedan, carried along a labyrinth of streets, out of the back gates of the city, where he was guarded in a camp of soldiers. He was, undoubtedly, about to be taken to a place for trial or execution, but on showing the commanding officer a star pricked in his arm with india ink, thus conveying to the heathen mind the fact that he was an American, he was allowed to remain. A short time thereafter, however, he was taken within the gates of the city, tried, and sent to prison. He was released after three days, went to Whampoo, and in due time returned to Canton, where he resided three years. In 1846 Mr. Taylor took another ocean voyage to Shanghai, and then came to California, arriving June 12, 1849. Shortly after his arrival he accepted a situation in the office of C. B. Post; but on January 1, 1850, he went into the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is now holding the responsible position as their cashier. His home is at San Mateo, to which place he moved in 1863.

A. P. Thompson. Mr. Thompson was born near Portland, Cumberland county, Maine, July 9, 1821. When nine years of age he went and worked on a farm in Oxford county, Maine, until he was twelve years old, when he went to Boston and learned the trade of painter. He afterwards studied at West Point in 1846, when the Mexican war broke out. He was assigned to company "A," corps of engineers, and on September 25th embarked with his company at New York for the seat of war. On October 12th, he landed at Brazos, St. Jago, Texas, from which place he marched thirteen miles to the Rio Grande, where a steamer conveyed him to Matamoras, arriving October 28th, and visiting

Fort Brown on the 29th. December 2d they marched to Camargo and thence to Tampico. On the 6th, orders were received to return to Matamoras to join General Patterson's division. The march was begun on the 8th, and on the 22d they camped at Elmo creek; on the 25th they camped at Pederios, and on the 26th at San Fernando. They remained here until the 28th, camping that night on Boncous creek. On the 31st they reached San Leandro creek, where they were mustered by Lieutenant G. W. Smith, in command, and who became a general during the late civil war. January 2, 1847, they camped at St. Astoras, and on the 3d, on Lacorma creek. On the 4th they arrived at Victoria, where they joined Gen. Taylor's command. Taylor returned to the Rio Grande. They left Victoria under Patterson and Pillow on the 13th, and on the 23d arrived within two miles of Tampico, marching into the city on the 24th. On February 25th they sailed for Vera Cruz, arriving at Lobos island on the 27th. Here their force consisted of twenty vessels, with which they sailed, the sloop of war *St. Mary* taking the lead; the fleet, when under full sail, presenting a picture at once imposing and beautiful. On March 4th, they arrived at Antone Lizardo, where the vessel upon which Mr. Thompson had embarked from Tampico, ran aground. They floated off the next morning, and on March 9th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, they landed within three miles of Vera Cruz without opposition from the enemy. On March 10th other troops were landed, and the work of surrounding the city began. On the 17th batteries were placed in position, and on the 22d they opened fire on the city, which surrendered on the 23d. April 11th, they left Vera Cruz and arrived at Del Rio that night about ten o'clock, joining General Twiggs' division at this point. On the 18th of April they fought the battle of Cerro Gordo, following the enemy after the victory as far as Eucerro. On the 19th they marched on Jalapa, arriving at ten o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th. Here they were joined by Worth's command, and started for Lahoy's and the Castle of Perote, arriving at the former place on the 21st. They found the place abandoned, the enemy having left six pieces of artillery behind them in their flight. On the 22d they arrived at Perote Castle, which had also been abandoned, and left in charge of a first lieutenant of Mexican infantry to turn over. Mr. Thompson found this place a very formidable stronghold, built of stone, and used by the Mexicans as a military prison, as well as a fortification. On the 28th they arrived at Tepe Ialco, and May 9th camped at Amezoque. On the 13th following, the long roll sounded to arms, and Santa Ana with a force of Mexican lancers charged the American forces, but was repulsed. The army then marched to Pueblo, where they arrived on the 13th. August 7th they left Pueblo with Twiggs' division for the city of Mexico, camping on the Rio Priosto. On the 8th they bivouacked at San Martin, and on the 9th pitched their tents at Tesmeluca. On the 10th they reached Cadoba, and on the 11th arrived at Agotla. On the 12th they reconnoitered and found the enemy fortified at El Piñon, holding a position which

