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the CASTROS
of SOQUEL

APPENDIX

H

BY

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BIOGRAPHIES

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ALEMANY, JOSEPH SADOC (ARCHBISHOP) was born in Vich, Spain in 1814. He died in Valencia, Spain in 1888. At age 15 he joined the order of Preachers, completing these studies in Italy. He completed his studies for the priesthood at Viterbo, Italy, then in Rome in 1837.

He was sent to the United States to serve the Dominican foundation in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He soon perfected his English and became an American citizen in 1845. In 1849 he was named American provincial and left for Rome the following spring to attend a general chapter of his order where he learned of his appointment by the Pope as Bishop of Monterey. After arguing unsuccessfully against the appointment with the Pope, he headed off to Upper California, being consecrated in the Church of San Carlo at Corso, Rome, on June 30, 1850, which was only nine weeks before California became a state.

Joseph Alemany arrived in San Francisco in December of 1850, and by the end of the following January he was established at Monterey. As bishop there, the 36 year old Dominican had jurisdiction over both Upper and Lower (Baja) California as well as much of the land now comprising Nevada and Utah. The Mexican government protested his control over Lower California now that Upper California was part of the United States, while his control over Mexican territory was not too popular with American non-church authorities. To protest his control over them, Mexican church authorities in Lower California withheld the funds that were derived from the area, which were an important source of income for Alemany. Although he had few priests and even fewer usable churches in the area of his control in Upper California, he was able to report some progress at the First Plenary Council of Baltimore in 1852.

On July 29, 1853, Alemany was named archbishop of the new provincial SEE of San Francisco [a SEE is the official center of authority of a bishop, in this case the higher position of archbishop]. Immediately both Lower California (Baja California) and all of the southern portion of Upper California were removed from his jurisdiction. Within a short period central California, controlled from Monterey was removed from his control. This left him with an immense area to rule over, one with few available fund sources to build churches, to create new parishes, or to create a school system entirely independent of state control [the Catholic School System], and with not enough money to either pay his present priests, or to entice new ones to come into his SEE.

This latter point (just discussed), his not having enough money to pay his present priests a decent wage is an important enough subject to discuss furtherAn underpaid person, whether or not he is dedicated to the work of God, he must eat and buy the necessary items to live comfortably just like the rest of us. Because the work the priests were performing was demanding, plus the pay so low, many priests were forced to find other ways to supplement their income, and not all of these ways were strictly honest. When attempting to supplement his income, a priest in the Catholic Church could not enter into a commercial business, his endeavor had to be in other areas, such as dabbling in real estate ventures.

It is at this point in the story the Alemany enters into our story, which is aptly discussed in the text.....the only question which needs answering is whether he entered into the transactions with Martina and her husband on JANUARY 22, 1855 on behalf of the church, or for his own benefit (which would be against Catholic Church rules.....because of his religious vows, he could not personally own property.....any land purchased by him had to be through a corporation controlled by the church.

After the Archbishop Joseph Alemany had directed his rapidly growing archdiocese for three decades, on DECEMBER 28, 1884 he resigned as archbishop and retired to Spain where he died (in Valencia) in 1888.

Further research into Joseph Alemany's partition into the purchase of Martina's two land grants is required before his participation can be judged.

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ALVISO, FRANCISCO was born about 1789. He was Alcalde (mayor with certain judicial powers) of the Villa de Branciforte.....assigned to that post by the then governor Manuel Micheltorena shortly before Martina Castro Lodge petitioned (the governor) for additional land, on which she wanted to graze her cattle, in late 1843. Francisco testified to the Land Commission the preceeding, also stating to the commission that he served in the position of Alcalde through 1848 (this date is approximate).

In his deposition to the Land Commission dated August 14, 1853 Francisco stated that he then lived in Santa Clara County, then in a second deposition dated April 12, 1856 his place of residence was Little Panola in Contra Costa County. Because of his position as Alcalde of the Villa de Branciforte during the period that Martina was requesting her additional land, his testimony proved to be crucial and informative despite the Land Commission's first rejection of the Augmentation Grant.....It should be noted here that Francisco replaced Jose Antonio Robles as Alcalde in late 1843. It was this latter man that was Alcalde of Branciforte when Martina and Michael Lodge requested, then received their request for Rancho Soquel in late 1833....early 1834. And that it was Jose Robles plus several additional persons "who had evil desires to report against Martina's request." It was these "evil" persons that influenced Francisco to report negatively to the governor concerning the request.

NOTE: See APPENDIX I-2 for Francisco Alviso's testimony to the Land Claims Commission.

AMADOR, MARIA ANTONIA was Jose Joaquin Castro's first wife.....Martina's mother and father. Maria Antonia was a native of the Royal Presidio of Loreto, Mexico, the daughter of Sgt. Pedro Antonio Amador (a sergeant in Portola's 1769 expedition), and Romona Noriega de Amador. She is buried in Santa Cruz, passing away June 30, 1827.....she was Baptized at Monterey March 1, 1793 and married Jose Joaquin December 23, 1791 at Mission Dolores.

NOTE: See Chapter 1 of text for further Castro family genealogy.

AMAYO, CASIMERO and his brother Dario....according to Donald Thomas Clark.... were native Californios. For a number of years, at least as long as they were living, they spelled their last name with the masculine "O" (Amayo). After they died and their wives and other heirs signed documents, it is during this period that the feminine spelling came into usage (Amaya).

In the late 1850s the brothers settled within the confines of the Soquel Augmentation just to the west of Lyman Burrells' Mountain Home on the headwaters of the creek that would eventually be named after them, namely Amaya Creek. Because they settled in the back country of the Soquel River surrounded by many giant first-growth redwoods, most have them devoting their energies towards logging activities. Actually the two were more interested in home-steading and farming their land. After the two entered into the deed dated June 12, 1861 with Maria Luisa and Ricardo Juan in which they purchased 1/3rd of Luisa's 1/9th claim to land (or 1/27th undivided part in the Augmentation only), they continued to make improvements to their homes and to the land.

As for their logging of the redwoods, they probably cut down many to clear the land for planting, but as far as a logging endeavor is concerned, this was achieved through leases, selling the stumpage rights to others, through deeds, but most through agreements and deeds with Frederick A. Hihn in partnership.

AMAYO, DARIO.....See AMAYO, CASIMERO.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM OTIS Little is known of William Otis Andrews other than he was living in San Francisco when he paid the Reverend John Ingoldsby \$2,000 (\$28,000) for a 1/12th claim to land in both Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation May 3, 1856. During the later partitioning suits, Charles B. Younger decreed that because Ingoldsby owned not the entire two ranches,

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but only 1/9th, and in three sales he had sold one quarter of each ranch (1/12th each to William Otis Andrews....Augustas Noble....and 1/12th to Benjamin P. Green), ownership between the three had to be established. This was accomplished by the order that they recorded their deeds. Because Andrews was the last to record his deed, there was nothing left for him to claim ownership of. But as fate will have it many times, strange things occur.....one of Andrews' sales, to Adolphe Branda was combined with a previous sale by Benjamin P. Green to the same man, and when he (Branda) died without leaving a will, and with taxes for the year 1858 unpaid, both the Probate Court in San Francisco and the tax collector in Santa Cruz County had his (Branda's) 1/30th claim to land in both ranches auctioned off to the highest bidder, with Frederick W. Macondray of San Francisco and Frederick A. Hihn of Santa Cruz County acquiring the land through the auctions.....see Text for further discussion of these transactions.

When Andrews signed the deed May 3, 1856 with John Ingoldsby he made a down payment towards the total of \$2,000 (\$28,000) he agreed to pay for the 1/12th undivided parts in both ranches. On August 14, 1858 John Ingoldsby went to court to collect the unpaid balance of the \$2,000 originally agreed upon, but before he could collect, Andrews died interstate (leaving no will). Again the San Francisco Probate Court stepped in and unaware of events taking place down in Santa Cruz County, auctioned off a percentage in both ranches equal to the unpaid balance percentage of the original debt. The high bidder for the land in both ranches was George K. Porter.

ANZA, DON JUAN BAUTISTA.....A description of Anza's two expeditions into Upper California have been amply discussed in the BACKGROUND section of the text, therefore it will not be repeated here. Adding to the Anza story here is a list, called "The Roll of Honor" of many that accompanied Anza on his second expedition.....

NOTE: The following is based on Father Font's list of names of those arriving at Monterey.

THE ROLL of HONOR

"Basis for a List of the Officers, Sergeant, Soldiers and Settlers, with their respective families, who, by order of His Excellency, the Viceroy, have been conducted by Don Juan Bautista de Anza, Lieutenant-Colonel of Cavalry and Captain of the Royal Presidio of Tubac, in the Province of Sonora, to the Presidio of Monterey in California Septentrional, to be delivered to its Commander, Don Fernando de Ribera y Moncada.

SOLDIERS of the PRESIDIO

Lieutenant Don Joseph Joaquin Morga...Sergeant Juan Pablo Grijalva and Maria Dolores Valencia...Domingo Alviso and Maria Angela Chumasero [the mother and father of Francisco Alviso]...Valerio Mesa and Maria Leonor Borboa...Ramon Bojorques and Maria Francisca Romero...Carlos Gallegos and Maria Josepha Espinosa...Juan Antonio Amezcuita and Juana Gaona...Ygnacio Linares and Gertrudis Rivas...Justo Roberto and Maria Loreto Delfin...Gabriel Peralta and Francisca Manuela Valenzuela.

SOLDIER RECRUITS

Juan Athanasio Vazquez and Gertrudis Castelo...Joseph Antonio Garcia and Petronila Josepha...Antonio Quiterio Aceves and Maria Feliciana Cortes...Phelipe Santiago Tapia and Juana Maria Cardenas...Ygnacio Maria Gutierrez and Ana Maria Ossuna...Agustin Valenzuela and Petra Ygnacia Ochoa...Luis Joachin Alvarez de Acevedo and Maria Nicolasa Ortiz...Ygnacio Sots and Barbara Espinosa...Pablo Pinto and Francisca Xaviera Ruelas...Joseph Antonio Sotelo and Gertrudis Peralta...Pedro Bojorques and Maria Francisca de Lara...Santiago de la Cruz and Maria Jacinta Bastida...Joseph Manuel Valencia and Maria de la Luz Munoz...Sebastian Antonio Lopez and Phelipa Neri...Juan Francisco Vernal and Maria Sota...Joseph Antonio Sanchez and Maria Dolores Morales...Joaquin

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Ysidro Castro and Maria Martina Botiller...Vicente Felix (widower), his wife died on the road on the morning of November 24, 1775...Juan Salvio Pacheco and Maria Carmen del Valle...Manual Ramirez Arellano and Maria Agueda Lopez.

Anza, before going to California, had led an interesting career as a soldier on the Sonora border. After leaving California, he was administrator and Indian fighter. He died December 19, 1788 and was buried at the Cathedral de Neustra Senora de la Asuncion in Arizpe, Sonora, Mexico.

NOTE: Arizpe, alternately with Chihuahua, was the capitol of the province.

AVERON, JOSEPH See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Guadalupe Averon."

AVERON, MARIA GUADALUPE See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Guadalupe Averon."

BATES, JOEL See TEXT Chapter 3, page 55.

BAYLEY, BENJAMIN F. The only reference to the early years of this man is in Leon Rowland's book SANTA CRUZ The EARLY YEARS.....he writes "young T.T. Tidball began recruiting an infantry unit (to defend California for the Union against the Confederate forces). By the middle of November (1863) he sent word to Governor Downey that he had thirty-six men enrolled. Benjamin F. Bayley resigned as head of the Soquel school to be first lieutenant." Benjamin enters our story in 1866-67 when he represents Antonia Peck as her attorney against Frederick A. Hihn, and represents himself against Hihn as owner of Henry W. Peck's former claim to land in both ranches.

BOLCOFF, JOSE ANTONIO Bolcoff married Candida Castro, Martina's sister, in 1822. He was from Kamchatka, Russia, born about 1797. He deserted from a Russian sealing vessel which visited Monterey Bay in 1817. Traveling in the state for five years, in 1822 he settled in Santa Cruz, which was his home until his death in 1866. Before settling in Santa Cruz he had his Greek Church baptism ratified at Mission Soledad. He was alcalde(mayor) of Santa Cruz three times during Mexican rule and the last juez de paz (Justice of the Peace) of Branciforte of Mexican days, filling his office so well that he was offered the post under American military rule.

NOTE; Jose Antonio Bolcoff plays several important roles in the early part of the text through CHAPTER 9 and will not be repeated here.

BOUTILLIERE, MARTINA (MARTINA BOUTILLIERE de CASTRO) was the wife of Joaquin Ysidro Castro, Martina's grandparents.....see TEXT Chapter 1, page 3.

BRADY, FRANCIS R. See NICHOLS, BENJAMIN CAHOON.

BRANDA, ADOLPHE F. Little is known of Adolphe F. Branda other than he was living in San Francisco when he purchased from Benjamin P. Green 1/10th of his 1/12th claim to land in both ranches and 3/10ths of 1/12th (in both ranches) from William Otis Andrews in 1856. Because he did not pay his taxes for 1858 on the combined total of 1/30th undivided parts in both ranches the Santa Cruz County tax collector decided to auction this claim for the due taxes. While this was occurring Branda died interstate (he did not leave a will) in San Francisco. Unaware of the activity down in Santa Cruz, the Probate Court in San Francisco decided to auction off his 1/30th undivided parts in both ranches. In Santa Cruz Frederick A. Hihn was the high bidder at the tax auction, while Frederick W. Macondray was the high bidder in San Francisco at the Probate Court auction. The continuation of this story is discussed in CHAPTER 10 and its profound affect on the Aptos area.

BURNETT, WESLEY See BURNETT & COMPANY, WESLEY

BURNETT, WILLIAM P. See BURNETT & COMPANY, WESLEY

BURNETT & COMPANY, WESLEY This small company, headed by the Burnett brothers, Wesley and William, was involved mostly as traders and small business

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transactions. In the mid-1850s they purchased land along the west side of Soquel Creek, between the creek and old Mountain School along today's Soquel San Jose Road. They constructed a small sawmill complete with millpond and additional supporting facilities, all along the west side of Soquel Creek. As their logging activity progressed, they took interest in the trees along the east side of the creek, within the Soquel Augmentation. On September 14, 1859 they purchased from Henry and Antonia Peck 1/54th of Antonia's 1/9th claim to land in the Augmentation. The brothers changed their plans of continuing in the logging business, selling both tracts plus the sawmill and its facilities to partners Francis R. Brady and Benjamin Cahoon Nichols on October 19, 1859.

BURRELL, LYMAN JOHN was born one of eight children September 4, 1801 in Sheffield, Massachusetts. He died in Santa Cruz County June 3, 1884. While not recognized in County literature as one of its more important founders, this lack of public knowledge cannot detract from his contributions to the Summit and its surrounding areas.

John Lyman was the fourth person to settle along the narrow ridge that today is called simply "The Summit." The first person was Daniel Post (H.H. Bancroft believes he was probably Thomas Doakes from Boston, who arrived in 1816 aboard the Albatross). Whether it was Post or Doakes, he was a hunter and trapper that settled in the Summit area in (about) 1850. Because he neglected to file a claim to his land he lost it to later settlers, moving to Santa Cruz. The second person to settle along the Summit was Charles Henry McKiernan in June of 1851.....the third person was John Schultheis with his wife Alice sometime during 1852.

