

greater than was expected. In 1905 he built a large warehouse on Ellis street, Santa Rosa, which he rents, besides which he owns a residence in Santa Rosa and three houses and a store building in Occidental.

It was not until 1886 that Mr. Bones established a home of his own. During that year he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Patterson, a native of California and a woman of recognized worth of character and gentleness of disposition. Seven children blessed their union, namely : Elmer E., born in 1888 and now employed on the railroad; Russell, born in 1889; Francis Leslie, 1891; Reuben Wesley, 1892 ; Nellie Elizabeth; Warren Azel and Edith S. The children have been given excellent educational advantages, and are deservedly popular among the young people of their community. While voting the Democratic ticket in general elections, Mr. Bones has never displayed any partisanship of spirit, but is inclined to be independent in local elections, favoring for office such men as he deems best qualified by ability and character to represent the interests of the people. Political views he considers of small importance in local campaigns, but he recognizes their value in national affairs. As a citizen he is progressive, alive to the interests of the county and devoted to the upbuilding of the community where for so many years he has made his home.

L. W. BURRIS.

If the life of Mr. Burris were to be summed up in one word, that word would be versatility. He has been a resident of Santa Rosa for the past thirty-three years, and during that time not an enterprise has been fostered in the town that has not received his co-operation, and the greater number of them have originated in his fertile brain and been brought to completion under his immediate superintendence.

A native son of the state and resident of Sonoma county throughout his entire life, L. W. Burris was born in Sonoma City April 14, 1854, the son of William and Elizabeth (Davisson) Burris, natives respectively of Missouri and Indiana, whose residence in California dates from the year 1850. In spite of the fact that the father was attracted to the state during the excitement caused by the finding of gold, he did not follow its fickle fortunes, but instead settled down to agricultural life in Sonoma valley and continued to follow this peaceful calling throughout his active years. As the son of a farmer Mr. Burris was early in life made familiar with the duties that fall to the lot of farmer's sons generally, and he performed his duties willingly and efficiently. Appreciating the value of good educational facilities as requisite to the foundation of any undertaking, the parents left no stone unturned in giving their son every advantage in their power, and after attending the public school and Presbyterian College in Sonoma he attended a higher school in San Francisco.

With the knowledge thus acquired Mr. Burris came to Santa Rosa in 1877 and accepted a position in the Santa Rosa Bank, a position from which he was promoted from time to time, and for many years during the long period of thirty-two years in which he was connected with this institution he efficiently filled the position of cashier. It was with this long and faithful service to

his credit that he resigned from the bank in 1908 and established himself in the insurance and brokerage business in the Dougherty & Shay building, in Santa Rosa, a business in which he is building up a good patronage. In mentioning his association 'with the bank and his present business interests, the scope of work which has passed through Mr. Burris' hands has not been touched upon. Many years ago he was one of the prime movers in the founding of the Hunt Brothers Fruit Packing Company, as well as the Rose City Fruit Canning Company, and for a long period was treasurer and a director in the latter company. He was equally well versed in wine-making and was financially interested in this business at one time. He was also interested in the redwood timber lands, in mining and in real-estate transactions, in all of which varied lines he was equally competent, in fact he was considered an authority on all of these subjects and his advice was often sought as the court of last appeal.

In 1882 Mr. Burris formed domestic ties by his marriage with Miss Laura Mathews, a native of California, and one son, Shirley, has been born to them. Notwithstanding Mr. Burris' many engrossing cares and undertakings he has never been too busy to do his duty as a good citizen, serving as a member of the board of free-holders that created the present charter, and for two terms he served as one of the city councilmen. He well recalls the little town when its population numbered only twenty-five hundred, and no one has watched its growth to its present population, eight thousand, with a keener interest, and at the same time no one has done more to foster the growth of the town in the largest and best sense. Fraternally he is a member of a number of orders, belonging to the Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks and Eagles, and he is also proud to claim membership in the Native Sons of the Golden West.

ROLAND K. TRUITT.

Adventures of more than ordinary interest filled the early Years of Roland K. Truitt. Hair-breadth escapes formed a part of his everyday experience. Inured to hardships and accustomed to peril, he retained his courage alike on the bloody battlefield and the lonely Indian-haunted prairie. While yet a mere lad he had become accustomed to long journeys, wearisome marches and the deprivation of every comfort ameliorating the adversities of existence. Indifference to personal comfort, a marked characteristic of his youth, fitted him for the vicissitudes of army service and the dangers incident to long and lonely trips across the plains and through the then undeveloped south. The First Texas Cavalry, in which he once rendered gallant service, has now no survivor save himself, the other brave men who once with him shared peril and hunger having long since fought their last fight and fallen before the arms of the all-conquering enemy, Death.

Roland K. Truitt was born August 23, 1841, near the San Jacinto river, in Texas, where his father had acquired a large grant of land. The father was a native of Kentucky, and the mother who though of Irish descent was a native of Missouri, and numbered among her relatives the famous old doctor Hostetter. During infancy Mr. Truitt was taken to Missouri by his parents and in 1849 they started across the plains with a large expedition of Argonauts.

Danger marked the journey from its incipiency. Savages threatened the entire destruction of the party. The members became scattered. The boy, his father and grandfather were left alone on the plains at the mercy of the Indians, with only two yoke of oxen for the transportation of their supplies. Some Cherokees joined them and went with them for a time, apparently friendly, but when they left one yoke of oxen also disappeared. About that time they met other emigrants, so they had company during the balance of the journey and at the expiration of five months and fifteen days they arrived at their destination. The father was the first miner on the American river, where he found gold by the bucket measure during the fall following their arrival. He was one of the first to turn the river and work the bed of it for gold.

Returning in 1851 via Grey-town and Havana, Cuba, to New Orleans, the family bought slaves at the traders' yards in that city and then proceeded to their land grant in Montgomery county, Tex., via Houston. Soon, however, the climate proved so unhealthful that the father sold the slaves and in 1856 again started for California. At the Isthmus of Panama the natives attacked the Americans, killing thirty-six and wounding eighteen. This is known as the Panama massacre. By the kindly appeal of the American consul the Truitt family were spared and they then came on to the Pacific coast, settling in Sonoma county on a large and unimproved ranch. Conditions there were not pleasant and the youth of fifteen years, disagreeing with his father, ran away from home, seeking employment with others in the state. During 1860 he returned to Texas and from there journeyed north to Iowa, where he bought a drove of horses to be sold in the south. For a time he remained with his grandfather on a farm at Danville, Montgomery county, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he left that place and went two hundred miles for the purpose of joining the Federal army, but as the sixty days given him to get out of the Confederate states had expired he was forced to join the Confederate army, in which he served eighteen months. From the ranks he was promoted to be lieutenant in recognition of gallant conduct. Among the sanguinary contests in which he participated none was more memorable than the fall of Vicksburg. The exciting chase in which the young soldier and several comrades were chased by bloodhounds for more than two hundred miles ended on the other side of the Rio Grande river, with the refugees exhausted by the hardships of their long flight to join the Federal army. -After many more perils they finally reached Matamoras, Mexico, and from there Mr. Truitt crossed to Brownsville, Tex., after the defeat of the Confederates, where he took the oath of allegiance to the United States in 1863. Immediately afterward he was placed in the First Texas Cavalry, with which he did duty, from Point Isabel to Reno Barracks. As a result of unsavory rations he was taken very ill and a friend secured a furlough, placed him on board a vessel, and started for New Orleans. During the voyage his vitality failed to such an extent that he appeared to be dead and the captain determined to throw the body overboard, but the friend demurred, so he was put off on an island for burial. Fortunately he soon began to show signs of life, but for ten days he remained unconscious and his recovery was very slow. When able to he moved he was sent up the river with a ship-load of wounded soldiers and for four months he remained at Keokuk, Iowa. On his recovery he returned to the front and was assigned to scout duty, where

he had no further trouble except the shooting of his horse under him. Later he was sent with a detachment to reinforce Major-General Thomas at Mobile, Ala., whence he was ordered to New Orleans, and while acting as a scout he received the news of peace, after which he was sent to Mexico in Custer's division under General Sheridan. Six months after the close of the war he was honorably discharged at San Antonio, Tex., and for some time thereafter he earned a livelihood by ranching in that state.

The marriage of Mr. Truitt and Miss Sina, daughter of Major Brooks of Texas, was solemnized in 1865 in the state where she was born and reared. Four children blessed their union, three now living, namely : Eugene, born in 1866, now a resident of San Francisco; Elliott, born in 1872, now married and living in Hoquiam, Wash.; and Charles, born in 1877, now married and serving on the mounted police force of San Francisco. During the years 1885-86 Mr. Truitt was in the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company as shotgun messenger, a position which he resigned to look after his other interests, this too after he had been offered a life-long position with the company. Frequently Mr. Truitt has served Sonoma county as a delegate to conventions of the Republican party and as a member of the central committee, besides which he has served as deputy sheriff. For the past twenty-eight years he has had control of the only opera-house in Healdsburg and in addition he owns a stock ranch in the mountains, where for years he operated extensively in stock-raising, but since his retirement from arduous cares he has lived quietly in Healdsburg, enjoying life's afternoon of peace and plenty after the thrilling adventures of youth and the memorable experiences of early manhood.

CAPT. NATHANIEL GOULD.

