

ties by his marriage with Miss Augusta Testemen, a native of Missouri, and five children, two daughters and three sons, have been born to them. Charles, who was born in 1882, is proprietor of a hotel near Chicago, Ill. Lillie B. is the wife of Ralph Thomas and the mother of a daughter, Ruth, the family residing in Oakland. George E. is employed in the oil fields near Bakersfield, Cal. Ernest G. is now stationed in Texas as a member of the Twenty-third Regiment of the Regular Army. Marguerite is a graduate of the high school at Healdsburg, and is now at home with her parents. Not unlike her husband, Mrs. Laymance is a descendant of southern ancestors, both her father and mother being natives of South Carolina, and both are also deceased. Probably no one in this part of Sonoma county has a more thorough or complete understanding of mining in all of its varied phases than has Mr. Laymance, who has been equally successful in the mining of gold, silver and copper. Politically he is a Democrat, and it was on the ticket of this party that he was elected to the office of sheriff and United States marshal for the Indian Territory, in both of which capacities he served efficiently for a number of years. He has never allied himself with any secret order, but is a man who is ever on the alert to advance the welfare of the community in which he lives, and is a citizen of which any community might be proud.

EMMETT SEAWELL.

Judge Emmett Seawell was born in Yountville, Napa county, Cal., April 5, 1862, a son of the late William N. Seawell, who was born in Cape Girardeau, Mo., in August, 1811. Of Virginian ancestry, the father of the latter, Joseph Seawell, removed from North Carolina to Missouri at an early day and was a member of the state legislature from his district. W. N. Seawell took up land in Missouri and was engaged in farming for several years. He came to California via the Truckee route and after his arrival in 1853, settled in Napa. He was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, and afterwards served as deputy sheriff, and there also engaged in farming. In 1873 he removed to Santa Rosa, was elected city recorder and justice of the peace, serving in the latter capacity for many years. He was a very active man and was identified with many movements that were factors in upbuilding the city and county. He passed away in 1896. Sarah A. Rickman, to whom he was married, was born in Hartsville, Tenn., in 1818 and died in Santa Rosa in 1898. She was an earnest member of the Methodist church. To this worthy couple eleven children were born and we mention the following : Mary, who married M. H. Matthews, now deceased ; Joseph ; James W., a well-known stockman of this county ; Susan, who became the wife of the late Benjamin Wood, of Santa Rosa ; George C. ; Lucy ; and Emmett, of this review. Senati- Jain H. deceased, was a prominent attorney of Mendocino county and was its representative in the Senate and Assembly for many years.

Emmett Seawell came to Sonoma county when he was a lad of eleven years of age and for the following five years was a pupil in the public school of Santa Rosa. He subsequently worked at the printer's trade for a period of three years and a half, then entered Pacific Methodist College, and pursued

his course covering several years. On March 17, 1885, he was appointed postal clerk, but in August of that year resigned to finish his college course and was graduated in May; 1887, from the Pacific Methodist College: His college days over he devoted some time to newspaper work as a reporter for different newspapers and was also connected with the Associated Press. **In 1888** he entered the law office of J. W. Oates, and the following year was appointed clerk of the committee on judiciary of the state legislature. May 6, 1890, he was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterwards formed a partnership with W. F. Cowan in the practice of his profession in Santa Rosa. In November, 1892, he was elected district attorney of Sonoma county and was re-elected in 1895, serving six years. In 1898 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for congress. He was loath to accept, but was persuaded to do so by his friends and at the election ran ahead of his ticket in his district. In 1902 he was elected judge of the superior court and again in 1908 was returned to that important position and is now serving with satisfaction to the people. He has frequently been called to preside over cases in other counties.

Judge Seawell was united in marriage on March 20, 1892, with Ida S. Graeter, of Santa Rosa and they have two children Dorothea, aged seven years, and Emmett James aged four years. In 1910-11 Judge Seawell served as grand trustee of the Grand Parlor N. S. G. W. A man of good attainments, well versed in the intricacies of the law, he has conducted and won many important suits, and in his professional conflicts with prominent lawyers of Sonoma county and the section of the state in which he resides has ever proven himself an opponent worthy of their highest efforts. As a judge he has shown his true quality and his decisions have ever been made with justice and without partiality.

MELVIN R. CRYSTAL.

In the raising of fruit as in other occupations of the present day the specialist has certain advantages over other horticulturists, for having devoted his land and energy to the perfection of some particular specie, he naturally acquires results which one whose interests are more scattered could not attain. One who has made a study of this subject and is now devoting his attention to the raising of apples and berries almost exclusively is Melvin R. Crystal, whose ranch on Rural Route No. 2 from Sebastopol is one of the show places of the county.

Though not a native of California, Mr. Crystal was born in the adjoining state of Oregon, in 1872; and has passed his entire life in the west. His parents were both natives of Iowa, but much of their mature life was passed west of the Rocky mountains. The father has passed from earth, but the mother is still living in a small home of her own near Sebastopol. When he was fifteen years of age, in 1887, Melvin R. Crystal came to California, and in 1895 he settled in Sonoma county. His first experience as a rancher in this locality was on property adjoining the Burbank ranch near Sebastopol, which he had purchased in 1898. After living there about four years he sold the property and rented the Hicks ranch in Green valley, remaining there one year. Upon giving it up in 1903 he purchased the property on which he now resides, near Sebastopol. The

ranch was only partly cultivated and it remained for the purchaser to make of it what he could. Mr. Crystal's has been the master hand in bringing about the transformation that has since been wrought, all of which has been done in a quiet, methodical way, characteristic of the proprietor and noticeable in whatever he undertakes. Of the one hundred and sixty-three acres included in his property, known as the Formosa ranch, ten acres are in Gravenstein apples, ten acres in strawberries, ten in logan and mammoth berries, ten acres in vineyard, and on a portion of the remainder he raises hogs, also horses for his own use, besides which he keeps cows to supply the needs of his household. The raising of fruits has been a subject of special interest to Mr. Crystal for a number of years, and in specializing on the raising of apples- and berries the results would indicate that he has made no mistake in his selection. Having decided that the Gravenstein apple was the best adapted to the conditions that prevail in this locality he set out ten acres to this variety, also devoted the same amount of land to berries, strawberry, logan and mammoth berries, and these two commodities are his specialties, although he also has a vineyard of ten acres which is in a very flourishing condition. His apple crop averages four hundred boxes to the acre, and brings an average price of \$1.50 per box. The fruits raised on the Formosa ranch have no equal in this section of the country, and are not only in constant demand, but bring the highest prices. The purchase price of the land was \$16,000, and although Mr. Crystal has since disposed of eighty-eight acres, he holds the remaining acreage at \$44,000, and even at this figure could not be tempted to part with it. In mentioning the fruit-raising possibilities of Formosa ranch all has not been said in its favor, for it includes a natural park of ten acres which has no equal in Sonoma county. This is entirely covered with a natural growth of trees, making a spot as beautiful as it is unusual.

In 1895 Mr. Crystal was united in marriage with Mrs. Sadie D. Ewing, a native of California. In his political sympathies he is a Republican, but he has never cared for nor sought official recognition, finding his greatest interest in the care and development - of his ranch and doing his duty as a citizen in a quiet, unostentatious way.

CHRISTIAN LAURITZEN.

The life herein delineated commenced in Denmark in the year 1846, and ended in California in 1897. It represents the maximum of effort on the part of an individual to achieve for himself a life of undying fame by the consummation of earnest and sincere desires both toward himself and his fellows. There is nothing more inspiring, nothing more glorious, than a life well spent and duty well discharged, and this may be said to be true of Mr. Lauritzen.

Christian Lauritzen was born in Hjemdrup, Denmark, August 10, 1846, a son of Hans and Katherine Lauritzen. At an early age he became a student in the public schools and later in life commenced farming, in which pursuit he was engaged until he came to America. In addition to this, he served three years in the Danish army. From the annals of family history we learn that Mr. Lauritzen left his native land in the year 1866 and journeyed to America. He came direct to California and for a time stayed in Petaluma, later moving

to Humboldt county, where he engaged in the sheep-raising industry with his brother, J. C. Lauritzen. Continuing in this business for several years with a measure of success, they sold out in 1884 and returned to Petaluma, buying a livery business in the Centennial building, and in addition to following this, also conducted a butcher business until 1888. In that year they sold the business, bought a ranch at Reclamation and engaged in farming. Their ranch consisted of eight hundred and forty acres of good land, through which the Northwestern Railroad runs. Reclamation station was located on the place and affords a splendid shipping point. Here Mr. Lauritzen died November 16, 1897, having lived a successful life as a farmer, stock-raiser and a citizen. Politically he was a Republican, firmly believing in the principles advocated by this party; fraternally he was a member of the United Ancient Order of Druids, and religiously gave his moral and financial support to the Lutheran church.

Mr. Lauritzen was married in Petaluma January 10, 1888, to Miss Clara Dahlmann, a native of Marin county, Cal., and daughter of Henry Dahlmann, who was born in Hanover, Germany, where he married Wilhelmina Starke. This couple immigrated to America during the early '50s, coming via the Isthmus of Panama, and landing in San Francisco. After mining for a short time Mr. Dahlmann located on a farm in Marin county, where he had bought a dairy farm consisting of two hundred and fifty acres. Here both Mr. and Mrs. Dahlmann passed away. There were seven children in their family, six of whom are living, Mrs. Lauritzen being the fourth oldest. After her husband's death, Mrs. Lauritzen came to Petaluma, and established her home where she now lives on Seventh street. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lauritzen: Harold, who is paying teller in the Savings Union Bank of San Francisco, having served three years in the Hill Bank of Petaluma and six months in the Petaluma National Bank; and Augusta, who is at home. Mrs. Lauritzen continues to hold her interest in the farm on which her late husband died, and -in the city of Petaluma she has many friends who admire her for her numerous admirable qualities and kindly disposition.

