



A Tailor's Legacy

The Hensch Family of Copperopolis

By Bonnie Miller

Charles Hensch was a German tailor who made his livelihood during the California gold rush through his skill with the needle rather than the gold pan. Descendent David Hensch noted that “wagon trains, stage coach robberies, murder, family feuds, gold fever, and power,” were all themes that wove themselves throughout the family history. But perhaps the Hensch family should be known for the legacy of entrepreneurs, law enforcement officers and successful businessmen that Charles created rather than his skills as a tailor. Here is their story...



Augusta Hensch, matariarch of the Hensch family of Copperopolis

Charles August and Augusta Emma Ertman Hendsch

Charles Hendsch was born in Prussia in 1819 and trained as a tailor in Dusseldorf, Germany. But Charles was restless and wanted to see the rest of the world. In 1848 he decided to try his skill elsewhere and emigrated from Solingen, Germany, to the United States. Charles joined the then largest community of German speaking people outside of Germany in Cincinnati, Ohio. It was in this town that he met his bride and lifelong companion Augusta Emma Ertman.

Augusta Emma Ertman was born in the West Indies in 1832, and emigrated with her family to the United States. She was living with her mother Friedricka Erdmann, and two sisters Caroline and Amelia in 1850, when at the age of eighteen she took Charles Hendsch as her husband in a German Lutheran ceremony. Charles continued to work in Cincinnati where they had established a home and in a short time their home was blessed with the arrival of a son, Emil Henry in February of 1853. If you had asked them at the time, they probably never would have speculated that would eventually have eight children, live out their lives in California, and establish a legacy of businessmen and law enforcement officers in a then little known place called Calaveras County.

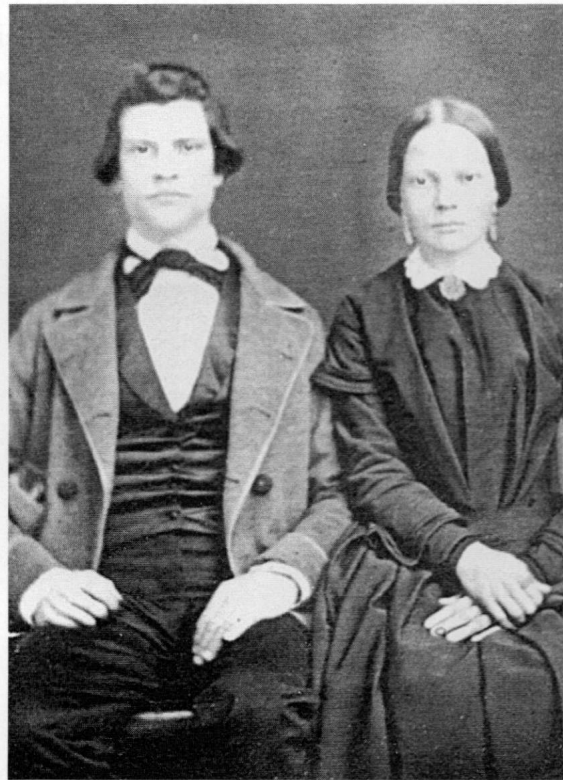
Despite a secure economic and family base in Ohio, Charles chose to leave Cincinnati and move his young family. He was convinced that they could make good on all of the exciting gold mining

activities in California. In 1856, Charles and his three year old son joined a wagon train and crossed the great plains on the California Trail. This was a time of trouble with the Indian Wars so travel by wagon train was still a dangerous venture. Meanwhile Augusta made the voyage by passage across the Isthmus of Panama while pregnant with her second child. The family was reunited at a new home in Springfield California, near Sonora, in time for their second child, Matilda to be born in November of that year.