swept the approaches for three miles. Worth's division came up on the 16th, but the attack at this point was abandoned, Twiggs' division being left to mask the movements of Worth's troops, to which Mr. Thompson was attached, and who by a rapid countermarch over a road deemed by the enemy impassable, on account of the numerous obstructions rolled down from the mountain side. On the 19th of August appeared before General Valencia's position, which was strongly fortified and defended by twenty-two pieces of artillery. As soon as the Americans came within range, fire was opened by the enemy, which was returned from a light battery. This fire diverted the attention of the Mexicans until the attacking force could cross the ravines; the intention being to carry General Valencia's works by storm. This maneuver, however, was not executed until late in the evening, and the attack was postponed until morning, the grand final charge being successfully made at daylight. Seven hundred of the enemy were killed, several generals taken prisoners, and twenty-two brass pieces captured. The Americans pursued the Mexicans as far as San Ansel. A reconnoitering party was sent out to investigate the enemy's position at Cherubusco, and the result was the discovery of a battery commanding the road leading to the convent, preventing a direct attack at that point. The party observed, however, that an eligible position could be secured on the left, and the troops being ordered forward to that point the battle commenced. The strife continued during three hours and a-half, with inconceivable fury on either side, resulting in the capture of the convent, but at a loss of 1000 of the American army. August 20, 1847, an armistice was signed, and the American troops went into quarters at San Ansel. On the 5th of September the negotiations were unsatisfactorily concluded, and the army was ordered to move on Tacubya, and within cannon range of the castle of Chapultepec. On September 8th the Americans attacked El Molino del Rey, which they supposed to be only a cannon foundry garrisoned by a few troops. They found, however, a strong fort garrisoned by ten times the attacking force. After an obstinate fight of three hours, the Mexicans were driven from their stronghold. Batteries were erected on the night of the 11th of September, and the bombardment immediately following rendered the castle vulnerable to the storming parties which were thrown against it on the 13th, and resulting in the final capture of the fortification. Mr. Thompson's company then joined General Worth's division and pursued the enemy toward the city of Mexico, which they captured on the 14th of September, 1847, ending the war. After the war Mr. Thompson returned to West Point, where he remained about three months, when he resigned from the service and returned to Boston. He afterwards went to Moosehead lake, remaining in that section during the winter of 1849-50, returning in the spring of the latter year to Boston. He came to California via the Isthmus, arriving in San Francisco in March, 1853. He lived in that city two years, and then located on a ranch at Mountain View,

Santa Clara county. In 1865 he came to Pescadero township, and in 1872 he moved to Pescadero, where he has since resided, being engaged in a mercantile business.

Hon. Charles N. Fox. A prominent member of the bar of California, was born in the township of Redford, Wayne county, Michigan, March 9, 1829. His father, Benjamin F. Fox, was born in Whitesborough, Oneida county, New York, April 3, 1805. His mother, Betsey Crane, a native of Mentz, Cayuga county, New York, was born July 12, 1807. Both of his parents' ancestry are of English origin, and were among the earliest colonial pioneers of New England. His paternal grandparents on both sides were active patriots during the American revolution, and participated in that memorable struggle for freedom and independence. In early childhood the subject of this sketch, during the short summer seasons, attended school in a log house, a mile from the parental residence. Subsequently he likewise attended the winter terms, until childhood ripened into youth, when his services were required on the farm. At the age of sixteen, the family having previously moved to Washtenaw county, Michigan, young Fox left the parental roof and went to Ann Arbor intending to work his way through the university in that locality. Here he pursued a course of study preparatory to admission to the university proper, supporting himself, in the meantime, at any kind of manual labor that could be obtained. Unfortunately, however, as he was about to enter the university as freshman, his health failed, compelling him to relinquish, for the present at least, the further pursuit of a collegiate course of study. Having recovered his health, he entered a printing office, and after serving an apprenticeship in the office of the *Michigan Argus*, had, at the age of twenty-one, become an expert country printer, and acquired some reputation as a newspaper writer. In this business he acquired the habit of putting his original matter into type without the aid of manuscript, a habit of much value to him in the subsequent practice of his profession. In 1852, having previously pursued a legal course of study in the office of Judge Morgan, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, he was admitted to the bar of that state, where he practiced with some distinction until 1856, when he removed to California. After a brief term of practice in San Mateo county, he opened an office in San Francisco, where he has continued to enjoy a large practice during the past fifteen years. His reputation as an able lawyer has likewise given him an extensive practice throughout the state. As a legislator, he is distinguished for his attainments in the preparation of laws, clearness of conception, conciseness of construction, power of analysis, and great capacity for work in committee, or elsewhere. Upon attaining his majority, Mr. Fox united himself with the democratic party, and participated in all its campaigns until after the first election of Mr. Lincoln. In that campaign he supported Mr. Douglass. Upon the breaking