THOMAS GILBERT WOOLSEY TROSPER.

It is intensely interesting to chronicle the life history of the pioneer, the man who in his prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as his heritage, not afraid to endure the hardships and dangers that surrounded him on every hand, and by his energy and perseverance carved out a home and competence for himself and family. Such a man was the late Thomas Gilbert Woolsey Trospers, pioneer, hunter, Indian fighter and citizen. He was born in Knox county, Ky., June 2, 1826. His father, also a native of Kentucky, moved to Nodaway county, Mo., in 1833, when Thomas was only eleven years of age and there he was brought up on the frontier farm and became inured to the privations and hardships attendant upon the conquering of a new country. It was an active outdoor life for him and laid the foundation for his strong physique, energy and endurance displayed in after years. However, living as he did, on the frontier, gave him very limited advantages for obtaining an education.

In 1850, like thousands of others, he became interested in the gold discoveries in California, so he crossed the plains with an ox-train, arriving in due time and for a time followed mining, but it was not fraught with the success he had pictured, so he turned his attention to other fields, and came to Cape Mendocino, where he entered into a contract with a large mill company to furnish them with meat by hunting with his old muzzle-loader. He killed an abundance of deer, elk and bear for their camp. During this time he had several scraps with the Warm Springs Indians and one of these nearly terminated his life, while he and a partner were working about half a mile from their cabin, getting out timber. They had been bothered a great deal by Indians pilfering while they were away and they took turns going to the cabin to see that things were not disturbed. On one trip, as he passed through the tall grass, he was waylaid and attacked by five. Indians grabbing his gun and hammering him over the head with pine knots. Fortunately they did not get in a telling blow from the start, so that in the scrimmage he knocked one down with his fist, thus freeing his gun, and wounded another through the knee, the same shot killing the Indian he had knocked down. The third Indian was killed with a blow from his gun, breaking it off at the stock. Seeing the fate of the three the other two ran away. His partner found him unconscious and nursed him until his wounds were healed and he was fully recovered. He had twenty-seven holes and cuts through his scalp at the time and carried the marks of the battle as long as he lived. When his partner found him there were two Indians beside him and the third was found later in the top of a fallen tree where he had crawled and died.

Sometime afterward Mr. Trosper settled in Green Valley where he married Cornelia Elizabeth McGuire, born in Jackson county, Mo. Her father, James McGuire brought the family to California in 1849, crossing the plains with ox-teams and locating at Knight's Landing, where he died, the family afterwards removing to Green Valley, Sonoma county.

Thomas Trosper was among those who made the rush to Salmon river during the gold excitement, making the trip through the mountains, overland. As early as 1860 he purchased a tract of land on West Austin creek, above what is now Cazadero, and located there. At the mouth of what is now called Bear Trap creek he built a bear pen and in it trapped many a bear and from this the creek received its name. He was a great lover of hunting and enjoyed it all his life, although he had many a narrow escape from bruin. In 1867, near Cazadero, he wounded a bear and his dog stopped it and four other bears in a thicket. Nothing daunted, Trosper went in, being absolutely fearless, but the wounded bear attacked him ; his hunting partner fled, the bear caught him by the heel, then with a second pass of his huge paw grabbed the calf of his leg and stripped it clear down ; then caught him by the thigh and began chewing it up and would soon have put an end to him had the bear not been in a dying condition. Fortunately his life was ebbing slowly and as one of Trosper's dogs bit the bear it turned on the dog and with the effort keeled over, dead. Trosper was carried home on a horse and was laid up for six months from his many wounds; though healed he carried them for life.

Mr. Trosper was extensively engaged in sheep, cattle and hog raising, in which he was very prosperous and acquired a large tract of land, being classed

among the foremost and most substantial men of his section, always interested in its advancement and upbuilding. When a young man Mr. Trosper took an active part in driving the Mormons out of Missouri and when he came overland to California he left Salt Lake to one side. His demise -occurred May 4, 1898, while his wife died in 1910. Five children were born of this union, as follows : Albion A., who died at the age of nineteen years; Annie E., who became the wife of F. O. Schumann and died in Marin county in 1882 ; Arthur L., who died near Occidental. in October 1910; Francis D., and Ernest E., whose sketches appear elsewhere in this work. Mr. Trosper was a man of much native ability and was truly a self-made man, rising from a youth empty handed to a man of affluence. He was a very prominent old pioneer, kind hearted, generous and, charitable and he and his good wife were greatly esteemed by all who knew them.

ROBERT EDWARD LEE HALLEY.

We are indebted to the eastern states for many of our best citizens. Many of these men and women came to this state in the early days and by persistence and industry made possible to us many of the privileges we enjoy today. In fact it is impossible to estimate correctly the amount of good these fearless ones have done for California.- Not'only to the pioneers of old do we owe a debt of deep gratitude, but to those who followed them up and continued their work.. The progress of a country -cannot be continued indefinitely by one band of men and women, for the time comes when they are called upon to rest from the heat and burden of the day and view from the-rugged heights of achievement the accomplishments of their hands. Then it. is that Others are called into the breach to maintain prestige won by predecessors. Thus it is that we commend the life and work of Robert Edward Lee Halley.

Mr. Halley was born in Newton, Jasper county, Ill.. September 13, 1869, a son of John Henry and Lucie Kathleen (Thompson) Halley, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Tennessee, where they were married in Brownsville, May 4, 1864. Mr. Halley was educated in the public school of his native place and his after life bears excellent testimony to the fact that he made the most of the meagre educational facilities, by earnest application to his studies. After graduating from the public school he was first employed as a clerk in a store, which occupation he followed for some time. Not content with the prospects of improving his position in the store in Illinois, we find the young man travelling from one place to another in search of better conditions, always being sure that he was advancing his status before making the move. Thus we find him going from Illinois to Paica, Indian Territory, and later to Antlers. At the latter place he heard of-the splendid openings in the west and ultimately yielded to the lure of this land of sunshine, for we find him coming to San Francisco From this latter place he moved to Cotati, Sonoma count^y, in which town he now resides.

Mr. Halley saw a splendid opportunity to purchase land at Cotati and he accordingly bought seven acres. Having the instinct of shrewdness well developed, Mr. Halley sold this land, for which he had paid \$85 per acre, at a good margin

of profit which enabled him to purchase a store and five lots in Cotati. In this store he now operates a general merchandising business and his up-to-date method of attending to the many wants and needs of the customers finds hearty endorsement in the minds of all who trade there.

Politically Mr. Halley is a Democrat, believing in the rule of the people, and in him his party has a staunch supporter of its principles, for he is true to what he believes to be right and just. For two years he was school trustee and during his tenure of office showed his practical sympathy in giving to rising generations the full benefits of modern educational methods. He has also served as deputy sheriff and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

Mr. Halley married, October 17, 1891, in Arkansas City, Kan., Miss Eliza Park, who was born in Clements, Kan., February 11, 1872. She was the daughter of Samuel Chase and Amanda (Carrier) Park, natives of Athens, Bradford county, both of whom died in California. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Halley, a daughter, Wanda, was born in Elmdale, Kan., July 26, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Halley are looked upon with respect by all the citizens of Cotati and vicinity and they continue to hold the patronage of their many customers.

FRED NEWTON FOLSOM, M. D.

A gratifying medical and surgical practice, and an honored place as man and citizen in, the community of Forestville, Sonoma county, have not come to Fred N. Folsom through any special advantages of fortune or encouragement along the lines of influence or money. On the other hand, he had to make his own way unaided, obtaining the means to prosecute his medical studies by following the teacher's profession until his studies were completed.

Aside from pride of accomplishment in professional lines, Dr. Folsom is proud to claim birth as -a Native Son, being a native of Marysville, Yuba county, where he was born July 6, 1871, the son of Hiram Folsom, who came as a pioneer to the state in 1852 and is now living in Marysville at the age of eighty years. He is a native of New England, born in' New Hampshire, while his wife was born in New York state ; the latter died in Marysville in March, 1910, at the age of sixty-nine years. The possibilities of the mines had been the chief attraction in bringing the elder Mr. Folsom to the west in 1852 and for some- time he followed mining with more or less success in Plumas county. Besides the subject of this sketch the parental family included another son, Clarence E. Folsom, who is now engaged as an electrician in Oakland.

Although a miner during his earliest years in the west, the-father-later turned his attention to farming, and On the home ranch Fred N. Folsom grew to a sturdy boyhood and youth, and when he had attained school age, was a pupil in the schools of Prairie, Yuba county. After his graduation from grammar school he took an examination for teacher, and passing it successfully, began his career as a teacher at the early age of eighteen, in 1889, and continued to follow it until 1894. With the proceeds of six years efforts he began his medical studies in San Francisco, taking the regular course, from which he graduated

May 20, 1896. From the metropolis he returned to Laporte, Plumas county, and opened an office for the practice of his profession, and from the first received the patronage of the best and most influential citizens of the town. His identification with Sonoma county dates from the year 1902, when he located in Windsor. From there he removed to Forestville in 1905, continuing his practice there five years, when he located in Sebastopol October 20, 1910, since which time he has built up a fine practice, not confined to the immediate vicinity of this town, but extending to all parts of Sonoma county.

Dr. Folsom's marriage, February 4, 1911, united him with Mrs. Annie McLaren, a native of California. By a former marriage Dr. Folsom had one child, Ortis Fred Folsom, born March 10, 1898, and now a pupil in the schools of Santa Cruz. Politically Dr. Folsom is a Republican, and fraternally his affiliations include membership in the Odd Fellows Lodge at Forestville, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the United Artisans. Next to his love for the profession which he has chosen for his life work Dr. Folsom has a deep fondness for man's best friend, the horse, and has raised many high bred trotting horses. He was formerly the owner of Starlock, a fine standard-bred trotting stallion, which he has recently sold.

CHARLES FITCH.