The history of the Gould family is a most interesting and eventful one. Of sturdy New England stock, with a natural bent for the sea, their courageous spirit and strength of character have been handed down through the generations. Captain Gould's maternal grandfather was Edmund Crosby, who served in the war of 1812, and by trade was a ship-builder. His marriage united him with Miss Mehitable Taylor. Captain Gould was the namesake of his father, also Nathaniel Gould, who followed the occupation of coast trading, eventually becoming the captain of a vessel. He built the schooner N. and H. Gould, upon which, during its second voyage up the Delaware, he lost his life, in saving the life of one of his sailors. He was then forty-five years of age, and left his widow, Hannah King (Crosby) Gould, with five children to rear and educate. She proved equal to the task laid upon her, rearing her children to lives of usefulness. Her death occurred in Massachusetts in 1904, at the good old age of eighty-seven years. --- --

Capt. Nathaniel Gould was born on Cape Cod (as were his parents and grand parents) October 1, 1842, and at the age of fourteen took his first voyage. Leaving Boston for New Brunswick, he went to Spain, on to Smyrna and back to Boston. He then left New York on the sailer Endeavor via Cape Horn to San Francisco, a trip of about one hundred and twenty-three days, reaching the Golden Gate in 1862. From there he went to Hong-Kong and

Fou Chou, China, where the vessel was loaded with tea for New York City. and returned around Cape of Good Hope home, having circumnavigated the globe. After a few short trips around home he once more started out on a long voyage on the Mary Bangs, loaded with lumber for Montevideo, and from there went to Callao, Peru, where the ship. was loaded with guano for Antwerp, going from there to Liverpool, England. He then sailed in the packet Ne Plus Ultra to New York City. It was at this time that the Civil war was raging and he then served on a schooner carrying supplies to Grant's army at City Point, then as second mate of the barque Burnside he went to Hong-Kong, returning with a cargo of tea for New York. Later he made a trip to Valparaiso and returned ; next a trip to the Mediterranean and back to New York ; from here to Australia, bringing coal for Shanghai and tea back to New York. From there as mate on the Agenor he loaded lumber in Boston for Callao, Peru, thence went to San Francisco, where wheat was loaded for Liverpool, and upon his arrival at that port, he was made captain of the Agenor. Arriving in New York in 1868 with a cargo of salt from Calcutta, he was ordered to San Francisco, where he loaded wheat for Queens-town, but on his arrival he was ordered to discharge the cargo in Belfast, then returned to Boston and was sent to San Francisco by the owners to take charge as master of the Conqueror, taking her to Liverpool, then to New York, where it was loaded for San Francisco ; from there to Hull and back to New York, where it was loaded for San Francisco, going back to Queenstown and on to Havre, thence to Cardiff, where he took on coal for Hong-Kong and back to San Francisco.

In that city, October 20, 1880, Captain Gould was united in marriage to Miss Mattie A. Miller, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., the daughter of Michael John Miller, born in Alsace, France. His father, John Miller, served twenty years in the French army under Napoleon and was on the march to Moscow and present at the burning of that city. He brought his family to Monroe count^y, N. Y., where he died. M. J. Miller brought his family to California in 1864, coming via Panama and engaging in the commission business in San Francisco, and later in the transportation and freight business. In 1870 he located in Petaluma, where he was prominent in business and social circles ; a man of great foresight, to him is due the present splendid water supply of Petaluma: His decease occurred in 1900. The mother of Mrs. Gould was Julia Upton, born in Rindge, N. H., the daughter of Nathan and Hannah. (Colburn) Upton, both natives of that state. She spent her last clays with her daughter in Petaluma, passing away in October, 1908, at the age of eighty-five, leaving two daughters, Hattie, Mrs. John A. McNear, of Petaluma, and Mrs. Gould. Mrs. Gould was educated in Oakland at the Female College of the Pacific. Her culture, refinement and integrity have won her hosts of friends, and to those less fortunate in this world's goods she has never been known to turn a deaf ear and they have truly found in her a sympathetic friend. Her charities are many and the love and esteem of the community are hers.

Among the exploits of Captain Gould are: Circumnavigation of the globe, twice; rounding of Cape Horn, twenty-three times ; and rounding Cape of Good Hope, seven times. The fact that he never had a mishap, and that good luck

followed him through all his achievements, are matters of great pride and satisfaction to him. He was intrusted with the most valuable cargoes; and always proved equal to the confidence reposed in him, executing all orders with great credit and filling the positions with great ability and integrity. He was made a Mason in West Harwich, Mass., and raised to the Royal Arch degree in the Orient Chapter at Hyannis. Both Captain Gould and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at Petaluma. His benevolences are many, and no enterprise that is for the public good and the upbuilding of the community ever lacks his support.

WILLIAM F. COWAN.

Among the most distinguished and esteemed members of the Sonoma county bar is William F. Cowan, of Santa Rosa, a man of pronounced ability, wise in his judgments, firm in his convictions, and one who has maintained a superior position among his legal brethren, and an honored place in fraternal and social circles. A native son of the state, he was born in Sonoma, Sonoma county, September 13, 1868, a son of Samuel F. and Mary Ellen (Spencer) Cowan, to whom two other children were born, Angus B., a well-known physician in Fresno, and Frank S., a cement contractor in the same city.

When Samuel F. Cowan set out from his boyhood home in Kentucky in 1849 with his face toward the setting sun he felt he had little to lose, for the farming community in which he was born and reared offered no outlet for his ambitious nature, and in the broad expanse of the new west he felt confident of finding more congenial and profitable surroundings. The journey across the plains was made in the old-fashioned way, eight-mule teams supplying the motive power. Arriving at his destination, he went at once to the mines, following this occupation for a time, but gave it up soon afterward to engage in cattle-raising, in which he saw a greater future, for himself at least, than in following the uncertain life of the miner. The decision proved a turning point in his career, and in coming to Sonoma county and establishing himself in this business he inaugurated an industry which developed with the passing of years and thus contributed to the development of one of California's latent possibilities. He continued in the business in this county for some time, after which, in 1869, he went to San Benito county and followed the same line of occupation, in addition to building contracting. His own private undertakings were not followed so closely that he had no time to think of the larger affairs of life, on the other hand he was alert to all activities that concerned town, county or nation. In San Benito county he was elected county assessor on the Democratic ticket, a position which he occupied with great efficiency. For a time, in 1885, Mr. Cowan had interests in Oregon, and in 1890 he engaged in the hotel business in Fresno, where he also served two terms as city trustee, but in the main his interests have been centered in Santa Rosa and Sonoma county, which he believes to be the garden spot of this favored commonwealth.

William F. Cowan was a small child when his parents removed to Hollister, San Benito county, and as that was the home of the family until 1885, his schooling was acquired chiefly in that city. Instead of going to Oregon

with the family in that year, however, he went to San Jose and completed his schooling in the high school of that city. After his graduation he joined the family in Oregon and assisted his father in the care of the ranch. Returning to Sonoma county in 1888, the same year he settled in Santa Rosa and worked as a laborer in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad that was then being built into the town, and about this time he was also employed as type-setter on the night force in the office of the *Press Democrat*; he continued in the latter position for about three years, his time during the day being employed in reading law with judge Rutledge and W. E. McConnell of Santa Rosa. In August, 1890, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, and soon afterward he formed a partnership with Judge Emmet Seawell for the practice of his profession. However, the association was not destined to continue for any length of time, for the election of Mr. Cowan to the position of city attorney in 1892 made it necessary for him to discontinue his private practice. He was re-elected his own successor in 1894 at the close of his first term, and at the expiration of his second term he resumed his private practice and continued it until 1898. He was then employed by the city as special council in litigation cases, concerning the city water works and electric light contracts. Honors which he was well able to grace came to him in the fall of 1899, when he was elected to the state legislature on the Democratic ticket, and his re-election in 1901 is ample evidence that his constituents were satisfied that they had made no mistake in trusting their interests to his keeping. Upon retiring once more to private life Mr. Cowan resumed the practice of law, and has since gathered about him a large practice, with offices in the Santa Rosa Bank building.

In 1891 Mr. Cowan was united in marriage with Miss Florence Braughler, a native of Pennsylvania, who has been a resident of California since girlhood. Two children have been born of this union, Madeline and William F., Jr. Mr. Cowan is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of the Elks, Eagles, Druids and Woodmen of the World, besides which he is identified with various social associations in the town and county. Mr. Cowan is popular in Santa Rosa, and aside from his professional ability, commands the respect and goodwill of all by reason of superior personal characteristics.

THOMAS BLOOM McNAMARA.

The present county surveyor of Sonoma county, T. B. McNamara, was born in Helena, Mont., February 6, 1882, the son of James Joseph and Margaret (Bloom) McNamara, the former born in Dungiven, Ireland, and his wife was a native of Curneyville, Pa. She passed away in California in 1889, after a long and useful life. James J. McNamara accompanied his uncles Michael and Nicholas to California when a boy and was reared and educated in Crescent City, Del Norte county. He was studying law there when the Civil war broke out, and being very loyal to his adopted country he enlisted in the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry and served on the frontier against the Indians for a period of three years, during which time he was wounded in two different battles. After the war he went to Helena, Mont., where he engaged

in the stock business, his ranch being located near that city. In 1886 he returned to California and bought a ranch in Green valley, Sonoma county, and for many years was engaged in horticulture. He is now city editor of the *Produce News* of Kansas City, where he resides.

The third eldest of a family of five children, three of whom are now living, Thomas B. McNamara was brought to California when a lad of four years and his education was received in the public schools of Sonoma county and in the high school of Santa Rosa. At the age of twenty years he entered the office of the county surveyor Mr. Smyth and served for five years, four of which he was assistant county surveyor. Upon the election of George Winkler to that office in 1906 he was retained as chief deputy, and in 1900, when Mr. Winkler was compelled to go to Old Mexico on account of ill health, Mr. McNamara made his campaign and as a result Mr. Winkler was returned to the office with the second largest majority on the ticket. This is doubtless the most unique campaign ever made in a fight for county office as Mr. McNamara took the stump and spoke over the entire county. After the death of Mr. Winkler, July 23, 1911, the board of supervisors (on July 31), appointed Mr. McNamara county surveyor to fill the vacancy.

Mr. McNamara was married in San Francisco in 1903 to Miss Ida Mae Bither, a native daughter of San Joaquin county. They have two children, James Joseph and Thomas Bloom. In national politics Mr. McNamara is a Republican. Since he has been an employe of the office to which he has since succeeded he has attended to all the duties that have been intrusted to him with an earnestness of purpose and a strict attention to detail that has made of him an invaluable assistant and his unanimous appointment by the board of supervisors was a gratification to all who have had business or social dealings with him.

FRANK L. BLACKBURN.