Mining was the principle economic base in California but it was often the case that the secondary trades serving the miners were more lucrative and successful than mining. Charles was a practical family man and realized that his income was best to be earned through his trade rather than as a gold miner. For awhile he followed the mining opportunities and moved to Knight's Ferry in 1858 where son William Frederick was born, and later to Vallecito in 1861 where son Goey Walter was born. While living

in Vallecito Charles decided to capitalize on the recent copper mining. For \$150, he set up a tailor shop on Main Street in Copperopolis. Charles commuted to Copperopolis for the next three years when his next son, Charles August was born in 1864. Later that year the Hendsch family finally decided to move permanently to Copper where they remained for the rest of Charles' and Augusta's lives.

In 1865 a second daughter, Caroline, was born to the family. Shortly thereafter Charles decided that the United States and Copperopolis were to be his permanent home. In



*Charles August Hendsch of Prussia, age 31,
and Augusta Emma Ertman, born of the West
Indies, age 18. Photo taken in Cincinnati
Ohio for their wedding in 1850*



Emil Henry Hendsch, successful miner and businessman. Photo taken in 1886 at age 33.

1867 he denounced his allegiance to the King of Prussia and became a naturalized citizen. Sadly the same year, a fire burned the tailor shop completely to the ground. But Charles pressed on and rebuilt his business. Around this time their next son Henry Herman was born. To further their permanence in Copper, Charles homesteaded some property and built a house on Antelope Street in 1869. The Hendsch family had established themselves in the new community of Copperopolis in time that their first three children, Emil, Matilda, and Bill were all graduates of the first class schooled in the new Copperopolis School. In 1871, their last son, Justice James was born.

Charles had a full family and a thriving business. But the lure of mining was still strong, and apparently he still hoped to catch some of the profits for himself. In 1871 Charles applied for and was granted a homestead on 160 acres

near Copperopolis. But he never got to play out his fantasy and pursue the other calling. In a surprise and somewhat freak incident, Charles was killed in 1872. Accounts vary, but apparently Charles was driving a wagon loaded with soda bottles near Knight's Ferry. He was traveling either to or from Stockton at the time with his load. The wagon overturned and he broke his arm. An infection and gangrene hastened an early death. Charles' death left Augusta suddenly with eight young children to take care of.

Emil Henry Hendsch

With the untimely passing of his father, the role of "man of the house" fell to young Emil when he was 19 years old. But he took his duty seriously and diligently pursued a career in mining that was successful enough to continue to support his mother and siblings.

Emil was a first generation American and grew up speaking both German at home and English outside of the home. The mines and activities around the mines were significant schools for him. He learned the techniques of hard rock mining, construction procedures, metallurgy, and a variety of processes for refining ore. With these skills as a sound business base, Emil was able to secure financing and eventually fund various successful mining ventures around the state.

In 1885 Emil married Ella McGann of Mariposa. They set up housekeeping in Bakersfield. Their Bakersfield "society" connections afforded Emil a capital base to finance further large scale mining operations. In the 1880's Emil was joined by his brothers William, Charles, Henry and later Goey and they mined gold, silver, and other metals in the San Diego area. An example of Emil's achievements in mining can be seen in his organization of a mining district in the Chuck-A-Walla Mountains east of San Diego. It was called "the Union to the Pacific Mining District". An article in the tenth annual report of the State Mineralogist in 1890 indicated that the mine was only in the early

stages of development at that time. But it must have been successful. Family lore has it that with the profits from this venture Emil helped to refinance the country of Chile after an economic depression by providing \$6,000,000 of gold to the endeavor. For his efforts he received a commendation.

By 1895 Emil was known throughout California and British Columbia for his mining expertise. He had a partnership in San Diego with E. H. Wedekin, providing the services of "Examiners of Mines, Mining Engineers, Brokers, Assaying, Surveying and Chemical Analysis, Metallurgical Process and Mill Plants". He maintained an office in San Francisco as well, where with partner C. L. Steger their business card stated that they were "Purchasers of all kinds of Mines and Milling Property". There was talk of moving business operations to British Columbia, but a surprising turn of events changed all of his plans.