Genealogical records show the intimate association of the Fitch family with the colonial period of American history. The founders of the name in this country crossed the ocean to New England while that region was still a forest primeval. The transformation of a stern and inhospitable wilderness into an abode of thrift and industry was a task into which successive generations threw their eager energies. By degrees, however, agriculture gave place to maritime pursuits and, as captain of ocean vessels, many of the name sailed the stormy northern seas. Capt. Henry Fitch commanded a trading-ship that sailed under the English flag and he attained a position of wide influence among men of his calling. The next generation was represented by Henry Delano Fitch, who was given his father's name as a prefix to the family name of his mother. Born at New Haven, Conn., May 7, 1799, he was three years of age when his parents removed to Charlestown, Mass., now a suburb of Boston, and there he attended the local schools, with the advantage of subsequent training at Harvard University. An initial experience as a sailor under Captain Smith was followed by an appointment (secured through his father's influence) in 1822 as successor to the recently deceased captain of a large ship owned by the firm of Bryan, Sturgis & Co., of Boston. Under his command the ship rounded Cape Horn, sailed along the Pacific coast of South America, anchored for a time at the Sandwich Islands, and ultimately reached California, where the sturdy young captain had the distinction of being the first to pilot a steamer within the Golden Gate.

While acting as commander of the ship, which was anchored in the harbor of a California port, Captain Fitch formed the acquaintance of Dona Josepha Carrillo, who was born at San Gabriel, Cal., in April, 1810. She was christened Maria Antonia Natalia Elijia Carrillo, but was afterward called Josepha, be-

cause she forgot her names but thought one of them was Josepha. She grew to womanhood in San Diego, whinier at the age of two years she removed with her father, Don Joaquin . Carrillo. The affection of the young American for the beautiful Castilian girl was so deep that it overcame every obstacle to their union. Her father, a gentleman of fine family and an officer in the Mexican army, was an ardent believer in the Roman Catholic faith and would not permit his daughter to become the wife of one holding different religious views. It was to overcome this objection that about 1827 Captain Fitch announced his intention to become a Mexican citizen and was baptized in San Diego as Enrique Domingo Fitch. The consent of the parents to the union had been obtained finally, but-in the midst of the ceremony an uncle of the bride raised objections, and by threats or otherwise, so scared the priest that he refused to perform the rite, and the wedding did not come off then. However, the lovers had the aid of General Vallejo and Captain Cooper, who had married sisters of the young girl and who assisted her in her elopement. The captain's vessel was boarded and on the arrival of the ship at Valparaiso the two were united in marriage. After one year they returned to San Diego and were arrested and separated by ecclesiastical authority. After the trial by the vicar they were set at liberty, but Don Enrique was condemned to do penance to the extent of furnishing a fifty-pound bell for the church at Los Angeles. This the captive did by giving them a chime of three bells. The couple received the parental blessing and took up their residence in San Diego, where he was engaged in the mercantile business.

The interests of Captain Fitch first became identified with Sonoma county through receiving a grant of eleven leagues of land here in 1844 from the Mexican government. Cyrus Alexander was appointed manager of the Sotoyome grant (as the tract was called) and the captain himself gave considerable personal attention to its supervision, building on that portion of the grant now known as the Bailhache estate two adobe houses, both still standing and one forming the present ranch residence. On his estate he built the first mill in the county, the machinery for which he brought from Boston on his ship. The mill for years was utilized for the grinding of feed and the sawing of lumber. Fitch mountain, visible from Healdsburg, over which it stands guard like a sentinel, was named in honor of the captain. He also owned Coronado Beach and a small grant in San Francisco, now the site of Golden Gate Park. A short time before his death he was appointed as representative of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, but never qualified for the position. Ere yet age had lessened his activities he passed from earth, January 14, 1849. It was not his privilege to witness the admission of California into the Union nor the wonderful transformation wrought by the discovery of gold, yet he had passed Ihr-ciugh—many of the most stirring scenes in the early history of the coast and among his compatriots was recognized as a man far above the average in intellect. His widow survived him for forty-four years and lived to see three successive nations in control of the land of her birth. She passed away January 26, 1893. in Healdsburg, where her last days were passed in close proximity to her children, Charles Fitch, Mrs. Josephine Bailhache and Mrs. John B. Grant, all of whom are residents of this city. One son, John, died in Arizona in 1899.

During the residence of the family in San Diego, Charles Fitch was born

September 1, 1842, and from there he came to the Sotoyome grant at the age of seven years. His education was secured principally in the schools of Alameda and in early life he engaged in ranching, but later turned his attention to rail-roading, which he followed from 1863 until his resumption of ranch activities. These he continues to the present and besides he devotes some attention to mining properties. During the Civil war he served as first lieutenant of Company E, First Native California Cavalry, and remained on duty in the state until the expiration of his- time. Ever since the organization of the Republican party he has been in sympath^y with its principles and at no time has he swerved in his allegiance to its platform. Twice married, he suffered a bereavement in the death of his first wife, Helen, in 1861, a year after their marriage. She was a daughter of Clark Foss, a noted stage-driver of early days_ During 1877 he married Miss Carrie Brown, born in Healdsburg, and whose grandfather, Captain Brown, of Ogden, Utah,- was second to, Brigham Young in command of the Mormons of the United States. Daniel Brown, father of Mrs. Fitch, came to California in 1849, at the time. of the excitement caused by the .discovery of gold and here he remained until his death in 1866. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fitch, namely : Charles R., born in 1878, and Woodley B., born in 1886. Both were born in the house still occupied by their parents ;. both are married, the former residing at Coalinga, and the latter in -Montana. The last mentioned son is the father of one child, Carrie.

In the west, as years ago along the coast of New England, the Fitch family has given evidence of the possession of those traits that bring prosperity and prominence, and Charles Fitch has proved a worthy representative of the race from which he sprang. Modest and unassuming to an unusual de-:Tree, tactful in his intercourse with all, generous to those in need, philanthropic in his association with charitable undertakings, he possesses the characteristics that endear a man to his contemporaries and entitle him to the respect of posterity. Proud as the state is of the splendid type of citizenship at the helm of affairs, there is a general recognition of the fact that the descendants of the pioneers are entitled to notable consideration and especially so when they supplement the courage and patriotism of their ancestors with the progressive spirit necessary to twentieth-century development.

MRS. JOSEPHINE BAILHACHE.

In maidenhood Mrs. Bailhache was known as Josephine Fitch, the daughter of Henry Delano and Josepha (Carrillo) Fitch, her birth occurring in San Diego in 1837. (The history of the Carrillo and Fitch families is given at length in the sketch of Charles Fitch, Mrs. Bailhache's brother, and to that the reader is referred for interesting and historical data concerning two of the most prominent families in this part of California.)

Miss Fitch was about eleven years of age at the time of the death of her father, and it was soon after this event that the mother removed with her family to the Sotoyome ranch. This was a grant of land bequeathed to her by her husband. Henry Delano Fitch.

At the age of nineteen years, in 1856, Miss Fitch was united in marriage with John N. Bailhache, who was born in Ohio in 1828. At the age of three years he was taken by his parents to Alton, Ill., where he lived until attaining his majority. Coincident with this was the finding of gold in California, and as he was of age and free to choose his own course in life, he came to California that year, 1849, to seek his fortune. He landed at Sacramento at the end of an uneventful trip, and instead of going into the mines as did the majority of the immigrants of that year and the years immediately following, he went into the grocery business with Lloyd Tevis and Stanford at Sacramento.

Fifteen children were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Bailhache, and of the number seven are now living. The eldest of these is George E., who was born in Sonoma county in 1858, and is now a practicing dentist in San Francisco. Ruth, born in 1860, became the wife of M. A. Blumenberg, who is editor of the Musical Courier, a publication of New York City; while they have a home in that eastern city, much of their time is passed in Paris, France; Fred, Jackson T., Nicholas and Solon are next in order of birth, and Juanita, the youngest of the family, is the wife of Oda Waldrop. Since the year 1856 the home of the family has been in Healdsburg, where Mr. Bailhache passed away in 1902.

Mrs. Bailhache's father, Henry Delano Fitch, was the son of Boriah Fitch, a native of England, and who came to America in 1725 as an officer in the British navy. He landed at Nantucket, but later moved to New Haven, Conn., where Henry Delano was born in 1798. The family home was later moved to Charleston, Mass., and there he continued his education, later attending Harvard University at Cambridge. He became master of his own ship and sailed the seas for thirty years. He came to California for the first time in 1822 and made location in San Diego in 1829, after his marriage with Josepha Carrillo. He followed the sea until 1848, when he sold out, and was making preparation to move to Healdsburg in 1849, when his death occurred, January 14, 1849. His wife was the daughter of Don Joaquin Carrillo, a native of Spain, who settled near Cape San Lucas, Lower California. He acquired the grant of Sotoyome in 1842, and later received the patent to it.

WILLIAM EVART.

More lasting than any printed testimonials of worth and high citizenship is the enduring impress made by Mr. Ewart upon the commercial and agricultural development of Sonoma county. His privilege it has been to maintain an intimate association with this region from a comparatively early period to the present era of twentieth-century progress. That the community offers opportunities to a man of integrity and energy is indicated by his own success, for he came here entirely without means and he has had the care of a large family, yet he has risen steadily to a position of influence and responsibility. Under his supervision there are now interests representing large amounts and important enterprises; to each of these he brings an intelligent mind, keen reas-

oning faculties and habits of prompt decision. The natural outcome of such devotion and intelligence has been a high degree of financial success.