Among the native-born citizens of Sonoma county conspicuous for their ability, integrity and worth is Frank L. Blackburn, the present coroner and public administrator of the county, and the proprietor of a large undertaking business in Petaluma. In pursuing his successful career Mr. Blackburn has not departed from any of the ways or traditions of the typical western man, as he has known no other home than the golden west. In this respect his experience differs from that of his father, the late Charles Blackburn, who in 1843 left his home in England and came to the United States, first settling in Oskaloosa, Iowa. Nine years later, in 1852, he came to California, and between that year and the date of his death, November 27, 1896, was enacted a career that was as useful as it was long. Possessing the ability and personal requisites of the ideal funeral director and recognizing in Petaluma the need of his services, he established the principal enterprise of this kind in the town, and from the first the business had a steady growth, patronage not being confined to the town and immediate surroundings, but coming from all parts of the county. For further facts relative to his long and interesting career the reader is referred to his sketch on another page of this work.

The youngest of the children born to his parents, Charles and Jemima Jane (Richardson) Blackburn, Frank L. Blackburn was born in Petaluma

in July, 1869. He attended the public schools of his home town, and after acquiring a good practical knowledge of the essentials of education he prepared for business life by learning the undertaking business, thus following in the footsteps of his father and elder brother in the choice of a life calling. To perfect himself in his chosen vocation he went to San Francisco and studied with the William H. Porter Company and also with Halstead & Co. With the practical knowledge and experience which he thus gained he returned to Petaluma and applied his knowledge in his father's undertaking business, continuing thus associated for three years. The breaking out of the Spanish-American war at this time was destined to make a change in his career, enlarging his experience professionally, as well as affording an opportunity for sight-seeing and travel. Enlisting his services in the army transport service, he was given the position of embalmer in the government service between San Francisco and the far east, and during the incumbency of this position made three trips to the Philippines, Japan and China.

After the death of the father in 1896 the undertaking business which he had established was continued by his eldest son, John S., and it was with the latter that Frank L. Blackburn became associated after the close of his government service and his return to Petaluma. The association proved profitable and amicable and was severed only by the death of the elder brother in 1903. Since that time the business has been maintained by Frank L. Blackburn alone, his long and varied experience in the business amply qualifying him to continue the name and good work of his predecessors. In 1902 Mr. Blackburn was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of coroner and public administrator of Sonoma county, and so satisfactory were his services during his first term, that in 1906 and 1910 he was re-elected his own successor and is still the incumbent of this important office.

In 1904 Mr. Blackburn was united in marriage with Miss Caroline I. Williams, a native of Petaluma and the daughter of Surgeon-General C. H. Williams of the United States Army, who stood high in army circles. Fraternaly Mr. Blackburn is a well-known Odd Fellow, belonging to the order in all of its varied branches, besides which he belongs to the Elks, Red Men. Fraternal Order of Eagles, and by right of his birth in the state, belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West. Mr. Blackburn is held in the highest esteem by those associated with him in whatever capacity, his business sagacity, high personal honor and tact and good fellowship endearing him to a host of friends.

CLAYTON WINKLER.

From the time of his arrival in California until his demise it was the privilege of Mr. Winkler to witness over half a century of progress. The era of gold-mining which he found here has been replaced by an epoch of commercial activity and agricultural and horticultural prosperity. Fertile valleys bask in the sunshine of spring and glow with the golden flush of summer's harvests. Cities have arisen where once the sheep and cattle roamed over ranges unmo-

lest. On every hand may be seen evidences of the fruition of the pioneers, who builded wisely and well for future generations.

Honored among the pioneers now gone to their last rest is the name of Clayton Winkler, a pioneer of 1849 on the coast. Born in Estelle county, Ky., January 12, 1831, he was a son of David and Sarah (Asbell) Winkler, both also natives of that state. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Winkler, was a native of Germany, and it was he who established the name in this country, locating in Kentucky. The early youth of Clayton Winkler was passed in his native state, and during his boyhood he removed with his parents to Missouri, in the vicinity of St. Joseph. There soon afterward, when he was only nine years of age, he was orphaned by the death of both parents, after which he made his home with his brother-in-law, L. A. Reynolds, in LaPorte, Ind., who gave him every advantage for an education which he bestowed upon his own children. This included district and high school advantages, to which were later added the privileges of a course in an academy at South Bend.

At the time of the breaking out of the gold fever in California Clayton Winkler was a young man of eighteen years, full of ambition and eager to take advantage of the opportunity which crossed his path. It was in the spring of that year, therefore, that he began the long journey across the plains, driving an ox-team. The party were fortunate in escaping any disasters until the Humboldt was reached, the Indians there stampeding and stealing their cattle. They were fortunate in recovering the greater part of the cattle without a fight, and on the remainder of the march they used greater precaution. The party arrived in Sacramento October 16, 1849, and without loss of time Mr. Winkler made his way to the mines of Eldorado county, continuing there until 1851. It was the year just mentioned that marked his advent in Sonoma county, and the following year he showed his satisfaction with the country by the purchase of two hundred and eighty acres of land in Green valley. General farming engaged his attention until 1854, and for the two years following he made a specialty of raising potatoes. His thirst for mining had evidently not been satiated during the first years of his residence in the state, for in the years 1862 and 1863 we find him again interested in the search for the hidden treasure, this time in Nevada. The venture proved a succession of gains and losses that about evenly balanced each other, and he finally determined to give up the undertaking altogether.

Mr. Winkler then returned to his ranch in Sonoma county and took up its cultivation and improvement with a new zest. It was following this, in 1866, that his marriage with Miss Martha Brain occurred. She was a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Powell) Brain, both natives of England, but early immigrants to Sonoma county, Cal. Among the improvements which Mr. Winkler placed upon his property were numerous substantial buildings, besides which he planted orchards until he was the owner of one of the finest orchards to be found anywhere in this section of country, his ranch lying nine miles west of Santa Rosa. Altogether he had seventy-five acres devoted to orchard, peaches and apples being his specialty, and in the raising of these fruits he was a recognized authority throughout the county. Besides the fruits of which he made a specialty he also raised a variety of other fruits and grapes for family use, and the land not used for fruit raising was devoted to hay, grain and stock.

Probably no resident of Green valley was more enthusiastic about its future than was Mr. Winkler, who was firm in the belief that it had no equal as a fruit center in the state. He lived to see his prophecy. in this respect fulfilled, and to have the satisfaction of feeling that he had been a factor in bringing it about. Not only was his influence effectual along agricultural lines, but it was also strongly felt in all avenues of activity, both religious and secular. He was a member of the Methodist Church, a believer in maintaining good schools and churches, as was evidenced in his liberal contributions, without regard to denomination. As an evidence of his generosity it may be said that he donated an acre and a half of land upon which the Congregational Church of Green valley was erected. He was indefatigable in his efforts to provide good school privileges for the young, and much of the progress which was made in school matters was brought about during the many years which he served as school trustee. Politically he was a Republican. but he never was an aspirant for office, and fraternally he was a member of Lafayette Lodge No. 126, F. & A. M., of Sebastopol. Mr. Winkler passed away November 18, 1901, leaving besides his widow nine children to mourn the loss of a kind father. Named in the order of their birth they are as follows : Sarah J., Arthur S., George H. (the late surveyor of Sonoma county), Hattie L., Oliver M., Edward C., Samuel Ernest, Walter S. and Florence E.

MARK L. McDONALD, JR.

Although comparatively a young man,. Mark L. McDonald, Jr., of Santa Rosa, has a business record which men-many years his senior might be proud to possess. As president and manager of the M. L. McDonald, Jr., & Co. fruit-packing enterprise he owes much to his gifts of perseverance and resource, as well as to splendid business judgment.

Through his paternal grandparents, James and Martha (Peters) McDonald, Mark L. McDonald, Jr., is a descendant of southern ancestors, and his father, Mark L. McDonald; was also a native of the south. It was while his parents, Mark L. and Ralphine (North) McDonald, were making their home in San Francisco that their eldest son, Mark L., was born June 6, 1868. His first training was in private schools in San Francisco, after which he attended Litton Springs College and Princeton university, graduating from the latter in the class of 1890. In the meantime his parents removed to Santa Rosa, and thither he returned at the close of his college career. No time elapsed between his college and business experience, for upon his return to Santa Rosa he became an employe in the Santa Rosa Water Company, with which his father was associated, and which had under way the establishment of the first water system in the city. Mr. McDonald remained with the company for about a year and a half, when he resigned to take charge of the mechanical division of the Bureau of Awards of the World's Columbian Exposition of Chicago in 1893. He discharged the duties of the position with dignity and ability and at the close of the Fair he went to Washington and terminated the affairs of the department, awarding medals and attending to other duties in the settlement of his department in one of the most stupendous undertakings in the nineteenth century.

Returning to Santa Rosa, Mr. McDonald resumed interests in his home town, and has resided here continuously ever since. He is now president of the Santa Rosa Water Works, besides which he is president and manager of M. L. McDonald, Jr., & Co., packers of dried fruit. His interest in educational matters and his ability to serve in the capacity of president of the board of education of this city led to his election to this position June 2, 1908, a position which he has since filled with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of those who placed him at the head of this important department.

In his marriage, which occurred December 16, 1896, Mr. McDonald was united with Miss Isabelle Juilliard, the daughter of Charles F. and Sarah A. (Chilton) Juilliard, and three children, Mark L. III, Juilliard and Marcia Ann, have been born to them.

JOHN D'ARCY CONNOLLY.

The subject of this sketch, John D'Arcy Connolly, a resident of Occidental, Sonoma county, was born in 1854 near the town of Clifden, County Galway, Ireland, his father's name being Daniel Connolly and his mother's maiden name Mary D'Arcy. Daniel Connolly's connection with the Finian movement of 1867 made his further stay in the old country unsafe, and with John he made his way to the United States. The young man found employment at exceedingly hard work in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, steamboating and railroad-building in the middle west, and though only eighteen years old was foreman of construction gangs on several lines of road. Early in 1875 he joined his widowed sister, Mrs. John Maddocks, near San Rafael, Marin county. He was soon employed as construction foreman on the North Pacific Coast road then building from Sausalito to Cazadero. On the completion of the line we find John D., as he is known, conductor on a Market street (San Francisco) car. One night a stranger, paying his fare, advised John to pocket the money as the company would never miss it. The conductor resented the thievish suggestion and in the altercation that resulted the passenger was ejected from the car with a beautiful black eye and several "swift kicks." Next morning John learned that he had "licked" the chief "spotter" of the road, and for this the superintendent gave the fighting conductor a strong reprimand. This was too much for John's "Irish," and the official and his corporation were consigned to a place of a very high temperature.