Lyman Burrell's father was a farmer, owning and working a farm in Sheffield. In 1816 the family moved to Lorain County in Ohio. When Lyman reached twenty-one his father gave him 100 acres to farm plus the necessary animals and supplies to stock it. After he built a home on the land he courted and married a young widow that had a daughter named Eliza.

After a few happy years of marriage his wife died. Filled with grief, he decided to rent the farm and with Eliza he moved to Elvria, Ohio. Here he worked as a quarry man, as a stockbuyer, and also as a manufacturer of lard, tallow oil, soap and candles. During this difficult time he met, courted and married Clarissa Wright. Soon after his second marriage he was elected Treasurer of Lorain County, Ohio. On August 4, 1840 his only son, James Birney was born, then along came two daughters, Martha and Clara.

When gold was discovered in California and word reached Lyman's ears, like so many, he came down with the "gold fever." Throwing caution to the wind, he decided to head off to California, leaving behind his family. After spending some time in the gold fields and earning \$2,000 (\$28,000), he decided to return home. This was during the winter of 1850-51. He decided that rather than return by ship from San Francisco he would walk overland across Panama. During the trek across the narrow country he contacted Yellow Fever. Arriving home sick, after a short convalescence, which proved to be too short, he attempted to return to California in late 1851, which he soon gave up this attempt.

Feeling stronger the next year, he decided that the California climate would improve both his, and his wife's health, so once again he headed west, leaving behind the family. Having learned his lesson the first time, he decided against the trip across Panama and took a ship directly to San Francisco. It took him a month to reach California, then a few days later he was in Alviso at the southern end of San Francisco Bay. Besides the lesson he learned earlier crossing Panama, he also learned that he was better suited for farming than hunting for the elusive gold, therefore, before he left Ohio, this is what he had settled on doing in California. Renting some land near Alviso, he planted, then moved on to another area close by when his crop failed. He rented this second piece of land in 1853 from James Lick. Shortly after settling in on his new (leased) land, his wife Claressa and the four children arrived on

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February 4, 1853. When his crops on the Lick land failed, he next leased land from a man named Clark that was located about halfway between Alviso and Santa Clara. In spite of these failures, he was able to save some money, putting it away towards the day he could afford to buy his own land.

While the climate in Santa Clara Valley was proving to be good for Lyman, it was proving harmful to Claressa. After yet another failure, this time a herd of cattle destroyed his potato crop, he began looking around for land to buy. He soon discovered that most of the good land was already owned, and the land that was available was hopelessly tied up in the courts until the Land Commission could "untangle" the Mexican Land Grant ownership claims. The only hope lie in the Santa Cruz Mountains. He had more or less arrived at this decision earlier, because a number of times he had left his family and headed off for the mountains, following the old Franciscan Trail, then Mountain Charley's improved routes to the top of the Summit seeking out homesites. Because land ownership information was not readily available and the land in the mountains not marked, he considered the entire Summit area to be Government Land and available for the taking. Finally he settled on the site for his home, located (today) along the north side of the Summit Road just to the northwest of the Burrell School. With help from several that accompanied him up into the mountains he began cutting down some of the surrounding redwoods and began whip sawing lumber for the home.

When construction of the home was nearing completion in late 1853 Lyman and Claressa decided that the time had arrived to leave their problems in Santa Clara Valley behind, and move to the mountains. They loaded several large wagons, bought several oxen, and headed off for the mountains. The first night they camped beside Los Gatos Creek (then called Jones Creek) within sight of Forbes (flour) Mill that at the time was still under construction. The next day they followed the Franciscan Trail up along Los Gatos Creek for about eight miles, stopping when they reached Moody Gulch (unnamed at this time). Here they decided to leave the Franciscan Trail because of its difficult route to reach the top of the Summit, and continue up the north side of the gulch (Moody Gulch) in order to reach the top.....this was one of the routes that Mountain Charley cleared in order to bypass difficult portions of the Franciscan Trail. After deciding to leave Los Gatos Creek at this point, in order to save their strength for the next day's journey, they spent their second night on a small hill looking down on Los Gatos Creek.

To quote Lyman concerning the third leg of their journey, "on climbing these hills we had to double our team (of oxen), and carry up one load at a time. It was so rough and steep that we had to partly unload our wagon and take up only a partial load, thus making several trips."

Once the top of the ridge was reached with all of their belongings, they headed along the route followed by today's Summit Road (towards Highway 17), spending the third night along the Franciscan Trail where it crossed from Santa Cruz into Santa Clara County (today Patchen Pass, then called the Santa Cruz Gap). To this point Lyman described the route they had been following as a foot trail, but after they crossed the Gap and continued eastward, he stated that "there was not even a foot trail to follow." In order to continue, the oxen had to break down the manzanita, sage, and other types of brush until their homesite was reached, a difficult three and a half miles after crossing the Gap.

NOTE: The preceeding was taken mostly from Stephen Payne's book A HOWLING WILDERNESS...The Summit Road of the Santa Cruz Mountains 1850-1906. It is recommended that this book is read for the further adventures of the Burrell family in their encounters with the rough environment and animals. For Lyman Burrell's legal battles with Frederick A. Hihn and his "dupe" Henry Peck refer to the text that this APPENDIX supports.

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CAHOON, BENJAMIN (and LUCY ANN CAHOON) Benjamin Cahoon was born in Fairfield, Herkimer County, New York in 1798. He died in his home at the junction of the Soquel San Jose and Laurel Glen roads on June 30, 1874.

NOTE: Today Benjamin's homesite is owned by the Casalegno family, operating a small country store and gas station on the premises. After Benjamin's death his son Edwin turned the home into a summer resort, operating it as such for a number of years.

Benjamin's father and several of his uncles had fought in the War for Independence. By age fifty Benjamin had amassed a fairly good amount of wealth. He had achieved his success through his mercantile house, as proprietor of a sawmill and as owner of a distillery. When news of the gold strike in California reached him he decided to strike out and head west, ready to accept new challenges.

Because he was an organizer and natural leader, he gathered together a company of fellow believers, all believing that fortunes waited for them out west, and he was elected their president. Soon after, they all set sail for California. After reaching San Francisco accompanied by his son Edwin and several members of the party, they headed for Sacramento where it did not take long for him to prove his talent for making shrewd business transactions. But as time passed he began to tire of the life so near the gold fields, and began looking longingly towards the coast of California, wanting to reach and settle in Santa Cruz. Deciding to follow his instincts, he headed for Santa Cruz, arriving there during the 1860-1861 period.

One of the first known transactions that Benjamin entered into after arriving in the county was the purchase of Richard Savage's water-powered sawmill on Soquel Creek at the mouth of Hinckley Creek August 26, 1861. After this transaction he entered into a number of transactions, two of which involved buying from partners Francis R. Brady and (his nephew) Benjamin Cahoon Nichols on April and May 29th, 1863 respectively their land between old Mountain School and Soquel Creek and their 1/54th claim to land in the Augmentation, which later became Tract 26.....In 1865 at age 67 Benjamin began withdrawing from the business world, entering into a deed with his daughter Lucy Ann in which he passed on title to most of his lands, including the afore discussed purchases in the Augmentation.

CAMBUSTAN, ENRIQUE (HENRY) Henry enters our story in late 1843 when he is assigned by the then governor of both Upper and Lower California, Manuel Micheltorena as his Surveyor General. His task was to survey the boundaries of Villa de Branciforte.....he was instructed to begin at Mission Santa Cruz and establish the boundaries one league (approximately 2.6 miles) in each direction away from the mission, thus establishing the town's size as four square leagues or 27 square miles. After this was accomplished, he was told to survey Martina Castro's additional grazing land, her "Palo de la Yesca" addition.

To the preceding he twice testified before the Land Claims Commission, the first time on March 6, 1854, and the second time on May 16, 1855. Because Henry's activities are amply discussed in the text and his documented testimony presented in APPENDIX I-2, they will not be further discussed here.

CASTRO, CANDIDA was the ninth child of Jose Joaquin and Maria Antonia Castro. She was baptized December 14, 1808 and married Jose Antonio Bolcoff in 1822.....see Text CHAPTER 1.

CASTRO, JOAQUIN YSIDRO entered Upper California with his wife, Martina Boutilliere and family with the second Anza Expedition in 1776. Joaquin was the father of Jose Joaquin, Martina's father.....see Text CHAPTER 1.

CASTRO, JOSE de GUADALUPE was the eleventh child of Jose Joaquin and Maria Antonia Castro. He was baptized September 17, 1811 and died a bachelor August 15, 1893.

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CASTRO, JOSE JOAQUIN (FATHER) was the son of Joaquin Ysidro and Martina Boutilliere, entering Upper California with his parents in the second Anza Expedition in 1775/1776.....see Text, CHAPTER 1.

CASTRO, JOSE JOAQUIN (SON) was the fifteenth child of Jose Joaquin and Maria Antonia Castro. He testified for Mary Elizabeth Peck in her attempt to acquire Letters of Administration of Martina Castro Depeaux (her grandmother) in 1895.

CASTRO, JOSE RAFAEL de JESUS was the sixth child of Jose Joaquin and Maria Antonia Castro and grantee of Rancho Aptos.

CASTRO, JUAN JOSE was the seventh child of Jose Joaquin and Maria Antonia Castro.....his testimony before the Land Claims Commission would prove important concerning the acceptance of the Augmentation grant.

CASTRO, MARIA ANTONIA AMADOR y NORIEGA was the wife of Jose Joaquin Castro and Martina's mother.

CASTRO, MARIA de los ANGELES was the fourteenth child of Jose Joaquin and Maria Antonia Castro and the wife of Joseph Ladd Majors.

CASTRO, MARIA MARTINA was the eighth child of Jose Joaquin and Maria Antonia Castro. She was baptized March 17, 1807 and married three times....first to Simon Cota.....second to Michael Lodge....and third to Louis Depeaux.

CHARLEY, MOUNTAIN assumed name by Charles (Henry) McKiernan....see Mountain Charley.

CLEMENTS, LAMBERT BLAIR See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Josefa Clements."

CLEMENTS, MARIA JOSEFA See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Josefa Clements".

COE, CYRUS lists himself as a resident of Santa Cruz County when he entered into two deeds, the first on May 24, 1858 when he purchased attorney James Scarborough's 1/8th claim to land in both ranches, then two days later when he sold 2/3rds of his new claim to attorney Thomas Courtis. When the summons and complaints were served for the two partitioning suits, again his place of residence is listed as Santa Cruz County.

COTA, MARIA de l CARMEN JUANA JOSEFA ADELAYDA was the third daughter born of Martina Castro Cota on July 12, 1827 at Monterey. After Martina married Michael Lodge she assumed the name "Carmelita Lodge," which was shortened simply to "Carmel Lodge"...Information contained in letter from Kenneth M. Castro dated May 22, 1992 from Murphys, California.

COTA, MARIA LUISA (or LOUISA) See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Luisa Juan."

COTA, NICANOR(A) Nicanor was Martina's first born, born in Monterey in 1825. She married Francisco Lajeunesse....alias Francisco Young.....also Francisco Moss in 1825. Sometimes an a ends her first name, but in most documents in which she place her mark on (she could neither read or write) the a is not added. According to the DICTIONARY of the BIBLE "Nicanor" was the son of Patroclus, a Syrian general who was engaged in the Jewish wars.....therefore adding the a would make the name feminine in the Spanish language.....See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Nicanor Lajeunesse."

COTA, SIMON y ROMERO (SIMON COTA) Simon Cota was a corporal in the Spanish Army, then in 1822 in the Mexican Army. He was Martina Castro's first husband, disappearing in 1830.....see TEXT, Chapter 1.

COURTIS, THOMAS After a brief research into this attorney's background, which includes the records at the Bancroft Library, no mention of this man

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and his life has been found to date. The only facts that we know of him are several references in letters written to attorney John Wilson and his activities as defendant in the INGOLDSBY vs RICARDO JUAN suit and the two Frederick A. Hihn generated partitioning suits.

From letters written by Augustas Noble to John Wilson we know he was an attorney living in San Francisco and was a good, personal friend of attorneys John Wilson and James Scarborough. He was also a friend of Augustas Noble and was somehow acquainted with the Archbishop Joseph Alemany, his Vicar General Father John Llebaria, and well acquainted with the Reverend John Ingoldsby.

Thomas Courtis first enters Martina's story in 1857, being referenced in letters from the Soquel area to John Wilson, then enters again as a property owner in the two ranches when he purchases 2/3rds of 1/8th undivided parts in both from Cyrus Coe on May 26, 1858. When the Reverend John Ingoldsby dies back in Chicago in late 1859, Thomas is appointed administrator of John's estate. It is not long before he is claiming ownership of Ingoldsby's claim to land in both ranches, then when the Archbishop Joseph Alemany and Father John Llebaria decide against retaining their ownership claims, for \$500 (\$7,000) he purchases their claims. As the two partitioning suits progress through the lower court, step by step Thomas claims ownership of more and more of both ranches until his claims total almost all of both ranches acres.

The preceding was presented to provide the reader with a brief resume of this man's activities. For a more detailed description the text must be referred to.

DAUBENBISS, JOHN was born in 1816 in Bavaria, today a part of Germany, then an independent kingdom. He left his homeland at age 19, arriving in New York, then headed immediately west, arriving in Oregon in 1841. Here he joined the famed Hastings party and headed for California, arriving in 1843. He first stayed in Bodega for a while, helping to build a sawmill for Stephen Smith, then moved on to San Jose where he erected a flour mill for Mariano Vallejo. During his stay in San Jose he served under Sutter in the Micheltorena campaign and was naturalized as a Mexican citizen in order to qualify for a land grant in the Sacramento valley.

In 1845 he, like so many others, answered the call supporting California's attempt to overthrow Mexican rule, carrying dispatches between Commodore Sloat and John C. Fremont.

After his military service ended, he returned to San Jose, then headed for Soquel, an area that he had visited in 1843. Here he met John Hames and joined him in constructing a sawmill on Soquel Creek for Michael Lodge. With the mill completed, in 1847 he married Sarah C. Lard (who was born in Missouri in 1828). After marrying Sarah he joined Fremont's California Battalion and marched south with Fremont. After he left Fremont's battalion he returned to Soquel, continuing in partnership with John Hames and began raising a family of ten children (two died in infancy) with Sarah.

In Soquel he built the area's first grist mill then a sawmill on Soquel Creek, creating the much sought after "Daubenbiss Dam" that would later become one of the 27 divisions (called tracts) that the Augmentation would be divided into.....the dam would be used by Frederick A. Hihn as part of his Soquel Water Company.

When Francisco Rodriguez died, his heirs sold their inheritance in Rancho Arroyo del Rodeo to partners John Daubenbiss and John Hames. Their purchase was confirmed by the Land Commission in 1855, then in 1861 the two were awarded a total of 1,473 of the rancho's original total of 2,353 acres.

In 1850 John Daubenbiss was named road commissioner for Soquel, then in 1858 he was elected a county supervisor, helping to build the first school in Soquel on land he donated. For himself and family he built a stately home, part of which stands to this day on the hill just to the west to town. John died in Soquel in 1896 at age 80.

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DEPEAUX, LOUIS Bancroft in his Volume XIX of the BANCROFT WORKS has Louis Depeaux arriving in Monterey in 1847. His activities concerning Martina Castro as her third husband can be traced to 1858, but little of his personality is known. It is known that he was a deserter from the United States Navy, he was born in New York in 1823, and was neither liked or trusted by his neighbors. Further comment of this man's life and activities will not be discussed further here.....his activities are chronicled in the TEXT and in APPENDIX F "Peck vs Curtis Appeal." The TEXT consists mostly of his activities while in APPENDIX F testimony concerning his personality is discussed.