Born in the city of Rochester, Monroe county, N. Y., February 1, 1853, William Evert had no advantages in boyhood except such as came to him through his own arduous industry and resolute purpose. Quite early in life he was attracted to tales of California happenings and his resolve was made to migrate to the Pacific coast, which ambition reached its fulfillment during the year 1877. The trip to the west was made over the Union Pacific Railroad and he arrived safely- at San Francisco, where and in Oakland he labored for two years. The ensuing year was spent in Napa county and from there he came to Sonoma county, where ever since he has made his home and the center of his varied enterprises. In all of his work he has had the wise counsel of a prudent, frugal and sagacious wife, Bridget Frances (Williams) Evert, who was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in the year 1855 and who came to California during young womanhood. Throughout the community she is honored for her devotion to her large family, her love of home, of country and of justice. Deeply interested in all reform, she was a pioneer in good works for the betterment of Sonoma county during her younger days. Her life has been bright and sweet with all the virtues that go to make a faithful wife and a loyal friend.

The family of William Evert comprised the following-named sons and daughters : Frank R.; John R., deceased ; William P.; Earl P.; Edwin J.; Henry G. ; Benedict Y., deceased ; Mary E.; Sophia, deceased ; Catherine ; Alice R.; Ida C.; Irene A. and Helen. The eldest son, Frank R., married Clara Keegan, a native daughter of the state, and they have five children, Frances R., Dorothy M., Marjorie, Edwin J., and an infant as yet unnamed. William P. Evert married Celia Howard, a resident of Petaluma and the daughter of John Howard. It was the ambition of William Evert and his wife to give their children the best educational advantages within their means. No sacrifice was counted too great that enhanced the welfare of those dear to them. The sons were given grammar-school educations at Penn Grove. Two daughters, Ida and Alice, completed a course of study in a business college during the year 1910, graduating with honors: A younger daughter, Irene, is a college student at the present time. The sons are especially fond of baseball, while the father found his greatest pleasure in hunting during his younger years. Two sons, William P. and Earl P., are enthusiastic members of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, besides which four of the sons are Native Sons of the Golden West, belonging to the local organization at Petaluma. In politics all are independent. The family holdings include a ranch comprising one hundred and forty-seven acres and one-half interest in a stock ranch in Napa county consisting of twenty-five hundred acres and affording pasturage for one hundred and twenty-five head of live-stock. In the village of Penn Grove, where the family reside, William Evert owns a meat market, general store and warehouse, also handles as much as a carload of feed daily and buys and sells eggs and chickens in large quantities, the entire business aggregating \$300,000 in the course of the year. Frank R. Evert has charge of the warehouse, grain, feed and poultry, while another son has charge of the store and market. All of the buildings in which the varied interests are housed were put up by William Evert, and include a warehouse of two stories 40x60 feet, blacksmith shop, oil house, stable.

barns, and three dwellings. Mr. Evert has also put on the market what is known as Evert's addition to Penn Grove, consisting of twenty-seven lots. An enterprise so large as that of which Mr. Evert is the manager proves the energy of its founder and is a credit to the village in which it is located.

COULSON POULTRY AND STOCK FOOD CO.

Past masters in their line of commercial activity are the president and the secretary of the Coulson Poultry and Stock Food Company, an organization identified with the business development of Petaluma and transacting a large trade that extends throughout the entire state and even into Nevada, Washington and Oregon. The factory affords ample facilities for the manufacture and handling of poultry food and supplies, which is a specialty of the firm. The ingredients used in the work are bought in immense quantities and at the lowest possible prices, which gives the company an advantage in disposing of the product at reasonable rates. The company acts as Pacific coast agents for Armour's poultry meat and blood meals, also as agent for Conkey's celebrated poultry and stock remedies and the Jubilee incubators and brooders. The advantages of the Jubilee incubators are described to include a correct underlying principle, a faultless construction, a superior finish and an unapproached record. The Jubilee sectional hot-water in-door brooders are constructed in two, three and four sections, to accommodate fifty chicks to each section, and are made for indoor use in brooder houses. The colony outdoor brooders are constructed in one size only, for outdoor use. The Coulson Company have also a fireless brooder involving a new principle, that of heat accumulators under which the chicks are hovered and in which they are free from the danger of smothering, no lamps being used nor any other kind of artificial heat.

The present company was organized in February of 1905, with H. C. Scrutton as president and manager, and S. C. Leonard as secretary, and with a capital stock of \$100,000, all paid in. From fifteen to twenty men are employed, four of them being traveling salesmen. Shipments are made in large quantities over the railroad, while the excellent shipping facilities offered by water make it possible to successfully compete with dealers in other western cities. The superiority of their poultry foods is recognized by customers, and in consequence the demand is constantly increasing. The people of Petaluma are justly proud of the factory, and its growing trade is appreciated by residents of the home town. The large brick building used as a factory is owned by the company, together with the expensive equipment of machinery necessary for mixing. The product is rich in protein, correctly mixed, accurately proportioned, and contains nothing that is not absolutely wholesome and the best of its kind. In poultry feeds the owners of the factory believe that the "best is the cheapest;" and that many of the heavy losses sustained by chicken-raisers are due to the purchase of cheap, impure feeds. The principal products are Coulson's improved egg food, Coulson's egg food, Coulson's special dry chick feed, Coulson's growing chick feed, Coulson's scratching feed, Coulson's No. 5 condition powder for horses, Coulson's No. 1 condition powder for little chicks and Coulson's No. 3 condition powder for laying hens.

The improved egg food is a highly concentrated food, containing a large percentage of protein and egg-producing material, due to the ingredients that make up its composition. The food being concentrated is fed in smaller quantities than the old-fashioned feeds, while it is claimed that the flocks are kept in healthier condition, because their digestion is not overtaxed by having to eat a very large amount of food in order to produce the necessary eggs. A sack of ninety pounds makes a meal for twelve hundred and fifty hens. A little more than two pounds is sufficient for a hen for one month-. The 'egg food is similar to the improved egg food, but contains less meat meal, blood meal and condition powders. The dry chick feed is adapted to young chicks and contains tender seeds, cracked grains, cut oat meal, dried meat, fine particles of fresh cut bone, charcoal and burnt bone. Every ingredient-is selected with a view to its soundness and purity.

The secretary of the company, S. C. Leonard, was born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1865, and at the age of five years accompanied the family to New York state, where he was given the advantages of the excellent grammar-schools and the free academy at Elmira. At the age of fifteen years he moved to Big Flats, Chemung county, N. Y., and for three years helped with the work on the home farm, after which he studied telegraphy on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad: At the age of twenty-one he was appointed station agent at Big Flats, and for fifteen years he remained in the same position, resigning in 1901. In 1904. he removed to California, where he has since been a resident of Petaluma and an associate in the business with which he is now connected.

The president of the company, H. C. Scrutton, was born in London, England, in 1872. In 1902 he came to California, settling in Sonoma county, where he bought and conducted a -chicken ranch. In the year 1909 he sold the ranch in order to devote his entire attention to the rapidly growing business at Petaluma. With his partner he is giving the closest attention to the details of the business, and its rapid development is due to their indefatigable energy and sagacious judgment. .

ERNEST EUGENE TROSPER.

The gratifying degree of success that has attended the persevering efforts of Mr. Trospers shows what may be accomplished by patient industry, honorable dealings and unswerving application to such duties as the day may bring. When he began for himself he had no moneyed capital, but he possessed a sturdy constitution, willing hands and true moral principles and with these as a foundation he has laid the superstructure of personal success, while still a young man. He has already attained a fair competency and is surrounded by comforts that enhance the pleasure of existence, being in a position now by good management to reap still greater success and accomplish greater results.

Ernest E. Trospers was born five miles above Cazadero, on West Austin creek, July 15, 1868, and was the youngest child born to Thomas G. W. and Cornelia (McGuire) Trospers, pioneers of Sonoma county, whose sketch ap-

pears elsewhere in this volume. He was brought up in the stock business, learning it from the time he was a boy, and receiving a good education in the public schools. Remaining home, helping his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, he then started for himself, beginning at the bottom without any means. Renting land, he began raising cattle, met with much success and later on was enabled to purchase a ranch of six hundred and forty acres on Bear Trap creek. It is well improved with a comfortable residence and other buildings necessary to the stock business, for which the ranch is used. It is well wooded with redwood, pine and other native trees, besides a family orchard, and watered by the above-named creek as well as numerous springs and is well named, being known as the Bear Pen Creek Ranch, devoted to the raising of high grade cattle and hogs.

In Two Rock occurred the marriage of Mr. Trospen and Eunice Jackson, who was born in Penn Grove, a daughter of Lorenzo and Eunice Jackson, who were early settlers of Sonoma county, crossing the plains in 1852. Mrs. Trospen is a very amiable woman of much culture and refinement and has been an able assistant to her husband's success. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Guerneville and politically is a Democrat, being one of the leaders of his party in Ocean township. He has served as school trustee of the Austin district, where his father built the first schoolhouse. For ten years he has been a deputy sheriff and constable for Ocean township since 1889. He has gained for himself an enviable place in his community and is much esteemed for his strong personality, never swerving from what he considers right. Public spirited and enterprising, he assists all worthy measures for the upbuilding of the county. Kind and generous, many have been the recipients of his bounty.

LYMAN C. BYCE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Canada in 1852. His earlier years were spent amid the rigors of severe winters and toil incident to farm life, where he grew up into young manhood. Schooling was obtained by walking three miles to a little old log school house, the attendance being confined to the winter months, as the farming operations required the labor of old and young throughout the spring and summer months. Being raised in a country where the timber had to be cleared away to secure a patch of ground for a home and land for farming, his early days were naturally fraught with plenty of hard work and little opportunity for play. Naturally precocious and apt at learning, he greedily absorbed everything in the reading line that the home and its environment could afford, which, coupled with his natural mechanical propensity, found him at an early age working out problems in the realm of invention that would do credit to those of more mature years. A workshop in the then undeveloped section of country meant an improvised bench hewn from a stick of timber and erected in the shade of a tree or some rudely constructed outbuilding, but it is out of such surroundings that boys and men have arisen that have produced some of the most marvelous mechanical devices and advanced ideas, astonishing to those whose lives have been cast in more pleasant places. So this boy, having but the poorest tools and few at that, principally a pocket knife

to work with, his own initiative and originality became so strongly developed that we find him while yet very young the inventor of a potato digger, which has been successfully used throughout the United States and other countries, an improvement in fanning mills, a mold board for plows, a Sewing machine, a conveyor for sawdust for mills, a gauge lathe for turning long slim handles for rakes and similar purposes, a log carriage for saw mills, a lumber tallying device for saw carriages, a kiln for drying starch, an acoustic telephone, a surgeon's spring lancet, and other articles.

