

Welcome to:

## Gard's Grassroots Genealogy: Jeremiah & Charles Gard

Help me pull the weeds!



### NOTES ON THE TRAVELS OF CHARLES GARD

The below are chapter headings.

- |                          |                                   |                                    |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Early                 | 7. The Group to Calif.            | 13. Back to Missouri               |
| 2. Levi                  | 8. In California                  | 14. To California Again.           |
| 3. Jeremiah              | 9. Bear Flag Revolt               | 15. In the new land                |
| 4. Family                | 10. In the army                   | 16. Back to Missouri or??          |
| 5. Moving in the MidWest | 11. The March                     | 17. San Joaquin Valley and Beyond. |
| 6. Missouri              | 12. Mustering out                 | 18. Lake County                    |
|                          |                                   | 19. <a href="#">John Gard</a>      |
| Other links:             | <a href="#">James Webb's bio.</a> | <a href="#">Stanley info.</a>      |

**N.B.** Quotes from printed mat'l are **red**, personal communications are **blue** comments *italics*.

### CHARLES' FATHER, JEREMIAH GARD

This biography of Charles Gard is being written starting with his grandfather, Levi Gard. The lives of Charles' and Jeremiah's ancestors are well documented elsewhere but not by me; with the paucity of information concerning Charles' early life I have included Jeremiah on the reasonable assumption that Charles was usually with him. I have also included what information I have on John Gard as he had no known progeny and on Nancy, Charles' wife. Much of the below represents a path that Charles must have followed as the actual information is pretty thin. "References to references" are included in the texts; see the end for more information. I write in outline form 'cuz "its what I do". Some more info is available from "James Webb's bio." linked above. Another resource on the web for Gards earlier than I cover would be: "Descendants of Roger Garde, Proven and Probable" by James R. Henderson at:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~patmount/RogerGarde.html>

I never knew any Gards of Charles' generation and only one of the next: Charles' youngest daughter, my grandmother, Mary Alice Gard, who scarcely knew him either. He was referred to as "Granpa Gard". I got my name from Mary Gard so I am somewhat of a namesake.

#### 1. Early:

The Gard family may have originated in France (de la Garde, French Huguenots; the reference is somewhere in Salt Lake City). Roger Garde has been located in Devon from which he departed on the death of his wife. His family has been associated with the Gorges family, particularly Sir Ferdinando Gorges who

"obtained a Royal Charter for the land east of the Piscataqua River, which became the province of Maine" [The Columbia Encyclopedia: Sixth Edition.2000]  
[<http://www.yale.edu/lawweb/avalon/states/me01.htm>].

When the company retreated, Roger maintained the remaining family lands which were ultimately sold to the Massachusetts Bay Co. Roger's heirs seemed to have moved from Maine to Mass. to Conn. to N.J. to Pennsylvania to Ohio as the land opened up. I have seen no particular evidence of wealth but have seen evidence of the sense to survive and raise a large family on the frontier.

## 2. Levi:

Jeremiah's Father, Levi, was born in Redstone Township, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania and, according to the "History of Preble County, Ohio" published by H. Z. Williams & Bros., 1881 (p.162) [I am quoting from Howard Camp's webpage]:

"Levi Gard was born in Pennsylvania in 1799 [1779?]. In 1756 [1796?] he, with his father, Jeremiah Gard [Levi's son was Jeremiah also], started for Ohio to look for a suitable locality for settlement. His father rode the family mare, and he (Levi) walked the whole distance. They camped out on the way, and one night were greatly disturbed by wolves, who were attracted to the camp by the savory smell of fresh venison. The Gards arrived at a point on Mill Creek about ten miles northeast of Cincinnati. Then Levi rented some land, and in that same year returned to Pennsylvania and was married to Sophia Barkdall of that State. In 1798 Levi Gard and wife removed to Ohio, bringing their household goods in a flat-boat down the Ohio river. They settled a little south of Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton County where they remained until the last week of December 1806, when they removed to Union County, Indiana. In passing northward they had to ford the Miami River, which at that time of the year was full of floating ice.

In 1809, The Gards moved to section 31 of Dixon Township, (Ohio) and settled on a farm owned by John Gard. All the forest surrounded them, and there was no habitation to receive them, save the little log cabin without a floor. During the winter a temporary floor was made of "score" blocks, and soon afterwards a puncheon floor was made."

According to Camp, Levi served in the war of 1812 enlisting twice and as a justice of the peace for a while. He also served in General Wayne's expedition through Ohio as far as Fort Recovery. The land mentioned above would be between Ft. Recovery and Ft. Washington built in 1793 and 1789 respectively. More info is available.

This was land secured by Gen. Anthony Wayne by the treaty of Greenville in 1794 altho I don't know if they were settling on ceded or on Indian land.

### 3. Jeremiah:

Jeremiah Gard was born to Levi and Sophia [Barkdahl] Gard on 20 Dec.1804 at Mt. Pleasant, Hamilton Co. Ohio. The best I can find, this is just north of Cincinnati. It appears that from the above that they moved when Jeremiah was about 2 years old to Union Co. Indiana which is just west of Preble Co. and not that far northwest of Cincinnati. I have found little about the next few years but family records indicate that most of Levi's 8 children were born in Preble Co., Ohio which makes the Union Co. trip seem more of an adventure; Levi's oldest, Rachael, was said to have been born in 1801 in Union County and the youngest, Phoebe was said to have been born in Preble Co.

Jeremiah was married in Preble Co. 28 Nov. 1822 to his second cousin Mahala Gard from Fayette Co. Penn.; their marriage is registered in Preble Co. Ohio Marriages Book A page 106. This makes it seem that the extended family moved to western Ohio in more than one group. Sometime early in his life, Jeremiah became a Campbellite minister. Of interest here is that the religion grew out of the Redstone Baptist Association which seems to have started in Pennsylvania where the Gards lived for a while and it was a "frontier" religion emphasizing the basics above the details. I think this was important in Jeremiah's later life and may go into the subject somewhat later.

### 4. Family

The travels of the family can be traced by the births of Jeremiah and Mahala's children and the purchase of land. Using Ruthella Pfiffer's data, [which is a little more complete than what I have of Narda's and Margie's] we have the following information on the children:

a. John Gard was b. in Preble Co., Ohio on	4 Jan., 1823
b. Charles Gard Preble Co.	6 Feb., 1824
c. Malinda Gard Preble Co.	19 May, 1827
d. George Washington Gard Preble Co.	2 Jan., 1826
e. Rachael Gard Preble Co.	3 NOV., 1828
f. David Madison GARD Preble Co., Ohio	1 DEC., 1831
g. Joel Gard Rush Co. Indiana	29 DEC., 1833
h. William Marion GARD Rush Co. Indiana	1 DEC., 1835
i. Jacob GARD Rush Co. Indiana	29 JUL., 1837
j. Levi "Lee" GARD Delaware Co., Indiana	11 JUN., 1839
k. Sarah GARD Atchison Co. Missouri	9 MAY 1842
l. Mahala Elizabeth GARD Atchison Co. Missouri	16 JAN., 1845

In

addition, Sarah Malinda Gard b. in California 18 June, 1852 is often listed with them but this spreads Mahala's childbearing over 30 years. The child is probably that of David Gard and Elizabeth Piner; David remarried implying Elizabeth died, possibly in childbirth, and Sarah Malinda is with Jeremiah and Mahala in the 1860 census. However, David is with his parents in the 1852 census without his daughter who could be with the Piners; disconcerting.

### 5. Moving in the Midwest

Howard Camp lists the family in the 1830 census of Dixon Twp., Preble, Ohio p. 321:

"Jeremiah Gard, 1 male 20-30, 2 males 5-10, 1 male under 5, 1 female 20-30, 2 females under 10.

Yeah, John, Charles, George [George Washington or, hereinafter, G.W.] , Rachael and Malinda; we're right on track!

A family note, I don't know the author, states:

"Charles Gard ... moved to Indiana when a baby and from there to Missouri". The 1881 History of Lake County states: "G. W. Gard was born in Preble Co., Ohio, 2 January, 1826. When he was but a child his parents moved to Rush Co., Indiana, and after about five years moved to Delaware Co., here about the same length of time was spent as in Rush Co., when they took up their residence in Atchison Co., Missouri. In 1849 the whole family, consisting of father and mother of the subject of this sketch, nine brothers and sisters, and his wife and child, crossed the plains to California." *G. W. Would be George Washington Gard, a younger brother of John and Charles.*

From 1834 to 1838, Jeremiah received patents on 9 separate parcels of land in Rush, Hancock, Madison and Delaware counties in Indiana which would have been filed on somewhat earlier. He did this while living in Preble and Butler Counties in Ohio then Rush, Madison and Delaware Counties in Indiana according to the patents. These counties are west of Preble county in the east-central portion of Indiana east of Indianapolis. It is not known with certainty where the family lived at any given time but this reinforces the "History of Lake Co." info.

County	issue date	land office	acres	living at:
Rush	8/12/1834	Indianapolis	80	Preble Co., Oh.
Delaware	8/5/1837	Fort Wayne 40		Madison Co., Ind.
Delaware	8/5/1837	Fort Wayne 76		Madison Co., Ind.
Delaware	8/20/1838	Fort Wayne 80		Delaware Co., Ind.
Hancock	5/20/1835	Indianapolis	80	Butler Co., Oh.
Hancock	5/20/1835	Indianapolis	80	Rush Co., Ind.
Madison	3/20/1837	Indianapolis	80	Rush Co., Ind.
Madison	3/20/1837	Indianapolis	40	Rush Co., Ind.
Madison	8/10/1837	Indianapolis	40	Madison Co., Ind.

