

California Pioneers of African Descent

Developed by Guy Washington, National Park Service
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“Aaron”

He was a black man who was the personal servant of Colonel Richard B. Mason.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.8**

In 1848 he remained loyal in his duty as a servant to Colonel Richard B. Mason when others deserted and headed for the gold fields.
Sherman, William Tecumseh. **Memoirs of General W.T. Sherman, pp. 67, 75**

Abram

This black person died on August 20, 1850 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 6, Lot 7. The age and place of birth of the person are unknown.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Adams, John

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Adams, Rhoda

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Addison, Ellen

She was a black woman from Washington, D.C.
She was 38 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Addison, Thomas

He was a mulatto man from Maine.
He was 56 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Adkins, Samuel

He was a black man from New York who died on October 17, 1850 at age 27.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 4, Lot 323.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Alexander, Alfred

He was a black man from North Carolina who died on February 15, 1852 at age 44.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 11, Lot 98.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Alexander, Charles

He was born free of mixed blood, with an Indian father and a black mother.
He and his wife Nancy were married in Springfield, Illinois on December 25, 1849.
The couple settled in St. Louis, where Charles operated a grist mill for 16 years until 1857.
He and Nancy left for California with their two children in a wagon pulled by a team of oxen.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.87**

On July 1, 1859 he arrived in Victoria, British Columbia on the steamship *Oregon*.
After mining for gold, he returned in 1861 to his family in Victoria, where he worked as a carpenter.
He and his wife eventually had twelve children and he became a prosperous farmer in Saanich.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.88**

Alexander, Mary

She was a black woman who did washing at Washerwoman's Bay, a pond located between Franklin, Octavia, Filbert, and Lombard Streets in San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.104**

Alexander, Nancy

She was born free of mixed blood, with an Irish father and a black mother.
She and her husband Charles were married in Springfield, Illinois on December 25, 1849.
The couple settled in St. Louis before leaving for California with their two children in 1857.
They traveled on the overland route in a wagon pulled by a team of oxen.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.87**

In 1861 she and her children were joined by Charles in Victoria, where he worked as a carpenter.
She and Charles eventually had twelve children and lived on a farm in Saanich.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.88**

Alexander, Preston

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Alexander, William H.

In 1866 he was elected 2nd Lieutenant of the newly formed Brannan Guards by its 45 members.
Other officers selected were A.B. Dennison, Captain, James Phillips, 1st Lieutenant and A. Jackson, Orderly Sergeant.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number1, p.24**

The group met for drills on Wednesdays at their armory, located at 925 Pacific Street in San Francisco.
The unit participated in a parade in 1870 celebrating the ratification of the 15th Amendment.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.25**

“Allen”

He was an elderly slave who came to California from Mississippi with his owner.
Reverend Woods, a fellow miner, arranged his freedom papers.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.73**

Allen, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Allen, Mary

She was a mulatto woman from Louisiana.
She was 20 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Allen, Robert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Allen, Thomas

He was a black man from New York who died on February 25, 1853 at age 62.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 518.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Allstein, Van

He was a mulatto man from New York.
He was 29 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Altamarino, Justa,

He was one of two mulattos stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco in 1790.
The other was Maria Garcia, wife of Joseph M. Martinez.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p. 40**

Anderson, A.J.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and was a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
He was a fruit buyer for Roseburg Packing Company.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Anderson, Hestor (Miss)

She was a black woman who was liberated along with Miss Belle Grant in 1868 or 1869 through the efforts of William Robinson of Red Bluff.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Anderson, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Anderson, Peter (1819?-1879)

He was a black man, who was originally from Pennsylvania.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.211**

He was one of the Colored Convention leaders.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.161**

On September 27, 1855 he was part of a committee that signed a call for a Colored Convention. The group included James Carter of Sacramento, J.H. Townsend, Peter Anderson, William H. Newby, D.W. Ruggles and J.B. Sanderson, all of San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.55**

He was a member of committee on black public schools in San Francisco. It was made up of Collins, Anderson, Fletcher, Sanderson, Ruggles.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p. 173**

He signed an 1862 petition in San Francisco for better education for black children. Other signers included J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith and R.T. Houston.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

In September 1855 he signed a call for a Colored Convention at San Francisco's Athenium Institute. Other signers of the petition calling for the convention to be held in Sacramento on November 20, 1855 were J.H. Townsend, W.H. Newby, David Ruggles and James Carter (Sacramento).
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.212**

In 1859 he was vice president of California Savings and Land Association. Other officers were Henry M. Collins (President), E.R. Johnson (Secretary), William Hall, Edward Cain, Thomas Bundy, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Taylor, George W. Dennis (all on Board of Directors)
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.265**

He was the editor of *Pacific Appeal* newspaper.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.5**

During 1850s he owned a steam scouring or cleaning business located at 541 Merchant Street, San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.5**

He wrote for eastern publications under pseudonym, "Tall Son of Pennsylvania."
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.5**

He served on a special committee selected by the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention. The Executive Committee met in San Francisco during 1863 after passage of the Testimony Bill. Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of this committee at a Scott Street church meeting. C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient. Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G. Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

In 1860 he operated a clothing store in San Francisco.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.45**

He maintained his clothing store before and after he entered the newspaper business.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.56**

Andrews, William (c. 1830-1853)

He died in 1853 at age 23 and he was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave # 2838. His place of birth was listed as Ohio.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

"Andy"

He was a black man who was noted Indian fighter and a friend of Goldsborough Bruff. Along with several whites he participated in the rape of an Indian girl.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.85**

Anthony, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sutter's Creek.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Anthony, Robert

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
He owned the first quartz mill in the state.
It was located at Horncutt, between Yuba and Dry-cut.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He came to Sacramento from St. Louis, Missouri in 1852.
He traveled by ox team with his owner.
He worked for two years in the mines to pay for his freedom.
He saved money by working at night and he purchased and built two quartz mines at Horncutt.
While working at the mills he learned of an enslaved black girl working as a sheepherder at Hansonville.
He drove by wagon to the place and took her to Colusa.
Some time afterward he married the girl, Miss Addie Taylor, with witnesses Allen Pincard and Thomas Scott.
They had a son who worked for one of the Hearst papers.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.90-91**

He came to Sacramento from St. Louis by ox team in 1849.
He was enslaved and worked in the mines for two years to pay for his freedom.
After gaining freedom, he mined for himself, owning the first quartz mill in California.
He purchased a second quartz mill and both were located at Horncutt, between Yuba and Dry-cut.
One mill was worked by horses and the other by water.
He later moved his mills to Brown's Valley, where he was crippled by a mine tunnel collapse.
He rescued a young girl who was working as a sheepherder in the Santa Cruz Mountains.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.117**

He came to Sacramento by ox team from St. Louis with his owner in 1852.
He worked for two years to pay for his freedom.
He saved enough to purchase and build two quartz mills at Horncutt, located between Yuba and Dry Cut.
One mill was worked by horses, the other by water.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.10**

Appleby (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California and became a pioneer of Redlands.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Armington, William S.

He was a black man who died on June 29, 1860 at age 33.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier/Lot 150.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Ashe, George

He was a cook in Sonora, California in the 1850s.

He used his earnings to purchase several properties, including at least one in the central business district.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.18**

A portrait photograph of him is included in the Roberts book.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.21**

A photograph shows him dressed as a chef in front of Sonora's City Hotel in the early 1850s.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.22**

Astor, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Atencia, Miguel

He was a black man attacked by Mexican Californians in 1860. His horse was tripped and Miguel was beaten.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.124**

Augusta, Alexander T. (1825-1890)

Born free in Norfolk, Virginia, he obtained his early education by stealth.
He spent three years in California as a young man before settling in Canada.
He graduated from Trinity Medical College in Toronto and practiced medicine in Canada and the West Indies until the Civil War.
In 1863 he received an appointment as surgeon in the Federal Army, with the rank of major.
He was the first black man to hold the rank of lieutenant colonel.
After the war he remained in Washington as a doctor and a member of Howard University's medical school faculty.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, pp.371-72**

He and Dr. Anderson R. Abbot attended a Presidential reception at the White House, where they met President and Mrs. Lincoln.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, p.359**

A photograph of Major Alexander T. Augusta appears in this work.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, p.333**; Tobin, Jacqueline L. and Hettie Jones. **From Midnight to Dawn, pp. 231-332**

He was a prominent doctor who received his training in Canada.
Commissioned as a major, Dr. Augusta was the first black surgeon in the Union army.
He served with the 7th U.S. Colored Troops until a white assistant complained to President Lincoln.
He was transferred to the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C.
Tobin, Jacqueline L. **From Midnight to Dawn, p.230**

Austin, John

He was a black man from Massachusetts
He was 50 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Aviery, Dennis

He was a black man who came to California enslaved to E.H. Taylor of Georgia.

He purchased his freedom from Taylor and he was released from bondage in Coloma, Eldorado County on February 8, 1851.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.85**

“To Whom It May Concern: This is to certify that Dennis Aviery has been my slave in the State of Georgia for about the term of eight years, but by virtue of money to me in hand paid, he is free and liberated from all allegiance to my authority.” –E.H. Taylor; Coloma, El Dorado County, Calif; February 8, 1851.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.62**; Taylor, E.H. et al. “**California Free Papers**” p.45

Baily, Catherine

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Bailey, William H.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.

He was the cousin of Frederick Douglass.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a 49er and a cousin of Frederick Douglass.

He was pastor of an A.M.E. church.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

Baines, Buela

She was a former slave who performed in California at the age of 12.

She made her debut in a tiny log theater in Rabbit Creek, where she sang and danced for miners.

William Davis, a black minstrel, taught her soft-shoe, and Jake Wallace taught her to play the banjo.

Lola Montez introduced her to Spanish dancing.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.14**

Baltimore, Daniel (c. 1835-1857)

He died at age 22 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery.

His place of birth was listed as Washington, D.C.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Baltimore, Joseph

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p. 102**

Banks, Thomas

He was a mulatto man from Maryland.

He was 50 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Banks, Thomas

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Barbadoes, Frederick

He helped establish the Franchise League to secure testimony rights for blacks on August 12, 1862. Organizers included F.G. Barbadoes, William H. Yates, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson, R.A. Hall, Peter A. Bell and J.B. Sanderson.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.54**

He was a Colored Convention leader who attended Oberlin College in Ohio, along with Daniel Seals, C.M. Wilson, Fielding Smithea.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.191**

He co-wrote pamphlet entitled "Address of the State Executive Committee to the Colored People of the State of California" along with C.M. Wilson and William H. Hall.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.236**

He served on a special committee selected by the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention. The Executive Committee met in San Francisco during 1863 after passage of the Testimony Bill.

Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of this committee at a Scott Street church meeting.

C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient.

Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G. Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

He was a member of the Executive Committee for the Colored Convention selected in 1865.

The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins. William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.

The Publicity Committee for Equal Rights Before the Law included William H. Yates, James R. Starkey, R. A. Hall, James P. Dyer, F.G. Barbadoes, S. Hall and Philip A. Bell.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Barber, John A. (1834-)

He was born of free parents in Nantucket, Massachusetts in 1834.

He came to California in 1854 and entered business as a contractor and builder.

He won for himself a worldwide reputation as an orator and agitator.

He was involved with others in drawing up many petitions sent to the legislature on behalf of blacks.

He was the Grand Marshal of the procession commemorating the adoption of the 15th Amendment.

He served as Grand Marshal and Grand Lecturer of the colored lodge of California.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.124**

In 1859 he was a speaker at the Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population of Tuolumne County.

He spoke in favor of emigration to Liberia.

Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.128-129**

He was an officer of Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at a secondary school for blacks.

Money was returned to investors with interest in 1863 due to a legal change.

Barney Fletcher (President), Rev. Moore (Financial, Traveling Secretary), John A Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David W. Ruggles, William A. Carter (Trustees), and Henry M. Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers) Parker,

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

He served as Master of the San Francisco Hannibal Lodge No.1 from 1859-1860.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

He served as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons from 1859-1862; 1864-1866.
A photograph of him is located on page 24.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 24**

Barber, Richard

He was one of the most prosperous blacks in San Francisco in 1870.
He worked as a porter and accumulated \$71,800 in wealth.
All but \$1,800 of this was invested in real estate.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.26**

Barker, Elijah

He was a 40-year-old black man from Georgia who was held as a slave in El Dorado County in California.
His master returned to Georgia and Barker continued to mine gold for him, and later paid his own fare back to Georgia.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p. 68**

Barker, James

He was a mulatto man from Tennessee.
He was 33 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Barker, Peter

He was a black man from North Carolina.
He was 38 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Barker, William H. (-December 10, 1863)

He was a native of New York.
He lived in California for 13 years before his death in San Francisco at age 45.
He was a member of the San Francisco Negro Minstrel Corps.
Obituary in **Stockton Daily Independent**, December 14, 1863

Barnes, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Petaluma.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Barnes, Peggy (“Aunt”)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Petaluma.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Barnett, Elizabeth

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Barnett, Sophia (Mrs.)

She was the mother of Maria Barnett Caulwell and they were from Kentucky.
In 1857 she was brought to California by her son-in-law, Isaac Caulwell, to join his family.

In this party were Isaac's mother, Mrs. Lucy Titus, and his sister, Sophia Schofield.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.139**

Barnswell, Mary

She was born in San Juan, Puerto Rico on the estate of a sugar planter.
When her father was killed in a rebellion there, she was brought to California.
In the 1880s she went to Victoria, British Columbia with Captain and Mrs. John Deveux.
She married John Barnswell, a native of Kingston, Jamaica.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West, p.89**

Barthelome, Joseph

He was a black man who came to California with his owner, who hired out his time.
He worked in the mines and saved enough gold to buy his freedom and that of his wife and four children.
The children were named Christian, Joe, Henry and Frank.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

He continued to work in the mines and save money.
In 1861 he returned to Missouri and moved his family to Sparta, Illinois, where he bought a home.

Barton, I.B.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Barton, Polly A. (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Bass, Chester

He was a black man from New York.
He was 36 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Bates, Charley

He was an enslaved black man from Mississippi who escaped in Panama while being returned to slavery.
He returned to Stockton, California where antislavery men raised \$750 to pay for his freedom.
His master's creditors wanted Bates sold in order to pay the owner's debts.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.70**

His owner, who promised him freedom after two years, brought him to California.
The owner decided to leave California and Bates accompanied him as far as the Isthmus of Panama.
In Panama he was persuaded to leave his owner and he returned to Stockton.
He was seized there as chattel property and auctioned to pay the debts of his former owner.
A number of antislavery men bought the boy for \$750.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.72**

He and several other enslaved men were brought by his owner to California from Mississippi.
They were promised their freedom after two years, but the others ran away before the end of the time.
Charley remained the full two years, was granted his freedom and moved to Stockton.
He was seized there by a creditor of his former owner and sold to cover the cost of the debt.

Local abolitionists purchased his freedom for \$750.
Billington, Monroe Lee and Roger D. Hardaway. **African Americans on the Western Frontier, p.16**

Bates, Hartwell

He was a black man born in Mississippi who had an orchard outside of Stockton, CA valued at \$500.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.114**

Bates, M.

He was a mulatto man from Virginia.
He was 32 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Beal, Henry

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Redlands.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Beal, Isaac

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 as a miner and he became a pioneer of Redlands.
He owned an orange grove.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Beard, Dixie

This was a black person who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Beckett, Isaac (--1861)

Originally from Pennsylvania, he was 36 years old at the time of his death.
Stockton Daily Independent July 3, 1861

Beckwourth, James Pierson (1798-1866)

He was a scout, fur trapper, Indian chief, guide
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.34**

He worked for Rocky Mountain Fur Company in 1820s.
He made several visits to California before American control.
He guided several groups of immigrants during the gold rush.
In 1851 he discovered Beckwourth Pass while exploring the Pit River Valley.
It became one of the important routes for wagons bound for the upper Sacramento Valley.
Beckwourth settled in a cabin where he resided for several years raising cattle at the mouth of his pass.
He developed a wagon road with his own resources, though he attempted to secure financial backing.
In 1858 he went to Colorado where he ran a variety of businesses around Denver.
He acted as a government agent with local Indian tribes.
In 1864 Indians killed him at age 64.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.6**

In 1851 he guided a company, including child Ina Coolbrith, safely across Sierra Nevada.
In 1852 he helped a Virginian and his group across the Sierra.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.34**

Born in 1798, he was apprenticed to a St. Louis blacksmith at the age of 14.

He left the apprenticeship after 5 years as a result of an argument with the blacksmith.
In the 1820s he was employed by the Rocky Mountain Fur Company.
For 25 years he worked as a trapper, scout and trader in the Rockies, the Southwest and California.
He blazed a trail across the lowest pass over the Sierra Nevada Mountains.
It crossed the mountains at the middle fork of the Feather River and headed past Bidwell's Bar and directly into Marysville.
Using his personal funds, Beckwourth and Company financed and completed a wagon road here in 1851.
He built a cabin beneath the pass and became an innkeeper and trading post manager.
By 1858, he had left California and settled in Colorado, where he engaged in various business ventures.
He died in Colorado in 1864 at the age of 66.
A photograph of his second cabin (1852) at Beckwourth, Plumas County is found on page 90.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis "A History of Black Americans in California" p.90

He was the son of an Englishman and an enslaved woman.
He participated in the development of the fur trade and his associates included William H. Ashley, Jim Bridger and Kit Carson.
He participated in the 1846 Bear Flag Revolt and in 1849 he opened a trading post in Sonora.
In 1850 he left his claim at Michigan Bluff and established a low-elevation trail through the mountains, known as Beckwourth Pass.
After building a road to the pass, he went to Truckee River near Reno and encouraged immigrants to use his new route.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870**, pp. 27-28

He was a mountain man who discovered a major pass over the Sierra Nevada (today's Highway 70).
He married into the Crow Nation, served as a U.S. Army scout and rode for the Pony Express.
He participated in the Bear Flag Rebellion.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom**, p.4

A portrait photograph of him appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom**, p.6

Bell, James Madison (April 3, 1826-)
He was a black writer who came to California in 1860. #1

He was born in Gallopolis, Ohio and at age 17 moved to Cincinnati.
He lived with his brother-in-law, George Knight, who taught him to be a plasterer.
He was educated in Reverend Hiram Gilmore's Cincinnati High School for Colored People.
Robinson, Gwendolyn and John W. Robinson. **Seek the Truth: A Story of Chatham's Black Community**, p.14

At the age of twenty-two, he met and married Louisiana Sanderlin.
In August, 1854 he moved his family to Chatham, Ontario, where he resided for six years.
He lived at 153 King Street East and pursued his trade as a plasterer.
He became a personal friend of John Brown and one of the hosts of Brown's convention in Chatham.
He assisted in raising money to carry on John Brown's work.
In February, 1860 he moved to California, leaving his wife and children behind in Chatham.
In California his antislavery sentiments led him to work in conventions, churches and political activities.
Later he returned to Chatham for a short visit before moving his family to Toledo, Ohio.
Robinson, Gwendolyn and John W. Robinson. **Seek the Truth: A Story of Chatham's Black Community**, p.15

He was a member of the convention called by John Brown in Chatham, Ontario in 1858.
He handled recruits for Brown in Canada and used coded references in a letter written to John Brown, Jr. from Chatham on September 14, 1859.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones**, pp.281-82

On May 8, 1858 he attended the John Brown Convention in Chatham, Ontario.
Tobin, Jacqueline L and Hettie Jones. **From Midnight to Dawn, p.50**

In 1862 he signed a petition and submitted it to San Francisco school superintendent as representative of Board of Education asking for better conditions for educating black children.
Others who signed included J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.J. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A. B. Smith, and R.T. Houston.
Petitioners were residents of San Francisco, including parents, guardians, and friends of children in the Public School for Colored Children, a basement school which was poorly ventilated, loud, with no proper play area.
The petition called for a better, larger place capable of holding up to 150 students, with additional teachers for expansion to higher grade levels.
Petitioners felt the “same deep and absorbing anxiety touching the future of our children that you felt for yours.”
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865.
The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J.Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Bell, Philip A. (1808-1889)

He was a pioneer in African American journalism.
From 1837 to 1839 he coedited the *Colored American* in New York City.
He moved to San Francisco in the 1850s, where he edited the *Pacific Appeal* during the Civil War.
He founded the *Elevator* in 1865.
Ripley, C. Peter, ed. **Witness for Freedom, p.264**

A friend of Frederick Douglass, Bell was a leader in the New York Colored Convention movement.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.257**

He was in New York as editor of the *Colored American* during a financial crisis in 1837.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, pp.234-35**

He helped establish the Franchise League to secure testimony rights for blacks on August 12, 1862.
Organizers included F.G. Barbadoes, William H. Yates, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson, R.A. Hall, Philip A. Bell and J.B.Sanderson.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.54**

He was one of the black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.
The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

As editor of the *Pacific Appeal* he reported on the activities of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention in the January 24, 1865 issue of the newspaper.
The Publicity Committee for Equality Before the Law included William H. Yates, James R. Starkey, R.A. Hall, James P. Dyer, F.G. Barbadoes, S. Hall and Philip A. Bell.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Members of the 4th Colored convention held in October 1865 included “Peter” Bell and Andrew Bristol of San Francisco, James Floyd, A.J. White, G.A. Smith, S.J. Marshal, Peter Cassey and Mrs. William A. Smith, all of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

In 1860, as a new arrival to San Francisco, Bell was featured speaker at literary festival to benefit George W. Dennis.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.256**

In San Francisco Bell became co-editor of the *Pacific Appeal* newspaper in 1862.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.250**

In 1864 he visited Victoria, B.C. and reported on the condition of San Francisco black emigrants in a series of articles appearing in the *Pacific Appeal*.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.249**

In 1886 he lived at 622 Clay Street in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.9**

During the time he was editor of the *Pacific Appeal* and the *Elevator* he advertised his services as a real estate agent.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.56**

Bellis, Mary Jane

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

“Ben”

He was the body servant of Lieutenant Archibald Gillespie who accompanied the officer to California.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.33**

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.8,**

In a 1914 interview John Grider stated that “Ben” was present at the Bear Flag Revolt in Sonoma in 1846.

Also present were Grider, James Duff, Jacob Dodson, Charles G. Gains, Billy Gaston and Joe McAfee.

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.17**

Benjamin, R.C.O.

He was a distinguished lawyer and writer in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.149**

Bentley, Horace N. (1848?-1876)

He was a black man and employee of bootblack establishment owned by David C. Lee in San Francisco.

He was also a trustee of Bethel AME Church and a member of the Brannan Guards.

He married the daughter of New Bedford/San Francisco abolitionist Solomon Peneton.

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco,p. 1**

He worked in hairdressing, bath saloon owned by Richard Brown and located at 215 Samsone Street in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.12**

Berry, Benjamin

He was a black man who was born enslaved in Kentucky and taken to Missouri around 1850.
He was sold to a man named Halloway and he traded \$3,000 in service for his freedom.
He came to California and settled in Marysville at the southwest corner of Section 12.
In 1863 he was sixty-three years and he filed a court claim to verify his holding under state homestead laws.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.61, 86**

Berry, Thomas

He was a black man from Mississippi.
He was 47 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Bettis, Joseph

He was a black man who was 28 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Bettis, Perkins

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Bevitt, Albert

He was an herb doctor with his office on the corner of Stockton and Powell Streets in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Biddle, Henry

He was a black man who died on December 6, 1850 at age 25.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1, Lot 99.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Biggs, Peter

He was originally an enslaved man from Missouri who was owned by Reuben Middleton of Liberty, Missouri.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.36**

He was sold to a U.S. Army officer who came to California in the Mexican War.

He was given his freedom in Los Angeles

In the early 1850s he worked in Los Angeles as a bootblack and as the only black barber in town.

He married a native Mexican woman and by 1860 they had a 12-year old daughter, Juanita

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.118**

A former acquaintance and friend of Judge Benjamin Hayes from Missouri, he was assisted by the Judge upon his arrival in Los Angeles.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.36**

He was sold to an army officer at Fort Leavenworth and brought to California.

After the Mexican War his freedom was recognized and he stayed in Los Angeles for many years.

In 1850 he was one of the three or four black residents.

He was a black barber in Los Angeles in 1876.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.101**

He was from Virginia and came to California as the servant of Captain A.J. Smith of the U.S. Dragoons. He was a barber in Los Angeles, where he married a Mexican woman.

He was known as "Don Pedro" among the Mexicans and the "Black Democrat" during the Civil War. He advertised in the *California Star* to "shave and shampoo, wait on the gentlemen, run errands, and make himself generally useful."

In 1849, Biggs made a nice profit capturing and shipping cats to San Francisco, which was overrun by rats. In 1851, he was shot at by whites following an incident at a dance when he insulted southerner Aleck Bell. He was later stabbed to death with a knife by a Mexican waiter after Peter insulted and threw things at him. Bell, Horace. **Reminiscences of a Ranger, p.36-40**

Enslaved in Missouri, he was brought to California by a white officer during the Mexican War.

He became the first barber and bootblack in Los Angeles.

He married a Mexican woman named Juana Margarita.

During the 1860s he had a monopoly on the on the barbering trade in the city.

Taylor, Quintard **In Search of the Racial Frontier, p.90**

Billingsley, Calvin

He was a black man who died on December 10, 1851 at age 24.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 295.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Binum, Edrington

He was a black man who came to Calaveras in 1856 from Mississippi.

He labored on the Cloyd and Norman ranch near Yaqui Camp.

He eventually purchased his freedom for \$1,400 and then sent for his wife and his family.

Marvin, Judith. **North Calaveras County, p.44**

He came to California in the late 1850s.

He was brought by two Mississippians, Robert Newton Cloyd and Judge William B. Norman.

They settled on a ranch on the Calaveritas near Yaqui Camp.

Edrington was paid wages and saved enough money to send for his wife and three children.

The family worked on the Cloyd and Norman ranch to buy their freedom.

A stone corral they built still stands on the Cloyd/Norman ranch site.

After acquiring freedom the family moved to a small farm.

They raised fruit and vegetables for the local market.

Limbaugh, Ronald H. **Calaveras Gold, p.107**

He was brought to California in 1856 from Mississippi by owner W.B. Norton, who became a state senator and a judge.

He sold peaches in Calaveras County for several years.

He saved \$1,400 and purchased freedom for himself, his wife and three children.

The wife and three children joined him and the couple had four other children while living in California.

Roberts, Sylvia. **Mining for Freedom, pp. 26-27**

Binum, Margaret Jane Lawless (--1919)

She was the wife of Edrington Binum.

After Edrington purchased his freedom he sent for Margaret and their family.

She became a beloved nurse and midwife.

A photograph of her is shown on page 44.

Marvin, Judith. **North Calaveras County, p.44**

She was born into enslavement in 1826.

She came West to join her husband, Edrington Binum.

Her husband purchased his freedom and sent for his wife and three children.
The family worked on the Cloyd and Norman ranch to buy their freedom.
A stone corral they built still stands on the Cloyd/Norman ranch site.
After acquiring freedom the family moved to a small farm.
They raised fruit and vegetables for the local market.
She found local demand for her services and a nurse and midwife.
She worked throughout Calaveras County caring for others regardless of race or circumstances.
Limbaugh, Ronald H. **Calaveras Gold, p.107**

She was the wife of Edmington Binum, who was brought to California from Mississippi in 1856.
Mr. Binum earned money from selling fruit and bought freedom for his wife and three children.
She joined him in California, where they had four more children.
She was well known and well liked in her community due to her character and ministrations to the ill.
She died in 1919 at the age of ninety-three.
A portrait photograph of her is found on page 26.
Roberts, Sylvia. **Mining for Freedom, pp.26-27**

Bird, Frank

He was a black man from Virginia who died on September 24, 1857 at age 36.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 27, Lot 16.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Bird, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sutter's Creek.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Bivens (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who attempted to ride a streetcar in San Francisco in 1864.
She, Mary Ellen Pleasant and Laura Clark were refused admission to the car.
Louise Tyler was allowed to ride because she was light-skinned.
Mr. Brown and his daughter won a suit against the streetcar company that allowed blacks to ride.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.65**

Bivens, John

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was a barber on D Street between 1st and 2nd Streets.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22**

Blackburn, John (-1849)

He and his family arrived in New Bedford from Virginia 2 years before he left for California.
He died in California in 1849, leaving his wife Elizabeth and their two children in New Bedford.
Grover, Kathryn. **New Bedford People of Color in California after 1848, p. 2**

“Black Dan” (or Dave)

He was a black man who was the only musician in Weaverville, California in 1851.
He played fiddle on July 4th and New Year's Eve.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.90**

Blackstone, Jonathan

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Blake, William H. (c.1835-)

Born in Maryland, he had a wholesale/retail store at 508 Clay Street in San Francisco during the 1860s. He carried beauty supplies for barbers and hairdressers and sold cutlery, soaps, oils, and perfumes. Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.8**

He was a musician, a leader of a band and a dealer in band instruments in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Blossom, William

He was a mulatto man from Canada.
He was 47 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Blue, Cupid (1792-)

He was born enslaved in Virginia in 1792.
As a young boy, he accompanied his owner as he traded up and down the Missouri River and its tributary streams.
In 1799, at age 7, he was captured by Indians while on a trading excursion.
He spent sixteen years with them in the Northwest, where he became a mascot of the Sioux.
Known as "Little Black Star", he secretly left the tribe at age 23 and joined a trading party.
He returned to Virginia where he was granted his freedom by his owner.
Cupid came to Marysville in the 1850s and prospered.
He was one of the founders of Marysville's Mt. Olivet Church in 1853.
He owned lots on the east side of A Street, between 13th and 14th Streets and he was listed as a drayman.
He was a generous man who died in Marysville at age 94.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp. 14, 32-33**

Blue, Daniel

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

"Bob"

He came to California by way of the Gila Trail with a white Southern company.
Also in the party was "Jane" and both were probably enslaved African Americans.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p. 31**

"Bob"

He came to gold fields with his owner's brother William Marmaduke from Missouri.
Bob was promised the opportunity to purchase his freedom and he hired out as a cook to earn money.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.72**

"Bob" (Juan Cristobal)

In 1816 he was a black sailor on the ship *Albatross*.
Captain Smith left him in California, where he became known as Cristobal.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.100**

He was a black sailor on the ship *Albatross*.

In 1816 he and white shipmate Thomas Doak left the ship to become citizens of Spanish California. In 1819 Father Ripoll of the Santa Barbara mission baptized Bob, who became Juan Cristobal. Doak took the name Felipe Santiago at this time.
Broome, Delores Nason. **Parallel Communities, pp. 3-4**

It is unclear whether the sailors deserted or were captured by the Spanish. H.H. Bancroft in *History of the Pacific States of North Americas* stated that the men and their captain were captured.
Dr. Kevin Starr in *Americans and the California Dream* claims they jumped ship.
Broome, Delores Nason. **Parallel Communities, p.24**

Formerly of the vessel Albatross, he was also known as Negro Bob. He settled in California in 1816 and on August 16, 1819, he was baptized as Juan Cristobal.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.41**

Bolton, Isaac

He was a black man from Missouri who died on December 14, 1853 at age 60. He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 186.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Bond, Willis (1824-December 22, 1892)

He was born enslaved in Tennessee and came to California as a servant during the gold rush. He earned enough money to buy his freedom. He headed to British Columbia for the Fraser River gold rush and lived in Yale beginning in July 1858. He and a Yorkshireman operated a system for delivering water for washing gold from soil. He returned to Victoria in 1861 and worked as a general contractor.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.85**

He was a huge man with a booming voice who was frequently involved in scrapes with others. "The Bronze Philosopher" lived at the corner of View and Quadra Streets in Victoria.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.86**

Bonds, Jane

She was a mulatto woman from Missouri. She was 24 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Booth, (Miss)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1852 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Booth, Edward

He was a black man who came to California in 1848 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He came to California in the early 1840s and mined gold before the rush. He returned to Baltimore and paid for the passage to California of his sisters and two brothers. He paid for the education of his widowed sister's son at Oberlin College in Ohio.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.38**

He was one of several children born to Edward Booth of Virginia and Clarice Booth of Baltimore. The Booths lived at the head of Channel Street in Baltimore, near the George Washington monument. In the 1840s son Edward left for the West Indies and then Trinidad, where he made money in trading. In 1848 he was in Baltimore and he decided to seek his fortune in the California gold rush. He traveled by overland route, arriving in California in 1849, where he made money from mining claims. He returned to Baltimore after stopping at Oberlin College where he bought shares in the institution. He also arranged to have his orphaned nephew, James H. Hubbard, to be educated at the college. Edward again left Baltimore for California, arriving with family members in November, 1851. Accompanying him were siblings George W., Samuel J., Elijah, Ann-Marie Booth-Hubbard and Harriet Booth-Gale. Before being allowed to leave Baltimore, they had to prove that they were free people of color. They sailed from New York via the Panama, where they crossed the isthmus to Panama City. After a three-week wait, they left on a ship captained by a man Edward knew from Pittsburgh, PA. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.115**

He was a black leader who was born free in Baltimore and migrated to California with his family. In November 1851 they left for New York and from there journeyed to Panama. They waited three weeks for a ship at Panama City on the west coast of the isthmus. The family was separated due to the lack of space on vessels. After several weeks Booth was reunited with three siblings in Sacramento. Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.39**

Booth was a delegate at the 2nd Colored Convention held in Sacramento in December 1856. He spoke for unity and against regional prejudices. Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.223**

Several members of the Booth family left California mountain regions for Victoria, British Columbia. Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p. 246**

By 1864 150 blacks were believed to be British subjects in B.C.; in one listing 54 black applicants for citizenship included Mifflin Gibbs, Edward A. Booth, and Archy Lee. Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.249**

He first came to California in the early 1840s and mined sufficient gold before the rush and returned to Baltimore for his sisters and two brothers, including Elige Booth. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.38**

Booth, Elige

He was a black man who came to California in 1852 and became a pioneer of Sacramento. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a black man from Baltimore who came to San Francisco. His brother Edward paid his family's fare to California. He mined gold and later lived in Sacramento. As an elderly man he recalled an incident where local white miners defended him from claim jumpers. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.38**

Booth, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1852 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Bowen, Thomas H.

He was a mulatto man from Mississippi.
He was 27 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Bowen, William

He was a black man who brought charges against a streetcar driver of the City Railway Cars in San Francisco.
He was forcibly ejected from the car in May 1863 and he sued.
He won his court case and the conductors were fined \$25 each or ten days in jail.
Broome, Delores Nason, **Parallel Communities, p.20**

“Damagers in Favor of a Negro – Some months ago the Superintendent of the cars on the North Beach and Mission Railroad, San Francisco, forcibly ejected from his seat in said cars, a negro named William Bowen, alleging therefore no other reason than that he *was* a negro, and that the company's rules excluded such persons from their cars. Bowen brought suit before Judge Sawyer (District Court) for damages; and on Wednesday last, after elaborate instruction from the Court, the jury returned a verdict in Bowen's favor of \$3,100.58.”

Stockton Daily Independent, December 24, 1864

Bower, Jerry

He was a black man who came to California in 1849. In San Francisco he opened a barber shop with Charles Frederick Easton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Bowman, James

He was a black teen from New York who died on September 14, 1850 at age 16.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 6, Lot 13.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Bowles, Bell

This black person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Petaluma.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Bowser, J.H.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from New York and was a barber on 2nd Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

Boyd, Anthony

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H.

Forrister, William H. Harper, Jackson Hawkins, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham. Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Bracy, Aaron

He was a black man who was lynched and his house plundered and burned by a mob in Auburn, Placer County, in 1858 after he injured a white man in a land dispute.
His brother Henry Bracy of Marysville was unable to claim the land.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.261**

He was a black farmer in the mining community of Auburn.
He was known to be a man of independent spirit and hot temper.
In February 1858, he sold part of his land to a white man named Barney Murphy.
Bracy and Murphy argued and Bracey attacked him and injured his head with a pick.
Bracey reported the incident to local authorities and took them back to assist the wounded Murphy.
In spite of protests by local officials and a Catholic priest, he was lynched by a mob.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Archy Lee: A California Fugitive Slave Case, pp.16-17**

An article in the February 18, 1858 edition of the *San Francisco Call* described his death.
He owned a little place in the northern part of Auburn and he sold a piece of his land to his neighbor.
In an altercation near the boundary line Bracy struck James Murphy on the head with a pickaxe.
Before he died, Murphy named Bracy as his attacker, and Bracy was arrested and jailed.
In the middle of the night, a group of 65 vigilantes overpowered the sheriff and his deputies.
Bracy was taken to the edge of town and hanged.
Enns, Chris **Outlaw Tales of California, pp.xii-xiii**

Bracy, Henry

He was a black man from Marysville who was the brother of Aaron Bracy.
After Aaron's murder Henry was driven out of Auburn after he attempted to reclaim the disputed land.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.261**

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Massachusetts and was a boot black at 139 2nd Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

Branch, M

He was a black man from Tennessee.
He was 37 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Branch, Monroe

He was a black man from Tennessee.
He was 39 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Branna, Sara (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Beaver Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Brannigan Peter

He was a black man who married an Indian woman.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.124**

Breeden, Charles

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Breeden, James Monroe

He was a black man who came to California in 1848 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a 49er who was the owner of a 295 acre estate in Marysville Township.
He was the owner of a scavenger company.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Breeden, Major

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a 49er who was a gold miner, landowner and farmer.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Breeden, Richard

He was a black man who came to California in 1852 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Breeden, Texana

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

This person was a 49er.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Brevitt, Albert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
He was a gentleman's nurse.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Brice, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Bright, John

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville's Laurel Lodge No.6.

Other founding members included Charles Bush, J.C. Jenkins, John R. Johnson, Thomas Randolph, David W. Sands, Isaac Watkins, Morse Wiley and Samuel Williams
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

Bristol, Andrew

Members of the 4th Colored Convention held in October 1865 included “Peter” Bell and Andrew Bristol of San Francisco, James Floyd, A.J. White, G.A. Smith, S.J. Marshal, Peter Cassey and Mrs. William A. Smith, all of San Jose.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Brook, B.M.

According to the 1858-59 Amy’s Marysville Directory, he came from Maryland and worked washing and ironing at 69 B Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

Brooks, Benjamin

According to the 1855 Colville’s Marysville Directory, he was a porter living on B Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets.
According to the 1856 Amy’s Marysville Directory, he lived on B Street between 2nd and 3rd Streets.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22**

Brooks, Lloyd

He may have been a freedom seeker who escaped to New Bedford before coming to California.
Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p. 9**

Brown, A.

He was a black man from Washington, D.C.
He was 32 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Brown, Abraham Butler

In 1852 he came to California from Philadelphia with his wife, Mary Robinson-Brown.
The couple had two daughters, Mary and Julia, who were born in California.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.136**

Brown, Allen

He was a black man from Virginia.
He was 35 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Brown, Catherine

She died at age 3 and was buried in San Francisco’s Lone Mountain Cemetery, grave #13, tier 6.
Her place of birth was listed as San Francisco.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Brown, Charlotte

She was a black woman who was the wife of James Brown.
She came to California with her husband from Baltimore.
She was a free woman in Baltimore who saved enough money from her earnings as an expert seamstress to purchase freedom for her husband James.
The Browns had two daughters- Margaret Ann, who later married G.W. Dennis, and Charlotte.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.8**

Brown, Charlotte L.

She came to California with her family, including father James Brown, from Baltimore in 1845.
On June 21, 1855, she served as bridesmaid at her sister Margaret's wedding to George W. Dennis.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.120**

She was the daughter of James and Charlotte Brown and the sister of Margaret Brown.
She was directly responsible for winning a civil rights case that allowed blacks to ride common carriers in San Francisco.
She had suffered a humiliating indignity while boarding a streetcar.
Her father James brought suit against the city and won a judgment of \$5,000.
The immediate passage of a law extended further legal privileges to blacks in San Francisco.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.8**

Mr. Burnett represented her in the streetcar case and Judge Owens ruled in their favor.
She later married James Riker.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.65**

On April 17, 1863 she was forcibly removed from a horse-drawn car in San Francisco.
Her father, James E. Brown, brought suit on her behalf against the Omnibus Railroad Company.
The successful suit resulted in \$5,000 in damages awarded as well as for the right of blacks to ride the street cars.
Primus, Marced. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, pp.120-121**

Brown, Cloyd

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Brown, David

He was born a free black man who had secured his freedom papers before starting for California.
The documents were registered at Hampshire County, Virginia on October 27, 1834.
He paid one hundred fifty dollars to Thomas Sturgeon and Samuel Crim for travel expenses.
He paid the money on February 28, 1852 for passage between Lancaster, Ohio and Marysville.
At the time he was twenty-two years old, five feet eight inches tall, with scars on the shin of each leg and a scar on the forefinger of his left hand.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.87**

Brown, Ever

He was a black man from New Jersey who mined in Calaveras County near white miners from Rhode Island.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.64**

Brown, Frances

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Beaver Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Brown, Graften Tyler (1841-1918)

He was the son of a black abolitionist and he was born in Harrisburg, PA.

In 1860 at age 19 he arrived in Sacramento, where he worked as a porter at the St. George Hotel.

In 1861 he worked as an apprentice for the lithography firm Kuchel and Dresel at 540 Clay Street in San Francisco.

He created city views, book illustrations, stock certificates, and maps.

In 1862 he opened his own business, G.T. Brown and Company, at 520 Clay Street.

In 1872 he sold the business and took up landscape painting.

In the 1890s he moved to St. Paul, Minnesota.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.8**

In 1861 he lived at What Cheer House, located at the corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff Streets in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.13**

Brown, Harry

He was a black man from Mississippi.

He was 69 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Brown, Henry

He was a black man who died on October 20, 1850 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, Jackson Hawkins, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Brown, James E.

He was a black man who was the husband of Charlotte Brown.

He came to California with his wife and two daughters from Baltimore.

His wife purchased his freedom in Baltimore before they left for California.

James brought a lawsuit against the city on behalf of his daughter Charlotte.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.65**

In 1845 he came to California with his family from Baltimore.

His daughters were Charlotte Brown and Margaret A. Brown.

In 1855 his daughter, Margaret, married George Washington Dennis.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.120**

He ran a livery stable in San Francisco.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.45**

In 1866 he won the right for African Americans to ride streetcars in San Francisco.

After his daughter Charlotte was ejected from a horse-drawn streetcar he sued the transit company.

He successfully sued them for \$5,000 in damages in the case of *Brown vs Omnibus Railroad Company*.

Broome, Delores Nason. **Parallel Communities, p.20**

On April 17, 1863 his daughter, Charlotte, was forcibly removed from a street car in San Francisco.

He sued the Omnibus Railroad Company for \$5,000 in damages on her behalf.
Brown won his judgment and the case led to greater rights for blacks in California.
Manuscripts of the complete *Charlotte L. Brown et. al.* case are on file at the California Historical Society.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, pp.120-121**

Mr. Burnett represented him successfully in the streetcar case (Judge Owens).
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.65**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.
The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William H. Smith,
George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David
Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

Brown, James

He was a black man originally from Kentucky who owned a cattle ranch in Temecula township, San Diego
County, where he employed another black man as a ranch hand.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.123**

Brown, Julia

She was the daughter of Abraham Butler and Mary Robinson Brown.
She and her sister, Julia, were born in California.
She married William Nell Sanderson.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.136**

Brown, M.J.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Pennsylvania and worked as a white
washer at 172 Commercial Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

Brown, Margaret Ann

She was the daughter of James and Margaret Brown and the sister of Charlotte Brown.
In 1855 she married George Washington Dennis.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.8**

She came to California in 1845 with her family, including father James Brown, from Baltimore.
On June 21, 1855 she was married George Washington Dennis by Reverend Thomas.
Her sister Charlotte served as bridesmaid and Mifflin Gibbs served as groomsman.
The couple's marriage produced eleven children who were Margaret L. Benson, Mrs. C.R. Downs, William
E, Andrew, Alexander, Julian, Joseph, George, Carlisle, Edward and Link Dennis.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.120**

Brown, Mary

She was the daughter of Abraham Butler and Mary Robinson Brown.
She and her sister, Mary, were born in California.
She married Mr. Morey, a successful businessman of Oakland.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.136**

Brown, Mary Robinson

In 1852 she came to California from Philadelphia with her husband, Abraham Butler Brown. The couple had two daughters, Mary and Julia, who were born in California.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.136**

Brown, Moses

He was a black man whose freedom was purchased by family member Samuel Shelton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.72**

Brown, P.

Early in 1852 he was working in Cosumnes diggings and he wrote a letter to his wife Alley Brown, who was living in St. Genevieve City, Missouri. He told of the opportunity to make money in CA.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.23**

Brown, Richard

He was a black man who owned a hairdressing and bath saloon located at 215 Samsone Street in San Francisco, where he employed Horace Bentley.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p 12**

Brown, Richard

He was a black man from Missouri who died on December 28, 1860 at age 35.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 27, Lot 62.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Brown, Samuel (-March 13, 1876)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a 49er who was one of the best known and wealthiest blacks in the Marysville area.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

He was a well-to-do black man of Union township.
He dropped dead of a heart attack in Butte City on March 13, 1876
Rogers, Justus H. **Colusa County: Its History, p. 151**

Brown, Samuel

He was a black man from New York.
He was 23 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Brown, W.R.

This black person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Brown, William

Along with Thomas A Pierre, he was co-owner of Clothing Emporium, located on Merchant Street, under the Union Hotel, in San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

Brown, William

He was a black seaman who came to California in 1849 and opened a laundry in Sacramento. His daughter, Mrs. Theresa M. Thompson, came to California from Camden, New Jersey. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.106**

Brown, William H.

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he ran the Metropolitan Barber Shop. According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was from Virginia. He worked as a porter at 58 D Street and lived at 181 Commercial Street. Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp.22-23**

Bryant, W.J.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Texas and worked as a barber at 71 D Street. Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 23**

Buchanan, James

He was a black miner in California in 1849. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Buchanan, Philip A.

He was a member of the National Grand Lodge of Prince Hall Masons who migrated to California in 1850. He received a charter to start Hannibal Lodge No. 1 in San Francisco on June 15, 1852. Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 14**

He served as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons from 1855-1856. A photograph of him appears on page 24. Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 24**

He served as Master of the Hannibal Lodge No.1 in San Francisco from 1852-1854. Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

Buchanan, Thomas P. (-1873)

He was the son-in-law of Nathan Johnson's wife Mary (Polly). He ran a public bath house in New Bedford from 1836 to 1849. In 1849 he left for California on the *Mayflower* of New Bedford. He may have returned to New Bedford with Nathan Johnson in 1873. His death was recorded in New Bedford in 1873. Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitives in Alaska, pp. 22-23**

Buckner, John

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Mud Springs. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Buler, A.H.

He was a black man who worked as a tailor. He was a man from the West Indies who in 1857, along with partner Henry S. Morris, co-owned a clothes renovating, cleaning business located under the Union Hotel on Merchant Street in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

Buller, Vardaman

He was a free black man from Kentucky who was hired to drive a team to California for William Gill, a white man also from Kentucky.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.26**

Bulmer, Isaac

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Bundy, Thomas

He was on the Board of Directors for the California Savings and Land Association.

Other officers were Henry M. Collins (President), Peter Anderson (Vice President), E.R. Johnson (Secretary), William H. Hall, Thomas Bundy, Edward Cain, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Taylor, and G.W. Dennis (Board of Directors).

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.265**

Burgess, Rufus M.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Coloma.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Burk, George

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was from Pennsylvania and worked as a barber at 74 ½ C Street

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 23**

Burney, (Doctor)

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of San Diego.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.103, 131**

Burns, Spencer

He came to California in the 1850s.

He was trustee of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, a miner, a shoemaker, a business and land owner.

He was a 49er from Virginia who was a miner, barber, land owner and business owner.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 14**

Burns, William

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Burns, William A.

He arrived in California with his family in 1853.

He worked as a miner and a farmer.

He was one of the trustees of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in Marysville.

His daughter, Mary, married James Churchill.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp. 12, 14**

Burris, Eliza Ann

She was a black woman who died on March 16, 1862 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1, Lot 44.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Burris, James

He was a black man from Delaware who died on March 16, 1862 at age 31.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier1, Lot 43.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Burris, Samuel D.

He was a free man and a native of Delaware.

He was an UGRR operative on the route leading down into Maryland via John Hunn's place.

In order to distance himself from slavery he moved with his family to Philadelphia.

Still, William. **The Underground Railroad, p.772**

According to William Still, he was an active UGRR operative before 1851.

He went down South occasionally to assist some of his friends escape to freedom.

He was eventually caught and made a prisoner in the Dover, Delaware jail.

From his jail cell he kept up a constant correspondence with his friends in Delaware and Pennsylvania.

UGRR operatives John Hunn and Thomas Garrett remained faithful to him.

After several months in prison, he was given a trial and sentenced to serve seven years as a slave.