In 1895 in Dos Palms Springs, Emil was confronted by another miner, Jerry Gardner. Gardner was enraged by Emil's success in thwarting his attempt to steal a mine. Emil and seven of his financial backers were at the rail road siding heading to Riverside to hear a Federal Court ruling on their conflicting claims when the confrontation occurred. Gardner was armed with a pistol yet Emil was unarmed. After a hot exchange of words Emil turned to tie his horse when Gardner shot him. Moments later Emil was dead while Gardner escaped. Newspapers in San Diego and San Francisco as well as the *Calaveras Prospect* ran feature stories about the shooting. A flurry of indignation was spiked when it was learned that the Federal Court had decided in favor of Emil. Fortunately a week later Gardner was apprehended near Bodie and returned to Riverside for imprisonment. But another week later, in a mysterious quirk of fate, Gardner died in his jail cell after allegedly consuming a bottle of hair tonic.

William Frederick Hensch

With the passing of Emil in 1895, mother

Augusta looked to William "Bill" for leadership. She formed a life long bond with her second son who never failed to provide for her the rest of her life. Like his brother before him, Bill received his eighth grade schooling and apprenticed in the local copper mines. But the "wild west" provided another enticement for a career for Bill.

An excellent horseman and accomplished rifleman, Bill was enlisted as a sheriff's deputy. In the early 1880's Bill worked with Calaveras County Sheriff Ben Thorn assisting in the investigations of the activities of Black Bart. Despite the successful apprehension of the notorious bandit, Bill chose not to stay with a career in law enforcement at that time.

Bill had also learned hard rock mining techniques, construction and management skills. In the late 1880's he joined Emil in the mountains east of San Diego. In a collaborative effort with Emil, Bill applied his entrepreneurial skills in the ownership and management of the Opulent Mine. For the next several years Bill remained unmarried and lived a bachelor's life in San Diego, enjoying his notoriety as a law man who had assisted in the capture of Black Bart. Eventually the lifestyle began to wear thin. In the early 1890's Bill married a San Diego woman named Kate whom he took back home to Copper.

The marriage of Kate and Bill was an unhappy but short period in Bill's life. Kate was indignant about Augusta's constant intrusion into their lives. And Kate became disillusioned that Bill had not lived up to the image of the big mining man that he had apparently represented himself to be. Records indicate that a messy divorce resulted after only two years together when Bill learned that Kate had had an affair with another Copper resident.

In 1899 Bill and his brothers Justice, Goey and Henry decided to venture into the growing tourist industry. They purchased a share of the Big Trees Hotel in Murphys. Bill met and married Mary Baker and together they managed the hotel. The other three brothers operated a blacksmithery and bar adjacent to the hotel. For

several years they supplied services to the travelers from all over the world who came to see the Sequoia Gigantia, the big trees. In 1906 a son, William Francis Hendsch was born to Mary and Bill. But evidently the stress of family life and managing the hotel did not agree with Bill. He deserted his wife and son and returned to Copper, leaving Mary to raise young William without a father.

In the early 1900's, Bill and his brothers mined various claims around Copper. Throughout the next thirty years they were involved in the Crown Point claim, the Buena Vista claim, the Crome Chief, Crome No. 1, Black Crome Iron, May Day, Big Bush, Crome No. 2 and the Union Crome mines. Notes a relative, "their hands were full but their pockets were empty". But Bill was not entirely without resources. In 1913 he built a house on Main Street in Copper, shown on the front cover. The house was located next door to his sister Matilda Thompson who had married George Thompson. Although it was Bill's house and he remained there until his death, it was largely built for his mother. Augusta had a thriving garden which she enjoyed tending. With her gardening, the care provided by Matilda, and the security provided by Bill and her immediate family, Augusta lived comfortably in this house for the rest of her days.

During these years Bill also worked again part time as a deputy sheriff. In 1925 he and brother Goey were involved in a notorious gun battle. Residents of Copper were celebrating the fourth of July when a local Mexican miner, Joe Navas, apparently "ran amuck" and began shooting up the town. A full account of the "Wild-Eyed Mex" is given on the front page of the *Calaveras Californian* for July 11, 1925. Bill and Goey were called to subdue the wild celebrant and each received several serious gunshot wounds in the exchange. Bill and Goey ended up in St. Joseph's Hospital in Stockton after losing much blood, and Navas ended up in jail in San Andreas after being apprehended by Sheriff Joe Zwinge. When interviewed about the event, Bill claimed that he was embarrassed about his poor shooting

performance.