It interests me how little consistency there is in the entries; patents issued on the same day have him living in two different states; maybe they only issued patents once a month. As I don't know the application dates, I have left them in the Gov't Land Office's order.

Google books now has "A Twentieth Century History of Delaware County, Indiana, Volume 1 edited by General William Harrison Kempe" which lists Jeremiah Gard entering [as first owner?] Delaware Co., Hamilton Twp. in 1832 or just thereafter.

The book "History of Delaware Co." by T.B.Helm under Harrison Twp. says: "in Township 21 north, Range 9 east... Section 1--John Corner, December 15, 1836; John Sutton, December 13, 1836; Jeremiah Gard January 30, 1837."

Camp lists the next [1840] census in Delaware Co., Indiana:

1 male 30-40	[Jeremiah]
2 males 15-20	[John, Charles]
1 male 10-15	[George Washington]
3 males 5-10	[Joel, William, Jacob]
2 males under 5	[Levi, David]
1 female 30-40	[Mahala]
2 females 10-15	[Malinda, Rachael]



Sounds good to me; I now have a copy which agrees.

William "Will" Gard is listed in the 1860 California census and in his obit as being born in Missouri which I cannot fit in with the above. The Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers form a waterway useable in those times but three trips to and from Missouri seem like a lot of unproductive time; Rush County to St. Louis is a trip of almost 300mi. now and Atchison County, the far point, is almost another 300 mi.

A note Camp collected says that Jeremiah found service in Rush and Delaware counties in 1835/1840. This would seem to imply founding/supporting a church and it seemed that he spent about 5 years in a spot.

## 6. Missouri

Somewhere in the early 1840s, the family moved to Missouri. I have heard both to Atchison Co. Missouri and to Atchison Twp. Buchanan Co. Missouri; the latter might be believable from the trip of Charles and John except that the only Missouri Atchison Twp. I can locate is in nearby Nodaway Co. Atchison County before February 1845 was "Platte Country" so we might assume that the family lived there after the name was established.

One more snapshot is from:

MORGAN COUNTY MISSOURI MARRIAGES FOR 1833-1882 BOOK 1:  
08 OCT 1847...Jesse WEBB, of Benton Co. to Malinda Gard.

Benton County is somewhat west of the center of Missouri; the Webb family lived in Benton County for some time after that. Another clue is that a distant cousin, Harrison Gard, was living in neighboring Morgan County, next to Benton County on the east, at the time.

In March 1848, two weddings took place involving the daughters of Samuel Hand and Violet Wilson Jones [Violet was the little sister of my gg.g'ma, Annie Jones Webb]. I have seen various dates in early March for the weddings but don't believe it was a double wedding. On 4

March 1848 Sarah Annetta Hand m. Charles Anthony [often C.A.]Piner; on 8 March, Eliza Jane Hand m. George Washington Gard both in Dade County, Missouri. Dade County is almost 100mi. South of Benton County and is where the Piner family moved from Callaway County, Mo.. The rest of this document will concentrate on Charles with notes on Jeremiah, Mahala and John.

## **BIO. OF CHARLES GARD**

### **7. The Group to Calif.:**

The early travels of Charles Gard are implicit in the above. In the mid-1840s the family seems to have been moving south so the story of Atchison County to Dade county makes some sense as Independence, the usual Jumping off place, is in Buchanan County which is on the way going down or near the river.

The best history I have heard is that Charles and John Gard left Missouri as drovers with the Grigsby-Ide party in 1845; drovers essentially came with the oxen and were not often mentioned in party lists. There they became acquainted with Jacob Rink Snyder. Snyder's diary exists, has been called one of the world's dullest treatments of an interesting subject and I can attest that it is. The high point would be when Snyder was descending the Sierras and caught a case of poison oak.

On the trip also were David, William and Lucinda Hudson and Lucinda's husband, John York who were from Lafayette Co., Missouri, which is between Benton Co. and Independence. David, however, lived in Dade County until 1844 and his family was there. All the above figured centrally in the Bear Flag Revolt and the Mexican war; George Stewart in his book "The California Trail" stated that all the 1845 parties traveled as one large party but I can't show for sure that the Gard boys knew any of this group well at the time. A list exists of the parties on the Oregon/California trail for both 1845 and 1846; our boys are not on either but they got there just the same..

On April 15, 1845, per Barbara Warner's book: "Men of the Bear Flag Revolt and their Heritage", the Hudsons and Grigsbys etc. were part of John Henry Brown's train of 38 wagons and ~1000 head of loose cattle ready to leave for Oregon. The Grigsbys were from near Dade Co. Snyder claimed to be a part of the train and Wm. B. Ide was said to have replaced Brown as captain at Ft. Laramie about 23 June. At Ft. Hall the train decided to go to Calif. convinced by 82 year old Caleb Greenwood who was sent by Sutter to direct parties to Sutter's Fort.

### **8. In Calif.**

The party got to Johnson's Ranch [present day Wheatland] on the Bear River on the trail to Sutter's Fort on 15 October 1845 [Snyder, to the Society of California Pioneers, claimed to have arrived in Sept.]. I have no idea where Charles and John went from there altho most early pioneers coming off the mountain worked for Sutter for a time while the Hudsons and Grigsbys wintered in the Napa [then Nappa] Valley. The Hudsons worked for Bale [his mill above St. Helena was part of my history] and the Grigsbys knew both Chiles and Yount in the Napa Valley. So our boys

would likely have overwintered near Sacramento or in the Napa Valley; I suspect, as I'll mention later, that John and Charles stayed near Sutter's.

## 9. Bear Flag Revolt

On 14 June, 1846 the Bear Flag revolt began when 33 armed Americans, "Osos" [bear flaggers] called on Mariano Vallejo and took him prisoner. These men were mostly of the Grigsby-Ide party. The exact composition of the Osos is not known but it is known that our boys were not there. Charles Gard's pension application stated that he was with "Frémont at Sonoma"; Frémont wasn't there yet either.

We do know from John and Charles' war records that they were signed up on 9 Oct., at "Cosumi". Cosumi would refer to the Cosumnes River [from Omochumnes?] which flows west thru a still rural area south of Sutter's Fort. The river flows thru Sloughouse and ends at the Sacramento River at Walnut Grove. The present settlement of Cosumnes is near Sloughouse less than 10mi. from Sutter's Fort. However, per Barbara Warner's book, Cosumnes at the time was the name of Martin Murphy's ranch near the present Elk Grove where the Cosumnes River is crossed by Highway 99.

Charles and John were said to have been signed up with the California Mounted battalion by Jacob Snyder under orders of Gen'l Kearny which allowed Snyder to fill a contingent. The registration was done by Frémont's cartographer, Ned Kern, but I believe this was the formal record. The individual tickets in the records were printed forms filled in by hand by O. T. Taylor and state they signed up for 3 months on Oct. 9 and were on the muster roll of Oct. 7; this would have been after the fact as printing presses were rare in California in 1846. So, all we know is that they would have been signed up probably before October. This is also an argument for our boys to have come in 1845 as October was the usual arrival month.

I must note that part of the family history says that Charles

**"crossed the plains for California in the year 1846 with an ox team in the company of a family by the name of Rights"**  
[*maybe Wrights?*].

This doesn't fit with being in Sonoma about 14 June, 1846 but Steven Wright's name will show up soon and we know he came in the same train as a lot of oxen. The wagon train rosters that I have seen for 1845 and 1846 don't include Charles or John but, as stated above, the drovers were hired hands, not pioneers, and often not listed.

I have been told [Stevenson, personal communication] that at the 20th anniversary of the raising of the flag, over 200 'veterans' showed up; many would be those who were nearby but not at Sonoma on the 14th. I'm sure Charles and John would have been there if they could.

Charles and John were assigned to "Capt. Swift's Co. C, Mt. Riflemen", the California Mounted Battalion commanded by Granville Swift. Swift came to Oregon in 1843 and then to California with the group of Kelseys who originally went to Oregon when the Bidwell-Bartleson

party came to California in 1841. He was then employed as a hunter by Sutter at his fort. Swift was a grandnephew of Daniel Boone and his family knew the Hudsons in Missouri. The Solano Reporter recalls:

"On July 5, 1846, the "California Battalion of Volunteers" was organized, and Swift commanded one of the four companies. A few weeks later, the battalion was incorporated in the United States forces, with Swift leading Company C with the rank of captain. He served until the spring of 1847, after which time he settled in the Colusa area, where he ran an extensive cattle operation."

In the spring of 1846 there were persistent rumors that General Don José Castro had issued an order expelling all Americans from California. Apparently to enforce this order, he had Lt. Francisco Arce bring a herd of 170 horses from Vallejo's Petaluma rancho to Santa Clara. On the way, they overnighed at Martin Murphy's corral at Cosumne. On the night of June 10, 1846, Ezekiel Merritt and several men including Granville Swift captured the "Californios" [those of Mexican/Spanish heritage living in California after Mexico separated from Spain] and the 170 horses. Merritt's men then confiscated the horses after giving each of the Californios a horse and shoeing them home. If Charles and John were working for Murphy at the time [no proof of this but keep it in mind], it would explain how they were enlisted at Cosumnes and how they ended up with Swift. Martin's son sold the ranch in 1856.