An illustration of Burris dressed in formal wear is found in Still's book.

Still, William. **The Underground Railroad, p.773**

The Burris case was of great interest to Mr. McKim and the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Antislavery Society.

Although this group had not encouraged his activities, it decided to raise money to purchase his freedom.

Isaac S. Flint, an abolitionist from Wilmington, Delaware was selected to secretly purchase Burris.

Flint, under an assumed name, was successful as the highest bidder at the Burris auction.

Once he had the bill of sale in hand, Flint whispered his true purpose in the ear of Burris.

Still, William. **The Underground Railroad, p.774**

Burris rejoined his family and friends in Philadelphia and never ventured South again.

After remaining in Philadelphia for a year or two, he went to California around 1852 to find better work.

After becoming situated, he sent for his family to join him.

He always kept posted on the subject of the UGRR and antislavery questions.

After the Civil War, he raised money in the colored churches of San Francisco for the relief of contrabands in Washington, D.C.

He died in San Francisco in 1868 at the approximate age of 60.

Still, William. **The Underground Railroad, p.775**

He was a black man who left Philadelphia for California in 1851.

He was a free black man from Delaware who was involved in the Underground Railroad.

He moved to Philadelphia with his family and took up farming.

He worked with the Underground Railroad, returning to Delaware several times and aided freedom seekers.

Authorities caught him while he was helping runaways.

He was ordered by the court into slavery for seven years and sold on the auction block at Dover.

Mr. Flint, a Quaker abolitionist, purchased him with funds provided by the Underground Railroad.

He returned to Philadelphia without money or his farm.

He left with his family for San Francisco, where he hoped to improve their economic condition.

During the Civil War he took a leadership role in San Francisco, raising funds of the relief of runaways sheltering in Philadelphia.

There is no other record of his involvement in antislavery activities while in San Francisco.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, pp.20-21**

Burriss was an UGRR operative in Queen Annes County, Maryland.

He traveled throughout the Eastern Shore leading freedom seekers to rescuer John Hunn in Delaware.

In 1845 he brought the Hawkins family from Queen Annes County to Hunn's home at Cantwell Bridge.

He was arrested for this action and later rescued by Hunn and Thomas Garrett.

Switala, William J. **Underground Railroad in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, p.79**

He was an operative in Thomas Garrett's Wilmington network, which included free blacks Evan Lewis, George Wilmer, Joseph Hamilton, Severn Johnson and Abraham Shadd.

Switala, William J. **Underground Railroad in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, p.54**

He was a native of Delaware and a free man who worked closely with John Hunn to assist freedom seekers. For the purpose of safety he moved with his family to Philadelphia, where he worked with a local antislavery society.

Burriss was captured by slaveholders and held in the Dover, Delaware jail.

He was convicted of aiding a freedom seeker and sentenced to be sold on the auction block for a period of seven years servitude.

John Hunn, Thomas Garrett and James M. McKim of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania Antislavery Society raised money to purchase Burriss at his auction.

Isaac S. Flint, an abolitionist from Wilmington, assumed a false name and purchased Burriss at the auction.

Burriss rejoined his family in Philadelphia, and in 1852 he moved his family to California.

In California he saw to the care of destitute former slaves who had moved there.

Switala, William J. **Underground Railroad in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, p.41**

In 1862 he signed petition in San Francisco for better education for black children.

Others who signed were J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, A.B. Smith, and R.T. Houston.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

He came to California with his family to mine gold and settled in what is today the town of Strawberry.

He panned for gold along the Stanislaus River.

Within a short period of time he earned enough money to move his family to San Francisco.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.70**

Burriss, William

He was a black man who was vice-president of a public meeting held on May 26, 1864.

A.Waddy was president and George W. Dennis was a second vice-president.

They issued a call for a colored convention to secure the franchise for blacks in California.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.62**

Burriss, William

He was a black man from Pennsylvania who died on October 22, 1856 at age 19.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Burrows, Amy (Miss)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Burrows, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1855 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Burt, George

He was a mulatto man from Pennsylvania.
He was 28 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Bush, Charles

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville's Laurel Lodge No.6.
Other founding members included John Bright, J.C. Jenkins, John R. Johnson, Thomas Randolph, David W. Sands, Isaac Watkins, Morse Wiley and Samuel Williams
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

Bush, George (c. 1830-1851)

He died at age 30 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, #1533.
His place of birth was listed as Philadelphia.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

"Bustamente"

He was a black man who cooked for William T. Sherman and his messmates in Monterey in 1848.
He got "gold fever" and left for the gold fields.
Sherman, William Tecumseh. **Memoirs of General W.T. Sherman, p.67**

Butler, Alex

He was a black man from Washington, D.C. who died on November 9, 1855 at age 58.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 93.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Butler, Francis

He was a black man from Maryland who died on October 18, 1854 at age 37.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 21, Lot 82.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Byers, Peter

He was a black man born in Henrico County, Virginia in 1810.
He served with Colonel Jack Hayes, General Zachary Taylor and Captain John Long in the Mexican War.
He was at the Battle of Monterey and he was one of five members of the Society of Mexican Veterans.
The other members were George Diggs, Lewis G. Green, Paul Rushmore and George Smith.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Cady, H.

This person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Caesar, Julius

He was a black man who was offered for sale in an 1851 Sacramento newspaper advertisement.

It is not known if the \$100 price was met by abolitionists, as requested by the owner.

Billington, Monroe Lee and Roger D. Hardaway. **African Americans on the Western Frontier, p.16**

Cain, Edward

In 1859 he was on the board of directors for the California Savings and Land Association, along with Henry M. Collins (President), Peter Anderson (Vice-President), E.R. Johnson (Secretary), William H. Hall, Thomas Bundy, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Taylor, and G.W. Dennis (Board Members).

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.265**

“Calaveras Bill”

He was a black man murdered by Edward Hoyt at Poverty Bar.

Hoyt was a white man and Constable Smith of Campo Seco delivered him to the sheriff.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.84**

“Caldwell”

In 1860 he was a hotel steward in Sacramento.

His daughter won a silver medal achievement award in school.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.178**

Caldwell, John

He was a black American sailor who deserted frigate *California* in Monterey.

He had served on the vessel as ship’s cook.

In 1832 he was harbored at the San Jose home of Justice of the Peace John Burton, who was a former ship captain from Massachusetts.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.4**

Callander, John

He was a black man who married Miss Mary Pointer.

In May 1866 they opened a boardinghouse for sailors at Number 5 Broadway Street in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Callis (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Downieville.

She was the wife of Albert Callis.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Callis, Albert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Downieville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He prospected for gold on the upper reaches of the Yuba River as part of an interracial mining company, which included white youths Duvarney and Downie and five blacks, among them Callis and Wilkins.

Callis was thought by Downie to be a runaway slave originally from Virginia.

He became a permanent resident of Downieville, where he was a barber and a married man with children.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.58**

Callis, Catherine (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Camero, Manuel

He was a mulatto and one of the Spaniards who founded the pueblo of Los Angeles on September 4, 1781.
Montesano, Phil. "Some Early Mentions of Negroes in Upper and Lower California 1602-1839,"
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.40**

Campbell, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Downieville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Campbell, Basil (March 9, 1823- 1906)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Cash Creek.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He worked for ten years to pay for his freedom after coming to California with his owner.
After gaining his freedom he lived in Woodland, where he was a rancher.
When he died he left property valued at \$80,000.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

He was born enslaved to James G. Campbell in Cooper County, Missouri in 1823.
In 1836 at age thirteen he was sold to Joseph Stephens for \$700.
Stephens died in 1837 and Basil was hired out at a yearly rate of \$151.
In 1842 he was purchased for \$450 by Catherine Stephens, the widow of his former owner.
Basil was sold in October, 1853 to J.D. Stephens and, in 1854, they moved to Cache Creek in California.
Before their departure they agreed that Basil would work for ten years at \$100 per year.
In 1861 Basil paid Campbell \$700 and he was freed from further service.
During those seven years Basil invested his money in stocks, and in 1865 began acquiring real estate.
In 1865 he was selected as one of the vice-presidents of the Colored Convention in Sacramento.
He was married to Rebecca Dalton in Sacramento on August 5, 1866 and he adopted a daughter, Lenore.
Memorial & Biographical History of Northern California, pp. 323-324

He was enslaved to J.D. Stephens and settled in Guinda with his owner in 1854.
After nearly a decade of serving Stephens, Campbell purchased his freedom.
He next bought his wife's freedom from a Missouri family and the couple lived in Guinda.
Word spread that Guinda was safe and eventually a large community of former slave settled here.
Gallaudet, Bruce. **"No need to go..."**, p.C3

The Campbell's name is inscribed on Owl Rock, located at the Jackson Ranch on "The Hill" near Guinda.
Other pioneer family names on the rock include Haskell, Hickerson, Logan and Simpson.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis. "A History of Black Americans in California" **Five Views. p.83**

Campbell, Mary Ann

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Campbell, R.

This black person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Watsonville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Campbell, Richard

He was a black man from Tennessee.

He was 30 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Campbell, Virgil (Reverend)

He was the black minister of Ebenezer AME Church in Stockton during the 1850s.

Founded in 1852, the church was located on Commerce Street, near La Fayette.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.163**

Cannon, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California and became a pioneer of Oroville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

“Captain William”

He was a free black man in the transportation business in Panama.

In 1851 he was captain of the launch *Gorgona* and he hired four natives to row the craft on the Chagres River.

He was a former sailor in the U.S. Navy for three years.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.43**

Carlisle, William E.

He was a black man who acquired a modest fortune through speculation in stocks or real estate.

He made his money on ships and invested it wisely.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.29**

Carmack, Daniel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

“Caroline”

She was the mother of Bear Flag Revolt participant, John Grider.

Grider paid his former owner, Major George H. Wyatt, \$800 to bring Caroline to California.

Grider purchased a home for her in Marysville, where she spent the rest of her life.

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **John Grider’s Century p.12**

Carr, George Allen

He was a black child born in California who died on June 14, 1853 at age 15 months.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 15, Lot 91.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Carroll, Henry

He was a freedom seeker who escaped to New Bedford before coming to California.

His escape from Maryland was assisted by Harriet Tubman..

In 1861 he shipped out on the whaler *Hector* and 3 years later he left the ship when it reached California.

Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p. 9**

In the 1855 Massachusetts census he claimed Maryland as his place of birth.
In 1860 he claimed to have been born in Massachusetts
In 1864 he sent \$5 from California to his 40-year-old wife, Jane, in New Bedford.
Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p.22**

Carry, Westley

He was a black man from Delaware.
He was 43 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Carson, Martin

He was a mulatto man from North Carolina.
He was 38 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Carter (Mr.)

He was one of the blacks from California who left for British Columbia in the late 1850s.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.78**

Carter, Dennis

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Carter, Gilbert

He came to California from New Bedford, Massachusetts in order to earn enough money to purchase his children who were held in slavery.
A report in a New Bedford newspaper claimed he was murdered in Marysville for his money.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p. 19**

Carter, Hiram

He was a black man from Massachusetts who died on January 16, 1858 at age 39.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 27, Lot 33.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Carter, James

He was a black man from Sacramento who signed a call for a colored convention to be held in Sacramento on November 20, 1855.
Other signers included Peter Anderson, J.H. Townsend, W.H. Newby and David Ruggles.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.212**

He was one of a committee who signed a petition on September 27, 1855 calling for a Colored Convention.
The group included James Carter of Sacramento, J.H. Townsend, Peter Anderson, William H. Newby, D.W. Ruggles and J.B. Sanderson, all from San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p55**

Carter, James C.

He was a black man from Pennsylvania who died on January 1, 1857 at age 43.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 13.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, Jackson Hawkins, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham. Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Carter, William H.

He was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at establishing a secondary school for black children.

In 1863 money raised was returned to the investors with interest due to a law change.

Organization officers were Barney Fletcher (President), Reverend Moore (Financial and Traveling Secretary), John A. Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold David W. Ruggles, and William H. Carter (Trustees), and Henry M. Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

Cary, Isaac

He was a black barber in San Francisco whose shop was located at 640 Clay Street in 1869.

He had earlier been a partner of Charles H. Mercier on Merchant Street.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.11**

By 1875 he had moved his barbershop from the Clay Street location to 404 Montgomery Street, where he employed Cornelius W. Wilson.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.16**

Cassey, Peter William (1832?-)

He was a black man who was a teacher at a school for black children in San Jose in 1866.

He was also an ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.166**

With the assistance of Mrs. Harriet Davis and Mrs. White, he helped free a number of enslaved blacks in San Jose.

Among those liberated were Mr. and Mrs. William Parker.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

He was one of the black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.

The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Peter Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

He organized the Phoenixia Institute as a school in San Jose on December 22, 1863.

The school was established for the religious, moral and political improvement of blacks in the state.

He was a member of the convention called for a colored convention, which was held in October 1865.

Members of this 4th Colored Convention included Peter Bell and Andrew Bristol of San Francisco, James Floyd, A.J. White, G.A. Smith, S.J. Marshal, Reverend Cassey and Mrs. William A. Smith of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

In 1859 Cassey was co-owner of a shaving saloon with Charles H. Mercier. It was located in the basement of the Union Hotel at 642 Merchant Street in San Francisco. He was also rector of the Christ Episcopal Mission in San Francisco and he traveled there once a month from his home in San Jose. In 1864 he opened a private boarding school for parishioners' children in San Jose at what was originally known as the Phoenixonian Institute and later known as St. Philips Home and School. In 1882 he moved to North Carolina where he became a bishop. Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, pp.5-7**

He was born in Philadelphia in 1831, the son of noted abolitionist Joseph Cassey. He was well educated, and as a young man, he learned the barber trade. He arrived in San Francisco in 1853. By 1859, he and Charles H. Mercier were partners in a shaving saloon. Their business was located in the basement of the Union Hotel at 642 Merchant Street. He became involved in the activities of the Executive Committee of the Convention of Colored Citizens. He was one of those who met in Bethel A.M.E. Church and created the Livingstone Institute. In 1861, he founded the Phoenixonian Institute, a residential secondary school, in San Jose. This was the first secondary school for blacks in the western U.S. He organized a Convention of Colored Citizens of California which had its initial meeting in San Jose on December 11, 1863. He established St. Phillip's Mission in San Jose as an Episcopal church for black people. Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis "**A History of Black Americans in California**", p.78

Castillo, Martin

He was a black man from Alabama who died on January 7, 1857 at age 35. He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 6, Lot 108. Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Cauldwell, Mary (nee Craddock)

She was a black woman married to Isaac Cohen, a Jewish man who changed his name to Cauldwell. The couple came to California by way of mule across the isthmus in January, 1855. They arrived in San Francisco on the ship *Northern Lights* and went to Sacramento for six years. The couple came back to San Francisco and then moved to Oakland, where they raised four children. Lasartemay, Eugene P. and Mary Rudge **For Love of Jack London, pp. 132-133.**

Caulwell, Charles

He was the son of Isaac and Maria Caulwell and the brother of Lucy, Margaret and Zackariah. In 1855 he came to California from Bowling Green, Kentucky with his family by ox team. They lived for a time on Leidesdorff Street in San Francisco and afterward moved to Sacramento. During the Sacramento flood of 1861 the family lost everything and afterward moved to San Francisco. His parents gave their children the best education possible.

Caulwell, Isaac

He was a black miner in California in 1849. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He came to California from Bowling Green, Kentucky with his wife, Maria Caulwell in 1855. With them were their children, Lucy, Margaret, Charles and Zackariah. As a boy, his freedom was purchased by his enslaved mother. He was sent to New York to be educated, but instead he shipped out for Africa as a cabin boy. His ship wrecked in 1820 and he was the sole survivor. He was a tribal captive for five years, during which time he learned five lingoos.

He escaped and reached Liberia, where he met the republic's first president, Mr. Roberts. He remained in Liberia for three years, where he took up considerable land. A town forty miles from Liberia was named after him. Next, he returned to New York and his home in Bowling Green, where he married Maria Barnett. He then went to California and engaged in placer mining, earning enough to take his family to Africa. When he returned to Kentucky in 1853 his wife's poor health caused a change in his plans. The family instead moved to California by ox team in 1855. They lived for a time on Leidesdorff Street in San Francisco and afterward moved to Sacramento. After two years he returned to Kentucky and brought family members to California. These were his mother, Mrs. Lucy Titus, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sophia Barnett and his sister, Sophia Scofield. During the Sacramento flood of 1861, his family lost everything and afterward moved to San Francisco. The Caulwells gave their children the best education possible
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp. 138-139**

Caulwell-Disard, Lucy

She was the daughter of Isaac and Maria Caulwell, and the sister of Charles, Margaret and Zackariah. In 1855 she came to California from Bowling Green, Kentucky with her family by ox team. They lived for a time on Leidesdorff Street in San Francisco and afterward moved to Sacramento. During the Sacramento flood of 1861 the family lost everything and afterward moved to San Francisco. Her parents gave their children the best education possible. She won a silver medal as the top student in her graduating class. Later in life she married Louis Disard of Topeka, Kansas and the couple had ten children.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp. 138-139**

Caulwell, Margaret

She was the daughter of Isaac and Maria Caulwell, and the sister of Charles, Margaret and Zackariah. In 1855 she came to California from Bowling Green, Kentucky with her family by ox team. They lived for a time on Leidesdorff Street in San Francisco and afterward moved to Sacramento. During the Sacramento flood of 1861 the family lost everything and afterward moved to San Francisco. Her parents gave their children the best education possible.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp. 138-139**

Caulwell, Maria (nee Barnett)

She came to California from Bowling Green, Kentucky with her husband, Isaac Caulwell, in 1855. With them were their children, Lucy, Margaret, Charles and Zachariah. Earlier, Isaac had mined in California to earn enough money to move his family to Liberia. Her poor health caused them to change plans and come to California by ox team. The family lived for a time on Leidesdorff Street in San Francisco and afterward moved to Sacramento. After two years Isaac returned to Kentucky and brought family members to California. Among those making the trip was her mother, Mrs. Sophia Barnett. During the Sacramento flood of 1861, the family lost everything and afterward moved to San Francisco. The Caulwells gave their children the best education possible
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp. 138-139**

Caulwell, Zachariah

He was the son of Isaac and Maria Caulwell and the brother of Lucy, Margaret and Charles. In 1855 he came to California from Bowling Green, Kentucky with his family by ox team. They lived for a time on Leidesdorff Street in San Francisco and afterward moved to Sacramento. During the Sacramento flood of 1861 the family lost everything and afterward moved to San Francisco. His parents gave their children the best education possible.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp. 138-139**

Cawtion, William

He was a black man from Pennsylvania.

He was 33 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Cecil, Thomas

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Salinas City.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Chandler, Edward

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Petaluma.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Chandler, Robert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

“Charles”

He was a former slave who was living in Sacramento in 1850, where white slave owner Lindall Hayes, who sought a judgement from Judge Thomas in a court case, claimed him.

The judge cited Mexican law to verify Charles’ freedom, but Hayes attempted to capture Charles using force.

Another court case resulted with Justice Sackett presiding and his decision freed Charles, who had a legal right to resist a return to slavery.

Charles’ legal team included Joseph W. Winans, and Joseph C. Zabriskie

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.135**

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.63**

“Charley”

He was a free black man who was on board the *Central America* when she was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.

He was traveling with Joseph McDonald Bassford of New York.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.55**

He was listed as a steerage passenger.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.253**

“Charley”

He was a black man who was on board the *Central American* when she was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.

He was the “servant” of Frank A. Jones of Kentucky.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.55**

Chester, George A.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Santa Cruz.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Chester, George T.

He was a black man from Massachusetts.

He was 36 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Chew, Horatio M.

He was a black man from Massachusetts who died on November 29, 1855 at age 27.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 418.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Childers, Samuel

He was a former slave from Missouri who arrived in Chico at age 40 in 1865.

Big Nigger Sam's Slough on the Phelan Ranch near the Sacramento River was named for him.

Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934 p. 27**

He married Matilda Henshaw soon after his arrival in Chico.

After a short period of time he began to deny support for Matilda's son, Henry, who was about 6 years old.

Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, p. 3**

Childress, Samuel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Christopher, Arthur

He came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Christopher, Charles

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Red Bluff.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Christopher, Barbara N. (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Christopher, Nathaniel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer in Sacramento.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He served as Master of Sacramento's Philomathean Lodge No. 2 from 1853-1855.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 51**

Churchill, James (1820-)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He came to California in 1849 with a party of white men.

A story about his killing of a bear on the trail was later told to black student James Allen. Allen wrote a story based on the tale and it appeared in the Marysville High School newspaper. James lived in Marysville, became a teamster in the mountains and owned a ranch in Northern California. He lived in California for 59 years, the greater part of which was spent in Marysville. His wife, Mrs. Mary Churchill, came from Missouri in 1853. He was the father of 15 children, nine of whom were living at the time of this death. The surviving sons were William, Phillip, Albert and George. The surviving daughters were Mrs. Ellen Breeden, Mrs. W.G. Holland, Mrs. Annie Breeden, Mrs. A.B. Davis and Mrs. Ida Churchill.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp. 123-124**

He was a 49er, a landowner, teamster, farmer and church trustee. He grew the first successful date crop in Northern California.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 11**

He was born enslaved near Louisville, Kentucky in 1820. He was taught to train dogs and horses and often was the livery driver for the Churchills. The Churchill family freed most of their enslaved people in the 1840s. In 1849, 12 white and 9 black Churchills left Louisville and headed for St. Louis. James was in charge of all horses and drove one of the teams on their overland journey to California. About half of the party of 30 died before arrival in the Sacramento Valley in October, 1849. He killed a grizzly bear with his knife at a temporary camp near Sacramento. He became a teamster in the mountains and owned a ranch in Northern California. In 1861 he married 15-year-old Mary Ann Burns, who was three-fourths Cherokee. The couple had 15 children, 9 of whom were living at the time of Jim's death. He lived in California for 59 years, most of his time spent in Marysville.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp.30-32**

Churchill, Mary (nee Burns)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

She came to California in 1853 and her father was William A. Burns. She was married to James Churchill.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.12;**
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.124**

Her family arrived in California from St. Joseph, Missouri and moved to the Marysville area in the 1850s. She was three-fourths Cherokee and in 1861, at age 15, she married James Churchill of Marysville.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.31**

Clamont, John

He was a mulatto man from Louisiana. He was 25 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

“Clanpa”

She was an enslaved black woman brought to California from Arkansas by her owner James R. Holman in 1850. She gained freedom for herself and her two children by agreeing to work for Holman for two years.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.122**

Clanton, F.P

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Ohio and worked as a barber at 1 First Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 23**

Clark

This black person died at age 20 on October 28, 1850 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 5, Lot 227.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Clark, Abigail

She was a black woman who came across the plains to California with Bacchus Clark in 1858.

She was a pioneer of Marysville and the mother of Mrs. Ellen Clark.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Clark, Bacchus

He was a black man who came to California with Abigail Clark in 1858.

He was the uncle of Ellen Clark and a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Clark, Ellen (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1856 via ox team from Polk County, Missouri and she became a pioneer of Marysville.

There were sixty people and two thousand head of cattle in her immigrant party.

The group located at Honey Lake Valley, then went to Santa Rosa and Petaluma, where Mrs. Clark became the wife of Mr. Piper.

The remaining members of her family came across the plains with her mother, Abigail Clark, and her uncle Bacchus Clark, who came across in 1858.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**, Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

Clark, Henderson

He was a black man who came to California in 1856 with granddaughter Matilda Clark and Mrs. J.N. Williams.

He was the father of Ellen Clark and husband of Abigail Clark.

The family finally settled in Marysville after coming to California through the influence of John Loney, who had come in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Clark, Julia

She was a black woman from Virginia who died on November 29, 1850 at age 30.

She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Clark, Laura

In 1864 she attempted to ride a streetcar home from church in San Francisco.

Louise Tyler, Mary Ellen Pleasant and Mrs. Bivens accompanied her.

Tyler, being light-skinned was allowed in the car but the other women were refused entry.

Mr. Brown and his daughter Charlotte successfully sued the company.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.65**

Clark, Matilda

She was a black girl and the daughter of Ellen Clark. She came to California with her grandfather Henderson Clark and Mrs. J.N. Williams in 1856.

She became a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Clark, Sandy (1821-)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was born enslaved in southern Virginia in 1821; his real name was said to be Jenkins.

He worked for 23 years in Kentucky and Missouri before being brought to Stockton in 1850 by his owner, W. Clark.

He traveled to Sacramento, Marysville and Bidwell's Bar.

For a short period, he became a miner and spent time in Oroville.

In 1853 he spent five weeks back east before returning to California by ship.

For 11 years he worked as a cook on a ranch in Butte County, earning \$100 per month.

In 1859 he sent East for his wife, paying \$1,500 for her freedom.

After her arrival in California, he purchased 320 acres of land in Yuba County and began farming.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp. 28-29**

Clary, James

He was a mulatto man from Virginia.

He was 27 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Clay, George H.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Clayton, John

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Missouri and lived at 94 1st Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 23**

Cloyd, David

In 1870 Mary E. Pleasant employed him at 920 Washington Street in San Francisco.

He worked there with Shirley Green and John T. Valentine as domestics.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.2**

Cobb, Aaron

He was a black man, born in Virginia, who worked as town crier in Marysville, CA.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.113**

Coffey, Alvin

He was a black man who was born into slavery in 1822 in St. Louis County, Missouri. He arrived in San Francisco with his owner Mr. Duvall on September 1, 1849. Duvall was sickly and they went to Sacramento on October 13, 1849. He worked in the mines for the next eight months and earned \$5,000 for Duvall. He saved \$700 for himself by washing and ironing miners' clothes at night. After staying in California for nearly two years, he accompanied the sickly Duvall back to Missouri. When they reached Kansas City, Missouri Duvall took his earnings. He was sold to Nelson Tindle and made an overseer of a section of slaves. Tindle allowed him to return to California in order to earn the cost of his freedom. He paid \$1,500 for his freedom and then began to save for the purchase of his wife and two daughters. He earned nearly \$7,000 by placer mining in and around Red Bluff and Redding. The daughters were taken to Canada for their education and his wife Mahalia came with him to Red Bluff. He opened a laundry in Red Bluff and also earned a small fortune making hay. He made \$10,000 in a few years but lost most his savings. His minister's white friend from Sacramento Valley borrowed money from him but later couldn't repay it. After his wife died, he became a prime organizer of the Home of the Aged and Infirm Colored People in Beulah, where he spent the remainder of his life.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.70-71, pp.16-17**

Coffey was brought to California from Tennessee as the slave of Dr. Bassett.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.25**

Coffey came to California in 1849 at the age of 27.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.69**

Coffey dug \$5,000 in gold over a two-year period for Bassett and in his spare time earned \$700 from washing miners' clothes. Bassett returned to Missouri with Coffey and took his \$700 in savings. Coffey was sold to another Missourian and allowed to return to California. In California he mined placer gold in the Redding, Red Bluff area and purchased his freedom for \$1,500. Over time, Coffey paid Basset \$1,500 for the freedom of his wife and daughters.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p70**

Coffey is the only black member of the prestigious Society of California Pioneers.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.25**

Coffey left St. Louis for California on April 2, 1849 as part of a group of 20 wagons. He began mining in CA on October 15, 1849.
Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.125**

By 1860 the Coffeys were free and prosperous residents of Tehema County.
Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.127**
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.63**

He mined for gold in California and used gold dust to pay for his freedom. He paid his owner \$1,000 for his freedom but he was taken back to Missouri and sold. In 1854 he returned to the California gold fields as an enslaved man. After several years of hard work he earned \$7,000 and bought freedom again for himself and his family.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.63**

He came to California from Missouri at age twenty-seven in the fall of 1849 with his owner, Doctor Basset. Coffey mined five thousand dollars in eight months for Basset in the area around Red Bluff and Redding. He also minded another thousand dollars to pay for his freedom. On his time off, he also earned \$610 from washing and ironing for miners. Due to poor health, Dr. Basset decided to return to Missouri after two years in California.

Alvin nursed him in California and on the journey back home, where Coffey rejoined his wife and children. Basset sold Coffey away from his family to Nelson Tindle after taking away his California earnings. Tindle made Coffey an overseer and suggested he buy his freedom, as he was too smart to be a slave. Coffey returned to California and earned the \$1,500 he promised to pay Tindle. He then worked and returned to buy his family's freedom from Dr. Basset. He took his daughters to Canada, where they were left to be educated. Coffey and his wife, Mahala, continued on to California. It is estimated that he paid roughly \$7,000 in gold for manumissions, travel and education costs. Coffey located in Red Bluff, opened a laundry and ran a successful hay making operation. In a few years he was worth \$10,000 but he lost a large part of it due to a failed loan to a white minister. He was later instrumental in establishing the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People in Beulah. He spent the rest of his life in this home after the death of his wife. He was the only black member of the Society of California Pioneers. He left behind an account of his trip to California in an autobiography. A photograph of him appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.89-91**

Alvin and Mahalia Coffey had five children at the time they were brought to California in 1857. Two daughters went to Canada and three sons accompanied their parents from St. Louis.
Jeannette L. Molson **Coffey descendant interview**

Coffey, Mahalia

She was a black woman who was held in slavery by Dr. Bassett in Missouri. She was married to the enslaved Alvin Coffey and they had two daughters. Alvin paid for their freedom through placer mining in California. The daughters were taken to Canada for education and she accompanied Alvin to Red Bluff. They opened a laundry and saved nearly \$10,000. When she died Alvin moved to Beulah.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.70**

Alvin and Mahalia Coffey had five children at the time they were brought to California in 1857. Two daughters went to Canada and three sons accompanied their parents from St. Louis.
Jeannette L. Molson **Coffey descendant interview**

Coger (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Cole, James

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Cole, Peter K. (1831-1900)

A native of New York, he resided at 71 Merchant Street in San Francisco. He worked as a teacher, letter writer, translator of English, French, Spanish, bookkeeper, travel agent. After his return from an 1865 trip to Japan, Egypt, and Palestine he advocated that blacks purchase a vessel to be used in trade with Japan. He wrote "Hints in regard to Commencing Commercial Trade with Japan."
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.5**

Coleman, Mary (Miss)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Collander, Charlotte

She was the owner of a sailors and seamen boardinghouse in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Collins, Alfred

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Collins, Caleb

He was a black man who died on October 14, 1852 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Collins, Henry M. (1819?-1874)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

In 1844 he worked with Martin Delany on the publication of a black newspaper, the *Pittsburgh Mystery*.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.14**

He was a black man who left Ohio in 1852 for California.

He was formerly a riverboat man, with experience as a steward on Ohio River vessels.

In California he became a steward on the *Comanche* and later he worked on other inland waters vessels.

He served key role in linking various northern California black communities due to his connection with ships.

His former real estate experience in Pittsburgh helped him become one of state's wealthiest black leaders.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.99**

He acquired a modest fortune by investing the money he made on ships in stock and real estate speculation.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.29**

He was a capitalist and owner of the steamship *Princess Ann*.

He was also a heavy stockholder in the Navigation Company of Colored Men.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

He was one of the black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.

The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Peter Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

He was a member of committee on public schools for black children in San Francisco.

Along with Collins were Peter Anderson, Barney Fletcher, J.B. Sanderson, and David Ruggles.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.173**

Collins was a subscriber to *Frederick Douglass' Paper* and he sold between 40-50 subscriptions in California in 1854.

He was a Colored Convention leader, being a delegate at all three.

Probably he owned more real estate than any other San Francisco black person.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.188**

On August 19, 1854 he was elected to the publishing committee for the *Mirror of the Times* newspaper.

Others on the committee were J.H. Townsend, William Newby, Reverend Moore, Nathan Pointer.

Collins was the best fundraiser in the San Francisco black community.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.219**

In 1859 he was the president of the California Savings and Land Association.

Other officers were Peter Anderson (Vice-President), E.R. Johnson (Secretary), William Hall, Edward Cain, Thomas Bundy, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Taylor, and George Washington Dennis (Board of Directors).

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.265**

He was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at acquiring a secondary school for black children.

Investors' money was returned with interest in 1863 after the law changed.

The officers were Barney Fletcher (President), Rev. Moore (Financial and Traveling Secretary), John A Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David W. Ruggles, Richard T. Houston, and William A. Carter (Trustees), and Henry M. Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865.

The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

In 1869 Collins worked at the Merchant Exchange Building.

While in California he was an important leader in various organizations, including the Savings Fund and Land Association, the Livingstone Institute, the AME Zion Church, the Elevator Silver Mining Company, and the California civil rights convention of 1873.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.14**

Collins, Samuel

He was a mulatto man from North Carolina.

He was 35 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Compton, Joseph

He was a black man held enslaved by William Compton in Butte County.

He was given his freedom in 1851 after two years of service to William Compton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.86**

Cook, James C.

He was a black man from Ohio who mined in Yuba County, surrounded by whites from Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.64**

Cook, Nelson

He was a black man from New York who worked for bankers Drexel, Sather, and Church in 1854.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.9**

Cook, Symon

He helped establish the Franchise League to secure testimony rights for blacks on August 12, 1862.
Organizers of the league included F.G. Barbadoes, William H. Yates, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson, R.A. Hall, Peter A. Bell and J.B. Sanderson.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.54**

He was one of the black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.
Included in this group were Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Peter Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

Cooper, Ezekiel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was one of black people who left California for British Columbia in the late 1850s.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.78**

While living in Buxton, Ontario he attended John Brown's 1858 convention in Chatham.
Others Buxton men who attended were Abraham Shadd, William Howard Day and Thomas Stringer.
Tobin, Jacqueline and Hettie Jones. **From Midnight to Dawn: The Last Tracks of the Underground Railroad, p. 134**

Cooper, Smith

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Cooper, T.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Suisun City.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Copeland, Z.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Princeton in Colusa County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Coran, James

He was arrested for selling whiskey to Indians.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.87**

Cork, J.C.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Maryland and worked as a cook at 180 Commercial Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Cornish, Henry C.

He was a black man who opened a second-hand furniture and clothing store in San Francisco on Battery Street

He was active in causes and a leader in the local black community.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.98**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, Jackson Hawkins, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Cornish, Samuel

From New York, he was associated with leading black abolitionists in New York and Philadelphia.

In 1850 he mined at Dragoon Gulch in Tuolumne County (mentioned in census).

He worked with eight other blacks, including the enslaved Tom Gilman.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.69**

He was an active abolitionist and newspaperman from New York.

He mined at Dragoon Gulch as part of a group of nine free blacks and the enslaved Tom Gilman.

An illustration showing him appears in this work.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.41**

Courtney, George

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Vallejo.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Cousins, J.O.

He was a mulatto man from Virginia.

He was 33 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Cousins, James

He was a black mine owner in California who purchased his family's freedom.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.86**

Cousins, James O.

He was one of the black owners of the Sweet Vengeance Mine in Brown's Valley.

Other company members who worked the claim were Gabriel Simms, Friz James Vosburg, Abraham Freeman Holland, Edward Duplex and M. McGowan.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.104**

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Ohio and worked as a barber at 85 D Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Coward, John

He was a black man from Louisiana who died on March 12, 1855 at age 37.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 313.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Cowles, Robert

He was a light-skinned black man who witnessed the murder of George Gordon in San Francisco.
He was not allowed to testify as a witness in court.
He was examined by a corps of physicians who decided his hair showed him to be 1/16 Negro.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.54**
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Volume 1, p.113**

Cox, Abraham

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a ship's waiter in 1860.
He ran a sailors' boardinghouse in 1862.
In 1866 it was taken over by West Indian John T. Callender.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.14**

He ran the Pioneer Seamen's Boarding and Lodging House.
The house was located at the foot of Broadway in San Francisco.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.78**

Cox, Sully

In 1850 he was a possible owner of black boardinghouse located on Kearney Street in San Francisco.
Aaron White was possibly a co-owner of the facility.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.97**

Crane, Samuel

He was a black man from Michigan who died on September 19, 1852 at age 46.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 404.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Crawley, Seaturm

He was a black man from Virginia who died on October 13, 1863 at age 35.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 27, Lot 96.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Crosby, Oscar

He was enslaved to Southern Mormon William Crosby.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, pp.8, 10**

Along with Hark Lay and Green Flake, his name appears on the monument that stands in Salt Lake City at the mouth of Emigration Canyon.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.10**

He was listed as having arrived in Utah in July 1847.
He was one of 26 black slaves "en route to California" according to the 1850 U.S. census.
He was part of the Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich Expedition of 1851.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.97**

Cromwell, John Jr.

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, Jackson Hawkins, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham. Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Crum, William

He was a black boy from Missouri who died on January 4, 1852 at age 3.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 18, Lot 30.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.4**

Cuney, Samuel E.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

A letter he sent from Placerville, Idaho Territory was published in the *Pacific Appeal* on January 9, 1864.
He stated that among the 6,000 residents of the basin were blacks working as miners, barbers, jewelers and restaurant owners.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, p.211**

“Cupid”

He was a black miner at Georgetown who purchased his own freedom.
He died due to a riverbank cave-in while he was mining.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.73**

Dalton, Richard

He was originally from St. Thomas in the West Indies.
In 1847 he came west on the U.S.S. *Flint*.
He served as a steward on the *Brother Jonathan*.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.14**

“Daniel”

He was an elderly enslaved black man who came to California from Alabama.
He worked in the gold fields for three years with a relative of his owner, and he later returned to California with his owner's son.
In 1856 he returned permanently to Alabama.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.68**

Davenport, Joseph

He was a licensed minister from a New Orleans black Baptist church who served as acting minister of the Third Baptist Church located on Dupont Street (Grant Avenue) near Union Street in San Francisco.
Since there was no regular pastor, a member performed the role.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.161**

Davis, Eliza

She was a resident of Sonora, California, known as Aunt Liza to locals.
She was baptized at the white First Baptist Church of Sonora, where she attended services.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp, 28-29**

Her 1854 deed of manumission is on file at the Tuolumne County recorder's office.
She was released at no cost by her owner, P.W. Hennegin of Patersonville, Arrakapas, Louisiana.
She was about 22 years old at the time of her release from bondage on November 17, 1854.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp. 118-119**

Davis, George

He was a livery stable owner in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Davis, Harriet

She came to California from Philadelphia in 1854. #1

She was a black woman who helped liberate a number of slaves in San Jose.
She worked with Reverend Peter Cassey and Mrs. White to assist freedom seekers.
Among those liberated were Mr. and Mrs. William Parker.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

She came to California in 1854 from Philadelphia via the Isthmus of Panama.
She was educated in a private school in Philadelphia and was familiar with the Underground Railroad.
Educated as an Episcopalian, she later joined Reverend Cassey's black church in San Francisco.
Her first husband, William Smith, came to California in 1857.
She later became the first matron at the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People at Beulah.
She became a member of the board of directors for the home.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Davis, James R.

He was a freedom seeker who escaped to New Bedford before coming to California in 1849.
In his 1833 protection paper he gave his place of origin as New Bedford.
In another one taken out in 1839 he stated that he was from Richmond, Virginia.
In the 1850 federal census he stated that he had been born in Savannah, Georgia.
In 1855 he claimed Washington, D.C. as his birthplace.
By 1856 he was in Australia.
Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, pp. 9, 22**

Davis, John (-1854)

He was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave #3504.
His place of birth was listed as New Bedford.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Davis, Russell

He was a black man who resided in San Francisco and worked as a wagoner.
He listed \$25,000 in real estate in the 1870 census.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.26**

Davis, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black minstrel who toured gold mining camps and taught Beula Baines soft-shoe dancing.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.141**

He came to California from Massachusetts.
He was 42 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Dawson, George W.

He was a black man, born in Rochester, NY and about 35 years old when he was a passenger on the steamer *Central America* when she was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.250**

He was a tall, sturdy mulatto en route to visit relatives in Rochester, NY., where he was born.
Since he was a boy he had worked as a seaman.

He was on the *Crescent City* when she wrecked in the Bahamas on December 7, 1855.

He had worked in California for about two years before the *Central America* sinking.

He had been a porter at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Oroville, CA.

He worked there for James Birch at the stagecoach stop.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.48**

He assisted with the construction of a raft as the *Central America* was sinking.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.110**

Illustrations showing Dawson appeared in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* on October 17, 1857.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, pp.164, 170, 172-173**

After the sinking of the steamer, he supported himself on three planks.

He later joined other survivors on a raft and helped cheer them.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.169**

He saw black barber Jacob D. Gillead floating on a life-buoy.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.170**

After several days on the raft, only Dawson and fireman Alexander Grant still survived.

After 5 days he and Grant joined 1st assistant engineer John Tice in one of the ship's lifeboats.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.171**

On the 9th day they were rescued by the bark *Mary*.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.172**

They were the last three *Central America* survivors rescued.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.176**

When rescued he had a silver cup given to him by fellow passenger James Birch, his former employer.

Before going down with the ship, Birch asked Dawson to give the cup to his wife.

After recovering from his ordeal at sea, he presented the silver cup to Mrs. Julia Birch in Swansea, MA.

He went to the home of his friend and former *Crescent City* shipmate Henry Sampson, who lived at 12 Leonard Street in New York City.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.174**

He received a reward from Mrs. Birch for his care and diligence.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.175**

He was living in Victoria, British Columbia in 1858.

“Colored People in Victoria” **Sacramento Union** June 2, 1858 p.2

Dawson, Lucy (“Aunt”)

She was a 56-year-old black woman who worked as a stewardess on the *Central America* when the steamer was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, pp.68, 255, 257**

She was a free black woman who was known as “Aunt Lucy”.

She fell into the water while being rescued by the brig *Marine*.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.87**

She fell into the water three times and injured her head while being rescued.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.90**

She died as a result of her injury onboard the *Marine* on September 18, 1857

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.133**

Dawson, Thomas

He was a black resident of San Francisco who worked as a ship caulker in 1870.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.188**

Day, Anna (-1856)

She died at age 21 and was buried in San Francisco’s Yerba Buena Cemetery.

Her place of birth was listed as the District of Columbia.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Day, C.M.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Defleet, William H.

He was a mulatto man from New York.

He was 46 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

DeHart, Samuel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Delvicchio, Charles A.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Red Bluff.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Dennis, George Washington

He came to California during the Gold Rush with his master, who was also his father.

Daniels, Douglas H. **Afro-Americans, p.3**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He arrived in San Francisco on September 17, 1849 with a group of gamblers from New Orleans. His father Green Dennis, who was a white slave trader from Mobile, Alabama, enslaved him. Joe and Jim Johnson from Ohio and Andy McCabe were also in the party of immigrants. While traveling along the Chagres River in Panama the gamblers won and lost George three times. It cost \$300 for George's fare from Panama to San Francisco. They brought a 30'X100' tent which they opened as the Eldorado Hotel. The hotel was located at the corner of Kearny and Washington Streets. Two tables devoted to monte and faro were used by men during the daytime and by women at night. Green Dennis gave George the opportunity to purchase his freedom by saving his earnings. He served as a porter at the hotel and at the end of three months he saved \$1,000 and paid for his freedom. Joe Johnson went back east to purchase cattle and George gave him \$950 to purchase his mother's freedom. She came to California with Johnson and she lived to be 105 years old. George rented one of the gambling tables for \$40 a day for the privilege of his mother serving hot meals. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.69-70, 119-120**

He worked at the Eldorado Hotel, where he saved \$3,000 from his earnings over a three-month period. He purchased his freedom and went into mining. Later he ran the Custom House Livery Stable and also a coal yard. He was one of the most prosperous members of the local African American community, participating in black organizations and political activities. Daniels, Douglas H. **Afro-Americans, p.4**

He came to California in September 1848 enslaved by Green Dennis, who was a slave trader from Mobile, Alabama. Green granted George his freedom after he agreed to pay \$1,000 and to help Green establish the El Dorado Hotel at Green and Washington Streets in San Francisco. Dennis was active in the local civil rights movement and he participated in the Colored Conventions. George was married to Margaret Dennis and their son Edward was the first African American policeman in San Francisco. His daughter Charlotte Downs became matron of the children's playground in Golden Gate Park in San Francisco during the 1900s, and she worked at the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915. #1

He married Miss Margaret A. Brown, the daughter of James Brown, who came from Baltimore in 1845. The marriage took place on June 21, 1855, with Reverend Thomas officiating. Mifflin Gibbs served as groomsman and Miss Charlotte Brown served as bridesmaid. The couple's marriage produced eleven children who were Margaret L. Benson, Mrs. C.R. Downs, William E. Andrew, Alexander, Julian, Joseph, George, Carlisle, Edward and Link Dennis. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.120**

Dennis was an ex-slave who operated a highly successful livery business in San Francisco, where he was also an active leader in causes relating to black people in California. He was a Colored Convention leader and a subscriber to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*. Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.98**

He was one of the black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights. The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smisth, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

He was a California Colored Convention leader in 1855. Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.188**

In 1859 Dennis was on the Board of Directors for the California Savings and Land Association. The organization had a goal of \$100,000 for land acquisition.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, pp.265**

In May 1860 a San Francisco committee was appointed to present a literary festival in order to raise funds for Dennis, who had signed a legal note to finance the legal defense fund of Archy Lee.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.256-257**

Dennis came to California onboard a steamer from New Orleans via Panama as the slave of Green Dennis in September 1849.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.5**

Green Dennis agreed to give George his freedom in return for assistance in helping a party establish the El Dorado Hotel at Washington and Kearney Streets in San Francisco.
George also agreed and paid Green \$1,000 for his freedom after saving for only a short time.
He was employed at the hotel as a porter and he received a \$250 a month salary.
Additionally, he saved another \$1,000 to purchase freedom for his mother and she was brought the following year from the South to join her son.
Dennis bought the food concession at the El Dorado Hotel and his mother prepared home-cooked meals for gambling customers, making an average of \$200 a day from the miners of 1849.
Dennis accumulated \$18,000 for property located on Montgomery Street, between Jackson and Pacific Streets in San Francisco.
He sold the property after six months for \$32,000.
He later purchased a block of land in San Francisco bordered by Post, O'Farrell, Hyde, and Larkin Streets. Today, this is the location of the Mt. Zion Hospital.
Dennis built a beautiful home at 2507 Bush Street where he spent his later years with his large family.
Dennis opened San Francisco's first livery stables at corner of Samsone and Washington Streets (later, Custom House was built on the site).
He filled a British government contract to supply 500 broken-in horses.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.6**, Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp. 120, 146**

Dennis opened San Francisco's first wood and coal yard on Broadway Street, near Montgomery Street. In 1855 Dennis married Margaret Ann Brown, the attractive daughter of James and Charlotte Brown.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.8**

He opened the Custom House Livery Stable, located at Samsone and Washington Streets in San Francisco. In 1867 he opened the Cosmopolitan Coal and Wood Yard, located at 340 Broadway in San Francisco.
He sold fuel wholesale and retail.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.30**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention when he secured assistance from his old friend David S. Terry to release Archy Lee from the custody of slave owner Charles Stovall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.82**

Charlotte Dennis Downs recounted numerous incidents when her father worked with Mary Ellen Pleasant to free or hide freedom seekers, including George Mitchell.
Hudson, Lynn M. **The Making of "Mammy Pleasant", p.37**

He was vice-president of a public meeting held on May 26, 1864.
A. Waddy was president and William Burris was a second vice-president.
They issued a call for a colored convention to secure the franchise for blacks in California.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.62**

He was one of the blacks who left California for British Columbia in the late 1850s.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.78**

George was living in San Francisco with his mother and sister Cecelia at the end of the Civil War. His request for information regarding his brothers Andrew and Richard (Dick) appeared in the *Anglo-African* on August 12, 1865

They were last seen in Georgia six years before; George believed they joined the Union Army. Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, p.363**

He was owned by a slave trader from Mobile, Alabama who was also his father. The two men traveled to California in 1849 along with a group of gamblers. On the trip, George changed owners several times as part of their gambling. In San Francisco, the gamblers established the El Dorado Hotel, where George worked as a porter. After a few months he saved \$1,500 and purchased his freedom. With an additional \$950 saved, he purchased his mother's freedom and moved her to San Francisco. He operated a successful livery business, and he was a Colored Convention leader. He contributed money to support Archy Lee's slave trial defense. A photograph of him appears in this work. Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.93-94**

Dennison, Alexander B.

In 1866 he was elected captain of the newly formed Brannan Guards by the 45 members of the militia unit. Also selected were James Phillips, 1st Lieutenant, William H. Alexander, 2nd Lieutenant and A. Jackson, Orderly Sergeant.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1: Number 1, p.24**

The Guards met to drill on Wednesdays at their armory, located at 925 Pacific Street in San Francisco. The Guards participated in the parade honoring the ratification of the 15th Amendment in 1870.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.25**

He was an organizer of the Brannan Guard, which operated from 1866-1874 in San Francisco. Sam Brannan outfitted the Guard, and also organizing the group was Mathew A. Phipps. Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

He assisted John Jones and James Riker with the organization of the Brannan Guards in San Francisco. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Derrick, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Watsonville. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He came to California in 1859 and located in Watsonville.