Bill's reputation as an honored "old timer" became respectably established in the later stages of his life between 1920 to 1934. A hobby of which he was proud was botany which was probably prompted by his mother's love of gardening. He boasted an extensive knowledge of local plant life. On one occasion he led a botanical exploration for scientific members of the Smithsonian Institute. Despite his failed marriages he was highly regarded by his family and well respected in Copper at the time of his death in 1934. The *Calaveras Prospect* reported his death at St. Joseph's Hospital in Stockton after a long illness, with the speculation that his illness was due to never fully recovering from the gun battle wounds he had sustained nine years earlier at the age of 67.

Goey Walter Hendsch

Goey was born in 1861 at a time when the Civil War was heating up in the east and his family was settling down in Calaveras County in the west. Undoubtedly these two conflicting cultures in Goey's early years helped to shape his outlook on life, but for the most part Goey followed in the footsteps of his siblings before him.

Goey received the same conventional education as his brothers and sister that the school in Copper had to offer. And the outdoors provided a learning ground where Goey mastered and excelled in horsemanship and marksmanship. It was for these skills that Goey and his older brother Bill were sought to be members of the Sheriff's Posse. But for the greater part of his working life he was known as a miner. His law enforcement duties were more of a civic nature than occupational, however, those duties undoubtedly provided much needed income supplement. Goey's early life choices were much limited by the needs of his mother. When older brothers Emil and Bill first left for southern California, Goey remained behind with his sister Matilda to care for the younger children.

In 1897 Goey married Lillian S. Tinnin, a resident of Copper. Sadly, she died in Stockton only three years later in September of 1890 of an undetermined illness. Goey was named as the executor of her estate and was awarded approximately 250 acres of land near Copper. At the young age of 34 he was widowed but the owner of a nice piece of land, yet he chose to work with his brothers at the hotel in Murphys to distract him from his grief. He befriended Ada Noonan, a resident of Big Trees and soon they were close companions. In October of 1902 they were married. Unfortunately this union didn't work out, and they were divorced shortly thereafter.

When the business in Murphys failed, Goey returned to Copper and to the land to make his livelihood. He and his brother Bill constructed a working mine, and eventually worked several mines and claims in the area. By the early 1920's Goey was also living in Bill's house with their mother. By this time Augusta was under constant care provided by Matilda. In 1921 Augusta died as a result of a brain hemorrhage caused when she fell hitting her head. She was nearly 89 years old.

In 1925 Goey and his brother Bill were involved in the famous Fourth of July shootout with the Mexican miner. It was soon after this incident that Goey and his brothers were accorded a new distinction. They were becoming "old timers" in the sense of being connected to the pioneering families of Copper. Their insights about historic issues in California caught the attention of preservationists who were documenting the passing of an era. During the 1940's, a group of local citizens saw value in preserving the aging landmarks of the town. Goey joined with others to establish the Copperopolis Community Center. As a charter member, he collaborated in saving what little was left to teach new generations about the "olden days".