DEPEAUX, MARTINA CASTRO Martina married Louis Depeaux at Mission San Juan Bautista October 14, 1849.....Martina was 42, Louis was 26 when they married.

EVANS, GEORGE W. George Evans first enters our story when he is one of the three men chosen to plan and survey the route for the first turnpike in the county, from Soquel to the top of the Summit area where it would meet the portion continuing on into Santa Clara County. The survey occurred in 1855 and George was helped by Henry Peck and county judge Henry Rice.

George next enters our story when he purchases for Jones Hoy 1/18th undivided part of the Augmentation. He held onto the percentage until April 22, 1863 when he sold it to John Daubenbiss. When the Augmentation was partitioned the 1/18th part would end up as Tracts 21, 22 and 23 under the ownership of Frederick A. Hihn. Tract 21, the smallest of the area's 27 tracts was the "Daubenbiss Dam" on Soquel Creek.....see DAUBENBISS, JOHN.

FALLON, CARMEL Carmel was Martina's third daughter, born in Monterey July 12, 1827 as "Maria del Carmen Juana Josefa Adelayda Cota." When her mother married the Irishman Michael Lodge she took her stepfather's sir name, Lodge, being called Carmelita or as she preferred "Carmel." She married Thomas Fallon in 1848 (exact date is unknown). Carmel, through her inheritance of Tract 9 in the Augmentation and its sale to the Watsonville Mill & Lumber Company in 1883, she will play an important role in the future of the Aptos area.

FALLON, THOMAS The life and times of Thomas Fallon are supposedly chronicled by Thomas McEnery's (inaccurate) book A CALIFORNIA CAVALIER, the Journal of Captain Thomas Fallon. It is recommended that the book be read, then compared to the references in the TEXT to this APPENDIX, in APPENDIX F "Peck vs Curtis Appeal" and APPENDIX I-2 "Land Commission Testimony for the Soquel Augmentation Rancho." Also, in the SUPPLEMENT (in the TEXT) both the life and times of Thomas and his wife Carmel are chronicled.

FARLEY, BENJAMIN resided in Santa Clara Valley. He was a good friend of judge and attorney Craven P. Hester. On September 28, 1858 Hester sold 1/2 of his 1/24th undivided claim to land in the Augmentation to Benjamin, then during the partitioning suits he represented Benjamin as his attorney. When the Augmentation was partitioned in late 1864 Benjamin was awarded Tract 15 consisting of 320 acres more or less. His land extended eastward from the Soquel Turnpike (followed in part by today's Soquel San Jose Road) across Hester Creek within the vicinity of Stetson Road and privately owned Comstock Mill Road.

FOURCADE, JEAN RICHARD One of eight brothers born in France, four of which are known to have come to America and used the name Ricardo Juan. See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Luisa Juan."

FOURCADE, RICARDO JUAN This name appears on a number of documents. It is a combination of Jean Richard Fourcade using his "alias" Ricardo Juan" name.

GREEN, BENJAMIN P. Little is known of Benjamin P. Green other than he was living in San Francisco when he paid the Reverend John Ingoldsby \$2,000 (\$28,000) for a 1/12th claim to land in both Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation May 3, 1856. During the later partitioning suits, Charles B. Younger decreed that because Ingoldsby owned not the entire two ranches but only 1/9th, and

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in three sales he had sold one quarter of each ranch (1/12th each to Benjamin P. Green.....Augustas Noble.....and 1/12th to William Otis Andrews), ownership between the three had to be established. This was accomplished by the order that they recorded their deeds. Because Benjamin was the second of the three to record his deed, and Augustas Noble was the first, the latter man was awarded his full 1/12th undivided part in both ranches. Because Benjamin was the second he was awarded the balance available (1/9th - 1/12th = 1/36th). After Benjamin purchased the 1/12th undivided parts in both ranches from the Reverend John Ingoldsby he entered into five sales, selling a total of 9/10ths of his 1/12th in both ranches, keeping 1/10th of 1/12th for himself. For a further discussion of the Ingoldsby deeds refer to the TEXT, Chapter 13 "Partitioning Reports by Charles B. Younger."

GREGORY, DURRELL S. In his book, Donald Thomas Clark (SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PLACE NAMES) states.....Judge John H. Watson and D.S. Gregory moved in on the 5,496 acre Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro and proceeded to lay out a town (Watsonville). The legality of this action did not seem to bother Watson who set up an "adverse claim" to the lands of Sebastian Rodriguez....a claim that was denied by Circuit Judge Samuel B. McKee in 1860."

Durrell Gregory's first enters out story while living on the "ranch" according to Thomas Fallon in mid 1850. As he testified in court several times, Thomas Fallon stated.....that he approached Gregory in his capacity as attorney and hired him to write a deed for Martina Castro Depeaux to sign. Based on instructions from Thomas, Durrell wrote the deed which was signed August 29, 1850.

Gregory next enters the story when he is hired by Martina Castro and her husband Louis Depeaux to represent her before the Land Claims Commission concerning her claim to Rancho Soquel in 1852. Shortly after being hired to appear before the Land Commission, on August 2, 1852 Martina again hires him, this time to represent her against her son-in-law Thomas Fallon and his wife Carmel in Thomas's Partitioning Suit.

Next, on October 28, 1852 he is again hired by Martina, along with attorney John Wilson of San Francisco in an agreement in which she wants to sue her children for fraud and unfair dealing concerning her deed signed August 29, 1850; to represent her against John Hames in his suit to force her to pay the \$5,000 (\$70,000) that her deceased husband Michael Lodge agreed to pay him to build a sawmill on Soquel Creek; plus to handle several additional suits she is expecting.

Because Durrell Gregory has agreed to represent John Hames in his suit against Martina, his percentage of whatever the two attorneys reclaim from her children will be reduced by whatever his client John Hames wins from Martina. During this period Durrell becomes a defendant in the Fallon Partitioning Suit, therefore he is replaced by another attorney.

On February 6, 1853 both Durrell Gregory and John Wilson present to the Land Claims Commission Martina's petition concerning her request for acceptance of the Augmentation grant. This is the last document presented to the commission with his signature on it.

Durrell Gregory's next appearance of merit in Martina's story occurs on August 11, 1855 when he enters into a deed with several of Martina's daughters, Joseph L. Majors and Pruitt Sinclair in which he purchases a total of 8/54ths of both ranches. Later, after he had sold a portion, 1/54th of the Augmentation to James Taylor, he entered into a second deed in which both parties thought that the balance of Gregory's claim in both ranches was involved. The grantee of the deed was Benjamin F. Porter. During the following partitioning suits, Charles B. Younger would decree that only Pruitt Sinclair had land to sell when the original deed was signed, and the total was 1/54th undivided part in the Augmentation only. There is no record of what transpired between Gregory and Benjamin F. Porter to settle the dispute.

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GROVER, DWIGHT W. See "the Grovers."

GROVER, JAMES LYMAN See "the Grovers."

GROVER, STEPHEN FREALON See "the Grovers."

GROVER, WHITNEY See "the Grovers."

the GROVERS The Grovers can trace their ancestry back to the 1600s when they left the Old World and came to the New. Their ancestors originally were Dutch and spelled their name Groeben. The family settled in Maine and made their living through a grist and sawmill. The Grovers had four sons....Hilyard (birth and death dates unknown)....James Lyman (1822 to 1888)....Whitney (1828 to date unknown)....and Stephen Frealon (1830 to 1907). Of the children that the four had, only James Lyman's son Dwight W. Grover born in Fresno is of concern here.

In 1848 Whitney headed for California, drawn to the state by the dream of getting rich in the gold fields. The trip to San Francisco took eight months. After arriving in San Francisco, Whitney headed for the gold fields, settling in the French Camp area near Stockton. In 1850 Whitney was joined by brothers Stephen Frealon, Hilyard and James Lyman. James brought along his wife and two children. After he arrived near French Camp, James took up government land nearby and began farming, while the unmarried brothers continued to seek the elusive gold.

In 1852 Stephen Frealon and Whitney made history by being among the first white men to enter Yosemite Valley. Of the eight men in the party, two were killed in a fight with Indians. The remaining men withdrew, then later went back to bury the dead. After his narrow escape in Yosemite, Stephen Frealon decided that he had had enough of prospecting. He moved to Stockton and became a farmer, a Wells Fargo pony express rider between Angels Camp and Stockton in addition to several other jobs. Finally tiring of life so near the gold fields, Whitney, Stephen Frealon and James Lyman decided to head for the coast, settling in Santa Cruz County in the early 1860s.

After their arrival they were drawn to the many redwoods that covered the local mountains deciding that here was the fortune they had seeked up in the Sierra. But they did not have the ready money to finance a sawmill, therefore they joined with Luther Elsmore and James Linscott. With the financial backing of the latter two gentlemen, on December 8, 1865 they purchased from Joel Bates heirs his sawmill at the junction of Grover Gulch and Bates Creek at the end of Prescott Road along with the 330 acres that were contained within Tract 4. Also during this period they entered into an agreement with Maria Guadalupe and Joseph Averon in which they purchased the right to the redwoods on the lower 500 acres of their Tract 7.

NOTE: Partners Luther Elsmore and James Linscott soon withdrew from the logging business....Linscott deciding that he would rather teach school, eventually becoming a county superintendent while Elsmore continued in other businesses. When the deed was signed with the Bates heirs, while Whitney was active in the business, his name never appears on any deeds or agreement. Later James Lyman's son Dwight W. will become active in the company, being listed as one of the directors of the Grover & Company which they will form September 27, 1882.

HAMES, JOHN John was born in New York in 1811. He arrived in Monterey in 1843, settling in Soquel soon after. In 1845 he met John Daubenbiss and together built a sawmill on Soquel Creek for Michael Lodge. In 1847 he met Drucilla Shadden.....an Arkansas girl born in 1833 who had come west with her family over the Oregon Trail.....they were married by U.S. Consul Thomas Larkin at Monterey. They were to have a total of twelve children during their 46 years together.

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When John C. Fremont's California Battalion marched south John joined with the many prominent local men which included his partner John Daubenbiss. After he left Fremont's battalion he remained in partnership with Daubenbiss, the two combining to build the first grist mill in the Soquel area next to Soquel Creek

When Francisco Rodriguez died, his heirs sold their inheritance in Rancho Arroyo del Rodeo to Hames and Daubenbiss. The sale was confirmed in 1855, then in 1861 the two were jointly awarded 1,473 of the rancho's original 2,353 acres.

Life for John Hames was not "good" when compared with his partner John Daubenbiss. During my research of both deeds and court records it was obvious that too many times poor judgment was used both before and after the deed was signed. His name appears on several deeds concerning both Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation, losing every transaction, several times after being taken to court. Most of his losses were to none other than Frederick A. Hihn. But several times Hihn was the loser because to the best knowledge of both parties, Hames owned the land he was selling to Hihn only to lose later in court.

John Hames' main contribution to Martina's life was the confusion he added during the difficult period that she was beginning to realize that her own beloved children had by fraud and unfair dealing pretended to have obtained from her a conveyance (her deed of August 29, 1850) in which they were claiming ownership of her two ranches.....less her supposed 1/9th in both ranches.

Hames added to Martina's confusion by suing her for the \$5,000 (\$70,000) that her deceased husband Michael Lodge had agreed to pay him in 1846 for building a sawmill on Soquel Creek. John would lose his suit in the lower court, then appeal to the State Supreme Court where where the lower court's decision was upheld.

As 1880 approached, with his fortunes having fallen to the point where only drastic action could save him, he headed off to the gold fields down in Mexico. During his search for the elusive gold he became ill and was brought back home by his son Ben. John Hames died in Monterey in 1894 at age 83.

HECOX, ADNA ANDRESS Adna was born near Detroit, Michigan, on January 26, 1806. His first wife died but by 1836 he had married again. Twelve years later, in precarious health himself and looking for a more congenial climate, he crossed the plains with his wife and three children. They started with a small train of three wagons pulled by oxen.....included in the party were the Joseph Aram family with three children; Charles Imus, Charles A. Imus, Edwin Shaw and John and James Taggart. Later, at the Sheridan River, they were joined by seven more wagons carrying four families.

The Hecox party left Illinois on April 1, 1846, and arrived in the Sacramento Valley on October 1, 1846. After resting a few days, Hecox and his family went south to Mission Santa Clara where they "holed up" for the next 100 days, hoping to wait out the Mexican War.....as Hecox would later recall, on about December 15, 1846 at Mission Santa Clara he preached what is believed to have been the first Protestant sermon in Alta California.

Deciding that the time had arrived to leave Santa Clara, they traveled for the next eight days by way of Gilroy and the Pajaró Valley, finally reaching Soquel in the spring of 1847.

NOTE: For a description of the eight-day trip refer to APPENDIX A, "Soquel-An Early History." Adna's wife, Margaret M. Hecox describes the trip in a letter quoted in its entirety.

After they arrived at Soquel, Adna was hired by Michael Lodge to rebuild his sawmill (built by John Hames and John Daubenbiss) that was damaged during the winter of 1846-1847. After the mill was rebuilt, Adna headed for the gold fields, finding little success. After returning to Santa Cruz County he split his time between Soquel and Santa Cruz, becoming the Alcalde of the

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latter town in 1849, and the organizer of the first temperance society in the State of California, at Soquel, shortly afterwards. He then founded the "Sons of Temperance" at Santa Cruz in 1851 and served as Justice of the Peace at the town (1852-1854), as the Santa Cruz County treasurer (1861-1863) and the first keeper of the Santa Cruz lighthouse from 1870 to 1883. Adna died in 1883.

NOTE: The preceeding was quoted directly from Margaret Koch's book SANTA CRUZ COUNTY Parade of the Past and Brian D. Dillon Ph.D. the ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL SURVEY of SOQUEL DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST.

HESTER, CRAVEN P. To quote Donald Thomas Clark in his book SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PLACE NAMES....."Craven P. Hester was a spare man, quiet, affordable and pleasant with an excellent knowledge of the law. He was a resident of Santa Cruz County, was a judge and is known to have replaced Judge John H. Watson as a district judge after the latter resigned his position.

In 1852 Hester's attention was turned towards the Santa Cruz Mountains. When School Land Warrants were offered to the public at bargain prices, Hester purchased a total of 320 acres located along the south side of Skyland Ridge within the vicinity of today's Redwood Lodge. He began homesteading his land wherever open land could be found. When it was finally settled that his land was located within Martina Castro's Augmentation Mexican grant, in October of 1857 his 320 acres were "floated" to another location on Public Land.

Not wanting to loose his home and cultivated land, Hester entered into a deed with Augustas Noble on August 7, 1858 in which he purchased 1/2 of Noble's 1/12th claim to land in the Augmentation.....while Noble had purchased a 1/12th claim to land in both ranches from the Reverand John Ingoldsby May 3, 1856, he sold only his claim in the Augmentation, retaining his claim in Rancho Soquel.

BENJAMIN FARLEY....As previously discussed, Benjamin Farley, living in Santa Clara Valley was a good friend of Craven Hester. Shortly after the latter purchased his 1/24th claim to land in the Augmentation from Augustas Noble for \$750 (\$10,500), he sold 1/2 of his 1/24th claim, or 1/48th undivided part to Benjamin Farley.

During the two Frederick A. Hihn sponsered partitioning suits beginning in 1860, Judge Craven Hester would represent himself as well as his friend Benjamin Farley. As the suits progressed, more and more Hester would fight both Hihn and the court, delaying decisions.....Hester and Farley would contest the loss of land awarded to them when compared to the percentage that both purchased, and the court's decision that access had to be provided to those that owned land within the interior of the Augmentation that did not have direct access to a county road.....they contended that others building roads across their two tracts in order to reach the Soquel Turnpike would lower the value of their land.