In 1860 the family of Daniel Rodgers settled in the same town.

John met and married Miss Martha Rodgers.

The Derrick children were John, Lincoln, Nellie, Andy, Jake Artismisa and Eva.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.118**

The only black families in Watsonville in 1860 were those of John Derrick and Daniel Rogers.

The two men applied for public education privileges for their children.

A white teacher was hired for their separate education.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.124**

He and Robert Johnson purchased their freedom and left Arkansas for California in 1858.

The two bachelors were encouraged by Daniel Rodgers, who had been there earlier with his owner.

Derrick and Johnson settled in Pajaro Valley, California.

In 1860 they welcomed the Rodgers family to Watsonville, an abolitionist stronghold.
The two men married daughters of Rodgers and soon had children.
Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.57-58**

DeSant, Antoine (1815-1886)

He was a Cape Verde whaler who was also a ship captain, frigate pilot, and California gold miner.
He was a member of a seafaring family and he often commanded his ships in Hawaiian waters.
DeSant became prosperous and influential in the American merchant trade.
Ravage, John W. **Black Pioneers, p.161**

Detter, Caroline

She was a black woman who was born in Maryland and raised in Philadelphia.
She arrived in San Francisco in 1855, and in 1860 she married Thomas Detter in San Francisco.
She died in San Francisco in February and her son died in May of 1874.
Detter, Thomas. **Nellie Brown or The Jealous Wife, p.xii**

Detter, Charlotte

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Detter, Thomas

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a delegate from Sacramento at the Second Colored Convention in Sacramento in 1856.
At the convention he made the following statement concerning the state's testimony law.
"The law relating to our testimony in the courts of California is but a shadow. It affords no protection to our families or property. I may see the assassin plunge his dagger into the vitals of my neighbor, yet in the eyes of the law I see it not. I may overhear the robber or incendiary plotting the injury or the utter ruins of my fellow citizen, and yet in the judgment of the law I hear it not. The robbery may follow, the conflagration may do its work, and the author of evil may go unpunished because only a colored man saw the act or heard the plot. Is it not evident that the white citizen is an equal sufferer with us? When will the people of this state learn that justice to the colored man is justice to themselves?"
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.85**

He was born into a free middle-class family around 1826 in Maryland or Washington, D.C.
His father was a stonemason and property owner who died in 1840.
The will left his house and other property to his wife Eleanor and his children Thomas and Martha.
The will also decreed that Thomas be apprenticed as a shoemaker until he reached 21 years of age.
Thomas migrated to California, arriving on the steamer *John L. Stephens* in 1852.
Along with Jeremiah B. Sanderson he was elected a Sacramento County delegate to the 1st Colored Citizens of the State of California Convention.
Detter, Thomas. **Nellie Brown or The Jealous Wife, p.xi**

He worked as a barber, sold his patented cough syrups and hair restoratives.
Detter, Thomas. **Nellie Brown or The Jealous Wife, p.x**

He served on the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention for 2 or 3 years.
He next traveled extensively in Idaho and Washington Territories but returned to San Francisco often.
In 1860 he married his first wife, Caroline, in San Francisco.
He lived in mining camps and settlements throughout the Northwest Territories.
He helped found African American communities by advertising the status and prospects of new mines.

He was a correspondent for the *Pacific Appeal* and the *Elevator*.
In 1871 published his book *Nellie Brown or The Jealous Wife*.
It is not known where or when he died.
Detter, Thomas. **Nellie Brown or The Jealous Wife, pp.xi-xii**

His letter from Bannock City, Idaho Territory was published in the *Pacific Appeal* on August 1, 1863.
He traveled through wild and unbroken Snake Indian territory to reach the mines.
Prices were not too high and prospects of gaining wealth appeared good for him and several old acquaintances.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, pp.210-11**

Dettor, Catharine

She was a mulatto woman from Washington, D.C.
She was 31 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Devall, George A.

He served as Master of the San Francisco Hannibal Lodge No.1 in 1865.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

Dewitt, Thomas

He was a 49er, a barber, miner and business owner.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

“Dick”

He mined \$100,000 worth of gold in Tuolumne County in 1848 but lost it through gambling in San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.51**

He was a black miner who discovered a rich vein of gold near Tuttletown.
He sold several shares and worked on the remaining land.
After a short time he left for Sacramento with over \$100,000.
He lost all the money and committed suicide.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.104**

As a miner in Tuolumne County, he discovered a gold deposit worth \$100,000.
This find was the richest strike made by any single individual in the Mother Lode.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.16**

Dickerson, John

He was a black man from North Carolina.
He was 27 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Diggs, Charlotte

She was a black woman from Louisiana who died on January 2, 1857 at age 58.
She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1, Lot 80.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Diggs, George

He was a black seaman who was born in New York.

He served on the ship *Columbus* under Commodore Biddle and Captain Selfridge.

He was one of five black members of the Society of Mexican Veterans.

Other black members were Peter Byers, Lewis G.Green, Paul Rushmore and George Smith.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Dinks, Moses

He had a miner's cabin between Jackass Hill and Tutletown in the Sonora area, where he found a 25-pound chunk of gold.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.54**

Dodson, Beverly (1845-1902)

He was a black man who was a member of the Independent Guard (1870) and a porter for the California State Assembly (1871).

In 1884 he was the president of the Central Colored Political Club.

He operated one of the two bootblack stands at 348 Bush Street in San Francisco.

The firm was named Dodson and Sanchez.

Henry Sanchez was a native of Kingston, Jamaica.

Mathew A. Phillips operated the other bootblack stand on Bush Street.

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.16**

In the 1870s he served as captain in the Independent Guards militia unit.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.26**

Dodson, Griffin

He was a black San Franciscan who was employed as a "respectable waterman."

His thirteen-year-old son Henry was indentured to Sanford A. Taylor, a black barber.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.156**

Dodson, Henry

He was the thirteen-year-old son of black San Franciscan Griffin Dotson.

He was indentured to black barber Sanford A. Taylor.

Taylor took him to the lumber boomtown of Crescent City.

Taylor abandoned him there when he went to British Columbia.

Henry wandered until he arrived in Orleans Bar, where he was taken by the Wrights, a white father and son duo from Missouri.

Henry was hidden below decks on the steamer *Uncle Sam* by the Wrights, who intended to sell him into slavery.

A free black man named Lewis and the white ship's baker interceded and Henry left the Wrights in Panama.

He returned by ship to San Francisco where he rejoined his family.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.156**

Dodson, Jacob

He was a free black man from Washington, D.C. who was employed by Senator Thomas Hart Benton's family.

He accompanied John C. Fremont on his Western expeditions, including the second trip in 1843 when Dotson was eighteen years old and the third trip (to California) in 1846.

Dotson accompanied Fremont on an 800-mile horseback ride from Los Angeles to Monterey and back to Los Angeles.

He returned to D.C. with Fremont when the latter was arrested as a result of a conflict with General Kearney.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.7**

In a 1914 interview John Grider stated that Dotson was present at the Bear Flag Revolt in Sonoma in 1846. Also present were Grider, James Duff, Charles G. Gains, Billy Gaston, Joe McAfee and "Ben".
McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.17**

On April 23, 1861 Dotson, who was an employee of the Senate Chamber wrote Secretary of War Simon Cameron a letter calling for the use of blacks as soldiers in the Federal Army.

"Honorable Secretary:

I desire to inform you that I know of some 300 reliable colored free citizens of this city who desire to enter the services for the defense of the city. I have been three times across the rocky mountains...I can be found about the Senate (U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.) chambers as I have been employed about the premises for some years."

Secretary Cameron wrote back to Dotson:

"In reply to your letter of the 23re instance, I have to say that the Department has no intention at presern to call into Service of the Government any colored soldiers."

Luck, Wilbert H. **Journey to Honey Hill, p.34**

He was a six-foot-tall free black Washington, D.C. resident during the Civil War.

Earlier in life he had crossed the plains with John C. Fremont and Kit Carson.

The expedition report referred to him as, "a free young colored man of Washington City...performed his duty manfully throughout the voyage."

During the Civil War he offered to raise a contingent of three hundred black troops.

Secretary of War Simon Cameron politely declined the offer, as there were no plans to enlist colored men.

Ricks, Mary Kay, **Escape on the Pearl, p.306**

He was a free black Washington resident who served in three of Fremont's western expeditions.

In April 1861 he offered to present Simon Cameron with "three hundred reliable colored free citizens" to defend the capital.

Cameron replied, "This Department has no intention at present to call into the service of the Government any colored soldiers."

Guelzo, Allen C. **Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, p.75**

"Dorsey"

In 1860 he was a black barber in Sacramento.

His daughter won a silver medal achievement award in school.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.178**

Dorsey, Harry

He was a black man who was married to former slave "Mary."

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.87**

Dorsey, Henry

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Dorsey, Mary Ann

She was a black woman brought as a slave to Nevada, California from Missouri by Best in 1860 [sic].

Before he returned to Missouri in 1854 Mary purchased her freedom by borrowing money.

Soon she married black man Harry Dorsey and lived happily ever after.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.87**

She worked as a washerwoman and lived in a house on Nevada Street in Nevada City in 1856.
Nevada City, California Directory—1856

Dove, Alexander (-1869)

He was a black man who was born in the West Indies in 1798 and he migrated to Boston as a youth. After traveling the globe as a sailor, he settled in San Francisco in 1849. He pursued a maritime career until his death.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.61**

Dove, Jane (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Dowden, John H.

He was a black man from Maryland who died on March 1, 1858 at age 44. He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier3, Lot 233.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Downs, Charlotte Dennis

Her father went into the livery business with James E. Brown and married his daughter. She was one of ten children born to George Washington Dennis and Mary Ann Brown. She helped Mary Ellen Pleasant prepare one of her autobiographies.
Hudson, Lynn M. **The Making of “Mammy Pleasant”, p.14**

She was the grandniece of James E. Brown. She grew up in the company of Mary Ellen Pleasant at her Washington Street boardinghouse. She married a sailor named John Downs. The Mary Ellen Pleasant autobiography she helped prepare has since been lost.
Hudson, Lynn M. **The Making of “Mammy Pleasant”, pp126-127**

Drew, James

He was a mulatto man from Connecticut. He was 36 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

DuBois, Annie

While living in San Francisco, she bought choice city lots in Oakland and prospered from her holdings. Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p.6**

Dudley, Samuel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of North San Joaquin.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Duff, Adel (-November 8, 1905)

She and her husband, James, established their home on the corner of 3rd and Bullion Streets in Mariposa.

Here they raised vegetables for themselves and many friends.

She is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Mariposa with her husband, James and his brother, Thomas Duff. Also buried there is the Duff's foster daughter, Mrs.F.A. Brightman, of GrizzleyBluff, Humboldt County.

A Self-Guiding Tour, Historic St. Joseph's Cemetery, Mariposa, California

She was a native of Washington, D.C., where she married James Duff in 1839.

She remained in Washington, D.C. when James left to become one of the first settlers in Mariposa County.

In June, 1856 she joined him in California and they lived in their Mariposa home until her death.

She was esteemed for her kindness and sympathy, always among the first to assist and comfort those ailing.

She died on November 8, 1905 and her funeral was held on November 10, 1905 at the Duff residence.

She was interned in the Catholic cemetery.

Mariposa Gazette, November 11, 1905

Duff, James (-October 22, 1909)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Mariposa.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He mined at Mariposa with a German boy named Fritz.

Duff found a chunk of gold-bearing quartz which weighed 193 pounds and was valued at \$5,000-\$10,000.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.54**

He was a black man who accompanied John C. Fremont on this trip to California in 1843.

A picture shown to Delilah Beasley showed him to be a light-skinned black man "with only a dash of Negro blood."

He died at the age of ninety-three.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.33**

In a 1914 interview John Grider stated that Duff was present at the Bear Flag Revolt in Sonoma in 1846.

Also present were Grider, Jacob Dodson, Charles G. Gains, Billy Gaston, Joe McAfee and "Ben".

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.17**

In 1854, in Mariposa, he sat on a boulder and discovered it was a nugget worth nearly \$10,000.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.16-17**

In 1849 John C. Fremont sent to Washington, D.C. for a mining engineer, James Duff.

Duff was one-half Cherokee Indian and had worked for Fremont previously.

James purchased a stamp mill in the east and brought it around the Horn to California by ship.

He transported it from the port by mule to Mariposa.

With the help of Mexican miners, he installed California's first stamp mill on Mariposa Creek.

He and his wife, Adel, established their home on the corner of 3rd and Bullion Streets in Mariposa.

Here they raised vegetables for themselves and many friends.

Duff is buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery in Mariposa with his wife, Adel and his brother, Thomas Duff.

Also buried there is the Duff's foster daughter, Mrs.F.A. Brightman, of Grizzley Bluff, Humboldt County.

A Self-Guiding Tour, Historic St. Joseph's Cemetery, Mariposa, California

Duff was the second oldest man in Mariposa County when he died at age 92 on October 22, 1909.

He was a native of Florida who came to Mariposa with the first settlers under John C. Fremont.

Duff died at his home after a long illness was interned in St. Joseph's Catholic Church Cemetery.

Mariposa Gazette, October 23, 1909

In 1849 Duff brought California's first quartz mill and a small steam engine to Mariposa.

Duff, who was part Negro, claimed that he was the first white man to settle on Mariposa Creek.

The mill was put up on Mariposa Creek, near the lower end of the present town, in August, 1849.

The mill was operated by Palmer, Cook & Co. for John C. Fremont.

Chamberlain, Newell D. **The Call of Gold, chapter 3**

Duff, Thomas (-1866)

He wrote the following letter that was published in *Mirror of The Times*.

“The necessity of establishing schools for the education of our youth would seem too evident to need urging. And yet there is scarcely a village or town in California that possesses a common school for the education of Colored children...Without schools for the education of those who are to compose the next generation of actors on this great stage, we cannot expect our condition to be permanently improved—for it is upon the present youth of the country that we must make impressions that will perfect what we can only hope to commence...” Thomas Duff, Mariposa December 8, 1851.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.91**

He followed his brother, James Duff, to California, where he worked as a barber.

He died in 1866 and was buried in St. Joseph’s Catholic Cemetery in Mariposa.

A Self-Guiding Tour, Historic St. Joseph’s Cemetery, Mariposa, California

Duffy, Richard

He was a black man from Maryland who died on January 16, 1854 at age 50.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 16.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Dukehart, Lewis

He was a mulatto man from Maryland.

He was 29 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Dunlop, Isaac

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He lived in Columbia for a period of time in the 1850s.

He served as the grand marshal of the Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population on August 1, 1858.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.68**

He lived in Placer County at the time of the Grand Jubilee.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p. 128**

Dunlop, Thomas

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Duplex, Edward P. (1830-January 5, 1900)

He was one of the most important black leaders in California outside of San Francisco in the 1850s.

He was born in Connecticut.

In Marysville he owned the Metropolitan Shaving Saloon on D Street, where he employed other barbers.

During the California State Fair held in Marysville in 1858, he had seven barbers to serve customers.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.112**

Correspondence from him regularly appeared in *Frederick Douglass' Paper*. Other contributors included James R. Starkey, William H. Newby and Abner H. Francis.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.189**

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, he was a Colored Convention leader in California.
In 1859 the 29-year-old went to New Haven and returned to California with his mother, Adaline Duplex. She resumed her trade as a dressmaker and she lived with Duplex's young family.
In 1888 he became the first black mayor of a California city, when the board of trustees in Wheatland elected him to office.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.259**

He was one of the black owners of the Sweet Vengeance Mine in Brown's Valley.
Other company members who worked the claim were Gabriel Simms, Fritz James Vosburg, Abraham Freeman Holland, James Cousins and M. McGowan.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.104**

He was a black man on the board of trustees for the Rare, Ripe Gold and Silver Mining Company. The mine was located in Brown's Valley in Yuba County and the offices were located in Marysville. Although the officers were all 49ers, the company was not organized until 1868. The board of trustees included John H. Gassoway as president, E.P. Duplex as secretary and treasurer, G.W. Simms and J.H. Johnson.
1,200 shares represented the capitol stock and 300 shares were offered for sale at \$10 each.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a native of Connecticut.
In 1855, he was the Yuba County representative at the first California Colored Citizens State Convention. At the 1856 convention, he served as a county representative and as a member of the Executive Committee. The Marysville City Council Minutes recorded him as a spokesman for Mt. Olivet Baptist Church. He worked as a barber in Marysville for 20 years before moving to Wheatland.
In 1875 he opened Duplex's Hairdressing and Shaving Saloon at 415 Main Street in Wheatland. He died in Sacramento at age 69 after 45 years in California.
A photograph of his hairdressing saloon in Wheatland is shown on page 91.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis **"A History of Black Americans in California", p. 91**

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was a barber on D Street between 1st and 2nd Streets.
According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Connecticut and was the owner of the Metropolitan Shaving Saloon at 58 D Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp.20, 22, 24**

He came to California in 1855 and he was a miner, gold mine owner, barber, land and business owner.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p 13**

Dupugh, Edward

In 1851 he stabbed himself fatally after he was not allowed to have a drink in a saloon.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.107**

Dyer, James A.

In 1851 this New Bedford black man founded the New England Soap Factory, one of the first of its kind in San Francisco.
In 1856 he sold the factory to the white Swains, who were an antislavery family from New England. James worked for the Swains as a soap maker until 1859.
In 1859 Dyer opened his own soap factory, which was also called the New England Soap Factory.

He manufactured "Queen Lily Soap" and was a wholesale and retail dealer in San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.98**, Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Upon his arrival in California he became a subscriber to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*.
He was a Colored Convention leader.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.188**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865.
The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.
The Publicity Committee for Equality Before the Law included William H. Yates, James R. Starkey, R.A. Hall, James P. Dyer, F.G. Barbadoes, S. Hall and Philip A. Bell.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Dyer, John P.

He was a black man who maintained a soap-making establishment and a tallow factory in San Francisco.
He ran these businesses until his death in 1869.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.45**

Easton, Charles Frederick

He was a black man who came to California from New York in 1850 by way of Cape Horn.
In San Francisco he opened a barbershop with 49er Jerry Bower.
He became a pioneer of El Cajon Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Edmond, W.

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he worked at a ladies shoe store on D Street between 3rd and 4th Streets.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp. 22-23**

Edmondson, William

He was a black man from New York who died on April 28, 1852 at age 28.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 246.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Edwards, Andrew

He was a black man from Pennsylvania who died on December 17, 1861 at age 27.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1, Lot 28.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Edwards, John

In 1846 he was serving a three-year hard labor sentence in Monterey, CA.
John escaped from the jail and fled into the countryside near Salinas.
He was wounded and left to die by his pursuers.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.9**

“Elijah”

He was a black miner who returned to North Carolina by himself, while his trusting owner stayed in California.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.69**

Elliott, Samuel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black man Virginia.

He was 28 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Ellis, Robert

He was a black barber in San Francisco.

In October 1851 he mistakenly assumed a black man being rushed onboard a ship was a slave.

He attempted rescue, but he was incorrect about the situation.

A court case dismissed all parties.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.137**

Embers, Grief (ca. 1812 –October 10, 1873)

He was enslaved to Southern Mormon William Crosby.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.8**

He was part of the “Mississippi Company” of Mormons, who arrived in Utah in October 1848.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.10**

He and his brother Toby were enslaved to Bishop Crosby.

The brothers played roles in the building of San Bernardino.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.25**

His last name had been acquired from a previous owner.

He was born in 1812 or 1813 and listed his birth place as Indiana.

After the Mormons left him in San Bernardino he used the name Embers.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.26**

In early San Bernardino, he acted as a bugler, playing a six-foot long horn for various functions.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.27**

He played his horn at the first Independence Day celebration in San Bernardino in 1852.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.29**

He was listed in the 1860 census as a property owner in San Bernardino.

By the time of his death in 1873, he owned considerable property near downtown San Bernardino..

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.36**

He arrived in Utah in October 1848.

He was one of 26 black slaves “en route to California” according to the 1850 U.S. census.

He was part of the Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich Expedition of 1851.

He was listed as Grief Crosby, owned by William Crosby.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.97**

He was listed as 27 years old in the 1852 census for Los Angeles County.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.98**

Embers, Toby

He and his brother Grief were enslaved to Bishop Crosby.
They both played roles in the building of San Bernardino.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.25**

He was one of 26 black slaves “en route to California” according to the 1850 U.S. census.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.97**

Emmerson, Lucy

She was a black child born in California who died on May 30, 1857 at age 4 ½ .
She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 38.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Emory, Robert

He was a black man from Pennsylvania who died on February 24, 1853 at age 27.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 5, Lot 124.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.5**

Emory, Simon

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Erwin, Beard

He was a black man from North Carolina.
He was 54 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Essix, Charles

He was a black man from Kentucky.
He was 48 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Evans, Lucy (“Aunt”)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

She was an elderly black woman who assisted Mary Ann Harris’s escape to freedom from Alcatraz Island.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

Farrell, William B. (1825-1863)

He was born in St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

In San Francisco he operated a clothes cleaning business located at 105 Merchant Street with Charles Satchell.

He also worked as a cooper.

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.5**

Felmented, York

He was a black man who came from Connecticut.

He was 34 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Ferguson (Mrs.)

She came to California in 1861 from Fort Gibson, Mississippi.

Her intention was to stay for three years with her sister, Mrs. Harriett Page.

Ferguson later married George Booth, who made his living as an expressman.

Booth died after eighteen years of marriage, leaving Ferguson to live her remaining years in comfort.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.116**

Ferguson, Alexander (Captain)

He was a black man who served on a special committee selected by the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention.

The Executive Committee met in San Francisco during 1863 after the passage of the Testimony Bill.

Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of this committee at a Scott Street church meeting.

C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient.

Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G. Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

He was considered a great orator and was connected with the Richmond Blues in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Ferguson, John

He was a mulatto man from Virginia.

He was 45 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Ferguson, John

He and his wife, Phoebe, came to California in the 1850s as emancipated slaves.

Since the 1840s they had lived in Illinois, where their first son was born.

The couple first lived in Columbia and by 1870 they were residents of San Andreas.

John operated a blacksmith shop at the fork of Mountain Ranch and Caliveritas roads.

Marvin, Judith. **North Calaveras County, p.44**

He and his wife, Phoebe came to California in the 1850s as emancipated slaves.

Since the 1840s they had lived in Illinois, where their first son was born.

The couple first lived in Columbia and by 1870 they were residents of San Andreas.

John operated a blacksmith shop in San Andreas.

The couple raised two sons, both of whom later went to jail, with one hanged for murder.

Roberts, Sylvia. **Mining for Freedom, p.28**

Ferguson, Phoebe "Eliza"

She and her husband, John, came to California in the 1850s as emancipated slaves.

Since the 1840s they had lived in Illinois, where their first son was born.

The couple first lived in Columbia and by 1870 they were residents of San Andreas.

She worked as a washerwoman, and a photograph of her in front of her home is shown on page 44.

Marvin, Judith. **North Calaveras County, p.44**

She and her husband, John, were freed slaves who came to California from Illinois in the 1850s. They first settled in Columbia and later moved to San Andreas. She worked as a washerwoman. She raised two sons, both of whom later went to jail, with one hanged for murder. A widow for many years, she died of cirrhosis of the liver in 1896. A photograph from the 1880s shows her with her arm in a sling, surrounded by washing equipment. Roberts, Sylvia. **Mining for Freedom, pp. 27-28**

Ferguson, William

In February 1848 he was identified as a “runaway slave” in New Bedford poor relief records. He left for California in 1863 when he signed on as a cook on a trading vessel. He returned to New Bedford after 13 months. Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p.9**

His life story, including his escape from slavery, appeared in the *New Bedford Standard Times* on May 15, 1910.

Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p.22**

Ferris (-1851)

He was buried in San Francisco’s Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave #1083. His place of birth was listed as New York. **San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863**

Fines, James

He was a black man from Missouri who died on February 1, 1852 at age 40. He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery. Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Finley, Henry

He was a black man from Illinois who joined a white company from Ohio. Henry worked his way to California as part of the company headed by Major John Love of Ohio. Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p26**

“Fisar”

He was a black man from Pennsylvania who came to Santa Barbara in 1829 on the steamer *Santa Rosa*. In Los Angeles he was a 35-year-old farmer without religion but of good conduct. Coronel, for whom he worked in 1846-47, mentions him. Foster possibly mentions him in 1849. He is possibly the same Fisar who was a member of the California Battalion in 1846. Indians near Los Angeles attacked them in 1847 and he was court-martialed by Fremont in 1847. 1847 also saw hi m at Sutter’s Fort as a quicksilver miner. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.101**

Fish, Fred (-1853)

He was buried in San Francisco’s Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave 2-A. His place of birth was listed as Massachusetts. **San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863**

Fisher, Archibald

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of North San Joaquin.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Fisher, John (“Jack”)

He was a black man who was a horseshoe specialist for Elias J. “Lucky” Baldwin, a millionaire who raced prize horses.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.16**

Flake-Rowan, Mrs. Elizabeth (Lizzie)

Elizabeth was a black woman who came to California and became a pioneer of San Bernardino.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

She was a former slave who took the name of her owner’s family.
Along with 25 other blacks, she came to San Bernardino, California in 1851.

Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.1**

A ca. 1885 portrait photograph of Elizabeth Flake Rowan can be found in **Heritage Tales**.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.2**

She was born in the 1830s on a plantation in Mason County, North Carolina.
Taken from her parents at age four, she was given to James and Agnes Flake as a wedding gift.
She was raised as the personal slave of Agnes Flake.
The Flakes moved to Mississippi with their slaves Elizabeth and Green.
After becoming Mormons, the couple and their two slaves moved to Navoo, Illinois, where they spent the winter of 1846-1847 with other Mormons.
Other Southerners also brought their slaves, including Oscar, Grief, Aunt Hanna and Lawrence.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.8**

Lizzie and the Flake children herded loose cattle on the overland journey by wagon to Utah.
The “Mississippi Company” arrived in the valley of the Great Salt Lake in October, 1848.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.10**

After the accidental death of James Flake in California in 1850, Agnes became more dependent on Lizzie.
Green Flake was sent to live with another Mormon man.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.13**

The widowed Agnes Flake decided to go to San Bernardino with her children and Lizzie.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.16**

On March 14, 1851 500 people and 150 wagons left Salt Lake City for San Bernardino, California.
Lizzie and 25 other blacks were included in the three companies on their difficult three month journey.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.23**

On the trip, she and the two Flake sons drove a yoke of oxen behind the wagon driven by Agnes.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.24**

She worked hard, helping Agnes and her family to build a new home inside Fort San Bernardino.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.25**

The 1852 Los Angeles census showed 20 of the original 26 black settlers of San Bernardino, but it failed to list Lizzie Flake.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.28**

Agnes Flake died on January 5, 1855 with Lizzie still serving her loyally.

After her death, her two sons and daughter remained in Lizzie's care for several months.
The 1860 census lists Lizzie as a laundress in San Bernardino.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.33**

.When the three Flake children returned to Utah in 1857 they left Lizzie behind.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, pp.35-36**

According to records, Lizzie was enslaved to Agnes L Flake and arrived in Utah in October 1848.
Lizzie's name appears on the list of 26 blacks en route to California according to the 1850 U.S. census.
Her name appears on the list of black slaves taken to San Bernardino along with the Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich Expedition of 1851.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.97**

Fletcher (Dr.)

He came to California from the island of St. Christopher, Danish West Indies.
He arrived in San Francisco in 1860
He joined the Navy and served until 1865, when he returned to San Francisco.
For three years he practiced in the Hamman Baths, afterwards moving to Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.124**

Fletcher, Barney (Reverend) (1814ca-1884)

He gained his freedom in Maryland.
He went to Sacramento where he earned money and purchased freedom for his wife and children.
Barney organized a black Methodist church in Sacramento.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.21**

By 1851 Barney and his brother Charles Fletcher had organized church services in Sacramento.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.108**

In 1854 Barney helped to organize St. Cyprian's AME Church in San Francisco.
By 1856 St. Cyprian's returned to the ministry of Reverend Fletcher.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.160**

Along with Collins, Anderson, Sanderson, and Ruggles, he was a member of the committee on black public schools in San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.173**

He signed the 1862 petition for better education for black children. The signers were J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith, and R.T. Houston.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

On September 2, 1856 the financial committee for *Mirror of the Times* newspaper was established.
Members were Nathan Pointer, W.D. Moses, Charles Mitchison, Reverend Barney Fletcher, Charles B. Smith, F. Spotts, and Henry F. Sampson.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.220**

He was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at a secondary school for black children. Money collected was returned to investors with interest in 1863 due to a changed law.
The officers were Barney Fletcher (Preseident), Reverend Moore (Financial and Traveling Secretary), James A. Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David T. Ruggles, and William H. Carter (Trustees), and Henry M. Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p7**

He was born in Maryland and worked as a janitor at the Merchant Exchange Building in San Francisco at 465 California Street.

In 1856 he served as pastor at St. Cyprian AME Church, which had only 22 members.

The church was the forerunner of Bethel AME Church, which today is located at 970 Laguna Street.

He purchased a carpenter shop on Scott Street and converted it for worship purposes.

In 1850 Fletcher was a founder of the first AME church in the West-St. Andrew's in Sacramento.

He belonged to many important organizations including three benevolent societies, a standing school committee, the San Francisco Literary Institute, the Prince Hall Grand Lodge and the Hannibal Lodge Number 1 (Freemasons).

In the 1870s he worked as a messenger at the U.S. Customs House in San Francisco.

He served as a U.S. Circuit Court Juror.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.14**

He worked as a porter for J.W. Tucker, a jeweler whose business was located at 505 Montgomery Street in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.17**

He gained his freedom in Maryland and came to Sacramento.

He earned enough money through mining to purchase freedom for his wife and children.

He founded the first black Methodist church in Sacramento.

Wheeler, B. Gordon. **Black California, p.69**

Fletcher, Charles

He was the brother of Barney Fletcher and both were originally from Baltimore.

In 1851 Charles and Barney organized a Methodist Church in Sacramento.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.108**

Fletcher, George

He was born into slavery in Maryland along with his brother Barney Fletcher.

He organized an AME group in Sacramento between 1850 and 1852. It was the state's first separate black religious organization.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.159**

Flood, Isaac

He was a freed slave who came to California to mine gold in 1849.

A photograph of Flood as an elderly man and another of him at a livery stable appear on page 4.

In 1853 he settled in the East Bay (Oakland) and became a central figure in this new black community.

He was married to Elizabeth Thorn-Scott, a widow from New Bedford by way of Sacramento.

In 1858, along with John and Hettie Peterson, William Harper and others, he formed an A.M.E. mission in Oakland.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, pp. 3-5**

Flowers (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who, at age four, came to California during pioneer days from Niles, Michigan.

She later became a resident at the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People at Beulah.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.106**

Flowers, J.W. (Reverend)

He was the pastor of Siloam Baptist Church in Sacramento in 1859.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.163**

Flowers, Jonathan M.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a barber and whitewasher who in 1862 lived in a boardinghouse run by Mrs. James Johnson at 918 Washington Street (at Stone Street) in San Francisco.

Flowers correspondence is located at the Oregon Historical Society in Portland.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.3**

Floyd, James

Members of the 4th Colored Convention held in October 1865 included "Peter" Bell and Andrew Bristol of San Francisco, James Floyd, A.J. White, G.A. Smith, S.J. Marshal, Peter Cassey and Mrs. William A. Smith, all of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Ford, Barney

Born a slave in South Carolina, he escaped to Chicago in his early 20s.

In 1851 he and his wife decided to join the gold rush to California.

They set out on the Nicaragua route and when Barney became ill in Greytown, they opened a restaurant/hotel.

In the mid-1850s he returned to Chicago with nearly \$5,000 saved.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.44**

Ford, Louis

He was a black man who died on December 12, 1850 at age 30.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 7, Lot 161.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Ford, Macklin

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Ford, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Folsom.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Foreman, S.

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he lived on Commercial Alley, between 7th and 7th Streets.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

Foreman, William

He was a black miner from Boston who worked in a mixed race mining company at Hawkins Bar on the Tuolumne River.

The group had 3 whites, including William Miller, and 5 blacks.

In 1849 they built a dam but were run off the site by armed white miners.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.56**

Forrister, Thomas H.

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., William H. Harper, Jackson Hawkins, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Forney, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer in Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Fountain, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Fowler, Henry (c.1797-1850)

He died at age 53 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave #748.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Fox, Henry

He was a free black man from Kentucky who dug gold with 2 Mexicans and 1 Frenchman.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.64**

Frances, Avenden

He was a wholesale merchant of dry goods in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Frances, James

He was a black man from San Francisco who worked for Russell, Majors and Waddell on the Pony Express.

He had charge of the horses at the end of the trail at Summit.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.48**

Frances, R.C.

This black person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Santa Cruz.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Francis, Abner Hunt

He was a free black man from Buffalo, New York who had a long career there in antislavery activity.

He came to California by the Panama route in 1851.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.40**

He was a leader of the Colored Convention.

He was a subscriber to *Frederick Douglass' Paper* and a personal friend of Douglass.

Correspondence from him appeared in the newspaper.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.188**

He came to California with his brother Jacob in 1851.
Later he went to Portland, Oregon where he went into merchandising.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.43**

He wrote a series of articles for *Frederick Douglass' Paper*.
He described his impression of ship travel to California.
He revealed mixed feelings about the people of Central America, stating "I would not want to take up my abode among them for all that they possess, although it was gratifying to see colored men in authority."
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.60**

He was a native of New Jersey who wrote a letter to Frederick Douglass from the Oregon Territory.
The letter was published in *Frederick Douglass' Paper*, November 13, 1851.
He and his brother opened a business in Oregon, but after three weeks, his brother was arrested under a law forbidding blacks from settling in the territory.
Although the law called for him to leave within thirty days, a justice of the peace gave him six months to relocate.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, p.118**

He was a delegate at the Colored Convention.
He mined for a time in Tuolumne County.
Later, he became active in fighting the Oregon Exclusion Law.
According to one authority, he obtained an audience with President Lincoln during the Civil War.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp. 14-15**

He and a business partner ran a successful clothing dealership in Buffalo, New York until 1849.
He was a close friend of Frederick Douglass and he was very active in antislavery activities.
In 1851, he came to California via the Panama route.
He was a leader of the Colored Convention and he wrote articles for Frederick Douglass's Paper.
He mined in Tuolumne County in an area that is known today as Cover's Apple Ranch.
He joined his brother, Jacob, in Portland, Oregon, where they battled the Exclusion Law.
He joined a delegation of five blacks who visited President Lincoln at the White House.
According to historian B. Gordon Wheeler, this August 14, 1862 visit was for a discussion on the war.
A unidentified portrait photograph found in the Tuolumne County Memorial Museum is possibly him.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.101-103**

Francis, Jacob

He was a black businessman who was the first president of the San Francisco Atheneum Institute.
Because of his eastern antislavery background, he was devoted to the struggle of free and enslaved blacks.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

He was a Colored Convention leader and a subscriber to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.188**

Named by J.B.Sanderson as the temporary chair of the first Colored Convention, he conducted routine convention business until the election of William Yates as permanent chairman.
The Francis Brothers came to California together in 1851.
In 1858 Jacob moved to Victoria, British Columbia, where he unsuccessfully ran for public office.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.21**

He was a member of the San Francisco Atheneum Association.
He opened the Bull's Head Saloon in Victoria, British Columbia.
Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.4**

Francis, John

He arrived in San Francisco on the same boat as Mary Ellen Pleasant.

He was employed by Pleasant in the laundry business but left to take a position as a janitor at the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

In 1869 he lived at 1000 Washington Street in San Francisco.

In 1880 he operated a boardinghouse at 920 Washington Street in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.2**

Francis, Joseph (c.1829-1855)

He died at age 29 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave #876.

His place of birth was listed as New Jersey.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Francis, Joseph Smallwood (1854-)

Born at Coloma, California, he was the son of Robert Coleman Francis, a black pioneer.

He was a printer, president of the San Francisco Lyceum (1885), a member of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows (1889), a member of the National Academy of Music, and editor of the *Western Outlook* newspaper, which in 1894 had its office at 415 Montgomery Street in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.16**

Francis, Robert Coleman

He was a black pioneer whose son Joseph Smallwood was born at Coloma, California in 1854.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.16**

Francisco

He was a black man who was part of Bouchard's force or expedition.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.101**

“Frank”

In 1850 this 18-year-old black man was brought to California by Missouri slave owner Calloway.

Brought to work in the mines, in 1851 Frank left slavery in the Sierra and headed for San Francisco.

After two months he was captured there by Calloway and confined to a building on Long Wharf.

An affidavit submitted to Judge Morrison on Frank's behalf claimed he was detained against his will.

Important members of San Francisco's black community feared Frank would be returned to slavery.

Attorney Samuel W. Holladay was hired to defend Frank in court

Judge Morrison's decision was favorable to Frank and he was granted his freedom.

According to the judge, the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 had no bearing in this case.

Frank took his freedom in California and didn't cross state lines in doing so.

There was no evidence from Calloway to prove Frank was his slave.

Without the right of testimony Frank couldn't inform the court about his slave background.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p138,**

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.64**

He escaped from Calloway in the spring of 1851 and went to San Francisco.

He was captured by Calloway in March and confined at the Whitehall Building on Long Wharf.

Lawyers Bryne, McAlgay, Halliday and Saunders were employed to defend Frank.

Frank Pixley was hired to represent Calloway.

The *Alta California* on April 12, 1851 and the *San Francisco Courier* covered his case on March 31, 1851.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Frank, George

He was a black man from Massachusetts who mined in Calaveras County with a group of Mexicans.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.64**

Franklin, Ben

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Frazier

This was a black person who died on October 10, 1850 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 39.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Frazier, Albert

He was a black man who married Clara Logan of Red Bluff.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.96**

“Freeman”

He was one of two black sawyers working in southern San Mateo County.
Charles Brown, a runaway white sailor who took up a lumbering business, employed him in 1842.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p5**

Freeman, Abraham

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Freeman, Henry

He was a black man who was killed by an Indian at Shasta City as a result of a dispute over an Indian woman.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.86**

Freeman, Richard

He was a black man born in the eastern United States.
He joined the small black community in San Diego about 1847.
He bought an adobe building there and opened a business with Allen Light, another black man.
He operated a grog shop, known as the San Diego House, for four years.
The grog shop is now part of Old Town San Diego State Historic Park.
Curtis, Nancy C. **Black Heritage Sites, p.589**

Freeman, Russell

According to the 1858-59 Amy’s Marysville Directory, he came from Denmark and worked as a cook at the Haun House.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Freeman, Sarah Mildred

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Freeman, William F.

He was a free black man from either New York or Connecticut.
The 1860 census shows him living at the Golden Gate boardinghouse.
It was owned by William R. Mathews from Massachusetts and it catered exclusively to black seamen.
Freeman assisted with the aborted rescue of William Mathews.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.155**

French, Albert (nee Henry Hill)

He was the son of Matilda Henshaw, a teenaged mulatto from Chico, California.
Of both "Caucasian and Negro blood", the child was named Henry Hill.
His mother's husband, Samuel Childers of Missouri, denied Henry support.
His guardianship was transferred to Charles French, a Butte County physician originally from the South.
Henry would later take the name Albert French; he became a lifelong Chico resident.
Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, p. 3**

Frisbie, Hood

He was a black steward on the ship *Isaac* in 1848 and at Mokelumne Hill in 1852.

Gains, Charles G.

He was a black man who was a member of the Bear Flag Party in 1846.
Other black members included John Grider, Joe McAfee and Billy Gaston.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.33**

In a 1914 interview John Grider stated that Gains was present at the Bear Flag Revolt in Sonoma in 1846.
Also present were Grider, Jacob Dodson, James Duff, Billy Gaston, Joe McAfee and "Ben".
McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.17**

Gains, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Gale, John H.

He was a black child born in California who died on August 28, 1860 at age 2 years, 7 months.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 21, Lot 100.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Gale, Samuel

He was a black man who owned the St. Nicholas Hotel where he employed three Chinese men in Sacramento.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.109**

Gardiner, O.C.

He was a black man from Rhode Island.
He was 44 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Garcia, Maria

She was the mulatto wife of Joseph M. Martinez, who was stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco in 1790.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.40**

Garesa, Francois

He was a mulatto man from France.

He was 30 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Garrison, William Henry

He was a black California miner who came from New York and played the violin.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.57**

He was a partner of William Miller and Daniels, both whites from Massachusetts.

He made apple pudding for a New Year's celebration.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p90**

Garvin, James D.

He was a mulatto man from Florida.

He was 44 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Gassoway, James R.

Born in Virginia, he was the brother of John Gassoway.

By 1853 the Gassoway brothers ran a barbershop on D Street between 1st and 2nd Streets in Marysville.

The shop specialized in "cupping" and "leeching".

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.112**, Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 21**

He was a 49er from Virginia who was a miner, barber, land owner and business owner.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he owned a 20' X 30' brick building on the east side of D Street, between 5th and 6th Streets, valued at \$3,000.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp. 22, 24**

Gassoway, John H.

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Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.112**

He was a 49er from Virginia who was a miner, barber, land owner and business owner.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was a hair dresser on the west side of D Street, between 1st and 2nd Streets.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Virginia and worked as a barber at 44 ½ D Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, po.23-24**

He was a black man on the board of trustees for the Rare, Ripe Gold and Silver Mining Company. The mine was located in Brown's Valley in Yuba County and the offices were located in Marysville. The board of trustees was John H. Gassoway as president, E.P.Duplex as secretary and treasurer, G.W. Simms and J.H. Johnson.

1,200 shares represented the capital stock and 300 shares were offered for \$10 each.

Although all the officers were 49ers, the company was not organized until 1868.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Gaston, Billy

He was a black man who was part of the Bear Flag Party in 1846.

Other black members of the party included John Grider, Joe McAfee and Charles G. Gains.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.33**

In a 1914 interview John Grider stated that Gaston was present at the Bear Flag Revolt in Sonoma in 1846.

Also present were Grider, Jacob Dodson, James Duff, Billy Gaston, Joe McAfee and "Ben".

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.17**

Gibbs, Mifflin Wisteria (April 17, 1823-July 11, 1915)

He was a free black man from Philadelphia who left New York for Panama on the *Golden Gate*.

It is probable that black crewmembers or antislavery members of the ship's management assisted him.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p39**

He arrived in San Francisco in 1850 with ten cents in his pocket.

He ran a bootblacking business and worked part-time for the Fremont family.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.97**

Gibbs was involved with antislavery activity in the East before he came to California.

He helped to establish the San Francisco Atheneum Institute.

He worked with Jacob Francis, William Newby, J.H. Townsend, James R. Starkey, W.H. Harper and E.R. Johnson.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

His father died when he was eight years old.

He was a porter and bootblack at the Union Hotel in San Francisco.

He was Peter Lester's partner in a shoe and boot firm at 636 Clay Street in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.110**

In 1858 he went to Victoria, British Columbia for the Fraser River gold rush.

He established a general merchandise house in Victoria.

In San Francisco he was one of the founders of the newspaper *Mirror of the Times*.

He made a determined stand against the collection of the poll tax from blacks, who couldn't vote by law.

His goods were seized and offered for sale to pay the tax, but no one bid on the items.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.113**

On June 21, 1855 he acted as groomsman at the wedding of George Washington Dennis and Margaret A.

Brown, daughter of James Brown.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.120**

He and partner Nathaniel Pointer opened the Philadelphia Store in San Francisco.

He and Pointer later owned the only wholesale and retail shoe store in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.122, 146**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights. The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

On March 10, 1852 a petition was sent to the state legislature concerning the right of testimony issue. Gibbs was a leader in this fight along with Jonas Townsend and William Newby.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.194**

In 1866 Gibbs was elected to the Victoria City Council in British Columbia.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.249**

Gibbs co-owned a boot emporium with Peter Lester in San Francisco. The firm Lester and Gibbs was located at 636 Clay Street in the Court Block. He was an active agent in the Underground Railroad before leaving for California in 1850. He was a public speaker on tour with Frederick Douglass. He paid for steerage passage on the steamer *Golden Gate*. In San Francisco he entered a partnership with fellow Philadelphian Nathaniel Pointer. Their clothing store was known as the Philadelphia House.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.9**

Gibbs, born in Philadelphia in 1828, was the son of a Methodist minister. He shined shoes in front of San Francisco's Union Hotel. He later established California's first black newspaper. Later still he became the first black judge in United States history.
Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.139**

As a young man he became involved in Philadelphia's Antislavery Society and the Underground Railroad. At age 20 he was persuaded by Frederick Douglass and C.L. Remond to begin a career as an antislavery lecturer. He sailed to California in 1850 and opened a store to sell boots and shoes from London and New York. In 1851 he and a group of other blacks published a series of resolutions denouncing the state's recently passed black laws. In 1855 he began publication of *Mirror of the Times*, California's first black newspaper.
Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.140**

He refused to pay San Francisco's poll tax, which he denounced as flagrant injustice. His store goods were put up for auction to pay the tax but there were no bidders on the goods so they were returned to Gibbs.
Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.141**

He took a prominent part in the three black state conventions called to protest discriminatory laws. In 1858 he left California for the gold fields on the Fraser River in British Columbia. Eventually Gibbs was appointed U.S. Consul to Madagascar.
Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.142**

He was one of the blacks who left California for British Columbia in the late 1850s.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.78**

Gibbs was born in Philadelphia to Jonathan C. and Maria Gibbs.
Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.3**

Gibbs worked as an apprentice carpenter on the new brick Mother Bethel AME Church at 6th and Lombard Streets in Philadelphia.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light: An Autobiography, p.7**

In 1848 Gibbs, G.W. Gaines and J.P. Humphries purchased land and incorporated Olive Cemetery Company in West Philadelphia.

He received the contract to lay out the grounds and construct buildings in the cemetery.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.9**

Gibbs became an UGRR operative in Philadelphia, where he observed many cases and guided some to safety in Canada.

At a black boarding house he met Ellen and William Craft, who were introduced as freedom seekers from Georgia.

Ellen was dressed in immaculate black broadcloth and a silk beaver hat.

The Crafts settled in Boston but were compelled to flee to England after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850.

In 1870 Gibbs met the Crafts in a Savannah, GA hotel, where they worked as hosts.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.13**

Gibbs was present at the antislavery office where the box containing Henry Brown was opened.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.14**

As a youth he visited a plantation in Maryland and he became resolved to “resistance to oppression.”

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.19**

Blacks in Philadelphia held nightly public meetings to provide assistance to freedom seekers.

Sometimes the freedom seekers spoke about their previous conditions.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, pp.19-20**

In 1840 the schooner *Amistad* arrived in Philadelphia and the antislavery society held a meeting to receive the freed Africans.

Frederick Douglass introduced Cinque, who narrated their story through an interpreter.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, pp.29-30**

After the 1849 National Antislavery Convention was held in Philadelphia, Gibbs joined Frederick Douglass on a lecture tour in the “Western Reserve.”

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.32**

In 1850 he sailed from New York to San Francisco as a steerage passenger.

Gibbs received some “friendly assistance” in Philadelphia to pay his fare.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.38**

After reaching Panama, he took passage on the steamer *Golden Gate* at Aspenwall.

He arrived in San Francisco in September 1850 with sixty cents in his pocket.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.39**

Gibbs took residence at a hotel on Kearny Street that was run by a black man.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.40**

He worked for a short time as a carpenter, a bootblack and for John C. Fremont.

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.44**

After saving his money for a year he became a partner in the firm of Lester and Gibbs, importers of fine boots and shoes.

The firm was located on Clay Street and it was known as the “Emporium of fine boots and shoes, imported from Philadelphia, London and Paris.”

Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, pp.44-45**

Gibbs witnessed a customer assault Lester with a cane during a dispute at the shop. Lester was unable to defend himself or seek legal redress due to the inferior status of blacks in the state. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.46**

In 1851 Gibbs, Jonas P. Townsend, W.H. Newby and other black men published a resolution against the denial of rights for blacks in the *Alta California*. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.47**

In 1851 Gibbs, Townsend, Newby, G.W. Dennis and James Brown formed a company, established and published *Mirror of the Times*, California's first black newspaper. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.48**

In 1851, Gibbs, Jonas P. Townsend, W.H. Newby and other black men drew up a protest resolution over lack of franchise, testimony and other rights that was published in a leading newspaper. Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, p.119**

Gibbs and Lester refused to pay the unjust poll tax levied on their business. Goods were confiscated for an auction to pay the tax. Several friends spread the word and no bids on the goods were received. The confiscated goods were returned to their owners and the case closed. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.49**

In June 1858 Gibbs took passage on the steamer *Republic* and left for Victoria, British Columbia. He carried a large invoice of flour, bacon, blankets picks and shovels for Canadian miners. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.59**

Gibbs sold his goods, ordered more and bought property with his profits. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.61**

300-400 blacks from California and other states settled in Victoria during this period. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.63**

In 1859 Gibbs returned to the U.S. and married Oberlin College graduate Maria A. Alexander of Kentucky. The couple visited Buffalo, Rochester, Philadelphia and New York, where they took a steamer back to Victoria. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.64**

In 1869 Gibbs and his family returned to the U.S. and settled in Oberlin, OH. Gibbs, Mifflin W. **Shadow and Light, p.108**

He was a free man from Philadelphia who was active in the Underground Railroad in that city. In California, he met John C. Fremont and rode with him before settling in San Francisco. He worked as a boot black and saved his money. He partnered with fellow Philadelphian Peter Lester in a clothing business. The partners next opened the Pioneer Boot and Shoe Emporium, selling shoes from New York and London. In an incident at their store, Gibbs watched helplessly as two white men beat Lester with a cane. Because there were no white witnesses, no legal case was possible against the attackers. The partners later refused to pay a special poll tax, as they were not allowed to vote. Goods were confiscated to be auctioned but they were returned when, in protest, no one bid on the items. Gibbs was one of the leaders of the three Colored Conventions. In 1858 Gibbs joined nearly six hundred blacks who left for the Frazer River Valley in Canada. In British Columbia, Gibbs opened a store and was elected a councilman. Gibbs later returned to the United States to study law.

A photograph of him appears in this work.
Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.85-87**

Gibbs, Moses

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Gibson, Charles

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p. 102**

Gibson, Henry

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Folsom.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Gibson, John

He was a black man from Philadelphia, who arrived in Monterey, California in November 1796.
He and the 10 other passengers of the vessel *Otter* became the first English speakers to live in California.
The group remained in Monterey for nearly a year under the charge of Governor Diego Borica.
In 1797 the Viceroy of Mexico ordered the immigrants repatriated south to San Blas in the frigate *Concepcion*.
During their detention in Mexico, Gibson escaped and gained passage on an outgoing ship.
He headed for Guayaquil, South America and disappeared without a trace.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.41**

Giddings, Charles (-May 24, 1861)

He was a black man who appeared in Stockton's district court, indicted for murder.
He pleaded not guilty at his arraignment where he was represented by attorney Mr. Budd.
Stockton Daily Argus, April 2, 1861

He was convicted of murder in the first degree.
The colored community was very much against Giddings and seemed anxious to see him hung.
Stockton Daily Argus, June 11, 1861

He was sentenced to be hung n May 24, 1861 by District Court Judge Creamer.
Stockton Daily Argus, April 22, 1861.

Gideon, Charles

He was originally from Philadelphia.
In 1851 he was a 23-year-old private in Company A of the Mariposa Battalion.
Crampton, Gregory C. ed. **The Mariposa Indian War 1850-1851, p.133**

Gillead, Jacob D.

He was a 30-year-old black man who worked as a barber on board the steamer *Central America* when she was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.257**

He was last seen alive by survivors floating on one of the *Central America's* life-buoys.
He declined to join George Dawson and others on their raft and was later observed to be missing.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, pp. 169-170**

Gilman, Tom (-1911)

He was a slave from Tennessee who had mining success at Dragoon Gulch in Tuolumne County.
He sent gold from California to his owner in Tennessee to pay for his freedom.
He was determined to stay in California, but due to a trick, he paid for his freedom twice.
The 1850 Tuolumne County census shows him with a group of nine free black miners, including Samuel Cornish.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.69**

He was a black man from Tennessee.
He was 29 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

He came to Tuolumne County in California from Tennessee in 1850.
He purchased his freedom with gold he mined from Mormon Creek.
He lived in a cabin at Shaws Flat for 60 years until his death in 1911.
Unable to write his name, he still managed to achieve wealth through a variety of enterprises.
He was friendly, intelligent and well-respected by those who knew him.
He was widely referred to as "Uncle Tom" and his modest home was known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Gilman's cabin was destroyed by fire in December 1928.
He is buried in Shaws Flat Cemetery and his original headstone still marks his grave.
He left large amounts of property, including Saratoga Acres, to his close friend Mrs. Eliza Churchill and her children.
The Tuolumne County Historical Society has a photo showing an elderly Gilman in front of his cabin.
("A Gold Rush Legend". **Sonora Union Democrat** . March 10, 2005 p.6A; with photo)

"Uncle Tom" was born enslaved on a plantation in Kentucky.
He lived for almost half a century in a little cabin on the edge of Shaw's Flat, close to the county road.
For forty years he kept a bucket filled with cold spring water for the benefit of thirsty passersby.
John Ratto, saloon owner at Shaw's Flat, petitioned in Superior Court to be the elderly Gilman's guardian.
"Guardian for Uncle Tom" **Sonora Union Democrat**, November 28, 1907

Godfrey, Ann

She was born in California, the daughter of Sarah and Nathaniel Godfrey.
She was listed as an 8-year-old mulatto, living at home; her siblings were Rebecca, Nathaniel and Mabel.
1870 Federal Census, San Francisco, California, 4th Ward; July 2, 1870

Godfrey, M. (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Godfrey, Nathaniel (1830- ?)

He was a black man who came to San Francisco in the late 1850s; he resided at 1016 Pacific Street.
He ran a barber shop at 546 Clay Street in San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.8**

He was born in Massachusetts around 1830 and he was 40 years old at the time of the 1870 census.
He was shown as a mulatto barber with real estate valued at \$1,000 and personal assets of \$100.
He was married to Sarah Godfrey and they had 4 children, Rebecca, Ann, Nathaniel and Mabel.
1870 Federal Census, San Francisco, California, 4th Ward; July 2, 1870

Godfrey, Rebecca

She was born in California, the daughter of Sarah and Nathaniel Godfrey.

She was listed as a 16-year-old mulatto, living at home; her siblings were Ann, Nathaniel and Mabel.

1870 Federal Census, San Francisco, California, 4th Ward; July 2, 1870

Godfrey, Sarah (1831- ?)

She was born in Massachusetts around 1831 and she was 39 years old at the time of the 1870 census.

She was married to Nathaniel Godfrey and she was listed as a mulatto housekeeper.

The couple had 4 children all born in California. Their names were Rebecca, Ann, Nathaniel and Mabel.

1870 Federal Census, San Francisco, California, 4th Ward; July 2, 1870

Gooch, Nancy (c1811-September 17, 1901)

She and her husband Peter were brought to California from Missouri by their owner William D. Gooch in 1849.

They gained their freedom in 1850 and Nancy did laundry, cooked and performed domestic chores for miners in Garden Valley and Kelsey.

Nancy and Peter were married in El Dorado County on January 8, 1857.

The couple was married in a Methodist Episcopal ceremony by Josiah Eddy at the house of Jacob Johnson. Louis Booker and Jacob Johnson were witnesses at the ceremony.

The couple saved and paid \$1,000 to Jacob and Sara Johnson for 80 acres of farmland on March 13, 1858.

After Peter's death in 1861, Nancy save \$700 and purchased the freedom of her son, Andrew, who was still enslaved in Missouri.

Although she was enslaved in Missouri, records in the Maryland State Archives show that Nancy Ross was born free in Maryland in around 181.

She gave birth to a son named Andrew, in January 1842.

When Nancy and Peter came to California in 1849, their son was left enslaved in Missouri.

Palmer, George W. **The Pioneer Family Gooch/Monroe**

Gooch, Peter (-1861)

He and his wife Nancy were brought to California from Missouri by their owner William D. Gooch in 1849.

The couple gained their freedom in 1850 and Peter worked in construction and did odd jobs in Garden Valley and Kelsey.

Peter and Nancy were married in El Dorado County on January 8, 1857.

The couple was married in a Methodist Episcopal ceremony by Josiah Eddy at the house of Jacob Johnson.

Louis Booker and Jacob Johnson were listed as witnesses on the marriage certificate.

On March 13, 1858 Peter purchased 80 acres of farmland, located near a cemetery, from Jacob and Sarah Johnson for \$1,000.

Peter appeared to have been enslaved in Georgia and brought to Missouri by William. D. Gooch.

Peter and Nancy's son Andrew was born on January 9, 1846 but the child did not accompany them to California.

Palmer, George W. **The Pioneer Family Gooch/Monroe**

Goodman, Adolphus

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Gordon, George W.

He was a black man who came to California from Baltimore with his wife and several of her sisters.

He opened a barbershop in the basement of the Niantic Hotel, which was owned by Mr. Fink.

One of his wife's sisters ran a millinery store at the same location.
The hotel was located in San Francisco at Bush and Samsone Streets.
He was shot and killed at his barbershop by a white man who had been accused of stealing by his wife's sister.
Robert Cowles, a light-skinned black man was a witness and Mr. Owens represented the family.
Cowles was not allowed to testify but Mr. Owens testimony helped lead to a murder conviction.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.48**

He was a black barber whose shop was in the basement of the Tehema House in San Francisco.
In October 1861 he was killed in his barber shop by a white man, Robert Schell.
Gordon was pistol whipped by Schell as he lay dying on Samsone Street.
At the resulting trial a witness was dismissed from testifying due to his 1/8 African ancestry.
Schell was convicted of only 2nd degree murder because there were no white witnesses to the attack.
Reverend Thomas Starr King officiated at the funeral services, which were held at Gordon's home on Minna Street.
Mrs. Gordon owned a millinery shop at Second and Minna Streets in San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.208**

In 1861 George was a black barber with a shop in the basement of the Niantic Hotel in San Francisco.
His shop was located at the corner of Clay and Samsone Streets.
His wife's sister ran a millinery store at the same location.
Robert Cowles (or Cowes) was not allowed to testify against Gordon's killer because he had 1/16 Negro blood ancestry.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.11**

Mifflin Gibbs wrote a letter that appeared in the *Pacific Appeal* on April 5, 19862.
In it he called the trial of Schell for the murder of Gordon a complete mockery of justice.
The only witness to the crime was excluded from giving testimony due to a private exam by two doctors.
They examined his hair and determined he was ineligible to testify because of 1/16 Negro blood.
Sterling, Dorothy. **Speaking Out in Thunder Tones, pp. 122-23**

Gordon, John (c.1821-1850)

He died at age 29 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery.
His place of birth was listed as Boston.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Grace, William

He was a black man from Pennsylvania who died on October 19, 1853 at age 39.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 222.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Graffells, Charles

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Grant

This black person died on October 24, 1850 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Grant, Belle (Miss)

She was a black woman who was liberated with Miss Hestor Anderson in late 1868 or 1869 through the efforts of William Robinson of Red Bluff.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Grant, Thomas

He was a black man from the West Indies who died on October 28, 1864 at age 25.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 13, Lot 911/2.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Granville, Brabantio

He was a black man from Haiti.

He was 39 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Gray, Charles

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Gray, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Salinas City.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Green, Caro A.

He was a black man from Virginia who died on September 9, 1860 at age 45.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at TierN1/2, Lot 331.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Green, Lewis G.

He was a black seaman who was born in North Carolina in 1827.

He served on the *Portsmouth* under Captain John B. Montgomery.

He was in the navy for nine years and eight months.

He also served on *Erie, Cyane, Constitution, Pennsylvania* and *Vermont*.

He was one of five black members of the Society of Mexican Veterans.

Other black members were Peter Byers, George Diggs, Paul Rushmore and George Smith.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was listed as an ordinary seaman on the June, 1848 muster roll of the sloop-of-war U.S.S.*Portsmouth*.

He sailed under the command of Commander John Berrien Montgomery.

Downey, Joseph T. **The Cruise of the Portsmouth, p.239**

Green, Peter (Reverend)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Green, Peter

He was a former slave of Thomas Thorn when Thorn resided in Quartzburg, Mariposa County.

In August 1855 he was issued his freedom paper by a justice of the peace in Mariposa.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.76**

“Know all men to whom these presents shall come, that I, Thomas Thorn, of the State and County aforesaid, being the rightful owner of the Negro man, Peter Green, and entitled to his service as a slave during his life have this day released and do by these presents release him from any further service as a slave.

And I do by these presents form myself, my heirs, executors and administrators declare him, the said Peter Green, to be free to act for himself and no longer under bonds as a slave. Provided, however, that the said Peter Green shall pay to me the sum of one thousand dollars, good lawful money or work for the service, from the present time until the first day of February, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three. Thomas Thorn

In the presence of Benjamin F. Cadell, Jr., Joseph A. Tiry, I hereby notify that the above obligation has been complied with and that Peter Green was legally discharged. Given under my hand at Quartzburg, this day of August, A.D., 1855. James Givens, *Justice of the Peace*”

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.84**

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, pp.61-62**

To gain his freedom, Peter agreed to either pay \$1,000 or work for Thorn until April 1, 1853.

It is not known which option he chose.

After gaining his freedom, Green became a leader in the Methodist church in Stockton.

Billington, Monroe Lee and Roger D. Hardaway. **African Americans on the Western Frontier, p.18**

Green, Shirley

Mary Ellen Pleasant employed her as a domestic at 920 Washington Street in San Francisco.

She worked with David Cloyd and John T. Valentine.

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.2**

Greenlief, Sabra

He was a mulatto man from North Carolina.

He was 55 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Greenly, Hueston

He was a black man from North Carolina.

He was 33 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Gresdan, Giles

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Grider, Caroline

She was the mother of California African American pioneer John Grider

He was very successful at mining and paid Major Wyeth \$800 to bring his mother to California.

Upon her arrival, Grider purchased a home for her in Marysville, where she spent her remaining days.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.124**

Grider, John (-December 23, 1924)

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Vallejo.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He came to California in 1841 with Major Burney, Dick Gardner and Major Wyeth, owners of fine horses. They came from Silver County, Tennessee, through Mexico to California.

On the journey, Grider acted as a horse trainer for the party.

After reaching California, he worked in the mines at Murphy's Diggings, seventy miles from Stockton.

He was very successful and paid Wyeth \$800 to bring his mother, Caroline Grider, to California.

Upon arrival, Grider purchased a home for her in Marysville, where she spent her remaining days.

Grider practiced as a veterinary surgeon in Vallejo almost continuously, beginning in 1851.

He was a member of the Bear Flag Party.

At one of the celebrations of the Native Sons and Daughters, he rode in state through the streets in Vallejo.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.124**

He came to California in 1841 and was a black member of the Bear Flag Party in 1846.

Other blacks included Joe McAfee, Charles G. Gains and Billy Gaston.

He secured paint from an old barn in Sonora with which the bear and star were painted on the Bear Flag.

By 1914 he was the only living member of the Bear Flag Party and he was quoted in the *Western Outlook*, a San Francisco community newspaper, on October 7, 1914.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.33, 124**

He provided Delilah Beasley with the names of four men who had been held in slavery near Napa.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

He was the only African American listed among the Vallejo Society of California Pioneers.

On June 14, 1846 he was one of at least six blacks who participated in the Bear Flag Revolt in Sonoma.

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p. 16**

He came to California through Mexico in 1841 with his owner, Major George H. Wyatt.

Grider was a horse trainer for the Wyatt party, which also included Dick Garner and Major James Burney.

The group came to San Francisco in 1841 from Silver (probably Sevier) County, Tennessee.

In a 1914 interview Grider stated that Jacob Dodson, James Duff, Charles G.Gains, Billy Gaston, Joe McAfee and "Ben" were also present during the Sonoma revolt in 1846.

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.16**

Grider is included in a Vacaville Heritage Council photo montage showing members of the Vallejo Society of California Pioneers.

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, pp.16-17**

He remained in Sonoma after the revolt and worked for General Mariano Vallejo for a few years.

In 1849 Wyatt's group headed for Murphy's Diggings in Calaveras County to mine gold.

Grider paid Wyatt \$800 to bring his mother, Caroline, to California.

He bought his mother a home in Marysville, where she spent the rest of her life.

John was set free by Wyatt in 1850.

He worked for Wyatt and partner John Brownlie at their livery stable in Vallejo.

John was skilled as a veterinary surgeon and worked at the stable for 10 years.

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.18**

Known locally for his equestrian skills, Grider spent most of the rest of his life in Vallejo.

On September 9, 1914 Grider's contributions to the state were recognized at an Admission Day celebration.

In 1916 Grider moved into the Fairfield County Hospital, where he stayed until his death at age 100.

He is believed to be buried in a common grave in Fairfield-Suisun Cemetery in Fairfield.

McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.19**

In addition to several other black men, he was a member of the Bear Flag party that captured General Vallejo.

He is credited with providing the paint used to color the flag of the California Republic.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.5**

Griffin, B.F.

He was a black man from Massachusetts.
He was 35 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Griffin, C.

He was a barber on the Panama steamers.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Grimes, Cecelia Victoria

See Williams, Cecelia Victoria

Grimes, Clarissa (nee Caesar) (1799-December 15, 1869)

She was born in 1799 to Timothy and Trial Caesar of Woodbury, Connecticut.
Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, pp. 114-115**

On August 18, 1817 William Grimes and Clarissa were married in New Haven by Rev. Samuel Merwin.
William and Clarissa moved to Litchfield, Connecticut in 1819.
Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 115**

Clarissa gave birth to 18 children, and by 1855 one son was digging for gold in Australia.
Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 104**

Passenger lists suggest that Clarissa, along with a daughter and son-in-law, sailed from New York to San Francisco, via Panama and Acapulco, arriving on April 28, 1852.
Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 105**

Clarissa Caesar Grimes, daughter Cecelia Grimes and son-in-law W.H. Williams arrived in San Francisco on board the steamer *Winfield Scott* in 1852.
Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 116**

After her death in 1869, Clarissa's body was transported to New Haven, where it was interred with her husband in the Grimes family plot in the Grove Street Cemetery near Yale University.
Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p.1105**

Clarissa died on December 15, 1869 in San Francisco and she was interred in New Haven with her husband.

A photograph of their grave marker is found in the illustration section of this book.
Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p.117**

Groomes, Samuel

He was the leader of a band of black musicians who began in the Bay Area in 1854.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.262**

He ran a barbershop with his partner George Woods on the north side of Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny Streets in San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.9**

Gross, Mary E. (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Petaluma.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Groves, Ann

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Groves, Mary

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Grubbs, Albert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was born in Lexington, Kentucky and came to California in 1854.
He was the body servant to Henry Clay and traveled with him during his public life.
He closed Clay's eyes at death.
He came to California and settled in Sacramento, where he worked for years in the laundry business.
He had one son, Albert, who was first educated in public schools there.
Later he attended Reverend Cassey's private school in San Jose.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.118**

In 1860 he was a black laundryman in Sacramento.
He accused white man Jim Howard of stealing his watch.
The State Supreme Court declared Grubbs had no right of testimony.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.207**

Grundy, Felix

He was a mulatto man from Tennessee.
He was 27 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Hackett, Charles (Jessie)

He was a black man who owned the Hackett House.
The Hackett House was a black-owned boardinghouse located on Third Street between K and L Streets in Sacramento.
Caesar, Clarence. **"Key Points Regarding the History of Slavery in California."**

Hackett, J.

He was a black man from Pennsylvania who owned and operated the Hackett House in Sacramento.
One of the most important black hotels in the area, it was located on Third Street.
In 1858 fugitive Archy Lee hid from pursuit at the hotel.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.109**

Haigler, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Haley, Charles, (-1898)

He was a mulatto man from Missouri.

He was 38 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

He was a free man from New Jersey who came to California in the early 1850s.

In Sonora, he purchased considerable property, including a choice lot in the business district.

He had a house shipped from the East Coast and reconstructed in Sonora.

His wife, Mary, died in childbirth, leaving him with two sons, Sammy and Paul.

Sammy died of consumption at age twenty-three.

He was a victim of an attempted murder in 1852 and a victim of horse theft in 1862.

Charles worked for thirty-five years as a steward on a vessel operating between San Francisco and Sacramento.

The fenced-in family plot is located in the city cemetery.

Charles is not named on the 10-foot tombstone erected by his surviving son, Paul.

A photograph of him appears in this work.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.100-101**

Haley, Mary

She was the wife of Charles Haley.

It is reputed that she ran a house of prostitution in Sonora

She died giving birth to the couple's third child, a baby girl, who also died.

They are both buried in a family plot in the city cemetery.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.100**

Haley, John

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Hall, Henry

He came to California on horseback from Missouri with his half-brother in 1848.

Although only fourteen years old, he worked as a teamster.

He hauled freight between his home in Mariposa County and Tuolumne County.

When he died he left a homestead near Stockton to his daughter, Mrs. Potts.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.132**

Hall, Henry

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865.

The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W.

Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Hall, J.

He was a mulatto man from Virginia.

He was 28 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Hall, R.A.

He helped establish the Franchise League on August 12, 1862.

Organizers of the league included F.G. Barbadoes, William H. Yates, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson, R.A. Hall, Peter A. Bell and J.B. Sanderson.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.54**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.

The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

He was a member of the Publicity Committee for Equality Before the Law in 1865 and this group included William H. Yates, James R. Starkey, R.A. Hall, James P. Dyer, F.G. Barbadoes, S. Hall and Philip A. Bell.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Hall, S.

He was a black man who was a member of the Publicity Committee for Equality Before the Law in 1865.

The committee included William H. Yates, James R. Starkey, R.A. Hall, James P. Dyer, F.G. Barbadoes, S. Hall and Philip A. Bell.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Hall, Sarah Lavinia (nee Bailey)

She was a black woman who married William Henry Hall in a splendid New York wedding.

The Halls settled in Butte County, California.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.115**

Hall, William Henry (1823?-1901)

He was a black leader from New York who went back there from California in 1851 after gaining some wealth.

He gave an address entitled "Hopes and Prospects of Colored People in California," in which he encouraged blacks to emigrate there for opportunity.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.22**

He was third generation freeborn in Washington, D.C., where he served as a barber.

He moved to New York in 1825 after spending two previous years at Oberlin College in Ohio.

In New York he joined a black Masonic Order.

In 1849 he came to California, in 1851 he returned to New York and in 1854 he went back to CA.

He served as convention chairman at the 2nd Colored Convention in California in 1856.

One of 64 delegates from 17 counties, he represented Butte County, where he resided at Oroville.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.222.**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.

The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention in 1865.
The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John f. Meshaw.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

He co-wrote a pamphlet entitled "Address of the State Executive Committee to the Colored People of the State of California" with Frederick Barbadoes and C.M. Wilson.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.236**

In 1859 he was on the board of directors of the California Savings and Land Association. Other organization officers were Henry M. Collins (President), Peter Anderson (Vice- President), E.R. Johnson (Secretary), Edward Cain, Thomas Bundy, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Taylor, and G.W. Dennis (Members of Board).
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.265**

He was born in Washington, D.C. in 1823 (?).
In 1861 he was the first president of the San Francisco Literary Institute.
He was a billiard saloonkeeper, a barber, and a member of the Brannan Guard.
He resided at 924 Washington Street in San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p4**

He was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at securing a secondary school for blacks.
When the situation changed in 1863, the investors money was returned with interest.
Officers of the organization were: Barney Fletcher (President), Rev. Moore (Financial and Traveling Secretary, John A. Barber, William H. Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David W. Ruggles, and William A. Carter (Trustees), and Henry M. Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

He was born in Washington, D.C. in 1823 as a third generation free black.
He married Sarah Lavinia Bailey in a splendid New York wedding.
The Halls settled in Oroville, California.
William became a delegate for Butte County and a member of the Executive Committee for the Colored Convention.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.115**

He was a leader in New York's black community before coming to California.
He earned money as a forty-niner in California and returned to New York in 1851.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.75**

He was listed in the San Francisco City Directory in 1860 as a barber.
He contributed letters and articles to California black newspapers, using pennames "Pericles" and "Uncas".
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.116**

He wrote the following statement about Abraham Lincoln.
"Lincoln's growth was nowhere better illustrated than in his Gettysburg Address on November 19, 1863. In a short speech at the dedication of the battlefield as a national cemetery for the soldiers who fell there, he pointed out that the living should highly resolve that American should have 'a new birth of freedom.'" Thus did President Lincoln reveal that he had fully grasped the great truth that the war had become not a war to

restore the Union as it was, but a war to reconstitute the Union on a broadened base of human liberty.”
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.111**

Hamilton, Jessie (Reverend)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Hamilton, Maria (-1855)

She died at age one and was buried in Yerba Buena Cemetery, Coroner’s No. 851, hill.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Hance, William G.

He was a free black waiter from Baltimore who arrived in Panama in 1849, where he married a Latin American woman.

He was a successful hotelkeeper and restaurant owner in Panama.

He named his hotel the “New York Hotel” but later he changed it to the “New Orleans.”

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.43**

Handy, J.B.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Harden, Jerry (c. 1835-1858)

He died in 1858 and was buried in Lone Mountain Cemetery, No. 23, T. 9, public plot.

His place of birth was listed as Baltimore.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Hardy, Gilbert.

He was a black man from North Carolina.

He was 32 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Hare, Lige

He was a black person who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Harold, Horace H.

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Redlands.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Harper, Edward

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Harper, William H.

Harper was an antislavery activist from the East.

He was one of the black owners of Harper and West Hotel located on Kearny Street in San Francisco. This is possibly the hotel where Mifflin Gibbs stayed upon his arrival in town.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.97**

He helped establish the San Francisco Atheneum Institute along with other black antislavery activists from the East, including Jacob Francis (President), William H. Newby (Corresponding Secretary), J.H. Townsend, Mifflin W. Gibbs, James R. Starkey, and E.R. Johnson.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

In 1858, along with John and Hettie Peterson, Isaac Flood and others, he formed an A.M.E. mission in Oakland.
Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p. 5**

While living in San Francisco, he purchased choice city lots in Oakland and prospered from his holdings.
Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p.6**

He served as Master of the San Francisco Hannibal Lodge No.1 in 1858.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, Jackson Hawkins, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Harris, Benjamin

He was on the board of directors for the California Savings and Land Association. Officers of the organization were Henry M. Collins (President), Peter Anderson (Vice-President), E.R. Johnson (Secretary); William H. Hall, Edward Cain, Thomas Bundy, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Taylor, and G.W. Dennis (Board of Directors).
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.265**

Harris, C.

He was a locksmith in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Harris, Ed

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Princeton in Colusa County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Harris, George

He was a black man from Massachusetts.
He was 35 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Harris, Jacob

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Harris, Mary Ann

She was a young black girl who came to California from Richmond, Virginia with the family of Dr. Ross. She worked as a nurse for four dollars a month to pay for her freedom. The doctor and family were stationed on Alcatraz Island. She was held virtually as a slave until stolen off the island by Aunt Lucy Evans, an elderly black woman. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

Harris, Thomas

He was a hostler with Schellenger and Company; he lived at 18 A Street. Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870,, p. 25**

Harris, William F.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Hart, Daniel

He was a black miner in California in 1849. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Hart, William

He was a black miner who came to California in 1849. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He drove and cared for race horses on a trip from Richmond, Virginia to Little Rock, Arkansas. He traveled from Little Rock to California and immediately went to the mines to work for himself. Since he was free-born, all his earnings were his own. He was successful at placer mining in Angel and Chinese Camps. He gave liberally to every movement working to achieve rights for blacks in California. He had a wife and 12 children, including 7 sons, and he owned a ranch on the Mariposa Road. His widow later showed Delilah Beasley a rocker and cart used by Hart at Angel and Chinese Camps. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.124**

Harvey, Richard

He was a mulatto man from England. He was 30 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860. **1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA**

Hatton, Hester Sewell

She was a black woman who came to California in 1857 via ox team and she became a pioneer of Marysville. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

She was the wife of James E. Hatton and she came to California via ox team in 1855. Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Hatton, Joseph Edward

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 from Norfolk, Virginia and became a pioneer of Marysville. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a 49er from Norfolk, Virginia.
He was a gold mine owner, landowner and one of the founders of an African American lodge in Marysville.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Hawkins, C.G.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sutter's Creek.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Hawkins, Ella (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Jose.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Hawkins, Jackson

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Haywood, William

He was a mulatto man from North Carolina.
He was 28 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

“Hector”

In 1848 at Monterey he deserted the naval squadron ship *Southampton*, on which he served as a cook.
He returned later to Monterey with \$4,000 in gold from mining.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.51**

Henderson, Richard

He was a mulatto man from Virginia.
He was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Henry, Newport F.

He was a well-known employee of the business firm of the Tappan Brothers, who were antislavery movement leaders in New York.
He came to California as part of an all-black mining company that left New York in November 1849.
Also in this group was antislavery leader Jonas H. Townsend.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.13**

The mining company headed for Panama on the ship *Hampden*.
The former confidential porter of Arthur Tappan and Company resided in Tuolumne County.
He wanted to establish a school in California similar to Oberlin College in Ohio, which featured interracial, co-educational, and antislavery education.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p39**

Henshaw, Matilda

She was a mulatto brought to Chico, California from Virginia at age ten.
She served as a domestic servant to her owner, Washington Henshaw, his wife, Susan, and their daughters.
The group stayed for a time in Missouri before coming to California in around 1850.
She was 22 years old at the beginning of the Civil War and she left her owner in the mid-1860s.
She was the teenaged mother to Henry Albert Hill, an infant of both "Caucasian and Negro blood".
Matilda married Samuel Childers, a recent black immigrant from Missouri.
After a brief marriage, she divorced Childers and transferred Henry to the guardianship of Charles French.
The child later took the name Albert French and he became a lifelong resident of Chico.
Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, p. 3**

Hernandez, Julia M.

She was a black woman who came to California from Florida with her sister Mary in 1853.
They joined relatives James and Elizabeth Segee in Marysville.
They joined the Fraser River gold rush and became cooks in British Columbia for \$100 a week.
The Segee's daughter Emma was sent to join them and she was educated in a public school.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.89**

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, she came from Florida and lived at 99 D Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Hernandez, Mary

She was a black woman who came to California from Florida with her sister Julia in 1853.
They joined relatives James and Elizabeth Segee in Marysville.
They joined the Fraser River gold rush and became cooks in British Columbia for \$100 a week.
The Segee's daughter Emma was sent to join them and she was educated in a public school.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.89**

Herndon, Jefferson

He was a black man who opened a shop in Sacramento after the Civil War.
He became well to do, owning and renting fifty shops within fifteen years.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.126**

Hickman, Irene

She was a black girl born in California who died on June 10, 1856 at the age of 7 months.
She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Hicks, Henry

He was a black man from New York who died on November 13, 1850 at age 50.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1, Lot 95.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Hicks, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Hill, James (c. 1819-1855)

He died in 1855 and was buried in Yerba Buena Cemetery, Coroner's No. 695.

His place of birth was listed as Africa.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Hill, Robert A.

He was a black man from the West Indies who died on March 11, 1854 at age 30.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 293.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Hill, Stephen Spencer

He was a black man who was enslaved to O.R. Rozier of Sonora.

He avoided being taken to Arkansas by escaping from the steamer *Urilda* while it was docked in Stockton.

He took Rozier's gold watch, \$13 and a draft on Miles Greenwood & Company of New Orleans for \$500.

Rozier stayed at the St. Charles Hotel in Stockton while waiting for information on Stephen.

It was thought he headed for Sonora.

Alta California September 27, 1854, p.2

He was brought to California by his owner, Mr. Tucker, in 1849.

He was arrested as a fugitive in 1854 and brought before Justice Lane in Sonora.

His owner sent a power of attorney from Arkansas

Hill claimed to have purchased or got his freedom before Tucker left California.

The judge remanded him for ten days in order to allow Hill to bring proof of his claim.

Hill had a garden at Gold Springs and property said to be worth about \$4,000.

He was popular among Gold Springs inhabitants due to his good and industrious habits.

Sonora Herald 1854

He was a black man who escaped from slaveowner O.R. Rozier of Sonora.

He escaped from the steamer *Urilda* while it was in San Francisco in order to avoid a return to Alabama.

Rozier took an ad announcing his escape in the *San Joaquin Republican* on September 12, 1852.

Rozier took a room at the St. Charles Hotel in San Francisco while waiting for word about Stephen.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.72**

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 from Arkansas along with his owner Samuel Tucker.

In the 1850s before Tucker left Gold Springs in Tuolumne County for Arkansas, he gave Hill his freedom.

Hill remained in Tuolumne County where he became a produce farmer and accumulated land valued at \$4,000.

In August 1854 Hill was seized at home in Gold Springs by whites and taken to Sonora as a fugitive slave.

Mr. Rozier claimed to be the agent of Hill's former owner.

Detained in jail in Sonora, Hill was allowed sufficient time by Judge Quint to retain legal representation.

Hill's white friends hired a lawyer and searched his home in vain for his freedom papers.

Their suspicion was that his white captors stole them.

Hill's crops were harvested and his stock hidden by unknown friends who were probably his white friends.

Rozier took Hill to Stockton, where he was brought in chains onboard the ship *Urilda* for transportation to San Francisco.

Before departure Rozier was gotten drunk at Stockton's St. Charles Hotel by Gold Springs men, who were probably Hill's friends.

The *Urilda* left without Hill and the September 25, 1854 edition of the *San Joaquin Republican* declared his freedom.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.140**

He came to California in 1849 from Arkansas with his owner Wood Tucker. When Tucker returned to Arkansas in 1853, Hill purchased his freedom and remained in California. On October 27, 1853, he filed a claim for 160 acres of land northeast of Gold Springs in Tuolumne County. 40 acres were cleared and planted and a small cabin was built. He also mined and an article in the *Columbia Gazette* on April 1, 1854 reported on his success. With his mining revenue, he was able to buy the equipment and stock needed to improve his ranch. On March 27, 1854 Owen R. Rozier moved onto the ranch, asserting that Hill wasn't manumitted. Under the California Fugitive Labor Act of 1852, Hill could be arrested and removed to Arkansas. Wood Tucker sent a letter claiming that Hill was still his property and empowering Rozier to be his agent. After attempting unsuccessfully to sell the property, Hill fled the ranch. He was arrested and ordered by a magistrate to be removed to Arkansas. Rozier booked passage to Arkansas for himself and Hill aboard the steamer *Urilda* from Stockton. Hill again escaped and his story was reported in the *San Joaquin Republican* on September 25, 1854.

ESCAPE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE

"Mr. O.R. Rozier called us yesterday, and stated that his slave Stephen, whom he had brought from Sonora, and was taking to Arkansas, made his escape from the steamer *Urilda*, while lying at the wharf, wither he had taken him to send him to San Francisco. The negro had the gold watch of Mr. R. , some thirteen dollars in cash and a draft on Miles Greenwood and Co., of New Orleans, for \$500. It is thought he went towards Sonora, Tuolumne County."

Hill maintained his freedom but never regained title to his property.

Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis "**A History of Black Americans in California**", pp.86-87

He was an enslaved man brought to California from Arkansas in 1849 by Wood Tucker. After a few years in the mines, Tucker returned to Arkansas, leaving Hill behind. Hill filed a claim to 169 acres near Gold Springs, just west of Columbia. He contracted with neighbors to buy additional land on credit, cleared forty acres and established a ranch. He worked a gold claim to secure capital for purchasing equipment and stock for his farm. In 1854 the *Columbia Gazette* reported that Hill had found a 9-ounce piece of pure gold on his claim. Hill thought that he was freed by Tucker in 1853 until Owen P. Rozier, a friend of Tucker, claimed him. In July 1854, Hill attempted to sell his land, hoping to get away before Rozier could claim. He was arrested under the state fugitive slave law as a runaway and jailed in Sonora. A group of white supporters paid for legal representation and sold his furnishings, crops and livestock. In his diary, John Jolly, a businessman from Gold Springs mentions the conspiracy to assist Hill. On August 28, 1854, a certificate was issued authorizing Rozier to take Hill back to Arkansas. Rozier took Hill to Stockton, where the black man was rescued by supporters who had followed them. He disappeared and it was thought that he used the money gained from his assets to start over in Canada. Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom**, pp.49-54

Hillary, William (Reverend)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California**, p.102

Hinds, Wiley

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Visalia.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California**, p.103

He came to California in 1858 and for a few days stopped in Stockton.

He joined with several whites and took up ranching in San Joaquin County.

He saved his money and bought a small plot of land and each year he added to his holdings.

He and his wife raised a family on their ranch in Farmersville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California**, p. 131

Hodge, Phillip Barney (-September 18, 1864)

He was a black man who died on September 18, 1864 at age 27.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 216.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

He was a native of Virginia who died at age 66 on September 18, 1864.
Sacramento Union September 26, 1864

Holcomb, Aaron

He was a 40-year-old black man who worked as a saloon cook on board the steamer *Central America* when she was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.

He was rescued by the bark *Ellen* after the *Central America* sank.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.257**

He lived in New York City with his wife, Ann, and five children, and he died about 1900.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.235**

Holland, Abraham Freeman

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was one of the black owners of the Sweet Vengeance Mine in Brown's Valley.
Other company members who worked the claim were Gabriel Simms, Fritz James Vosburg, Edward Duplex, James Cousins and M. McGowan.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.104**

He was one of the black owners of the Sweet Vengeance Mine in Brown's Valley.
The other owners included Fritz Vosburg, Gabriel Simms and several others.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.68**

The mine operated from 1848-1854.
He assisted Vosburg in a fight with claim jumpers at the mine.
Reporters Robert Purvis and William Wells Brown in an article that appeared in Garrison's *Liberator* described the incident.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p. 69**

He was a mine owner who purchased freedom for his family members.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.86**

Holland, Albert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Holland, H.H. (Doctor)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sutter's Creek.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Hollman, John Alex

He was a black child born in Ohio who died on June 25, 1864 at age 4 years, 9 months.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 306.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Holmes, Edwin

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Holmes, Elias

He was a black man who died on September 12, 1851 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 4, Lot 489.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Holmes, Orris

He was a mulatto man from Maine.
He was 22 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Holmes, Robert (c. 1828-1854)

He died in 1854 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, Coroner's #379.
His place of birth was listed as Staten Island, New York.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Hopkins, A.S.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Horace,

This was a black man who died on June 22, 1851 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 13, Lot 56.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Houston, Richard T. (1807-1888)

He came to San Francisco from Guilford, South Carolina.
He became the superintendent of the First AME Zion Church Sunday School in San Francisco.
He was a member of Nil Desperadum Mining Company, with works at Lancha Plana, Amador County.
He was a merchant tailor with his shop at 645 Merchant Street, opposite the Union Hotel in San Francisco.
He was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at establishing a secondary school for blacks.

In 1863 investors' money was returned with interest due to a change in the legal situation. The officers were Barney Fletcher (President), Rev. J.J. Moore (Financial and Traveling Secretary), John A. Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David W. Ruggles, William H. Carter, and Richard T. Houston (Trustees), Henry M. Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

Houston signed an 1862 petition in San Francisco for better education for black children.
Those who signed were J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles A. Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith, and R.T. Houston.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

Howard, Franklin

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Howard, Shadrack (1820-1864)

He was the son of abolitionist Richard Johnson and the grandson of merchant ship captain Paul Cuffe. He was active in the New Bedford antislavery movement. He gave up on whaling and went to California where he joined a movement to win franchise for blacks. Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.101**

He was a sailmaker, seaman and “vitaler” in New Bedford before coming to California. He had a reputation as an inventor. He ran a hydraulic hose factory in San Francisco. Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.190**

He was a black man who was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He learned sail making at James Forten’s Philadelphia firm. He was a sail maker, inventor and spiritualist who lived in San Francisco at 521 Sacramento Street. In 1860 his hydraulic hose manufacturing business was located at 421 Davis Street in San Francisco. He moved to British Columbia and became an officer of Victoria Lodge No. 3. He died in Central America. Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.13**

He served on a special committee selected by the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention. The Executive Committee met in San Francisco during 1863 after passage of the Testimony Bill. Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of this committee at a Scott Street church meeting. C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient. Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G. Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865. The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Hubbard, James H. (Reverend) (-1912)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was sent to Oberlin College for an education by his uncle George Booth. After graduation he came to California to live with his mother and other family members. He was ordained under Bishop T.M.D. Ward of the A.M.E. Church. He remained in the California Conference until 1905 when he left to join the Colorado Conference. He served as a minister in Colorado until his death in Denver in 1912. His three daughters were Mrs. Ida Williamson, Mrs. Esther Morrison (Denver) and Mrs. E. Gordon (Furlong Track, CA). He had four sons, including James , Joseph and the Reverend Edward Hubbard. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.117**

He was pastor of the A.M.E. church in Marysville. Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

Hubbard, James

He was a black man who was a delegate from Sacramento at the Second Colored Convention in 1856.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.85**

Huff, Bill

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Hughes, Jessie

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a 49er and a miner.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Humphries, George

He was a black man from New Jersey who died on September 20, 1851 at age 40.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 4, Lot 485.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Hunt (-1853)

Mrs. Hunt's infant daughter died and was buried in Yerba Buena Cemetery, No. 2578.
Her place of birth was listed as San Francisco
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Hunter, Henry

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of El Cajon Valley
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Hutchison, Susie

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Hutchison, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1853 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Hyers, Mrs.

She was a black woman who moved from New York City to Sacramento with her husband Samuel and her infant daughter, Anna, in 1856.
Her second daughter, Emma, was born in Sacramento in 1857.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.18**

Hyers, Anna Madah

As an infant, she moved to Sacramento from New York City with her father and mother in 1856.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.18**

She was one of the famed Hyers Sisters of Sacramento who were the most important black musicians in California during the 19th century.

On April 22, 1867 the sisters debuted at the Metropolitan Theater in Sacramento.

Beginning in 1871 they toured the Northern and Western U.S., with Alexander C. Taylor as their accompanist.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

In 1870 the sisters appeared at the Bush Street Theater, which was located on the south side of Bush between Kearny and Montgomery Streets in San Francisco.

They began a 4-week run in *Urlina the African Princess*.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.16**

Hyers, Emma Louise

She was born in Sacramento in 1857, after her parents moved from New York City in 1856.

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.18**

She was one of the famed Hyers Sisters of Sacramento, who were the most important black musicians in California during the 19th century.

On April 22, 1876 the sisters debuted at the Metropolitan Theater in Sacramento.

Beginning in 1871 they toured the Northern and Western U.S. with Alexander C. Taylor as their accompanist.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.1**

In 1870 the sisters appeared at the Bush Street Theater, which was located on the south side of Bush between Kearny and Montgomery Streets in San Francisco.

They began a four-week run in *Urlina the African Princess*.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p16**

Hyers, Samuel B.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He moved to California at age 26 from his native New York City in 1856 with his wife and infant daughter Anna.

In Sacramento he resumed his trade as a barber at the Orleans Hotel, located on Second Street, between J and K.

He later opened his own Pacific Barber Shop in Sacramento on K Street, near 6th.

His second daughter Emma was born in Sacramento in 1857.

He and his wife paid for music lessons and managed the two young girls in their singing careers.

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.18**

Ingraham, (Mr.)

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of San Bernardino.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

“Isaac”

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 as a servant to Brigadier-General Persifer F. Smith. Sherman, William Tecumseh. **Memoirs of General W.T. Sherman, p.72**

His loyalty to his General Smith gave William T. Sherman a kindly feeling of respect for Negroes.

General Smith stated they were the only real gentlemen in California.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. **Memoirs of General W.T. Sherman, p.75**

“Isaac”

He was a black man from Alabama who died on December 4, 1850 at age 50.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Isaacs, Isaac

He was a black man who trained as a boxer in Philadelphia.

He came to California from New York with white antislavery man Reverend Sherlock Bristol.

He worked in the mining district in Coyoteville, near Downieville.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.62**

Isaacs, William

He served as Master of the San Francisco Hannibal Lodge No.1 in 1857.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

“Isadore”

He was an elderly black man who gained his freedom before coming to California.

In 1850 he went to work near Grass Valley, where he mined for Franklin Morse.

He earned money to pay for his wife’s freedom.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.71**

Israel-Ash, Mary Ann

She was a black woman who mortgaged her home in Sonoma in 1852.

She raised \$1,100 and paid a slaveowner for the freedom of a family being returned to the South.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

She was a mulatto woman from Massachusetts.

She was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Jacks, Ralph

He was a black man from Maryland who died on December 11, 1853 at age 27.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 189.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

“Jackson”

An early black migrant to California, he was known in the Bay Area for his cooking skill.

He served as cook for the first California company on the Nicaragua route.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.38**

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.59**

Jackson, (Mr.)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sonora.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Jackson, A.

In 1866 he was elected Orderly Sergeant of the newly formed Brannan Guards.
Other officers selected by the 45 members were A.B. Dennison, Captain, James Phillips, 1st Lieutenant and William H. Alexander, 2nd Lieutenant.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.24**

The Brannan Guards drilled Wednesdays at their armory at 925 Pacific Street in San Francisco.
In 1870 the unit marched in the parade celebrating the ratification of the 15th Amendment.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.25**

Jackson, Aaron L.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Jackson, Carter

He was a black miner in California in 1849
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Jackson, Isaac

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He came to California in 1850 and settled in Sacramento.
He went to the mines and, in 1853 he returned to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he married.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.103, 131**

Jackson, Joshua

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Jackson, Peter

He was a black man who came to California from Brooklyn, New York in 1857 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

In 1858, this Brooklyn native arrived in San Francisco after a rough passage around the Horn.
At Cherokee, a Butte County mining town, he married an Indian woman from the Feather River rancheria.
In 1864 he was 28 years old when he settled in Chico with his new wife, Emma.
He opened a successful trade as a barber and he lived at Wall and 6th Streets.
Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, pp. 9-10**

Jackson, S.M.

This black person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Jackson, Samuel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Jackson, "Stone Wall"

He was one of the blacks who left California for British Columbia in the late 1850s.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.78**

Jackson, Walter

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He came to California via Cape Horn from Boston and located at Downieville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.104**

Jacobs, Ellen (Mrs.)

She came to California from Tennessee in 1845 with Mr. and Mrs. Hal Pierson.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.136**

Jacobs, John S. (1815--1875)

He was born into slavery in Edenton, North Carolina in 1815.
Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p. xxvii**

His parents Delilah and Elijah Jacobs were both enslaved, with his father working as a house carpenter.
Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p. xi**

His uncle Joseph ran away from Edenton, was recapture in New York and escaped again from New Orleans.
He met his enslaved brother Mark Ramsey in New York before disappearing forever.
Ramsey hired his time as a steward on a passenger boat and used his position to assist freedom seekers.
Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, pp. xiv, p.235**

In 1837 John went to Washington, D.C. with his owner newly elected Congressman Samuel Tredwell Sawyer.
Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p. xviii**

He traveled with Sawyer to Chicago, Canada, Buffalo and Niagra Falls in New York.
Sawyer instructed him to say he was a hired free man if asked.
Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.247**

While he was with Sawyer in Canada he attempted to acquire a seaman's protection paper from the English Custom House, but he refused to lie to get it.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.247**

In 1839 he escaped from Sawyer while they were staying at the Aster House Hotel in New York.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.xix, p.248**

John went to New Bedford and stayed for several months.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.249**

When he arrived in New Bedford he was introduced to William P___(Powell?), an elderly black man who had been enslaved in Alexandria.

John shipped out on whaler *Frances Henrietta* to earn money and educate himself while at sea.

He returned to the U.S. after 3 ½ years and found that Harriet was in New York.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.250**

Fear of recapture led him and Harriet to settle in Boston for several years.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.251**

John served as corresponding secretary of Boston's black New England Freedom Society.

In 1848-49 he toured as a paid lecturer of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

In 1849 he purchased the Rochester Antislavery Office and Reading Room.

The bookstore was located above Douglass's *North Star* newspaper offices.

His sister Harriet joined him in Rochester after she too escaped from Edenton.

Jacobs reading room failed, as did an oyster restaurant.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.xx**

After the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850, he went to California to pan for gold.

While living in London, his book *A True Tale of Slavery* was published serially in the magazine *Leisure Hour* in February, 1861.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.xxi**

John died in 1875 and is buried next to his sister Harriet in Mt. Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, MA.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.xxii**

He was the brother of Harriet A. Jacobs, author of *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*.

He was born enslaved in North Carolina in 1815.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.223**

He shipped out on the whaler *Frances Henrietta* on August 4, 1839.

He had been working days and attending school at night in New Bedford.

The ship returned to port on February 16, 1843, three and one-half years later.

He took his pay and went to New York to see his sister.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, pp. 284-285**

In 1838 he ran away from Congressman Sawyer in New York.

In 1849 he was an antislavery lecturer in Rochester, New York.

In 1850 he went to California to pan for gold.

His sister Harriet's son Joseph joined him in 1850.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.224**

By 1853 both John and Joseph were mining in Australia, according to a letter from William Nell to Amy Post on July 21, 1853.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.249**

John married an Englishwoman and lived primarily in London.

He published his slave narrative *A True Tale of Slavery* in the *Leisure Hour* (London) in February 1861.

He returned to the United States after the Civil War.

His June 5, 1861 letter to Isaac Post from London appeared in the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* on June 29, 1861.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.249**

Harriet Jacobs joined her brother John in Rochester in March 1849 and left in September 1850.