Throughout the varied experiences of a young inventor, working on the farm, going to school a few months in the year, there was still prominent above all other things—all other ideas and thoughts—the one thing he has so successfully worked out and which has made his name known almost throughout the world. While not yet twelve years of age he became interested in his father's operations in hatching chickens by means of heat generated from decomposing horse manure and at once improvised a hatching machine, using dry goods boxes and a tin tank to contain water from which chickens were hatched. Although leaving the farm to take higher branches in school work and later taking up the study of medicine, there was still present the ever dominant thought of a perfected hatching machine, and hence every opportunity was used to experiment, oftentimes not under the most favorable circumstances, but with a determination that knows no defeat he followed it up to a successful culmination, and when the history of future years is written, the name of L. C. Byce will appear among the benefactors of the race, as the man who gave to the world the method of modern successful artificial incubation of eggs.

In 1878 Mr. Byce established in Petaluma, Cal., a factory for building incubators and brooders and these successful hatching machines are known and used in all parts of the world. He is also known and acknowledged to be the founder of the great poultry industry of the Pacific coast.

It is the busy men who usually have the time to do things, so Mr. Byce has found, time out of the vast fund of his knowledge to contribute articles to medical, scientific and mechanical journals, as well as articles of literary merit to popular magazines, and stories to boys' papers, and he is also a voluminous writer on the subject of artificial incubation and practical poultry raising, which have been eagerly sought by the journals of this class in various parts of the world.

In 1888 Mr. Byce was married to Miss Lily C. Gray, a native of London, England, from which union two sons grace a home known far and wide as a model American home, richly endowed with kindness and hospitality.

Mr. Byce is a man of retiring disposition, though aggressive and brave in any cause which he believes to be right. Though often sought and urged to fill public positions he has always shrank from the notoriety which would naturally follow, preferring to do for his fellowmen and community what he can in the more modest way which is characteristic of the man. Not a few know what it is to receive encouragement and advice from him freighted with wisdom, as well as aid in a very substantial manner to assist them in attaining the object sought.

He is liberal to a fault, charitable, ever ready to help in time of need, and a great friend of boys many of whose careers he has helped to shape, temperate in all things, a close observer of the needs of the community, and a hearty par-

ticipator in public and private enterprises. Mr. Byce is a member of the Congregational Church, and occupies a prominent place in social and fraternal circles.

In "California, Her Industries, Attractions and Builders," is the following—
"In the great rustle and bustle of life there are modest, unassuming men who guide and control great enterprises, give tone and character to our leading industries and fraternal organizations and become the leaders of society by common consent. Their tact and ability are recognized and their counsel is sought in pushing and promoting business interests in all the commercial, mechanical, and educational projects of our country.

"Mr. Byce has already filled a station in life to entitle him to rank with the leading business men of the country, and as one of the big hearted, level headed, and efficient members of the community, has done more to promote and advance the great poultry industry of the Pacific Coast than any other person.

"He has a fine physical organization, a quiet impressive manner, genial, frank, firm in his convictions of right and duty, and a magnetism that gives him a popularity and the highest respect and esteem among his fellow citizens.

"He is a Past Master of Petaluma Lodge No. 180, F. & A. M., Past High Priest of Petaluma Royal Arch Chapter No. 22, Past Commander of Mt. Olivet Commandery of Knights Templar No. 20, Past Patron of Morning Star Chapter No. 61, O. E. S., Past Grand Patron of the Grand Chapter O. E. S. of California, Member of Petaluma Lodge No. 30, I. O. O. F., and of Relief Encampment No. 29. I. O. O. F. of Petaluma."

JAMES WILLIAM GRAY.

The history of the early American colonization of Sonoma county contains, among the names of dauntless pioneers, that of Isaac Gray, a hardy frontiersman and resourceful farmer, who was born in Indiana in 1840 of southern lineage and during boyhood immigrated with other members of the parental family to California in 1852, making a brief sojourn in Stockton and thence coming to this county as early as 1854, when he was a lad of fourteen years. Settlers were few, ranches widely scattered and schools conspicuous by their absence, hence he had few opportunities to acquire an education. In spite of this handicap he became a man of keen observation and broad intelligence. Conditions were such that he could not accumulate wealth, but he reared his children in comparative comfort and gave them the advantages denied to his own early years. By his marriage to Clarissa Palmer, who was born in Indiana in 1848, he became the father of five children, namely : Edward A., who married Flora Coots and has three children, Walter, Clarence and Alvina ; Franklin H. -,--- kines W., who was born in Sonoma county in 1871 and has spent his entire life within the boundaries of his native township ; Ella L.. Mrs. C. O. Swanson, who has one son, Jesse; and Rilla L., who married George Coster and has one son, Melvin.

The public schools of this county gave James William Gray an opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the elementary branches. Through all of his life he has remained in the same locality. Its gradual but steady development he has

witnessed with deep interest. By personal efforts he has contributed to local advancement. Upon completing his schooling he took up agricultural activities and on November 20, 1902, he was united in marriage with Miss Lillian Goode, who was born in Manchester, England, in 1878, and by whom he has two children living, William L., a bright boy of five years, and Muriel, who is two years old. Virgil F. died when two years old. Mrs. Gray is a daughter of George Goode, a native of England, who became a farmer in North Dakota. He died in 1885, at the age of forty-eight years. His wife, who in maidenhood was Susan Help, was also a native of England, and now resides near Healdsburg. There were twelve children in the Goode family, namely : Thomas ; George, who is married and lives in Washington ; Alfred; Walter ; Charles; Joseph; Frederick; John ; Clara, the wife of John Borden, of Idaho, and the mother of one child, Susanna ; Frances, who married R. D. Patterson, residing on Mill Creek, and has two children; and Susan, who died at fourteen years of age. Mrs. Gray came to the United States with her parents in 1880, when she was two years of age, and was reared in North Dakota until 1894, when she came to Healdsburg.

Upon acquiring property of his own James William Gray secured for \$3,000 cash the title to two hundred acres of land in Mendocino township near the city of Healdsburg. Almost all of this large ranch is still in native timber and there are also ten acres of bottom land. Along the side-hills the land is well adapted to horticulture and some has been planted to prunes and apples. A splendid start has been made in the fruit business, besides which the owner received an income of about \$1,500 during the year 1910 for wood and tan-bark. So encouraging is the fruit business that he has planned to plant all the available land on the ranch to fruit in the near future, putting in the trees as rapidly as the work can be done, with due regard to careful planting and superior quality. Should the future continue to bring encouraging results he will in a few years be the owner of one of the best fruit farms in the township and his efforts in this direction have greatly enhanced the value of the tract. So great has been his interest in the development of the property that he has not found leisure for participation in public affairs and aside from voting the Republican ticket he has taken no part in local elections, yet he is a citizen of progressive spirit and especially loyal to all movements for the material upbuilding of the township and county. In religion he has been liberal, conceding to all the same freedom of opinion which he claims as his own right, but willing to aid church, missionary and charitable projects to such extent as his means permit.

FRANK H. DENMAN.

No more liberal, enterprising or public-spirited citizen has promoted the prestige of Petaluma and Sonoma county than Frank H. Denman, who is a native of the locality, born in Two Rock the son of that well-known pioneer settler, Hon. Ezekiel Denman, of whom a sketch will be found elsewhere. Frank H. Denman was educated in the public schools of Petaluma, a training which was followed by a course in the Oakland Military Academy, from which he graduated, after which he entered and graduated from the University of California in 1877 with the degree of Ph. B.

With the close of his school and university training Mr. Denman returned to the homestead ranch in Two Rock valley and assisted his father in his varied interests until his appointment in 1881 as county surveyor to fill a vacancy. So satisfactory were his services that in 1884 he was elected to fill the same office for another term, and as before, proved himself eminently qualified for the responsible duties which the office involved. His identification with financial affairs began in 1886, at which time he was elected cashier of the Bank of Sonoma County, and has filled this position continuously ever since. In January, 1911, the bank was converted from a state to a national bank, after forty-five years of usefulness under state supervision. The Sonoma County National Bank, as it is now known, increased its capital stock by \$100,000, which was distributed to the stockholders of the Petaluma Savings Bank in lieu of their stock, and now all of the stock in the Petaluma Savings Bank is held in trust for the stockholders of the Sonoma County National Bank. In 1908, with George P. McNear and others, Mr. Denman took over the control of the Petaluma Savings Bank and was elected its president, a position which he has since held with great efficiency. His financial ability and efforts are not confined to his home town, but extend to Santa Rosa, the Savings Bank of Santa Rosa profiting by his experience and knowledge as director.

Varied and responsible as are Mr. Denman's financial obligations, they do not limit his capacity, for he is no less interested in horticultural affairs throughout the county and state. While his home ranch near Petaluma is devoted entirely to dairying, he is extensively interested in fruit-raising in the Sebastopol district and also in the Placencia Fruit Company, the latter having one hundred and ten acres at Placencia, Orange county, set to oranges. This is one of the finest orange orchards in the Fullerton district, than which it would be difficult to speak more favorably, as this is known to be the finest late valencia orange growing section in the state.

In his marriage, which occurred in Santa Rosa, Mr. Denman was united with Miss Charlotte Edwards, who was born in New Jersey but has passed the greater part of her life in California, and is a graduate of the San Francisco high school. Fraternally Mr. Denman is identified with the Elks and is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree.