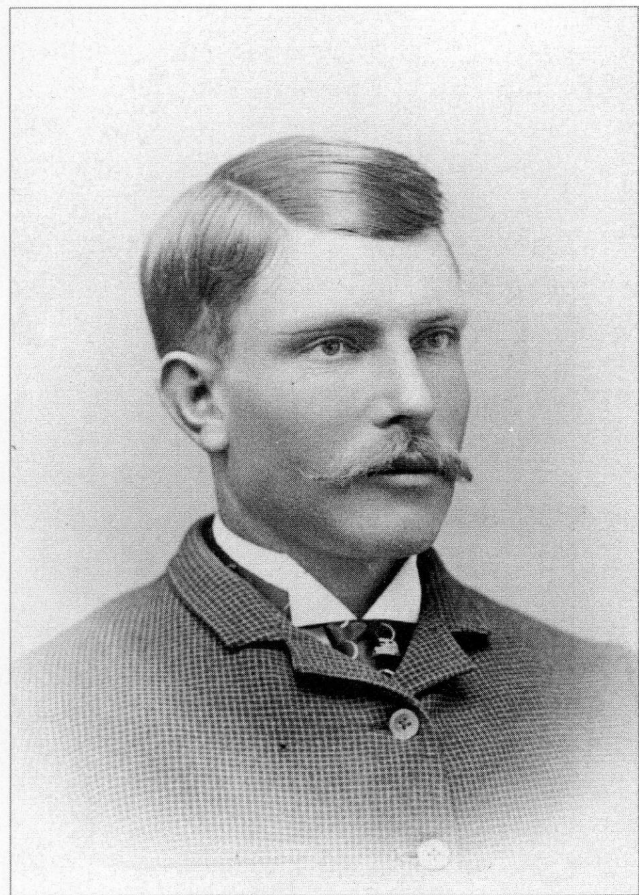
In October of 1946, at the age of 85, Goey died in the county hospital after suffering a long heart ailment. It appears that he outlived all of his siblings. It was noted at his passing that he

was the oldest living peace officer in the state of California.

Charles August Hendsch

Charles was named for his father which launched decades of confusion. For the next five generations of Hendsches, there was always at least one boy named Charles.

Charles Jr. was born in Vallecito, but the family moved to Copper later that same year. So young Charles always knew Copper as his home. In the first eight years of Charles' life he witnessed the population of Copper decline from 5000 to only 170. Certainly this decline must

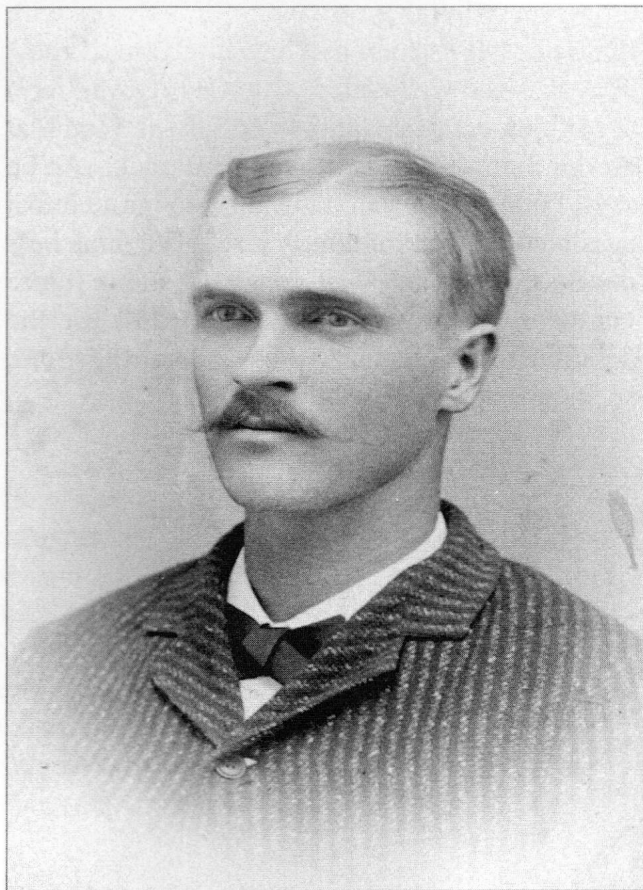


*William Frederick Hendsch ca 1885
Dec. 25, 1858 - Mar. 16, 1934*

have provided a depressing atmosphere in which to grow up. Competing with several brothers and sisters may have been difficult because he seemed to run against the grain for most of his life. He received the same eighth grade

education as his siblings, as was the convention of the time. A school conduct report from 1872 confirms that he walked a fine balance between his mother's good boy and a rugged individualist.