In a few days he took charge of the railroad section at Occidental and while in that employment he was married to Miss Georgiana Gilman Blaney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Blaney, of that town. Three daughters were born to them: Mary Kathelen (afterwards Mrs. T. O. Munday), now deceased, Clara Leonora (now Mrs. J. H. Wilson of Riverside), and Annie Frances (Mrs. I. J. Button) of this county. The girls were graduated at the Santa Rosa high school.

In 1884 Mr. Connolly was appointed by Governor George Stoneman to fill a vacancy on the board of supervisors of this county and in this body he served till January, 1889. On the 22d of that month President Cleveland sent his name to the senate for appointment as United States consul to New Zealand. It being near the close of Cleveland's administration, for the usual

political reason hundreds of his appointments were held up, but through the personal influence of Senator Leland Stanford and Representative Thomas L. Thompson, Mr. Connolly's appointment was extracted from the mass of hold-ups and confirmed.

On his arrival at Auckland, New Zealand, his first official act was to cable a report of the terrible storm at Apia, Samoa, when three United States and three German war ships were blown ashore and most of their crews lost. Mr. Connolly's official career in the Antipodes is an honorable and successful one. Starting in on his new duties, he appreciated the responsibility of the position. All his life his days had been passed in a struggle with adversity. He did not have even a fair common school training, and, as he says, about all he knew was how to tackle a job of hard work. His knowledge of diplomacy and statecraft was exceedingly vague, and he was not asleep to the fact that the British Colonials are far advanced in the science of practical government—so far advanced that even the United States is adopting their methods of handling state questions. Here was a delicate situation for an untrained man, and a place where an injudicious act might place himself and his government in a false position. But • his good, common, every-day sense carried him over the difficulty. He settled down to master the details of his official work and as his country's consular representative was a success. To add to his official difficulties, New Zealand was then in the throes of an appalling industrial depression, the result of mismanagement by successive Conservative governments. Millions of money had been borrowed in England to be spent largely in non-productive works and political railways. The borrowing-power of the colony was exhausted, and the cessation of public work had thrown thousands of laborers out of employment, throwing many of them into starvation, and they were leaving the country like rats leaving a sinking ship. Business was dead and the bankruptcy courts were working overtime trying to clear their crowded dockets. However, a change of administration and the advent of a Liberal government brought an improvement and a period of reconstruction set in. In progressive movement Consul Connolly took an active part, identifying himself with every forward step taken so far as he dared without compromising his position as the representative of another government. He wrote anonymously and lectured academically, and in all was keenly interested in all legislation that was making for the common good. He was high in the councils of the labor government and his advice and assistance were frequently sought. Twice the Liberal and Labor committees visited him at the consulate and wanted him to resign his position and stand for Parliament for the city of Auckland. He was given to understand that in the race he would be unopposed and would be offered a portfolio in the New Zealand Ministry within three months after his election. But the Irish-American citizen, though taking an intense unofficial interest in English-Colonial affairs, preferred Uncle Sam to Queen Victoria. At the request of the Premier. Mr. Connolly named Auckland's member for the Upper House—an unusual request. The selection was William Jannings of the *Auckland Star*, and this proved to be a sensible choice.

The consul made a report to his government on the "Land, Labor and Taxation Laws of New Zealand," which attracted world-wide attention. As only eleven thousand copies of any consular report can be printed. this entire issue

was exhausted in three weeks after issued. Requests for the report came into the State Department from all over the world and in sheer desperation Secretary James G. Blaine requested Mr. Connolly to rewrite the report, embodying within it any and all new features of the topic that might be of interest, and to amplify as the writer elected.

A second report was accordingly prepared and published. It was about this time that Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, sought his removal that a pronounced Single Taxer might take his place. In a letter of apology which Mr. Johnson afterwards sent him frankly confessing that he regretted the incident, he quotes Mr. Blaine as follows: "Mr. Johnson, Mr. Connolly's frank disavowal of any allegiance to the principles of the Single Tax and yet states the case fully and fairly has more influence with the world than if the article were written by an avowed Single Taxer. Besides, Mr. Connolly ranks amongst the three best consular officers in the service of the United States for accuracy, efficiency and diligence in the performance of their duties and indeed if there be a choice at all it is his. So far as I am concerned as long as I am Secretary of State Mr. Connolly shall not be displaced." Mr. Johnson with characteristic manliness wrote him with earnest apologies, quoting the above conversation he had with Mr. Blaine.

Being an enthusiastic Irishman, and a lover of his native land, and being thoroughly familiar with her sad history, he espoused the cause of Home Rule for Ireland with all the ardor and impulsiveness of his nature. He identified himself almost immediately upon arrival at his post with those who were promoting the Home Rule cause in New Zealand. He was ever in their councils rendering what assistance he could regardless of consequences. He frequently transcended the duties of his office and imperilled his position. At different times he spoke from the same platform with John Dillon, Sir Thomas Esmond, Mr. Deasey, Michael Davitt and others, and was finally reported to Washington and no doubt would have been recalled for his reckless advocacy of Irish liberty were it not for the kindly offices of Mr. Dillon, who called on Mr. Blaine at Washington with a newspaper copy of Connolly's address, which was, fortunately for him, comparatively inoffensive, it being mostly academic in character. But even then Mr. Blaine could scarcely condone this violation of the consular regulations and administered a severe rebuke to the intrepid Home Ruler, which he was careful not to forget in the future.

Being familiar with the curse of Irish absentee landlordism, and New Zealand being afflicted with the same curse, he submitted a report to his government on the subject, suggesting that if the New Zealand government were to impose an absentee tax it would cure the evil. The moment the consular report was published the New Zealand government took the matter up and imposed the absentee tax at the next session of the legislature. **show more** full^y Mr. Connolly's part in Colonial affairs, one day he overheard an absentee-landlord member of Parliament, who did not recognize the American consul, express himself thus: "This man Connolly is a blawsted hanerchist, and 'as through 'is writings and damned-fool speeches raised more 'ell in New Zealand than all the others put together. 'E 'as the ear of this fool government and can get anything 'e wants. The fellow 'ad ought to be recalled and deported. 'E is a menace and a disturbing element."

Mr. Connolly was an active participant in another forward movement, viz., granting the franchise to women in the Colonies. Then as now the same arguments were used against the proposition. They held that if women were enfranchised, political contact would surely destroy the sanctity of the home, etc. "But these frivolous platitudes," says Mr. Connolly, "did not avail, but common sense and fair play did. It is true that by granting the franchise to the women it multiplied the electorate, but it is not true that it did have a detrimental effect on the family life of the people. But it is positively true that it did clarify and purify the political atmosphere. There the libertine, the immoral, the grafter, or the pledge-breaker has no place in the public life of New Zealand. If ever the women of this country secure the same privileges they will surely do what the women of New Zealand have done for that land. They will cleanse it and give it a moral tone such as it has never known as yet."

Mr. Connolly's consular term in Auckland was an exceedingly busy period. His official duties even as a foreign representative brought him constantly into close contact with colonial politics and colonial statesmen. As an American, his natural interest in labor, land and tax questions, and as an Irishman his native interest in anything touching Irish Home Rule questions, kept him fully employed. The British Colonial is intense in everything he attempts, and is about the most independent "critter" in the English-speaking world. Even the Americans with their boasted inventiveness and so-called native enterprise must go to Australia and her sister colonies for new and necessary features in governmental management. Among these earnest folk the man from California found a field for his political activities. New Zealand was progressing, and into the current of that movement was swept every intelligent and patriotic citizen or person in the country. When in 1893, after a severe illness, Mr. Connolly got leave of absence, and he made preparations for a visit to California, the people, believing he would not return, presented him with public addresses expressive of their appreciation of his public and private services which had been ever at their disposal. The following address was a feature of the reception given him by the citizens of Auckland, headed by the mayor and city council :

"Auckland, March 24, 1893.

"J. D. Connolly, Esq., United States Consul :

"Dear Sir : We, the undersigned citizens of Auckland, on the eve of your departure from amongst us, desire to express our sense of the ability and invariable courtesy which have characterized the performance of your duties as United States Consul during the four years you have occupied that important position in this colony. Whilst earning universal approbation in your official capacity, you have also secured the respect and affectionate esteem of all who have enjoyed your personal acquaintance. You have ever evinced a generous interest in the welfare of this country, and your genial kindness and gentlemanly demeanor in private life have endeared yourself to a large circle of friends who now, parting with you with sincere regret, heartily wish you long life, health and a prosperous future."

With the above was a draft for one hundred pounds sterling.

This address was presented by the Irish Federation Association, which had for its purposes the advancement of Irish Home Rule :

"To J. D. Connolly, Esq., United States Consul at Auckland, New Zealand :

"The members of the Auckland Branch of the Irish Federation Association desire on the occasion of your departure from Auckland to express to you their warm appreciation of your character during your sojourn amongst them. In your official station as representative of the greatest Republic in the world, and also in your capacity as a private citizen and co-worker in social and philanthropic movements, you have won the esteem and respect of your fellow citizens, while the sympathetic interest you have displayed in questions relating to Ireland entitle you to the most cordial thanks and gratitude of Irishmen in these seas.

"This branch of the Irish National Federation regrets that your health now necessitates the severance of your connection with New Zealand, and in wishing you godspeed trusts that your health will soon be completely established, and that you will at no distant day occupy in the service of your country such a position as your talents and character most certainly merit.

"Signed on behalf of the Irish Federation Association of Auckland, New Zealand."

Here follow a long list of names.

The following is from the United Friendly Societies of Auckland:

To J. D. Connolly, Esq., United States Consul.

"Dear Sir and Brother : The Friendly Societies conference of Auckland, New Zealand, consisting of the following orders, viz : Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. N., Ancient Order of Forresters, Independent Order of Odd Fellows (American), National Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Ancient Order of Druids, Independent Order of Rechabites, S. U.. Hibernian, Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, Protestant Alliance Benefit Society of Australasia, desire, on behalf of the 5,000 members they represent, to express to you, on this eve of your departure for the United States, their sincere admiration and appreciation of your many sterling qualities, whether it be in regard to your consular duties as representing one of the greatest nations of the earth, as a resident among us during the last four years, or as a member of a Friendly Society, ever taking an active part in whatever would be likely to conduce to the welfare of Friendly Societies, either as a body or individually, you have endeared yourself to all with whom you have been brought into contact by your admirable business qualities, cultured mind and urbanity of manner, and these qualities have ever been devoted to the advancement and well-being of your fellowmen. Wishing you every happiness and prosperity in your future career, we have the honor to remain, on behalf of the conference,

"Yours sincerely and fraternally."