## 10. In the army

What happens next is recorded by the army, the national archives and a contemporary observer. However, it takes some interpretation and I hope I have done that correctly. I have a copy of a list submitted by Jacob Rink Snyder of receipts given by the Quartermaster [Snyder] to certain individuals; it also lists "other individuals"; the final date is 15 Apr., 1847. There are several recognizable names on the list [on the part I have] but those that concern us are Charles Gard and Ed. Bryant. We know Charles by now but Ed. [Edwin] Bryant is interesting as he was a journalist from a Kentucky newspaper [Louisville?] who was sent to California in 1846 to "see the elephant", signed on with Frémont, marched to southern California with the California Mounted Battalion, returned to San Francisco where he spent some time as alcalde, had a street named after him and lived to tell the tale. The tale is told in his book "What I saw in California" and is a must read for those interested in this part of California's history. Now we're having fun!

## 11. The March

Bryant states that, on 1 June, 1846, Castro ordered Arcé to move horses from San Rafael to his headquarters at Santa Clara. Arcé's group crossed the Sacramento River near Sutter's Fort; at this time Frémont's group was at "the Buttes" on the Feather River. On 10 June, 12 "Americans" [those from the U.S.] surprised Arcé and his men taking the horses but not "private property" [Bryant's comment]. This happened on the Cosumne River at the corral of Martin Murphy Sr. The revolt at Sonoma happened 4 days later. Frémont reached Sonoma on 25 June.

Somewhat later, Bryant and a couple of acquaintances headed down the San Joaquin valley; he wrote:

"September 13th.-- We commenced today our journey from New Helvetia to San Francisco. . . . Starting about 3 o'clock p.m. we travelled in a south course over a flat plain until sunset and encamped near a small lake on the rancho of Mr. Murphy, near the Cosumne river, a tributary of the Sacramento, which heads near the foot of the Sierra Nevada. . . . Mr Murphy has been settled in California about two years, and, with his wife and several children, has resided at this place sixteen months, during which time he has erected a comfortable dwelling-house, and other necessary buildings and conveniences. His wheat crop was abundant this year' and he presented us with as much milk and fresh butter as we desired. . . ."

Bryant's party crossed the San Joaquin River about 40+ miles south of its mouth; I believe this area is called "Fremont's Ford" now. Note that Charles and John would not be with him; they possibly were already in San Francisco but would have taken the same route as did Bryant. However, if they worked for Murphy as I suspect, they would have been "from Cosumne" and would have known early about the plans.

Bryant then went to Mission San José thru the Sunol Pass [I believe this was the "Monterey Road"] then to San José and on to San Francisco. Much of this trip would follow the path taken, or to be taken, by Charles and John. Much of the present road from Sacramento to Stockton would have been under water during much of the year so I wonder if they would have traveled as far east as Valley Springs as this name will show up later. They might have if they traveled earlier than did Bryant. Bryant later returned to Sutter's fort by boat. He states that on the 28th of October he made an offer to Ned Kern, now the commandant of Fort Sacramento, to, with friends, volunteer for Frémont's army and also that the ex governor of Missouri, Lilburn Boggs arrived at Sutter's Fort the same day. I should note that Bryant had traveled with Boggs and arrived somewhat before him and some of the dates quoted by Bryant above were due to his investigations but seem to hold up with other sources. John and Charles were already signed up and presumably had started for where the action was.

Bryant, who I will follow, headed for San Francisco by going west rather than south but was mis-directed by "mischievous" Indians; darned if he didn't get to Clear Lake in Lake County [then Nappa County] before he got better directions from the aforementioned Caleb Greenwood and that has nothing to do with my story but it is interesting. One of Greenwood's sons was named Governor Boggs Greenwood after Lilburn Boggs. Bryant circuitously returned to Sutter's and started out from there in November to join the troops. On November 26 he again meets Martin Murphy, this time possibly in Sunnyvale [ok, I live just west of there] and says:

"We encamped at Murphy's rancho. Mr. Murphy is the father of a large and respectable family, who emigrated to this country some three or four years since from the United States being originally from Canada. His daughter, Miss Helen, who did the honors of the rude cabin, in manners, conversation, and personal charms, would grace any drawing-room."

This is more likely to have been San Martin as Murphys had properties in both places and Bryant passed Gilroy next. We will meet Miss Helen later as the wife of Carl Weber.

On November 30 he encounters Frémont's "California Battalion of Mounted Riflemen" about 10 mi south of San Juan Bautista, all 428 of them which included some of Frémont's party, American settlers and emigrants, a party of Walla-Walla Indians from Oregon and a party of native Californians [Californios] . Bryant describes them:

"There are no plumes nodding over brazen helmets, nor coats of broadcloth spangled with lace and buttons. A broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, a shirt of blue flannel, or buckskin, with pantaloons and moccasins of the same, all generally much the worse for wear, and smeared with mud and dust, make up the costume of the party, officers as well as men. A leathern girdle surrounds the waist, from which are suspended a bowie and a hunter's knife, and sometimes a brace of pistols. These, with the rifle and holster-pistols, are the arms carried by officers and privates."

Bryant lists the California Battalion's officers which include:

Jacob Rink Snyder, quartermaster under Frémont.  
J. J. Myers, sergeant-major under Frémont.  
Benoni M. Hudspeth, 2nd lieutenant Co. A., appointed captain Feb. 1847.  
Granville P. Swift, captain, Co. C.  
John Grigsby, Captain, Co. E.  
J. M. Hudspeth, 2nd lieutenant Co. F.  
Edwin Bryant, 1st lieutenant Co. H.

We have met some of these people; we will meet the rest. It all seems in place now as Granville Swift, under whom we know our boys served, is captain of their company, Co. C, and Bryant is in Co. H. They continued south and, with only the freshest shoots of grass for the animals which was not nourishing, the horses start to give out and the cattle is the only food; Bryant states:

"I don't know if I shall be believed when I state a fact, derived from observation and calculation, that the average consumption per man of fresh beef is at least ten pounds per day. . . . The Californian beef is generally fat, juicy and tender, and surpasses in flavor any which I ever tasted elsewhere."

Clearly he was hungry! On December 7 they get to the Salinas River:

"laid down on some maps as the San Buenaventura".

This is where the "action" begins; I won't judge as I wasn't there. From John Gard's battle list:

"Records report Hd. Qrs. of Lt Col. Fremont's Battalion Cal. Vols. Mex. War, as follows:  
Dec 3 + 4, 1846, St. John's River.  
Dec 8/46 Salinis River.  
Dec.15/16, Mission of San Luiz.  
Jan 4/47 Santa Barbara  
Jan. 14, 17, 24, 25, 27, 1847  
Cuidad -de- los - Angeles"

which seems to be in a nice order. It should be obvious by now that spelling wasn't standardized and I don't want to hear about it. So what is the St. John's River?? I would guess they would be near the Pajaro river at that time and Bryant states that they came across tracks of a party

"This doubtless was a portion of the party that captured Mr. [Thomas O.] Larkin". On December 8 he includes the statement: "Two Californians were brought into camp. One of them turned out to be a person known to be friendly to the Americans."

Ok!

On December 13, a Mr. Larkin Stanley was buried; I can't help but feel he was a distant relative of Charles' soon-to-be son-in-law. I was contacted by a relative of Larkin's due to this on the web but that is an entirely different story. The majority of the march was in the rain. At this point, Bryant observed:

"The men composing the California battalion, as I have before stated, have been drawn from many sources, and are roughly clad, and weather-beaten in their exterior appearance; but I feel it but justice here to state my belief, that no military party ever passed through an enemy's country and observed the same strict regard for the rights of its population." And so on..."

Now on December 16 we learn:

"A court-martial was convened this morning for the trial of Pico, the principal prisoner, on the charge, I understood, of the forfeiture of his parole which had been taken on a former occasion."

This would be Tratoria Pico [I don't know if he was connected with Andres or Pio] who was:

"a man who has figured conspicuously in most of the Californian revolutions."

A "procession of women" petitioned Frémont for Pico's release and they were successful. This seems to have been the "battle of San Luiz". So far, I conclude that John, and almost certainly Charles, was with Frémont and very aware of what was going on.

By Christmas day, they were camping on what I believe is San Marcos Pass in sight of Santa Barbara in the midst of a driving rainstorm of such intensity that:

"many of the horses falling into the ravines refused to make an effort to extricate themselves..."

[this near the top of the pass]. An altogether unsatisfactory way to celebrate Christmas.

The group relaxed for some time at Santa Barbara; on January 4, Bryant recalls: "Some demonstration has been confidently expected here, but we encamped in this pass the first day without meeting an enemy of seeing a sign of one".

On the fifth:

"We reached the mission of San Buenaventura, and encamped a short distance from it at two o'clock. Soon after, a small party of Californians exhibited themselves on an elevation just beyond the mission. The battalion was immediately called to arms, and marched out to meet them. But, after the discharge of the two field-pieces, they scampered away like a flock of antelopes, and the battalion returned to camp, with none killed or wounded on either side".

Altho sounding like the battle of San Buenaventura, it may qualify for the battle of Santa Barbara.

In the next few days, several Californio parties were sighted and there were reports of capitulation; Bryant's description of the band arriving in Los Angles was that of total raggedness. No more "battles" were described; only the treaties. It appears that John's "battle list" agrees with

Bryant's "modest engagements". By the time the Battalion reached Los Angeles, the hostilities were over and Frémont's government was in financial trouble and Frémont was in trouble with General Kearny. At this time, the California Battalion was transferred to the regular army.