A. E. BOURKE.

Synonymous with the name of A. E. Bourke is the Must Hatch Incubator Company, of which he is the president and general manager. Mr. Bourke began experimenting with artificial incubation and artificial brooding eighteen years ago, at which time he was a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. After experimenting for about six years in Los Angeles, with an unusually large expenditure of money and sleepless nights and other disagreeable features that go hand in hand with such undertakings, he finally perfected an incubator and brooder and many other poultry appliances that have become famous the world over and in a great measure have made Petaluma the greatest poultry center in the world.

In 1898 Mr. Bourke arrived in Petaluma with a cash capital of \$10; a good wife, one of those wives that is willing to help, and four boys, babies, and started the manufacture of incubators, brooders and other poultry supplies, and also the hatching and raising of poultry. His plant, in the short space of four years, became one of the largest manufacturing and poultry plants in the world. In the spring of 1911 he concluded to discontinue the manufacturing end of his business, to enable him to devote his entire time and attention to the poultry end of his plant. Today, we find a poultry plant that covers four acres in the city of Petaluma, equipped with buildings and labor-saving devices that are a revelation to visitors. On this place are kept from nine to ten thousand laying hens; a hatching capacity of a million and a quarter chicks per year and a brooding capacity of two hundred thousand chicks per year.

Mr. Bourke was the first man to ship day-old chicks by express to distant points; he devising the proper method to ship them with the least danger of loss, and today the hatching industry is one of utmost importance in Petaluma. One may ask, "How can so many chickens be kept on such a small place and be healthy?" It will be easily understood by anyone visiting the place, for everything is built and arranged in the most scientific and sanitary manner, so that disease is almost impossible and should disease get among the fowls, it could and would be soon cured. One man can attend to eight times as many hens on this place as he could attend to on the ordinary poultry ranch. The work is always under cover, making it pleasant at all times of the year. There is no feed or water to be carried, as that is done automatically or by machinery. No man works more than nine hours a day at this plant. All the green food for the hens and growing chicks is raised on the place, and also alfalfa and vegetables for several cows. The milk is used for the poultry. All the hauling is done by modern motor trucks, so no horses are necessary. The family garden is most complete, for in that garden is found every vegetable that one may desire, as well as all kinds of fruits and berries. This plant is the pride of Petaluma ; visitors to Petaluma are always directed to this wonderful poultry plant and are at all times welcome.

A. E. Bourke is a native of the south, his birth occurring in Louisiana in 1861. He came to California in 1872 and made his home in a number of places before finally locating in Petaluma in 1898. His marriage in 1890 united him with Miss H. DuChenneau, a native of Massachusetts, and four sons have been born to them, Leo, Alonzo, Ivan and Russell, all at home. The children are being educated at home under a private tutor, and they are receiving special instruction in music and languages.

Fraternally Mr. Bourke is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to Petaluma Lodge No. 901, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and Yeomen. That Mr. Bourke does not despise the days of small beginnings, is amply proven by a picture which he has in his possession, showing him as he made the journey from Los Angeles to Petaluma in a "prairie schooner" drawn by two horses. With a cash capital of \$10 and a good knowledge of the chicken business he began the business

which has made his name famous through the success of the Must Hatch products. Mr. Bourke is a genius in his line and much credit is due him for the present standing of Petaluma as the greatest chicken center in the world.

MANVILLE DOYLE.

As one of those courageous pioneers who unflinchingly took up the burden of life in the early days of California and profited by the crude conditions, none is more deserving of the esteem and grateful regard of later generations than Manville Doyle, who, while working and delving in the creation of his own fortune, had ever in mind the larger benefits which would accrue to those who were to follow, and in the evening of his well-spent life he is cheered by the thought that **a** that he has has been honestly accumulated, without cost or hindrance to any fellow-creature.

The records of the Doyle family show that it is of southern origin, coming of good old Virginia stock, and in that commonwealth the great-grandfather of Manville Doyle was born, reared and passed his later life. The grandfather, also a native of Virginia, in 1785 removed to Kentucky, rendered valiant service in the war of 1812, and rounded out his long and useful career in Lexington, Ky. It was in the last-named city that his son, Edward Doyle, was born in 1798. In young manhood, in 1824, he removed to the frontier of Illinois, settling in Vermilion county, and four years later went to Sangamon county, in the same state. Another four years found him in Rushville, Schuyler county, Ill., where he made his home for fourteen years, after which he purchased a farm in the vicinity, and thereafter engaged in farming with very satisfactory results. On the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, while he was residing in Sangamon county, he took an active part in the conflict. In his political leanings he was a Democrat, and for many years served as justice of the peace. In young manhood, before leaving the south, he had married Jane Dixon, who, like himself, was a native of Lexington, Ky., and who died on the Illinois farm in 1854, having been an active and life-long member of the Christian Church.

It was while the family home was in Sangamon county, Ill., that Manville Doyle was born January 19, 1831. The year after his birth removal was made to Rushville, Schuyler county, and there his early education was acquired. When he was thirteen years old his parents removed from town to the nearby farm on which their remaining years were passed, the mother dying in 1854, and the father in 1856. Manville Doyle was comparatively content with the prospects of an agricultural career in Illinois, and for a number of years worked side by side with his father in the management of the home place. In 1849, however, when the gold fever became prevalent over the entire country, two of his brothers fell victims and came to California in 1849. Manville was extremely anxious to bear them company, but his father persuaded him to wait a year, when he could go with his full consent. On March 10, 1850, with four companions, William Ewing, Zach Spriggs, Robert Smith and Isaac Snowden, he started across the plains with ox-teams, bound for California. When about half the distance had been covered Mr. Doyle, annoyed by the slow progress that was being made, started ahead alone on a saddle horse, after purchasing a mule on which

he packed his supplies. His course was by way of Sublette's cut-off, and he arrived in Sacramento August 8, 1850, having traveled practically alone after parting' with his companions. After a short stay in Sacramento he started for Feather river, and became interested in mining claims in Butte and Plumas counties. In November, 1852, Mr. Doyle returned to Illinois by way of Nicaragua and New York, and the following spring set out to cross the plains with a herd of cattle and horses. To assist him in this undertaking he had nine young men, Edward R. Wright, William Hyatt, Enos Hyatt, George B. Rogers, Elisha Moore, L. N. Breed, Andrew Lee, Henry Gammon and John Huff, and Mr. Doyle asserts that these young men were among the best that ever came to the west. Coming by way- of Salt Lake and Truckee route, he arrived in Butte county about September 1, 1853, and for about four months pastured his cattle on Feather river. In January of the following year he removed his stock to the ranch of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, near Petaluma, Sonoma county, and for several months lived in the historic old adobe house. He then went to Clear Lake, Lake county, where he became one of the four original bachelors that gave the name to Bachelor valley, and remained there until December 14, 1855.

Coming to Petaluma on the above-mentioned date, Mr. Doyle established a livery business with C. I. Robinson, the partnership continuing about one year, when Mr. Doyle purchased the interest of his partner and extended the business by the addition of a stage outfit. Besides the livery and stage business which he conducted he was also interested in mining in Washoe, to which he made two trips. Owing to ill-health, in 1864 he disposed of his livery business and went to Nicaragua, passing the winter there: Afterward he made his home in Petaluma until January, 1869, when he went to Los Angeles on the steamer Senator, thence by way of Fort Tajon to Kern county, where some time and money was spent in unsuccessful mining ventures. June, 1870, found him in Illinois, besides which he traveled through several southern and western states, finally returning to California, and in the spring of 1871, associated with the late Judge A. P. Overton, he purchased a tract of land known as the Brush place, in Cloverdale, Sonoma county, upon which he made his home until May, 1874, when he settled in Santa Rosa. In recognition of his ability in financial matters, the year after locating here Mr. Doyle was elected a director of the Santa Rosa Savings Bank, retaining this position until 1889, when he disposed of his interest in the institution. For about ten years, from March, 1876, until July, 1886, he made his home in Petaluma, and during that time gave his best efforts to forwarding many important enterprises. Among these may be mentioned the Petaluma water works, which in 1882 he purchased in company with William Hill and others, inaugurating a new service, installing a new plant and supervising the laying of about twenty miles of pipe. Without question this plant is one of the best in the state, and the reservoir, with a capacity of about three million gallons, is bricked, cemented and covered. Mr. Doyle is a one-fourth owner of the stock and is a director and vice-president of the company. In 1885, in company with Judge Overton, he erected a large brick block in the business section of Santa Rosa, which was destroyed in the earthquake in the spring of 1906. Mr. Doyle replaced this building by the Exchange Bank building, 58x80 feet, reinforced steel construction, class A building, three stories, the first floor occupied

by the Exchange Bank. The vault is constructed of railroad iron and steel, and is practically indestructible. Besides the bank building Mr. Doyle has constructed two large concrete buildings, both two stories, one on the old Atheneum corner, 80x200 feet, and the other on Fourth street, opposite the court house. In April, 1877, he was elected one of the city councilmen of Petaluma for a term of two years, and in "1878 was made chairman of the board.

In the summer of 1886 Mr. Doyle returned to Santa Rosa, and this has been his home ever since_ In 1889, with the late Hollis Hitchcock, he established the Exchange Bank with a capital of \$120,000, and has since been president of the institution. In 1909 the capital stock was increased to \$300,000. Mr. Doyle is a man far above the average in energy and enterprise, and the possession of these qualities has made it possible for him to accumulate large holdings of real estate. In addition to the interests enumerated he owns other valuable property in Petaluma and Santa Rosa, and until recently owned a valuable cattle ranch of three thousand acres, which he maintained successfully with the assistance of his son, Fred **Ross**. This property was sold in 1911. Since coming to Santa Rosa Mr. Doyle has served one term as city councilman and also for one year was president of the board.