"On behalf of members of the Irish race resident in Auckland, we desire to address you on this the occasion of your leaving our city. Eking the years you have spent among us in the discharge of your duties as representing the great Republic, you have, by your capacity and gentlemanly deportment, won the highest opinions from our citizens generally. This they have already publicly testified to you.

"But it is because of your attitude as an Irishman towards the Irish of New Zealand, and the help you have on all occasions afforded us in the furtherance of the Irish cause, more particularly in relation to colonial efforts put

forth -to assist our countrymen in the Old Land struggling for the right of self-government that we- principally desire to express our appreciation.

"Some Irishmen occupying your official position might have made its representative character a reason for hesitating before associating themselves with the national work their fellow countrymen in Auckland are engaged in. But in your mind patriotism banished all meaner incentives and expediency never found a place in your thoughts. With an independent spirit, marked consistency and most distinguished ability you have served the Irish cause in Auckland. In Ireland's name and from our hearts we thank you.

"Should we not have the felicity to welcome you back to our Colony we trust that the great country which you serve with such fidelity and which is famed for the recognition of zeal and capacity exhibited by her servants, will, by promoting you to a wider sphere of usefulness than our 'city affords, give to you an opportunity of still further distinguishing yourself by the exercise of that knowledge, ability and large sympathy which has characterized your public and private life in New Zealand.

"May God speed and prosper you._

"Signed on behalf of the Irish residents:" .

Here follows a long list of names. Accompanying the above address was a beautiful parlor table inlaid with New Zealand woods, the gift of the Irish women of Auckland to Mrs. Connolly.

There were one or two other addresses, one from the Tailoresses Union, whom he and the Rev. Joseph Berry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, succeeded in organizing into a union, which secured- them shorter hours, better pay and prevented their employers from "sweating" them.

During his stay in the South Seas he formed the acquaintance and friendship of many noted men, both from European countries, as well as from the United States, among them being Robert Louis Stevenson, "Mark Twain" (Samuel L. Clemens) and many others whose memory and friendship he enjoyed and still cherishes to this day. He says with becoming modesty that there was no man left the shores of New Zealand in many years who received such a spontaneous and generous public "send-off" as he did. The citizens of Auckland on that occasion turned out in thousands to bid "good bye." The Auckland brass band played Yankee airs on -the wharf for over an hour. He received letters and telegrams from all parts of the colony wishing him *bon voyage* and good luck. And when finally the good ship began to move slowly away amid the cheers of the multitude he stood upon the deck with tears in his eyes, and with a heart too full of emotion he tried to offer a few words of thanks and gratitude for the many acts of kindness he had received at their hands. But his tongue refused to respond ; he could only say good bye and wave his hat.

After ten years' service in Auckland Mr. Connolly was relieved during the McKinley administration by Frank Dillingham, a cousin of United States Senator Dillingham. When the experts of the Treasury Department had cast up his accounts for ten years it was found that eight cents were due him. This he received in a treasury draft, and his bondsmen, Henry Lawrence, of Petaluma, and Patrick Carroll, of Bloomfield, were discharged. That eight cents can be said to be Mr. Connolly's net earnings from his official-employment in the diplomatic service of the United States, but while he returned poorer,

returned wiser than when he went away ; and he also returned with the love and friendship of thousands of people he met in the far Antipodes. He was afterwards candidate for the California assembly on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated and lost under the Republican landslide that re-elected President McKinley. John D. Connolly is now the genial "mine host" of the Altamont Hotel in Occidental, Sonoma county, Cal. Though he is out of public life he is yet alive to all matters affecting the public weal. Being Irish he is necessarily a statesman.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON, M. D.

The name of Dr. Anderson is so well known to the residents of Petaluma and the surrounding country that he needs no introduction, but as he has accomplished much in medical and other lines of usefulness his name should not be omitted from the list of citizens who have contributed so largely to the up-building of this section. The descendant of Scotch ancestors, he was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, October 1, 1844. His father, Col. James Anderson, was born in Elgin, Scotland, and in his native land received a splendid medical education through a course of study and training in Guy's Hospital University. Following closely upon his graduation he entered the British army under General Morse, •coMmander of the Royal Dragoons, enlisting his services in 1812. He was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and to Quebec, to inspect and report to headquarters upon the condition of the fortifications there, and then returned to the continent, reaching there on the day immediately following the famous battle of Waterloo. During his career in the army he arranged to fight a duel with an aide-de-camp, but this mode of settling differences was contrary to army rules, and he had to resign before the duel was fought. Following this he returned to Scotland, where in attempting to relieve the pressure of royalty from some of the small farmers of Achriemsdale he was brought in conflict with the Duchess of Sutherland. She sent her rieves to the tenant who had leased the land in question, and as the recorder's office burned soon after she claimed title to the land, sold it. Still continuing his humanitarian efforts in behalf of his down-trodden countrymen, the colonel in 1832 chartered a brig and brought one hundred and eight of the peasants to Quebec, but about one-half of the number died before any large settlement had been made in this country. The death of a brother in the meantime made it necessary for the colonel to return to Scotland to settle his estate. As an indication of the love which his countrymen bore toward him it is pleasing to note that on reaching his destination he was met by about two thousand loyal citizens who took the horses from his carriage and themselves pulled it to the hotel. Upon completing the settlement of his brother's affairs he returned to Nova Scotia, in PittouT-opening an office for the practice of his profession. He built up an excellent medical practice and continued to make his home there until his death, at the remarkable age of ninety-six years. His wife, who had encouraged him in all of his ventures and undertakings, was before her marriage Miss Jane Campbell, a native of Achriemsdale, Scotland. She survived her husband, and one year after his demise, in 1868. she came to California with her daughter to join the son and brother in Vallejo. In 1882 mother and daughter removed to Anderson's

Springs, a health resort opened and maintained by the son, and there the death of the mother occurred August 14, 1898, when in her eighty-fourth year.

From his father Alexander Anderson inherited his inclination toward the medical profession as a life calling, and at the age of eighteen he matriculated as a student in Harvard College with this idea in view. After his graduation in 1864 he returned to Nova Scotia and practiced his profession for two years, when, in the fall of 1866, he set out for California. The voyage was made by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and on May 12, 1867, he located in Vallejo. In his brother, Walter D., Dr. Anderson had a close companion and sympathizer, the two being class-mates in Harvard, and they were also associated in the practice of medicine in Nova Scotia, as well as in Vallejo, Cal., an association which was continued until 1872. In August, 1903, Dr. Walter D. Anderson died of apoplexy while chairman of the board of health of Vallejo and while engaged **in** an earnest fight to supply his home town with pure water.

After the separation of the brothers' interests in 1872 Dr. Alexander Anderson opened up Anderson's Springs, in Lake county, Cal., where he discovered quicksilver or cinnabar in a bank of sulphur, and endeavored to obtain a long lease of the land from the owner, but was unsuccessful in leasing it for more than one year, but for that year he sold the mining privilege for \$14,000. Following the discovery of the rich deposits on the land the new owners refused an offer of \$2,000,000 for the land, attempting to develop the mines themselves, and it is only recently that they have realized any large profit from the undertaking. Dr. Anderson maintained his enterprise at Anderson's Springs for about four years, when he turned the business over to his sister, at the same time giving her a deed to the property. He then went to Napa and opened an office for the practice of his profession, but after continuing there for eight months, went to Virginia City, Nev., still later to Bodie, Mono county, Cal., and while in the latter place was county physician of Mono county until 1884. He then came to Tomales, Marin county, purchasing the practice and drug store of Dr. Dutton, which he maintained for ten months. Selling out the business at the end of that time he came to Petaluma, in 1889, and during the years that have intervened he has built up a large practice in the town and surrounding country.

Dr. Anderson's first marriage occurred in May, 1878, and united him with Miss Marietta Reed, a daughter of Charles Reed, a well-known settler of Knight's Landing. She did not long survive her marriage, her death occurring December 29, 1879. Some time later Dr. Anderson married Mrs. L. C. Wales, a native of Yuba City, Cal., the daughter of James C. Cheney, a .49er and who was the first partner of John Mackey. Seven children were born of the marriage of Dr. Anderson and his wife, named in the order of their birth as follows: Charlotte Adelia, a graduate of the San Jose normal school and now following the teacher's profession ; Alexander Campbell, who graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco and is now practicing his profession in that city ; James Garfield, who is a graduate of the same medical school and is now associated in practice with his father, making a specialty of surgery, in which he has achieved much success ; Genevieve, Mrs. E. S. Smith, of Petaluma ; Joseph ; Walter Duncan and Harrison Mecham, all of whom have been afforded splendid opportunity for obtaining an education_

In his political belief Dr. Anderson is a Republican, and on the ticket of this party was elected a member of the city council in 1898, and was continued a member of that body by re-election for a number of years thereafter. In the line of his profession he is connected by membership with the Massachusetts Medical Society, Sonoma County Medical Society and Medical Society of California. Fraternally he is associated with Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M. ; is a charter member of Washington Lodge No. 22, K. of P., of Vallejo (the lodge bearing the name which he chose at the time of organization), and he also belongs to the Benevolent Protective. Order of Elks. Dr. Anderson's offices are in the Prince Building, on Western avenue, where he has a suite of four rooms, and where he maintains a bacteriological laboratory.

CHARLES JULIUS POPPE.

One of the best-known and most prominent residents of Sonoma county is Charles J. Poppe, postmaster of Glen Ellen, and also one of its foremost merchants. Possessing a remarkable degree of push and energy, he has built up for himself, in the face of severe obstacles, an extensive and lucrative mercantile business; in the meantime winning the confidence and esteem of his fellow-associates. He takes great interest in the welfare of town and county, and is not sparing of his efforts to help forward any measure that is for the general public good.