Both Hester and Farley would homestead their land as well as cultivate its acres, leasing land and selling stumpage rights to such as the Comstock brothers and Frederick A. Hihn concerning their redwood removal. After the land was cleared of the redwoods, they would sell to others interested in farming and building summer retreat homes.

HIHN, FREDERICK AUGUSTAS See TEXT and APPENDIX A "Frederick A. Hihn."

HINCKLEY, ROGER GIBSON See "HINCKLEY & SHELBY."

HINCKLEY & SHELBY The story of Roger Gibson Hinckley and his son-in-law John Lafayette Shelby and their grantee Richard Savage has been amply discussed in the Text, therefore it will not be repeated here. See the following for the Hinckley, Shelby and Richard Savage story: CHAPTER 9...pages 145 & 146; CHAPTER 10...page 166; CHAPTER 12...page 197; CHAPTER 13...page 223; CHAPTER 17...page 278; and CHAPTER 18...page 302.

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HOY, JONES I have searched several documents looking for information concerning this man. To date, my only success was found in Leon Rowland's book SANTA CRUZ the EARLY YEARS.....to quote Leon....."Corralitos' hills were covered with the southernmost of the coast redwood. Lumbering started in 1853 when two farmers, Pruitt Sinclair and Jones Hoy put up a little mill. Ben Hames, brother of John Hames of Soquel acquired Hoy's interest in 1855." In his book, Leon also states that the two as partners were farming elsewhere. This "elsewhere" is on Rancho Soquel under an agreement from either Martina or one or more of her children (son-in-laws).

On March 30, 1852 Sinclair and Hoy entered into a deed with Maria Josefa and her husband Lambert Blair Clements in which they purchased Josefa's 1/9th claim to land in both ranches through Martina's deed of August 29, 1850. On August 2, 1852 both Pruitt Sinclair and Jones Hoy join forces with Thomas Fallon and his wife Carmel in a suit to force Martina to partition her two ranches among her heirs according to the deed she signed earlier.

On July 25, 1853 Jones Hoy sold his claim (1/18th undivided part) in Rancho Soquel to Joseph L. Majors, then on December 16, 1860 he sold his claim (also totaling 1/18th undivided part) in the Augmentation to George W. Evans. Both of these transactions would be contested by Frederick A. Hihn.

INGOLDSBY, JOHN (REVERAND) John Ingoldsby was born about 1819, probably within the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois. He was the fourth pastor of St. Patrick Church, one of the earliest priests ordained by Right Rev. William Quarter of the Chicago Diocese, his ordination taking place in St. Mary's Cathedral, on August 18, 1844. Four days after his ordination he took charge of St. Patrick's church, Joliet, as pastor. Father Ingoldsby remained as pastor until 1850, when he was obliged to give up his work on account of poor health. On October 21, 1850 he was appointed assistant at Mission Dolores. There is no listing for the reverend for the year 1851, which is probably due to his traveling west to California.

In 1852 he reported to Bishop Joseph Alemany at Monterey where he remained through 1853. When Alemany moved to San Francisco in early 1854 he moved with the Bishop, reporting to Vicar General, the Reverend John Francis Llebaria. When Joseph Alemany was appointed Archbishop of the San Francisco See, Llebaria retained his position as Vicar General, while Ingoldsby remained as one of the four priests at St. Francis of Assisium through 1856.

NOTE: Based on court testimony, it is known that Ingoldsby was in the Recorders Office in Santa Cruz during the month of December, 1854. Then he was in the records office in San Francisco, January 22, 1855 to witness Martina Castro and her husband Louis Depeaux sign the two deeds selling both Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation to himself, Father Llebaria and the Archbishop Joseph Alemany.

On February 1, 1857 he was sent to Weaverville as pastor of the church there.

On April 4 and on the 16th, 1857 he wrote two letters to attorney John Wilson concerning his inability to leave his post in Weaverville because the Archbishop refuses to give him permission to leave.

On May 20, 1857 he was removed from office, then on July 2, 1857 he was given a Permanent exit. After he left California he traveled to New York and to various other parts of the country in search of health, but finally died in Wilmington, Illinois in late 1859. He was buried in St. Patrick's cemetery, Joliet, Illinois.

In his History of the Catholic Church in California (San Francisco, Bancroft, 1872) W. Gleeson states, concerning the Reverend John Ingoldsby (he) was one of the pioneers of the Church in the post-hispanic period. The citation forms the gist of the Catholic Encyclopedia's passing reference to him.".....Henry L. Walsh, S.J.'s Hallowed Were the Gold Dust Trails, University of Santa Clara Press, 1946, refers to him repeat-

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edly in telling the story of the Church's coming to the Mother-lode area. He pioneered Catholic ministry in one mining camp after another, being the first Catholic priest to penetrate Northern California. His area of ministry embraced a zone 150 to 200 miles wide. He built Sacramento's first church, operated out of Placerville, and was at Weaverville when Bishop Alemany sent him back to San Francisco."

If the preceding is only partially truthful, then the Reverend John Ingoldsby accomplished "a lot" in a short time. Especially when he was involved with the "Ingoldsby versus Ricardo Juan" suit beginning in mid 1856 and signing three deeds May 3, 1856 in San Francisco.

IRELAND, WILLIAM Little is known of William Ireland other than he lists his place of residence in San Francisco when he purchased 3/10ths of Benjamin P. Green's 1/12th claim to land in both ranches. He held onto the land until June 4, 1860 when he sold it to Augustas Noble. As discussed in CHAPTER 13 of the Text, William Ireland did not have any title to land to sell to Augustas Noble, but with certain small fractions of Martina Castro's interest not used or included in other claims, Charles B. Younger decreed that William Ireland passed title to Augustas Noble land in the Augmentation only, totaling 1/540th parts and 1/280th parts.

JUAN, MARIA LUISA See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Luisa Juan."

JUAN, RICARDO See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Luisa Juan."

KIRBY, GEORGE H. In Margaret Koch's book SANTA CRUZ COUNTY Parade of the Past George Kirby built a water powered sawmill on Soquel Creek several years before Roger Hinckley and John Shelby built such a facility at the mouth of Hinckley Gulch. In truth, George purchased the small homesite located just to the south of Bates Creek where the creek joins Soquel Creek from Montgomery B. Shackelford January 29, 1855. After he purchased what both considered to be 1/3rd of 1/9th (or 1/27th) of the Augmentation, George added many improvements to the land consisting of an orchard and nursery plus fences.

Later, during the Augmentation partitioning suit Charles B. Younger would declare the deeds preceding the Shackelford and Kirby deed void, therefore Kirby lost his claim to land. Because George was "fighting" this decision, plus several others, all concerning Frederick A. Hihn claims, after the final partitioning plan was accepted in late 1864 and Hihn was awarded Tract 3 on which George's home and facilities resided, to "quiet" George, Hihn deeded 20 acres to George and George withdrew his objections.

LAJEUNESSE, FRANCISCO See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Nicanor Lajeunesse."

LAJEUNESSE, NICANOR See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Nicanor Lajeunesse."

LITTLEJOHN, JOSE DAVID See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Helena Littlejohn."

LITTLEJOHN, MARIA HELENA See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Helena Littlejohn."

LLEBARIA, (Father) JOHN FRANCIS-JUAN FRANCISCO The earliest known activity of this man was his position as vice-rector of the Vincentians' St. Vincent de Paul Seminary of the Diocese of New Orleans. One of his assignments sent him to Panama where his health deteriorated. In 1849 he was given exit and headed for California.

In May of 1851 he was made pastor at Mission Dolores in San Francisco. When he was first introduced to Bishop Joseph Alemany (stationed in Monterey at the time), this man Juan Francisco Llebaria made a deep impression, an impression so strong that shortly he would be assigned the position of Vicar General, making him second in command under Bishop Alemany. Llebaria's first assignment

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under Bishop Alemany was to visit the Marysville area and assess their needs. Upon his return he was assigned as head pastor at Santa Cruz, holding this position during the 1852 and 1853 period. In 1853 when Joseph Alemany's position was changed from Bishop of both Upper and Lower California to Archbishop and his Diocese changed to San Francisco, Father Sebastiano Filoteo was made head pastor at Santa Cruz and Llebaria joined Archbishop Alemany in San Francisco.

On May 9, 1852, just prior to Bishop Alemany going east to urge claims to mission property and to attend the First Plenary Council of Bishops of the United States, he appointed Llebaria as Vicar General for all the northern part of the diocese.....though under the jurisdiction of Father Gonzalez Rubio. On May 5, 1857 he was assigned to St. Patrick's Church after having been officially made Vicar General of San Francisco Archdiocese. Church records have him at St. Patrick's in San Francisco well into 1858, then mysteriously he disappears.....because Father Llebaria's and the Reverend John Ingoldsby's disappearance was aptly discussed in the TEXT, Chapter 10, pages 158 through 162, please refer to the text and also to the deed transaction dated February 28, 1861 between Father Llebaria and Thomas Curtis.

LODGE, CARMEL See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Carmel Fallon."

LODGE, MARIA ANTONIA See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Antonia Peck."

LODGE, MARIA GUADALUPE See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Guadalupe Averon."

LODGE, MARÍA HELENA See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Helena Littlejohn."

LODGE, MARIA JOSEFA See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Josefa Clements."

LODGE, MARTINA CASTRO See CASTRO, MARIA MARTINA and TEXT, Chapter 1 for genealogy of Martina Castro.

LODGE, MICHAEL Martina Castro's second husband.....see TEXT, Chapter 1.

LODGE, MIGUEL ANTONIO Martina Castro's only son to grow into adulthood. After California joined the Union, he like so many other Spanish/Mexican-Californios, he became "Americanized," preferring to be called like his father, "Michael," or "Mike" for short.....see TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Miguel (Michael) Lodge."

MACONDRAY, FREDERICK W. Frederick was a resident of San Francisco, dying in mid 1861 during the early "phases" of the two partitioning suits. To briefly review the transactions that led to Frederick W. Macondray's claiming ownership of 19/540ths of Rancho Soquel and 1/30th of the Augmentation.....

- May 5, 1856.....Benjamin P. Green sells to Adolphe F. Branda 1/10th of his 1/12th claim to land in both ranches.
- September 29, 1856.....William Otis Andrews sells to Adolphe F. Branda 3/10ths of his 1/12th claim to land in both ranches.
- February 13, 1858.....The Probate Court in San Francisco confirms Adolphe F. Branda's death, leaving no will.....the court orders that his 1/30th undivided parts in both ranches be auctioned off to the highest bidder.
- January 28, 1859.....because Adolphe F. Branda did not pay his taxes for the year of 1858, the tax collector in Santa Cruz County orders that his 1/30th undivided parts in both ranches be auctioned off to the highest bidder.....which on the above date is Frederick A. Hihn. A Sheriff's Deed is signed with Hihn as the grantee of the 1/30th undivided parts.
- June 28, 1859.....the official deed is signed by the Adolphe F. Branda estate with Frederick A. Hihn as grantee.
- July 18, 1859.....A Probate Court deed is given to Frederick W. Macondray after he is the high bidder for the 1/30th undivided parts in both ranches.

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- August 26, 1859.....This deed in which Frederick A. Hihn sold 45.8 acres of land in Rancho Soquel to Frederick W. Macondray will not be discussed here.....refer to TEXT Chapter 10 and to Chapter 13 for a more detailed discussion.

As discussed in the text, this sale by Hihn to macondray would have far repercussions on the future of the Aptos area. These repercussions would be centered around Frederick W. Macondray's award when the Augmentation was partitioned in late 1864.....Tract 8!

MACONDRAY, WILLIAM (and JAMES OTIS) When Frederick W. Macondray died in mid 1861, his brother William and an attorney, James Otis, were assigned as Executors of the will.

MAJORS, JOSEPH LADD (JUAN JOSE CRISOSTOME MAYOR or MECHAS) The following is quoted from Leon Rowland's book SANTA CRUZ THE EARLY YEARS.....

"Joseph Ladd Majors was born near Nashville, Tennessee May 26, 1804. He entered California over the old Santa Fe Trail with Isaac Graham, Henry Neale and others. In Los Angeles in November, 1834 he joined with other foreigners in a protest against military duty. In 1835 he settled in the Santa Cruz region, and in 1839, after becoming a Mexican citizen and given the Spanish name "Juan Jose Crisostome Mayor (or Mechas)," he married Martina Castro's younger suster "Maria de los Angeles."

In the spring of 1840 he and his partner Job Dye were running a little grist mill and still in Zayante, located just to the northeast of Felton. It was about this period that the Mexican-California authorities decided to rid the territory of "extrangeros" (foreigners) who had not been naturalized. They rounded up a number of the trouble-making foreigners and sent them to the Monterey area, then sent 41 of them to San Blas in Mexico. Of the 41 sent to San Blas that were living in and around the Villa de Branciforte that would later return to the area included Albert Morris, FRANCISCO LAJEUNESSE, William Chard, William Anderson, Charles Henry Cooper, and partners Henry Neale and Isaac Graham. Both Dye and Majors, while arrested and sent to Monterey, they were not sent on to San Blas because they were naturalized citizens of Mexico and both had married Spanish girls.

When the political prisoners arrived in Mexico, the government quickly repudiated the action taken in Upper California and most were sent home. Upon their return, both Henry Neale and Isaac Graham settled in the Felton area and began to show interest in acquiring the former Zayante rancho grant formerly given to Joaquin Buelna back in 1834. Buelna was a former alcalde (mayor) of Villa de Branciforte, that after conferring timber rights in 1835 to Ambrose Tomlinson and Job Dye, he let his claim lapse. In 1839 Francisco Lajeunesse, before he was sent to San Blas and using his alias Francisco Young, he applied for the Zayante rancho. Despite the fact that he was a naturalized citizen of Mexico and had married Nicanor Cota, Francisco was not given the grant. The next to apply for the rancho was Joseph Majors, being given both Zayante and the adjoining rancho San Agustin (today's Scotts Valley)."

Now we refer to Brian Dillon's ARCHAEOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL SURVEY of SOQUEL DEMONSTRATION STATE FOREST.....

"Free (from their captivity in Mexico) Graham returned to Santa Cruz and settled on the Rancho Zayante, which had been reassigned in 1841 to Joseph Majors, a friend of Graham, and who sold it to him within days of his (Graham's) second arrival in California.

Isaac Graham is mainly credited in conjunction with Joseph Majors, Frederick Hoegar and Peter Lassen with building the first water-powered sawmill of any kind in what would later become Santa Cruz County; he is said in 1841 or 1842 to have built a small water-powered mill seven miles north of Santa Cruz at the confluence of Bean and Zayante creeks. However "Grahams" Rancho

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Zayante sawmill was actually built by Peter Lassen, and whose idea it was in the first place remains unclear. It is said that Graham paid 100 mules to Lassen in cash-poor Mexican California in exchange for building "Graham's" Mill. However, HUTCHINGS' CALIFORNIA MAGAZINE dated September 1859 states that.....In the spring of 1841, he (Lassen) purchased half a league of land near Santa Cruz, where he built a sawmill, which was the first one ever built and put into successful operation in the county.....After cutting from 40 to 50-thousand feet of lumber, he (Lassen) sold out his mill and ranch to Graham- who still resides there.....taking one hundred mules for his pay, intending to return with them to the United States."