The marriage of Manville Doyle, May 22, 1859, united him with Mary E. Conley, who was born in Carthage, Ill., May 22, 1843, the daughter of William and Carolina Conley, natives of Maine and Indiana respectively. In 1852 the Conleys removed from Illinois to California across the plains and made settlement in Petaluma. Ten children- were born of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle, but of the number only three are now living, as follows : Frank P., who is cashier of the Exchange Bank, Santa Rosa; Nellie J., at home ; and Fred Ross, who is now interested in horticulture at Fulton. Politically Mr. Doyle is a staunch Democrat, and while he has no desire to hold office, he is nevertheless keenly interested in matters of national and local concern, and for forty-five years has been an interested participant in affairs that came before the state committee.

CHARLES WADSWORTH LEWIS.

The only child of the late John Bacon Lewis, one of the hardy '49ers and subsequently a prosperous rancher of Lakeville, Charles Wadsworth Lewis has made the best of his inheritance and advantages. He was born on Telegraph Hill in San Francisco, November 29, 1853, and spent his boyhood days on the old Lewis farm near Lakeville, Sonoma county, receiving his early education in the public schools of that district. In 1868 he went to Connecticut, where he spent two years at the Stamford Military Academy and afterwards-completed his education at Farmington, Conn. ' He was impelled by ambition and a determination to make the most of his advantages, as well as to satisfy his father's desire, who having been deprived of higher education in his youth and early manhood, was anxious that his son should at least have all that the local schools could afford. He then learned the machinist's trade in Unionville, Conn., which he followed for a period of five years. Having spent his early life on the farm his tastes naturally reverted to agriculture and in 1875 he returned to California

and embarked in the dairy business on the old home place at Lakeville, which occupation he followed for fifteen years. In 1890 he moved to Petaluma and engaged in the bicycle and repair business, having the agency of the Rambler, Racycle and Tribune bicycles, together with a splendid equipment for repair work. He erected a two-story building on his own property on Washington street, between the business portion of the city and the railway depots.

As one of the heirs to the old Lewis ranch of five hundred acres near Lakeville, which he manages and has fitted up as a dairy, with a good herd of cows as well as horses and machinery for operating the same, Mr. Lewis is meeting with the deserved success that has followed him in all his undertakings. At No. 5 English street he erected a modern residence and in the rear he built a shop which is equipped with modern wood working machinery.

In September, 1874, Mr. Lewis was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Davis, at Unionville, Conn., and of this union four children, three daughters and one son, were born, viz.: John D., whose death occurred when he was ten years of age ; Mabel, Mrs. Osmon, of Cloverdale; Elizabeth, Mrs. Leon Wallace, of Petaluma ; and Julia B., Mrs. Charles Cox, of Fruitvale. His second marriage took place in Petaluma March 24, 1904, when Miss Mary Elizabeth Goodwin became his wife. She was the adopted daughter of William Mock, who was a graduate of West Point and whose sketch appears in another part of this work. Mrs. Lewis is a lady of much culture and refinement and her love of the beautiful is shown in a marked degree in her home and its surroundings. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and in politics is a Republican. It may well be said of him that he is one of Petaluma's first citizens, liberal minded and progressive, a champion of every worthy cause, his charities being numerous, his kindheartedness and generosity being his leading characteristics.

GEORGE SUMNER WILLIAMS.

Indicative of the superior advantages of Sonoma county for making a comfortable living as tillers of her soil, and at the same time enjoying congenial surroundings for rearing their families, is the fact that so many of her native-born sons and daughters make this their permanent home. Among this number may be mentioned George S. Williams, a well-known rancher in the vicinity of Forestville. Born in Santa Rosa May 18, 1865, he was one of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, born to his parents, James M. and Rachel A. (Crowfoot) Williams, natives of Michigan and New York respectively. The father had covered the distance between Michigan and California a number of times before he came here for the last time in 1852, in which year he took up mining. Later years found him engaged in pursuits in which there were more dependable returns, and at the time of the birth of his son George S. was living in Santa Rosa. With his brothers and sisters George S. Williams was educated in the schools of Santa Rosa, after which he began his self-support by working as a cash-boy in a dry-goods store of that place, and later as clerk. Subsequently he engaged in the candy business in the same city, but gave this up to engage in ranching, coming at that time to his present ranch in the vicinity of Forestville.

Here he has a fine ranch of forty acres, located one mile from town. One-half of his acreage is in grapes, while twelve acres are in peaches and apples, besides which he has an annual yield of about twelve tons of berries.

Mr. Williams' marriage occurred in 1890 and united him with Miss Jennie Winkler, a native of Green valley, and the daughter of one of the pioneer settlers of this part of Sonoma county. Seven children were born of this marriage, but the eldest, Rachel M., born in 1890, died at the age of two years and three months. Clayton Sumner was born in 1893 and is now attending college at Santa Rosa ; Howard O., born in 1896, is at home with his parents, as are also the other children; Arthur L., born in 1898, Alice and Alta (twins) born in 1901, and Georgia, born in 1907. None of the grandparents of these children are living, Mr. and Mrs. Williams having passed away in 1903 and 1887 respectively, and Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Winkler in 1901 and 1905 respectively. The elder Mr. Williams was a well-known figure in Masonic circles in Sonoma county, being the oldest member of that body in the county, and his son is no less interested in fraternal matters, being a member of Forestville Lodge No. 320, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. While he is deeply interested in political affairs he is not a partisan, and always casts his vote for the man whose qualifications best fit him for the position in question.

EDWIN M. PROSCHOLD.

Nature has liberally endowed Sonoma county with picturesque scenery and in no portion of the county is the environment more attractive than in the vicinity of Cazadero, where mountain and stream combine to lend beauty to the landscape and leave an impression of artistic charm in the mind of the observer. An ideal location for a summer resort has been utilized by Mr. Proschold at his homestead on East Austin creek, where he has inaugurated a plan for accommodating resorters to the place, these plans including enlarged facilities for boating, bathing, fishing and hunting. The isolation of the spot rests the nerves weary of the city's hum of busy toil ; the dense woods appeal to the sportsman and lover of game, and the waters with their abundance of fish form an attraction for the ambitious fisherman. It will be possible hereafter to entertain four hundred resorters and without doubt the spot will become increasingly popular as its attractions become more widely known and appreciated.

Born in San Francisco May 10, 1866, Mr. Proschold is proud of the fact that he is a native son of California. The ancestry is German, his parents, Charles and Maria (Tallmangrosse) Proschold, having been born in the Fatherland in the year 1819, but immigrating to the new world at an early age-their_ spent their adult lives principally in the west. In the family Were ten children, three of whom died in infancy, and those living are as follows : Edwin M., whose name introduces this article ; George W., who married Tillie Mullen and has a son, Raymond G. ; H. J., a physician by profession and the .father of one son by his marriage: Julia, Mrs. Charles Muhlbach, who has one daughter ; Cora, Emily and Clara. Educated in the excellent schools of San Francisco, Edwin M. Proschold remained in that city until 1906, the year of his removal to Sonoma county. Dur-

ing boyhood he served an apprenticeship to the printer's trade and eventually by promotions he rose to be foreman of the press-room in a large publishing house, where he continued in the same capacity for fourteen years, resigning in Order to. remove to a farm.

The country home of Mr. Proschold is presided over by his capable wife, who was Miss Christina Lawson, a native of San Francisco, born in 1870. They are the parents of the following-named sons and daughters: Carlton G.; who married Miss Margaret Cole, the daughter of Dr. William Cole; Edwin C., Mervin J., Ralph W., Ernest M., Cora E., Hazel M., Myrtle L., Olive A., Lillian C., Louise R., and Rosalie R., the last two being twins. The children have all had musical training and have a brass band of six pieces in the family. They have played and entertained in the various resorts and in the several towns and cities in the county, and as a musical organization are well and favorably known all over the county. Mrs. Proschold is the daughter of Henry Lewis and Louisa V. (Van Ecovan) Lawson, the former born in Germany during the year 1815, and the latter born in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1850. After the death of the wife and mother Mr. Lawson was again married, being united with Mrs. G. W. Hitchcock, and by that union a son, George R., was born. Of the first marriage there were six children, namely: Joseph H., Henry, Mary, Christina, Louisa and Martha. Louisa, who is Mrs. Henry Jacob Murr, resides in Napa county, this state, and has four sons, Russell, Henry, Christopher and Volney. Martha was first married to M. J. Kelley, of San Francisco, and is now the wife of John Martin of Gilroy. To her first union one daughter was born, Jennie V. Kelley.

Since coming to Sonoma county in 1906 Mr. Proschold has given his attention to the cultivation of his ranch of one hundred- and twenty-three acres, on which he has planted a small vineyard and an orchard of three acres of choice varieties of fruit. A few head of stock are kept on the farm, but the chief sources of income are the fruits and the summer resort. The Democratic party has an earnest supporter in Mr. Proschold, who gives its men and measures his ballot at all elections and favors its principles as being those in his opinion best adapted to permanent national prosperity. Movements for the local upbuilding have his sympathy and aid, especially those directly appertaining to educational and agricultural activities.

JOHN KINDER SMITH.

The sheriff of Sonoma county, John K. Smith inherits qualities of heart and mind from ancestors who can trace their lineage back to the father of our country, Gen. George Washington, a record of which the family is justly proud. The immediate progenitor of our subject was John K. Smith, Sr., a well-known figure in the commercial and financial life of Illinois. His outlook in the middle-west for continued prosperity was bright indeed, but nevertheless when the news of the gold find in California was scattered broadcast over the country it found him ready to sacrifice the efforts of years to come to the far west and begin life anew in the midst of new conditions. With others of the family he crossed the plains in 1849 and settled in Sonoma county, Cal., where he was a pioneer in the lumber business, and from that time until the present the name has

been held in high repute in business, political, social and fraternal circles throughout this part of the state.