A descendant of German ancestors and the son of parents who were born in the Fatherland, Charles J. Poppe was born in Sonoma county, Cal., November 21, 1853. The father is deceased, his death occurring in 1879, but the mother is still living, at the age of eighty-two years. Sonoma county has been the life-time home of Mr. Poppe, his first home being in Sonoma, where he attended school, and in which vicinity he later worked as a ranch hand, and in 1873 he established himself in the mercantile business in that place. With the experience of ten years as a merchant in Sonoma he came to Glen Ellen in 1883 and established himself in a similar business, one in which he met with increasing success from year to year until 1904, when he was overtaken by a series of disasters that would have undermined and overthrown the courage of a man less determined than Mr. Poppe. The first of these discouragements was a severe attack of typhoid fever, from which he recovered slowly, and the following year he suffered the loss of his entire stock by fire. But a few months later, in April, 1906, Fate dealt him another blow when the earthquake of that memorable year knocked down and totally destroyed a strong stone building which he had just completed in Glen Ellen. Not dismayed by the obstacles that have been placed in his pathway, Mr. Poppe has risen in spite of apparent defeat and is proprietor of another mercantile store, larger and more complete than the original stock. In 1896, Mr. Poppe was made postmaster of Glen Ellen, a position which he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

In 1883 Mr. Poppe was married in Sonoma to Miss Caroline H. Martens, who was born in Callao, Peru, South America, and of the five children born of their marriage, the eldest son is deceased. Those now living are Amy E., who is attending school in Los Angeles ; Edna E., who is a graduate of the Sonoma

high school; Roberta A., who is a pupil in the latter school; and Carl L, who will graduate from the grammar school in Glen Ellen in 1911. Fraternally Mr. Poppe is a member of Temple Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., at Sonoma, and is an active member of the Grange and at the present time is treasurer of Grange No. 299 of Glen Ellen. His interest in school affairs led to his election as clerk of the school board of Glen Ellen in 1884, a position which he has since filled acceptably. Proud of his right to be called a native son, he is an active member of the order, and since 1888 has filled the office of secretary of Glen Ellen Parlor No. 102, N. S. G. W. With his wife he is a member of the First Congregational Church of Glen Ellen, of which he is clerk and also treasurer. A life-long residence in Sonoma county, covering fifty-seven years, makes Mr. Poppe an interesting relator of events that have led up to the present epoch in the history of the county and state. He readily recalls to mind the time when Henry H. Haight was governor of the state, and he has watched the growth of Santa Rosa from the days when the plaza was the center of all activity, prior to the building of the court house, to its present prosperity, as one of the thriving cities of the state.

ANDREA SBARBORO.

One of the most engaging and striking personalities of the Pacific coast is to be found in Andrea Sbarboro, a resident of San Francisco, but one whose activities are not confined' to that city nor to the state in which he lives, extending rather throughout the entire country, or wherever his beloved countrymen make their homes. It has been said that the men who are most loyal to the land of their birth and to their countrymen are the ones who show the deepest love for their adopted country and in whose minds patriotism is ever united with humanity and brotherly compassion. Nowhere is this truism more applicable than in the life and accomplishments of Mr. Sbarboro, an Italian patriot whose life has been given to the cause of his people as truly as was that of another patriot from that same country, Garibaldi.

A native of Italy, Andrea Sbarboro was born near the city of Genoa, November 26, 1839, a son of Stephen and Mary Sbarboro, who in 1844 immigrated to the United States and located in New York City. The son was then a lad of five years. Owing to his mother's prejudice against American public schools because they did not teach the Roman Catholic religion, he was not allowed to attend school and had to pick up his knowledge of English as best he could. When he was thirteen years of age his parents gave way to a deep-seated desire on their part to return to their native land, the year 1852 witnessing their return to sunny Italy, while the same year was made memorable in the life of their son by his advent in California. Setting out from New York by water, he made the voyage by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and finally landed in San Francisco. After looking about and adjusting himself to his new surroundings he associated himself with his brother in the grocery business, a venture in which they were very successful from the start, building the business up from year to year, until they had one of the largest and best-paying establishments of the kind in the metropolis.

During the years that had intervened up to that time Mr. Sbarboro had not been unmindful of the conditions of his fellow-countrymen who had come to this western commonwealth to take advantage of opportunities that their own country could not offer them. In order to give his time and attention more completely to a plan which he had formulated in the meantime for the benefit of his countrymen, he disposed of his grocery business and organized the West Oakland Mutual Loan Association, San Francisco Mutual Loan Association, West Oakland Masonic Hall and Building Association, Italian-Swiss Mutual Loan Association and the San Francisco and Oakland Mutual Loan Association. Through these associations over twenty-five hundred people have secured homes for their families in San Francisco and the Bay cities. It was also owing to his personal efforts that the Italian school was inaugurated and maintained in San Francisco. In 1881 he began the colonization of a tract of land in Sonoma county, at Asti, known as the Italian-Swiss Agricultural colony. Here under the best possible conditions he planned that immigrants from these countries might purchase land at low prices and get a start in this country that would otherwise be impossible. They could not be induced to work on the co-operative plan, however, whereby they might have been independent financially today, so the directors started the colony and employed their countrymen. First they became grape-growers, then wine-makers, and finally distributors.

For years Mr. Sbarboro has been identified with banking interests, and at the present time is president of the Italian-American Bank of San Francisco. The foregoing enumeration of activities and interests promulgated to aid his countrymen have been of inestimable value to them, but in a more intimate and personal way he is known to them as councillor and guide. Notwithstanding the pressure from all sides in maintaining the numerous interests with which his name is associated, he always has time and a sympathetic ear for the difficulties and trials of others, and none come to him in vain, always finding consolation and comfort in his words of advice. As a recognition of the regard in which Mr. Sbarboro is held in his native land, it is pleasing to mention that he was knighted by King Victor Emmanuel and at the exposition held in Milan, Italy, in 1906, he was presented with a gold medal by the Italian government for the services he had rendered his countrymen in America. This was especially complimentary in that it was the only medal awarded to anyone in the United States. While Mr. Sbarboro has never occupied a public office, he has done much for the state of his adoption in connection with the California promotion committee, the Manufacturers' and Producers' Association of California, and the Grape-Growers' Association of California, of which he was the leading spirit.

In the short space allotted the biographer it is possible only to suggest the various avenues into which Mr. Sbarboro's versatility has taken him, leaving the reader to follow out each one in detail as he is able to do elsewhere. All has not been suggested, however, until mention has been made of his ability as a forceful writer. One of the most recent and probably one of the most telling products of his pen is the book entitled "The Fight for True Temperance," which was so favorably received and in such demand that the edition was soon exhausted.

In his quest for the cause of intemperance Mr. Sbarboro is led to the belief, after making investigations throughout Europe and this country, that sobriety prevails only in grape-producing countries, where wine is within reach of all classes of people and can be obtained in large quantities, of good quality, at low prices. As proof of this he points to England, Scotland and Ireland, where drunkenness exists to an alarming degree, among both sexes. In these countries grapes do not grow, and as wine is not produced, strong alcoholic beverages are used by the people. In contrast to this 'picture he calls attention to the countries across the English Channel, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria and Germany, containing over two hundred millions of wine-drinkers, but where intemperance is practically unknown. When Thomas Jefferson was our minister to France he made the observation that "No nation is drunken where wine is cheap, and none sober where dear-ness of wine substitutes ardent spirits as its common beverage."

The object of Mr. Sbarboro's book is to create a sentiment throughout this country whereby a better acquaintance with the grape and its products may be made to wipe out inebriety, a problem with which temperance workers have battled for half a century. Although it is not generally known, the United States is the land of the vine. California can produce wine as fine *as* that of any country in Europe, and when the occasion will demand, in as large quantities as France and Italy. Many other states in the Union also produce very excellent wines and will increase their production when the existing obstacles to its free distribution are removed.

Mr. Sbarboro is essentially a home-loving man, his kindly nature being nowhere more evident than in the family circle. In Italy he was united in marriage with Miss Romilda Botto, and they became the parents of the following children: Alfredo, Aida, Romolo, Romilda and Remo. Mr. Sbarboro's name will remain indelibly associated with- that class of men whose public-spirited and unselfish disposition has prompted them to innumerable beneficent acts, and who have always held the welfare of the public above sordid and narrow sentiments.

JOHN BIDWELL.

Though not a native of California, John Bidwell has practically passed his entire life here, for he was only one year old when his parents transferred their home from the middle west to the Pacific coast country. The parents, Ira and Elizabeth (Brooks) Bidwell, were born, reared and married in Missouri, and there too their eldest son, John, was born September 5, 1849. The following year the parents made the journey across the plains over the Carson route, a journey of six months finally bringing them to their destination at Georgetown, Cal. John Bidwell has never known any other home than Sonoma county, for after a year passed in the mining district of Georgetown the father gave up the undertaking and located in Alexander valley, Sonoma county, and here the son has even since remained.

John Bidwell gave his father the benefit of his services until he attained his majority, after which he started out as a rancher on his own account, renting property for a number of years before purchasing and settling upon a ranch

of his own. Finally, however, in 1877, he purchased the fine ranch of which he is now the proprietor, consisting of four hundred acres of rich bottom land, about ten miles from Healdsburg. Hay and grain are raised extensively, besides which he maintains a dairy of twenty-five cows and has fifteen acres under cultivation to grapes. Mr. Bidwell well remembers when all the land which is now dotted with productive ranches was wild land, the haunts of deer, bear and other wild animals, and ducks and quails were also numerous. The incoming of settlers changed conditions so decidedly, that one not familiar with the appearance of the country at that time would find it difficult to imagine it as it was when Mr. Bidwell first saw it over half a century ago. Few if any have done more than he to work the transformation that has since taken place, and in the same ratio that he has labored he enjoys the results of his efforts, and today has one of the most thrifty ranches in the Alexander valley, if not in the entire county.