To return now to the life and times of Joseph Majors.....in 1843 he built a large home on what was once known as Allegro Heights and later as Escalona Heights. Below his house he built a large grist mill at the upper end of Walnut Avenue that was powered by a huge undershot water wheel. The entire flat area on top of the hill surrounding his home was planted with grain for the mill. The mill was not completed until California was taken over by the United States in February of 1848.

Joseph Majors became interested in land within Martina's two ranches. On July 25, 1853 he purchased from Jones Hoy for \$4,000 (\$56,000) Hoy's 1/2 of his 1/9th claim to land in Rancho Soquel (1/18th undivided part). Majors made a down payment of \$500 (\$7,000) then signed a mortgage deed with Hoy for the balance due.....As 1858 approached Majors found himself facing debts he could not pay, therefore the court ordered his 1/18th claim to land in Rancho Soquel (only) and additional properties in Rancho Refugio (land he had acquired through his wife's grant in association with her two sisters Candida and Maria Antonio Jacinta) and San Agustin. The high bidder for the lands was a Charles H. Willson of Marin County. When Willson made his high bid, he understood that the 1/18th claim to land was in both Rancho Soquel and in the Augmentation. Later, when Willson sold the land he thought he owned to Frederick A. Hihn, Hihn considered he had purchased 1/18th of both ranches. Later it would be ruled that Majors had no claim to land in either ranch when he entered into the deed with Charles H. Willson

During the period that Charles H. Willson was bidding successfully for Majors lands, the court again stepped in and mistakenly ordered that Majors 1/18th claim to land in both ranches (Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation) be auctioned to the highest bidder, which was none other than Frederick A. Hihn..... again Hihn lost his supposed claim.

During the following years, and until his death in 1868, Joseph L. Majors will appear many times in county records as grantor of court ordered sales of his land due to his financial difficulties. His wife, Maria de los Angeles would live another 35 years, long enough to see the Twentieth Century entered, dying in 1903 at age 85.

MAJORS, MARIA de los ANGELES Martina Castro's youngest sister (baptized September 12, 1818), married Joseph Ladd Majors December 19, 1839. See TEXT, Chapter 1.

McKEE, SAMUEL BELL The Honorable Samuel Bell McKee was born in Ireland about 1821. At an early age his parents left that ever-green Isle of the Ocean and came to the United States, settling in Georgia where he received his education. After graduating he moved to Alabama where he read law with a Judge Collier, of Tuscaloosa, then moved on to Mississippi. In Mississippi he married and opened a law practice. Eventually the "California fever" brought him to this State in 1853, and he settled in Oakland and began practicing law.....His professional card copied from the advertising columns of the first local paper of Alameda County, published in 1854, made the following announcement....."Sam. Bell McKee, Attorney-at-Law and General Collecting Agent, Oakland, Cal., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Alameda County and the Counties adjoining. Office on

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the east side of Broadway, near the Plaza.

In 1856 he was elected to the position of County Judge, then in 1858 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the position of District Judge. The Third District then consisted of the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and Alameda. The election took place on September 1, 1858, his opponent was incumbent Judge Craven P. Hester.....McKee won the election handily

NOTE: Judge Samuel Bell McKee would retain his position as a judge in the Third District through 1875.....it was said of the man....."few men possess the rare qualities that win admiration and respect alike from rich and poor, Democrats and Republicans, advocates and clients, as does Judge McKee. His decisions are nearly always conclusive, and seldom or never set aside. His profound knowledge of the law, his kindly manner, amiable qualities and happy manner of treating both clients and attorneys, prevent any unfounded objections or unreasonable criticisms of his conduct. He is, indeed, a model judge, and the Third District is justly proud that its laws are administered by such a man."

Judge McKee had a profound impact on Santa Cruz County during his years on the bench as evidenced by his 1860 decision to deny the attempt by Judge John H. Watson and Durrell S. Gregory to set up an "adverse claim" to the lands of Sebastian Rodriguez (Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro) and lay out a town (Watsonville). Also in the same year he became the presiding judge in the two partitioning suits brought on by Frederick A. Hihn to have ownership claims established in both Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation. In conjunction with these two suits, he would preside over every suit brought before the Third District Court through 1875.....it is interesting that not one of his decisions made during the two complicated partitioning suits were changed, or overturned by the State Supreme Court. It should also be noted that he decided not to accept the decision by court assigned referee Charles B. Younger that the Augmentation cannot be divided among the claimants because it was not acceptable for partitioning without injury in a great degree to the several parties in interest. This decision took a lot of courage to render in the face of the pressure being brought on by the plaintiff Frederick A. Hihn and several other prominent persons. Also, if he was wrong, having to set up a sale of the Augmentation through an auction would have delayed further the percentage owners from recovering their money for many years to come.

Few that live within the Capitola/Soquel areas, and within the Soquel Augmentation realize the impact that three men, no four men, had on the areas, namely the Honorable Samuel B. McKee; the attorney Robert F. Peckham; the attorney Charles B. Younger; and last, but certainly not the least, Frederick A. Hihn. All the others were but supporting actors, these four played the leading parts.

NOTE: The life and times of Samuel B. McKee were taken from the CENTENNIAL YEAR BOOK of Alameda County, California, Published by William Halley, 1876.

McKIERNAN, CHARLES HENRY See MOUNTAIN CHARLEY

MOSS, DON F. See MOZO, DON F.

MOUNTAIN CHARLEY Charles Henry McKiernan was born March 22, 1830 in County Leitrim, Ireland. According to most accounts, he joined the British Army to escape the famine of 1848 and was sent to Australia and New Zealand. When news of the California Gold Rush hit in 1849, he signed onto the El Dorado, a sailing ship bound for San Francisco.

The ship anchored on January 15, 1850, and Charley jumped ship without paying, then headed for Trinidad in Humboldt County, then moved on to the gold fields in the Sierra. He quickly amassed \$12,000 (\$168,000) in gold dust in the mines at Rose's Bar on the Yuba River. Using his small fortune, he bought

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32 mules and four horses. He organized a pack train to supply the miners with provisions.....at \$1.00 (\$14.00) a pound for anything from sugar to bacon.....turning a quick profit on his first trip.

Charley returned to Marysville, bought 10 more mules and hired three helpers to assist him in the three-day journey to the mines. But hostile Indians attacked, and Charley escaped with nothing but his life. He tried panning for gold once more, but his luck had run out. His money gone, he set off with a man named Page for the Santa Clara Valley to begin farming.

Arriving in San Jose in 1851, they found that the land in the Valley, for the most part was hopelessly clogged with multiple claimants and squatters waiting for the Land Claims Commission to establish ownership claims on former Mexican Land Grants. After being told that the land in the mountains was in the public domain, Charley and Page decided to settle there. From San Jose the two traveled south along Los Gatos Creek following the old Franciscan Trail. They passed the future site of the Forbes Flour Mill next to the creek (construction of the mill had not begun yet, but when complete it would give the name "Forbestown" to the town today called Los Gatos). The two continued along the trail reaching Jones Mill (later to be the small town of Lexington, now, for the most part buried beneath Lexington Reservoir's dam.....the main part of the town was located three-tenths of a mile below the dam).

At this point in the story most popular accounts have Charley and Post continuing along the Franciscan Trail, arriving at the Laguna del Sargento, with Charley deciding to stop there and settle in, and Post continuing on into Santa Cruz.....several have Charley stopping at the junction of today's Old Santa Cruz Highway and Mountain Charley Road (a mile and a half before reaching the Summit Road), the last location that the Patchen post office would settle at in 1882.

To continue this popular version of Charley's life, at the above spot along the Franciscan Trail he would spend the next seven months living in either a hollowed out redwood tree, or in a close by cave while he builds a cabin with lumber he whip-sawed (with help) from nearby redwoods. After this cabin was complete, he decided to build a second cabin, this one next to the Laguna del Sargento just over the top of the Summit in Santa Cruz County that the Franciscan Trail he and Page had been following from Los Gatos Creek passed by.

At first Charley made his living hunting deer and bear, which he shipped to the San Francisco markets via Alviso. Charley also began selling whip-sawed lumber, but gradually, his name became associated with the road that would soon bare his name. Charley's famous encounter with the grizzly bear occurred on either the 8th or 10th on May in 1854.....it has been established that it occurred on the 8th.....at this point we turn to a story as told by Charley himself in 1878.....

NOTE: Over the years many versions of the preceeding has appeared in print. Disparity of how he reached the Summit area, where he built his first home (at the junction of the Old Santa Cruz Highway and Mountain Charley Road, along the top of the Summit just to the west of Highway 17, or next to the Laguna del Sargento).....now for Charley's own story.....

From thence (Charley was being interviewed) he sailed to San Francisco, and reached that city on the 15th of January, 1850, and in the following summer went up to the Yuba River mines and worked for eight months on Rose's Bar, where he took out about \$12,000 (\$168,000). In Gold dust. He then quit working in the mines, and bought, at Marysville, 32 mules and 4 horses, and engaged in packing goods from that place to Scott's River. But he lost all of his mules, and sold his provisions at Weaverville, on the Trinity.

He then went to work again in the mines on Feather River, at Rich's and Smith's Bars, and continued there until he had spent the balance of his money in California, when he became "strapped", as the miners used to say when a man had lost all his money. Charley then went to Santa Cruz, touching at San

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Francisco, and when he found that he could get nothing to do in the former place, he started to Oregon over the Santa Cruz Mountains, but stopped on the Summit in June, 1851, and took up a claim which he supposed to be Government Land, the same which he now owns in Santa Cruz County. He there hunted for a living, and made but little for two or three years, when a man by the name of William Dearing proposed to form a copartnership with him and kill deer for the San Francisco market. They killed 1,000 deer that year, and sold them at from \$5 to \$10 (\$70 to \$140) a head, making \$7,000 (\$98,000), and killed besides quite a number of bear.

Charley then bought a flock of sheep and kept them on the mountains when one night a California lion got among them and killed 70 head. It is astonishing how destructive these animals are to sheep. They will jump into a corral when undisturbed, for they are great cowards, and kill large number of them, and then leave their prey until the next night, when they will come to the feast. After this misfortune Charley believed his sheep speculation was a bad one, and he sold out the balance of his flock, which was about 700 head.

He became a notorious bear hunter, and not long after he had parted with his sheep he was hunting about three miles from his house, not far from where Lyman Burrell lives, down in a bottom near a little pond, when he discovered a large grizzly bear lying on its haunches with its head turned from him. He approached within ten steps of her, dismounted from his mule, having a good load in his gun, and gave her a shot just back of the head, when, supposing from the falling of her head that he had killed her, he commenced reloading his gun. After he had put in the powder, and was about to ram down the ball, she made a rush at him, when he grabbed the pommel of his saddle, but the mule was so frightened that she jumped and finally jerked away from him and ran home, after throwing him some distance from her. The bear, in the meantime, had returned back to her nest, where she had left two cubs. He immediately sprang to his feet, his gun had been dropped in the melee, and in looking around, saw the bear making another charge at him, when he took to his heels, and never a man ran as he did until he reached home. The bear got pretty close to him at times, and would doubtless have caught him had she not been mortally wounded.

On the next day, he returned to the place and found her dead, and caught the two cubs and brought them home. After keeping them for four months they got to killing his hogs, and he killed them. When he had the great battle with the grizzly that came very near putting his "chunk out," he had been hunting all day with James Taylor, and had killed five deer, and while engaged in packing two of them out of a gulch, saw a bear 400 yards below them, feeding, when they attempted to get around ahead of him and get a shot at the animal, a very large one. While doing this, the bear, unbeknown to them, proceeded in the same direction, and as they were rising a little mound suddenly met them coming up the mound within a few feet on the opposite side; meeting so suddenly, the bear gave a snort and plunged at them. James Taylor fired the first shot and missed. The bear was then within three jumps of Charley, rapidly approaching him, while Taylor had made for a tree; the former drew a bead on him with his rifle, the ball striking the bear over the eye and glanced but so stunned him as he made the last spring that he fell by the side of Charley, who struck him on the head with his gun, breaking off the barrel. All this was done in a moment. The bear immediately arose, with his tremendous jaws wide open, and made a snap at Charley, catching him over the left eye and forehead, crushing the skull and tearing out about five by three inches of it. The old mountaineer then threw up his arms in front of his face in a locked position, when the bear grabbed them in his mouth, crushing down with his grinders upon one arm, while his tusks passed entirely through the other, escaping the bone. The beast after thus taking his revenge, left his mangled enemy, and Charley, who was still conscious, could hear him rolling and snapping down the mountain through the brush, but could not see him, for he had lost his sight.

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Notes taken from Dr. T.J. Ingersoll who attended on Charley professionally, during the latter's illness.....

.....when the bear sprang upon Charley and bit him, taking out a piece of the frontis bone over the left eye and nose, triangular shaped, and about 3 3/4 inches on every side. Returned to the house.....a physician was sent for.

My partner, Dr. A.W. Bell, went out, and found him next morning about sunrise, with the front part of his head terribly mangled and some wounds on both arms, but rational.

The piece of skull taken out by the animal, was sent in with a request that I should have a plate of silver made and come out immediately to assist in dressing the wound.

Making all necessary preparation I hastened to the patient, getting there about 9 O'clock P.M., when I found that the piece of the frontis bone sent in was only about half of the bone taken out.

On the next morning returned to San Jose to have another plate made, sufficiently large to cover the brain.....getting back to the patient the same day at 8 O'clock P.M.

Dr. Bell and myself proceeded to apply the plate and dress the wounds; got through about 11 O'clock P.M.

The part of bone detached was all that portion of the frontis bone, above the left eye and nose, and in the orbit about 3/4ths of an inch....taking a portion of the zygomatic process, ranging up about four inches parallel with the coronal suture, from that point, irregularly to the right of the root of the nose, about 3 3/4 inches on each of the three sides. The muscles and integuments were brought together and secured with sutures.....soon closed by first intention, with the exception of two or three points for the matter to flow, and where the parts would not meet.

By general bleeding and cold applications to the head, very little disturbance took place.

After the expiration of a week, I found that the plate was irritating the parts so much that it was impossible for them to become sound, and immediately took it out, very much against the wishes of the patient.

I would here mention that it was at the urgent solicitation of the patient that the plate was used in the first place.

Notwithstanding the expostulations of his physicians. The wound healed kindly with the exception of two points on each side of the nose, there were some spicula of bone, which kept up an irritation and discharging of matter.

The left eye-ball, in consequence of the muscles above it contracting, not having sufficient support, turned up about eight degrees. General health good.

Some twelve months after the events above related, the patient, having suffered from an intolerable pain in the head, came into town, and consulted Dr. Spencer and myself. It was decided to perform an operation.

Accordingly, we with some others, waited upon him at the National Hotel, where after administering chloroform, the operation took place.

We cut down and found a deep-seated abscess, under the anterior lobe of the brain, at least two inches deep. Above and behind the nasal process, which was discharging through the small sinus above the right eye. The operation had the desired effect.....the abscess soon got well, and the patient was relieved of the pain he had been suffering some time before.

His health is good, but as a matter of course his face is much disfigured.

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He does not think that his mind or memory has been affected by the injury he received from the bear, but sometimes complains of a dull sensation in the region of the brain.

To continue with Charley's life.....In 1857 the County of Santa Clara authorized the construction of a toll road from Los Gatos, through Lexington to the vicinity of Laguna del Sargento where Charley's second homesite was located. In 1858 Charley and Hiram Scott were picked to build the Santa Cruz County half of the turnpike. They were promised a total of \$6,000 (\$84,000) to build the road from Hiram Scott's home in Scott's Valley to Charley's homesite. The road was opened October 16, 1868 under the name of the Santa Cruz Turnpike. It is during this period that Charley's cousin the Reverend John Ingoldsby looked to him to support his cause to acquire ownership of Martina Castro's two grants. During the next several years Charley would support the surveyors while collecting the fees from the occupants of the two grants.