I have found the following references:

- a. Charles was on "list of receipts given by Quartermaster for private property delivered into the U.S. Service with Bryant....,
- b. Charles was on Snyder's list of Quarterly return of Quartermaster's stores at Monterey and on march to Pueblo de Los Angeles....,
- c. Charles and John were on Frémont's 7 Apr., 1847 list of men of the Calif. Battalion whose terms of service are unexpired....
- d. Charles was on One sheet of muster roll of the California Battalion with respective voucher numbers. In the hand of Snyder....,
- e. both on the original roster of Frémont's California Battalion in Company C.

## 12. Mustering out

From Ferol Egan's book: "Frémont - Explorer for a Restless Nation" we find that, in April, when the California Battalion learned that Frémont was no longer to be their leader, none were willing to continue and asked to be mustered out. I assume that this included Charles and John Gard. The

sloop-of-War

r Warren

was made

available to

take the

ex-soldiers

north and

our boys

well may have taken advantage of this. The end of their service came 09 April 1847. John's [I don't have Charles' if he had one] record from the pension office said:

" John Gard, Co. C Reg't Mtd. Riflemen,  
Cal Batt'n, Mex. War  
was enrolled , \_\_\_\_\_ Oct 9 1846  
musterd in \_\_\_\_not stated ,1846  
at \_\_\_\_\_  
and discharged expiration term of service, Apr. 9, 1847".

This would be at the Pueblo de Los Angeles. By that time, Frémont's "credit" had run out and the soldiers would be entirely on their own. Later, Frémont asked Kearny if he would see that the men of the Battalion would receive their back pay and was answered by Kearny "No Sir!".

Whether John and Charles took the sloop, rode or hiked back I don't know. That they survived and returned to northern California is next indicated by an entry in Hubert Howe Bancroft's book on California. In a footnote he lists

"Charles and John Gard as pioneers in MONTE[rey] in 1848".

I'm sure that they were in Monterey as it was the seat of what government there was [the constitutional convention met there soon thereafter] and they wanted to get paid. I have found no record that they were. I have always assumed that they were looking for Thomas Larkin as he was "paymaster" at the beginning of the campaign but I've been told that he left that duty behind and there was a military government to deal with in Monterey. Also, gold was discovered and Monterey was one of the few places to learn of this early on and was nearly deserted. Walter Colton in his book "Three Years in California" mentions that the first inkling in Monterey that gold was found was on May 29, 1848; by July 15, Colton was prepared to go and, also, the Warren was [still?] in the bay. I have no way of knowing what the boys thought of all this but, with the background of itinerant farmers who knew most of California, had crossed the plains and seen the beginning of a state and a mining industry, I'd hazard the guess they saw opportunity and wanted to share it with their families and went back to Missouri as fast as they could. Since they moved so often and so quickly, I'd say it was unlikely they had any communications from home except possibly something from the group [Boggs as an outside chance] that came across in 1846. How they got back I can only speculate but there are some clues in the previous section.

### 13. Back to Missouri

Charles and John had signed on with Co. C under Granville Swift, a Missourian for most of his life. When Swift retired to Colusa [see Bear Flag Revolt above], Company C. was taken over by another Missourian, Benoni Hudspeth who was "2nd lieutenant Co. A., appointed captain [of Co. C] Feb. 1847". This is corroborated by Charles' and John's enlistment slips. Ben's brother, J. M. Hudspeth was a 2nd lieutenant in Co. F and they all served with Frémont's adjutant, John J. Myers. The "IDAHO STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY REFERENCE SERIES" states:

"Myers, an experienced mountain man, apparently had come over the original California Trail in 1843; both Hudspeth and Myers had been with Fremont to California in 1845, and had served in the California battalion in 1846."

One reason for the "apparently" was stated in the book "Gold Rush" by J. Goldsborough Bruff to the extent that "Myers came to Calif. in 1843 according to himself". Also stated was that he went back across the plains with Peter Lassen to Frémont's court-martial [1848] and Bruff thought Myers to be the discoverer of the California end of the Lassen trail. When I credit Bruff, I may be referring to statements more properly credited to editors of the book. I have also heard that, in 1843, Myers was with Joseph Chiles [Pope-Chiles valley just east of the Napa Valley] and Joseph Walker of Walker Pass.

As Hudspeth and Myers led a wagon train to California in 1849 and Charles and John knew

Ben and J.M. Hudspeth as well as John Meyers in the Battalion, and seem to have been with them in 1849, I believe that they would have returned to Missouri in 1848 together; this is only my opinion. Frémont returned east in 1847 under virtual arrest with a small contingent of this topographical party but I doubt that Hudspeth or Myers were with that party as I believe they were primarily guides. Separately, Holliday mentions that the first written evidence of the gold discovery reached the east in the form of a copy of Brannan's "Star" newspaper on August 4; I wonder if this party brought it? Also, Bancroft is said to have mentioned that David Hudson was with Grigsby and Snyder.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, Narda Gard McNalley forwarded the following:

"Book 1 - 3, p. 142; Missouri, Morgan County

This to Certify that on the Sixteenth day of September last, I joined together in Matrimony Jesse Webb of Benton County [Missouri] and Malinda Gard of Morgan County the 9th October 1847.

Jeremiah Gard, Minister of the Gospel of the Church of Christ

Recorded 23rd October 1847 Attest Thos G. Davis Recr

"I can't place her with my Gards so went on WorldConnect and found her showing their two oldest children born in Missouri.

Maybe you can pass this on to their descendants."

Ruby Neal Ekey; Topeka, KS"

Thanks, Ruby

#### 14. To California again:

I have heard that Charles, John and others came back to California with the Hudspeth-Meyers party. From Gar Elison's page: "The Trail":

"In 1849 Ben Hudspeth and four of his brothers along with John J. Myers formed a wagon train to head to California and the lure of Gold. They took along items to trade. According to Campbell the wagons were loaded with cards, silk hankies, whiskey, brandy, wine, belts, scabbards, boots, spades, picks, ropes, coffee and blankets. In her thesis, C.[herie] Monson says there were 70 wagon, mainly with ox teams and about 250 people, mostly families when they left Soda Springs. Originally there were only 40 wagons, 100 men with women and children. So wagons must have joined them later."

The Hudspeths were from Jackson Co., Mo. about where Independence was/is. John Myers was born in Missouri and became later known as one who works well with drovers. The Gard family at the time were somewhat farther south in Missouri but they did make the crossing. Charles and John must have found them in Dade County or nearby, convinced them to go [were

they not ready] and got them to the trail head near Independence. Bruff does not refer to Benoni Hudspeth but calls James Hudspeth a pilot of Jackson Mo. Train. He later refers to Myers, not Hudspeth, as piloting a Mo. train over "Lassin's" trail the first day of the season [?]. So, it is the connections of the Gards with Hudspeth and Myers as well as the Piners being a common element between the Hudsons and Gards that allow me to conclude, without direct evidence, that these parties came together.

There is the question of why they crossed. It could be that there was not enough land to support several children; Bidwell said in 1839 that all the good Missouri land was taken; indeed, my Stanley family ended up in southern Iowa either thinking or hoping it was still Missouri. It also could be a good selling job by Charles and John. I suspect it was a lot of the former and a bit of the latter and Jeremiah's desire to be on the frontier and bring his religion to the frontiersmen.

The crossing was not for the impoverished. It was necessary to have wagons, food, clothes, oxen or mules and cattle for food on the trail and in the new country. Charles and John could have gotten to California as drovers on salary and gotten back with horses and experience but to take a family would have required a considerable investment. This could have meant that the Gard family was well off, possibly as a result of selling property, or had some one who was willing to help them outfit in trade for their help in the crossing; I don't know.

It is not clear exactly who was in the group. A couple of family histories say that the entire Gard clan came together but we will see that Malinda Gard Webb did not accompany them. I have heard that there was a lot of information from the crossing but it was lost in a fire in 1942 according to my cousin, Thora Gard Weight. I have made an effort to put together a list of those who came. It consists mostly of the Gard family and others who were close and in California in 1850. Additions/corrections are always appreciated.

1. Charles and John Gard are supposed to have "lead the way", at least for the family.
2. Jeremiah and Mahala were along with the children: Rachael, David, Joel, William, Jacob, Levi, Sarah, Mahala Elizabeth
  - a. Jeremiah and Mahala's son, George Washington Gard with his wife, Eliza Jane Hand Gard.
  - b. Malinda Gard Webb and husband Jesse Webb did not come at this time.
3. Steven and Sarah Hendricks Piner came with their children: Elizabeth, David, John Henry and Stephen Miller Piner. This is as they were there in the 1850 Sonoma census. Also:
  - a. Thomas and Mary Catherine Piner Hudson
  - b. Charles Anthony and Sarah Annetta Hand Piner
  - c. George and Sarah Ann Piner Bell
4. Later we shall see that there are at least two more Hudson families in Sonoma who are probably related and living near the Piners and Thomas and Mary Catherine Hudson.
5. I also believe that Sam and Violet Wilson Jones were with the group; these were the parents of Eliza Jane and Sarah Annetta Hand. Sam is said to have died in Santa Rosa in 1856.

Again, there is no record of this surviving.

Ruthella Gard Pfiffer's family history includes the comment that Levi Gard rode behind his brothers on their horses; Levi would have been 12 then.