out of the rebellion he ardently espoused the Union cause, and became zealous in the support of the republican party, with which he has ever since continued. He has participated in every canvass as a speaker of prominence and influence. He was chairman of the republican state convention of California, and was nominated for presidential elector, and made a thorough canvass of the state, but was defeated, with his ticket. He represented Alameda county in the Assembly in the session of the legislature of 1880, was chairman of the judiciary, and a member of several other important committees. Mr. Fox was district attorney of San Mateo county from 1857 to 1861, and town trustee of Redwood City two years, and has since served four years in the board of education of the city of Oakland, of which for two years he was the president. In 1864-5-6 Mr. Fox was the senior member of the law firm of Charles N. and George W. Fox, with offices at San Francisco and Redwood City; subsequently of the law firm of Campbell, Fox & Campbell, of San Francisco, composed of Alexander Campbell, senior, Charles N. Fox and H. C. Campbell; and is now senior member of the firm of Fox & Kellogg, composed of Charles N. Fox and M. B. Kellogg. Mr. Fox has always been prominent in benevolent and fraternal societies. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been particularly active. He has passed all the chairs, and received all the honors of the subordinate and state grand bodies; and three times has represented California in the sovereign grand body of the world. By his advice and influence he has contributed largely to the introduction of American Odd Fellowship into Australia, and was the author of the legislation which placed it there on an equal plane with the Manchester Unity in those colonies. Mr. Fox has extensive acquaintance with the eminent men of the United States; but little with those of foreign countries. In social life he is neither averse nor particularly attached to society. His extensive professional duties require his entire attention, and leave him but little time for social enjoyment. He finds his greatest happiness in the society of his family, and in the pleasant intercourse with a few genial and familiar friends. Mr. Fox has a wife, a lady of French extraction, descended from one of the brave men who volunteered with Lafayette to aid in the struggle for American independence. Such, in brief, is the sketch of Hon. Chas. N. Fox, truthfully expressed; being one of the best types of the self-made men of America. His courage in the hour of adversity, his determination to succeed in the face of repeated reverses, and above all, his sublime confidence and hope in himself and the future are characteristics that stamp their possessor with true greatness.

Hon. Charles N. Felton, who represented San Mateo county in the assembly, to use the language of Professor Huxley, is "a man so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that as a mechanism it is capable of, whose intellect is a clear,