As 1862 approached Charley's life changed, deciding that a better stage stop was needed then the one at his homesite next to the Laguna del Sargento, then along came the big decision to change his life, on August 11, 1862 he married Barbara Berrick, the Irish nurse who had tended him after his fight with the grizzly. Later he would have a total of seven children, while expanding his homesite by adding a large farmhouse, a barn, and outbuildings, orchards and vineyards. He also controlled more than 3,000 acres of redwoods, operating several sawmills on the land.

By 1865 he had built a large two story hotel known as Mountain Charley's Summit Hotel a mile above his home near the area where today's Summit and Mountain Charley roads converge just to the west of Highway 17. In 1870 he added a wine and beer house, now allowing passengers using the toll road to enjoy eat and drink while the stage's team of horses were changed. He also added a liquor store that served the entire Summit area.

In 1869 Charley and a group of friends from the Santa Cruz area formed a stage line to compete with the existing stage company. Competition between the two lines led to a price war until eventually the only person to make any profit was Charley, who collected tolls from both companies for the use of the road.

When his oldest son reached high school age (about 1874) he decided to move to San Jose because of the lack of schools along the Summit. He built a large home at 225 West Saint Augustine Street. Even though he had moved from his beloved mountains, he retained his interests there. To process his timber stands in the mountains he built a sawmill in downtown San Jose. He also started a berry farm on Alviso Road and opened a hay and grain warehouse. He became president of the Pacific Coast Wine Company and a shareholder in the original San Jose Light and Power Company and also in the San Jose Water Company. He became ill in November of 1891, dying of a stomach disorder January 16, 1892 at age 62.

MOZO, DON F. Spanish translation of Francisco Lajeunesse's alias FRANCISCO YOUNG. In French, Lajeunesse means "young or young man." Because there was no comparable word in Spanish, the authorities used their closest word, which is MOZO meaning "youthful (male)". Therefore DON F. MOZO was their version for Mr. Francisco Young.....Leon Rowland states that a Don F. Moss (Francisco Lajeunesse) applied for the Zayante rancho grant in 1839.....somehow Mozo became Moss, which was another alias used by Francisco. It is a curious fact that Nicanor, his wife, after their divorce moved down to the San Luis Obispo area with the children and used the last name Moss.

See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Nicanor Lajeunesse" and "Joseph Ladd Majors," this APPENDIX.

NICHOLS, BENJAMIN CAHOON Benjamin Cahoon Nichols was the nephew of Benjamin Cahoon. As was his uncle, Benjamin was born in New York in about 1830.

H30

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He had two brothers, Uriah and Merrit, of which very little is known. Leon Rowland, in his book SANTA CRUZ The EARLY YEARS has the three brothers working together in a sawmill in Branciforte Gulch, while Donald Thomas Clark has Benjamin arriving in California in 1852. By the time 1858 arrives Benjamin has met, and joined into partnership with Francis R. Brady. During their early partnership they operated a tannery (location unknown), Shortly after opening the tannery they shut it down.

The partnership of Benjamin Cahoon Nichols and Francis R. Brady would become known simply as "Brady and Nichols" for the next five years. Their entrance into this story as far as Martina's land grants are concerned began when they purchased on October 19, 1859 from the Wesley Burnett & Company their small sawmill on Soquel Creek and the land that lie between the creek and old Mountain School.....on the Soquel San Jose Road just before reaching Olive Springs Road. Included in the transaction was the 1/54th undivided part Wesley Burnett & Company owned in the Augmentation.

Shortly after purchasing the sawmill and land, in August of 1860 Frederick A. Hihn began his partitioning suit to have the Augmentation owners established. Hihn threatened the partners with a logging injunction if they did not agree to stop their logging within the Augmentation for the next eight months. Rather than face the expense of fighting Hihn's injunction, the partners agree to stop logging in the Augmentation. They probably continued to log their land along the west side of Soquel Creek, processing the logs through the mill on the creek.

Brady and Nichols held onto the land they had purchased from Wesley Burnett & Company, which included the 1/54th undivided part in the Augmentation until they decided to dissolve their partnership. On the 29th of April and 29th of May, 1863 they sold the mill and lands to Benjamin Cahoon Nichol's uncle Benjamin Cahoon.

After the partnership was dissolved, the next known activity of Benjamin is over on Aptos Creek within the confines of Rafael Castro's Rancho Aptos.

NOTE: Back in 1852 Judge John H. Watson built a shingle mill complete with flume, millpond and supporting facilities along Aptos Creek about a mile north of Soquel Drive. The good judge, because boundries and ownership of land were not readily known at the time, Watson like so many others, thought that much of what an owner said was his through a Mexican land grant was actually public land.....the preceeding is giving the Judge the benefit of the doubt based on his attempt to set up an "adverse claim" to the lands of Sebastian Rodriguez on his Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro in order to lay out the town of Watsonville.

After discovering the facility, Rafael Castro convinced the judge that the land was his, with the judge relinquishing the facilities to Rafael. The mill and supporting facilities remained in their original condition, unused until February 17, 1866 when Benjamin and his two brothers entered into a long and complicated agreement with Rafael Castro. Part of the agreement allowed the brothers to reopen the mill, which they did, converting it from a shingle mill to a sawmill. The three brothers operated the mill until it burned to the ground in about 1873.....the mill and facilities were located near the south end of today's "Buggy Trail" within the Forest of Nisene Marks State Park

For the next documented activity of Benjamin Cahoon Nichols refer to Donald Thomas Clark's book SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PLACE NAMES under the subject heading of NICHOLS SPRING.....the springs, discovered sometime in 1877, were named for the owner, Benjamin Cahoon Nichols. In the Great Register of Santa Cruz County, 1876, Benjamin is listed as a lumberman, born in the United States and voting in Soquel. In 1887 McKenney notes him as being a Justice of the Peace and farmer in Aptos. Benjamin died at age 71 on June 19, 1901.

NICHOLS, MERRIT See NICHOLS, BENJAMIN CAHOON.

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NICHOLS URIAH See NICHOLS, BENJAMIN CAHOON

NOBLE, AUGUSTUS Augustus was born in Baltimore, Maryland December 28, 1823. At an early age he learned the trade of a cooper (the maker of barrels), then when news of the gold strike reached his ears, like so many, he decided to head west. Arriving in San Francisco July 19, 1849, he headed straight for the gold fields, finding little fortune and having less luck at making a living in any capacity. Discouraged, he returned home, met and married a young woman. Deciding to try his luck in the west again, he headed off with his new wife, arriving in San Francisco, then traveled by stage to Sacramento. He split his time between the two areas, then in 1856 he decided to move to Santa Cruz County, settling in the Soquel area.

Before Augustus left for Santa Cruz, his businesses in San Francisco drew him into friendship the attorneys John Wilson, James Scarborough and Thomas Courtis. He also could count among his friends the Archbishop Joseph Alemany, Father John Llebaria and the Reverend John Ingoldsby. It is his friendship with the latter priest and the attorney John Wilson that is of importance here. On May 3, 1856 Augustus was one of the three men (the other two being Benjamin P. Green and William Otis Andrews) to pay John Ingoldsby \$2,000 (\$28,000) for a 1/12th claim to land in both Rancho Soquel and in the Augmentation.

It is after he entered into the deeds with John Ingoldsby and the attorneys John Wilson and James Scarborough that he moved down to Santa Cruz and settled in the Soquel Area. Immediately upon his arrival in the county he began reporting to John Wilson (the attorney hired by John Ingoldsby to represent him in the Ingoldsby versus Ricardo Juan suit) on the situation in the county concerning Ingoldsby's suit.

It would seem that Augustus's interest in Martina's two grants lie more in the smaller Rancho Soquel, because on June 19, 1858 he sold 1/2 of his 1/12th claim to land (1/24th undivided part) to partners Roger Gibson Hinckley and his son-in-law John Lafayette Shelby, then on August 7, 1858 he sold the balance to Craven P. Hester. When the Augmentation and Rancho Soquel were officially partitioned he was awarded 121.571 acres in the former and 40 acres in the latter. Eventually, through several deeds with other grantees of land in Rancho Soquel, Augustus Noble and his family owned the former adobe home that Martina and Michael Lodge built back in 1834.

OTIS, JAMES See MACONDRAY, WILLIAM

PARRISH, JOSHUA To quote from Donald Thomas Clark's SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PLACE NAMES.....PARRISH HILL...The hill to the east of the "Little White Church" in Soquel; named for Joshua Parrish, a forty-niner from Ohio, who took up farming in Soquel. In 1853 Parrish made a trip back to Ohio; here he married Narcissa Dell. In 1854 he was elected road supervisor for Soquel. In 1870, the Parrish family helped establish the Soquel Congregational Church (the "Little White Church") which was built on land donated by them. Joshua Parrish died June 26, 1898.

On August 1, 1853 Joshua Parrish purchased from Thomas and Carmel Fallon Carmel's 1/9th claim to land in Rancho Soquel for \$800 (\$11,200). On July 27, 1860 in his answer to Henry and Maria Antonia's Complaint for the Rancho Soquel partitioning suit, Joshua stated....."That I am the owner in fee simple, and entitled to have and enjoy in severalty, the 1/9th of said tract of land.....and that as such owner, I am now, and have been for the term of seven years, in possession of a portion thereof, less than the said part of the interest, and while in occupancy thereof as such owner, I have made valuable improvements, to wit.....an orchard, houses, barns and fences, for my own use as such owner to the value of \$2,000 (\$28,000).

When final partitioning of Rancho Soquel was made in late 1863, Joshua was owner of a total of 119.947 acres.

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PARSONS, HENRY FELL Donald Thomas Clark in his book SANTA CRUZ COUNTY PLACE NAMES states of Henry Fell Parsons (a British forty-niner who, as deputy sheriff in 1854) is credited with having named the small town of Watsonville "Watsonville." Clark states.....Judge Watson, having been too modest or to negligent to attend to the detail, that Parsons was serving an attachment from the sheriff's office on some property near lands claimed by Judge Watson and Durrell S. Gregory under title of Alexander Rodriguez.....he wrote in "Watsonville" in describing the property.

During the 1854-1855 period Henry left the sheriff's office and became the Deputy County Recorder, reporting to the county recorder and clerk of the court Peter . On February 1, 1855 his boss, Peter Tracy sold to him, for \$641 (\$8,974) a part of his School Land Warrant No. 108.....the warrant consisted of 320 acres total.....which was located within the Augmentation (which at the time many did not consider a Mexican grant to Martina). Later, when the Augmentation was accepted as a legitimate Mexican grant, all of the School Land Warrants issued for land in the Augmentation were "floated" to other locations on Public Land.

During the two partitioning suits Henry would testify several times, once in the Ingoldsby versus Ricardo Juan portion of the Rancho Soquel partitioning suit concerning the Reverend John Ingoldsby's many visits to the recorder's office during the month of December, 1854, studying Martina's deed dated August 29, 1850.

PECK, HENRY WINEGAR See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Antonia Peck."

PECK, MARIA ANTONIA See TEXT and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Antonia Peck."

PECK, MARY ELIZABETH See TEXT, Chapter 19 "Mary Elizabeth Peck versus Frederick A. Hihn" and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Maria Antonia Peck."

PECKHAM, ROBERT F. Robert was born in Charleston, Rhode Island in January 30, 1827. He was the oldest of a family of nine children.....eventually the entire family would move to California. The family was very poor and they all had to be supported on the wages of the father which did not average fifty cents (\$7.00) per day.

Robert's education was confined to what he could get at a common country school for less than three months in the year, between the ages of four to sixteen. Early in life he developed a taste for books and a proficiency for learning that made for him, when a mere child, a wide spread reputation. His other interests were a taste for machinery and mechanics and a love of the sea.

At age twelve he learned the multiplication table, and in three months he was master of all the rules and problems in Daboll's Arithmetic, and the following winter, in three months mastered Columbus' Algebra, and the mathematical part of surveying and navigation.

At age fifteen he went before the examining board and was granted a certificate authorizing him to teach any public school in his county, and the next winter, he taught the school in the same district in which he was raised, and in the same house where he had received his education.

After serving in various positions in his home state, Robert answered the call of the sea, shipping out as a "green hand" in 1845 at age 18 on a whaling ship. Apparently the romance of a seafaring life had worn off when the vessel finally docked in San Francisco Bay. Robert jumped ship with only the clothes on his back, four sea biscuits and a plan to hide out until his ship sailed. Then he would find a job.

After four days, starving and thirsty, he headed south, hoping to find someone who could at least let him know if the ship had departed. He found two Mormons, victims of persecution of the time, who were living at Mission Dolores. They shared their food with Robert, and the next morning one of them went to check

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on the whaler. It hadn't budged.

Peckham stayed with the Mormons for 10 days waiting for the ship to leave. Restless, he headed toward San Jose, selling his boots to a native Californian he had met on his journey and continued barefoot over the clover burrs and prickly grass.

During the next few years, he worked washing wheat, farming, soldiering, shop clerking and gold mining. In January of 1849, he married Ann E. Smith and, before long, opened a mercantile establishment in a tent in San Jose. In 1850 he was looked upon as an available candidate for County Attorney, but in order to become a candidate for the position, he had to become a lawyer and he had only studied during his leisure time for about four months. Under the tutor ship of Augustas A. Heslup, a lawyer, after a grueling and extensive examination of questions, his answers to them were about as intelligible as those related of a candidate recently for admission to the Supreme Court. Passing the exam, he was admitted and made a lawyer so far as the order of the courts was effectual for the purpose.....as a side note.....he was defeated in his bid to become County Attorney.

Undaunted by his defeat for County Attorney, when the District Court in San Jose first opened Robert made application, and was admitted to the Bar of the Court on motion and without examination. He hung out his shingle as an attorney at law on the old blue cloth tent, and announced himself ready for business. But business did not come.....at this early period in California history most persons looked upon his profession in rather a ridiculous light, but as the legal problems and lawsuits began to compound, this situation would soon change for the betterment.

Deciding to leave San Jose, he settled up his business in 1850 and moved to Monterey, where he remained until the spring of 1851. Here he got a little business, his fees averaging about \$25 (\$350) per month while his grocery bills had to be met in some other manner.

When he arrived in Monterey in 1850, a few people began to turn their attention to farming, and it was discovered that there were small bottoms about Santa Cruz that really would raise potatoes.

John Hames and John Daubenbiss made an experiment at Soquel in 1849. They sold \$8,000 (\$112,000) worth of potatoes off of less than four acres. They retailed in San Jose and Monterey for 25 cents (\$3.50) a pound, and in the mining camps for \$1.00 (\$14.00). So rapidly was the business of raising potatoes developing, that in 1850 they had dropped from 25 cents a pound to eight cents.....to four cents a pound in 1851. In 1852 they were bad property at ten cents a sack of 120 pounds.

With the start of the depression brought on by the "potato crash" Peckham began to despair of being able to make a living at the law, though he had kept up his studies most industriously, and he was driven by sheer necessity to turn his attention to something else. He decided on farming, moving to Salinas to live, and took up a quarter section of what was represented to him by the adjoining ranch owners as public land: they afterwards managed to get it surveyed into a grant. He thus became the first squatter in Salinas Valley. He fenced his forty acres, and sowed it with grain, but 1851 proved a dry season and it didn't yield the seed. His house was made a stage station on the route between San Jose to Monterey, and he got enough for keeping a span of their horses to purchase, beef, hard bread, sugar and coffee on which he subsisted; keeping up his study of law, always hoping that he might sometime reach a higher position.