The trip of the Hudspeth-Myers party is pretty well documented but mostly because of the Hudspeth cutoff which seems to have been shorter, more rugged and little if any quicker. They led a large group of Missouri families who were occasionally known as "Pikers". There is in existence a note describing some of C. A. Piner's exploits as the hunter for the group and his wife Eliza's encounter with indians. The party took the Lassen cutoff. According to George Stewart in "The California Trail":

**"No three men that season had greater reputations for knowing what they were doing than [Milton] McGee, Myers and Hudspeth."**

When McGee turned off and Hudspeth & Myers followed, this became the trail. It was not a good idea. The trail was thought of as a way to avoid the rugged Sierra crossing but simply avoided it by going north almost to Oregon then heading south whereas the Applegate trail continued WNW almost to the coast then up the valley of the Willamette River to Portland. None of these routes were easy; the Lassen trail crossed the Sierras in a one-half day climb over Fandango Pass [so called for the dance said to have been done when the Sierras were cleared either because they were happy or cold; its not clear] but required a very difficult descent down the Pit River canyon. Those interested in the crossing would enjoy reading "The World Rushed In" by J. S. Holliday who describes the journey of one William Swain from near Buffalo, N.Y. to Independence to the goldfields by way of the Lassen trail using his diary and letters. In one paragraph Swain describes being followed down from the pass by a group consisting of many women and children; this sounds like our group. Interestingly, Bruff commented he "supposed about one-third of the emmigration took it". The most successful passage of the wagons and stock into California has been by this route. He also mentions that Hudspeth and Myers were on the Pit River by Sept. 5.

The "History of Napa and Lake Counties, California" Slocum, Bowen & Co., Publishers. 1881, has a short biography of C. A. Piner and states that the party reached Lassen Ranch on October 6. Lassen Ranch is/was on the Sacramento River between Chico and Red Bluff. How much river travel there was at the time I'm not sure but boats did reach Sacramento about 120 miles south if the river flowed straight which it doesn't. This was about 20 miles south of William Ide's adobe; Ide came to California in 1845 with John Grigsby as mentioned in "The Group to California" above and presumably was known to Charles and John. Ide was instrumental in the 1846 Bear Flag Revolt so must have been able to get to Sacramento and Sonoma fairly quickly.

## 15. In the new land:

C. A. and, presumably, Eliza Jane, went to work the mines for a year, again presumably the Trinity mines which were more accessible 'tho the aforementioned Swain went to the Sierras; C. A. and Eliza and infant George Washington Piner were not with the family in the 1850 Sonoma census. I have heard they were found in Lassen Ranch in the census but I don't have the record. There is some reason to think they may have been in the mines in Yuba Co. later.

The senior Piners with their children show up in the 1850 Sonoma census near Santa Rosa; there is still a Piner School and Road there. Several families of Hudsons were near them. Some Hudsons came earlier but were in the Napa valley so it is likely most or all of the Sonoma Hudsons came with the Gards and Piners.

The Gard family quickly shows up in the Stockton area. I have heard that Jeremiah purchased land in Stockton in 1849; Margie Gard Gray was written: "By deed dated Nov. 3., 1849 a Jeremiah Gard acquired Lot 7 & 13 in block 66 east of Center Street. Recorded in book "A" of deeds Vol. 1 page 558". In the same note: "By deed dated Oct. 30, 1849 George W. Gard recorded in 'Archives of Stockton' Vol. 1 page 236 acquired lots 11 and 14 in block 66 east of Center Street". Additionally, "The History of San Joaquin County 1879" has the statement:

"Jerry Gard was the pioneer grain raiser in that Township (Douglass, area near Linden). As early as 1850 he prepared about twelve acres of ground on the Calaveras bottom, and sowed barley, as an experiment, and was surprised to find that he succeeded in raising about forty bushels to the acre".

A map from about 1878 sent me by Bob Shellenberger shows the area as being where the river is crossed by 8-Mile road and Duncan road. The land is shown to be owned by Wm. Mann and J. D. Messick around 1878.

The story of how Jeremiah might have obtained the property is interesting; I've culled the following from several sources on the web. It seems that William Gulnac came to French Camp, near Stockton in 1833, married a Mexican woman and became a Mexican citizen. Charles Weber came with the Bidwell-Bartleson party in 1841 and went to San Jose; in 1844 he returned to French Camp and, in partnership with Gulnac, received a land grant in the Stockton area of almost 49000 acres (almost 75 square miles). In 1845 Weber purchased from Gulnac for 200 pesos the area Gulnac could not settle due to indian resistance, "Rancho del Campo de los Frances," now Stockton; well, French Camp. Weber made a pact with an indian leader, Jose Jesus, an ex-mission neophyte. Jesus provided Weber with labor in exchange for goods to develop the area. The reason for this background is that Charles Weber was married to Helen Murphy, daughter of Martin Murphy of Murphy's corral; Jerry could have gotten land from an old friend of Charles'. I don't believe this was a coincidence. However, I believe Weber and Murphy may have married in 1850 in Gilroy [San Martin?]. I also find it interesting that Caleb Greenwood came to California in 1844 with the Stephens-Townsend-Murphy Party and was associated with Grigsby and Snyder in 1845; I've got to get Kelly's book "Old Greenwood".

From Gail "THENINERS":

"In the Grantee/Grantor Index to Deeds San Joaquin Cty, CA  
1849-1859 done by SJ Gen Soc.: Gard, J grantor CM Weber  
by attorney 10/30/1849 book A Vol 1 Pg 558"  
also: "There's another Gard, George W. grantor CM Weber  
10/30/49 Book A Stockton Archives pg 236-37 "

It seems that Weber "gave" land to Jeremiah and G. W. Gard; he did a lot of that to populate his city; I suppose one could follow up and find the location of the land; gotta do that someday.

There is quite a bit of evidence of the Gards life in the San Joaquin valley; I have not put it together in detail. Some of the tidbits are:

\* David Gard was in the 1850 census in Nov. of 1850 in a boarding house in Stockton as a teamster; he is the only one of the family I've found in 1850. He is said to, in Nov. of 1850 have married Elizabeth Piner, C. A.'s sister. Elizabeth was 15 and in Sonoma on Oct. 15, 1850 when the census was taken. They had a daughter, Sarah Malinda, but Elizabeth disappears from scene possibly dying in childbirth.

\* The whole Gard family, with the exception of Malinda, shows up in the 1852 census of San Joaquin Co. [I understand that the 1850 census missed so many that the 1852 was a redo.]

Geo. Wash. Gard	20	farmer	OH
Eliza	21		TN
Isaac N.	6mo.		CA
Jeremiah Gard	48	farmer	OH
Mahala	49		PA
John	30	farmer	OH
Charles	29	ditto	OH
David	22	ditto	OH
Joel	21	ditto	IN
Rachael	24		OH
William	18		OH
Jacob	16		IN
Levi	12		IN
Sarah	10		IN
Eliz.	8		MO

Eliz. would be Mahala Elizabeth, "Lizzie".

\* In the San Joaquin Republican for a couple of elections in 1852, Township #4, J. Gard shows up as an election judge at "Gard's house" and "Gard's ranch"; I believe this would be Jeremiah but could be John; Joel would be unlikely.



know if this was in lieu of pay but I don't think so. However, Charles had lost his discharge papers. So, on 6 May, 1853 Charles Gard, age 28, resident of 20 mi. beyond Valley Fort (?) was in San Francisco at the office of Wm. Hart, Notary Public, signing an affidavit saying, for the purpose of obtaining bounty land, he was the Charles Gard that served in the Mexican War. This was witnessed by John and someone whose signature I can't make out but looks like G. J. Mikhz. I couldn't be sure of the location but, on the way south, Valley Springs is 20 mi. before the town of Linden which was near where Jeremiah raised barley. Two years later, on 10 May, 1855 Charles Gard, a resident of Stockton, was back before Wm. Hart to sign the bounty land claim thru J. D. Stevenson of San Francisco for 40 acres. This was witnessed by Stephen A. Wright of San

Francisco  
[was he of  
the "party  
name of  
Rights"?]  
and David

**"born February 2, 1860, near Stockton on a land grant his father, Charles Gard, had received for helping raise the Bear Flag with Fremont and serving in the Mexican War."**

Gard of Stockton. On the same date John signed similar papers with different witnesses with worse handwriting. There is a note indicating John got 120 acres; there was no more information or any for Charles. A note in a newspaper clipping I have [Lake Co. Bee possibly] on the death of son James A. said that James was:

Margie found: **"in book P of Patents Vol. 3 page 411 Charles Gard was granted 160 arces north of Stockton by the United States"**. I believe I have a record of this; it says: t'ship 0010N range 0070E section 14 date 12/20/1869 so it sounds like the same thing; I've not yet located it. As we shall see, Charles had moved by then. The Bureau of Land Management says this is under an act of Congress dated: April 24, 1820; a "Sale-Cash Entry".

Stockton Daily Independent for: MONDAY, 6 JUL 1868 lists Joel Card on the grand jury; I'll bet this was Joel Gard.

## **16. Back to Missouri or??:**

My mother said that Granpa Gard brought the Webbs to California in 1852 or 1854; she didn't know which. Other sources said he worked at bringing parties to California but the only definite year is 1854 which my cousin, Thora "Robbie" Gard Weight remembers as the year Charles brought the Webbs to San Joaquin County and married a daughter, Nancy Webb, "under an oak tree". This I believe but I'm getting ahead again.

A Webb researcher in Tennessee, Nonie Webb, sent me a copy of a newspaper article from the Stockton Evening Record of 17 July, 1906 about James Webb's 100th birthday party; I have a copy of the article now. James was Nancy's father; her mother was Anna Jones Webb, Violet

Wilson Jones' sister. The full article is on my Webb Web page [just had to do that] but a part interviews Nancy's brother Jesse Webb [who you will remember married Malinda Gard, a younger sister of Charles].