From March to July 1849 John was manager of the Anti-Slavery Office and Reading Room in Rochester.

He was lecturing and organizing for abolitionists of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and the New England Anti-Slavery Office.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.288**

With no memory of his dead mother, Delilah, he and his older sister learned to hate slavery from their father Elijah Knox.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.7**

On January 1, 1826 James Norcom purchased John for \$298.50 and put him to work in his office in Edenton.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, pp.21-22**

Fearing recapture after passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, he left New York for California in 1850.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.108**

John Jacob Astor, the preeminent fur trader, is known to have played a role in his escape.

Jacobs stayed in Astor's hotel in New York City before traveling to New Bedford.

Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitives in Alaska, p. 13**

Jacobs, Joseph (1829--?)

The son of famous freedom seeker Harriet Jacobs, he was born in Edenton, North Carolina in 1829.

He died in Australia, presumably in 1863.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p. xxvii**

He was the son of Harriet Jacobs and Samuel Tredwell Sawyer, a white man who served a term in Congress, beginning in 1837.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.xvii**

After his mother escaped from Edenton in 1842, he was sent to join her in New York.

His mother then sent him to join her brother John S. Jacobs in New Bedford.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.xix**

He joined his uncle John S. Jacobs in California at the age of 21.

Jacobs, Harriet. **Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl/ Written by Herself with A True Tale of Slavery, p.xxi**

A writ issued on August 26, 1830 by Dr. James Norcom listed infant Joseph and his mother Harriet for sale in order to pay his debts.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.33**

As a teenager he joined his mother and his uncle John Jacobs in Boston.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.72**

In 1844 he was enrolled in the segregated Smith School in Boston.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.77**

In 1845, when his mother left for a trip to England, he was apprenticed to a white print shop in Boston.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.83**

Not yet eighteen, he ran away from his apprenticeship and shipped out on a whaler.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.87**

In 1849, at the age of twenty and after three years at sea, he was reunited with his mother in New York City.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, pp.104-105**

In 1852 Joseph joined his uncle John in the rush from California to the Australian gold fields.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.113**

Although initially he wrote his mother letters from Australia, he eventually dropped from sight.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.224**

A letter received by Harriet from a stranger claimed that Joseph was ill and needed money to return home. She sent \$400 in gold for Joseph's passage to his supposed friend in Melbourne, but Joseph never returned.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs, p.225**

An image thought to be Joseph is found among the photographs in Jean Yellin's *Harriet Jacobs*.

Yellin, Jean Fagan. **Harriet Jacobs**

James, Ellis

He was a mulatto man from Virginia.

He was 34 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

James, Rufus

He was a mulatto man from Maryland.

He was 34 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Jameson, Patrick (c.1808-1858)

He died at age 50 and was buried in San Francisco's Lone Mountain Cemetery, grave #28, tier 2, public W. His place of birth was listed as Virginia

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Jamison, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

“Jane”

She came along with a white Southern company to California by way of the Gila Trail.

Also in the party was “Bob” and both blacks were probably enslaved.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.31**

Jefferson, Gates

He was an enslaved man who escaped to California at the beginning of the gold rush.

In June 1849 he put on a one-man show in San Francisco, near the Silver Street kindergarten in Tar Flat.

He sang several of his own songs in a rich baritone voice.

He performed a series of monologues in Yankee dialect, including a seven-voice rendition of a New England town meeting.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.141**

“Jenkins”

He was an old black man who struck rich diggings two and a half miles from Stockton.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.54**

Jenkins, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Jenkins, John G.

According to the 1858-59 Amy’s Marysville Directory, he came from Massachusetts and lived at 139 Second Street.

He was a 49er, miner, barber and business owner.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp. 13, 24**

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville’s Laurel Lodge No.6.

Other founding members included John Bright, Charles Bush, John R. Johnson, Thomas Randolph, David W. Sands, Isaac Watkins, Morse Wiley and Samuel Williams

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, William Isaac, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

“Jenny”

She was a black girl born in California who died on January 7, 1854 at age 1 year, 6 months.

She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 344.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

“Jim”

He was a black man from Washington, D.C. who mined on the American River in 1849.
He was sent by John Sutter with a mixed group of Germans, Scots, and Kanakas to mine gold.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.62**

“Joe”

He came to California by the Death Valley route as part of a Mississippi-Georgia company.
He and “Tom” and “Little West” were enslaved members of the group.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.31**

“Joe”

He was a black cook at a mining camp near Indian Bar in Tuolumne County.
He was a central figure at a July 4th celebration when he and another black man gave a concert.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.90**

“Joe”

He was brought to California from Kentucky by his owner Ferguson in the 1850s.
He was sold to James Reed, for whom he worked for several years in San Jose.
Billington, Monroe Lee and Roger D. Hardaway. **African Americans on the Western Frontier, p.17**

“John”

He was a black man from Kentucky who received his freedom from a white officer at the end of the Mexican War.
He earned his passage to California from El Paso, Texas by cooking, barbering and caring for the horses of military units.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.26**

“John”

He was an enslaved black man who came to California from Nashville, Tennessee as part of a southern company.
Also in the company was another enslaved man named “Walker.”
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.27**

Johns, John T.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Placerville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Johns, William E.

He was a black man from Delaware.
He was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Johnson

He was a black man from Massachusetts who died on January 18, 1853 at age 24.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 4, Lot 121.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Johnson, B.A.

He was a black who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Johnson, Charles

He was a black man from New York who died on November 13, 1852 at age 45.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 122.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Johnson, David

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a free black man who came to California via the Panama route from New Bedford, Massachusetts.
He was onboard the steamer *John L. Stevens* with several white abolitionists from Boston.
He learned that Elizabeth Whiting and her family were being transported as slaves to Petaluma, California.
When the ship landed in San Francisco he took them for safety to a colored boardinghouse.
The Harper and West Boarding House was located at the corner of Clay and Kearney Streets.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.91-92**

Johnson, Edgar

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Johnson, Edward

He was a black activist from New York State who came to California in 1850.
He made the journey along with Daniel Seals, another black New York activist.
He left New York on the *Empire City* bound for Panama and California.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.39**
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.60**

Johnson, Ezra Rothschild (1814?-1870)

He was a black man from New Bedford, Massachusetts.
He helped establish San Francisco's Atheneum Institute along with other Eastern antislavery activists,
including Jacob Francis, William H. Newby, Mifflin Gibbs, James A. Starkey and W.H. Harper.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

In 1859 he was the secretary of the California Savings and Land Association. Other officers of the group
were Henry M. Collins (President), Peter Anderson (Vice-President), William H. Hall, Edward Cain,
Thomas Bundy, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Taylor, and G.W. Dennis (Board of Directors).
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.265**

His grandfather was Paul Cuffe, the wealthy New England ship captain and merchant.
His father fought in the War of 1812.
Johnson had a business office in San Francisco at 710 Washington.
He was known as "The Natural Physician and Great Pain Annihilator."
In 1862 he experimented with the use of nitrous oxide.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.4**

Johnson, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Johnson, Henry

He was a black man from Rhode Island who died on September 2, 1852 at age 23.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 74.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.6**

Johnson, J.B.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He came to California in the 1850s and was a landowner, miner, packer/trader, barber and business owner in Marysville.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

Johnson, J.H.

He was a black man on the board of trustees for the Rare, Ripe Gold and Silver Mining Company.
The mine was located in Brown's Valley in Yuba County and the offices were located in Marysville.
Although the trustees were all 49ers, the company was not organized until 1868.
The board of trustees included John H. Gassoway as president, E.P. Duplex as secretary and treasurer,
G.W. Simms and J.H. Johnson.
1,200 shares represented the capitol stock and 300 shares were offered for sale at \$10 each.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Johnson, Jacob

He was a black man who came to California with his owner from St. Louis.
He worked in the mines and paid for his freedom.
He later sent a large sum of money back to St. Louis to pay for the freedom of his family.
He never received word from his family and he didn't recover the money sent.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

Johnson, James (Mrs.)

She ran a boardinghouse in San Francisco at 918 Washington Street (at Stone Street).
Among her boarders were Frederick Douglass and Jonathan M. Flowers.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.3**

Johnson, John

He was a black man from Canada.
He was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Johnson, John G.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Illinois and worked as a barber at 71 D Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Johnson, John R.

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville Directory, he was a porter with Treadwell and Company.
According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was a porter at Treadwell and Company.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp.22-23**

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville's Laurel Lodge No.6.
Other founding members included John Bright, Charles Bush, J.C. Jenkins, Thomas Randolph, David W. Sands, Isaac Watkins, Morse Wiley and Samuel Williams
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

Johnson, Mason

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of San Bernardino.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Johnson, Nathan

Nathan and his wife gave food and shelter to Frederick Douglass when he arrived in New Bedford.
David Ruggles of New York referred Douglass to the Johnsons.
Douglass, Frederick. **My Bondage and My Freedom, p.242**

He gave Frederick Douglass his final freedman's name after deciding New Bedford already had too many Johnsons, Frederick's first choice and that of nearly every other runaway in New Bedford.
Johnson took the name of the Scottish chief Douglas and another "s" was added to the end.
Formerly, Douglass had been Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey of Maryland.
Douglass, Frederick. **My Bondage and My Freedom, p. 243**

He may have been a freedom seeker who escaped to New Bedford before coming to California.
Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p. 9**

He was the second husband of Mary (Polly) Johnson of New Bedford.
In New Bedford he was an abolitionist, a caterer, and an Underground Railroad operative.
It is likely that he was deeply in debt with mortgages at the time he left for California.
When he returned to New Bedford in 1873 he may have been joined by his wife's son-in-law Thomas P. Buchanan.
Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, pp. 22-23**

Johnson, Reuben (or Ruben)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Johnson, Richard

He was a black man from Virginia.
He was 45 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Johnson, Robert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Salinas City.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black farmer from Tennessee who lived with his family in Watsonville.
He attempted to have his children admitted to the public school in Pajaro Valley School District.
Instead, in 1864, a woman was hired to teach blacks in her home.
On September 15, 1866 he conveyed title to his property on East Lake Street to the school district.
In 1879 the school district agreed to abolish the traditional policy of separate-but-equal education.
A photograph of the 1866 Colored School in Watsonville is shown on page 77.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis **“A History of Black Americans in California”, p.77**

He and John Derrick purchased their freedom and left Arkansas for California in 1858.
The two bachelors were encouraged by Daniel Rodgers, who had been there earlier with his owner.
Derrick and Johnson settled in Pajaro Valley, California.
In 1860 they welcomed the Rodgers family to Watsonville, an abolitionist stronghold.
The two men married daughters of Rodgers and soon had children.
Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.57-58**

Johnson, Thomas

He was a black man from Virginia.
He was 48 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Johnson, William (c. 1825-1855)

He died at age 30 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery.
His place of birth was listed as U.S.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Jones, Hank

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Jones, J.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Jones, John

He was a black man who was the body servant of Senator David Broderick when he was killed in 1859.
He went to Washington, D.C. as a valet and confidential servant.
In San Francisco he was put in charge of the warehouse which served as the armory for the Vigilance Committee.
He was present when the committee seized a barge load of rifles sent from the governor in Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.50**

He and James Riker organized the Brannan Guards, with the assistance of Alexander G. Dennison.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Jones, John A.

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.

The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp54-55**

Jones, John M.

He was a black gold miner from New Bedford, Massachusetts.
He was part of a mixed company on the Yuba River, at a place known alternately as “Negro Bar” and “Union Bar”.
The company included 30 whites and 10 blacks, including those born in the South.
In April 1850 he was killed in an encounter with Indians.
While attempting to recover his body four men (2 blacks and 2 whites) drowned when their boat capsized while crossing a stream.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.61**

Jones, Joshua

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Jones, Nimrod

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a trustee of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, a city scavenger and one of the oldest men in Marysville.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Jones, Rebecca

She was one of 14 fugitives who escaped from Norfolk, Virginia on Captain Fountain’s schooner, which was bound for Wilmington, Delaware.
A later report in William Still’s Philadelphia Vigilance Committee reported their arrival as March 1856.
The 28-year-old Rebecca escaped with her three children Sarah Frances, Mary, and Rebecca.
Jones had been a slave of W.W.Davidson of Norfolk before her escape to Wilmington, Delaware.
Collison, Gary. **Shadrach Minkins, pp.56-57**

After a short reunion with her husband in Boston, she accepted an invitation to move to California in 1854 with her children.
Collison, Gary. **Shadrach Minkins, p.239**

Jones, S.

According to the 1858-59 Amy’s Marysville Directory, he came from Washington, D.C. and worked as a barber at 74 ½ C Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Jones, S.S.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Woodland.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Jones, Samuel

He was a black man from North Carolina.

He was 30 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Jones, Sandy

He was a black man in his sixties who was brought enslaved from Mississippi to a gold mine in California by his owner C.S. Perkins.

He left a wife and grown children in Mississippi.

In early 1851 he was placed in charge of Dr. John Hill.

He worked with other blacks Robert and Carter Perkins.

He worked until November 15, 1851, when Perkins released him to freedom.

He continued to work with the Perkins brothers as a free man at a mine near Ophir.

On May 31, 1852 three men, led by the sheriff of Placer County and five other whites, including C.S. Perkins, seized Jones

Joseph, Peter H.

He was a black resident of San Francisco who acquired a modest fortune by investing his ship earnings.

He speculated in stocks and real estate.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.29**

“Juana”

According to historian Theodore Hittel she was brought from Lima to San Francisco in 1824.

She was 14 years old and enslaved to the wife of Spaniard Antonio Jose de Cot.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.69**

Judy (Mrs.) (c. 1782-1857)

She died at age 75 and was buried in the Mission Dolores Cemetery.

Her place of birth was listed as South Carolina.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Keamy, Sarah

She was a black girl born in California who died on June 19, 1860 at age 1 year, 7 months.

She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1, Lot 5.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Kearney, Richard (c. 1854-1855)

He died at age 1 and was buried in San Francisco's Mission Dolores Cemetery.

His place of birth was listed as San Francisco.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Keaton, Harry

He was an unpopular black man who was killed by a white man at Fort John in California after a possible gambling dispute.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.81**

Keithley, Eunice

She was a black infant born in California who died on March 1, 1856.

She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 39.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Kelly, Judge

He was a black man from Kentucky who died on January 11, 1862 at age 45.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1 ½, Lot 11.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Kelly, Louisa

She was a black woman from Louisiana who died on October 19, 1853 at age 23.

She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 200.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

“Kelsey”

He was a black man from Massachusetts who mined with a black Methodist minister in 1849 at Negro Hill on the American River.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California**

Kimball, Jack

He was a black miner from Fort John, near Volcano, California.

He sold his claim and left the area after he was ordered to leave the diggings by resentful white miners.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.60**

Kinkaid, William

He was a black man from North Carolina.

He was 21 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Kinkage, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Kinney, John

In 1862 he signed a petition for better education for black children.

Others who signed were J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, Charles Smith, P.Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith, and R.T. Houston.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

Kinnie, Abner

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Lake, John A.

He was a black man from New York who mined in Calaveras County with a group of Kanakas.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p. 64**

LaMott, Frances

He was a black seaman who deserted from Bouchard's expedition in 1845 and remained in California.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.101**

Landerway

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville Directory he was a barber on D Street near 2nd Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22**

Langhorn, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California with her family and her owner, Doctor Langhorn.
She purchased freedom for herself, her husband, daughter and three grandchildren by working at night.
After obtaining their freedom, they located in San Jose.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

Langhorne, Daniel

He came enslaved to California from Virginia and he mined gold to purchase his freedom.
While mining gold on the Yuba River he had to defend his claim in court against a white man.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.59**

He traveled to California with his owner Dr. Langhorne of Virginia, who was also his brother.
Coming to California by ship from Panama, he practiced barbering onboard the vessel.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.72**

Lansing, Charles

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Lativo, Manuel

He was a mulatto man from Mexico.
He was 30 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

“Lawrence”

He was a black man living in Sacramento when he married “Margaret”, a black woman, on May 23, 1850.
The Congregational minister Robert Deal performed the ceremony.
On their honeymoon slave owner William Marr claimed Laura as his slave and took her at gunpoint to his household.
Marr offered to release her upon the payment to him of \$1,000.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.87**
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.133**

Lawrence, Jeremiah (c. 1825-1852)

He died at age 27 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave #1741.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Lay, Hark

Along with Green Flake and Oscar Crosby, his name appears on the monument that stands in Salt Lake City at the mouth of Emigration Canyon.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.10**

He sang beautifully and was kind to the children of Brigham Young.

He was enslaved to William Lay, who decided to move from Utah to San Bernardino. William didn't have enough money to purchase Hark's wife from her owner.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.16**

He was listed as having arrived in Utah in July 1847.
He was one of 26 black slaves "en route to California" according to the 1850 U.S. census.
He was part of the Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich Expedition of 1851.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.97**

He was listed as 27 years old in the 1852 census for Los Angeles County.
Skinner, Byron R. **Heritage Tales-1983, p.98**

Lee, Archy

He was a slave who became the focus of several court cases and a civil rights movement in 1858.
Daniels, Douglas H. **Afro-Americans, p.4**

Lee's case of 1858 showed the degree to which the freedom of black Californians was subject to abuse.
Lee migrated to California from Mississippi with his owner Charles Stovall.
By January of 1858 he was hiding in the Hackett House, a Sacramento resort owned by a black man.
Lee had previously mingled with the free black community where he was urged to flee from Stovall.
The police arrested him as a fugitive.
Daniels, Douglas H. **Afro-Americans, p.5**

In 1858 he migrated to Victoria, British Columbia where he was a successful drayman and property owner.
Daniels, Douglas H. **Afro-Americans, p.247**

He was making pickets in Victoria, British Columbia in June 1858.
"Colored People in Victoria" **Sacramento Union** June 2, 1858 p.2

On January 6, 1858, police went to the Hackett House on Third between K and L streets in Sacramento.
They were there to arrest Archy Lee who was hiding to avoid capture his owner, Charles Stovall.
Archy had learned that slavery was illegal in California and wished to avoid relocation by Stovall.
Lapp, Rudolph **Archy Lee, p.3**

Lee, Barney M

He was a passenger on the sailing ship *Cabargo* when she left Panama City on December 24, 1851.
Among his fellow passengers were George Booth and his siblings from Baltimore.
The ship was bound for San Francisco but a navigational error by the captain led to a crew mutiny.
Arriving in Acapulco, Mexico, the captain threatened to desert the ship.
Lee, who knew navigation, offered to "man the boat" if necessary.
A voyage of several months finally brought the vessel safely to San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.116**

He was a 27-year-old black man from Pennsylvania traveling as a steerage passenger on board the steamer *Central America* when she was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.
He was rescued by the bark *Ellen*.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.251**

Barney, aged 28 at the time of the accident, was born in Washington, D.C. and he lived in Pitt Township, Allegheny County, PA with his mother, uncle and other family members.
In 1852 this mulatto man began mining and by 1856, he and his uncle, Daniel Mahoney, were in Nevada City, Nevada County, CA.
He was traveling east with his uncle, Daniel Mahoney, who operated a saloon in Nevada City.
Lee had recently been proprietor of a hair dressing salon.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.66**

He watched the loading of the life-boats and tried unsuccessfully to get his uncle into one of the boats.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.97**

He observed the chaos aboard the steamer as women boarded boats for the brig *Marine*.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.100**

On the night of the sinking he heard Captain Stone of the schooner *El Dorado* state that he couldn't send a boat to assist those on the steamer.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.105**

He assisted fellow passenger George Dawson and others with the construction of a raft as the steamer was sinking.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.110**

Lee was swept off the steamer's deck by a gigantic wave.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.111**

He found himself struggling in the water, clinging to a piece of wreckage.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.115**

After his rescue, he joined other survivors in publicly praising *Central America* captain William Herndon for his conduct, bravery and generosity.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.204**

He was employed as a hair dresser and lived at 12 Commercial Street in Nevada City.

Nevada City, California Directory--1856

Lee, Charles John

He was a black man from Virginia who died on December 4, 1852 at age 52.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 20, Lot 1.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Lee, David C. (1837?--?)

Born in Kentucky, it is not known whether he was free or enslaved.

In 1869 he ran a bootblack business at 547 Clay Street in San Francisco.

He employed two people, including Horace N. Bentley.

He was a member of the Brannan Guard and of the Shiloh AME Church in Oakland.

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.9**

He had another bootblack stand at 432 California Street in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.14**

Lee, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Lee, Joseph

He was a mulatto man from Florida.

He was 44 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Lee, William

He was a black man from Virginia who died on May 3, 1861 at age 32.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1, Lot 105.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Lee, William

He took his name from the family of Robert E. Lee, in whose Arlington, Virginia house he had been a servant.

William remained with the family after he was freed and he traveled with General Lee as his body servant. After moving to Chico he received correspondence from General Lee's family members.

He was a barber on Chico's major commercial center along West 2nd Street between Main and Broadway. Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, p. 6**

Leidesdorff, William Alexander (1810-1848)

He was the mate on the *Lucy Ann* of Baltimore when she sailed for New Orleans on August 30, 1833.

He became a naturalized U.S. citizen.

Between April 2, 1834 and February 14, 1838 he crewed on eighteen ships.

17 ships were registered at New Orleans and one ship was registered in Boston.

This last vessel sailed from Boston on November 15, 1836, but the trip terminated at New Orleans.

All of Leidesdorff's crews were interracial.

Only 2 were born in New Orleans and both had descriptions that would "fit any man."

All other clearly identifiable blacks were born in Maryland or northern states.

Only three claimed New Orleans residence.

Ralph Jacob and Company, a ship brokerage firm in New Orleans, supplied his crews.

Putney, Martha S. **Black Sailors, p.66**

On June 24, 1837 *Angel* left New Orleans for Cuba.

Nine crew members-all except the mate- jumped ship in Cuba.

Leidesdorff hired replacements in Havana.

He commanded four vessels-*Eclipse*, *Crawford*, *Columbus* and *Angel*.

These vessels carried cargo to Texas, Vera Cruz, Mexico, Honduras, and Havana.

Putney, Martha S. **Black Sailors, p.67**

He reportedly moved to New York because free blacks faced prejudice in New Orleans.

He was not welcome there as a free out-of-state black man.

Putney, Martha S. **Black Sailors, p.70**

Born in the Virgin Islands, his father William Leidesdorff was a Danish sugar planter.

His mother was Anna Marie Spark, a native woman of Negro blood.

He left the Virgin Islands as a youth and headed for New Orleans.

He engaged in maritime trade and as his fortune increased he became a master of vessels.

He trade was conducted between New Orleans and New York.

In 1841 he left New Orleans on the 106-ton schooner *Julia Ann*

He sailed to California and landed at Yerba Buena Cove.

He bought the first steamer to operate in California's waters.

The steamer had no name by was commonly called the *Sitka*.

It was 37' in length, 9' in beam, 3 1/2' in depth of hold, and 18" draft.

Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.1**

An American in Sitka built the vessel for use as a pleasure boat for Russian Fur Company officers.

It was a sidewheeler moved by a miniature engine.

In October, 1847 it was purchased by Leidesdorff and brought to San Francisco.

A trial trip was made on November 15th and later it went to Santa Clara and Sonoma.
On November 28, 1847 the *Sitka* made the first steamer trip from San Francisco to Sacramento.
It returned safely to San Francisco where it was wrecked in a gale.
Transformed into a launch or schooner and known as the *Rainbow*, she ran on the Sacramento River.
In 1844 he became a naturalized Mexican citizen.
He obtained a land grant of 35,000 acres on the left bank of the American River.
He named the property "Rio de los Americanos".
The property was located next to John Sutter's land grant.
He built San Francisco's first hotel, "The City Hotel," located at the corner of Clay and Kearny Streets.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.2**

He was involved in the import-export trade, especially the hides and tallow trade.
He built a warehouse on the corner of California and Leidesdorff Streets.
In 1845 he was appointed U.S. Vice-Consul to Mexico by Consul Thomas Oliver Larkin.
He served under the jurisdiction of military governor Commodore Stockton.
He gave aid to John Fremont and the men of the Bear Flag Revolt.
In 1846 he sent a report to Larkin on the flag-raising action in Sonoma.
Leidesdorff lived in a large home at the corner of California and Montgomery Streets.
It was located next to the present site of the Russ Building.
Large and impressive, his home was the site of lavish state entertainment.
He was host to both American and Mexican government officials.
He served the finest food and wine, and he had the only flower garden in Yerba Buena.
He held civic positions of honor and trust, including town treasurer and member of the first town council.
He was one of three members of the first school board.
He supervised the building of the first public school for children in San Francisco.
In 1847 he staged the first horse race in American California on a "meadow" near Mission Dolores.
He possessed a spirit of speculation and daring relative to this unprecedented event.
He died at the age of 38 in 1848 of a brain fever.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.3**

After his death he received the highest recognition as a beloved and honored citizen.
Flags flew at half-mast on ships in the port, and at half-staff at all military barracks.
Minute guns were fired as the funeral procession made its way to Mission Dolores.
At the time of his death, he had debts of \$50,000 on property he owned.
U.S. Army Captain Joseph Libby Folsom sought to purchase Leidesdorff's holdings.
He journeyed to the Virgin Island to find Leidesdorff's mother, Anna Marie Spark.
Folsom paid her \$75,000 for absolute title to all property.
Folsom died at Mission San Jose in July, 1848.
The town of Folsom, located at the site of Rio de los Americanos, was named to honor him.
Henry Halleck later built the Montgomery Block on the site owned by Leidesdorff and Folsom.
Thurman, Sue Bailey. **Pioneers of Negro Origin in California, p.4**

He was born in the Virgin Islands.
He arrived in San Francisco in 1841 and lived there for the seven years prior to his death.
During this period he served as U.S. Vice-Consul under Mexican rule.
He was the city's treasurer, a councilman and a member of the school committee.
In 1841 he built a warehouse on the waterfront at California and Leidesdorff Streets.
In 1847 he acquired and operated the first steamer on San Francisco Bay.
In 1846 he built the City Hotel on the corner of Clay and Kearny Streets.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis **"A History of Black Americans in California", p.82**

He was among those who urged Commander Montgomery to support the Bear Flag rebels.
Montgomery refused U.S. Vice-Consul Leidesdorff's proposal in a letter dated June 20, 1846.
On July 5, 1846 Marines were sent ashore at Yerba Buena to protect Leidesdorff and other Americans.
Downey, Joseph T. **The Cruise of the Portsmouth, pp.129-130**

He was a native of the West Indies of Haitian and Dutch descent.
He obtained a 35,000-acre Mexican land grant.
He opened the first hotel in San Francisco in 1849
He was an extremely popular civic leader and he participated in drafting the state constitution.
When he died businesses were closed, flags were lowered to half-staff and guns were fired in tribute.
An image of him appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp. 4-5**

On April 10, 1847 Oregon pioneer John McLoughlin wrote a letter to his son, David McLoughlin.
He advised him to leave any unsold goods from McLoughlin's store in Yerba Buena with Leidesdorff.
Morrison, Dorothy Nafus. **Outpost, p. 35**

On August 15, 1847 Oregon pioneer John McLoughlin wrote a letter to Leidesdorff.
In it he passed on greetings and fond memories from his daughter, Eloisa Rae, and her children.
Her deceased husband, William Rae, had earlier represented the Hudson's Bay Company in Yerba Buena.
Morrison, Dorothy Nafus. **Outpost, p.431**

“Leroy”

He was a black man who lived in isolation in northern California.
He lived with a woman of the Wintoon tribe of the Mad River area.
As a result of a dispute between the two, Leroy killed two men of her tribe.
When the badly wounded man told his story in a white community, a conflict developed known as the Wintoon War.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.86**

Lester, Nancy Davis

She was the wife of Peter Lester and the mother of Sarah Lester.
A photograph of her appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.31-31**

Lester, Peter (1814-?)

He was born in Virginia and was a shoemaker in Philadelphia before his 1852 arrival in San Francisco.
He was co-owner of Lester and Gibbs, importers and dealers in boots and shoes.
Their shop was located at 636 Clay Street (in the Court block) in San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.9**

In 1850 he arrived in California and he became involved in antislavery work in San Francisco.
He invited enslaved blacks to his home and lectured them about their rights.
He taught these domestic servants and hired-out slaves antislavery songs.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.137**

During the first half of the 1850s he opened a clothing store in San Francisco.
His business partner was Mifflin Gibbs, who was also from Philadelphia.
Both men had been officers in an antislavery convention held in Philadelphia in 1848.
Lester was a skilled bootmaker and the two later ran the Pioneer Boot and Shoe Emporium.
In 1858 both left for British Columbia.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.98**

Both Lester and his wife were originally from Philadelphia.
While there he wrote at least one letter to the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, an antislavery paper in Philadelphia.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.190**

He was a free man from Philadelphia.
He was an antislavery leader in both Philadelphia and California
In California he was one of the leaders of the three state colored conventions.
He was a businessman in San Francisco in the early 1850s.
He was unfairly taxed, robbed and badly beaten by whites and denied legal recourse for any of this.
Lester's fifteen-year-old daughter was expelled from a white school in San Francisco.
Due to lack of rights and opportunity, the family relocated to British Columbia.
Lester continued his partnership there with Mifflin Gibbs until 1864.
Peter become involved in the rift between Jamaican and American blacks in British Columbia.
A photograph of him appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.95-96**

Lester, Sarah

In 1858 the light-skinned daughter of Peter Lester was eighteen years old.
She attended an all-white primary school in San Francisco for three years.
The Spring Valley School served the white neighborhood where the Lesters lived.
She took her exams and was accepted into San Francisco's only high school.
Although she took classes for several weeks, a letter appeared in the *San Francisco Herald* in January, 1858 calling for her removal.
Lester withdrew his daughter from the school and the conflict died.
The Lester family moved to British Columbia in 1858.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p169**

She was the light-skinned daughter of Nancy Davis Lester and her husband, Peter Lester.
She completed her primary school education at an otherwise all-white San Francisco school.
At age fifteen, she enrolled in the only high school in San Francisco, where she received top honors.
An anonymous letter in the January 1858 the *San Francisco Herald* called for her expulsion.
Later that year, as a result of the controversy, the Lester family relocated to Victoria, British Columbia.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp31-32**

“Lewis”

He was onboard the steamer *Uncle Sam*, headed for Panama in 1858.
He and the ship's white cook assisted Henry Dotson to freedom.
The Wrights, a white father and son from Missouri, captured Dotson.
Dotson was rescued in Panama and returned by ship to San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.156**

Lewis, Abraham

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Lewis, Charles

He was a black man from Delaware who died on November 5, 1850 at age 50.
He is buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Lewis (Louis), Ed

He was a free black man from Boston who was an expert with horses.
In 1850 he volunteered to help migrants at Humboldt Sink.

He made a 250-mile ride over deserts and mountains from Sacramento.
He returned rapidly to Sacramento carrying word of the plight of the migrants.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.37**

In the summer of 1850 he saved the lives of many gold seekers stranded in the Humboldt Sink.
Hundreds of immigrants were immobilized, sick and starving in the Sink.
Captain William Waldo of Sacramento organized a volunteer relief party.
They traveled 250 miles through the mountains and deserts to reach the group.
Ed was a fearless man and an expert horseman.
He rode 250 miles to Sacramento and returned with life-saving supplies.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.59**

Lewis, Edmonia

The first black woman sculptor in the U.S., she exhibited at the San Francisco Art Association in 1873.
Today, this is the San Francisco Art Institute located at 800 Chestnut Street.
In 1876 she exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.
Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.15**

Lewis, John

He was a Colored Convention leader in California who subscribed to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.188**

Lewis, John

He was a member of the Victoria, British Columbia black community, where he was a street contractor.
In 1859 he visited Peter Anderson in San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.249**

Lewis, Richard

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Lewis, Sarah

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Santa Barbara in the Santa Cruz Islands.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Light, Allen B. (1805-?)

He was a black seaman who deserted the ship *Pilgrim* in 1835 and became an otter hunter.
He was known as Black Steward.
Alfred Robinson mentioned his encounter with a grizzly bear at Santa Barbara.
According to George Nidever, he was one of Graham's men in 1836-38.
In 1839 he was a naturalized resident of Santa Barbara.
In 1839 he was appointed by a government agent to prevent illegal otter hunting.
He was in Los Angeles in 1841 and in San Diego from 1846-48 as an otter hunter.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.101**

He was better known as "Black Steward" among his contemporaries.
He sailed with Richard Henry Dana on the *Pilgrim* in the hide and tallow trade in Mexican California.
In 1835 he deserted the *Pilgrim* at Santa Barbara.
He became the leading otter hunter in the Santa Barbara area.

In 1839 Governor Alvarado commissioned him and he fought illegal otter hunters in the waters of the Santa Barbara area.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.4**

In 1835 he arrived in California, where he trapped fur along the coast with his friend George Nidever. He was a powerful man who stabbed and shot a female grizzly bear that attacked and mauled him.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.42**

Lilley, Grundy

He was a black man from Virginia.

He was 66 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

“Little Harry”

He was held as a slave on the Trinity River diggings by a group of whites from Arkansas.

They played poker for the use of his labor, with the winner entitled to his work for one week.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.66**

“Little West”

He came to California as a part of a Mississippi-Georgia company which followed the Death Valley route.

He, “Tom” and “Joe” were enslaved members of the party.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.31**

Lisk, Emilie

She was a black woman from Louisiana.

She was 45 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

“Livingston”

He was a black man whose presence gave Negro Hill on the Mokelumne River its name.

Standing over six-feet tall, he was an erect figure who was dignified and well-spoken.

In four months he made over \$80,000 from the Mokelumne Hills diggings.

He left California by steamer, headed off to spend his money in London.

He returned to California when the money was exhausted.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.59**

He purchased the mining claim of Andrew Hallidie, the future inventor of the cable car.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.60**

Lodine, E.

This black person from Delaware died on October 30, 1850 at age 28.

The person is buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 5, Lot 232.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Logan, Mrs.

She was a widow who had come to Red Bluff from Arkansas with her three children.

She married William Robinson and the couple had three additional children together.

Her husband employed a teacher and opened a school for their children in North San Juan, Nevada County.

Mr. Robinson began a movement to open a public school for all colored children in Red Bluff.

This effort included his wife, Mr. A.J. Logan of Palocedro, Shasta County and Mr. and Mrs. P.D. Logan. The group also collected money to establish an A.M.E. church in Red Bluff. Her daughter, Clara Logan-Robinson, graduated in the first class at the public high school in Red Bluff. Two of her sons were sent to San Francisco to be educated under the instruction of J.B. Sanderson. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.123**

Logan, Albert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 with Amada Logan and became a pioneer of Santa Cruz. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Logan, Amanda

She came to California in 1849 with Albert Logan and became a pioneer of Santa Cruz. She later owned and operated a popular hotel for colored tourists in Santa Cruz. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103, 150**

Logan, Clara (Miss)

She was a black girl who was a student at a public school in Red Bluff. One of the teachers at the school was Sara Brown, daughter of John Brown. Clara later married Albert Logan and later, as a widow, lived in San Francisco. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.96**

She came to Red Bluff from Arkansas with her mother and two siblings. Her mother married William Robinson and the couple had three additional children together. Her father employed a teacher and opened a school for his children in North San Juan, Nevada County. He began a movement to open a public school for all colored children in Red Bluff. Clara attended the colored school and graduated in the first class at the public high school in Red Bluff. She was the first colored girl to receive a teaching certificate, and she taught in a Red Bluff public school. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.123**

She was married to Albert Frazer. She was the first African American to graduate from high school in Red Bluff. There were other Logans who came to California around the time of the Civil War. Jeannette L. Molson **Logan descendant interview**

Lombard, Ann C. Woods

She was born in the West Indies around 1835. In San Francisco she owned and ran a boardinghouse at 1006 Washington Street. Her first husband was Charles H. Woods and her second was Eugene Peters Lombard. Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

Lombard, Eugene Peters (1826?-1870)

A native of Martinique, he was a ship steward and the 2nd husband of Ann C. Woods Lombard. Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

Lombard, Peter

He was a black miner in California in 1849. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Loney, Anthony

He manufactured cigars and smoking tobacco in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p. 149**

Loney, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
The Clark family came to Marysville through his influence.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**; Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Long, Aleck

He was a black man who was enslaved to Oliver Grantham of St. Louis, Missouri.
In 1852 he was about fifty-seven years old, 5' 10" tall, with dark complexion and gray hair.
He had a scar on the inside of his left leg above the ankle.
He was given his freedom on March 2, 1852, after paying four hundred dollars to Samuel Grantham.
His deed of manumission was issued in Eldorado County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.84-85**

Deed of Manumission

Know all men by these presents that I Samuel Grantham of the county and state aforesaid, acting by power of Attorney vested in me by S. Oliver Grantham of St. Louis, State of Missouri, acting for and in behalf of said S. Oliver Grantham, and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars to me in hand paid the same to receive to the benefit of the said Oliver Grantham have this day liberated, set free and fully and effectually manumitted, Aleck Long. Heretofore a slave for life—the lawful property of the said Thomas Grantham. The description of said Aleck Long, being as follows to wit: about fifty-seven years old: five feet, ten inches in height, gray hair dark complexion with a scar on the inside of the left leg above the ankle—The said Aleck Long to enjoy and possess now and from hence forth the full exercise of all rights, benefits and privileges of a free man of color free of all or any claim to servitude, slavery or service of the said S. A. Grantham, his heirs, Executors, and assigns and all other persons claiming or to claim forever.

In Testimony of this seal of manumission, I have this day signed my name and fixed my seal this 2nd day of March 1852. Samuel A. Grantham, Attorney for State of California, Eldorado County
Taylor, E.H. et al. "California Free Papers" **The Journal of Negro History**, Volume 3, Issue 1 (Jan. 1918), 46.

Long, S.

He was a drayman in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Long, Sowarie

He was a black man who came to California with his wife and owner in 1849.
He worked in the mines to pay for the freedom of himself and his wife.
He and his wife settled in San Jose after securing their freedom.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

"Louis"

He was a black man from New York who died on July 14, 1853 at age 45.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 345.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Low, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and was a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

“Lucy”

She was a black woman who lived in Auburn in 1853.
A Missourian named Brown attempted her arrest as a fugitive slave from Missouri.
In 1851 Brown’s father in Missouri granted her freedom.
She left her freedom papers with white lawyer P.W Thomas in Auburn.
Locals believed that Brown hoped her papers were either lost or in Missouri.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.140**

Luell, Henry

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Lymes, George R.

According to the 1856 Amy’s Marysville Directory, he was a barber on D Street, between 1st and 2nd Streets.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

Lyons, (Mr.)

He was a black man from Chicago who ran a hotel in Panama.
It was located on the Atlantic side and white Chicagoans stayed at his boardinghouse.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.43**

Mackey, James

He was a black man from North Carolina who died on August 21, 1854 at age 24.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 4, Lot 60.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Magill, William

He was a black man from Virginia.
He was 25 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Malae, Tyre

He was a 26-year-old mulatto living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Mahoney, Daniel

He was a 47-year-old black man from Pennsylvania who drowned when the steamer *Central American* was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.252**

He was the uncle of Barney M. Lee, a mulatto, and they were steerage passengers on the ship.
He had operated the Magnolia Saloon in Nevada City, CA.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p. 66**

He was a 47-year-old mulatto who suffered with rheumatism.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.97**

He was too infirm to survive the sinking of the steamer and drowned.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.110**

He owned the Magnolia Saloon and lived at 41 Pine Street in Nevada City in 1856.

Nevada City, California Directory--1856

“Margaret”

She was a black woman who lived in Sacramento.

She was married to “Lawrence”, a black man, on May 23, 1850.

Congregational minister Robert Deal performed the ceremony.

William Marr claimed her as his property and kidnapped her at gunpoint.

Marr offered to release her upon the payment to him of \$1,000.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.87**

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.133**

Marney, Jack

He came to California by overland trail along with David Cosad’s party.

He was a mulatto slave who ran away at the diggings at Placerville after he had dug \$1,000 for his owner.

Cosad’s party of five white miners took him in.

Cosad, David. **Journal of a Trip to California by the Overland Route**

In 1849 he dug \$1,000 in gold toward his purchase from his owner.

He left to join northern white miners before earning the full amount.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.72**

Marryat, Henry

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Marsh, W.

This black person died on March 12, 1855 at age 35 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 250.

Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Marshall, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Members of the 4th Colored Convention held in October 1865 included “Peter” Bell and Andrew Bristol of San Francisco, James Floyd, A.J. White, G.A. Smith, S.J. Marshal, Peter Cassey and Mrs. William A Smith, all of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Martin, Jennie

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Rough and Ready.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Martinez, Justo

He was a mulatto man from Chile.
He was 26 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

“Mary”

She was the first black woman who came to California from the States.
She was also the first slave to achieve freedom in the West through the courts.
In 1846 her owner brought her from Missouri.
They settled in San Jose, where she was freed by justice of the peace John Burton.
Mexican law forbid slavery and Americans were committed to respecting Mexican laws.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, pp.8-9**

Mason, Ann

She was an enslaved black girl when she came by ox-team to California in 1851 with her mother Bidy and her sisters Ellen and Harriett.
She died on August 1, 1857.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.109-110**

Mason, Benjamin

He was a black man who was the brother of Ellen Mason.
After purchasing her own freedom, she sent for him and began paying for his release from bondage.
He learned that California was a free state and ran away from his owner.
His sister was not required to continue paying the bill of sale cost.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

Mason, (Bridget) Bidy (August 15, 1818-January 15, 1891)

She and her family moved to Utah with their owner Robert Smith in 1851.
In 1852 Mason came to San Bernardino as an enslaved black woman.
In 1855 Smith moved to Texas and Mason and her family stayed in California.
Judge Hayes freed them in Los Angeles.
Mason moved to Santa Monica, and then later, to Los Angeles.
She took up housework and nursing and she also owned a ranch.
Eventually she became one of the wealthiest blacks in Los Angeles.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.120**

She came to California from Mississippi at age 32.
Walking behind the three hundred wagons of her masters group, her job was to keep the cattle together.
In 1856 her owner decided to return home with his slaves.
Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.129**

Mason refused to return to the South and convinced the local sheriff to press her case.
She won freedom for herself and her three daughters.
She acquired large parcels of land through hard work and clever saving.
She donated money for schools, churches, nursing homes and she also aided flood victims.
She brought food to undernourished men in local jails.
She died in 1891.

Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.130**

She was born enslaved in Hancock County, Georgia.
In 1851 she crossed the plains following a wagon of owner Robert Smith.
She herded sheep during the journey to San Bernardino in California.
After obtaining freedom Mason and her children moved to Los Angeles.
She secured a job as a practical nurse, working for \$2.50 per day.
She saved her money and bought two parcels of land (about ten acres).
She paid \$250 for the land and sold it five years later for \$200,000.
The land had become the center of the downtown business district of Los Angeles.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.70**

She was born on August 15, 1818 on Robert Smith's plantation in Hancock, Georgia.
Smith came to California in 1851 and lived with his slaves in San Bernardino until 1855.
Smith decided to leave California for Texas with Mason and his other slaves.
The Los Angeles sheriff, summoned by members of the black community, stopped Smith's departure.
On January 19, 1856 Mason was granted her freedom in the U.S. District Court in Los Angeles.
After she gained her freedom, a sympathetic doctor offered her a job as a midwife and nurse.
She saved her earnings and purchased property at 331 South Spring Street in Los Angeles.
He lived in the clapboard house built there until her death on January 15, 1891.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis "**A History of Black Americans in California**", p.86

She was born in Georgia and was 63 years old at the time of the 1880 federal census.
Her mother was born in Louisiana and her father's birthplace was not listed.
She was employed as a midwife and shown to be a widow.
1880 Federal Census; Los Angeles County, California; 3rd Ward, Los Angeles

At the age of eighteen, she was given as a wedding gift to Robert Marion Smith and his bride.
A few years later the Smith family headed west from Mississippi.
Mason and her three young children walked most of the way to Salt Lake City.
They were part of a party of three hundred wagons journeyed for seven months to reach Utah.
Biddy cared for the Smith children, herded cattle and acted as a midwife.
After three years in Utah, the Smith and Mason families moved to San Bernardino, California.
In 1855 they settled near Los Angeles when Smith decided to relocate to Texas to preserve owner rights.
A local supporter informed authorities and a sheriff placed Mason's family in protective custody.
A judge freed the Masons after Smith refused to show up in court to define his relationship with them.
She got a job as a nurse and midwife, saved her money and invested in real estate.
She also became a noted philanthropist and she helped found the first AME church in Los Angeles.
A photograph of her appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp. 30-31**

Mason, Ellen (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California with her owner in 1849.
She contracted to pay fifty cents a week toward the purchase of her freedom.
After acquiring her freedom papers she paid for the freedom of her sister. .
She sent for her brother Benjamin and was paying for his freedom when he ran away.
She lived for many years and died in the Home for Aged Colored Citizens in Beulah.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

Mason, Ellen (Mrs. Owens)

She was a black woman born into slavery on October 15, 1838 in Hinds County, Missouri.
She came by ox-team to California in 1851 with her mother Biddy Mason and her sisters Ann and Harriett.
She and her family were granted freedom in Los Angeles on January 19, 1854.
She married Robert Owens oldest son Charles P. in Los Angeles on October 16, 1856.

Their sons were named Robert C. and Henry L. Owens.
When her sons were old enough, her husband sent them all to Oakland for education.
Her husband died in 1882 and she later married Mr. Huddleston.
She eventually resided at the Home of the Aged and Infirm Colored People in Beulah.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.106, 109-110**

Mason, George W.

He was a black miner in a partnership with white Benjamin Bowen, his father and brother and two other whites.

He mined near the town of Fort John, near Volcano, California.

The partnership began in 1852 and ran for several years.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.59**

Mason, Harriett

She was an enslaved black girl when she came by ox-team to California in 1851 with her mother Bidy and her sisters Ann and Ellen.

She was Mrs. Harriett Mason-Washington when she died on June 9, 1914.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.109-110**

Mason, Henry

He was a black man from Massachusetts who died on November 5, 1850.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Mathews, George

He was a black man from Maryland who died on August 21, 1859 at age 30.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Lot 246.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Mathews, William

He was a frail, young black man who came enslaved to California in 1858.

His owner Dr. McCormick, an Army officer, and his wife brought him.

The group, which included two other slaves, lived on Clay Street near Portsmouth Plaza in San Francisco.

In 1859 the doctor made plans to return to his Maryland home.

Seven or eight black men carried Mathews away to parts unknown, according to a newspaper entry.

Later, Mathews returned to Dr. McCormick and he went with the McCormicks on the steamer *Sonora*.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.154**

Mathews, William R.

He was a free black man from Massachusetts who owned the Golden Gate boardinghouse in San Francisco.

He catered exclusively to black seamen.

He gave the alarm at the boardinghouse announcing the plight of slave William Mathews and he assisted with his temporary rescue.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.155**

Maulbine, Benjamin

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Mawy, Martin

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Rough and Ready.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Mayhew, John

He was a black man from Africa who died on September 2, 1852 at age 22.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Mayo, Leandro

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Pennsylvania and worked as a teamster at 229 Maiden Lane.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

McAfee, Joe

He was a black member of the Bear Flag Party in 1846.
Other black members of the group included John Grider, Billy Gaston and Charles G. Gains.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.33**

In a 1914 interview John Grider stated that McAfee was present at the Bear Flag Revolt in Sonoma in 1846.

Also present were Grider, Jacob Dodson, James Duff, Charles C. Gains, Billy Gaston and "Ben".
McGriff-Payne, Sharon **Solano Historian, p.17**

McDonald, (Mr.)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

McDonald, William (1841?-)

He was a black man who worked as a cook and resided at 321 California Street in San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.14**

McDowell, Logan

He was a mulatto man from North Carolina.
He was 37 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

While living in Jamestown, he was President of the 1859 Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population of Tuolumne County.

Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.122**

McGains, Roderick

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Strawberry Valley in El Dorado County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

McGowan, Charles

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

McGowan, Dorothea

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

She was a mulatto woman from Columbus, Ohio.

In 1852 she settled in Marysville with her husband, Jess McGowan.

She did laundry and saved her money.

By 1860 the McGowans had \$12,000 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal estate.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.112**, Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

McGowan, Jess

He was a native of Ohio and the husband of Dorothea McGowan.

By 1852 they had settled in Marysville, where he worked as a barber.

By 1860 the McGowans had \$12,000 in real estate and \$3,000 in personal estate.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.112**

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was a barber on 2nd Street next to the Western Hotel.

He had property valued at \$3,000, and he worked as a miner, barber, gold mine owner and business owner.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Ohio and lived at 137 2nd Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp. 12-13, 22-24**

McGowan, M.

He was one of the black owners of the Sweet Vengeance Mine in Brown's Valley.