cold, logical engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order, ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind." And this indeed is the man so familiarly called "Charlie Felton." He was born in New York, and received a good education. He is a middle aged man, one of those solid, compact men that are neither large nor small physically, but of the Napoleonic type. A kind of medium between the genius and the commonplace man. He is, so to speak, one of those men whose brain is well proportioned to his body. There is a sort of equilibrium in the entire make up of the man. He never stops to consider trifles, and never reaches after the impossible or impracticable. He gives proper attention to the details of his business, but would not like to be detailed to do so. He has a powerful mind, and what adds to its strength is the fact that it is his own. It will not brook insult nor be dictated to. It abhors presumption and hates flattery. It is business, morning, noon and evening, but it desires, and always secures, rest at night. When he turns the key in his office door he has dismissed the cares of business from his mind, and resolved to reap some pleasant recreation from his hard fought battle of the day gone by. He could not, he dare not if he tried, devote his time to the trivial things which sometimes turn other men's minds. He believes in quick, effective, and comprehensive work; work which brings profit when it is completed, and not empty pockets, and that vain bauble of the unthinking, miss-named praise. He deals with fact and reality. The "fictitious, ephemeral, imaginative," he says himself, "belong to the dreamers, poets, novelists of life, but not to the man of business." When you have anything to say he wants you to "spit it out," not mumble it. Hence, he is looked upon as a conscientious, able man. Not because he makes speeches, but just to the contrary. When he rises to speak he says all in a few brief words, and is thoroughly understood by his listeners. Then he sits down, and don't bob up and down like a jumping-jack. If there are those who oppose him on a proposition, he listens to their arguments; if they convince him, he acquiesces, but he does it at once and completely. His character is a strange one. He arrived on this coast in '49, and therefore is one of the argonauts. He has followed farming and trading for years, and as was said of Hercules: "Whether he stood, or walked, or sat, or whatever thing he did, he conquered." He amassed considerable of a fortune, and then he speculated in mines and mining stocks, and he won. He is wealthy to-day, but you could not observe that from his conduct. He wants for nothing, there is nothing he desires that money can secure, but he can have. But his wants are few and his inclinations temperate; his habits are sober and regular, and his demeanor one of plainness itself. He is not like many men of means, supercilious. He knows himself, and that is half the battle of life. He is not married, and possibly never will be. He is happy, contented, good natured, and fond of his friends. He tries to do no

man wrong, having lived up to this golden rule all his life. He resides in a magnificent mansion at Menlo Park, the prettiest spot in California, where he often regales his associates and friends in a sumptuous and regal manner. He has made many warm friends and keeps them, and often says with Sydney Smith: "Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best." It were well if our young state had many such generous and enterprising men as Charles N. Felton.

Benjamin Gordon Lathrop. Direct descendant of Walter de Lawthrope, sheriff of Yorkshire, England, in 1216, was born July 6, 1815, in Canaan, New Hampshire, emigrated with his parents to Spartanburgh district, South Carolina, where his father became part owner and principal manager of the iron works known as the Cowpen Furnace Forges, Rolling Mills and Nail Factories. He received a common school education, but as he preferred the mercantile business he was sent to Columbia in the same State, where he was employed as a clerk in the store of Miller & Poole. In 1832, he went with them to Montgomery, Alabama, then a small country town within a few miles of the Creek Indians, where they established a general merchandise store. The Indian trade being very profitable, Lathrop was for several years detailed to attend exclusively to it. The nation occupied a strip of country about three hundred miles long by one hundred in width, and was thoroughly canvassed by him. During this period he became acquainted with the principal chiefs, and acquired the Indian language; he knew the trails to every Indian town, visited their Council houses, saw them in their religious services, which consisted principally in passing around a black drink, that almost instantly acted as an emetic, and enabled them to throw up all their sins. This rite was performed once a year. After each ceremony they seemed to feel that they were relieved of a heavy load. The United States government had made a treaty with these Indians, which gave each head of a family a tract of land. The Georgians violated this treaty, and the Indians declared war, about the year 1836. The main stage and mail route from New Orleans to Washington City, called the "Piedmont Line" ran through this reservation, and the first hostile movement of the Indians was to murder two stage loads of passengers, kill the horses, pile the passengers, horses and stages together, and burn them. Lathrop about this time had been made a partner in the firm he was clerking for, and was in New York purchasing goods. On his return he found General Winfield Scott stationed at Columbus, Georgia, waiting for reinforcements, and all communication closed with Alabama. Lathrop persuaded a French merchant from Mobile to join him and hazard the trip through. With this companion, he went up the river on the Georgia side, about 30 miles, so as to strike the country governed by Opothleholo, a chief he knew well, and