"Jesse Webb the oldest descendant is participating in the celebration today and next to his father is the most interesting figure at the festivities. Jesse Webb was the first of the family to come to California. He crossed the plains with ox teams in 1854 (I'm sure this is what the article says but I don't believe it for a moment). The trip was a perilous and eventful one. Before reaching the land of gold, Jesse Webb found himself penniless. He reached a frontier trading post out of provisions and with but three dollars in his pocket. He learned that flour was one dollar a pound and with despair he started to part with his oxen in order to obtain food. Just then, however, he met relief. Some of his wife's relatives chanced upon him and saved his oxen for him. (his wife was Malinda Gard and the relatives must have been Charles and John Gard).

Mr. Webb came to California, settled in San Joaquin and then sent for his father and family. Although he had been here but two years, Jesse Webb had "got upon his feet" to use a colloquial expression, and he was able to send his father funds with which to make the trip.

James Webb and family started to cross the plains by ox team in 1854. At Salt Lake, the party was met by a relief party, consisting of two men, sent back from California by Jessie Webb, who was too busily engaged to go and meet his father in person (this again would be Charles and John Gard). Jess Webb also sent two fine horses to relieve his fathers oxen."

Since I

believe that James and family came in 1854 and Jesse was here about 2 years before sending for the family, my guess would be 1851; I previously thought 1852 but the "sent for after 2 years" and Charles being in the 1852 census make 1852 less likely altho not at all impossible. Jean Messick's submission to the NDGW states Charles was a scout for a wagon train in 1852 agreeing with my mother's recollection. I have a note referring to Nancy Webb:

"Birthplace - Tennessee - later moved to Missouri with her parents. Married - Charles Gard on Oct. 26, 1854, after crossing the plains with the Webb - Gard caravan".

So, my summary is Charles and John came to Calif. in 1845, returned to Mo. in 1848, came back to Calif. with family in 1849, returned to Mo. probably 1850, came back to Calif. with Jesse and Malinda but probably in the employ of others and either to Mo. and back in 1853 & 1854 or to Salt Lake City and back in 1854. I have some reservations about the accuracy of Jesse's story but It's the best we have and we are lucky to have it.

From: CA Gen (THENINERS@aol.com, Tue 7:27)

To: gardm@pacbell.net

Linden Cemetery Ray GARD 1882-1888 Vital Stats:  
GARD, Charles m, Ict 26 by G.B.Douglass Mr Charles GARD to  
Miss Nancy Webb Monday Oct 30, 1854  
GARD, William married April 22 on the Calaveras by Judge  
G.B. Douglass to Miss D. Abelean Stewart both of San Joaquin  
Cty, Wednesday April 25, 1855.

Charles & Nancy's announcement was in the New York Times of 4Dec.1854 on p2.

G. B. Douglass was George Bell Douglass, the brother of David Fulton Douglass for whom the township was named; David was active in California politics for many years. Also, Norval Douglass, a neighbor of the Gards in Merced Co. as we shall see was a bro. We later found a rather newer grave marker for Nancy's parents in the Linden Cemetery.

At any rate, by 1854, Charles was married and San Joaquin County was full of Webbs with a lot more Gards than there used to be. That Charles and Nancy stayed for a while is indicated by the birthplaces of their children altho I cannot vouch for the accuracy. The information I have comes from Beryl Peoples, a descendant of Charles and Nancy. I have the children as:

Anna Didamia Gard	b. 23 Jul. 1855	Peter's, San Joaquin Co.
John Jacob Gard	6 Mar. 1857	Peter's, San Joaquin Co.
James Alexander Gard	3 Feb. 1860	Peter's, San Joaquin Co.
George Washington Gard	3 Feb. 1860	Peter's, San Joaquin Co.
Susan Francis Gard	7 Mar. 1863	Peter's, San Joaquin Co.
Stillborn Child	18 Oct. 1865	Peter's, San Joaquin Co.
William Jeremia Gard	8 Jun. 1867	Peter's, San Joaquin Co.
Charles Madison Gard	26 Aug. 1869	not stated
Mary Alice Gard	17 Jun. 1872	Kelseyville, Lake Co.



Charles&Jeremiah Gard



The dates agree with a note in my grandmother's hand except she has Anna Didama b. 22 July, oh well.

*The left-hand pic on the previous page is Charles on a Carte-Visite which was popular in the later 1860s so is probably from Stockton; Nancy's head is from a similar card so may have been from the same sitting. The right-hand pic is from a cabinet card popular later; I'd guess it was taken on arrival in Lake Co. but might have been from Stockton.*

It appears that Charles Madison was born as they were leaving for Merced Co.; Narda has him as being born at Peter's, San Joaquin Co. Peter was J. D. Peters [Guiseppe dePietro] a wealthy land owner in the area and a steamboat owner if I recall correctly.

### **17. San Joaquin Valley and Beyond:**

G. W. was one of the first to move from the San Joaquin Valley. An entry in the 1881 History of Lake County says:

*"In September, 1859, G.W. moved with his family to Sonoma Co., and engaged in farming until January, 1860. When he went to Yuba County and spent the winter in mining. in May, 1861, he came to Lake County and settled on his present place, consisting of 120 acres, located in Big Valley, about two miles from Kelseyville, where he is engaged in farming."*

Now I know I have no place arguing with my betters but G.W. & Eliza show up in the Clear Lake township of Napa County in the census taken the 6th Day of June 1860 in the Uncle Sam post office area [now Kelseyville] as G. W. Guard. Altho my faith in the ultimate accuracy of individual census entries is not immense, it seems to me hard to fake this one. I suspect that the family did move to Sonoma for a while to see Sarah Annetta and perhaps help with a move to Mendocino County and they could well have gone to Yuba County. They might have been fresh from a visit with C. A. and Sarah and Yuba might have been where the Piners spent a year; Marysville, on the Feather River, was an easy 65 miles south of Lassen ranch and was and is at the western edge of Yuba County which, until 1851, went clear to the state of Nevada. 'Nuff said.

Meanwhile, I have found the elder Piners in a web article "Semi-Centennial History of the Clear Lake Baptist Association of California":

*"UKIAH-Organized July 25, 1859 by Rev. J. D. Bonner, the pastor at Healdsburg. There were four constituent members; Stephen Piner, Sarah Piner, John Piner and Thomas A. Montgomery. Others joined by letter but the names have been lost."*

I found this note referring to C. A. Piner in an article mentioning my father's grandfather, C. W. Haycock, who was a Baptist minister in Lake County. The 1881 History of Lake Co. says of C. A.:

"dairying near Santa Rosa until 1858, when, on account of failing health, he moved to Mendocino County and settled about three miles south from Ukiah. Here he followed farming and stock raising until 1861, when he came to Lake County and prosecuted his former occupation for about eight years, just west of Kelseyville."

John, Stephen, Charles A. and Sarah A. were all in Ukiah township in Mendocino county in the 1860 census. Thus, the Hand sisters were reunited.

The 1860 census of San Joaquin County shows Charles and Nancy in Douglas Twp, San Joaquin Co., living between her sister, Violet and her husband and John Webb with wife Mary. John is a mystery to me as the Stockton Record article says Nancy's brother, John, died at the age of 12 and this John would have to fit in between the birth dates of Jesse and Violet Webb. However, living with John and Mary are Joseph and Thomas Webb and the husband of Violet is Wm. Gaulding Webb, a distant relative if one at all. David was not far away. Charles seemed to be living with Nancy's relatives. I don't have the location of James Webb at this time.

Jeremiah and Mahala had removed to Calaveras County sometime in the 1850s. They were in Calaveras County for the 1860 census with Rachael, Elizabeth, Sarah and Sarah Malinda. Later we have from the book "Gold Rush Days" quoting an obit I believe:

"Aug 1, 1861, Gard, Jeremiah, age 57 of consumption, July 27".

Later, Dee Sardoc published in the NORCAL list:

Stockton Daily Independent  
Stockton, San Joaquin Co., CA  
1-3 August 1861

\*\*\*\*\*

DIED -- near San Andreas, July 27th, of consumption, Jeremiah GARD, aged 57 years.

The above would have been in or around San Andreas, Calaveras County. As G. W. Gard was living in Lake County at the time, I believe Mahala moved there directly with the above listed children and others followed later.

Also, from Dee Sardoc in NORCAL:

Stockton Daily Independent  
 Stockton, San Joaquin Co., CA  
 \*\*\*\*\*

>>MONDAY, 5 AUG 1867<<

TRIAL JURORS ? The following is a list of the trial jurors, drawn to serve

during the August term of the District Court:

- A.C. MEEKER
- Clement DETTEN
- M.S. DUNCAN
- F.M. FISHER
- B.W.W. ELAM
- H. LIEGINGER
- C. GARD

[and others] [sure seems this would be Charles]

From the same paper issue of 24 SEP 1867, all jurors were excused for various times; Charles and others were excused until Thursday, 27th instant while most were excused until October.