Charles' first encounter with the law may have been from the wrong side. For unknown reasons, Charles and three of his brothers were involved in an altercation with Peter Kelly in 1879. According to a Justice Court warrant, the Hensch boys drew a gun on Kelly and threatened him as well as striking him several times with fists and rocks. Emil ultimately spent a few days in jail and the other boys were fined \$300 each. Whatever the offense, it must have been significant to have warranted such an attack on Kelly and the resulting penalties. Ironically the



*Charles August Hensch, II ca 1885
1864 - 1929*

incident occurred while William and Goey were working for the county sheriff.

With mining in Copper playing out Charles decided to follow his brothers to southern California. But instead of mining Charles became

an apprentice blacksmith in Tustin. In 1888 he married Mary Jane O'Brien, a native of Ireland and recent emigrant from Michigan. In the early 1890's they moved to Bakersfield where Charles worked for the Pacific Gas and Electric company who was actively constructing dams throughout the surrounding mountains. Oil well drilling was also a big business around Bakersfield and Charles often invested in "wild cat" schemes. As the need for blacksmiths diminished in the early 1900's Charles moved the family to Coalinga to try his hand at the oil business. After several years, in 1916 they decided to return to Bakersfield.

Charles and Mary Jane had four children who were raised in the strict Irish Catholic tradition. The family was highly regarded by the community and their church. Charles was known as a good family man and enjoyed a strong family life in Bakersfield. He did maintain dutiful relations with his family in Copper such as to return periodically for his mother's birthday, to attend Emil's funeral service, and to introduce his children. But he never had the same bond with his mother or Copperopolis as his other brothers had.

Charles and Mary Jane had a son Charles the third. He was the first Hensch to graduate from college. He graduated from Fresno Normal School which later became Fresno State College. Just before the younger Charles was to graduate from college in 1928, his mother Mary Jane died in April of that year. And just one year later in the great flu epidemic that swept the nation, Charles died.

The Rest of the Legacy

Very little is known of the last two Hensch boys, Henry Herman and Justice James. They followed their older brothers to Southern California into mining and later the Big Trees Hotel venture. Twenty years after the hotel venture, Justice was married in Stockton. No details are known of this union. It is the details of his death that are so unusual. In 1937, at the age of 66, Justice dropped dead as the result of

a struggle while assisting his brother, deputy sheriff Goey and his nephew George Thompson, Jr. Apparently Matilda's widowed husband George Thompson Sr. was in the care of a young bride, Mrs. Nellie McCoy James. Her husband Gilbert James had gone to bed when at 10:30 p.m. he apparently "went violently insane", according to the *Calaveras Prospect*. When George Thompson Jr. went across the street to seek help from the deputy and his uncle, James followed and all four wound up in a violent struggle. One hour later Justice dropped dead from an apparent heart attack.

Like most early family histories, this one falls far short of accounting for what became of the women. We know that mother Augusta set a strong tone in the family and remained a formidable force until her death in 1921. And we know that first daughter Matilda had married George Thompson and together they had several children. But little is known of the second daughter Caroline. It is presumed that she either passed away or married and left Copper at a young age due to her absence from the 1903 family portrait. She must have been fondly regarded in her family as the next generation had girls of the name Caroline as well.

The stitches of an immigrant pioneer tailor formed the Hensch family roots. But the family revolved around Augusta and the house on Main Street that Bill had built in 1913. This house remains standing and is in excellent condition. Evidence of Augusta's gardening is still evident today in the form of the two trees which can be seen in the photograph on page one. Augusta probably knew exactly what she was doing when she planted such firmly rooted and successful trees in the heart of Copperopolis.

David A. Hensch is a descendent of the Bakersfield branch of the family of Charles Hensch. David provided most of the material for this article including all of the historical photographs. We regret that space does not allow us to print all of these treasures he's shared with us. He first learned of his Calaveras County roots in 1947 when he traveled with a Boy Scout troop to summer camp at Camp Wolfboro at Sand Flat on the Stanislaus River near Tamarack. As he says, "it took a 40 year slow burn to ignite into a passionate search for family lore". We think he's done a fine job and wish him well on his future ventures. *Las Calaveras* is grateful for the detailed research, humorous accountings, and speculations that David provided.