thought he could trust. The venture was successful. On arriving at Montgomery, Alabama, he found Captain George Whitman organizing a company of mounted scouts, to go into the Indian war, and he became inspired to join it. He already held the position of Lieut. Colonel and division inspector, on the staff of Major General Taliaferro, of the Alabama militia, but as it was not called into active service, he asked and obtained permission to join Captain Whitmore's company, which was composed of frontier men well acquainted with the Indians and their country. They were regularly mustered into the United States service, and given a roving commission, with Indians as prime object. The hostiles had gathered in the swamps, down near the Florida line. Several companies of Georgians were daily skirmishing, and generally getting the worst of it. Inside of three months the Alabama Company had gathered all the Indian women and children in the different towns, and taken them to camp. In a few days the bucks came in and surrendered, amounting in all to about eight thousand, which virtually ended the war, and General Scott was recalled without finding it necessary to move his troops. The Indians were immediately removed to the Indian territory, west of the Mississippi. About the year 1837, at the close of the Creek war, land speculations began to attract general attention in Georgia and Alabama. The Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, who owned the north half of the State of Mississippi, sold it to the United States, and the government proceeded to have it surveyed, and advertised a public sale of the whole. It was the rule, in that era of our government to make surveys of large tracts, advertise and offer it all at public auction, in quarter section lots. No bid taken for less than \$1.25 per acre, the unsold portions being left for entry at that price. This plan gave speculators a chance to buy all the best lands. As soon as the notice of this sale appeared, speculators made their preparations to attend. It became the leading topic in Georgia and Alabama. Lathrop became enthused, and spent six weeks examining the lands, not seeing a white settlement during the time, as the Indians had not yet left the country. The only companion he had was a boy about 15 years old. They camped out for the most part, but sometimes stopped with the Indians, who were generally friendly and very hospitable. At the time this sale took place, General Jackson's specie circular had gone into effect; little or no gold was in circulation, and each man attending the sale had to pack silver from the banks in Georgia and Alabama. John A. Murrell, the notorious land pirate, was then the terror of the whole country; consequently land purchasers had to band together and go well armed, to this sale. On arriving at Pontetoc, Lathrop formed a combination with several others and bought all the best of the land. Then they put it up among themselves and divided. Much of it was bid off at higher prices than at the original sale, consequently a considerable surplus was divided pro rata among the company. Lathrop bid in all the land he wanted, at low prices, at this division sale, and made a handsome profit in this way on

the shares he took in the combination, but this was all he ever made on the investment. The lands sold in those days by the government were not taxable for five years after the sale. When that time rolled round there was no demand for this land, nine-tenths of his old partners had failed, and their lands had been forced into market. This state of affairs had a depressing effect on him, and induced him to accept \$1.25 per acre for all he owned. Farmers moved in rapidly after this, and inside of ten years this same land was considered cheap at \$50 per acre. Lathrop, however, after receiving his \$1.25 per acre, closed up his mercantile business and bought a controlling interest in the Western Bank of Georgia, located at Rome, in the western part of the State, with a branch at Columbus, where the business was mostly transacted.