Other company members who worked the claim were Gabriel Simms, Fritz James Vosburg, Abraham Freeman Holland, Edward Duplex and James Cousins.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.104**

McKinney, Joseph

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He came across the plains with Captain McKinney from Missouri to California in 1854.

He engaged in stock raising and farming in Merced County.

He eventually owned 1,700 acres.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.125**

McLeMar, (Mr.)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of North San Joaquin

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

McKuen, William

In 1855, at age 15, he began a 58-year residence in Chico.

He was a dark-skinned man who was 5 feet 4 inches tall with a solid build.

His wages were used to provide a small home for his wife, Harriet, who was enslaved in Virginia.

Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, p. 5**

Mendenhall, (Mr.)

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Redlands.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Mercier, Charles

He was a successful barber from Louisiana.
He lived with his family in the Fourth Ward, a white middle-class neighborhood in San Francisco's North Beach.
James Sullivan and his family were also black residents of this district.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.105**

He was a native of Louisiana who arrived in San Francisco in 1856.
He was a member of the first party of California emigrants who left for British Columbia in 1858.
He was a member of the delegation who interviewed Governor Douglass of British Columbia.
He later returned to barbering in San Francisco and Portland, Oregon.
In 1859 he and Peter W. Cassey were partners in the operation of a San Francisco shaving saloon.
Their business was located in the basement of the Union Hotel at 642 Merchant Street.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.5**

Charles, Wellington Moses and Fortune Richard were the members of a delegation selected to interview British Columbia Governor Douglas in 1858.
Within two weeks of their arrival, Charles returned to San Francisco's Zion Church.
He made a report and read letters from Moses and other members of the Pioneer Committee.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, pp.64-65**

Merritt, James

He was a black man who was stabbed in San Francisco by Worth Wellington, another black man.
Stockton Daily Independent, November 17, 1861

Mesa, Antonio

He was one of the black Spaniards who founded the pueblo of Los Angeles on September 4, 1781.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.40**

Meshaw, John F.

He was a black man from the West Indies who ran a boot and shoe shop in Sacramento.
The business was connected with the Lester and Gibbs shop in San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.109**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865.
The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

A native of South Carolina, he had a retail shoe store in Sacramento in 1857.
In 1860 the store relocated to 539 California Street in San Francisco.
He resided nearby at 623 California Street.
Later, he was employed at the U.S. Mint.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.15**

Middleton, G.A.

He was a mulatto man from Tennessee.

He was 31 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Middleton, George

He was a black man from New York who died on October 12, 1857 at age 34.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 27, Lot 18.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Miles, Henry

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a black man who came to California in 1853 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He came to California in 1853 from Baltimore, Maryland.

He was a very successful miner, purchasing several mines in Calaveras County.

He also purchased 500 acres of land 14 miles from Stockton.

His family did not reach the state until 1857, though his sons, William Blake and John, came earlier.

Daughters Sylvia, Sara and Josephine came with their mother.

The reunited family moved to San Francisco, where he gave his children the best education possible.

Henry took a contract to do grading for the city, and a large number of teams were employed on this work.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.124-125**

He was the father of vocalist Sarah Miles who married well-known musician Alexander C. Taylor.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

Miles, John

He and his brother, William B., followed their father, Henry, from Baltimore to California after 1853.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.124-125**

Miles, Josephine

She was the daughter of Henry Miles of Baltimore, Maryland.

She came to California in 1857 with her mother and sisters, Sarah and Sylvia.

The reunited family lived to San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.125**

Miles, Sarah

She was the daughter of Henry Miles and a music vocalist.

She married Alexander C. Taylor, a well-known musician, and the couple went east for musical training.

They later toured the U.S. and Europe.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

She was the daughter of Henry Miles of Baltimore, Maryland.

She came to California in 1857 with her mother and sisters, Sylvia and Josephine.

The reunited family lived to San Francisco.

She was an accomplished vocalist who married musician Alexander Taylor.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp124-125**

Miles, Sylvia

She was the daughter of Henry Miles of Baltimore, Maryland.
She came to California in 1857 with her mother and sisters, Sarah and Josephine.
The reunited family lived to San Francisco,
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.124-125**

Miles, William Blake

He and his brother, John, followed their father, Henry, from Baltimore to California after 1853.
He was an active member of the Young Men's Beneficial Society of San Francisco.
H was an active member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention.
He became an instructor of music and leader of a band.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.124-125**

Miller, Catherine

She was a washerwoman in Sonora, California.
A coroner's report stated that she had in excess of \$2,000 in her possession at the time of death.
The report also stated that she had regularly shipped money to an unknown location.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.18**

Miller, Ed

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Miller, Elizabeth

She was a black woman who came to California and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Miller, Elizabeth

She was a black woman who came to California in 1853 and became a pioneer of Petaluma.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Miller, George (c. 1830-1858)

He died at age 38 and was buried in San Francisco's Lone Mountain Cemetery, grave 1, tier 10.
His place of birth was listed as Missouri.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Miller, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Miller, John Lee (c.1851-1855)

He died at age 4 and was buried in San Francisco's Lone Mountain Cemetery.
His place of birth was listed as California.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Miller, Newton

He was a young black man who mined near Mormon Island in California.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.9**

Miller, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Salinas City.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

“Mills”

He was a black barber in Stockton who was fined for attacking another black barber.
Stockton Daily Argus May 24, 1861

Mills, Edward

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Mills, Isaac

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Mills, Richard

He was a black man who died on July 21, 1851 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Milton, Daniel

He was a black man from North Carolina who died on November 3, 1850 at age 25.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Minor (Mr.)

He, J.B.Sanderson and Robinson of Stockton went armed into San Joaquin County and liberated slaves.
The men convinced the enslaved blacks of their friendship and then carried them to freedom.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Mitchell, Bob

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He came from Tennessee and was a landowner and respected citizen in Marysville.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Mitchell, Edgar P.

He was a black child born in California who died on April 4, 1859 at age 1 year, 5 months.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at SE ¼, 196.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Mitchell, George

He was a young black man who was brought to California as a slave in 1849.

His former owner arrested him and a trial over his status took place in San Jose in 1855.

Three local lawyers defended him and were successful in delaying a decision until the California Fugitive Slave Law expired in April 1855.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.147**; Hudson, Lynn M. **The Making of "Mammy Pleasant", p.37**

He was involved in one of the best-known fugitive slave cases in California, after his arrival in 1849.

His owner attempted to hold George under the 1852 California Fugitive Slave Act.

A judge pointed out that the act concerning the removal of an enslaved person had expired.

While the owner and his lawyer were swearing out affidavits, George was hidden and never recovered.

George Washington Dennis and Mary Ellen Pleasant were responsible for his escape.

Hudson, Lynn M. **The Making of "Mammy Pleasant", p.37**

Monos, John

He was a black man from Indiana.

He was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Monos, Michael

He was a black man from Indiana.

He was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Mitchison, Charles

On September 2, 1856 he was a member of the financial committee established for *Mirror of the Times*.

The committee included Nathan Pointer, W.D. Moses, Charles Mitchison, Reverend Barney Fletcher, Charles B. Smith, F. Spotts, and Henry F. Sampson.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.220**

Monroe, George F. (--1886)

He was a black man who worked for Russell, Majors and Waddell on the Pony Express.

He was a rider between Merced and Mariposa.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.48**

He was a black man who worked as a stage driver for the Washburns of Wawona.

His family homesteaded at Pea Ridge, south of Mariposa.

When his wagon wrecked, he disregarded his own safety and saw to the welfare of the riders.

He died of internal injuries resulting from the accident.

His funeral service was held at Mariposa Methodist Church and he is buried at the Mariposa Cemetery.

A portrait photograph of him is included in this work.

Radanovich, Leroy **Images of America Mariposa County, p.93**

He was the son of Louis A. Monroe and a native of Georgia.

When his parents went to California in the 1850s he was an eleven-year-old schoolboy in Washington, D.C.

In 1856 he accompanied his uncle to California, joining his parents in Mariposa.

In 1866, as a young man, he began working for A.H. Washburn and Company as a Yosemite guide.

In 1868 he began driving stage for Washburn and Company, where he worked until his death from illness.

He was known as the best stage driver; President Grant praised his skill in handling horse teams.

He suffered internal injuries when the stage in which he was a passenger wrecked while leaving Yosemite. He assisted the driver in disentangling the horses and righting the stage. He died within a few days at the home of his parents in Pea Ridge.
"Death of George F. Monroe", **Mariposa Gazette** November 27, 1886

Monroe, Louis A. (--1890)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Mariposa, where he was a stage driver.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He came to California in the 1850s as a free man with his wife. He lived in Mariposa and worked as a barber on Main Street for a number of years. Later he took up a ranch about six miles southeast of Mariposa, where he worked hard to succeed. His only son, George, died a few years before his own death. Failing health and injury due to falling out of a wagon led to his death in 1890. He was buried in the Mariposa graveyard and his funeral was attended by a number of older residents.
"Death of Louis A. Monroe", **Mariposa Gazette** May 31, 1890

He came to California in the early 1850s, locating first in Calaveras County and then in Mariposa in 1854. His wife arrived in 1855, leaving their eleven-year-old son George at school in Washington, D.C. His son, George, died of illness or injury on the family farm at Pea Ridge in November 1886.
"Death of George F. Monroe", **Mariposa Gazette** November 27, 1886

Monroe, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Downieville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Moody, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Moore, Amanda

She was a mulatto woman from Maine.
She was 26 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Moore, Gabriel

A native of Alabama, he came to Centerville, Fresno County in 1853. He arrived at the upper Kings River area with the Akers Wagon Train. He appeared on the 1857 tax rolls as a rancher in the Kings River area. When he died he left a wife, a son and 5 adopted children.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis "**A History of Black Americans in California**", pp.81-82

Moore, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Gold Hill, where he was the porter of the bank.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Moore, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Diego.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He came to San Diego in 1850 and operated a mountain ranch near San Diego.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.131**

Moore, John Jamison (Reverend)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Born a slave, he established the first black church in San Francisco in 1852.
The AME Zion Church was located on Stockton Street, between Broadway and Vallejo Streets.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.159**

In 1854 he was the first teacher at the San Francisco school for black children.
The first school in the state for blacks, it opened on May 22, 1854.
The school was located in St. Cyprian's AME Church on Jackson Street.
In June, 1857 he was officially appointed principal of the Negro Children's School.
He received his salary from city funds and was appointed by the city board of education.
In 1858 he joined the black emigration to British Columbia.
Reverend J.B. Sanderson was selected as his replacement as teacher and principal.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.167**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.
The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith,
George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David
Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp54-55**

On August 19, 1856 he was elected to the publishing committee for *Mirror of the Times*.
The committee also included J.H. Townsend, William Newby, Nathan Pointer and H.M. Collins.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.219**

He was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at
acquiring a secondary school for black children.
Investors money was returned with interest in 1863 due to a change in the situation.
Officers of the Institute were Barney Fletcher (President), Reverend Moore (Financial, Traveling
Secretary), John A. Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David W. Ruggles , William
A. Carter and R.T. Houston (Trustees), Henry M. Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).
Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

He found many friends and acquaintances from California living in British Columbia, including 100 blacks
who were living in Cariboo.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.64**

A letter sent by Moore from Williams' Creek, Cariboo appeared in *The Pacific Appeal* on July 11, 1863.
The 3,000 residents of Cariboo included 100 black men, many of whom were friends and acquaintances.
He stated that provisions were expensive, but the climate was healthy and prospects for blacks were good.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, pp.209-10**

Moore, Priscilla (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Mordy, J.M.M.

He was a mulatto man from Ohio.

He was 30 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Moreno, Charles

He was a free black man from Massachusetts who assisted with the attempted rescue of slave William Mathews in San Francisco.

His wife may have attempted to harbor the Indian girl "Shasta" from servitude in San Francisco.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p154**

Moreno, Jose

He was a mulatto and one of the Spaniards who founded Los Angeles pueblo on September 4, 1781.

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.40**

Morris (Mr.)

He was a guest speakers at the August 1859 Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population of Tuolumne County.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.22, 122**

Morris, A. (-September 16, 1862)

He came to California from Boston, Massachusetts.

He drowned after falling off a levee.

He was a bootblack in Stockton at the time of his death.

Stockton Daily Independent, September 17, 1862

Morris, Henry S.

In 1857 he and A.H. Buler were co-owners of a clothing renovating and cleaning business in San Francisco. The business was located under the Union Hotel on Merchant Street.

Later, he owned several saloons, including the Union Club (1870), the Lincoln (1875), and the Lotus Club (1888).

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

Morris, William

He was a black man from Massachusetts who died on July 22, 1850 at age 40.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 13, Lot 69.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Morrison, William H.

He was a black man from Missouri who died on February 4, 1854 at age 42.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 13.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Mortimer, J.C.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Mortimer, Louis L.

He served as Master of San Francisco's Victoria Lodge No. 3 from 1853-1856.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 51**

He served as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons from 1857-1858.

A photograph of him appears on page 24.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 24**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Morton, Stafford P.

He was a black man from Washington, D.C. who died on March 26, 1857 at age 26.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Lot 538.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

“Mose”

He was an elderly black man from Kentucky who was formerly a slave and a jockey.

He worked as a bootblack in Sacramento.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.109**

“Old Mose” was found dead in his Sacramento cabin and a subscription was raised for his funeral.

He was a resident since the early days of Sacramento but none knew his age at the time of his death.

Sacramento Union, December 25, 1882, p. 3

Moses, Wellington Delaney

On August 2, 1956 he was a member of the financial committee established for *Mirror of the Times*.

Other members were Nathan Pointer, Charles Mitchison, Reverend Barney Fletcher, Charles B. Smith, F. Spotts, and Henry F. Sampson.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.220**

He was one of the Pioneer Committee of blacks who left San Francisco for British Columbia.

A group of 35 left on April 20, 1858 and traveled to Canada on the steamship *Commodore*.

Along with Mercier and Richard, Moses was appointed as a delegation to interview Governor Douglas.

A letter in which he describes his new life favorably was read in a San Francisco Zion Church meeting.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, pp.64-65**

On July 29, 1858 he opened a barber shop, the Pioneer Shaving and Saloon and Bath Room on Yates Street.

He remained in Victoria until 1862, when he moved to Cariboo.

By the mid-1860's Moses' "Hair Invigorator" became a well-known product in the colony.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.75**

Moses, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Moss, Joseph

He was a mulatto man from Louisiana.

He was 38 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

He was a mulatto who came to California from Louisiana by sea in 1848.

After leaving Panama, his vessel was wrecked, leaving Moss and five others in a small boat.

He and Mary Bradleaf, an Irish woman, were eventually rescued and taken to San Francisco.

They married and moved to Sonora, where they raised five children.

The 1860 census lists Moss as mulatto, in 1870 he was white and in 1880 he was listed as black.

A photograph of him appears in this work.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.96-97**

Moulton, W.W.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a 49er who may have been part owner of Sharp's Hotel, built in 1852, near Johnson's Rancho (Wheatland).

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

Mull, Isaac

He was a black man who came to California in 1852 and became a pioneer of Petaluma.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Mundon, Mary

She was a mulatto woman from New York.

She was 29 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Murray, Francis

He was a black man from Georgia who died on June 27, 1861 at age 24.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Lot 246.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Murray, Sarah

She was a black woman from Georgia who died on December 17, 1855 at age 44.

She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Lot 246.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.7**

Neal, Charles

He was a black man who married former slave Susan Neal, who was left indebted at his death.

He was a member of the United Sons of Friendship.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.64**

He worked as a washerman and lived in a house on Spring Street in Nevada City in 1856.

Nevada City, California Directory—1856

Neal, Susan

She was a slave brought to California from Alabama by her owners.

She gained freedom by coming to California, where she married Charles Neal.

Upon his death she was left in debt.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.64**

Ned “the Paganini of the Humboldt”

He was a mulatto cook.

Clappe, Louise Amelia Knapp Smith. **The Shirley Letters From the California Mines, XV**

It is possible that he his nickname came from Italian violinist Niccolo Paganini (1782-1840). Clappe, Louise Amelia Knapp Smith. **The Shirley Letters From the California Mines, p.185**

He was known as Paganini of the Humboldt (saloon/bar).

He was a cook onboard the *U.S.S. Somers* during the naval blockade of Mexican ports during the Mexican War.

Clappe, Louise Amelia Knapp Smith. **The Shirley Letters From the California Mines, p.52**

He prepared the welcome dinner for Dame Shirley at Indian Bar.

Clappe, Louise Amelia Knapp Smith. **The Shirley Letters From the California Mines, p.53**

He was a light-skinned mulatto with frizzled hair that corkscrewed.

He played the violin beautifully and he was accompanied by white violinist “Chock.”

Clappe, Louise Amelia Knapp Smith. **The Shirley Letters From the California Mines, p.54**

He was wrongly accused and nearly hanged for an alleged razor attack on a crazed man.

Clappe, Louise Amelia Knapp Smith. **The Shirley Letters From the California Mines, p.140**

Later in 1852 he moved to Marysville.

Clappe, Louise Amelia Knapp Smith. **The Shirley Letters From the California Mines, p.91**

“Negro Bob”

He was a black man brought to California from Missouri by owner Taylor Barton.

He was given freedom on December 25, 1851 in the Cold Springs Precinct of Eldorado County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.84**

“Know all men to whom these presents shall come: I, Taylor Barton, lately a citizen of the State of Missouri, and owner of slaves, do here by this instrument, under my hand and seal, given this ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one, set Free from Bondage to me and all men, my slave Bob, and do declare him forever hereafter his own man, wherever he may go. Nevertheless, I make this condition that said Bob shall remain with me as my slave, faithful and obedient to me, until the twenty-fifth day of December next, commonly known as Christmas.

Witness my hand and seal on the day and date aforesaid. Taylor Barton.”

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.62**; Taylor, E.H. et al. “California Free Papers” **The Journal of Negro History**, Volume 3, Issue 1 (Jan. 1918), 47-48.

“Negro Josh” (See Joshua Robertson)

Josh’s story was described by Mrs. Louisa Amelia Knapp Smith Clapp (Dame Shirley) in a letter to her sister on August 4, 1852.

“We have lived through so much excitement for the last three weeks, dear M., that I almost shrink from relating the gloomy events which have marked their flight.

On Tuesday following the Sabbath, a man brought the news of the murder of a Mr. Bacon, a person well known on the river, who kept a ranch about twelve miles from Rich Bar. He was killed for his money by his servant, a negro, who not three months ago was our own cook. He was the last anybody would have suspected capable of such an act.

A party of men, appointed by the Vigilance Committee, left the Bar immediately in search of him. The miserable wretch was apprehended in Sacramento and part of the gold found on his person. On the following Sunday he was brought in chains to Rich Bar. After a trial by the miners, he was sentenced to be hung at four o'clock in the evening. All efforts to make him confess proved futile. He said, very truly, that whether innocent or guilty, they would hang him; so he died 'and made no sign,' with a calm indifference." Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.75**

Neil, Lydia

She was a black woman from Virginia who died on October 7, 1861.
She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 16, Lot 31.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Neimore, J.J.

He was a black man who escaped enslavement in Missouri.
He founded and published the black newspaper, *The California Eagle*.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.142**

"Nelson"

He was a black porter at the banking firm of Drexel, Sather, and Church in San Francisco.
In 1854 his wife and child arrived from the East.
He was given a gift of \$100 and lent another \$200 by his employer Sather.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.107**

Nelson, Charles

He was a black man from Tennessee who died on July 4, 1858.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 28, Lot 33.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Nelson, Louden (May 5, 1800-May 17, 1860)

He was an ex-slave from North Carolina who came to the gold fields of California with his owner.
He died an old man in Santa Cruz in 1860.
He willed his property to the Santa Cruz school district.
His tombstone, which incorrectly reads "native of Tennessee", stands as a reminder of his contribution to education.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.185**

Nelson, Nathaniel

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He came to California with his owner, William Russell, from Cook County, Tennessee.
He worked in the mines and after four years paid for freedom for himself and his family.
Later he saved enough to bring his wife and several children to California.
In 1854 they located in Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

Newby, William H.

He was born in Virginia to a free black woman in 1828.
He grew up in Philadelphia where he attended a Negro school.
In 1851 he came to California, but he left for a position as a secretary in Haiti in 1857.
In 1858 he returned to San Francisco where he died and was given Masonic honors.

He was buried at Lone Mountain Cemetery, which is the present site of the San Francisco College for Women.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.223**

He had an eastern antislavery background and he was devoted to the struggles of free and enslaved blacks. He served as the first corresponding secretary of the San Francisco Atheneum Institute.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

He was a regular correspondent for *Frederick Douglass' Paper*.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.224**

On September 27, 1855 he was part of a committee that signed a call for a Colored Convention. The group included James Carter of Sacramento, J.H. Townsend, Peter Anderson, William H. Newby, D.W. Ruggles and J.B. Sanderson, all of San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.55**

He was a leader in a petition campaign in San Francisco for the right of testimony for blacks.

Other leaders were Mifflin Gibbs and Jonas Townsend.

The petition was submitted March 10, 1852.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.194**

He signed a petition calling for a Colored Convention to be held in Sacramento on November 20, 1855.

Others who signed the petition were Peter Anderson, J.H. Townsend, David Ruggles and James Carter of Sacramento.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.212**

He was elected to the publishing committee for *Mirror of the Times* on August 19, 1856.

He served as co-editor.

Other signers were J.H. Townsend, H.M. Collins, Reverend Moore, and Nathan Pointer.

The newspaper was a result of the initiative of Newby and Townsend.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.219**

Before coming to California he had been a daguerreotypist in New York City.

He died in San Francisco in 1858.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.4**

He was a delegate from San Francisco at the 2nd Colored Convention in 1856.

He was editor of *Mirror of the Times*.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.84**

Newsom, J.W.

He was a black man from North Carolina.

He was 29 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Newton, Robert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Nichols, James

He was a mulatto man from Florida.

He was 30 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Nickols, H.H. (c. 1791-1854)

He died at age 63 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave 120.
His place of birth was listed as Virginia.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Nino, Alex (-June 2, 1770)

A free single man, he was reportedly the first black to be buried in Alta California under Spanish rule.
He was buried in an unmarked grave at the Presidio of Monterey, somewhere on lower Presidio Hill.

Nino's death, recorded by Father Serra, occurred on June 2, 1770.

He was a boat caulker and died aboard packet vessel *San Antonio* while she was at the port.

The unmarked grave is in the vicinity of Father Serra's monument

Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis "**A History of Black Americans in California**", pp.79-80

"Norris"

He was a black sailor who was part of Bouchard's force in 1818 when he was captured in California.

He became a cook at San Juan Capistrano.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.100**

He came to California with the Bouchard party in 1818.

The group was ordered out of Monterey by Governor Pablo Vicente de Sola and Norris became a cook for a short time at San Juan Capistrano before settling in Santa Clara.

He may have also been known as Fisher.

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, pp.41-42**

Norris, Anderson

He was a black seaman who deserted the ship *Cyan* in 1843 and was killed by the Californians.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.100-101.**

In 1843 he deserted his job a cook on the warship *Cyane* while at Sausalito.

He joined a group of white hunters in the Calistoga area, where he was pursued as a runaway sailor.

Salvador Vallejo, who was the brother of Mariano, killed him.

Mountain man Ezekiel Merritt witnessed the killing.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.5**

Norris, Philip

He was a black man from Alabama who died on May 5, 1858 at age 52.

He was buried at the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

O'Cozums, James

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was a barber at the Pioneer Barber Shop.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

O'Hara, William

He was a mulatto man from Ohio.

He was 46 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

“Old Man Sours”

He was a black man who was held in slavery on a ranch near Napa.
Other enslaved blacks on the ranch were Aaron Rice, Wash Strains and Old Man Sydes.
John Grider of the Bear Flag Party provided these names to Delilah Beasley.
The men were the property of a slaveholder from Walnut Creek.
Reverend Thomas Starr King learned of their situation, went to the ranch and liberated them.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

“Old Man Sydes”

He was a black man who was held in slavery on a ranch near Napa.
Other enslaved blacks on the ranch were Aaron Rice, Old Man Sours and Wash Strains.
John Grider of the Bear Flag Party provided these names to Delilah Beasley.
The men were the property of a slaveholder from Walnut Creek.
Reverend Thomas Starr King learned of their situation, went to the ranch and liberated them.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

Oliver, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Olney, James (c. 1809-1858)

He died at age 49 and was buried in San Francisco’s Lone Mountain Cemetery, grave 20, tier 3.
His place of birth was listed as Delaware.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Ormsby, Josephine (c. 1833-1855)

She died at age 22 and was buried in San Francisco’s Lone Mountain Cemetery.
Her place of birth was listed as Kentucky.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Osborne, Anthony

He served as Master of the San Francisco Hannibal Lodge No.1 from 1855-1856.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

“Oscar”

He was a black man who mined in a small ravine near Mariposa, California.
He worked with another black man named Perkins.
They struck a vein of decomposed slate containing gold.
In two days they took out \$1,300 worth of gold.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.55**

“Oscar” and fellow black miner Bettis Perkins made a rich strike in a small ravine near Mariposa.

The miners struck a vein of decomposed slate and in two days took out the sum of \$1,300.
Etter, Patricia A., ed. **An American Odyssey, p.136.**

Ousley, Green

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Ousley, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Ousley, Jordon

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

“Outley”

He was a delegate at the Third Colored Convention.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.234**

Overton, Jacob

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Overton, Sarah Massey

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Owens, Charles P.

He was the son of Robert and Winnie Owens and he came to California from Texas in December 1853 with his parents and his two sisters, who were named Sara Jane and Martha.

On October 16, 1856 he married Ellen Mason, eldest daughter of Bidy Mason, in Los Angeles.

Their sons were named Henry L. and Robert C. Owens.

When his father died in 1865 he took over the livery business on San Pedro Street in Los Angeles.

He opened another livery business on Main Street, near First.

He purchased twelve lots on Olive Street, between Third and Fourth Streets.

When he died on September 22, 1882, his sons took over the livery business.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.101, 109-110**

According to the 1880 census, he was 48 years old and employed in a woodyard.

His wife was Helen and his two sons were Robert and Henry.

He was born in Arkansas, his father in South Carolina and his mother in Georgia.

1880 Federal Census; Los Angeles County, California; 3rd Ward, Los Angeles

Owens, Henry L.

He was a black man who was the son of Charles P. Owens and Ellen Mason.

Their mother took Henry and his brother Robert C. to Oakland for education. They were then sent to Stockton, where J.B. Sanderson, with whom they lived, taught them. They returned to Los Angeles and completed business college at night. When their father died, he and his brother took over the family livery business. After the death of their grandmother Bidly Mason, the brothers opened another livery business. It was located in Los Angeles on Spring Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. He married Miss Louise Kruger on December 3, 1884 in Denver, Colorado. He died on August 5, 1893.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.109-110**

According to the 1880 census, he was 19 years old and employed as a teamster. He was born in California, his father, Charles, was born in Arkansas and his mother, Helen in Mississippi.
1880 Federal Census; Los Angeles County, California; 3rd Ward, Los Angeles

Owens, Martha

She was the daughter of Robert and Winnie Owens. She came to Los Angeles in December 1853 from Texas with her parents, her brother Charles and her sister Sara Jane.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.110**

Owens, Robert (“Uncle Bob”)

He was a black man from Texas who purchased his freedom. He saved his money and purchased freedom for his wife, son and two daughters. The family moved to Los Angeles in 1853. They were known there as Uncle Bob and Aunt Minnie. They were awarded a government contract to cut wood for local military units. The site of their woodcutting operation was known as “Negro Canyon.” By 1860 Owens had a cattle business worth \$6,500. By century’s end two Owens grandsons owned the Owens Block in Los Angeles. The site is located on Broadway near Third Street.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.119**

He came to California from Texas in December 1853 with his wife Winnie, his two daughters and his son. The children’s names were Sara Jane, Martha and Charles. He bought lots in Los Angeles on San Pedro Street, where he opened a livery stable. He was a shrewd man of business who was energetic and honorable in his dealings. When he died his son Charles took over the livery business. He made money by government contracts and general trade. He died on August 18, 1865 at the age of 59.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.101-102, 110**

He rescued Bidly Mason and others from slaveholder Robert Smith in Santa Monica Canyon. They were brought to court in Los Angeles under a writ of habeas corpus and freed by a local judge. Billington, Monroe Lee and Roger D. Hardaway. **African Americans on the Western Frontier, p.20**

Owens, Robert C.

He was a black man who was the eldest son of Charles P. Owens and Ellen Mason. Their mother took him and his brother Henry L. to Oakland for education. They were then sent to Stockton, where J.B. Sanderson, with whom they lived, taught them. The brothers returned to Los Angeles and completed business college at night. After his father died, he and his brother took over the family livery business. After the death of their grandmother Bidly Mason, the brothers opened another livery business. It was located in Los Angeles on Spring Street, between Third and Fourth streets.

Beasley, Delilah L. *The Negro Trail Blazers of California*, pp.109-110

According to the 1880 census, he was 21 years old and employed as a teamster.
He was born in California, his father, Charles, was born in Arkansas and his mother, Helen in Mississippi.
1880 Federal Census; Los Angeles County, California; 3rd Ward, Los Angeles

Owens, Sara Jane

She was the daughter of Robert and Winnie Owens.
She came to Los Angeles from Texas in December 1853 with her parents, her brother Charles and her sister Martha.
Beasley, Delilah L. ***The Negro Trail Blazers of California*, p.110**

Owens, Winnie (“Aunt Winnie”)

She was a black woman who was married to Robert Owens.
They came to California from Texas in December 1853 with their two daughters, Sara Jane and Martha, and son Charles.
Beasley, Delilah L. ***The Negro Trail Blazers of California*, p.101**

Paddy, Rowland

He was a mulatto man from Louisiana.
He was 55 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Page, Harriett (Mrs.)

She was the sister of Mrs. Ferguson, who came to California in 1861 from Fort Gibson, Mississippi.
Beasley, Delilah L. ***The Negro Trail Blazers of California*, p.116**

Paige, William T.

He was a mulatto man from Virginia.
He was 21 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Pallier, William

He was a black man who came to California with his wife in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. ***The Negro Trail Blazers of California*, p.102**

Pallier, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California with her husband in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. ***The Negro Trail Blazers of California*, p.102**

Parker, Charles W.

He was the proprietor of the Hackett House in Sacramento, who secured Archy Lee’s release on a writ of habeas corpus.
Lee had been housed in the city’s jail following his escape from Charles Stovall.
Marc Primus, ed. ***Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1*, p.54**

He was one of the black owners of the Hackett House in Sacramento.
He had a writ of habeas corpus drawn up to free Archy Lee, whom he claimed was being illegally detained.

On January 7, 1858 he appeared before County Judge Robert Robinson with two white attorneys. Attorneys Edwin B. Crocker and John H. McKune had their offices two blocks from the Hackett House. Lapp, Rudolph **Archy Lee, p.4**

Parker, Edward West

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865. The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

He ran a bootmaking business at 414 Third Street, between Harrison and Bryant Streets, in San Francisco. **Advertisement in The Elevator newspaper on June 9, 1865**

Parker, Robert

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville Directory, he was a barber on 2nd Street between High and D Streets. Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22**

Parker, Sarah (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Red Bluff. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Parker, William

He and his wife were among a number of blacks held in slavery in San Jose. They were liberated through the efforts of Reverend Cassey, Mrs. Harriett Davis and Mrs. White. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Parks, Charles

He was a black man from North Carolina. He was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860. **1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA**

Patten, Allen

He was a black man from North Carolina. He was 50 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860. **1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA**

Patter, Phebe A.

She was a mulatto woman from Connecticut. She was 28 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860. **1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA**

Pearl, John

He was a black man who died on November 1, 1850 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery. Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Pearson, Laura

In 1848 the eighteen-year-old slave girl from North Carolina bought by Richard Pearson of Louisiana. She was a “mulatto” who was taken to Missouri by Pearson.

In 1853 Pearson left for Utah where he married Laura and she became free according to Utah law.

In 1855 the Pearsons settled in Colusa County in California.

By the time of Pearson’s death in 1865 the couple had five children.

Laura was given her husband’s estate by a court decision.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.89**

In 1847 Richard Pearson purchased Laura and moved her from North Carolina to Missouri.

They moved to Utah Territory in September, 1854, where she became his common law wife.

In 1855 they moved to California and lived in Colusa County until Richard’s death in 1865.

Between 1856 and 1865 they had children named Theodora, Harry, Mary, William, Richard and Jefferson.

After Richard’s death, courts determined that Laura, not the daughter by his previous wife Martha Powers, was to inherit his estate.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.74**

Pease, Williamson

He was an enslaved black man who came to California from Arkansas.

He tried to convince his owner to allow him to remain in California and purchase his freedom through mining.

The owner tricked him onto a ship headed for New Orleans.

He escaped in New Orleans and headed for Canada.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.71**

He was born into enslavement in Hardeman County, Tennessee with the name Williamson.

He was a house servant whose father was a white man and whose mother was a mulatto.

Williamson claimed that he passed for white when he was among strangers.

He moved with his mother and two sisters to Haywood County, Tennessee.

Drew, Benjamin. **A North-Side View of Slavery, p.123**

Pease moved with his owner to Arkansas, where they lived fifteen miles from the Sabine River.

They joined a mining company and went to California on the Panama route in 1850.

Pease and his owner worked in the southern mines on the Merced River for six weeks.

They left their mining company after digging only \$80 worth of gold and returned to San Francisco.

The owner decided to return home to Arkansas due to poor health.

Pease wanted to stay in California where he could work and earn enough to buy his freedom.

Drew, Benjamin. **A North-Side View of Slavery, p.12**

He was persuaded to accompany his owner on the trip home by the promise that he would be given papers to prove he was a free man, with no claim on him at all.

In addition, his mother was to be purchased and also granted her freedom.

Pease worked to pay for his passage on a sailing ship, which landed at Acapulco, Mexico.

The two men crossed the Isthmus and sailed on a Spanish schooner from Vera Cruz to New Orleans.

When they arrived, Pease was sold to the owner’s new father-in-law and then sold again.

Drew, Benjamin. **A North-Side View of Slavery, p.125**

He stayed on a plantation in Arkansas from March 1852 until January 1, 1854 when he escaped.

Pease walked forty miles through the Arkansas Swamp to the Mississippi River town of Napoleon.

Following his escape at age 21, he settled in Hamilton, Canada.

Drew, Benjamin. **A North-Side View of Slavery, p.129**

Peneton, Eliza Jane

Married to William H. Seth, she was a member of a black abolitionist family from New Bedford.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.17**

Peneton, Solomon

He may have been a freedom seeker who escaped to New Bedford before coming to California.
Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p. 9**

He was an important abolitionist leader of the New Bedford and San Francisco black communities.
His daughter was married to Horace N. Bentley.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

He served on a special committee selected by the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention.
The Executive Committee met in San Francisco during 1863 after passage of the Testimony Bill.
Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of this committee at a Scott Street church meeting.
C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient.
Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G.
Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865.
The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as
corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William
Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W.
Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Penney (Mrs.)

She came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Penny, James

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Perkins, Bettis (1813--)

He mined in a small ravine near Mariposa, California, where he worked with fellow black man Oscar.
They struck a vein of decomposed slate containing gold and in two days took out the sum of \$1,300.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.55**

In 1849 he was part of a party that brought supplies by mule from Stockton to the Agua Fria mining area.
The group included white miners Robert Brownlee, John W. Clark and James McVicar.
Etter, Patricia A., ed. **An American Odyssey, p.114**

Perkins and fellow black miner, "Oscar", made a rich strike in a small ravine near Mariposa.
The miners struck a vein of decomposed slate and in two days took out the sum of \$1,300.
It is thought that Perkins earned his freedom in California.
It is possible that Perkins is listed in the 1870 California Census for Mariposa County.
He was born in Missouri in 1813; his wife Catherine was born in Arkansas in 1838.
The census stated that the couple had seven children, all of them born in California.
Etter, Patricia A., ed. **An American Odyssey, pp.136-137.**

Perkins, Jack

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Placerville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Perkins, Maria

She was a mulatto woman from Virginia.

She was 47 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Peters, Annie (nee Garrick)

She was a black pioneer who came to San Francisco with Reverend Flavel Scott Mines.

She came from St. Croix in the Danish West Indies, where William Leidesdorff was born.

She knew his mother and knew of his mixed racial background.

She was educated in a private school on St. Croix.

She was fourteen years old when she arrived in New York.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.107, 121**

Peters, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Mariposa.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Peterson, Hettie

In 1858, along with John Peterson, Isaac Flood, William Harper and others, she formed an A.M.E. mission in Oakland.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p. 5**

According to the 1860 census, she and John Peterson owned a house worth \$1,500 at Seventh and Franklin Streets in Oakland.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p.6**

Peterson, John

In 1858, along with Hettie Peterson, Isaac Flood, William Harper and others, he formed an A.M.E. mission in Oakland.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p. 5**

According to the 1860 census, he and Hettie Peterson owned a house worth \$1,500 at Seventh and Franklin Streets in Oakland.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p.6**

Pettorou, Charles

He was a black man from New York who was a steerage passenger on board the steamer *Central America* when she was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.

Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, pp.242, 252**

He had accumulated \$4,000 in savings from his work as a storekeeper in San Francisco.
He married Susan Pettorous in San Francisco.
In 1843 he had married Margaret Davidson, who after his death tried to claim his estate.
His nurse wife, Susan, was employed by and accompanied Mrs. Lucy Thayer on the *Central America*.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, pp. 48, 242**

Pettorous, Susan

She was a black nurse who was employed by Mrs. Lucy Thayer on board the steamer *Central America* when she was lost in a hurricane off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857 #48, p. 48**

She was accompanied on the voyage by her husband Charles, who was a successful storekeeper in San Francisco. Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p252**

She was rescued by the brig *Marine*.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p.91**

She went to New York City and filed for letters of administration for her husband's estate, valued at \$4,000.
Susan and Charles had been married in San Francisco.
Disposition of the estate, also claimed by former wife Margaret Davidson, is unknown.
Klare, Normand E. **The Final Voyage of the Central America 1857, p242**

Phillips, James Richard (1836-1902)

A native of New York, he was the grandson of Payton Harris, a black New York civil rights leader.
In 1854 he arrived in San Francisco where he was one of the owners of Phillips and Company.
The public bathhouse was located at 406 Pine Street and Fritz James Vosburg was the manager.
He was co-founder of the Brannan Guard and he lived at 400½ Geary Street in San Francisco.
In 1876 he exhibited the products of the California Cocomat Pulverizing Company at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.15**

He was a black man from Virginia who arrived in San Francisco in the 1850s.
He was an entrepreneur who bought and sold a variety of goods.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.28**

He owned a bath house with twenty bathtubs and hair-dressing parlors with ten barbers in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

In 1866 he was elected 1st Lieutenant of the newly formed Brannan Guards.
Other officers selected by the 45 members were A.B. Dennison, Captain, William H. Alexander, 2nd Lieutenant and A. Jackson, Orderly Sergeant.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.24**

The Guards drilled Wednesdays at their armory at 925 Pacific Street in San Francisco.
In 1870 the unit marched in the parade celebrating the ratification of the 15th Amendment.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.25**

In 1869 he was elected captain in the newly formed Lincoln Zouaves militia unit.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.25**

Phipps, Mathew A.

He and Alexander G. Dennison were the organizers of the Brannan Guard in San Francisco.

Sam Brannan outfitted this black militia unit.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

He operated one of two bootblack stands located at 348 Bush Street in San Francisco.

He was President of the West Indian Benevolent Society.

He relocated to Victoria, British Columbia.

In 1871 he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Black Masonic Lodge in Victoria.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.15**

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.72**

Pickett, Angeline (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Pickett, Isaac

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Pico, Pio

He was the last governor of California under Mexican rule.

He was of African descent.

A photograph of him appears in this work.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.2**

Pierre, Thomas W.

He and fellow black man William Brown were co-owners of a clothing emporium in San Francisco.

The business was located on Merchant Street, under the Union Hotel.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

The firm was known as the Brown and Pierre Clothing Emporium.

He was born in Washington, D.C. in 1831.

In 1861 he worked as a tailor at 530 California Street in San Francisco.

He joined the California colony in British Columbia in the late 1860s.

His descendents were tailors at Victoria and Tacoma and the family might still be in these places.

He was a member of Victoria Lodge No.3 Freemasons.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.14**

After relocating from San Francisco, he became one of Victoria's pioneer tailors.

His daughter Mary Cecilia married Charles Spotts, son of Fielding and Julia Spotts.

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p88**

Pierson (Captain)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Pierson, Hal

He, his wife and Mrs. Ellen Jacobs came to California from Tennessee in 1845 and located in Vallejo.

He worked in the Navy Yards at Mare Island and learned the trade of building lighthouses.

Afterward, he moved to San Francisco, where he owned stock in the California street railroad.

The couple had sons named Alonzo and Thomas.

They had daughters whose married names were Mrs. Henry Weimer and Mrs. Cassandra Louise Jacobs.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.136**

Pierson, Henry

He was a black man from North Carolina.
He was 38 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Pierson, Isaac (1830?-1875)

A native of Baltimore, this black man owned an express wagon in San Francisco.
His business was located on the northwest corner of Clay and Montgomery Streets.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco During the Nineteenth Century, p.9**

He served as Master of the San Francisco Hannibal Lodge No.1 from 1861-1862.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

Pincard, A.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He and Thomas Scott were witnesses at the wedding of Robert Anthony and Addie Taylor.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

Pindell, Anne

She was a black woman who lived in San Francisco and was a music teacher.
She gave concert performances and did fancy needlework to supplement her income.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.192**

Piper, (Mr.)

He was a black man who married Ellen Clark in Petaluma.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Piper, Philip F.

He may have been a freedom seeker who escaped to New Bedford before coming to California.
Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p.9**

Pleasant, Mary Ellen

She was a black woman who was involved in various business ventures.
She was one of the financial backers of the Atheneum Saloon.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

She ran a boardinghouse in San Francisco at 920 Washington Street.
She employed David Cloyd, Shirley Green, and John T. Valentine as domestic servants at the house.
Her 1870 boarders included: William B. Hughs (U.S. Quartermaster), Newton Booth (future governor of California), Charles Marshall (clerk in U.S. Revenue Office), Thomas Wright (wealthy master mariner) and George Wright (wealthy businessman).
She used her influence with these men to champion black causes.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.2**

In 1864 she attempted to ride a streetcar in San Francisco after attending church.
Louise Tyler, Mrs. Bivens and Laura Clark accompanied her.
Being light-skinned Tyler was allowed in the car, but the others were refused admittance.
Mary sought counsel and her next attempt to ride was witnessed by an attorney and other whites.
After this refusal, she entered a suit against the streetcar company and won damages.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.65**

She was born enslaved on a plantation in Georgia, where she was purchased for \$600 by Mr. Price.
She was sent to Boston to be educated, but her host family failed to carry out Price's wish.
She married Alexander Smith who hosted abolitionists William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and others at his Boston home.
When Smith died Mary inherited money from the sale of Cuban bonds.
On his deathbed he made her promise to use the money for the liberation of enslaved blacks.
She came to California in 1849 with \$50,000 in gold.
In San Francisco she accumulated a fortune by loaning out money at 10 percent interest per month.
In 1858 she went to Chatham, Ontario and gave John Brown \$30,000 toward his planned insurrection.
Fearful of arrest for providing this financial support, she returned to California by way of Cape Horn.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.96-97**

She left San Francisco on April 5, 1858 with a \$30,000 United States Treasury draft.
The draft was procured for her with the assistance of Robert Swain, John T. Coleman and Mr. Alford.
Reaching Boston, she exchanged the draft for Canadian paper money, which she converted into coin.
An Underground Railroad agent in Canada witnessed Pleasant give John Brown a large sum of money.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.95-96**

After his final successful court battle in San Francisco, Archy Lee was hidden in her house until the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention could secure his passage to Canada.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.93**

She bought two pieces of property in Oakland in the 1870s. It is not known if she lived at either site.
Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, pp. 6-7**

She was an ex-slave who married a wealthy black man from Boston and inherited \$50,000 when he died.
She was active in the antislavery movement in the East and later moved to California to avoid enemies.
In 1858, she raised money to help fund the defense of Archy Lee in his fugitive slave trials.
She was alleged to have given money to John Brown in support of his raid on Harpers Ferry, Virginia.
She successfully sued the city of San Francisco over its policy of segregated streetcars.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.36-37**

Pogue, Peter

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Pointer, Charles

He was the son of William and Julia Ann Pointer.
His brothers were John and Nathaniel, and his sisters were Mary and Ellen.
They came from the east to join Mary in California in 1866.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Pointer, Ellen

She was the daughter of William and Julia Ann Pointer.
Her brothers were John, Nathaniel and Charles, and her sister was Mary.

They came from the east to join Mary in California in 1866.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Pointer, John

He was the son of William and Julia Ann Pointer.
His brothers were Nathaniel and Charles, and his sisters were Mary and Ellen.
They came from the east to join Mary in California in 1866.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Pointer, Julia Ann

She was the wife of William Pointer.
Her sons were John, Nathaniel and Charles, and her daughters were Ellen and Mary.
They came from the east to join Mary in California in 1866.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Pointer, Mary (Miss)

She was a relative of Nathaniel Pointer who came to California in 1863.
After living in San Francisco for three years, she sent back east for her family, including her parents.
Her parents were William and Julia Ann, her brothers were John, Nathaniel and Charles and her sister was Ellen.
She married John Callander and they opened a boardinghouse for sailors in May 1866.
The house was located in San Francisco at No. 5 Broadway Street.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Pointer, Nathan (Nathaniel?)

He was a black man who was elected to the publishing committee for *Mirror of the Times* on August 19, 1856.
Others elected included J.H. Townsend, H.M. Collins, William Newby and Reverend Moore.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.219**

On September 2, 1856 the financial committee for *Mirror of the Times* was established.
It included W.D. Moses, Nathan Pointer, Charles Mitchison, Reverend Barney Fletcher, Charles B. Smith, F. Spotts and Henry F. Sampson.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.220**

He became a member of Victoria's black community, working as a merchant.
In 1859 he visited Peter Anderson in San Francisco.
He purchased a large quantity of goods to take back to British Columbia.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.249**

He came to San Francisco in 1852 and went into business with Mifflin Gibbs.
They opened the Philadelphia Store.
After Gibbs sole his interest, they operated the only wholesale and retail shoe store in San Francisco.
Later he brought his relatives, including his mother, grandmother, two uncles, two aunts and four cousins, to California from Mississippi via Panama.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.122, 146**

Pointer, Nathaniel

He was the son of Nathaniel and Julia Ann Pointer.
His brothers were John and Charles, and his sisters were Mary and Ellen.
They came from the east to join Mary in California in 1866.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Pointer, William

He was a black man who was the husband of Julia Ann.

His sons were John, Nathaniel and Charles, and his daughters were Mary and Ellen.

He came from the east to California with his family in 1866.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Pollock, William

He was a black man who came to California with his wife and owner from North Carolina.

They settled in Cold Springs in Coloma County.

He paid the owner \$1,000 for his freedom and \$800 for the freedom of his wife.

He earned money by washing clothes for miners at night and by his wife making and selling donuts.

After obtaining freedom papers the couple moved to Placerville.

They earned their living from cooking for parties and weddings.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

Potts, Barbara

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Powers, Peter

He was a black man who came to California in 1851 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was born enslaved in Missouri in 1828.

After his mother died his mistress raised him.

When his owners died he was given his freedom in 1857 but he was obligated to leave the state.

He married Rachel Seals, daughter of Frank Seals of Kentucky.

They left Warsaw during April 1858 to cross the plains.

Indians attacked their party at Gravelford on the Humboldt River.

In California he mined, ran a boardinghouse and operated a laundry for three years.

He then moved to Grass Valley, where he lived for one year.

He moved to Marysville, accumulated property and learned to read and write.

He later became a teacher in the public school there for a number of years.

In 1865 he and his family move to Tehema County, where he bought land.

In 1866 his wife died.

In 1870 he went to Chico and bought two lots from black residents and built an AME church.

He was elected to represent the county at a school convention.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.122-123**

He came to California in 1857 from Warsaw, Missouri, where he may have been enslaved.

He was a dark-skinned man who was nearly 6 feet tall.

In Chico he lived on Wall Street at 7th Street, at a site next to Chinatown.

Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, p. 10**

Powers, Rachel (nee Seals)

She was the daughter of Frank Seals of Kentucky.