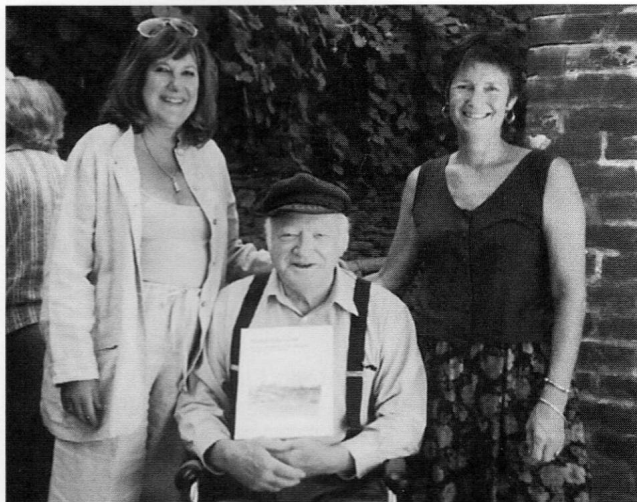
Hensch Brothers Blacksmithery and Saloon ~ located next to the Big Trees Hotel on Main St Murphys, circa 1903

New Book Room Dedicated

Further Honors for Willard P. Fuller, Jr.

The Calaveras County Historical Society is proud to announce the opening of our new book room. The room has been named in honor of our long standing member, Willard P. "Bill" Fuller, Jr. The new book room is an extension of our Museum Store, and is located across from the Society office in the museum complex foyer. It features books of an historical nature, and more specifically those relative to California history, the gold rush, Calaveras County and mining and geology of the Mother Lode. Several books by local authors are available. Considering that this immense collection of references and local lore is due primarily to the dedication of Bill Fuller's work with the Society, it seemed only fitting that this room be named for him.

Bill Fuller has been a resident of Calaveras County for most of his life. He first came to the area in 1940 to visit his cousin Mary Jane (McSorley) Garamendi and did not return again until 1953. In the mean time he continued his academic studies in the east and graduated from Harvard University. In 1953 he brought his wife Vera



Bill Fuller (seated) displays his book at the recent dedication ceremony. Pictured with him are co-authors Judith Marvin (l.) and Julia Costello (r). Photo taken by Bonnie Miller September 25, 1999

and their three children to Calaveras County when Bill went to work at the Cement Plant for the Calaveras Cement Company. Bill's personal knowledge of local geology and the Cement Company's history has provided much fodder for the pages of *Las Calaveras* over the years.

When not working as the Cement Company's mining geologist, or working with the Historical Society, Bill has taught geology classes locally through the junior colleges. Many people have enjoyed attending his lively and informative classes which were centered around the unique geology of Calaveras County. Bill often mentions that he had numerous repeat students ... not because they

failed the course, but that they enjoyed it so much they wished to take it again.

As a teenager Bill wanted to go to sea, which he did for a short while. He always thought that having a ship named for him would be the ultimate honor. He would have preferred a six-masted schooner if he had had the choice. But he became a geologist instead when he abandoned his sea career. Then the idea of having a mountain named for him sounded like a great honor, but alas that never happened either. Today he is an historian. Having a room named after him "sounds pretty neat" he observed at the recent ceremony.

Bill has been active in the Society since its inception in the late 1950's. He has been instrumental in shaping much of the organizational structure and direction of the Society. He has spent many years of dedicated service developing *Las Calaveras* to be the fine journal it is today. He has been on the Board of Directors almost continuously for most of 40 years. He has held every office on the board save that of president, which he has always felt should be handled by someone with more "ambition" than he. If only we all could live up to his level of dedication!!

Several years ago the Society gave Bill the position of "Honorary Member". He claims that this means that he has "no financial responsibility to the Society", but it really means that he hasn't paid any dues in years. But the honors don't stop there. It seems only appropriate that our new book room be named for Bill. Please stop by and browse through the fine collection. You'll find one prominent book, featured under local authors, by Bill himself. In 1996, in collaboration with the Historical Society, Bill penned *Madam Felix's Gold* with co-authors Julia Costello and Judith Marvin; a thorough account of the history and legends of the Felix Mining District.