Mr. Bidwell's marriage in 1870 united him with Miss Mary Ellen Matthews, a native of Santa Rosa and the daughter of C. W. Matthews, a pioneer of 1849. His wife, in maidenhood Mary McMinn, was also a pioneer of the early '50s. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, as follows : Wesley ; Carrie, the wife of Andrew Johnson; St. Clair, who owns a ranch near the homestead ; Albert, also a rancher near Healdsburg; Rena, the wife of Henry Pugett, of Petaluma; Wiley, who died in 1906; and Daisy and Joseph, at home with their parents. Fraternally Mr. Bidwell belongs to the Masonic order, and also to the affiliated body, the Eastern Star, to which latter organization his wife also belongs.

THOMAS LESLIE ORR.

There are few if any residents of Sonoma county more familiar with the growth and development of its vineyard and winery interests than is Thomas L. Orr. It is now over fifteen years since he turned his attention to this special branch of horticulture, and the years that have intervened have not only witnessed his own success in the growing and manufacture of the grape, but have witnessed a steady advance in the allied industries throughout the length and breadth of Sonoma county, until this section of the state has become a recognized center in this line, no little credit for which belongs to Mr. Orr.

The earliest recollections of Thomas L. Orr are of a home in Scotland, where, in Sunnyside, Lanarkshire, he was born December to, 1864. His parents, James and Jean (Pender) Orr, were also natives of Scotland, the father born in Buds Farm, Parish of Shotts, Lanarkshire, and the mother was born in Linlithgowshire, near Bathgate. Her father, John Pender, was the owner of a large wheat farm, besides which he dealt in grain at Leith, Scotland. The history of the Orr family in Scotland can be traced back more than three hundred years before the birth of Thomas L. Orr, when one of the name purchased a large estate from the Duchess of Hamilton, whose descendants in the Scottish line would now be the reigning family in Scotland. This estate has been divided up among the Orrs, Shotts Parish, and is still in possession of their descendants. James Orr was a tiller of the soil on a portion of this estate until he left the place to his brother and started an express line between Airdrie and Glasgow. He followed this business very successfully for twelve years.

and when the railroad was completed he was placed in charge of the freight department of the Caledonian Railroad at Coatbridge, a place in those days which was the Pittsburg of that side of the Atlantic, famous for its blasting furnaces, coal and iron production. Subsequently he took up his residence in Sunnyside, a suburb of Coatbridge, and it was there that the birth of his son, Thomas L., occurred. As the result of an accident the father died at the comparatively early age of fifty-eight years, having been struck by a buffer in the freight yards. The mother survived him about twenty years, passing away in the fall of 1905. Of the eight children born to this worthy couple four are still living. John and James are foremen in the locomotive works in the city of Glasgow ; and Ellen, Mrs. McDowell, resides in Airdrie, Scotland.

Thomas L. Orr is next to the eldest of the four children now living. As a boy he was brought up in Sunnyside and received his education at Dundyvan Academy, Coatbridge, remaining there until he was thirteen years of age, when the death of his father made a sudden change in his plans and prospects. Being obliged at this early age to provide for his own maintenance, he went to work in the Glasgow Locomotive works, being apprenticed as a shop draughtsman, and after completing his trade he was placed in charge of all the draughtsmen that worked in his department of the works. The confinement and close application which the position of chief draughtsman involved soon made inroads on the health of the young man, and it was the condition of his health that attracted him to California in May of 1885. He first located in Los Angeles county, and the same month that he landed there he determined to make the state his permanent home. For a time he engaged in farming in Antelope valley, an experience that proved beneficial to his health, and subsequently he engaged in the real estate business between Los Angeles and San Francisco. In 1888 he opened a real-estate office at No. 112 Montgomery street, San Francisco, making a specialty of dealing in south side lands. However, in 1895 conditions had changed materially by the business stagnation of 1893, and after closing out his business he removed to Forestville, Sonoma county, where he founded and built the first winery in the village, which he later disposed of. In 1895 he also leased the Occidental winery, which was then unoccupied, and later on, as the business outlook warranted, he purchased it, including a fifteen-acre home set to vines and deciduous fruits, and a four-acre tract in town for extensions. From this small beginning he constantly added substantial improvements and adjoining land, until he now has fifty acres of vineyard and thirty acres of pasture four miles from Occidental, without doubt one of the finest vineyards in Sonoma county. Aside from what his own vineyard produces he buys about five hundred tons of grapes a year for his Occidental winery. In 1905 he branched out still further by the erection of the Green Valley winery at Graton, on the Petaluma & Santa Rosa Electric Railroad, which has since been incorporated as the West Coast Wine Company, of which he is president. In this plant is manufactured wine from twelve hundred tons of grapes annually, and at times he has on hand over five hundred thousand gallons of wine. In addition to the holdings already mentioned Mr. Orr also owns an eighty-acre tract of splendid grape land in the Los Guilicos valley, in the Kenwood district. One of the ambitions and dreams of T. L. Orr is that the people of the United States will become a wine-drinking people, habituated to the use of dry wines at lunch

and dinner, believing that if this be attained, prohibition and total abstinence shall have become dead issues ; it will be the one great step towards temperance.

In 1903 Mr. Orr made a visit to his old home in Scotland, spending a month with his mother. The trip was made by way of Chicago, in which city he formed the acquaintance of the lady who afterward became his wife. She was Miss Anna Comerford, a native of Chicago and a sister of the Hon. Frank Comerford, statesman, attorney and orator of that city. Their marriage occurred in Vallejo, Cal., in February, 1905, but the married life of the young people was destined to be brief. At her death in 1906 Mrs. Orr left one child, Marshall Comerford Orr, whose training and education takes all his time in Chicago. All that professional science and affectionate care could do was brought into service in the hope of restoring her health, but efforts proved fruitless, and surrounded by husband, mother, sister and brother, she passed away, calmed by her Christian faith.

Mr. Orr has not arrived at his present independence without much hard work, sacrifice and close application. He is endowed by nature with those qualities that make him well liked by his fellow men and business associates, and all rejoice in the prosperity which he enjoys. It is to such men as Thomas L. Orr that the wonderful development and growth of Sonoma county is due, and his example is worthy of emulation.

CHARLES JASPER CHENOWETH.

Native sons of California have a reputation of loyalty to the land of their birth which probably cannot be found to be true of any other state in the Union in the same degree. This loyalty of continued residence in the state of his birth has been borne out in the life of Charles J. Chenoweth, in fact he has never made his home outside of Sonoma county, where his parents settled some years previous to his birth, July 4, 1853.

The Chenoweth family is of southern origin, and the earliest member of whom we have definite knowledge is the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Jacob Chenoweth, who was born in Maryland March 2, 1785. Later years found him in Kentucky, and there, in Butler county, his son, John H., was born December 25, 1817. During young manhood he came as far west as Illinois, making settlement in Pike county, and from there he came to the Pacific coast in 1849, when the news of the finding of gold in California was heralded over the country, the voyage being made by way of Cape Horn. The year following, 1850, he returned east, and two years later he again came west, this time bringing his family with him. Settlement was first made in Green valley, on what is now Taylor street, and later the family moved to a location that became known as Occidental. Here, he homesteaded one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon a part of which a daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Nolan, now make their home. Here the father passed away in the faith of the Methodist Church in September, 1898, when he was eighty years of age. His wife, Ermine English, in maidenhood, was also a native of Kentucky, her birth occurring in Hardin county November 4, 1821. Her father, Lemuel English, brought the family as far west as Illinois, and it was in that state that

she became the wife of Mr. Chenoweth. She passed away September 1, 1892, having become the mother of seven children, as follows : William Lemuel, a resident of Curry county, Ore.; James M., of Sebastopol; John J. Hardin, of Occidental ; Charles J., of this review : Sophronia Josephine, Mrs. C. P. Nolan, of Occidental ; Albert W., who resides near the latter town and Alvin S., who died when three years old.

Under the training of his father Charles J. Chenoweth received a valuable insight into the various departments of agriculture, the two working together harmoniously until the son reached years of maturity, and assumed agricultural responsibilities on a ranch of his own. Not far from the old family homestead in Sonoma county, on Rural Route No. 1 from Sebastopol, he has a ranch of sixty-three acres, which is not only a credit to the owner, but to the county as well, for no one could take greater pride in upholding the standard of agricultural excellence that Sonoma county has attained than does Mr. Chenoweth, and his efforts have not been without notable accomplishments.

The marriage of Charles J. Chenoweth, **in** 1884, united him with Miss Julia Stewart, who was born in this state, and who passed away on the ranch near Sebastopol December 12, 1897. Besides her husband she left to mourn her loss a family of seven children, several of whom were then almost too young to realize the deep loss they had sustained. . The eldest of the children, Hardin T., is settled in a home of his own, having married Miss Hattie Barnes. The next child in order of birth, Leslie A., is a graduate of Sweets College, and is now at home, as are also the other children, William Leroy, Leland Adolph, Josephine Eugenia, Myrtle Ethel and Verna Sonoma, the two last mentioned being students in the local school. Fraternaly Mr. Chenoweth is well known in Sonoma county, especially in the Odd Fellows order, belonging to Salmon Creek Lodge No. 234, I. O. O. F., and for thirteen years he has served as secretary of his lodge.

J. WILLIAM JESSE, M. D.

Since 1892 Dr. J. William Jesse has practiced medicine and surgery in Santa Rosa, without interruption and with such success as to place him among the foremost physicians in this part of the state. Born in Mexico, Audrain county, Mo., in 1857, he comes of old pioneer stock, the family having located in Virginia long before the Revolutionary war, and the great-grandfather on the paternal side served as a scout during this crisis in the affairs of the colonists. The grandfather, William, was born and reared in Virginia, where he became a Baptist minister and combined that calling with farming during the greater part of his life. Receiving the greater part of his education in the public and private schools of Mexico, Mo., Dr. Jesse qualified as a teacher and taught in the public schools of Walla Walla, Wash., removing at the age of twenty to the Sacramento valley, where he engaged in educational work for seven years. In 1883 he became a student in the medical department of the University of New York, in New York city, and graduated in 1886, when he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Placer and Sonoma counties, Cal., and later removed to Modoc count^y, where he remained until 1892. Since that time Dr. Jesse has practiced his profession in Santa Rosa and has

won for himself an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, his thorough understanding of the principles of his profession, especially as a surgeon, bringing him an extensive practice.