In the meantime, Montgomery, Alabama, had increased in population so as to justify being made a city. In the organization of the City Government, Lathrop was elected one of its first Aldermen, and about the same time he was elected Captain of a company, of what was called minute men, raised in consequence of general rumors throughout the southern states of negro insurrections, supposed to be incited by John A. Murrell, the leader of an extensive band of robbers and murderers, scattered through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, and the Mississippi river swamps. One portion of the business of this gang was to induce negroes to run away from their masters, go with them to another place, and be sold for from eight to twelve hundred dollars: this money would be divided equally with the negro, who would run away and be sold to some one else. After repeating this several times, until the negro had as much money as they dared trust him with, they would take him into the swamp and murder him, then hunt others to play the same game. The great increase in crime growing out of this organization, and the difficulty in convicting the perpetrators, owing to their emissaries residing in every town, made the public mind very feverish. The minute men slept with their arms and ammunition within reach, and were to assemble at the court house at night if a certain church bell were rung. It happened that Isaac Ticknor, a citizen of Montgomery, had just organized a company to go to Texas. They were camped in the court house square, which occupied the junction of the main business street, and the street that led to the steamboat landing, on the Alabama river. Three large steamers were at the landing, and at night some of the boat hands met with rather rough treatment from Ticknor's volunteers, at a house of ill fame. So about 12 o'clock the crews of all the boats, amounting to between sixty and seventy marched to the Texas camp, where a general row ensued. The alarm bell was rung, calling out Lathrop's company of minute men, who thought as they marched towards the court house that the insurrection had started in very lively—bullets were flying in every direction—and the wounded were crying out for help. As soon as the military understood what was the matter, they attacked the rioters, and drove them back to their

boats, but as they attempted to follow them across the gang-plank the leader of the crew stepped forward with a pistol, saying the first man who attempts to cross this plank is a dead man. Lathrop quickly brought his men to a ready aim, when the steamboat captain sung out, "hold on, gentlemen, come aboard and meet me at the bar, you all look thirsty;" the boat hands were then placed under arrest and marched to the jail, but released in the morning, as it appeared upon examination they had gotten the worst of the skirmish. The Texas boys not having any complaints to make, and being ready to embark, engaged passage with one of these boats, and within a week after their arrival in Texas, every one of them was slain in the Alamo, where David Crockett's dead body was found, in the midst of a pile of slain Mexicans. Lathrop's bank venture resulted disastrously; the cashier gathered up all the available assets and emigrated to Cuba, but sometime afterwards ventured over to New Orleans and being recognized, was safely deposited in the penitentiary, but none of the money was ever recovered. Lathrop, finding it necessary to make a new beginning, concluded to try another new country, and moved to Grand Lake, in Arkansas, where possessing unbounded credit in New York and New Orleans, he soon built up a splendid business. In 1849 he was attacked by the California gold fever, and gathering together fifteen men (white and black), he, with his wife and child crossed the plains. Thinking to return in a year or two, he did not wind up any of his business, only resigning his judicial office of county judge of Chicot county. In passing through the Pawnee country, the Indians stole one of his oxen; the next morning they were pursued, overtaken and routed, and compelled to give up all their plunder, consisting of provisions, stolen from emigrants, buffalo robes, moccasins, etc. One white man was wounded and one horse killed on Lathrop's side; several Indians were killed, and one unfortunate ox was found in their camp slaughtered. This occurred about one hundred miles from Fort Laramie, and it was thought advisable to hurry on, as the Indians might want satisfaction. Before half the distance had been gone over, the U. S. mail carrier overtook the party and stated that they were being pursued by six hundred Indians. He promised to send relief on his arrival at the Fort, which he did. But before the soldiers reached them, they had passed a Pawnee village, which had just been captured by the Sioux; this tribe being then at war with the Pawnees, they felt safe after passing that point. In October, 1849, they arrived at Long's bar, on Feather river. Spent a short time there in mining, and as this did not prove remunerative, he finally discharged the most of his white men, made a boat of one of his wagons, and passed down the river to Sacramento, where he purchased the Southern Hotel property, on J street; there he made money very fast, but absorbed it in enlarging and furnishing it. In 1851, he rented the hotel and went to New Orleans, where he had a mill made for crushing quartz on a new model of his own invention. This he brought out with a 20 horse-power engine and set up