3257	Charles Gard	Ohio	Farmer	O'Neal	Removed to Merced Co.	25 Oct., 1870
3425	Joel Gard	33 Ind.	Farmer	O'Neal	Removed to Merced Co.	25 Oct., 1870
261	Webb, Wm. Gauldan	44 Tenn.	Farmer	sworn - dead		
716	Webb, James	60 Ky	Farmer	O'Neal	Removed to Merced Co.	25 Oct., 1870
1434	Webb, Jesse	40 Tenn.	Farmer	O'Neal	Removed to Merced Co.	25 Oct., 1870
1476	Webb, Thos. J.	45 Tenn	Farmer	Douglass	canceled, removed	
1853	Webb, Alexander	29 Tenn.	Laborer	O'Neal	gone	
1978	Webb, Isaac	36 Tenn.	Farmer	Douglass	To Merced Co.	25 Oct., 1870
2099	Webb, William	27 Ark.		Douglass	removed Sept. 1, '71	

I saw the great register of San Joaquin County. What I found surprised me:

It appears that James Webb and several of his sons and daughter Nancy with Charles moved to Merced county at the same time. This is corroborated by the register of Merced county. It says that the individuals came from San Joaquin County. These families show up in the 1870

348	Merced Snelling Webb James	63	m	farmer	Ky	census in
348	Merced Snelling Webb Annie	61	f	kpg.house	Tenn	Snellin
348	Merced Snelling Webb Nancy E	40	f	kpg.house	Tenn	g
348	Merced Snelling Webb Isaac	39	m	farmer	Tenn	Twp.,
348	Merced Snelling Webb Thomas J.	21	m	teamster	Mo	Merce
348	Merced Snelling Webb James	16	m	at home	Mo.	d
349	Merced Snelling Webb William	13	m		Cal.	Count
349	Merced Snelling Webb George	11	m		Cal.	y.
349	Merced Snelling Webb Elizabeth	9	f		Cal.	
349	Merced Snelling Webb Mary A.	7	f		Cal.	
349	Merced Snelling Webb Edmond L.	5	m		Cal.	
349	Merced Snelling Webb Nancy	2	f		Cal.	

351	Merced Snelling Gard Charles	46	m	teamster	Ohio
351	Merced Snelling Gard Nancy	36	f	k. house	Tenn
351	Merced Snelling Gard John J.	13	m	school	Calif
351	Merced Snelling Gard James A.	10	m	school	Calif
351	Merced Snelling Gard George W.	10	m	school	Calif
351	Merced Snelling Gard Susan F.	7	f	school	Calif
351	Merced Snelling Gard William J	3	m		Calif
351	Merced Snelling Gard Charles M.	10mo	m		Calif

The Gards were on another page and listed under Gerard. Nancy Gard couldn't read or write and her father didn't write.

I'll give away a little of the plot; Merced did not become the county seat until somewhat later. The county seat was at Snelling, a pretty little town on the Merced River and the courthouse is still as it was in the 1860s. Both Charles and James Webb had patented land there as did Alexander, Isaac, Jesse, Samuel and Thomas Webb, all sons of James. Charles' land may have been his bounty land. James' land was patented with Miller and Lux the local "cattle barons" under an act of March 17, 1842; it has been said that Miller and Lux could run cattle from Mexico to Oregon on their own land at one time. I've seen some of the land; it is on Henry Miller road near the present town of Santa Nella. This is near Los Baños, [the baths] on the western side of the valley. Miller and Lux bought their first land in the area near Dos Palos in 1863. The land is dead flat and is now in cattle and cotton.

"The town of Los Baños was established at its present site in 1889, after the post office of Los Banos was built near the creek in 1874".

From a history of Merced Co.:

"There were 500 people residing in the area. When in April 1855, the State Legislature formed Merced County out of the southwestern portion Mariposa County. In May, the people elected their first county officers selected their first county seat, which was on a ranch owned by Turner and Osborne on Mariposa Creek. The first courthouse was a building on the ranch. Court was held under the oak trees on the banks of the creek. The first county seat had no official County Seat and Government building was located on Snelling Ranch in September 1855. The new and fast-growing city of Merced agitated for the relocating of the county seat to Merced. In 1872 a special election was scheduled to settle the issue. After a very active campaign, during which the town of Livingston was also considered, the people voted to move the county seat to Merced. The vote was Merced 566, Livingston 236 and Snelling 181. In 1874 construction of the county courthouse

I also found Charles in the Great Register of Merced Co. having registered Oct. 27, 1870 or at least that was when he was recorded. He registered as a farmer. No place was given but the Webbs registered as Los Baños and they were nearby in the census.

I have for some time wondered about the place of the Stockton-Copperopolis railroad in the life of the Gards and Webbs. A recent visit to the railroad museum in Sacramento and some work on the web gave a pretty good glance of what probably happened.

The Stockton-Copperopolis railroad incorporated in 1862 to haul copper ore from the Copperopolis mines to Stockton for use in the civil war. The initial bond issue was rejected because of the probable effect on the teamsters. Recall that some of the Gards and it appears some of the Webbs were teamsters. Reed's turnpike, the road from Copperopolis to Stockton, is still on the map heading from Copperopolis toward Peter's.

From: <http://malakoff.com/goldcountry/copperop.htm>

" Copperopolis owed much of its prosperity to the Civil War, as tremendous amounts of copper were needed for shells and bullets. But getting the copper to the Union forces was in itself a tremendous task. In 1863, William Reed built a toll road over which ox teams hauled \$1.6 million in copper ore that first year. The ore was then taken to Stockton, shipped downriver to San Francisco, loaded onto sailing ships, taken around Cape Horn, to finally arrive at smelters in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The copper was then available for use by the Union Army. The war also brought a lot of publicity to Calaveras County as the region (which included Copperopolis, Telegraph City, and Campo Seco) became the second largest copper producing district under northern control during the Civil War. Due to this publicity, mining shares of the principal claims skyrocketed. In 1863, shares in the Union Mine sold for \$25,000 or \$170 a foot. By 1864, the Union Mine was valued at \$2 million. When the war finally ended; however, and the price of copper fell from 55 cents per pound to 19 cents, the mine's future didn't look so bright. To make matters even worse, mining costs and shipping expenses were increasing, and by 1867 the copper mines lay idle. It was just too expensive to mine."

Well, the copper gave out as did the market at the war's end and Chilean copper became available at low cost. Even so, the Stockton-Copperopolis railroad operating under the steamship company that hauled passengers from Stockton to San Francisco held onto rights for 200-250,000 acres of land [think 35mi by 10mi; I suspect that they exercised eminent domain over some of the land]. The railroad never went farther than Milton just beyond Peter's but current Topozone maps show "old r.r. grade" smack dab thru Peter's. Railroad service from Stockton to Milton thru Peter's started 4 July 1871.

So what does this mean to the Webbs and Gards? I can only speculate but the cash cow of ore hauling died at the end of the civil war and the railroad ran right thru Peter's at or near the family homestead probably displacing the family and leaving them with cash money. Doesn't this sound like a good time to move on?

My conclusion from this is that the Gards and the Webbs were in the business of growing food for the mines and hauling it up to the mines and probably hauling ore; it looks like they were now branching out.

What happens next also surprised me. The Webbs get back to San Joaquin County but I haven't found out when. The Great Register of Merced County lists most of the Webb men and for Charles has:

1870                      Charles Gard  
Age:                      43  
Birthplace:              Ohio  
Residence:              none listed  
Occupation:              Farmer  
Certificate from S.J.Co.,  
Cancellation; removal Aug 16,  
1871---Red Line through the name.

Charles and family headed to Lake County splitting from Nancy's family; I have no idea why they split but they headed for Lake Co. Mauldin said:

"The Gard family came from Missouri and settled near Stockton, then to Merced County and finally to Lake County, permanently 23 May, 1871."

I need to re-check the Great Register; bet it took a while to filter down the info to Merced Co.

## 18. Lake County

It wasn't until 20 May, 1861 that Lake County became a separate entity receiving land from Napa, Colusa, Mendocino Counties. G. W. Gard got to Lake County in by mid-1860 and and, I presume, Mahala with her family are there in 1861. John Gard purchased land in Lake County in 1866 so was probably there. Levi bought property there in 1871. Charles and family are in Lake County in 1871; 23 May according to Mauldin who adds they visited about 5 years before. The 1870 census shows most of the family in Big Valley [Kelseyville/Finley]. It looks like Charles and family were catching up with the rest who came after G.W. Mauldin said that Lee [brother Levi] and John owned most of Kelseyville, Robbie recalls that it was Mahala [this may have been about the same thing] and my aunt Norma said "the family owned most of Kelseyville and, being the astute businessmen they were, they lost it". John and Lee gave the sites for the Catholic and Presbyterian churches.

I think it is interesting that Jeremiah was a Campbellite minister which is associated with Disciples of Christ and First Christian Churches; Mahala was a charter member of the Disciples of Christ in Stockton and there was a First Christian church in Lakeport and one in Kelseyville where, I believe, Jeremiah never set foot. Mauldin says Wash [G.W.] built the old Christian Church building; this probably is the one he later lists as Campbellite; this church was organized in 1861 and reorganized in 1866 with G.W. as a deacon. I attended the church in Lakeport with my grandmother, Mary Alice Gard. It is now in fine shape [2003] and for rent.