She married Peter Powers of Missouri and they left Warsaw in April 1858 to cross the plains. Indians attacked their party at Gravelford on the Humboldt River. They lived in Grass Valley for one year before moving to Marysville. In 1865 they moved to Tehema County and she died in 1866
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.123**

Price, James

He was a black man from New York who died on March 29, 1854 at age 38.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 507.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Price, James

A native of Tennessee, he was a Chico blacksmith in 1860.
He lived in a Chico boarding house with nine Northern white men.
The men were associated with fellow boarder J.C. Morrell's lumber operation at Chico Meadows.
Price moved on to parts unknown before 1870.
Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, p. 5**

Price, Robert

He was a black man from Missouri who died on October 23, 1854 at age 40.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 357.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Price, William

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

“Pricilla”

She was a mulatto woman who resided at Grass Valley, where she worked as a prostitute.
A black man was killed by a white man over her favors.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.82**

Primus, Nelson A. (1843?-1916)

He was a distinguished 19th century artist born in Hartford, Connecticut.
He was the son of Holderidge Primus (1815-1884).
He arrived in San Francisco in 1849 with the Hartford Mining Association and he remained four years.
He won a gold medal for drawing in 1859 at the State Agricultural Society Fair.
He moved to Boston in 1864.
In 1900 he resided at 1006 Washington Street in San Francisco.
In 1901 he resided at 535 California Street in San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

Quintero, Luis

He was one of the black Spaniards who founded the pueblo of Los Angeles on September 4, 1781.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.40**

Quivers, Emmanuel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was hired out to Tredegar Iron Company in Richmond, Virginia.

He persuaded its owner to buy him and he labored for four years and purchased freedom for himself, his wife and four children.

He later settled in gold rush California and became a foreman in a Stockton factory.

Katz, William Loren. **Breaking the Chains, p.62**

He was enslaved as a skilled ironworker in Virginia until 1849.

He worked at Tredegar Iron Works for his owner.

He freed himself and his family by purchase from his savings.

The 1852 California census listed false information on Quivers' background.

His fear of the National Fugitive Slave Law caused him to report himself born in England.

He claimed Manuel Quivas as his name.

The Quivers family became prominent black leaders in Stockton and they used the original name during and after the Civil War.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.202**

In 1857 Quivas (from Merced) circulated a petition for the legal right of testimony for blacks.

His involvement showed victory over his fear of a return to slavery, a common fear among ex-slaves.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.202**

Emmanuel and his wife, Frances, lived as an enslaved couple in Richmond, Virginia.

He was hired out to work for ironmaster Joseph Reid Anderson at Tredegar Iron Works.

The Quivers were members of the First African Baptist Church.

In late 1845, Anderson negotiated with Henry Harrison regarding the purchase of Emmanuel.

Anderson paid \$1,100 for Quivers, who remained enslaved for another seven years.

His wages went into an account set up by Anderson, with the goal of purchasing his family's freedom.

The Quivers lived in the community, rather than on the ironworks grounds with the other enslaved workers.

In 1849 he went to New York, where he worked and sent Anderson a check for deposit in his account.

In early 1850 he returned to his job at Tredegar.

In June 1850 Anderson left a deed of emancipation for Quivers with attorney Henry L. Brooke.

The deed was to be held subject to conditions and stipulations agreed to by all parties.

Quivers was to go to California with Jonathan J. Werth and remain under his orders until December 31, 1853.

If Quivers served Werth faithfully for the stated time, he would be entitled to his freedom.

The contract called for Quivers to receive \$2.50 per day and a share of any business profits.

The mining business went poorly and both Werth and Quivers with dissatisfied with the arrangement.

In April 1851 Anderson advised Werth to free Quivers who would be on his own to reunite with his family.

His freedom was recorded in the Richmond Hustings Court on December 31, 1853.

Kimball, Gregg D. **American City, Southern Place, pp.131-133**

Quivers, Frances

She was a resident of Richmond, Virginia.

She was the wife of Emmanuel Quivers and mother of five children.

She and her husband were members of the First African Baptist Church in Richmond.

She was owned by Tredegar Iron Works manager John F. Tanner.

She contributed to the family income by occasionally making clothing for Tredegar ironworkers.

In October 1852 she purchased freedom for herself and her children.

On November 7, 1852 the couple received a letter of dismissal from the First African Baptist Church.

Kimball, Gregg D. **American City, Southern Place, pp. 132-133**

Quivers, Joseph Reid

He was the son of Emmanuel and Frances, born in Richmond, Virginia.

He was named for his father's former owner, a man named Joseph Reid Anderson.

He became a skilled mechanic in Stockton, California, where he moved as a child with his family.

For 17 years he was the foreman at the Matteson and Williams firm of agricultural builders.

He later spent 20 years working for the John Caine Company of Stockton.

His last big job was the John Caine building on Eldorado Street.

Kimball, Gregg D. **American City, Southern Place, p.134**

Quivers, Sarah

She married mining engineer Moses Rodgers in the 1860s and they had five daughters.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.113-114**

Curtis, Nancy C. **Black Heritage Sites, p.590**

She was from Snelling, CA and in the 1860s married Moses Rodgers.

He built a house for his new wife at Quartzburg, not far from his mine.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.113**

Raimus, John

He and his wife came to California with their daughter, Addie.

They came across the plains by ox team from Galena, Illinois.

The party arrived in Nevada City, Nevada County on September 20, 1852.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.124**

Ramires, Ignacio

He was a mulatto slave from the vessel *San Antonio*.

He died in 1770 and was buried in the cemetery at Monterey.

At the time of his death, he was preparing to buy his freedom.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.40**

Randall, Annie

She was an enslaved black girl who was working on Mr. Durham's ranch near Stockton.

On June 3, 1872 J.B. Sanderson went with Sheriff T. Cunningham to the ranch where she was held.

They transported Randall to court and Judge Bonder released her to Sanderson.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Randell, Roderick

He was a mulatto who lived in Stockton.

He was arrested for burglarizing the Jenny Lind Restaurant.

He had been previously employed as a butcher by Mr. Ward.

He was convicted in Judge Bours' Court and committed to jail.

Stockton Daily Independent November 20, 1861, November 22, 1861

Randolph, Reverend Thomas Edward (-April 24, 1901)

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He settled in Marysville and became Baptist minister at Mt. Olivet Church.

He also worked as a barber.

He was listed in the 1858 city directory as having been born in Ohio, but the 1860 directory listed Virginia as the true place of birth.

By then he felt secure concerning his free status in California.

Three others in Marysville also gave slave state origins in 1860.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.19**

He concealed his slave-state birth due to insecurity concerning the national and state Fugitive Slave Laws.

In the 1858 city directory of Marysville he is listed as having been born in Ohio.

By 1860 he listed Virginia as his state of birth.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.113**

He arrived in Marysville from San Francisco in 1857.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.165**

He was a native of Powhattan County, Virginia.

His parents, William and Lucy Randolph, were both enslaved.

He escaped on the Underground Railroad on December 8, 1848.

Randolph arrived in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1849.

He arrived in California in 1851, by way of Cape Horn.

For one month he was employed as a cook.

After this period he worked at various occupations at different places.

In September, 1852 he returned to New Bedford and married Mrs. Evelyne Reynolds in 1853.

He returned to California in 1853 and worked at mining at Michigan Bar.

In 1856 he was sent to Marysville by Reverend Charles Satchell to take charge of a new Baptist Society.

The nine-member group met in an adobe building on Virgin Alley.

Randolph raised enough money to build the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church at a cost of \$5,000.

In 1858 he was ordained and was pastor of the church for several years.

His two children, Thomas W. and Parthenia A., were alive at the time of his death.

Marysville Daily Appeal, April 25, 1901, p.4

He was born enslaved in Virginia to William and Lucy Randolph.

He escaped in 1848 and arrived in New Bedford in 1849.

He came to California in 1851 via the Cape Horn route.

By 1853, he returned to Massachusetts and married Evelyn Reynolds.

By the end of 1853 he was mining at Michigan Bar.

In 1857 he was sent to Marysville by Reverend Charles Satchell to take charge of a Baptist society.

He collected \$5,000 and opened Mt. Olivet Baptist Church.

In 1858 he was ordained and he pastured the church for several years.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp. 31-32**

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Ohio and worked as a Baptist clergyman at 149 6th Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

He was a distinguished minister, speaker, farmer, financial advisor and businessman.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p 13**

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville's Laurel Lodge No.6.

Other founding members included John Bright, Charles Bush, J.C. Jenkins, John R. Johnson, David W. Sands, Isaac Watkins, Morse Wiley and Samuel Williams

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

Raney, Peter (“Black Peter”)

He was a black man who came to California in 1826 with Jedediah Smith. Indians later killed him in the mountains.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.6**

His last name was also spelled as Ranne, and he came to California with the Jedediah Smith exploration party in the 1820’s. Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.42**

Ramirez, Ignacio

She was an enslaved mulatto who died on the San Antonio and was buried at San Carlos Mission. Father Junipero Serra officiated at this first Christian burial in California.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.69**

Rapier, Richard (1831-ca 1895)

He was a black man who came overland to California with C.C. Churchill from Kentucky. He herded mules with Madison Moorman in the rear of their wagon train.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.29.**

Reed, Isaac

In 1862 he signed a petition for better education for black children.

The signers included J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith and R.T. Houston.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

Reno, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Woodland.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

“Rheubin”

He was a family slave from Kentucky who came to California with owner George Murrell.

He mined on the North Fork of the American River and he remained in the area for over a year.

He sent home letters to his family dictated to Murrell.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.68**

Rice, Aaron

He was a black man who was held in slavery on a ranch near Napa.

Other enslaved blacks on the ranch were Old Man Sours, Wash Strains and Old Man Sydes.

John Grider of the Bear Flag Party provided these names to Delilah Beasley.

The men were the property of a slaveholder from Walnut Creek.

Reverend Thomas Starr King learned of their situation, went to the ranch and liberated the men.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

Rich, William W.

A native of New York, he opened a chowder house at the foot of Main Street (Broadway) in Oakland.

This was probably Oakland’s first black-owned business.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p.7**

Richard, Fortune

He, Charles Mercier and Wellington Moses were selected as a delegation to interview British Columbia Governor James Douglas soon after their arrival in Victoria.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.64**

He served as a captain in the Victoria Pioneer Rifle Corps in 1861.

He wrote a letter to the colonial secretary of Vancouver Island, asking for financial support.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.92**

“Richards”

This black person from Maryland died on January 16, 1854 at age 56 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

“Richmond”

This black person from Missouri died on December 22, 1853 at age 65 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 419.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Ricks, Thomas A.

He was a black man from Los Angeles County who served as county signature collector in a testimony campaign.

He obtained petition signatures from whites.

Seventy-eight men were involved in collecting signatures.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.201**

Riker, James

He managed the Atheneum Saloon along with Monroe Taylor.

The place was owned by a group of black leaders, including Mary Pleasant.

It was located at 273 Washington Street, First Floor.

It was the scene of social gatherings, dances, card playing and drinking.

The second floor housed the Atheneum Institute.

Pettit, Elber M. **Sketches in the History of the Underground Railroad, p.100**

James and Fritz James Vosburg organized a company and manufactured “Cocanut oil soap” in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

He was a central figure in the San Francisco phase of the Archy Lee case, but he was not named in the work of the three colored conventions.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.236**

He was a black man who filed the writ of habeas corpus in San Francisco for the seizure of Archy Lee.

He also charged Charles Stovall with kidnapping for attempting to leave the state with Lee as a captive.

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.56**

He and John Jones organized the Brannan Guards, with the assistance of Alexander G. Dennison.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Riley (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Watsonville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Ringgold, George

He was a black man from Maryland who mined with fellow black George Smith near some Mexicans.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.64**

Ringold, William

He was a black man who was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at secondary education for black children.
The money was returned to investors with interest in 1863 after the situation changed.
Officers were Barney Fletcher (President), Reverend Moore (Financial, Traveling Secretary), Trustees John A Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David W. Ruggles, William A Carter, with Henry Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

Roberts, Lewis

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Robertson, Joshua

He was a black man who worked as a cook for Dame Shirley at Rich Bar.
Bacon was killed for his money by his Negro servant "Josh."
Robertson was apprehended in Sacramento with part of Bacon's gold on his person.
He was returned to Rich Bar where he was tried by miners, found guilty and hung.
Clappe, Louise Amelia Knapp Smith. **The Shirley Letters From the California Mines, pp.139-140**

Robertson, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Robinson, Albert

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of El Cajon Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Robinson, Ben

He was a black man brought enslaved to California and freed by owner Mrs. Robinson.
He was charged by the Vigilance Committee with arson, but the case was thrown out due to coerced confession.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.106**

Robinson, Elijah

He was a black man from Maryland who died on August 4, 1864 at age 56.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 1, Lot 95.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Robinson, James R.

He was a black man from Massachusetts who died on August 28, 1852 at age 50.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 125.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Robinson, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Red Bluff.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Through his efforts Miss Hestor Anderson and Miss Belle Grant were liberated in the last of 1868 or 1869.
He gave time and money to assist members of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.92, 123**

He came to California across the plains from West Virginia and settled in Red Bluff in 1859.
He was engaged in the restaurant business and invested heavily in mining stock.
He owned a group of mines at North San Juan, Nevada County.
He married Mrs. Logan, a widow who had come to Red Bluff from Arkansas with her three children.
The couple had three additional children together.
He employed a teacher and opened a school for his children in North San Juan, Nevada County.
He began a movement to open a public school for all colored children in Red Bluff.
This effort included his wife, Mr. A.J. Logan of Palocedro, Shasta County and Mr. and Mrs. P.D. Logan.
The group also collected money to establish an A.M.E. church in Red Bluff.
Once established, Mr. Robinson lodged the church's pastor free of charges for years.
His daughter, Clara Logan-Robinson, graduated in the first class at the public high school in Red Bluff.
His two sons were sent to San Francisco to be educated under the instruction of J.B. Sanderson.
Robinson died at the age of sixty-eight.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.123**

Robison, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1848 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He carried the mail between Stockton and the mines for Wells Fargo Express.
He worked for forty years in the firm that succeeded the Pony Express.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.48-49**

He, J.B. Sanderson and Mr. Minor went armed into San Joaquin County and liberated slaves.
The men convinced the enslaved blacks of their friendship and then carried them to freedom.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Rodgers (Doctor)

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Vallejo.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Rodgers, Artimisa (nee Penwright)

She was a black woman from Arkansas who was married to Daniel Rodgers.
She was made to produce proof of freedom before being allowed to come to California.
An extract of her Freedom Papers reads as follows, "Artimisa Penwright was the daughter of her mistress by a negro man, and neither she nor any of her children were to ever be slaves."
She was forced to produce her papers before she could accompany her husband on the trip to California.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.87**

She was a free mulatto woman who married enslaved Daniel Rodgers and bore ten children.
She was reputed to be the daughter of her white mistress and a black man.

The family moved in 1839 to a cotton farm in Johnson Valley, Arkansas.
The family stayed there while Rodgers went with his owner to California.
In 1854, Daniel returned and after resolving his status as a free man, the family set out for California.
Their 1860 trip by ox-drawn wagon took a year, as they traveled alone across the plains.
Two daughters married John Derrick and Robert Johnson and settled in Watsonville.
He and Robert Johnson purchased their freedom and left Arkansas for California in 1858.
The two bachelors were encouraged by Daniel Rodgers, who had been there earlier with his owner.
Derrick and Johnson settled in Pajaro Valley, California.
In 1860 they welcomed the Rodgers family to Watsonville, an abolitionist stronghold.
The two men married daughters of Rodgers and soon had children.
Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.56-58**

Rodgers, C.A.

He was a black barber and doctor from Sacramento.
He was chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was a sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.241**

Rodgers, Daniel (-January 1, 1903)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Watsonville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He came across the plains in 1849 with his owner from Little Rock, Arkansas.
He worked in the mines in Sonora.
He worked during the day for his owner and at night for himself.
He paid the owner \$1,100 for his freedom, but he was taken back to Little Rock and sold again there.
Leading white men of the town raised money and paid for his freedom.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.71, 117**

He came to California with his master in 1849 and he worked in the mines.
He paid \$1,000 for his freedom but he was not given a receipt or freedom papers.
He returned to Arkansas where his freedom was purchased in Dardanell, Yell County.
A number of white gentlemen paid for his freedom and gave him a certificate of freedom.
He was married to Atimisa Penwright, who accompanied him back to California.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.87, 117**

Daniel's wife was forced to produce her Freedom Papers before she could join him on the trip to California.
The family spent one year crossing the plains with an ox team.
They arrived in 1860 and settled in Watsonville, where they secured an eighty acre tract of farm land.
Rodgers' children were John, Martin, Sam, James, Carol, Redmond, Jessie, JuliaAnn, Martha and Sallie.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.117**

His manumission paper was issued in Dardanell, Yell County, Arkansas on April 30, 1859.
It was signed by fifteen prominent whites who were sympathetic to his condition of continued enslavement.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.110**

“Dardanell, Yell County, Arkansas, April 30, 1859

We the undersigned citizens of Yell county, Arkansas, having been personally acquainted with the bearer, Daniel Rodgers, a free man of color, for many years past and up to the present time, take pleasure in certifying to his character for honesty, trust and confidences of all philanthropic and good men wherever he may go.

Signed by: Robert E. Walters, George Williams Joseph Miles, W.H. Spirey, L.D. Parish, George L. Kimble, Samuel Dickens, Haunis A. Hawill, A. Ferril, James A. Baird, William A. Ross, C.M. Mundock, A.H. Fulton, Joseph P. Williams, B.I. Jacoway.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.87**

He was owned by Redmond Rodgers.

He spent his early life on plantations in North Carolina and Tennessee.

As a young man, he married Artemisa Penwright, a free mulatto woman, and they had ten children.

In 1839, the family moved to a cotton farm in Johnson Valley, Arkansas.

In 1949, he came to California with his owner, who promised Dan freedom once they reached the mines.

They settled for a short time in Pajaro Valley near Santa Cruz.

From there they moved to Soquel Valley, where they built a small cabin.

They cut virgin redwood timber, which they sold to the government.

In 1850, they began to work a claim near Sonora.

For two years, Dan mined during the day and took in washing and did odd jobs in his spare time.

After receiving \$1,200 from Dan, Redmond Rodgers gave him a document identified as his freedom paper.

The two returned to Arkansas in 1854 and Dan prepared to return to California with his family.

He convinced John Derrick and Robert Johnson to join him and they purchased their freedom.

When Rodgers attempted to leave Arkansas he learned that his manumission paper was a fraud.

Dan was put on the auction block and a group of prominent sympathetic whites purchased him.

His manumission paper bears the names of the fifteen white supporters.

In the spring of 1860, Rodgers, his wife and their ten children set out for California in an ox-drawn wagon.

Their journey took a full year and they were assisted by Indians with whom they traded.

This was Dan’s third trip across the plains by wagon.

They reached Watsonville, California, where Johnson and Derrick, who arrived in 1858, greeted them.

Rodgers settled with his family on eighty acres near Santa Cruz.

Two of his daughters married Johnson and Derrick and soon had children.

Dan was a leader in a thriving African American community that included freed blacks from Arkansas.

In 1903, he died following a train accident at the age of 103.

A photograph of him appears in this work.

Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.55-61**

In 1860 he returned to California from Little Rock, Arkansas and settled in Watsonville with his wife and ten children.

The Rogers and Derricks were the only black families in town and the two families intermarried.

The two men applied unsuccessfully for their children to attend public school with white students.

A white teacher was hired to teach their children.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.124**

Rodgers died at the home of his daughter, Martha Derrick, in Oakland.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.118**

Rodgers, Isaac

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Rodgers, Moses L (-1890)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

He was a mining expert and was considered one of the best mining engineers in the state.

He was also a metallurgist.

He owned a group of mines at Hornitos.

In 1919 his family still owned a few mines in the area.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was an enslaved black man who came to California from Missouri.
He gained his freedom and did quartz mining in the Hornitos-Quartzburg region of Mariposa County.
He was an expert who superintended several mines after the Civil War.
He was a stock-holding superintendent of Washington Mine (1869), where he employed Chinese labor and took out one half million dollars in gold.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.92**

A Merced newspaper claimed “there is no better mining man in the State” in reference to Rodgers.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.93**

He married Sarah Quivers in the 1860s and they had five daughters.
Curtis, Nancy C. **Black Heritage Sites, p.590**

In the 1860s he married Sara Quivers of Snelling, California and built her a home in Quartzburg.
Their daughters were named Adele, Elinor, Lulu, Vivian and Nettie.
Moses moved his family to a new home in Stockton in order to take advantage of better school facilities.
The Rodgers home in Stockton still stands today.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.113-115**

Rosand, C.H.

This black person died on April 30, 1853 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 7, Lot 103.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Rose, John D. (c. 1809-1854)

He died at age 45 and was buried in San Francisco’s Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave 215.
His place of birth was listed as Buenos Ayres.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Ross, Eliza

She was a black woman who died on March 20, 1862 at age 28.
She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 7, Lot 315.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Ross, John

He was a black man who opened a used goods store in San Francisco in the mid-1850’s..
It was located on Pacific Street, just below Kearny and it was variously called Ross’s Exchange and Philadelphia House.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.98**

Rowen, Byron

He was a black man who came to California and, with Walter Rowen, he became a pioneer of San Bernardino.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Rowen, Walter

He was a black man who came to California and, with Byron Rowen he became a pioneer of San Bernardino.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Ruby, Reuben

He was a black man from Portland, Maine who was a friend of William Lloyd Garrison.

He was a supporter of *Freedom's Journal* the first black newspaper in the U.S.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.54**

He traveled from Maine to New York to Panama and California and arrived in early 1849.
By April 1849 he had acquired \$1,600 from four weeks digging on the Stanislaus River.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.54**

Reuben was born in 1798 in Maine.

In 1826 he and five other African Americans publicly condemned white churches for exclusion in Portland.
In 1828 he was active in the formation of the Abyssinian Religious Society
In 1834 he helped to incorporate the Maine Anti-Slavery Society.
Blockson, Charles L. **The Liberty Bell, p.192**

He was connected with Portland Abyssinian Meetinghouse, which was a black church that harbored freedom seekers.

<http://www.visibleblackhistory.com/Freeman.htm>

Reuben owned a carriage business in Portland.

<http://www.vintagemaineimages.com/bin/Detail?ln=11224>

Ruggles, David W.

He was a black man originally from New Bedford.
Holdredge, Helen. **Mammy Pleasant's Partner, p.157**

He carried on his assistance to freedom seekers in competition with Mary Ellen Pleasant.
He was involved in the Archy Lee case, calling a meeting of black people at a church.
Whites also may have attended this meeting at which Ruggles urged those present to use legal means to free Archy.
Holdredge, Helen. **Mammy Pleasant's Partner, p.137**

He was likely a freedom seeker who settled in New Bedford, where he was active in racial equality issues.
His son later claimed that he had taken his name from the operative in New York who assisted his escape.
Grover, Kathryn. **Fugitive Slaves in Alaska, p. 9**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.
The group included Henry Collin, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

He was a member of a committee on black public schools in San Francisco.
The group was made up of Collins, Anderson, Fletcher, Sanderson and Ruggles.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.173**

He signed a call for a Colored Convention to be held in Sacramento on November 20, 1855.
Other signers of the petition were Peter Anderson, J.H. Townsend, W.H. Newby and James Carter of Sacramento.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.212**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865. The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

He was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1860 as the West's first attempt at secondary education for black children. Money collected was returned to the investors with interest in 1863 due to an improvement in the situation. The officers were Barney Fletcher (President), Reverend Moore (Financial, Traveling Secretary), John A. Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David W. Ruggles, William A. Carter, (Trustees), and Henry Collins, Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

On September 27, 1855 he was part of a committee that signed a call for a Colored Convention. The group included James Carter of Sacramento, J.H. Townsend, Peter Anderson, William H. Newby, D.W. Ruggles and J.B. Sanderson, all of San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.55**

He served as Master of San Francisco's Victoria Lodge No. 3 from 1865-1869.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 51**

Rushmore, Paul

He was a black man born in Georgia in 1829.

He served on General Zachary Taylor's line in the Mexican War.

He drove the team of Colonel John Ward and James Douglass from Chihuahua to Los Angeles.

He was one of five black members of the Society of Mexican Veterans.

The other members were Peter Byers, George Diggs, Lewis G. Green and George Smith.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Russell (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Russell, John S.

He was a black man from New York.

He was 37 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Rutoni, Louis (c. 1811-1851)

He died at age 40 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave 1051.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Rymus, John

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

"Sam"

He was held enslaved in San Francisco in January 1851 when bystanders observed him being forced on board the steamer *Columbus*.

Antislavery friends got a writ of habeas corpus to free him but the constable could not find him on the ship. It is possible he was hidden on the ship by its crew..

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.136**

“Sam”

He was a young enslaved man from Missouri who came to California in 1849 with his owner.

He returned to Missouri against his will with his owner in 1851.

They went by way of New York, where he was informed that he was free as soon as he entered California.

He took the former owner to court to recover \$1,000, his share from the diggings.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.71**

Sampson, Henry F.

He was a black man who was brought enslaved by an Army officer to California, where he gained his freedom.

He purchased freedom for his brother and family.

On September 2, 1856 the financial committee for *Mirror of the Times* was established. It included Nathan Pointer, W.D. Moses, Charles Mitchison, Reverend Barney Fletcher, Charles B. Smith, F. Spotts and Henry F. Sampson.

He was active in the Colored Conventions and during the Civil War he worked at the U.S. Mint.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.220**

He worked with William Tecumseh Sherman at the bank of Lucas, Turner and Company, where he served as porter and learned to read and write.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.99**

He signed an 1862 petition for better education for black children.

Signers were J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith and R.T. Houston.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

He was enslaved to Colonel Chambers of Rapides Parish, Louisiana and came to California as his servant. He was later employed by William T. Sherman at the banking firm of Lucas, Turner and Co. in San Francisco.

Before he could read and write he earned \$100 a month.

After he was taught to read and write by bank-teller James Reilley, he earned \$250 a month.

He used his earnings to purchase his own freedom and that of his brother and his family.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. **Memoirs of General W.T. Sherman, p.141**

He was an officer of the Livingstone Institute, which was organized in 1869 as the West's first attempt at secondary education for black children.

Money collected was returned to investors with interest in 1863 due to an improvement in the situation.

Officers of the group included Barney Fletcher (President), Reverend Moore (Financial and Traveling Secretary), John.A. Barber, William Hall, James Sampson, William Ringold, David W. Ruggles, William A Carter (Trustees), and Henry M. Collins and Nathaniel Gray (Treasurers).

Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.7**

Samuel, Joshua

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Princetown in Colusa County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Sanchez, Henry

He was a black man who was a native of Kingston, Jamaica.

Along with Beverly Dodson he was co-owner of a bootblack stand (Dotson and Sanchez) in San Francisco.

It was one of two located at 348 Bush Street.

Mathew A. Phipps ran the other stand.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.16**

Sands, David W.

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville's Laurel Lodge No.6.

Other founding members included John Bright, Charles Bush, J.C. Jenkins, John R. Johnson, Thomas Randolph, Isaac Watkins, Morse Wiley and Samuel Williams

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

Sanders, Hester

She came to California with her husband, William, from New Bedford via the Isthmus of Panama.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.127**

Sanders, William

In 1857 he came to California with his wife, Hester, from New Bedford via the Isthmus of Panama.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.127**

Sanderson, Jeremiah Burke (-August, 1875)

He was a black man from New Bedford who came to California in 1853 on the S.S. *Sonora*.

He was "an intellectual stalwart" among New Bedford abolitionists.

He began colored schools in California and fought for African Americans' right to education. #1

He came to California from Massachusetts in 1854, and in 1860 his wife and children joined him in San Francisco.

A photograph of him appears on page 4. He was killed in a railroad accident in August, 1875.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, pp. 3-4**

Sanderson's papers, including letters and photographs are held in the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley. Daniels, Douglas H. **Afro-Americans**

He was a black abolitionist who came to California from New Bedford, where he worked with Frederick Douglass.

He worked alongside Bidley Mason in furthering black education in California.

He organized schools in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Stockton.

He often served as teacher until one could be found and trained.

He died in 1875.

Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.130**

He, Mr. Minor and Robinson of Stockton went armed into San Joaquin County and liberated slaves.

The men convinced the enslaved blacks of their friendship and then carried them to freedom.

On June 3, 1872 he went with Sheriff T. Cunningham to Mr. Durham's ranch near Stockton.

They transported slave girl Annie Randall to court and Judge Bonker released her to Sanderson.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

On April 20, 1855 he made the following diary entry: "Today I opened a school for colored children. The necessity for this step is evident. There are 30 or more children in Sacramento of proper age and no school

provided for them by the Board of Education. They must no longer be neglected, left to grow up in ignorance, exposed to all manner of evil influences, with the danger of contracting idle and vicious habits. A school they must have. I am induced to undertake this enterprise by the advice of friends and the solicitations of parents. I can do but little, but with God's blessing, I will do what I can.

Katz, William Loren. **The Black West, p.132,**
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.247**

On July 10, 1855 he wrote a letter to the Sacramento Board of Education asking for a permanent school. Over 80 black children were of school age and the city only had facilities for 30 students.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.247**

Two of William Robinson sons were sent from Red Bluff to San Francisco to be educated by Sanderson.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.123**

In 1854 after a statewide meeting of Massachusetts blacks he migrated to California.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.24**

He arrived in California in 1854 from New Bedford.
In 1857 he organized the Little Pilgrim Church in San Francisco.
This was the third AME church in town.
It was located on Scott Street, between Pacific and Broadway.
The 1859 congregation of St. Cyprian's joined this group.
Sanderson achieved considerable renown as an educator of black children.
He fought for the black community to assure their share of public school tax funds.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.160**

He helped establish the Franchise League to secure testimony rights for blacks on August 12, 1862.
Organizers of the league included F.G. Barbadoes, William H. Yates, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson, R.A. Hall, Peter A. Bell and J.B. Sanderson.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.54**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.
The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp. 54-55**

In 1859 he took over as teacher and principal of the Negro Children's School in San Francisco.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.169**

In 1860 he was a member of the committee on black public schools in San Francisco. .
The committee was composed of Collins, Anderson, Fletcher, Sanderson and Ruggles.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.173**

In 1864 he became the first principal of a new school for black children in San Francisco.
The school was located on Broadway Street near Powell Street.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.174**

On September 27, 1855 he was part of a committee that signed a call for a colored convention.
The group included James Carter of Sacramento, J.H. Townsend, Peter Anderson, William H. Newby, D.W. Ruggles and J.B. Sanderson, all of San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.55**

In 1862 he signed a petition for better education facilities for black children.
The petition was signed by J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith and R.T. Houston.

Sanderson taught at the Sacramento black school until his return to San Francisco in 1857.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

He served on a special committee selected by the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention. The Executive Committee met in San Francisco during 1863 after passage of the Testimony Bill. Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of this committee at a Scott Street church meeting. C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient. Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G. Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

In 1859 he served as teacher and principal of the San Francisco black school. He served in this role through the Civil War years. He eventually lost the position of principal to a white woman. In 1868 he taught at the black school in Stockton. The school was a part of the Stockton public education system.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.181**

He gave an elequent speech at the August 1, 1854 celebration of the 1833 British Emancipation Act. In his talk he outlined the history of antislavery parties of England and the United States.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.191**

On February 18, 1857 he received a letter from William Nell, abolitionist leader in Boston. In the letter Nell asked about Shadrack Howard, David Ruggles, Edmund Phelps, J.H. Townsend, Mifflin Gibbs, Jacob Gilliard and Frederick Barbadoes. (**Sanderson Papers, Bancroft Library, U.C. Berkeley**)

He wrote a letter to his wife Catherine on February 27, 1857 explaining his reason for leaving Sacramento. He moved to Shasta County to find employment that would allow him to save money.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, pp.68, 194**

Sanderson, Mary

She was a black woman who was the teacher at Oakland's first public school for black children. The one-room school opened in 1867 at the corner of Tenth Avenue and East Eleventh Street in the township of Brooklyn (Oakland).
Broome, Delores Nason. **Parallel Communities, p.13**

She was the eldest daughter of Catherine and Jeremiah B. Sanderson of New Bedford, Massachusetts. She became the teacher at the Brooklyn (Oakland) Colored School in 1867.
Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p.6**

Sanderson, Philip (c. 1829-1857)

He died at age 28 and was buried in San Francisco's Lone Mountain Cemetery, grave 17, tier 9. His place of birth was listed as Missouri.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Sanks, Isaac

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a black man who gained freedom when his owner died in the mines

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.27**

Satchell, Charles (Reverend) (1807?-1872)

He was a black man who came to San Francisco from Cincinnati in 1857.

He was the minister at the Third Baptist Church.

He held a baptism by the bay at Stockton Street in February 1857.

He was formerly a Baptist minister in Louisiana and his expression of antislavery sentiments in his preaching led to suspicion and he left the state for his physical safety.

He made antislavery statements in print in San Francisco.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.161**

He operated a clothes cleaning business with William B. Farrell located at 105 Merchant Street in San Francisco.

He came from Richmond, Virginia and settled in Marysville, where he was minister of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church in 1858.

He served a church in Virginia City, Nevada in 1866 and in New Orleans, where he died, in 1869.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.5**

Saunders, Jacob

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Saunders, William

He was a black man from Alabama who died on November 30, 1850 at age 22.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Saunders, William O.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Sawyer, Louis

He was a black man from Virginia who died on March 12, 1852 at age 24.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 90.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Schofield, Sophia (Mrs.)

She was the daughter of Mrs. Lucy Titus and the sister of Isaac Caulwell of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

In 1857 she was brought to California by her brother, Isaac, to join his family.

In this party were Isaac's mother, Mrs. Lucy Titus, and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Sophia Barnett.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.139**

Scott, Amos Lace (-January 24, 1909)

He was a mulatto man from North Carolina.

He was 29 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

He was a native of North Carolina.

He was a prominent character in the early life of the county; he was one of the oldest colored residents.

He was a fine orator whose addresses favoring emancipation for blacks attracted great crowds.
He was listed as 76 years old at the time of his death but he may have been ten years older.
He drowned while crossing a stream near the Columbia Catholic cemetery.
He was returning from Columbia to the Ramey place when the fatality occurred.
"Death by Drowning" **Sonora Union Democrat**, January 30, 1909

Scott, Elizabeth (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1859 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Scott, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Woodland.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Scott, John (-May 19, 1916)

He was born into servitude at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.
When he was about 23 years old he escaped and lived among various Indian tribes.
He made many trips into Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri to free relatives and friends.
After about 5 years of freedom, Scott was captured and sold to U.S. Army Lieutenant Hoskins.
In 1844, he was a slave member of John C. Fremont's California expedition.
Several years after returning to the East, he again escaped and made his way back to California.
He was engaged in mining in Calaveras County for a brief period.
In 1859, he homesteaded on half a section of land near Reeds Creek in Tehema County.
Throughout his life, he gave generously of his time and resources to support improvements for blacks.
He lived on his land near Red Bluff until his death at the age of 101 years.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis "**A History of Black Americans in California**", p.84

Scott, Madison

He was a black man from Louisiana who died on September 24, 1853 at age 35.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Scott, Thomas S.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He and Allen Pinkard were witnesses at the wedding of Robert Anthony and Addie Taylor.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

Scottall, (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Downieville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Scruggs, Mary Ann

She was a black woman from Louisiana who died on May 31, 1856 at age 74.
She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Lot 395.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Seals, Daniel

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p. 102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a New York activist before leaving for California.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.39**

He left New York on the *Empire City* for California via Panama.
He traveled with Edward Johnson, another black activist from New York.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.60**

He attended Oberlin College in Ohio with other Colored Convention leaders Frederick Barbadoes, C.M. Wilson and Fielding Smithea.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.191**

He was a capitalist and miner.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Segee, Elizabeth

She was a black woman who arrived in San Francisco from Jacksonville, Florida in 1852.
She traveled via the Isthmus of Panama rout with her husband James and young daughter Emma.
Later they moved to Marysville and opened a laundry.
Aunts Mary and Julia Hernandez came from Florida to join them in Marysville in 1853.
When the gold rush struck British Columbia these aunts went there to cook for \$100 a week.
Emma was sent to join then and she stayed for seven years being educated at a public school.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.89**

Segee, Emma

She was a young black girl when she arrived in San Francisco from Jacksonville, Florida in 1852.
She accompanied her parents James and Elizabeth as they traveled via the Panama route.
Later she moved to Marysville where her parents opened a laundry.
Relatives Julia and Mary Hernandez came from Florida to join them in Marysville in 1853.
When the gold rush struck British Columbia these relatives went there to cook for \$100 a week.
Emma was sent to join them and she stayed for seven years being educated at a public school.
She returned to Marysville, married Mr. Washington and became the town's first colored public school teacher.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.89**

Segee, James

He was a black man who arrived in San Francisco from Jacksonville, Florida in 1852.
He traveled via the Isthmus of Panama route with his wife Elizabeth and young daughter Emma.
Later they moved to Marysville and opened a laundry.
Aunts Mary and Julia Hernandez came from Florida to join them in Marysville in 1853.
When the gold rush struck British Columbia these aunts went there to cook for \$100 a week.
Emma was sent to join them and she stayed for seven years being educated at a public school.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.89**

Segui (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Segui, Ella

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Segui, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville Directory, he was a steward at City Hall.
He lived on D Street between 7th and 8th Streets.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22**

Segui, James

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was a steward at City Hall.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

Serrington, S.B.

This black person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Serrington, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Folsom.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Seth, William H. (1823-)

He was a porter for George C. Shreve and Company, located at 525 Montgomery Street in San Francisco.
Today the site is at Post and Grant Avenue.
He was a member of the Savings Fund and Land Association in 1859.
He purchased land and made small loans to blacks.
He married Eliza Jane Peneton, a member of a family of New Bedford abolitionists.
In the 1870's he worked as a juror for the U.S. Circuit Court.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.17**

Seville, George

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He came to San Francisco from Key West, Florida in 1858.
He originally intended to go to British Columbia but changed his mind in California.
Instead, he went to Grass Valley and began placer mining.
He soon married and had three children named Isabell, Stella and James.
As a widower he entered the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People in Beulah.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.106**

Seville, Isabell

She was a black woman who was the daughter of miner George Seville of Grass Valley. Her sister was named Stella and her brother was James.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.106**

Seville, James

He was a black man who was the son of miner George Seville of Grass Valley. His two sisters were Isabell and Stella.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.106**

Seymore, William

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from England and worked as a cook at the Haun House.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Shade, Gilbert

He was a black man from North Carolina.

He was 30 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Sharp, Robert

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Rough and Ready.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Shaw, James S.

He was a black man from New York.

He was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Shelton, Beneta (c. 1854-1855)

She was the daughter of Samuel Shelton and was age 1 at the time of her death.

Her place of birth was listed as San Francisco.

She was buried in San Francisco's Lone Mountain Cemetery.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Shelton, Frank

He was the son of Samuel Shelton, who purchased freedom for him and his mother.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.72**

He was a black man who came to California from Orange County, Virginia with his mother in 1847.

His father, Samuel Shelton, came to California in 1840 and followed mining.

Frank was the youngest son and he was educated at first by private teachers.

Reverend J.J. Moore later taught him at his colored school.

He purchased an old warehouse in San Francisco, which was converted into a Baptist Church.

His daughters Lizzie and Julia were educated at Reverend Peter Cassey's private school in San Jose.

He joined the gold rush in British Columbia and he spent several years there as a miner.

He was very successful at mining and later he returned to San Francisco.

He became a successful dealer in new and second-hand furniture.
When he died he left his family many valuable pieces of property.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**, Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.89**

Shelton, Julia Ann

She was the daughter of Frank and the sister of Lizzie Shelton.
She and her sister were educated at Reverend Peter Cassey's private school in San Jose.
They graduated from the school with honors.
She later married Captain Shorey.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

She was the wife of Captain William Shorey of Barbadoes
The couple had daughters named Zenobia and Victoria.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.125**

Shelton, Lizzie

She was the daughter of Frank and sister of Julia Shelton.
She and her sister were educated at Reverend Peter Cassey's private school in San Jose.
They graduated from the school with honors.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Shelton, Lucy

She was a black woman related to Samuel Shelton, who paid for her freedom.
Irishmen kidnapped Moulton Shelton in New York while he was traveling with her.
When she arrived in California she told Samuel Shelton about Moulton's fate.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.72**

Shelton, Moulton

He was a black man who was related to Samuel Shelton, who paid for his freedom.
Irishmen in New York kidnapped him while he was traveling with Lucy Shelton to California.
When Lucy arrived in California she told Samuel Shelton about his fate.
Samuel brought suit to have him released in Washington City, where the sale was recorded.
After several months Moulton was released and made his way safely to San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.72**

Shelton, Samuel

He was a black man who came to California in 1846.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He came to California in 1840 with his owner, who was also his father.
His mother was a girl stolen in Africa by his father.
In California he earned enough money in the mines to purchase freedom for himself, his wife and their son Frank.
He also purchased freedom for other family members Moulton and Lucy Shelton and Moses Brown.
Moulton was kidnapped by Irishmen in New York and sold into slavery.
When Lucy arrived in San Francisco she told Samuel and he brought a lawsuit to free Moulton.
The sale was recorded in Washington, D.C. and Moulton was freed after several months and he came to California to join other family members.
He spent thousands of dollars in purchasing freedom for himself and his immediate family and their families and bringing them to live in California.

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Fearful of a collapse, he removed his money from the banking firm of Page and Bacon.

He put his gold in a champagne basket and carried it home in a wheelbarrow.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.45**

Shipman, John

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Simmons, Virginia (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Simms, Gabriel W.

He was born in Virginia.

He ran the Franklin Hotel on First Street near B Street in Marysville.

It was a small hotel near a cluster of other black businesses.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.112,**

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville Directory, he was the proprietor of the Franklin Hotel on 1st Street near B Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp.20, 22**

He was a black man on the board of trustees for the Rare, Ripe Gold and Silver Mining Company.

The mine was located in Brown's Valley in Yuba County and the offices were in Marysville.

Although the trustees were all 49ers, the company was not organized until 1868.

The board of trustees was John H. Gassoway as president, E.P.Duplex as secretary and treasurer, G.W. Simms and J.H. Johnson.

1,200 shares represented the capitol stock and 300 shares were offered for sale at \$10 each.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was one of the black owners of the Sweet Vengeance Mine in Brown's Valley.

Other company members who worked the claim were Fritz James Vosburg, Abraham Freeman Holland, Edward Duplex, James Cousins and M. McGowan.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.104**

Simpson, Daniel

He was a black man from New England who worked as a washerman in Sacramento.

He presided over a meeting of Sacramento blacks to discuss the issue of testimony rights for blacks.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.196**

Simpson, Helen

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville City Directory she was a laundress.

She lived on 1st Street between A and B Streets.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22**

Simson, Thomas

He was a black man from Tennessee.
He was 25 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

He was brought to Sonora, California by Dr. Franklin from Tennessee.
The doctor lived in a home on a hillside and Tom lived in a nearby cabin.
Tom took care of the doctor's property and fine horses until Franklin's death.
It is not clear if Tom was freed before the abolition of slavery.
He married a woman known as "China Lena."
Born in China, she was kidnapped as a child and brought to San Francisco.
She was sold and brought to Sonora by a miner for whom she worked until his death.
Tom and Lena lived in a small cabin in Brown's Flat just north of Sonora for many years.
Lena ran a laundry and Tom did odd jobs.
The couple had one daughter, Eliza and two granddaughters, Inez Lopez and Grace Churchill.
A photograph of him appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.97-100**

Sinclair, Joseph

He was a black man from New York City who died on January 19, 1853 at age 50.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 7, Lot 396.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.8**

Skillman, William

He was a black man from Massachusetts who died on January 23, 1857 at age 45.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 14.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Slaughter, Jessie

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Small, Robert

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He was a mulatto man from Maryland.
He was 28 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Smallwood, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Santa Cruz.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was a black barber of Georgetown, California, who was the only black subscriber to the New York *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, which was a large antislavery newspaper in the East.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.190**

Smallwood, Jeremiah

He was a black man from Washington, D.C. who died on April 26, 1857 at age 35.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 27, Lot 2.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Smith, (Mr.)

He was a black miner in Amador County who worked a claim hydraulically. He paid 25 cents per inch for water and made five or six dollars a day.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.55**

Smith, A.B.

He signed the 1862 petition in San Francisco for better education for black children. The signers included J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith and R.T. Houston.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

Smith, Adam (Reverend)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Smith, Charles

He signed an 1862 petition in San Francisco for better education for black children.

Signers included J.B. Sanderson, Barney Fletcher, H.F. Sampson, Isaac Reed, John Kinney, Charles Smith, P. Anderson, J. Madison Bell, Samuel E. Burris, A.B. Smith and R.T. Houston.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

On September 2, 1856 the financial committee for *Mirror of the Times* was established.

It included Nathan Pointer, W.D. Moses, Charles Mitchison, Reverend Barney Fletcher, Charles B. Smith, F. Spotts and Henry F. Sampson.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.220**

Smith, Cooper

He worked in the mines for two years after coming to California to pay for his freedom.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

Smith, Ellen

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Smith, Emaline

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Watsonville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Smith, G.A.

Members of the 4th Colored Convention held in October 1865 included "Peter" Bell and Andrew Bristol of San Francisco, James Floyd, A.J. White, G.A. Smith, S.J. Marshal, Peter Cassey and Mrs. William A. Smith, all of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Smith, George

He was a free black man from Maryland who mined with fellow black George Ringgold among Mexicans.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.64**

Smith, George C.

He was a black man born in New York who served on U.S. warships during the Mexican War.
With fellow black George Diggs, he served on the ship *Columbus* under Commodore Biddle and Captain Selfridge.

He was one of five black members of the Society of Mexican Veterans.
The others were Peter Byers, George Diggs, Lewis G. Green and Paul Rushmore.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He was a cook and barber before becoming a miner.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.61**

Smith, Grant

He was a 47er who mined and owned land in Marysville. He was a well-known resident.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

Smith, Grant (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Smith, Harriett (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Jose.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Among the members of the 4th Colored Convention held in October 1865 were "Peter" Bell and Andre3w Bristol of San Francisco, James Floyd, A.J. White, G.A. Smith, S.J. Marshal, Peter Cassey and Mrs. William A. Smith (Harriett), all of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

Smith, Henry

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and was a pioneer of Rough and Ready.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Smith, J.B.

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, he was a barber on D Street, between 1st and 2nd Streets.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Louisiana and worked as a laborer at 22 2nd Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, pp.23-24**

Smith, John

He was a black man from Philadelphia who once was a Massachusetts seaman.

He was a friend of Dr. Lewis C. Gunn of Philadelphia.

Their friendship began in 1853.

Gunn and Smith might have shared antislavery contacts in Philadelphia.

Smith carried photographs to Philadelphia for Gunn during his 1853 visit.

Gunn checked on money sent to Smith's wife and four children.

In 1852 he mined at Murphy's Camp in Calaveras County.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.63**

Smith met the Gunns when he helped them fight the great fire in Sonora.
He had previously sailed with Captain John H. Titcomb of Newburyport for four years.
Marston, Anna Lee, ed. **Records of a California Family pp. 211-212**

He wife, Nancy Smith, stayed behind in Philadelphia when John came to California.
She and her four children lived on School Avenue.
Nancy was a member of the Antislavery Society and was known to many abolitionists.
He asked Mrs. Gunn to help locate his wife and determine if the money draft sent was received.
Nancy was well known to Emma Parker.
Marston, Anna Lee, ed. **Records of a California Family, p. 211**

Smith, John E.

He was a traveling showman who exhibited trained horses in the Pacific states.
He arrived in San Francisco in the early 1860s.
Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.16**

Smith, John T.

He served as Master of San Francisco's Victoria Lodge No. 3 from 1857-1858.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 51**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, James M. Wilkinson, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Smith, Josephine

She was a mulatto girl from Louisiana.
She was 15 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Smith, Thomas

He was a black man from New York.
He was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Smith, Uriah (-December 16, 1908)

He and his wife, Louisa, were enslaved in Kentucky.
They were separated when she was sold to owners in another state.
He moved to California and was listed in the 1850 census as living in Calaveras County.
He moved to Sonora and, in 1852, paid \$1,000 for his freedom.
He purchased a house there and spent nearly twenty years trying to locate his wife.
He found her and moved her and the six sons by a deceased husband to Sonora.
He worked at various odd jobs, and two photographs of him appear in this work.
He and his wife share a tombstone in Sonora's Old Cemetery.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.103-104**

He came to California with the first gold rush and was a resident of Sonora since 1849 or 1850.
He left his enslaved wife in Kentucky.

His manumission paper is one of the oldest records in the courthouse.
In the early days he placer mined locally.
Later, he charged Sonora residents a weekly fee for wetting down the area in front of their homes.
He secured several thousand dollars from working the tailings from the Bonanza Mine.
With the money gained, he sent for his wife and four stepsons to join him in California.
He was 88 years old at the time of his death and he was buried in the Sonora City Cemetery.
“Old Uriah Dead” *Sonora Union Democrat*, December 19, 1908

Smith, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Smith, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Fiddletown.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Smith, William (c. 1819-1854)

He died at age 35 and was buried in San Francisco’s Yerba Buena Cemetery, #3384.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Smith, William A.