near Auburn, in Placer county. The mill was a success, crushing fifty tons of rock per day as fine as flour, but after a few days work it was found that the rock was too poor to pay for the working. He shut down the mill, and before a satisfactory mine could be found to put it on, it was destroyed by fire. The hotel property in the great fire of 1852 went the same way—no insurance. These heavy losses left him with only some remnants of capital in Arkansas, which he gathered up and invested in a cargo of flour. Shipping it from New York to San Francisco, after a long voyage round the horn, it landed when the market was glutted, and did not bring enough to pay the freight. He now left Sacramento, and engaged in the auction business in San Francisco; this he followed one year without success. In 1854 he moved into San Mateo county, then a part of San Francisco county, and located some mineral springs, commencing extensive improvements to start a fashionable watering place, but the following year he abandoned his project, and ran for supervisor, as the county outside the city was entitled to elect one. There did not appear to be any opposition. Still, when the votes were counted one Musgrove was declared elected, and Lathrop did not appear to have but three votes. He concluded to contest the election, and after finding that he could procure a majority in the county to swear they had voted for him, he went to San Francisco and consulted with an attorney, who told him to go home and give it up; that good evidence made no difference, the roughs ruled in such cases, and he would have no show. In the legislature of 1856, Horace Hawes' famous consolidation act was passed, but before it could be put through Hawes had to make terms with the thieves, by adding a clause to his act cutting off about nine-tenths of the county of San Francisco, establishing what is now the county of San Mateo. Chris. Lilly and Billy Mulligan, two leading chiefs of the roughs, agreed to accept that much of the county provided it could be arranged to organize a county government within one week after the passage of the act. A clause to that effect was inserted and the bill passed. R. O. Tripp, John Johnston, and Charles Clark, were appointed a commission to canvass the election returns. Thirteen precincts were established. The total legitimate vote of the county was but a few hundred. Lathrop was a candidate for clerk and recorder, and received nearly all the votes from ten of the most populous precincts, but the returns from the remaining three showed that his two opponents were thousands of votes ahead of him. One of the three precincts was run by Chris. Lilly, who elected his barkeeper, Robert Gray, clerk; another was run by Pat Hickey, who got himself a large number of votes, but not quite enough to beat Gray. The other precinct was controlled by ex-Governor John McDougal, who wanted the county seat established at Belmont, and Mulligan's brother elected sheriff. The commissioners met at the old American Hotel in Redwood City to canvass the vote and made Lathrop their secretary. The decision hinged on the heavy returns from the three precincts above named,

which the commissioners were satisfied were forgeries. But after mature deliberation they concluded to admit them, and allow the matter to be settled by the courts. During the conference Lilly and Mulligan were outside with a large force of roughs from San Francisco, awaiting the result, but while the secretary was preparing the tabular statement, it was whispered to Mulligan that his brother was defeated. He immediately burst in the door and entered with a number of his men, swearing that he would break up the election, which intention he proceeded to carry out, by tearing up the papers on the table. But when the doors were broken Lathrop gathered all the important papers together and backed into a corner of the room with his hands behind him. One of the commissioners, surmising what the trouble was, quietly remarked that Billy Mulligan's brother was elected. This satisfied Billy, and he said to his men, "Come, boys, get out of here." By this time Chris. Lilly and his men commenced crowding in and demanded to know what the matter was. No weapons were in sight, but all the roughs had on box coats with large outside pockets, and the click of many a pistol could be heard. When told nothing was wrong only a little mistake, which had been corrected, they all left.

The officers named in the forged returns were all declared elected, and certificates issued to that effect (as the law provided). This was so criminally outrageous, that Lathrop determined to contest, and employed Peyton, Lake & Duer, who thought it very strange for a man to expect to get an office with two opponents several thousand votes ahead of him. Before the case came up for trial, James King of William was murdered, and the vigilance committee were ruling San Francisco. At the trial none of the bogus officers appeared with counsel, except Billy Rodgers, the treasurer. The evidence was so overwhelming that his lawyer withdrew, remarking that he was satisfied a great fraud had been perpetrated, and that his client did not want the office under such a *monstrous* violation of the law. The decision of the court ousted all the bogus officers, and located the county seat at Redwood City. This decision was made on the 10th of June, 1856. The election took place on the 12th of May, rather more expeditiously than the wheels of justice turn at the present time. Much had to be done to start the machinery of the various offices into active operation. The county clerk, being also recorder, auditor, clerk of the 12th district court, county court, probate court, court of sessions, and clerk of the board of supervisors, was expected to provide the office with books and stationery, for all the different departments of the government. This he did principally on his own responsibility, the county having no funds or credit. About the first of July everything was in working order. On the 7th the first deed in book 1, page 1, was recorded by Lathrop. During the summer some taxpayers contested the collections, claiming that the county had no legal government, and assigning as a reason, that in Hawes *patch* on his consolidation act, which was all the law enacted in relation to San Mateo county, he provided that an election