I don't know much about Charles and Nancy's life in Kelseyville; Nancy later had a fair sized wood frame house which I understand is not still there; Jean McBride supplied me with a picture of the house with Nancy and James Alexander Gard on the porch. Charles patented land in Big Canyon but I don't believe he lived there. Charles had a fine team of horses and a wagon and hauled freight around the county and to neighboring counties. I have heard hauled as far as San Francisco. One day he had hauled freight to a mine in Morgan Valley east of Lower Lake. He was camping on the way home when a horse got loose and stepped on him as he slept. He died the next day. The obit read:

### Fatal Accident

Ed. Dispatch:-- On the night of Monday, May 22nd, while Mr. Charles Gard, of this place, was camped out with his team about three miles this side of Knoxville, near the Lake county line, one of his horses stepped on his breast while he was fast asleep and so injured him internally that he died the following evening, after lingering in great agony for about twenty-four hours. Mr. Gard was a very industrious man and had the confidence and community sympathize deeply with the bereaved family in this their great loss. respect of the community in which he lived. Deceased leaves a wife and eight children -- mostly small -- to mourn his untimely death. The whole

The youngest of the children was my Grandmother, Mary Alice Gard, not yet 4 years old. His probate file lists his estate:

Real Estate one acre of land	value \$ 50
Improvements on same	\$150
one wagon	\$100
two set harness	\$ 10
one sorl horse	\$ 25
one bay horse	\$ 60
one grey horse	\$100
one grey mare	\$ 10
one cow	\$ 25
one two year old heifer	\$ 10
House hold and kitchen furniture	<u>\$ 50</u>

We know this wasn't Charles' math and it is clear he had most of his assets tied up in his

business. I'd guess that their house is the one Nancy lived in for the rest of her life. Nancy died 22 Nov., 1925. My mother and her sister remember Nancy as somewhat sour [hey, she was in her 80s-90s and had raised a dozen kids] but with a bit of a twinkle. Robbie says that she found Nancy after she died; she had choked on a green bean.

I also have a copy of a handwritten note that says:

State of California      County of Lake  
 David Gard, Rosannah C. Gard being each first duly sworn,  
 severally depose and say, that they were aquatinted with  
 Charles Gard during his life time, and that they are acquainted  
 with Nancy Gard, widow of said Charles. That we were present  
 and saw said Charles Gard, and Nancy Gard joined in marriage,  
 in San Joaquin County, California, by George Douglas Esq., a  
 Justice of the Peace, on the 26th day of October 1854, and that  
 said Charles Gard and Nancy Gard ever afterwards, lived  
 together as husband and wife, until the death of said Charles  
 Gard. That said Nancy Gard is the same person who has made  
 application for pension under act of Congress of January 29th  
 1887 as the widow of said Charles Gard.  
 David Gard

So ends my story of Charles Gard. He died 23 May, 1876 at the age of 52. He seemed destined for a comfortable life but it was not to be. I knew him only as a couple of references between my mother and grandmother as "Granpa Gard". Now I'm "Granpa Gard" to a completely new generation. Ok!

I'll complete what I know of the story.

Robbie was trying to get together information on Mahala ; she feels that the information on Mahala's ownership of Kelseyville did not survive the courthouse move. Mahala was alive in 1881 per a land transaction in Kelseyville and I don't think we know just when she died. She had the unmarried herd under her skirts and so much for Sarah dying along the trail. Noah, is yet unidentified, perhaps a child of one of the girls named after Mahala's father. Melinda is another story. Narda supplied a copy of the 1880 Census of California, Lake Co., Kelseyville Precinct, pg 9, Dw No 77, Fm No. 77, enumeration date 6 June, 1880; GORD rather than Gard.....as were many of this family in the 1880 census.

Gard	Mahala	f	76	Widow	Keeping house	PA NJ NJ
	Rachel	f	51	daug	at home	OH OH PA
	Joel	m	46	son	glove maker	IN OH PA (disabled)
	Jacob	m	42	son	laborer unemp.	IN OH PA
	Sarah	f	37	daug	at home	MO OH PA
	Noah M	m	11	g son	at school	CA CA CA

The act of Congress, January 29, 1887 provided for pensions for veterans of the Mexican war. Nancy signed (or was signed) up 11 May 1887 stating that her husband signed up at Sutter's Fort and she was married to Charles by George Douglas Esq. J.P. 26 October 1854 at San Joaquin Co. She said Charles "started from Sutter's Fort Cal. with Col. Fremont and went from {Coasi?} to check the advance of Gen. Castro". [I would believe that Coasi was what we now call Cosumnes as Ned Kern's list said he and John signed up there.] Also, said husband was actually engaged in a battle in said war, to wit, in the battle of "San Buenaventura at San Buenaventura Cal". She was disabled by reason of "Lung Disease" and she was dependent upon her "Children"; "They give me a home and board and clothe me". This was witnessed by John Gard and J. H. Jamison. She received \$8/mo. which was increased to \$12/mo. April 19, 1908.

#### NANCY GARD DIES AT AGE OF 91

Death claimed Mrs. Nancy Gard of Kelseyville, Tuesday morning, the aged woman being in her 91st year. She has been a resident of Lake County for the past 55 years.

Nancy Gard was born in Warren County, Tennessee, Sept. 16, 1845 [this should be 1834]. In 1845 her parents moved to Missouri and there she grew into womanhood.

In 1854 she crossed the plains with her parents and friends and became one of the early settlers of the San Joaquin valley.

Shortly following she was married to Charles Gard and together they moved to Lake County in 1870. Eight children were born, seven of whom survive. Mr. Gard died some years ago. The children are John J., Jim, George, Will, Charles, Mrs. B. L. Thomas, Mrs. Mary Stanley, and the late Mrs. Anna D. Kelting.

Funeral services were held from the late home in Kelseyville Thursday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. Interment in

G. W. Gard migrated to the state of Washington ca. 1887; this might have been when he felt the family could survive after Mahala's death, I don't know.

John Gard moved early on to Lake County, I don't know exactly when. While there he discovered the "Gas Hill" while digging a well for his home there; he was nearly asphyxiated by the gas. I noted that there is a highway sign on the old road in from the south pointing to the gas hill. There are many amusing stories associated with this related by Mauldin. John is given credit for building a bridge over Kelsey Creek. There was a John Gard who enlisted for the civil war from Calif.; I would guess this is our John tho there were several Gard families in California at the time. One source on the web says: "Company "G"-At Camp Lincoln, Humboldt District, till May, 1863. Ordered to Benicia Barracks May 30, 1863. Duty there and in San Francisco till muster out". Another source says: "Gard, John Private San Francisco Oct. 14, 1861 Oct. 14, 1861 Deserted at Benicia, Cal., Aug. 6, 1863"; he enrolled in San Francisco and enlisted and was mustered in on the same day. Camp, or Fort Lincoln was above Crescent city and was set up to be a buffer between

the local indians and the families many of whose men had headed for the gold fields. I believe he preceded the camel battalion. John was listed in the 1880-1 Lake Co. Business Directory as a saloon keeper. William W. Davies, Librarian, California Military Museum wrote me:

"Private John Gard enlisted in Company G, 2nd Regiment of Infantry, California Volunteers, in San Francisco on 14 October 1861. The company left the bay area for the Humboldt indian uprisings on 8 March 1862, stationed at Fort Ter-Waw and later Fort Lincoln in that area. The company returned to Benicia on 16 June 1863. It was later ordered south for service in Arizona but John deserted on 6 August 1863. There is no further record of him."

John's declaration for bounty land has him as from "the Mocasma" which I can't interpret. His application has him from San Francisco and enlisting at "Cosmai River or Sutters Fort".

John was granted a pension for his Mexican war service under an act of Jan. 29, 1887. No mention was made of civil war service [this is a surprise?]. It was filed Feb. 26th 1887 for payment commencing Jan. 29, 1887 at the rate of \$8mo. The original application was filed 9 Feb., 1887 and was witnessed by S. K. Welch [who I do not know] and H[enry]. C[arroll]. Boggs. The latter is the son of Lilburn Boggs and was likely the one with whom G. W. Gard dealt with in land. I have a photo from about 1910 of Mary Alice Gard's family at the "Bogg's Ranch".

The Commissioner of Pensions reviewed John's Mexican war record on Nov. 4, 1893 and felt that he had listed all battles [as above]. On the 20th of January, 1893, John, a resident of Napa, appeared before the Superior Court of Napa under the act of January 29, 1887 for the increase of pension allowed by the act of January 1883 [there is some over stamping here]. He is asking for an increase of pension as he "Is incapacitated to make a living by reason of loss of eyesight and old age-is subject to epileptic fits". A note from John Gard's file says:

"Dec. 7, '93 letters of letters of guardianship showing appt. of James A[lexander]. Gard forward to P.A. being satisfactory. D. C."  
Pension Authority??

Robbie says that James had John committed; to what I don't know. I thought that he committed himself but I'm not sure there is a distinction. A final document stated that John Gard was last paid at \$8 to 4 Dec. 1893 has been dropped because of Death.

The players:

The late Margie Gard Gray and Narda Gard McNally are descended from Charles' brother G. W. Gard and have been collecting Gard information for years and published the "Guardian" newsletter. Narda had much of her collection on the web.

Ruthella Pfiffer has also been collecting Gard history and helped me considerably with

Charles' siblings.

"Robbie" is Thora Gard Weight, my second cousin and a descendent of James Alexander Gard.



Beryl Peoples, dau. of Del Thomas s/o Benton & Susan Francis Gard Thomas did a lot of the early genealogy on the Webb and Gard families.

Howard Camp is a Gard researcher who had quite a web presence at one time, don't know where now.

"I" is Gard Meddaugh a descendent of Mary Alice Gard.

My aunt was Norma Jane Stanley Ledbetter

Henry Mauldin was the historian of Lake County. He wrote several books and binders of his notes fill a 4' shelf in the Lake County library and Genealogical Society office. It is indexed.

Holliday refers to: "The World Rushed In" by J. S. Holliday.

Bryant wrote: "What I Saw in California".

<a href="#">Send Gard mail</a>		<a href="#">Genealogy Homepage</a>	<a href="#">Copyright &amp; Notes</a>
--------------------------------	--	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

29Jun.'04  
25Mar.'07 added Jeremiah m. Jesse and Didamia & G. B. Douglass  
30Dec.'12 Convert to .pdf  
07Jan.'13 cleanup  
10Oct.'21 more cleanup