Being active in political affairs, a member of the Democratic party, Dr. Jesse was elected mayor of the town in 1898 but declined to become a candidate for more political preferment, his professional duties requiring all of his time. Fraternally he is associated with Santa Rosa Lodge No. 57, F. & A. M., and with the Order of Elks. He is surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad; and for the North-Western Pacific Railroad of California. He is proprietor and manager of the Mary Jesse Hospital in Santa Rosa.

In 1881 Dr. Jesse married Mary Higgins, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and one daughter, Marie, is the only child of this union. She is now Mrs. Bryant Necker of San Francisco. The doctor has a host of friends in Santa Rosa, having an optimistic and cheerful disposition, which, aside from the respect which his scientific skill commands, endears him to all.

WILLIAM JAMES ROBINSON.

Among those who have written their names in the annals of California is William James Robinson, a prosperous and prominent citizen of Sebastopol, Sonoma county, who has made excellent use of the opportunities which he found awaiting him when he came to the state in 1872. A native of Canada, he was born near Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, April 22, 1852, the son of John and Elizabeth (Scott) Robinson, both of whom were born in Ireland, the latter being of Scotch descent. During young manhood John Robinson immigrated from Ireland and settled upon a farm in Ontario, and it was on this homestead farm that William J. was reared and became familiar with stock-raising and general farming. He was still a young man in his teens when he left home and took the responsibilities of his own support in his hands, at that time, 1872, setting out for the Golden state. His journey's end brought him to San Francisco, and going from there to Marin county, he secured work as a farm hand on ranches, in so doing familiarizing himself with dairying. Altogether he remained in Marin county for eight years, during which time he succeeded in accumulating sufficient means to warrant him in engaging in an enterprise of his own.

With the money which he had thus saved Mr. Robinson came to Sonoma county and took a lease of six hundred and forty acres of land about one mile from Bloomfield, which he stocked with cows, and for the ensuing five years he followed the dairy business with excellent success. With the means which he had accumulated in the meantime he was enabled to purchase a tract of his own, and it was with considerable pride that he assumed the ownership of five hundred and forty-seven acres of fine hill and valley land near Sebastopol, upon which he continued in the dairy business for some time. Here also he engaged in raising a fine grade of Norman and Pollock Clyde horses and also standard bred horses, among them such well known strains as Director, Wilkes, Bentons, Electioneer, Alexander Bellringer and Nutwood. Mr. Robinson was for many years engaged in raising Merino and Shropshire sheep; at times his

flock numbered seven hundred head. However, the dairy and fruit-raising industries always engaged the most of his attention, for as soon as he purchased the ranch he set out an apple orchard of forty acres of the following varieties: Gravensteins, Spitzenbergs, Yellow Newtowns, Wagners, Belleflowers and Baldwins. Besides the raising of apples, which netted him \$2,500 during the season of 1909, he raised a variety of plums, peaches and prunes, the latter, however, more for family • use than for commercial purposes, The exceptional location of the ranch made it especially well adapted to the crops raised, and an abundant and constant supply of pure water from springs in the hills was an invaluable advantage and enhanced the value of the property considerably. In 1910 he sold his ranch at an advance of about four hundred per cent of the purchase price in twenty-six years' ownership. He then located in Sebastopol, where he is engaged in looking after his real estate holdings. He owns Robinson Hill, a place of thirty-one acres, on which is a slightly knoll affording one of the grandest 'views in town, and is one of the highest points in this part of the county. Here he intends building a cosy bungalow ; the place is improved with Gravenstein apples, blackberries and vines. With others he purchased the Kanody ranch of two hundred acres at Windsor, that is being laid out into ten acre tracts. At the present time he is building the Robinson block on Main street, 52x75 feet, two stories high. He is also the owner of nine houses and some business lots in Sebastopol.

Mr. Robinson's marriage in 1878 united him with Miss Mary Ann Black, a native of Ireland. At her death in 1902 she left a husband and two children to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother. One child, Charles, had died in 1884, when four years old. The two sons now living, James and Arthur, were associated with their father in the management of the ranch until it was sold, and now James is engaged in mining and Arthur has charge of Robinson Hill ranch. He is a member of the Sebastopol Apple Growers Union and the Sebastopol Apple Show Association. Politically Mr. Robinson is a Republican, to the principles of which party he adheres faithfully. In the best sense of the word Mr. Robinson is a self-made man, and it is for this reason that he, as well as those who know him best; rejoice in his present prosperity and the position he now holds as one of the representative business men of Sonoma county. It is to such men as he that Sonoma county owes its present state of wonderful development. Coming here with a knowledge of the tilling of the soil and the raising of stock, and having learned that good management and economy succeeds, by close application to business and improving his ranches with trees he has demonstrated what could be accomplished by industry and perseverance in a land so favored with rich soil and abundance of rain.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

Throughout American history and story no name is more familiarly known than that of John C. Fremont, the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains. School children of all ages read and reread with renewed interest his encounters with the dusky foe on the plains and exploits of thrilling adventure throughout his entire career on the western frontier. His fearless and daring spirit was

no doubt an inherited tendency, for it is known that the founder of the family in America was a man of large undertaking and indomitable courage. Born in France at a time when the edict of Nantes was still in effect, he lived there contented with his surroundings and privileges until the revocation by Louis XIV, when he was sent to Canada as an officer in the troops, and there he eventually settled with his family. There the family became well known, the famous Dr. Charles James Fremont being a member of this branch of the family. The grandson of this immigrating ancestor, Louis Rene, was the founder of the family in the United States, his later years being spent in Charleston, S. C., and his death occurring there in 1818. In Virginia he married Anne Beverl^y Whiting, whose aunt, also a Miss Whiting, became the wife of John Washington; and held George Washington in her arms at the time of his christening.

Born in Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813, John Charles Fremont, of this sketch, was a lad of five years when the death of his father cast the first shadow over his young life. Remaining with his widowed mother in Charleston, he there became a pupil in the public schools, where he displayed an aptitude and receptivity which made him a delight to his teachers. One especially, Professor Robertson of the University of South Carolina, took a keen interest in him and gave him outside assistance in his studies that was of untold advantage to him. Circumstances over which he had no control, however, put an end to his school days, and at the age of nineteen the support of his mother, brother and sister fell upon his young shoulders. From his earliest school days he showed a fondness for mathematics, and it was along this line that he bent his keenest energies. Naturally he sought employment which would make use of his training, and this he had no difficulty in finding. His first practical work was as a surveyor in the rice lands of South Carolina, a task which involved considerable risk to his life, and was paid for accordingly. From 1833 to 1835 he was a teacher of mathematics on the sloop-of-war Natchez, and later became assistant to Capt. W. G. Williams of the United States topographical engineers. Subsequently he was appointed an assistant to Mr. Nicollet, who under the direction of General Sibley, with headquarters at old Fort Snelling, explored the country north of the Missouri river, at the same time discovering its source. In May, 1842, he set out on another expedition, his object being this time to survey beyond the Rocky Mountains by the south pass, one of the members of his party being Kit Carson, the noted trapper and scout. On this occasion, on August 15, he scaled the peak that is now known as Fremont's Peak.

With a band of thirty-nine trusty men Mr. Fremont set out in May of 1843 for the purpose of finding a path to the Pacific Ocean. In his equipment he had the first India rubber boat ever constructed, and this was also the first boat that ever floated on Salt Lake, the explorers sighting this body of water for the first time September 6, 1843. It is a fact worthy of note that the maps which Mr. Fremont made of the country at this time were the same ones which Brigham Young used in making his way to that garden spot. Proceeding toward the coast Mr. Fremont reached California in the middle of the following December, and in March of 1844 reached Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento. Having accomplished the purpose for which he came he began

to retrace his steps on the 24th of the same month, reaching Kansas July 1, 1844. Starting on his third expedition in 1845 he finally reached Monterey, the old capital of California, there raising the first American flag on Gaviota Peak, when threatened with attack by Castro's men. From Monterey he went to Klamath lake. Working under the direction of orders received from Washington to defend the interests of the United States in California and to protect American settlers, with Stockton and Sloat he soon wrested northern California from Mexican rule, and July 4, 1846, was elected governor of California. By the treaty of Cahuenga, on January 13; 1847, he concluded articles of capitulation which left the territory in the possession of the United States. During the memorable year of 1849 he was elected United States senator from California, taking his seat September to, 1850, the day after the state was admitted into the Union. He and his wife though southerners were advocates of a free -state and it was largely through his influence that it was admitted as such.

In September, 1853, Mr. Fremont made his fifth expedition across the continent and three years later he became the recognized leader of a new political party whose slogan was "Free soil, free speech. freedom, and Fremont". The Republican Convention of June, 1856, witnessed his nomination for president. Returning to California in 1858 a few years later, at the outbreak of the Civil war, he was made Major-general of the regular army, commanding the western department, with headquarters in St. Louis. At the hands of President Lincoln, in March 1862, he was given command of the mountain district in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and in 1878 was appointed governor of Arizona. Further promotion and honor awaited him, for by act of Congress he was made Major-general of the regular army in 1890 and put on the retired list. He was not long spared to enjoy his new honors, however, for death came to him a few months afterward, July 13, 1890, while on a temporary visit to New York City.

In Washington, D. C., October 19, 1841, occurred the marriage of John C. Fremont and Jessie Benton, daughter of Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from Missouri. Opposition to the marriage on the part of Mr. Benton proved no bar to the consummation of the plans of the young people, for they were quietly married without his knowledge or blessing. Subsequently Mr. Benton became reconciled to their marriage and in later years became Mr. Fremont's staunchest friend. Five children blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Fremont, but of these two died young. The eldest Elizabeth McDowell Benton Fremont, was born in Washington, D. C.. in 1842, and as long as her parents lived continued to make her home with them. She has been a resident of California since June. 1849, living first in San Francisco, later in Los Angeles, and in 1904, located in Long. Beach, although she still retains her home in Los Angeles. The next child, John Charles, named for his illustrious father, was born in San Francisco in April, 1851, one of the first American children born in the state. As an officer in the United States navy he participated in the Spanish-American war and later was made commander of the U. S. ship Florida. His marriage was with Sallie Anderson, a daughter of Gen. Adna Anderson, who laid out the Northern Pacific Railroad. Their three children are John Charles (who is the third of that name and the second to serve in the United States navy) : Jessie Benton and Julia Van Wyck.