should be held on the 12th of May, but that the law should not take effect until July. The supreme court decided that the law was a nullity, but that the county government was *de facto* one, and that the officers could carry on the government until their successors were elected, and that the taxes *must* be paid. The officers feeling a little uncertain ran at the next general election in November, and were all elected without opposition. The legislature met soon after and reorganized the county, calling an election of officers for the 11th of the following May, when Lathrop was again elected, and continued to be elected in September, 1859, and September, 1861. A special act having been passed continuing him in the office until March 4th, 1864, having served eight years, he declined to run again. Before the close of the last term Horace Hawes persuaded George C. Johnson, John W. Brittan, and a few other wealthy men of the county, to subscribe a considerable amount, and employ an expert to thoroughly investigate the clerk and auditor's affairs, stating publicly that he believed Christ and some of his apostles were honest, but since their day he did not believe an honest man had lived. The expert was brought from San Francisco, and after spending several weeks in thorough investigation found nothing wrong. This Hawes so repeated in a public speech, and showed his appreciation of Lathrop's honesty in a judicious management of public money by appointing him one of his trustees on his grand institution of learning, which he proposed to endow with the bulk of his wealth. The fact was that San Mateo county had built a court house and jail, and with all other expenses incident to a county government, had been run with less burden to her citizens than any other county in the State. She had been peculiarly blessed with honest supervisors, who were mostly farmers, and never put up any stealing jobs. On retiring from the clerk's office Lathrop was elected supervisor, and made chairman of the board. At the expiration of his term he left the county with some capital, that he had principally made on Menlo Park property. He purchased between two and three hundred acres, at a little over twenty dollars per acre, and sold it out in villa lots at from two to five hundred dollars per acre. Being a little worn out in business, he concluded to visit Europe. After a couple of years he returned with renewed vigor, and engaged in hydraulic mining in Shasta county. The mine was incorporated with a capital of five million dollars, with patents covering over 1,800 acres, and the control of all the water for twenty miles around. After working this claim for several years, he disposed of his entire interest to Alvinza Hayward. In 1876, he purchased a farm in Sonoma county, where he spent six years, living virtually under his own vine and fig tree. Finding farming not congenial, he traded his farm for Oakland city property, and returned to San Francisco the latter part of 1882. Having arrived at about the age allotted to men, he does not propose to run for any more offices, or to seek adventures which require any labor of mind or body. Wherever he has resided he has made no enemies

except of that class who are the general enemies of law and order. Throughout all his life he has been prominent in all public affairs, and has assisted in organizing many extensive enterprises. He was while visiting New York made one of the charter members of the New York Mining Stock Exchange, was at the first meeting and assisted in its organization. He was one of the original incorporators of the Southern Pacific Railroad company. During his connection with that company he was one of its directors, acted as its treasurer and secretary, and accompanied the engineer to locate the track from San Jose to Gilroy. Was a director of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad for a number of years, and became part owner when that road was purchased by the Southern Pacific. He was a large owner, and managed the construction of the Corte Madera Water Company, which at that time was intended to supply his Menlo Park villa lots with pure mountain water. His enterprises gave employment to a great number of men. In fact, at one time in his mining operations he employed as many as seven hundred. He is a life member of the California Pioneers, of whom few have undertaken more or greater enterprises, and held as many offices of honor and responsibility. With as clear a record as the subject of this narrative, considering his early settlement in Alabama, Arkansas, and California, he is certainly entitled to be called thrice a pioneer.