In the fall of 1851 he went to Santa Cruz and entered into a law partnership with George W. Crane and was very successful. He soon however, dissolved the partnership and went into business for himself.

In 1853 Peckham was elected to the office of District Attorney, of Santa Cruz

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County and served three years in this capacity. After conducting several cases as District Attorney he acquired high praise from both sides. After his term as District Attorney ended, he was examined and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. Finally, the faith he had maintained in himself began to "pay off," he had secured the confidence of the people, and that he also had the confidence of the Courts and all the leading members of his profession. In less than two years the judges of the Supreme Court gave him credit of possessing a very superior order of legal ability, and he had acquired a State reputation. His cases in Santa Cruz and Monterey counties were mostly land cases.

He would remain in Santa Cruz County until most of his cases were settled, being elected and serving one term as County Judge of Santa Cruz County in 1862-1863. He then returned to San Jose in 1863 where he went into copartnership with Judge Payne in 1865 which continued until 1870, and was considered one of the strongest legal firms in the county.

In 1868, thinking that his eye sight and memory was failing him, he decided to travel. Heading for the eastern part of the country, he visited a number of manufacturing plants and made himself conversant with the manufacture of wollen goods.

His eyesight and memory apparently were fine. He returned home and started San Jose Woolen Mills at San Pedro and Hobson streets. He shepherded it through some difficult times and turned it into a profit-making enterprise.

Judge Robert F. Peckham would live out his days in San Jose, producing a family of three boys and six girls.

ROBERT F. PECKHAM & FREDERICK A. HIHN

Robert F. Peckham first enters Martina Castro's story as a young 26 year old when he is hired in 1852 by the plaintiffs Thomas Fallon, Pruitt Sinclair and Jones Hoy in their suit against Martina Castro to force her to partition her two grants. Peckham is hired to replace the plaintiffs attorney that had retired from the suit. It should be mentioned here that representing Martina in the suit is Durrell Gregory until he becomes a defendant and has to be replaced.

While the preceding suit is in progress, John Hames brings suit against Martina seeking the \$5,000 (\$70,000) that Martina's first husband Michael Lodge had promised to pay him for building him a sawmill on Soquel Creek. Martina hires Robert F. Peckham to represent her, while Hames hires Durrell Gregory.

In late 1855 when the Reverend John Ingoldsby hired attorneys John Wilson and James Scarborough and eviction notices were served on every person living within Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation, Martina's heirs and several others hired Robert F. Peckham to fight the eviction notices. Soon the eviction notices escalated into the "Ingoldsby versus Ricardo Juan" suit in which the plaintiff John Ingoldsby was attempting to prove that Martina's deed of August 29, 1850 was a fraudulent paper that did not reflect Martina's true desires.

The suit began in Santa Cruz, moved on to San Francisco to take the deposition from Louis Depeaux then again moved, this time to Contra Costa County where the Seventh District Court handed down a decision that favored Ingoldsby, Martina's deed was fraudulent. In 1858 Robert F. Peckham appealed the decision to the State Supreme Court, and through a brilliant maneuver had the lower court's decision overturned on all points but the most important, that the deed was fraudulent.....this decision would be fought to its completion in the following partitioning suits.

When Frederick A. Hihn decided that the time had arrived to establish ownership claims within both Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation in late 1859 he hired Robert F. Peckham to represent his two plaintiffs for the Rancho Soquel

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suit, Henry and Maria Antonia Peck. In August when the Augmentation partitioning suit began, there was Frederick A. Hihn as plaintiff and standing beside him as his attorney was Peckham. Robert was also representing Frederick A. Hihn as his personal attorney for both suits as well as the defendants in the Ingoldsby versus Ricardo Juan suit, which were mostly Martina's heirs.

From the preceeding it is obvious that on any given day Robert F. Peckham could represent a person as both his counsel as as opposing attorney, and the plaintiffs in both suits in the same manner.....these points were brought up by opposing attorneys on several occassions but ignored by the presiding judge, Samuel B. McKee.

The last major suits that Robert F. Peckham handled in Santa Cruz County and for Frederick A. Hihn was Maria Antonia Peck's attempt to have the deed that she and her ex-husband signed back in 1862 in which they sold to Hihn their remaining claim to land in both Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation overturned. Peckham was successful in defending his client, Hihn.....the deed was upheld by the court and Hihn retained the nearly 7,000 acres that he acquired through the deed. The final decision was handed down in 1868.

PEREZ, CORNELIO Cornelio was born in 1810 (place of birth is unknown). When Santa Cruz became an official county it retained the old post of juez de campo (inspector of brands and arbiter of title to roving livestock). The position was first given to Jose de la Cruz Rodriquez, then in 1851 to Juan Gonzales and Cornelio Perez.

On December 8, 1854 Cornelio gave a deposition before the Land Commission on behalf of Martina Castro. He stated that his present place of residence was Santa Cruz County and that he was familiar with Rancho Soquel and that Martina had occupied the ranch for the last 19 to 20 years (since 1833/1834).

PER LEE, THERON RUDD Theron Rudd Per Lee, better known as T.R. Per Lee, entered California in 1847 as a member of Colonel Stevenson's regiment of New York Volunteers to help California free itself of Mexican dominance. After California achieved its freedom Per Lee, who had been an attorney back in New York, hung out his shingle. When William Blackburn, County Judge and head of the court sessions resigned from the position in September of 1850, Per Lee replaced him. Shortly after, he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, then in 1852 he was replaced by Edmund B. Kellogg. After serving in the preceeding positions he remained in the county as an attorney until the late 1870s, then returned to New York to practice law there.

Per Lee first enters into our story when he appears with Peter Tracy at Martina's home on the night of August 29, 1850. Peter Tracy brought with him the deed written by Durrell S. Gregory under instructions of Thomas Fallon and probably Lambert B. Clements. Supposedly the deed was signed by Martina (she placed her mark on the deed since she could neither read or write) with only Peter Tracy signing as witness and taking both Martina's and her husband Louis Depeaux's acknowledgments.

Judge Per Lee next enters as one of the players in Martina's story when he finally acknowledges the deed signed in Martina's home, then on the next day he witnessed the mortgage deed between Thomas and Carmel Fallon and Martina and Louis Depeaux. During the partitioning suits and during the earlier Ingoldsby versus Ricardo Juan suit many questions arose concerning the signing of Martina's deed and the "strange" way it was acknowledged, but he was never called to testify.

PLUM, CHARLES W. Charles Plum was a resident of Santa Cruz County when he entered into a deed with Benjamin P. Green May 5, 1856. He was one of five grantees to purchase a portion of Green's 1/12th undivided part in both ranches, and he was one of the three that would not be awarded any land. See CHAPTER 13, "Partitioning Reports by Charles B. Younger" for a discussion of Benjamin P. Green's deed with Plum and others.

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PORTER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN See The PORTERS.

PORTER, EDWARD Because Edward does not play any known role in Martina's story of in the following partitioning suits, his biography is not included here.

PORTER, FRANK FORD Because Frank does not play any known role in Martina's story or in the following partitioning suits, his biography is not included here.

PORTER, GEORGE K. See The PORTERS.

PORTER, JOHN THOMAS See The PORTERS.

PORTER, NED Because Ned does not play any known role in Martina's story or in the following partitioning suits, his biography is not included here.

The PORTERS The Porters had a profound and lasting affect on early-day Santa Cruz County history, from the moment the first two members arrived from their home state Vermont in the 1852-1853 period, right up to today. The first two to arrive were Edward and his brother Benjamin Franklin (better known as Benjamin F. Porter); then soon to follow came the cousins: Ned; Frank Ford; George K.; and finally John Thomas. They would all, except for the latter, settle in the Soquel-Santa Cruz areas. John Thomas would eventually settle down in the Pajaro Valley, in Watsonville.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PORTER was born in Vermont, April 20, 1823. He arrived in San Francisco in 1854 and settled on Aptos Creek in 1857. Over the years he acquired an extensive amount of land in the county, and also in Oregon, Contra Costa County, Los Angeles and in Monterey. He served as a director and officer in the State Loan and Trust Company and for the Bank of Santa Cruz. He died June 16, 1905. In 1879 he and his cousin George K. formed a partnership that would have an effect on the Averon's Tract 7 and the entire eastern portion of Rancho Soquel along Borregas Gulch and stretching well into the Augmentation.....see GEORGE K. PORTER.

GEORGE K. PORTER was born in Massachuttes in 1823. From all appearances based on the financial transactions that he entered into with his cousin Benjamin, while he was the person that was more closely associated with the transaction, he maintained a "back seat" position. The two entered together into several transactions before forming officially their partnership in 1879, as evidenced by the agreement entered into by both with Thomas Fallon in 1866. The earliest know joint transaction was Benjamin F. Porter's purchase of Ricardo Juan's tannery within Tannery Gulch in early 1858. Even though George K. Porter's name was not on the deed, it is known that George K. was associated with the purchase.

When partitioning of the two Martina grants occurred in late 1863 and 1864 the only land that Benjamin F. Porter was awarded was the tannery with its facilities and the five acres it occupied within today's Cabrillo College Campus. Because of a misunderstanding between Durrell S. Gregory and himself when he purchased from the former what both considered to be 8/54ths of both ranches, which actually was only 1/54th undivided part in the Augmentation only, which he sold to James Taylor in 1860, Benjamin's other claim was rejected by the court.

George K. Porter, through his deed with the deceased William Otis Andrews estate on April 21, 1859, he was awarded the small Tract 12 in the Augmentation and 109.977 acres in Rancho Soquel.

JOHN THOMAS PORTER chose to settle down in the Pajaro Valley after serving as County Sheriff through 1862 (approximately), then as Chief Collector for the Port of Monterey through 1865. After he left the latter position he

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moved to Watsonville, where he began to amass a modest fortune, dealing mostly in real estate and in partnership with Charles Ford. In 1874 the two formed the Bank of Watsonville, then in 1888 the Pajaro Valley Bank. It is also through his close friendship with Charles Ford, the President of the Watsonville Mill & Lumber Company that he became involved with the formation of the Loma Prieta Lumber Company in 1883.

PORTOLA, DON GASPER de was born in 1723 in Spain at Balageur. He conducted the initial penetration of terrestrial California by non-Indians in 1769. Don Gasper de Portola and Father Juan Crespi ventured north along the coast from San Diego, locating potential mission, presidio and town sites and making observations on the local Indians they encountered.

Portola had been a military officer since the age of eleven, and had fought for the Spanish crown in Portugal and Italy with distinction. Portola arrived in the New World specifically to establish a reliable Spanish bulwark in California against Russian and English encroachment; in order to achieve this goal, he was authorized to both expel the Jesuit order from Baja California and found colonies in Alta California.

See also TEXT BACKGROUND discussions.....

SAVAGE, RICHARD I have not been able to find out anything of the personal life of this "victim" of Frederick A. Hihn's partitioning suit for the Augmentation. Because Richard's activities in the Augmentation and during the partitioning suit is so closely interrelated with Roger Gibson Hinckley and his son-in-law John Shelby, Richard's story will not be repeated here.....refer to HINCKLEY & SHELBY in this APPENDIX and to the main TEXT, under the subject "Savage, Richard."

SCARBOROUGH, JAMES W. A request to the Bancroft Library concerning this man was futile. Our only knowledge of him is that he lived in San Francisco, was an attorney, and possibly at one time a judge. We also know that he joined with attorney John Wilson and helped him and his client the Reverend John Ingoldsby prove that Martina Castro's deed of August 29, 1850 was fraudulent during the "Ingoldsby versus Ricardo Juan" suit. Because his name appears so many times throughout the latter half of the text, please refer to the TEXT INDEX under the subject "Scarborough, James W."

SHACKLEFORD, MONTGOMERY B. To date I have not been able to find anything on the personal life and times of this man. He enters our story in August of 1852, leaves in 1855, then returns when the Augmentation partitioning suit begins in 1860. During the two and a half years he was personally involved he entered into no less than eight transactions concerning the purchasing and sale of land within the Augmentation. His transactions involved both deeds and School Land Warrants plus a mortgage deed with the Ricardo and Maria Luisa Juans' on September 10, 1852. It is obvious that Montgomery was a close friend of County Recorder Peter Tracy and County Surveyor Thomas W. Wright. Through his purchase with these latter two men of School Land Warrant No. 90 consisting of 160 acres, plus through his other transactions he mistakenly considered that he was the owner of 1/3rd of 1/9th of the Augmentation (1/27th undivided part) which he sold to George Kirby on the 29th of January, 1855.

Before he entered into the deed with George Kirby he had settled within the Augmentation at the far southwest corner where Bates Creek runs into Soquel Creek. He built a house, planted an orchard plus added several additional improvements, all of which he sold to Kirby.....see KIRBY, GEORGE H. this appendix.

SHELBY, JOHN LAFAYETTE John was the son-in-law of Roger Gibson Hinckley. The two formed a family partnership, settling along the west side of Soquel Creek within the vicinity of the gulch that would be named after his father-in-law, Hinckley Gulch (today Hinckley Basin) and Hinckley Creek. See

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HINCKLEY & SHELBY, this Appendix.

SINCLAIR, PRUETT Pruett (sometimes spelled "Pruitt") was a Frenchman that changed his name from "St. Claire" to the name that his descendants use to this day.....see HOY, JONES, this Appendix.

SLADE, MARY E. J. Mary listed her residence as San Francisco when she entered into a deed with Benjamin P. Green May 5, 1856. She was one of five grantees to purchase a portion of Green's 1/12th undivided part in both ranches, and she was one of the three that would not be awarded any land. See CHAPTER 13, "Partitioning Reports by Charles B. Younger" for a discussion of Benjamin P. Green's deed, Mary E.J. Slades' and the others.

ST. CLAIRE, PRUETT See SINCLAIR, PRUETT this Appendix.

STEARNS, JOHN P. John Stearns was an attorney. In 1853 he was one of the first teachers in the small school built by John Daubenbiss in Soquel. On May 5, 1860 John was one of four parties to bid successfully on the deceased Peter Tracy's remaining School Land Warrant land (968 acres). John, in partnership with Joel Bates claimed ownership of 242 acres within the Augmentation. After the Augmentation partitioning suit began, John would represent himself and George H. Kirby, then when Nicanor Lajeunesse needed a lawyer to handle her divorce suit, she hired John Stearns. During the entire partitioning suit for the Augmentation John was a "thorn in the side " of plaintiff Frederick A. Hihn.....after the suit ended, John moved to Santa Barbara.

TAYLOR, JAMES James' main claim to fame, brief as it was, came about through Charles McKiernan and his encounter with the grizzly bear on May 8, 1854. At the time he went hunting with Charley he had settled within the vicinity of today's Loma Prieta School along the Summit Road. On January 20, 1860 James purchased 1/54th undivided parts of the Augmentation from Benjamin F. Porter. Over the past six years he had built a home, surrounded it with an orchard plus added several additional features including fences.

When the Augmentation was partitioned in late 1864 James was awarded Tract 17 consisting of (about) 153 acres. The tract's south boundry was the Soquel Turnpike, today called Morrell Cut-off.....the west side was the small gulch that was called Taylor Gulch.....the east side extended from the turnpike directly north cutting a path directly through today's Loma Prieta School..... while the north side lies on the north side of the Summit in Santa Clara County.