At the time of the birth of John K. Smith, Jr., his parents were living in Colman valley, Sonoma county, his birth occurring February 17, 1868. The free, outdoor life which ranch life made possible was the means of intensifying a natural love of nature and freedom, giving him a robust, healthy constitution of which he has always been proud. The schools of Santa Rosa furnished his educational training, which continued until he was seventeen years old, when the restraints of school life could be endured no longer. Railroad life held an attraction and fascination for him and though scarcely more than a boy he obtained a position with the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, where, when he was only seventeen years old, he had risen to the position of conductor, a record quite unprecedented in the annals of railroading. As soon as he was eligible to membership in the National Guard, at the age of eighteen, he joined its ranks, becoming a member of Company E, where his love of activity and adventure found a further enjoyable outlet.

Mr. Smith's marriage, October 15, 1893, united him with Miss Nellie E. Bither, the daughter of old California pioneers. Two children, both daughters, have been born of this marriage, Olivia E. and Janet T. Politically Mr. Smith is an advocate of Republican principles, and it was on the ticket of this party that he was elected to the office of sheriff of Sonoma county in 1906, a position which he has since filled to the entire satisfaction of those who placed him in office. It need scarcely be mentioned that Mr. Smith belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, an organization to which he is proud to be eligible, and in which he is an active member. Other organizations to which he belongs are the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has attained the Knights Templar degree; Eastern Star ; Odd Fellows, being identified with all its branches, including the Rebekahs; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Eagles; and the Order of Railway Conductors. Personally Mr. Smith is high-minded and generous, loyal to friends, to his work and to the community in which he makes his home. The love of outdoor life which he learned as a boy has never departed from him, and nine months out of the twelve find him an interested and active participant in some of the wholesome open-air sports.

CHRISTIAN STENGEL:

Because he has directed his energies into wise and remunerative channels Christian Stengel has been enabled to retire from active business life, leaving to others the management of the large and varied agricultural interests which he gathered about him in Sonoma county. Caution and conservatism have played important parts in the career of Mr. Stengel, and he has -therefore built substantially and well, inclining always to the practical and reliable in business and general affairs.

A native of the east, Christian Stengel was born in Baltimore City, Md.,

March 15, 1840, and was a lad of seventeen years when, in 1857, he came to California by the Panama route. The vessel on which he made the voyage on the Pacific side landed at San Francisco, and from that metropolis he made his way to Sonoma county by sail boat and landed at Embarcadero. From there he made his way on foot to the Whetchic rancho, owned by his uncle, William Bihler, who was one of the pioneers of 1849. He made his home there for the following two years. A later experience was on the Gualla ranch, twenty miles north of Fort Ross, also in this county. Mr. Stengel clearly recalls the frontier conditions with which the settlers in that locality had to contend. As yet no wagon roads had been broken to guide the traveler from one settlement to another, and transportation of goods of all kinds was made over the mountains on the backs of mules and horses. They considered themselves fortunate to receive mail once a week, and to call upon a neighbor socially or otherwise meant a drive of at least six miles. Mr. Stengel has lived to see the railroad supersede the mule and horse in transportation, mere settlements grow to thriving villages and cities, and the telephone and Rural Free Delivery to so transform agricultural life that it bears no shadow of resemblance to what it was half a century ago.

One of Mr. Stengel's first employers was his uncle, William Bihler, who owned many thousand acres of land in Sonoma county upon which he raised cattle and horses on a large scale. Naturally industrious and thrifty, Mr. Stengel laid by from his earnings whatever was not needed for the necessities of life, his object in so doing being to purchase land of his own. He had the satisfaction of making his first purchase of land in 1865, when with a partner, Adam Kniff, with whom he had been engaged in ranching and stock-raising, he bought nine hundred acres of land from his uncle. This proved the beginning of a series of purchases, and eventually they were the owners of four thousand acres of valuable land, besides two thousand acres of timber land in the mountains. On this land the partners engaged in the cattle and dairy business, maintaining one of the largest stock and dairy ranches in this part of the country. They did their own butchering and supplied the lumber and mill camps with fresh meat throughout the season. Their dairy consisted of one hundred cows of the finest breed, and they always had as high as five hundred cattle at pasture. The cattle and dairy industry was a valuable one and probably formed the chief source of income to the owners, but nevertheless the timber interests were large and valuable, much of the land being heavily covered with valuable redwood.

After a business partnership which lasted over forty years, during which time both Mr. Stengel and Mr. Kniff amassed goodly fortunes, the ranch was sold in February, 1903, to the Bender brothers, since which time Mr. Stengel has lived retired from active business cares, during the summer months making his home in Santa Rosa at No. 418 B street, and spending his winters in his native city of Baltimore. The lesson of perseverance and strict attention to details which has been the foundation of Mr. Stengel's success might well be copied by the rising generation and made to count in their behalf as notably

as it did in his. If the cattle industry of Sonoma county is ever written up in detail Mr. Stengel's name will receive prominent mention as, one of the first to inaugurate and make a success of that special branch of agriculture in the north-western part of the county.

ANTHONY McPEAK.

The name of McPeak needs no introduction to the residents of Sonoma county, for the strong and admirable characteristics of the family are rooted in the pioneer upbuilding of the state, and are now finding expression through the medium of the second and third generation of workers, equally reliant, forceful and public-spirited. A native of Missouri, Anthony McPeak was born in Callaway county, in 1836, the son of Mathew and Mary A. (Powell) McPeak, both of whom were born in the south, the father, in North Carolina and the mother in Virginia, and both rounded out their long and useful lives in Sonoma county, Cal., the father dying in 1872 and the mother in 1877. Much of the earlier married life of this venerable couple was passed in Callaway county, Mo., and it was from there that they set out with ox-teams in 1852 for California with their family of eight children. Anthony was then sixteen years old, at an age when the novelty and excitement of such a journey appealed to him strongly, and he was also of an age to be of great assistance to his father in driving the teams and performing other duties that such an undertaking as an overland journey involves. After they reached their destination one of the first duties was the erection of a house for the accommodation of the family five miles north-west of Santa Rosa, and in this, too, Anthony assisted by hauling the redwood timbers of which it was constructed.

Altogether father and son worked together in the maintenance of the home until Anthony McPeak attained his majority in 1857, September 27 of that year marking the beginning of his independent ventures by locating on one hundred and sixty acres of government land, near Guerneville, where the Korbells now reside, and for which he paid the usual price of \$1.25 an acre. The land **was in** its native wildness, but he industriously set to work to put the land in condition for cultivation, and during the fourteen years that he made it his home he worked a transformation that was truly wonderful. In 1871 he disposed of the land to Korbell Brothers and with the proceeds purchased the property upon which he now lives, near Hilton. The purchase originally consisted of six hundred and ninety-four acres, but in the meantime he has disposed of portions of it by gifts to his children, until he now has two hundred and forty acres. During his early years on this property conditions were propitious for following sheep-raising, and he engaged in this business on quite a large scale -for a number of years, having about eight hundred head, he being not only the largest sheep-raiser in this section of the country, but also the first to engage in the business. Of late years, however, he has developed his property into a summer resort known as the Cosmos farm, where woodland and cultivated fields combine to form an ideal spot in which to pass a term of quiet and rest. This is one of the largest and best-known places of the kind in the state, and all who are able to secure accommodations at Cosmos farm with its genial and hospitable proprietor

are fortunate indeed. Much of the tract is in its native wildness, covered with large redwood tree. and the remainder of the land is in orchard, all of the small fruits grown in this part of the state being cultivated on a large and prosperous scale. Mr. McPeak has been an extensive traveler, having visited Oregon, Utah, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado and Arizona, but in none of these states has he found any location that equals his own in Sonoma county, and every visit to other sections of the country finds him returning to his garden-spot in this county, contented with his lot and happy in the thought that he was able to recognize its possibilities and persevere in working them out.

Mr. McPeak's marriage occurred April 18, 1864, and united him with Miss Melissa E. Bell, a native of the Empire state, born in Lewis county August 25, 1848. Her father, Henry Bell, was a native of Massachusetts, and her mother, in maidenhood Catherine Kiser, was born in Germany. Both parents are now deceased. Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. McPeak four are deceased. Named in the order of their birth the children are as follows : Leonora, deceased; Harmon P.; Presley P.; Henry Martin; Minnie; Mathew Lawrence ; Wiley, Redman and Philip, the three latter deceased. Mr. McPeak finds his time fully and pleasantly occupied in the maintenance of his ranch and summer resort combined, besides which he raises stock and keeps enough cows to supply the needs of his table: His son, Harmon P., is interested with him in the care of the ranch and the resort, besides which he is interested on his own account in raising chickens on a large scale. Politically Mr. McPeak is a staunch Republican, his first vote having been cast for the martyred President Lincoln, and his last one for that no less loyal defender of right and principle, Theodore Roosevelt. Although deeply interested in public affairs Mr. McPeak has never cared for public office for himself, and has constantly turned a deaf ear to the importunities_ of his fellow-citizens to represent them in some position, any one of which his qualifications would justify him in accepting. It would be hard to find anyone more intensely interested in the welfare of Sonoma county than is Mr. McPeak, who though seventy-four years old is vigorous and hearty, with many useful years before him.

HUGH STOUGHTON McCARGAR

Proficiency in any calling is rarely without its compensation when its possessor is willing to make the initial effort in bringing his knowledge and ability before the public. H. S. McCargar, a well-known contractor and builder of Petaluma, has proven the truth of this statement, and among the many fine buildings which stand as monuments to his splendid ability is his own fine residence at No. 319 Walnut street.

Mr. McCargar - is a native of Canada, his birth occurring near Kemptville, Ontario, in February, 1859. His boyhood, youth and early manhood were passed in his native birthplace, but as soon as he reached his majority, in 1881, he left family and friends in the east and started for the Pacific coast country. Fresno, Cal., was his first stopping place, six months being passed in that city, going from there to San Francisco, where he remained for one and a half years. It was about this time that the possibilities of the mines in New Mexico and Arizona were