On a sunny day on Saturday September 25, 1999, the Society held a luncheon in the old county courthouse. The festivities included tours of the newly reorganized museum complex, lunch from the stone oven, with the highlight of the day being the dedication of the book room. In attendance were approximately 80 members of the Society and all of Bill's three children and most of his immediate family. Congratulations, Bill, and keep up the good work! The Calaveras County Historical Society is grateful for all that you have given to us.

On to Better Places ...

It is with deep sorrow that the Historical Society informs our membership of the passing of our Office manager Dee Tipton. Dee had worked as our Office Manager from 1989 to 1993, retired briefly and returned again from Sept. 1998 until August of 1999. In November of 1999 she passed away after a lengthy illness. Dee's helpful and positive attitude around the museum complex is sorely missed. Our sympathies go out to the family of Dee. We hope that she has moved on to a better place.

Calaveras County Historical Society

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Las Calaveras is published quarterly by the Calaveras County Historical Society. A subscription to the *Las Calaveras* comes with membership in the Calaveras County Historical Society for \$16.00 per year. Non-members may obtain copies from the Historical Society office. The original historical material presented in the *Las Calaveras* is not copyrighted and anyone is invited to use it. Mention of the source would be appreciated. Contributions of articles about Calaveras County is appreciated and may be submitted to the Historical Society.

The Calaveras County Historical Society is a non-profit corporation. It meets on the fourth Thursday of each month in various communities throughout the County. Locations and scheduled programs are announced in advance. Some meetings include a dinner program, and visitors are always welcome.

The Society operates the Calaveras County Museum which is open daily from 10:00 to 4:00 in the historic County courthouse located at 30 Main Street in San Andreas.

The Society's office is located in historic San Andreas, the Calaveras County seat. Visitors are always welcome to stop by the office for assistance with research, and are encouraged to visit the museum while in the area. The office is open Monday through Friday from 8:30 to 4:00, and the telephone number is (209) 754-1058.

Museum Donations

The Calaveras County Historical Society wishes to thank the following persons who recently made donations to the Calaveras County Museum:

October 1999

Julia Costella, Mokelumne Hill, CA

Photographic images and materials from the Historical and archaeological Studies at Meridian Mineral Mining project, Salt Springs Valley.

George E. Frioux, Carmichael, CA

(Calaveras County) contract between F. Dunbar & W. S. Blood dated Feb. 26, 1866 to saw and to manufacture lumber at Dunbar's Mill

Lillian Browning, Lodi, CA

Photographic equipment

Charlie Moore, Mokelumne Hill, CA

Various Topo and Geological maps of Mother Lode area 1900-1920

Bill Fuller, San Andreas, CA

Various photos and maps for the cement plant; eight rolls of maps of Calaveras Cement Co., Madam Felix-Hodson Mining

Board's Crossing Campers, San Jose, CA

Book called *River Memories*

November 1999

Claudina R. Sweet, Murphys, CA

Books - *Genealogical Helpers*

December 1999

Taylor Family of Rail Road Flat

Items from I.O.O.F. Independence Lodge No. 58 and from the Taylor Store, Rail Road Flat

CCHS 2000 Meeting Schedule

- Jan. 27: 70's Las Calaveras - San Andreas Grange
- Feb. 24: History of Odd Fellows - Mountain Ranch
- Mar. 23: Women in History - JoAnne Levey
- Apr. 27: Civil War Re-enactment

New Members

The Calaveras County Historical Society welcomes the following new members:

September

Scott C. Lane	Danville
Walter Herkal	Danville
Phil & Jeannine Kerr	Copperopolis
Alton C. Wendzel	Watervliet
Sandra Becker	Murphys
Wally Motloch	Mountain Ranch

November

Bob Marshall	Valley Springs
Peggy Simons	Valley Springs
David Davis	Murphys
Gordon L. Thym	Newark
Makaline Krska	San Andreas