On February 14, 1872 James entered into an agreement and deed in which he deeded his tract to Hihn, then Hihn in turn sold back to him 41 acres on which his homesite and orchard were located.

TRACY, PETER Peter was born in County Cork, Ireland in 1816.....the same county that Michael Lodge and Thomas Fallon were born in.....Peter entered Santa Cruz County in 1849 from Mexico where he learned Spanish law and the ability to read and write the Spanish language. When Santa Cruz County officially became one of the state's first counties, he was given the combined offices of....Clerk of the Court....County Auditor....and head County Recorder. To quote Leon Rowland.....if it were not for his death on August 7, 1857, he would undoubtly have become one of the county's wealthy men. When he died his estate included land up the coast, around Soquel and 968 acres of (illegal) School Land Warrants in the Augmentation plus a quarter interest in Joel Bates sawmill.

Peter first enters into Martina Castro's story when he brings the deed dated August 29, 1850 to her for signature. The version of what occurred the night Martina supposedly put her mark on the paper was presented to the court in two depositions, the first by Louis Depeaux on July 14, 1856, and the second by Peter in Contra Costa County, November 21, 1856.

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Concerning Peter Tracy's deposition, in a letter dated February 12, 1857 Robert F. Peckham wrote John Wilson....."I will allow your Louis Depeaux deposition if you allow my Peter Tracy deposition, which you object to..... it seems that we both have incompetent witnesses, but my (incompetent) witness's testimony seems to contradict your (incompetent) witness (Louis Depeaux).....Peckham continues.....the long trip to Contra Costa, at that time of year (was) "imprudent" because of the "character" of Peter Tracy, but personal trust put in me by my clients (the defendants in the Ingoldsby versus Ricardo Juan suit) come first."

It is interesting to note here that after Peter Tracy gave his deposition on behalf of Martina's heirs, he was given a bond that allowed Joel Bates to continue to log on his leased School Land Warrant land in the Augmentation. Today, with both depositions available to analyze, of the two making a deposition, it appears that Louis Depeaux was telling more of the truth than Peter Tracy.

VAN DEN BERGH, JOHN P.P. M.D.

VANDENBERG, DR. JOHN P.P.
VANDENBERGH, DR. JOHN P.P.
VANDENBURG, DR. JOHN P.P.
VANDENBURGH, DR. JOHN P.P.

The first spelling of the doctor's name is the correct spelling. The other four are versions of his name that appear on court documents and deeds. In the text, for the most part, I used the second spelling, VANDENBERG. The good doctor is noted as one of the pioneer physicians of California. He was born in Aix-la-Chapella, on the Rhine, Germany, in 1815, soon after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo.

The doctor received his early education in his native city, and later entered the University of Bonn, where he graduated in 1834, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He at once went to Brussels, where for three years he was engaged in medical practice. He was then commissioned as Assistant Surgeon to the British army in the East India service, but through the influence of a medical friend he resigned his commission and remained in the hospital service in England for three years.

In 1839 he came to the United States, where he engaged in the practice of medicine in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and later in Richland, Ohio. In 1847 he moved to Iowa, where he was among the early settlers, and where he was engaged in his profession until 1850. In the spring of that year he crossed the plains to California, arriving in the San Jose area in (about) August, and after a short time devoted to merchandising, he again took up the practice of medicine. Sometime during the 1851-52 period he moved to Santa Cruz County, and this is where he enters Martina Castro's story.

In 1852 Nicanor and Francisco Lajeunesse were living on Rancho Soquel and operating a grocery store within a distance of about 500 yards from their home. Dr. Vandenberg liked the location, and in the same year afore mentioned moved onto the rancho and occupied the land close to the store. The doctor occupied about 80 acres of land, building a home and adding other improvements. On January 21, 1854 the doctor entered into a deed with the Lajeunesse' in which he purchased Nicanor's entire 1/9th claim to land in Rancho Soquel. Shortly after signing the deed and paying Nicanor and Francisco \$3,300 (\$46,200) he leased the land and moved to Santa Cruz. As previously discussed, before he purchased the land he began adding improvements, including a home or two. After he leased the land he continued, over the next six or seven years to make additional improvements.

When the deed was signed January 21, 1854 Nicanor was not acknowledged properly (as stated in the ACT of Conveyance Law passed April 16, 1850). In 1860 Frederick A. Hihn entered into a deed with the Lajeunesse' in which he purchased Nicanor's 1/9th claim to land in both ranches. This deed, signed July 24, 1860, and the earlier deed with the doctor would become two of the most contested transactions entered into by any individuals concerning Martina's two ranches. The "battle" was fought all the way to the State Supreme Court where Hihn's deed was upheld.

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Sometime in the mid to late 1860s the doctor moved to San Francisco, continuing his practice of medicine until he was disabled by an accident in which his hip was crushed. Deciding to retire from medicine, he entered the field of real estate building and developing, a field where he remained until his passing. The doctor married three times and had a total of 24 children, ten of which were still living when he died. When Dr. Van Den Bergh came to California he was one of the few practicing doctors both before it became a state, and for several years after.

WATSON, JOHN H. Donald Thomas Clark states of Watson....."he was born in Georgia in 1814, went to West Point but never graduated, and moved to Texas in 1840. The few years he resided in Texas have brought various stories. It is known that he read some law.....might have been married.....and may have killed a man which, some say, prompted him to move to the west. He brought with him a slave, Jim, who was later able to obtain his freedom. Watson first settled in San Jose where, in 1850, he was elected by the California Legislature as a Judge of the Third Judicial District, which included the counties of Contra Costa.....shortly after to be divided into Contra Costa and Alameda counties.....Santa Clara, Branciforte (now Santa Cruz) and Monterey. He resigned this office in 1851, coming to Watsonville soon after.

In 1852 John Watson and Durrell S. Gregory moved in on the 5,496 acre Rancho Bolsa del Pajaro and proceeded to lay out a town. The legality of this action did not seem to bother either Watson or Gregory, both of whom set up an "adverse claim" to the lands of Sebastian Rodriguez.....a claim that was denied by District Judge Samuel Bell McKee in 1860.....see also Parsons, Henry F.

Also in 1852, while laying out the town of Watsonville, Watson built a shingle mill along Aptos about a mile north of the county road (today Soquel Drive). When Watson built the mill and its supporting facilities, he claimed that he thought he was on Public Land. After Rafael Castro convinced him that his mill was within the confines of his Rancho Aptos grant, Watson turned the facility over to Rafael.....see Nichols, Benjamin Cahoon.

After the affore discussed activities in the area, Watson, in 1865 moved on, first to Idaho Territory and then to Nevada where he died in 1882.

WILLSON, CHARLES H. Charles H. Willson listed his place of residence as Marin County. On April 15, 1856 a Charles Watson transferred and assigned all rights of a Chattel Mortgage signed earlier by Joseph Ladd Majors. When the mortgage was signed by Majors he used as collateral a number of oxen, bulls and cows, heifers and calves plus horses including stallions, geldings, mares and colts. After Majors made several payments to Willson, he (Majors) offered to pay off the debt in total, but Willson refused the money, stating that he wanted the money from the sale of the animals.

On May 26, 1858 Joseph L. Majors was ordered by the court to put up for auction lands that he owned in Ranchos San Agustin and Refugio, plus his 1/18th claim in both Rancho Soquel and in the Augmentation. On the above date Charles H. Willson was the high bidder.....but both Majors and the court had made a mistake, Willson owned a 1/18th claim in Rancho Soquel only, not in the Augmentation.

On April 25, 1861 Charles H. Willson and Frederick A. Hihn finally came to terms, with Willson selling his supposed 1/18th claim in both ranches. Later, Charles B. Younger would rule that Majors did not possess any land in the Augmentation when he signed the deed with Willson.....and.....when he (Willson) refused Majors offer to pay off the mortgage in full and he (Willson) kept the animals to sell, this satisfied the portion of the court order to sell the 1/18th part of Rancho Soquel.....in other words, when Majors signed the deed with Willson, Willson purchased land in Ranchos San Agustin and Refugio only.....which means that no land passed in to Frederick A. Hihn. All of

BIOGRAPHIES

the preceding transactions, including the Chattel Mortgage, throughout both partitioning suits, but to no avail, Charles B. Younger's ruling would stand against Hihn's attacks.

WILSON, JOHN John Wilson was born in 1790 (place unknown) and died in San Francisco in 1877. John came to California in 1849 as an Indian Agent. He quit and became an Agent for the United States Navy in San Francisco. He held on to this position, then decided to settle down in the city and begin practicing law. During this period he met and married Maria Ramona de la Luz Carrillo y Lopez, which made John a cousin to Martina Castro through her second husband's marriage previously to Josepha Luz.

Because of the many court suits brought on through the earlier Mexican land grants, John became somewhat of a specialist in land claim cases. He was also interested in the Whig party in California, being very active in their politics. Land claim cases and politics formed the most interest in his career.

John Wilson had five children, three sons....William Henry, Micajah D. and Robert.....and two daughters.....Susan who married Henry L. Ford, and Mary Eliza.

WRIGHT, THOMAS W. Thomas was born October 29, 1824, near Minden, Louisiana and died locally November 15, 1897. A descendant of Revolutionary War veterans, he was reared in Western Arkansas, the son of a farmer. While not neglecting his education, compared to today's standards it was meager. He studied surveying, then responded to the call of his country, joining Company "G" of the Arkansas Volunteers, reaching the rank of sergeant. He was in General Wool's command in Buena Vista, and fired the first gun in that memorable encounter. After serving a year in the quartermaster's department, he returned home, then headed for California in 1849, arriving in Santa Cruz December 31, 1849.

In 1850 Edmund B. Kellogg was elected as the county's first surveyor, holding the position for only a few months. Kellogg was succeeded by Thomas, holding the position.....with the exception of four terms, covering a period of eight years when he was compelled to decline the office because of defective vision.....until he declined to run in 1890. Thomas never married.

When he first replaced Kellogg as County Surveyor, because his duties were not demanding, he served as a deputy for Peter Tracy, County Recorder. When Thomas was interviewed in 1892, he stated...."that when he arrived in late 1849, there were only two houses where the main business part of Santa Cruz is now situated. One of them was a log house near where City Hall now stands, owned by Eli Moore. The other was a store of boards and belonging to Elihu Anthony. All the other buildings were adobes, located on the hill in the vicinity of the Mission, where the Catholic Church now stands. At that time there were not more than a dozen American children in the town."

Thomas W. Wright is credited with laying out most of the county roads and its first railroads. He also surveyed the wild back country of the county many times, both surveying and exploring making him the most knowledgeable person concerning its mountainous regions. For these reasons he was called upon to testify, for both defendants and plaintiffs during the two partitioning suits. One of his first involvements with either the Augmentation or Rancho Soquel was planning the road system through the latter area. In 1852 when Congress granted the state a total of 500,000 acres of land to be sold to support its schools, he was involved in surveying each applicants request in the county.

NOTE: Of the total number of School Warrants issued in Santa Cruz County, eight were illegally located within the Soquel Augmentation. To survey the requested areas required him to enter the Augmentation's lower south end, but soon he was extending his surveying activities throughout the area's far back country.

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Of the eight School Warrants located within the Augmentation, he was personally involved with four of them (as grantee in partnership with others). His activity with School Warrants involved him as a witness several times during the partitioning suits....."I am one of the grantees.....I know where the School Land Warrants are located, to wit: The lands were located between Rancho Soquel and the Augmentation, stretching from the west boundry of the two areas on the Soquel River east to the east boundry at Borregas Creek.".....Thomas was testifying concerning Thomas Fallon's warrant land, which he stated....."was intended to convey to Fallon all of the land that lie between Martina's two ranches, acting as a "buffer zone."

When it came time to assign referees to establish each legitimate owners area, because of his knowledge of the Augmentation, he was chosen as one of the three referees for this chore in late 1863. He was also chosen to assist the three referees appointed by the court to partition Rancho Soquel, his responsibility was to perform the survey of each of the area's lots and to make the necessary maps.

YOUNG, FRANCISCO Alias for Francisco Lajeunesse.....see MOZO, DON F. this Appendix and TEXT SUPPLEMENT "Nicanor Lajeunesse."

YOUNG, NICANOR "Young" was an alias used by her husband Francisco Lajeunesse. See YOUNG, FRANCISCO.

YOUNGER, CHARLES B. Charles was born in Liberty, Missouri, December 10, 1831 and died in the area March 22, 1907. He came to California with his family in 1850, settling in San Jose. Charles opened a law office in San Jose, closing it in 1871. In 1857 he opened a branch office in Santa Cruz which served as his main place of business. Besides his study of law, he was active in the Santa Cruz area in financial, mining and transportation affairs.

In 1873 he married Jeannie Hudson Waddell, daughter of William W. Waddell. His son Charles B. Younger, Jr., a graduate of Santa Cruz High School and Stanford University married Agnes Hihn, daughter of Frederick A. Hihn. Like his father, Younger Junior became a lawyer, passing away May 12, 1935.

Charles senior's activities within the two partitioning suits would prove a crucial move on the part of both the plaintiff Frederick A. Hihn and the presiding judge Samuel B. McKee. In 1861 when it appeared that both partitioning suits had reached an "impasse," Frederick A. Hihn through his attorney Robert F. Peckham, recommended that Charles B. Younger be assigned as referee. His instructions were to listen to each of the defendants claim to ownership for both suits, then establish the percentage that claimant possessed. He was to establish percentage ownership, not location or the size of each claimants land. He presented his findings for both suits in August of 1861. While his findings would be contested extensively during the next three to four years, because of the accuracy and depth of his studies, not one finding was overturned by either the lower or upper court.

After the two partitioning suits were settled through the State Supreme Court in 1867, Charles's activities concerning Martina's grants is nonexistent until 1895 when he is hired by Frederick A. Hihn and the 600-plus persons that Mary Elizabeth Peck is attempting to have evicted from their land after the court awards her "Special Letters of Administration" of her grandmother's estate, Martina Castro.....See TEXT, Chapter 19 "Mary Elizabeth Peck versus Frederick A. Hihn et. als."

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of the eight warrants located within the boundaries, he was...
generally involved with four of them as placed in partnership with...
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When it came time to assign parcels to establish each individual owner's...
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the three referees for this case in late 1861. He was also chosen to assist...
the three referees appointed by the court to partition Rancho Seguel, his...
responsibility was to perform the survey of each of the acre's lots and to...
make the necessary maps.

YOUNG, FRANCISCO alias for Francisco de Jesus... see WORD, now in this
Appendix and first SUPPLEMENT "Francisco de Jesus"

YOUNG, WENAHOR "Young" was an alias used by her husband Francisco de Jesus...
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YOUNGER, CHARLES B. Charles was born to Liberty, Missouri, December 10, 1831...
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in 1841. In 1837 he opened a branch office in Santa Cruz which served as his...
with parts of Monterey, Downie has study of law, he was active in the Santa...
Cruz area in Lincoln, mining and transportation affairs.

In 1833 he married Josephine Hudson, daughter of William W. Hudson...
his son Charles B. Young, Sr., a graduate of Santa Cruz High School and...
Stanford University married Anna Maria, daughter of Frederick A. Hill...
like his father, Younger Junior became a lawyer, passing away May 11, 1925.

Younger Junior's activities within the two partitioned suits would prove a...
credit move on the part of both the plaintiff Frederick A. Hill and the plaintiff...
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that Mary Elizabeth took in attempting to have an estate from their land after...
the court awards her "Special Inheritance of Administration" of her grandchild's...
estate, Maria Castro... see WORD, Charles B. Younger, Charles B. Younger, Jr. versus...
Frederick A. Hill et al.