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights.
The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.54-55**

He came to California in 1857 and later married Harriett Davis.
He gave freely of his time and money and was involved in all activities concerning equality for blacks.
He was employed for a number of years as an officer in the custom house in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.105-106**

Smithea, Fielding

He was a subscriber to *Frederick Douglass’ Paper* who went to Vancouver Island in Canada.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.188**

He was the leader of the Colored Convention from Oroville.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.243**

Sneed, Giles

He was a mulatto man from Maryland.
He was 33 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Snelling, Julia

She was a black woman from Virginia.
She was 60 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Spach, Ellen

She was a fashionable dressmaker in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.149**

Spotts, Fielding

On September 2, 1856 the financial committee for *Mirror of the Times* was established.

It included Nathan Pointer, W.D. Moses, Charles Mitchison, Reverend Barney Fletcher, Charles B. Smith, F. Spotts and Henry F. Sampson.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.220**

He was a cooper by trade.

In 1859 he left San Francisco for British Columbia with his wife Julia and their son.

They lived for a number of years on the north end of Salt Spring Island.

They lived for a time in Saanich, where he built a log cabin and served as a school trustee.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.88**

Spotts, Fielding William

He was two-years old when his parents moved from San Francisco to British Columbia.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.88**

Spotts, Julia

She left San Francisco in 1859 with her husband and two-year old son Fielding William.

The family relocated on Salt Spring Island in British Columbia.

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.88**

Spotts, Mary Cecilia (nee Pierre)

When she was a very young child, she moved to British Columbia with her father Thomas Pierre.

She was educated at Angela College in Victoria.

She married Charles Spotts, son of Fielding and Julia Spotts.

Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.88**

Speight, H.E.

This black person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Speights, Nathaniel E.

He served as Master of San Francisco's Victoria Lodge No. 3 from 1861-1862.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 51**

Spriggs, Ephraim

He was a black man from Virginia.

He was 45 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Stacey, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Stanley, Addie (nee Raimus)

She came to California with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Raimus.
They came across the plains by ox team from Galena, Illinois.
The party arrived in Nevada City, Nevada County on September 20, 1852.
In 1872 she married fellow pioneer John Stanley in Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.124**

Stanley, Henry (c. 1795-1855)

He died at age 60 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, #3602.
His place of birth was listed as Buffalo.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Stanley, James

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Stanley, John

He came to California during early pioneer days.
In 1872 he married Addie Raimus in Sacramento.
At the time of their marriage Stanley had worked for 11 years as a valet to Governor Booth.

Stark, Louis (-1895)

He was the mulatto son of a southern slave owner.
He worked as a barber on Mississippi River steamboats before moving to California.
Here he met and married Sylvia Estes, whose freedom was purchased by her father.
In 1860 the couple moved to Vancouver Island with their three-year old son Willis and Sylvia's parents.
He brought ten or fifteen cattle to Salt Spring Island and settled there with his family.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.105**

He purchased his freedom for \$1,500 and moved to Vancouver Island in 1859.
The Starks left Salt Spring Island in 1875 and moved to the Cranberry district near Nanaimo.
He died in the early spring of 1895 after falling over a cliff.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.106**

Stark, Willis

He was the son of Louis and Sylvia Stark.
He was three years old when his parents moved to Vancouver Island in 1860.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.105**

Stark, Sylvia (nee Estes)

She was born enslaved as Sylvia Estes in Clay County, Missouri and she died at age 106 in Canada.
The Estes moved to California, where the father purchased freedom for his family from their owner.
In California the young woman met and married Louis Stark.
In 1860 the couple moved to Vancouver Island with their three-year old son and Sylvia's parents.
They settled on Salt Spring Island where they raised cattle.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.105**

She and her husband and their three children left Salt Spring Island in 1875

After the death of Louis in 1895, she returned to Salt Spring Island at Ganges Harbor.
Marc Primus, ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.106**

Starkey, James Rylander

He was a black man from North Carolina who purchased his freedom and moved to New York.
His fear of slave-hunters there caused him to move to California, where he arrived in either 1852 or 1853.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.19**

He tried to purchase his son and daughter who were held in bondage in North Carolina.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.22**

He was a San Francisco leader of the Colored Convention.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.21**

En route to California he took passage on *Pocahontas* from New York to Nicaragua, where he landed in Greytown, at the mouth of the San Juan River.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.40**

He helped establish the Atheneum Institute in San Francisco.
He was involved with antislavery activity in the East.
He worked with Jacob Francis, William Newby, Mifflin Gibbs, W.H. Harper and E.R. Johnson.
He subscribed to *Frederick Douglass' Paper* upon arrival in San Francisco and correspondence from him appeared in the paper.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

In August, 1859 he spoke at a gathering of Tuolumne County blacks that included people from Columbia, Angels Camp and Jamestown.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.256**

While living in Columbia in 1859, he was the Orator of the Day at the Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population of Tuolumne County.
Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.122**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865.
The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parder, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.
He was a member of the Publicity Committee for Equality Before the Law and this committee included William H. Yates, James R. Starkey, R.A. Hall, James P. Dyer, F.G. Barbadoes, S. Hall and Philip A. Bell.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

He served as Master of the San Francisco Hannibal Lodge No.1 in 1863.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

Staten, David (c. 1831-1856)

He died at age 25 and was buried in San Francisco's Lone Mountain Cemetery.
His place of birth was listed as New Jersey.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Stepson, S. W. (Cato or "Cater")

He was born free in New York, also his parents' native state.
Twelve years old when the Civil War began, he became a camp servant for a New York regiment.

In the spring of 1864, at age 15, he enlisted in New York's 43rd Colored Regiment of the 4th Division, 9th Army Corps under the command of Brigadier General Edward Ferraro.
As a member of Colonel Joshua Sigfried's brigade, "Cater stood 6 feet 6 inches tall.
He participated in the Battle of Petersburg, where he suffered head and chest wounds in the Crater charge.
He recovered and served until the war's end in 1865.
In Chico he became a teamster for the Sierra Lumber Company.
He died at age 51, leaving his wife Annie, a local Indian, and their young daughters.
He is buried in the old African American section of the Chico Cemetery.
Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, pp. 6-7, 9**

Stevens, Joseph

He was a black man who operated a hairdressing salon in San Francisco.
In 1869 it was located at 300 Samsone Street, in the American Exchange Building.
It was both a residence and business location.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.12**

Stevens, L. (c. 1781-1851)

He died at age 70 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, #949.
His place of birth was listed as Philadelphia.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Stewart, Norris

He was a mulatto man from Michigan.
He was 39 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

In 1859, he was appointed Secretary of the Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population of Tuolumne County.
Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.122**

Stewart, Priscilla

She was a black woman from California who expressed gratitude in a poem written to white benefactors in British Columbia.
Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.67**

Stockton Mrs.

According to the 1856 Amy's Marysville Directory, she was from Tennessee and lived on California Alley.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.23**

Stockton, George

He many have been the only black pressman in the state to work for a white newspaper.
He worked for the *Marysville Express*.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.112**

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville Directory, he was a pressman at the "Express" office.
According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Tennessee and worked as a pressman at the "Express".
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22, 24**

Stokes, Darius (Reverend)

He was a free black man from Baltimore who, according to a footnote in the *Black Abolitionist Papers*, helped hundreds of freedom seekers in the Chesapeake area to escape in the 1840s.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California**

Ripley, C. Peter, ed. **The Black Abolitionist Papers, vol. IV, p.237**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p. 102, p.105**

He was a black man from Baltimore who came to California early during the gold rush.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.95**

He wanted an African Methodist Episcopal Church in Sacramento.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.108**

He was a leader in California who worked with Reverend T.M.D. Ward, John J. Moore, Barney Fletcher, J.B. Sanderson, Reverend John J. Jenifer, Richard Hall, F.G. Barbadoes and Phillip A. Bell to achieve rights and opportunities for blacks in the state.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.256**

Street, Walter (c. 1830-1855)

He died at age 25.

He was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery and later removed to City Cemetery.

His place of birth was listed as New Orleans.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Street, William

He was a former enslaved man who had been owned by C.B. Strode.

They were companions since childhood, like their fathers and grandfathers.

Street's death led to an integrated funeral procession in 1855.

The pallbearers were some of the most prominent white men in San Francisco.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.107**

Strickland, Wilford R. (-1927)

He may have been West Indian, as his mother died in Smallfield, Jamaica.

He was an officer in the West Indian Benevolent Society.

He worked as a porter at 62 Halleck Street in San Francisco during the 1860's.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.13**

Swan, Richard (1821-1873)

He was a middle-aged Virginian when freed.

He made his way in Chico shining boots.

Illness made him a ward of the Butte County Infirmary in Oroville, where he died.

Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, pp. 5-6**

Sugg, Mary Elizabeth Snelling (February 4, 1839-)

She was born into slavery in Johnson City, Missouri.

She came to California by overland route in 1851.

She met future husband William at a social function in Tuolumne County.

They later moved to Sonora, where they were married in 1855.

In 1857 William built an adobe house on Theall Street in Sonora, where they raised eleven children.

In 1877 William returned to Merced, but Mary remained in Sonora.

Curtis, Nancy C. **Black Heritage Sites, p.589**

She made the trip to California by wagon from Johnson County, Missouri in 1851.
She married William in 1855 and the couple raised 11 children in their house at 37 Theall Street in Sonora.
Savage, Beth L., ed. **African American Historic Places**

As a child of 10 in 1849, she journeyed overland to California with her mother and Snelling family.
Her mother was unmarried and owned by George Snelling.
Mary Elizabeth lived on the Snelling ranch in Merced County until 1855.
She married William Sugg and, in 1856, the couple moved to Sonora.
They purchased land and built an adobe house on their property.
By 1885, there were 7 rooms and 10 children.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis **“A History of Black Americans in California”, pp.83-84**

She was born in Johnson County, Missouri on February 4, 1839 to black woman Julia Snelling.
At the age of twelve, she crossed the plains in the Snelling family wagon train, bound for California.
It is rumored that she was the biological daughter of one of the Snelling men.
While crossing the plains she was hidden in an empty sugar barrel whenever the party encountered Indians.
The Snellings eventually settled in Mariposa County, California.
Mary stayed with her mother and sister on the Snelling ranch until she met William Sugg, a free mulatto.
After a courtship of one year, they moved to Sonora, where they were married in 1855.
They built a house and raised eleven children in it.
Shortly after the birth of their last child, William moved to Merced for reason unknown today.
Mary expanded their house and took in boarders for nearly forty years.
The family occupied the Sonora house continuously for 125 years.
The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
A photograph of Mary appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.33-35**

Sugg, Rosa Adele

She was the only child of William and Mary Elizabeth Sugg who married.
She met Donald William McDonald at 3rd Baptist Church in San Francisco.
He directed the orchestra and she sang in the choir.
They married at the church in 1876 and had two sons, Earl (1902) and Vernon (1906).
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis **“A History of Black Americans in California”, p.84**

Of the eleven children born to Mary and William Sugg, she was the only one to marry.
She met her husband after moving to Oakland.
The marriage didn't last and she returned to Sonora with her two sons.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p35**

Sugg, William (1828-1889)

He was born into slavery in 1828 at Raleigh, North Carolina.
He came to California by wagon train before 1852.
He worked as a muleteer and bull-whacker on the journey.
He and his traveling companions settled in the Merced area.
He obtained his freedom and began working in the harness business.
He met future wife Mary at a social function in Tuolumne County.
They later moved to Sonora, where they were married in 1855.
In 1857 William built an adobe house on Theall Street in Sonora, where the couple raised 11 children.
In 1877 William returned to Merced, while Mary remained in Sonora.
Curtis, Nancy C. **Black Heritage Sites, p.589**

He came to California from Raleigh, North Carolina by wagon train sometime before 1852.

He worked as a bullwhacker or muleteer on the journey west.
He was manumitted after arriving in California and he married Mary Elizabeth in 1855.
The couple raised 11 children in their house at 37 Theall Street in Sonora.
The house the Suggs built in 1857 still stands in Sonora.
Savage, Beth L, ed. **African American Historic Places**

He was a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, who arrived in California as a slave.
His manumission papers were filed in the Tuolumne County Recorder's Office on June 21, 1854.
Francis Tate of Texas manumitted Sugg, after Sugg agreed to repay the manumission fee.
In 1855 he married Mary Elizabeth and in 1856 they moved to Sonora.
He purchased a lot and cabin for \$450 and within a year, an adjoining lot was purchased for \$150.
In 1860, the Suggs built a three-room adobe brick house on their property.
By 1885, there were 7 rooms and 10 children.
A photograph of the Sugg/McDonald House can be seen on page 83.
Ramsey, Eleanor M. and Janice S. Lewis "**A History of Black Americans in California**", pp.83-84

He was a mulatto man from North Carolina.
He was 35 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

He was born into slavery in Raleigh, North Carolina.
He was brought to California by his owner, Francis Trale, who settled in Mariposa County, near Snelling.
In 1854, Trale allowed William to purchase his freedom for one dollar.
While living in Mariposa County, he met Mary Elizabeth Snelling.
In 1855 the couple married and moved to Sonora.
They purchased a small piece of land next to a livery stable near the downtown business district.
They build a three-room adobe and raised eleven children, born between 1855 and 1876.
He was a harness maker by trade and he ran a livery stable and donkey cart rental business.
The year after the last child was born, William moved to Merced, for reasons unknown today.
The family occupied the Sonora home continuously for nearly 125 years.
The house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
A photograph of him appears in this work.
Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.81-83.**

Suggard, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Sullivan, James

He was a black man originally from Virginia.
He lived with his family in the Fourth Ward, a middle-class white neighborhood surrounding Washington Square in San Francisco.
Charles Mercier's family also lived there.
He had real estate valued at three thousand dollars.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.105**

Summers, Ellard

He was a black man from South Carolina who died on March 31, 1854 at age 35.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 295.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Susand, Nathaniel C.

He was a black man who ran a barbershop at 640 Clay Street in San Francisco during 1869.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.11**

Symes, George R.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Wisconsin and worked as a barber at 137 2nd Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Talbot, Henry

He served as Master of the San Francisco Hannibal Lodge No.1 in 1864.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 48**

Talchan, Moses

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and was a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Tappin, E.L. (Reverend)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Tatum, Joseph (1832--)

Joe was born in 1832.

He arrived in Chico township with John and Martha Tatum, farmers from North Carolina.

The party stayed for a time in Missouri before arrival in California about 1850.

Shover and Fleming. **Black Live in the Sacramento Valley 1850-1934, pp. 3-4**

Taylor, Addie (Miss)

She was a black girl who was held as a slave in Hansonville in the mountains.

She was working as a shepherd when Robert Anthony contacted her.

He freed her by driving her in his wagon to Colusa.

They later married and had a son who eventually worked for the one of the Hearst papers.

Allen Pinkard and Thomas Scott witnessed the couple's wedding.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.90-91**

Taylor, Alex

He was a black man who came to California with his wife in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Taylor, Alex (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California with her husband in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Taylor, Alexander C.

He was a black man who boarded with Ann C. Woods Lombard at 1006 Washington Street in San Francisco.

He married Sarah Miles, vocalist daughter of Henry Miles.

The couple went east for musical training and they toured the U.S. and Europe.

He also served as accompanist for the Hyers Sisters of Sacramento.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.1**

Taylor, James

He was a black man who traveled overland to California.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.21**

He hoped to earn money to purchase freedom for his wife and seven children.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.67**

Taylor, Lewis

Brought to California by his owner, A.G. Simpson, he was given his freedom in Butte County.
Billington, Monroe Lee and Roger D. Hardaway. **African Americans on the Western Frontier, p.18**

Taylor, Monroe

He was a black man who managed the Atheneum Saloon along with James Riker.
The place was owned by a group of black leaders and it was located at 273 Washington Street, First Floor, in San Francisco.
It was the scene of social gatherings, dances, card playing and drinking.
The second floor housed the Atheneum Institute.
Mary Ellen Pleasant was one of the saloon's backers.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

He was the proprietor of the ferryboat lunch counters in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Taylor, Thomas

He was a black man who was on the board of directors for the California Savings and Land Association.
The officers were Henry M. Collins (President), Peter Anderson (Vice President), E.R. Johnson (Secretary), William H. Hall, Edward Cain, Thomas Bundy, Benjamin Harris, Thomas Taylor, G.W. Dennis (Board of Directors).
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.265**

Tenny, M. (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sutter's Creek.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Thomas, George (c. 1819-1857)

He died at age 38 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery.
His place of birth was listed as New Orleans.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Thomas, J.H.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
He was the editor of *Mirror of the Times*.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Thomas, John

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Thomas, Joseph

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Thomas, Mary (c. 1831-1860)

She died at age 30 and was buried in San Francisco's Lone Mountain Cemetery, grave 16, tier 26, public plot.

Her place of birth was listed as New York.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Thomas, S.

He was a mulatto man from New York.

He was 49 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Thomas William M.

He was a black teen from New York who died on December 24, 1854 at age 15.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 171.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Thompson, (Mr.)

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.

He was the body-servant of General Wade Hampton.

His wife Sarah also lived in San Jose and Pacific Grove.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p. 102**

Thompson, George

He was a black man from Massachusetts who died on October 28, 1850 at age 28.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Thompson, Jacob

He was a black man who was a porter at 327 Bush Street in San Francisco in 1869.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.15**

Thompson, J. Lewis (c. 1816-1856)

He died at age 40 and was buried in San Francisco's Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave 3656.

His place of birth was listed as Washington, D.C.

San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Thompson, Sarah

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.

She was the first black woman in San Jose.

Her husband, Mr. Thompson, was the body-servant to General Wade Hampton.

She lived for forty years in Grass Valley and later in Marysville.

In 1919 she was a resident of Pacific Grove.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Her husband was the body servant to General Wade Hampton.

She lived for 40 years in Grass Valley and Marysville and later was a resident of Pacific Grove.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p 12**

Thompson, Theresa M. (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California from Camden, New Jersey during pioneer days.

Her father, William Brown, was a seaman before opening a laundry in Sacramento.

Her husband worked for a number of years at the customhouse in San Francisco.

She later became a resident at the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People in Beulah.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.106**

Thompson, William

He was a black miner who came from Massachusetts.

He lived along the Tuolumne River in 1849 and was the partner of William Henry Garrison.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.90**

Thorn-Scott, Elizabeth (-1867)

She was a free black woman from New Bedford who came to California to take a teaching job. #1

She was a free black woman who came from New Bedford

In 1854 Miss Thorn opened a private school with fourteen students at her home in Sacramento.

It was the first elementary school for black children in Sacramento.

After about one year she got married and gave up teaching.

Reverend Sanderson came up from San Francisco to take over the school.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.176**

Elizabeth Thorn Scott opened the first private school for black children in Oakland in 1857.

When she died in 1867 her school closed, but a public school opened with Mary Sanderson as teacher.

Broome, Delores Nason. **Parallel Communities, p.13**

In 1857 she opened a private school for black children in Oakland, the first in Alameda County.

In 1863, Shiloh A.M.E.Church at 7th and Market Streets became the sponsor of her school.

She was a widow who moved to the East Bay in order to marry black pioneer Isaac Flood.

She brought her three children with her from Sacramento, where she had worked as a schoolmistress.

When Mrs. Flood died in 1867, her school closed.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p. 3**

Tidball, M.T.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Princeton in Colusa County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Tilghman

He was a black barber from Marysville who migrated to Victoria, British Columbia.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.246**

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville Directory, he was a barber on D Street near 2nd Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22**

Tilghman (Mrs.)

She was a black woman from Marysville who was married to a barber.

She was killed in the state's first stagecoach robbery.

Tom Bell's gang attacked it between Camptonville and Marysville.

Mrs. Tilghman was killed while riding in the outside back seat.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.84**

She was shot and killed by the Tom Bell gang during a stagecoach robbery.

At the time of her death, she was living in Marysville with her husband, a barber.

She was riding on an outside seat with the Chinese passengers, several of whom were wounded in the holdup.

Levy, Jo Ann **They Saw the Elephant, p.84**

She was a passenger on a coach traveling from Camptonville to Marysville.

Tom Bell's gang learned that \$100,000 in gold dust, most belonging to Mr. Rideout, was being transported.

One of the gang disguised himself as a miner and rode as a passenger on the stage.

The driver sped through the ambush and the bandits opened fire on the coach, killing a female passenger.

Shots were returned by armed passengers and the gold arrived safely in Marysville.

Enss, Chris **Outlaw Tales of California, pp.6-7**

Tilghman, Charity

She was a mulatto woman from Maryland.

She was 57 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Tillison, Henry

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Washington, D.C. and worked as a boot black at 74 ½ C Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Tipton, Charles

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Kentucky and worked as a cartman at 72 Yuba Alley.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Titus, Lucy (Mrs.)

She was the mother of Isaac Caulwell of Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Although enslaved, she purchased freedom for Isaac, and in 1820 sent him to New York to be educated.

In 1857 Isaac returned to Kentucky to bring her and other relatives to join his family in California.

The party also included her daughter, Sophia Scofield, and Isaac's mother-in-law, Mrs. Sophia Barnett.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp.138-139**

Tolbert, Henry (1823-1901)

He was a black man born in Milford, Delaware.

He worked as a tailor in Philadelphia and he arrived in San Francisco in 1853.

He mined for a while at Michigan Bar.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.9**

“Tom”

He was a black man who accompanied Dr. Snelling from Missouri to California on the Santa Fe Trail. He handled overland duties.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.36**

“Tom”

He was an enslaved man who came to California as part of a Mississippi-Georgia company. Other enslaved members of the party were “Joe” and “Little West.” They came to the state via the Death Valley route.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.31**

Toogood, George

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Tooms, Ellen (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Tower, Jesse

He was a black man who was born in North Carolina.

He was forty years old in 1860.

In 1860 he was a miner at a quartz operation in San Diego County, where he may have discovered a vein of ore.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.124**

Town, W.E.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Suisun City.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Townsend, Jonas H.

He was born in Pennsylvania.

In 1865 he worked as a teacher in Galveston, Texas.

He did reconstruction work and died there in 1872.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.4**

He was a member of the San Francisco Atheneum Association, along with William Newby.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.3**

He was a journalist who came to California as part of an all-black mining company.

He left New York in November 1849 in a party that included Newport Henry.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.14**

He was formerly the editor of the New York *Hyperian*.

He headed for Panama on the ship *Hampden*.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.39**

He helped establish the San Francisco Atheneum Institute and he had been involved with antislavery activity in the East. He worked with Jacob Francis, William H. Newby, Mifflin Gibbs, James Starkey, W.H. Harper and E.R. Johnson.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.100**

He was the only California subscriber to the *Pennsylvania Freeman*.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California #3, p.190**

He was a Colored Convention leader.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.191**

On September 27, 1855 he was part of a committee that signed a call for a Colored Convention.

The group included James Carter of Sacramento, J.H. Townsend, Peter "Anderson, William H. Newby, D.W. Ruggles and J.B. Sanderson, all of San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.55**

He was a leader in a petition campaign in San Francisco for the right of testimony.

Other signers of the March 10, 1852 petition included Mifflin Gibbs and William Newby.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.194**

He signed a call for a Colored Convention to be held in Sacramento on November 20, 1855.

Other signers included Peter Anderson, W.H. Newby, David Ruggles and James Carter.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.212**

He made a statement on behalf of the Executive Committee of the 1855 Colored Convention.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.218**

Along with William Newby he established *Mirror of the Times*.

He had experience with editing a New York paper and he was one of five men on the publishing committee.

The others included H.M. Collins, William Newby, Reverend J.J. Moore and Nathan Pointer.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.219**

Trivett, Lester D.

He was a black man who was navigator on the steamer *New World*, which ran between San Francisco and Sacramento.

His knowledge of tides and currents made him invaluable.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.146**

Truax, Stephen

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sutter's Creek.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Turner, William

He was a black man from New York City who died on September 27, 1851 at age 28.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 4, Lot 322.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Turner, William F.

He served as Master of San Francisco's Victoria Lodge No. 3 from 1863-1864.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 51**

Tyler, Charley

He was a young black man from Arkansas who worked with several farming and stock-raising families in Tulare County.

Indians killed him at Tyler Butte near Fish Springs in Inyo County.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.124**

Tyler, Louise (Mrs.)

She was a black woman (mulatto) who in 1864 was involved in a streetcar case in San Francisco. She, Mary Ellen Pleasant, Mrs. Bivens and Laura Clark tried to ride a car home from church one Sunday. Being light-skinned, Tyler was allowed in the car, but the others were refused permission to ride.

A suit was brought and won by Mr. Brown and his daughter Charlotte.

She later lived in the Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored People in Beulah.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.65**

She was born in Shasta County during pioneer days.

She later became a resident of the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People in Beulah.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.106**

“Uncle Peter”

He was a black man who ran a restaurant on Powell and Pacific Streets in San Francisco.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.96**

“Uncle Peter” (see Peter Wilson)

He was brought to California from Missouri by his owner Napoleon Byrnes in 1859.

He earned his living by whitewashing buildings.

He remained close to the Byrnes family of Berkeley after he gained his freedom.

Billington, Monroe Lee and Roger D. Hardaway. **African Americans on the Western Frontier, p. 18**

Upsheer, John

He was one of the blacks who left California for British Columbia in the late 1850s.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.78**

Upshur, John

He was a black man who lived in San Francisco.

He migrated west as valet for politician William Gwin in 1854.

He left San Francisco to live in British Columbia, Washington state and Sacramento before returning to settle in San Francisco.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.61**

Usher, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Valentine, John T.

He was a black man who was employed as a domestic servant by Mary Ellen Pleasant at 920 Washington Street in San Francisco.

He worked with David Cloyd and Shirley Green.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.2**

Valle, Henry

He was a black man who came to California with his owner from Fredericktown, Mississippi. He worked in the mines and paid \$2,500 for his freedom and 2,000 for the freedom of his wife. This amount was paid three years before the start of the Civil War. He saved enough money for him and his wife to relocate to Ironton County, Missouri. They lived there comfortably on the money he earned in California.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.71**

Van Blake, George

He was a black man who came to California and became a pioneer of Vallejo.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Vaughn, Bill

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**, Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 12**

Vesey, E.W.

This black person came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Stockton.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Vincent, James

According to the 1855 Coville's Marysville Directory, he was a porter with J. H. Adams.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p.22**

Vosburg, Fritz James

He was one of the black owners of the Sweet Vengeance Mine in Brown's Valley. Other company members who worked the claim were Gabriel Simms, Abraham Freeman Holland, Edward Duplex, James Cousins and M. McGowan.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.104**

He was one of the black owners of the Sweet Vengeance Mine in Brown's Valley. The mine operated from 1848-1854.

The other owners included Fritz Vosburg, Gabriel Simms and several others.

Abraham Freeman Holland assisted Vosburg in a fight with claim jumpers at the mine.

Reporters Robert Purvis and William Wells Brown in an article that appeared in Garrison's Liberator described the incident.

Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, pp.68-69**

Fritz and James Riker organized a company and manufactured "Cocoanut oil soap" in San Francisco.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

He was manager of the Phillips and Company public bathhouse located at 406 Pine Street in San Francisco. The business was partially owned by James Richard Phillips.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.15**

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Pennsylvania and worked as a barber at 58 D Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Waddy, A.

He was president of a public meeting held on May 26, 1864.

William Burris and George W. Dennis were vice-presidents of the meeting.

They issued a call for a colored convention to secure the franchise for blacks in California.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.62**

Waddy, G.W.

He was a laundryman in San Francisco.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Wade, John (“Nigger Jack”) (-March 2, 1907)

He was born into slavery on the Robinson plantation in North Carolina.

He was raised there with the owner’s son Tod and they remained lifelong friends.

Tod Robinson took Wade to Georgia and later to Texas, where both men married and began families.

Mrs. Robinson brought John with her to California when she rejoined her husband there.

John’s wife and daughter, Jane, were sold in Texas and he was never reunited with his family.

He stayed with the Robinsons for several years and, somehow, he gained his freedom.

He later mined for gold on the Stanislaus River near Knight’s Ferry.

He bought a plot of land near a spur of Table Mountain, later known as “Nigger Jack’s Point.”

He mined for gold on his property, built two cabins and owned a herd of one hundred cattle.

He was a successful businessman, well liked and respected by his neighbors.

He remained illiterate and with the help of friends, voted in every election after 1870.

He died of pneumonia in 1907 and was buried on his property.

In 1958 the Tulloch Reservoir covered his property site.

A photograph of him with Cornelius P. Robinson appears in this work.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.75-79**

“Jack” was a cattleman who died on his range at Green Springs on March 2, 1907.

When he died his entire estate, valued at \$12,000, was to go to his only child, Jane Wade.

Unable to write, Wade’s mark on the July 29, 1906 will was witnessed by Charles E. and Jennie Wilcox.

Executor Cornelius P. Robinson was to be given the entire estate if Wade’s daughter could not be located.

When last heard of, she was a resident of Memphis, Tennessee.

“Jack Wade Made Will” **Sonora Union Democrat**, September 28, 1907

Waldo, William

He is one of four black men featured in a composite photograph entitled “Pioneers of Tuolumne County, California 1949-1891.

His photograph is shown in this work.

Roberts, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, pp.97-98**

“Walker”

He was a black man who came enslaved to California from Nashville as part of a Southern company.

He came with “John”, another enslaved man.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.27**

Walker, Evans

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Wallace, D.J.C.

He was a black man from Virginia.

He was 51 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Ward, Harriet A.

She was the mother of Mary Frances Ward, who petitioned for her daughter to attend an all-white school. The case of *Ward v. Flood* reached the California Supreme Court but the decision there was unfavorable to the Ward family.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, pp.127-128**

Ward, Mary Frances

In 1872 the parents of this twelve-year old black girl applied for her to be admitted to all-white Broadway Grammar School in San Francisco.

Taken to court after denial of the application, the case was not successful.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.182**

Ward, T.M.D.

He was a black man who came to California in 1854 from New Bedford.

He came to take over St. Cyprians AME Church in San Francisco.

Reverend Darius Stokes was his assistant.

In 1856 he was the highest-ranking black Methodist clergyman.

He organized a California conference of AME churches.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.160**

As a delegate at the 1st Colored Convention in California he introduced a temperance resolution, but it was rejected as not relevant to the purposes of the convention.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.214**

He was among the California blacks that did not migrate to British Columbia in 1858.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.245**

He served on a special committee selected by the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention.

The Executive Committee met in San Francisco during 1863 after passage of the Testimony Bill.

Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of this committee at a Scott Street church meeting.

C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient.

Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G. Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

As Bishop Ward he ordained James H. Hubbard in the ministry of the A.M.E. Church in California.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.117**

Ward, William A.

He was a black man born in the West Indies.

In August 1859 he spoke at a gathering of Tuolumne County blacks from Columbia, Jamestown and Angels Camp.

He spoke favorably of emigration to Central America or Liberia.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.256**

He was from the West Indies and lived in Angel's Camp in 1859.

He was a speaker at the Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population of Tuolumne County in 1859.

Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.126**

Warren, William (“Uncle Billy”)

He was a black man who arrived in California in 1828, most likely as a runaway seaman.
He lived for eighteen years in California under Mexican rule and twenty-nine under American control.
He mined for gold in 1848.
In 1875 he died in San Jose, where he was known as “Uncle Billy.”
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.4**

Wartham, Harriet

She was a black woman from Michigan who died on July 19, 1855 at age 32.
She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 160.
Bettencourt. John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Washburn (Mr.)

In 1859 his band performed at the Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population of Tuolumne County.
He called the figures for dancers.
Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p129**

“Washington”

He was a black man who was enslaved to Franklin Stewart when he was brought to California.
Stewart had held him in slavery for seventeen years in Arkansas, Missouri and California.
He was granted his freedom at White Rock in Butte County on May 4, 1852.
At the time of release he was about 33 years old, with slight copper-colored skin.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.86**
Billington, Monroe Lee and Roger D. Hardaway. **African Americans on the Western Frontier, p.18**

“Know all men by these presents that Franklin Stewart of the County and State aforesaid do, for and in consideration of seventeen years of faithful service of my slave Washington, rendered by him in the State of Arkansas and Missouri, hereby set free and emancipate him the said slave, his age about thirty-three years, color slight copper and relinquish all rights in the said slave Wahsington which I might be entitled to in law or equity

“Given under my hand and seal this day 4th of May A.D. 1852 Eldorado County Recorder’s Office
Franklin Stewart of Butte County”
Taylor, E.H. et al. “California Free Papers” **The Journal of Negro History**, Volume 3, Issue 1 (Jan. 1918), 47.

Washington, A.

He was a black man from New York.
He was 49 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Washington, Frederick (1810?-)

He was a black man who was a native of New York.
In 1862 he was a ship’s steward who lived at 918 Washington Street in San Francisco.
Mrs. James Johnson ran the house at the corner of Stone Street.
Parker, Elizabeth L.and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.3**

Washington, George

He was a black man from North Carolina.

He was 47 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.
1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Washington, Harriett

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Washington, Thomas H.

He was a black child born in California who died on May 28, 1857 at age 1 year, 7 months.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 29.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Washington, William

He was a black teen from Missouri who died on June 14, 1850 at age 14.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 5, Lot 294.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

“Wash Strains”

He was a black man who was held in slavery on a ranch near Napa.
Other enslaved blacks on the ranch were Aaron Rice, Old Man Sours and Old Man Sydes.
John Grider of the Bear Flag Party provided these names to Delilah Beasley.
The men were the property of a slaveholder from Walnut Creek.
Reverend Thomas Starr King learned of their situation, went to the ranch and liberated the men.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

Waters, Emory

He was a delegate from Nevada County at the Second Colored Convention in 1856.
Wheeler, B.Gordon. **Black California, p.84**

Waters, Sam

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Waters, Shephard

He was a black man who came to California in 1850 and became a pioneer of El Cajon Valley.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

He came to California from Pennsylvania in 1850 and he ranched successfully in San Diego County.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.131**

Watkins, G.W.

He was the editor of San Francisco's *Pacific Appeal*.
He was the author of "Prominent Afro-Americans on the Pacific Coast."
He kept a file of old newspapers with information on pioneer black businesses of San Francisco.
His files were loaned to Delilah Beasley and used in her book *Negro Trail Blazers of California*.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.146**

Watkins, Isaac

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville's Laurel Lodge No.6.
Other founding members included John Bright, Charles Bush, J.C. Jenkins, John R. Johnson, Thomas Randolph, David W. Sands, Morse Wiley and Samuel Williams
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

Watkins, James

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Maryland and worked as a boot black at 71 D Street.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Webster, Samuel T.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Michigan and worked as a porter for Low Brothers and Company.
Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Wefferfield, William

He was a black man who died on January 27, 1855 at age 45.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 245.
Bettencourt, John **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Wellington, Worth

He was a black man who stabbed another black man, James Merritt, in San Francisco.
Stockton Daily Independent, Novmeber 17, 1861

Wesley, John

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

White (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who helped liberate a number of slaves in San Jose.
Among those freed were Mr. and Mrs. William Parker.
She worked with Reverend Peter Cassey and Mrs. Harriett Davis to assist freedom seekers.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

White, Aaron

In 1850 he was the possible co-owner of a black boardinghouse on Kearny Street in San Francisco, along with Sully Cox.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.97**

White, Alfred

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Jose.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights. The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp54-55**

Members of the 4th Colored Convention held in October 1865 included “Peter” Bell and Andrew Bristol of San Francisco, James Floyd, A.J. White, G.A. Smith, S.J. Marshal, Peter Cassey and Mrs. William A. Smith, all of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

White, Henry

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Grass Valley.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Whiteside (Mr.)

He was a black man who came to California with Mrs. Whiteside and became a pioneer of Redlands.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Whiteside (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California with Mr. Whiteside and became a pioneer of Redlands.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Whitfield, (Mr.)

He lived in San Francisco and was the author of a work on the history of masonry.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p. 149**

Whitfield, James Monroe (1822-1871)

He was a widely known 19th century poet and civil rights lecturer who, as an emigrationist, debated Frederick Douglass over colonization.

In the early 1860’s he moved to California and lived at 918 Washington Street in San Francisco.

He died in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.2**

Whitfield, J.W.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sutter’s Creek.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Whiting, Jane Elizabeth

She came to California from Kanawa, Virginia with her three children and the family of her owner Mr. Thompson, who was already in California, ranching in Napa.

The party left home in Virginia on June 1, 1856, going first to New Orleans where they caught a steamer. While in Aspinwall, Panama local blacks tried unsuccessfully to secure freedom for Jane and her children. In Panama City, concern was raised that the Whitings were free and being kidnapped by the Thompsons. The Thompsons escaped with the black family and took them by boat to a steamship bound for California. Aboard this ship were abolitionists and David Johnson, a black man from New Bedford, Massachusetts. Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.91**

When the *John L. Stephens* docked in San Francisco, David Johnson and the white abolitionists liberated the Whiting family and took them to hide at a black boardinghouse.

The Harper and West Boarding House was located at the corner of Kearny and Clay streets.

Local blacks held a meeting and determined to protect them in every possible way.

Work was secured for Jane, the family name was changed to Freeman and they evaded Mrs. Thompson.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.92**

Whiting, James E.

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Whiting, William

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Jose.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Whittaker, Hampton

He was a black miner in California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Wielrich, Ann (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Truckee.

She died, leaving twenty-five thousand dollars in the bank.

Her only heir was found one year later in Farmersville, Virginia.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Wiley, I.M.

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Colusa.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Wiley, Morse

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville's Laurel Lodge No.6.

Other founding members included John Bright, Charles Bush, J.C. Jenkins, John R. Johnson, Thomas Randolph, David W. Sands, Isaac Watkins and Samuel Williams

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

Wilkens, Charley

He was a black man who prospected for gold on the upper reaches of the Yuba River.

He was part of an interracial mining company that included Downie, Duvarney (a white lad), Wilkins, Albert Callis and three other blacks.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.58**

Wilkins, Charles

He was a mulatto man from Pennsylvania.

He was 33 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Wilkinson, James M.

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, Charles C. Woods and George Wysham.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Willan, Jorge

His real name was probably George Williams.

He was a black man who was an early runaway sailor who took up the lumbering business.

Charles Brown employed him in 1842.

He was one of two black sawyers working in southern San Mateo County.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.5**

Willet, T.M.

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from Ohio and lived at the corner of 9th and I Streets.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Williams (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Chico in Butte County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Williams, Carpenter (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**, Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 13**

Williams, Cecelia Victoria (nee Grimes) (May 12, 1839-September 2, 1920)

She was one of 18 children born to William and Clarissa Grimes of Connecticut.

Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 104**

She came to California from New Haven with her mother and husband, W.H. Williams, in April 1852.

Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 125**

She arrived in San Francisco on board the steamer *Winfield Scott*.

Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p.116**

She was a lauded Shakespearean actress and her husband was a building contractor in San Francisco.

Among the book's illustrations is a copy of a July 3, 1875 program announcing her appearance at a fundraiser event

Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p.125**

Her daughter, Mary Angeline Williams, was born in San Francisco.

Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 124**

After marriage to her second husband she was Cecelia Victoria Watson.

Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 129**

Williams, Eliza

She was a black woman from Missouri who died on August 28, 1854 at age 35.

She was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 3, Lot 449.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Williams, Henry

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Williams, Ishmael

The 1860 census shows him residing in San Juan Township in Monterey County, where he was a merchant worth \$10,000.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.233**

Williams, J.H.

He was a 34-year-old mulatto man living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Williams, J.N. (Mrs.)

She was a black woman who came to California with Henderson and Matilda Clark in 1856 and she became a pioneer of Marysville.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Williams, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of San Jose.

He was the first black person to settle in Santa Clara County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

He was born John Thomas in Elkton, Maryland on April 1, 1825.

He was enslaved to William Hollingsworth.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.9**

He escaped from bondage on his owner's blooded mare at the age of thirteen.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.11**

He joined his family, who had previously escaped, in Pennsylvania.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.12**

He began work on the Underground Railroad at the age of sixteen.

He worked for abolitionists Asa Walton and Clarkson Crozier (1841-1842).

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.14**

In 1847 he took the name James Williams.

He made contact with slaves and hid them in a covered wagon for transport north.

The freedom seekers paid a white Underground Railroad worker for their passage.

Williams transported ten to fifteen people at a time.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.15**

He fought off attacks by kidnappers and in 1848 he was shot in a fight in Philadelphia.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.16**

In Boston he helped William Craft fight off slave catchers.

He left Boston for New Bedford, where he spent three weeks.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.22**

He left New York for California on March 3, 1851 on the steamer *North America*.

He did not sign on as crew, but went as a passenger working to pay his fare.

He deserted the ship at Gorgonia.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.24**

He went to the American Hotel in Panama and took a job as porter for \$75 per month.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, pp.25-26**

He was believed to have been onboard the *Jenny Lind*.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.29**

On May 15, 1851 he arrived in Sacramento.

He worked for six months in the gold mines at Nigger Hills.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.30**

He worked for three months at Kelsey's Diggings.

He took a slave woman away from her owner in Sacramento.

After one week the woman returned to the slaveholder.

He was attacked and badly beaten by a party of Missourians on a ferry between Sacramento and San Francisco.

He went from San Francisco to "Mexico" and Guaymas.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.31**

He worked to pay his passage to Mazatlan and shipped as crew on *Calilena*, bound for Taluana.

Captain Wilson was also known as Bully Wilson.

Williams reshiped on *Kate Hayes*, bound for California.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.32**

He arrived in San Francisco in the fall of 1853.

In 1854 he was a private watchman for James King of William.

He left for Sacramento after Casey killed King.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.33**

In 1857 he assisted in the rescue of Archy Lee from slave catchers in Sacramento.

The arrest attempt failed to secure Lee.

Williams, Lee and others left for Vancouver Island to be free.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.34**

He returned to Sacramento and returned to his old job as an express wagon driver.

He headed for the Wasoe diggings in Nevada in 1859.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.35**

In 1867 the trustees of the AME church in Sacramento appointed he.

Bishop Ward, then Elder, was the church's minister.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.37**

In 1868 he resigned his position in the church.

In 1869 he collected for and superintended the building of an AME church in San Francisco.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.38**

In 1869 he was in Washington, D.C. and 1870 found him in Philadelphia.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.48**

On July 11, 1870 he arrived in Sacramento by boat.

He opened a store on J Street, between 9th and 10th in 1871.

He sold groceries, fruit and poultry.

Williams, James. **Life and Adventures of James Williams, p.51**

Williams, Joe

He was a black man living in Stockton in 1858.

He had an affair with his employer's wife and a mixed-race child was born as a result.

The husband shot and wounded Williams who was later killed by "unknown" parties.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.115**

Williams, John P.

He was a black man born in New Jersey and he lived in Marysville, where he worked as a barber.

In 1861 he migrated with his wife to Haiti, but he returned to the U.S. after his wife's death from disease.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.252**

According to the 1858-59 Amy's Marysville Directory, he came from New York and worked as a barber at 139 Second Street.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 24**

Williams, Prince

He settled in the Brooklyn area (Oakland) before 1852.

He first worked as a laborer and later operated a small farm in East Oakland.

Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p.6**

Williams, Richard

He was a black man from New York who died on August 3, 1852 at age 20.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 162.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Williams, Salina

She was a black woman who worked as a steamer steward.

In 1870 she owned \$12,000 in property, making her one of the ten wealthiest blacks in San Francisco.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.29**

Williams, Samuel

In 1864 he was a charter member of Marysville's Laurel Lodge No.6.

Other founding members included John Bright, Charles Bush, J.C. Jenkins, John R. Johnson, Thomas Randolph, David W. Sands, Isaac Watkins and Morse Wiley.

Pogue, L.C. **The African American Heritage of Yuba County 1849-1870, p. 9**

Williams, Stephen

He was a black man who died on January 30, 1862 at age 40.

He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 7, Lot 305.

Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Williams, W. H.

He arrived in San Francisco on board the steamer *Winfield Scott* on April 28, 1852 with his wife, Cecelia, and his mother-in-law Clarissa Grimes.

They sailed from New York, via Panama and Acapulco.

Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 105**

Williams and his wife, Cecelia, had a daughter, Mary Angeline Williams, who was born in San Francisco.

Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p. 124**

Cecelia was an actress and Williams was a contractor who built homes in San Francisco. The couple came to California from New Haven in 1852.
Andrews and Mason, eds. **Life of William Grimes, the Runaway Slave, p.125**

Williams, William

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

“Willis”

This black person from Wisconsin died on September 13, 1852 at age 33 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 162.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Wilson, Anne (c. 1819-1854)

She died at age 40 and was buried in San Francisco’s Yerba Buena Cemetery, grave 625.
Her place of birth was listed as South Carolina.
San Francisco Cemetery Index 1848-1863

Wilson (Miss)

She was a black woman who came to California and became a pioneer of Petaluma.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Wilson, Cornelius W.

He was a black man who was a leader of the Colored Convention.
He attended Oberlin College in Ohio with Daniel Seals, Frederick Barbadoes and Fielding Smithea.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.191**

He co-wrote a pamphlet entitled *Address of the State Executive Committee to the Colored People of the State of California.*

His co-authors were Frederick Barbadoes and William H. Hall.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p236**

He was employed at the barbershop of Isaac Cary, located in 1875 at 404 Montgomery Street in San Francisco.

Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.16**

He attended an Executive Committee of the Colored Convention meeting held in San Francisco in 1863. The meeting was held in a Scott Street Church after passage of the Testimony Bill.

Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of a special committee.

C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient.

Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G. Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

Wilson, Hannah

She was a black woman who was married to Peter Wilson.
The Byrne family in Berkeley held the couple in slavery.
They were forcibly rescued from bondage by a group of black abolitionists from Oakland.
Broome, Delores Nason. **Parallel Communities, p.17**

In 1859, a group of Oakland residents forcibly rescued enslaved Hannah and Peter from the Byrne family of Berkeley.
Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p. 2**

Wilson, I.G.

He helped establish the Franchise League to secure testimony rights for blacks on August 12, 1862. Organizers of the league included F.G. Barbadoes, William H. Yates, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson, R.A. Hall, Peter A. Bell and J.B. Sanderson.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.54**

He was one of a group of black men who pledged themselves to lobby in Sacramento for testimony rights. The group included Henry Collins, Alfred White, Rev. Peter Cassey, William Hall, William A. Smith, George W. Dennis, J.B. Sanderson, John A. Jones, James Brown, Philip Bell, Mifflin Gibbs, David Ruggles, John Moore, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson and R.H. Hall.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, pp54-55**

Wilson, John

He was a black bootmaker in Sacramento and a leader of the Colored Convention.
He moved to Jamaica.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.259**

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Wilson, Peter

He was a black man who was married to Hannah Wilson.
The couple held in slavery by the Byrne family in Berkeley.
They were forcibly rescued from bondage by a group of black abolitionists from Oakland.
Broome, Delores NasMcon. **Parallel Communities, p.17**

In 1859, a group of Oakland residents forcibly rescued enslaved Peter and Hannah from the Byrne family of Berkeley.
Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p. 2**

When he died in 1890, he left an estate worth \$2,500 to his daughters in Missouri.
Crouchett, Bunch and Winnacker. **Visions Toward Tomorrow, p.6**

Wilson, Susan

She was a black woman who came to California in 1853 from Wayne County, Missouri.
She and her three daughters went first to Texas and from there to California by ox-team.
There were one hundred wagons in the ox-team and they were nearly attacked by Indians on the plains.
They began in March and reached Miles Creek, Mariposa County three weeks before Christmas.
She lived over one hundred years and stayed with her daughter Mrs. Quinn in Oakland.
A second daughter married Mr. Wysinger and a third became Mrs. Allen, who lived in Fowler.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

“Winnie”

She was a black woman from Missouri who died on October 10, 1852 and was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Tier 2, Lot 230.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.9**

Wiseman, James

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Withe, Henry

He was a free black man who joined a white company headed for California.

The company organized in March 1849 as the Hagerstown (Indiana) Mining Company.

Young and unmarried, Henry served as the company's cook.

Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.27**

Wood, May (Miss)

She was a black woman who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Strawberry Valley in El Dorado County.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.103**

Woodfin, John

He was a black man from North Carolina.

He was 35 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Woodis, John

He was a black resident of San Francisco who worked as a ship caulker.

In the 1870 census he reported \$15,000 in property, ranking him as one of the city's ten wealthiest blacks.

Daniels, Douglas Henry. **Pioneer Urbanites, p.188**

Woodford, Charles

He was owned by Charles Ditto of Brandenburg, Meade County, Kentucky.

He was practically a free man who worked as a blacksmith.

A white man from Canada named John Canada worked with Charles in the blacksmith shop.

Aware of Woodford's desire for freedom, Canada contacted an elderly white man named Charles Bell.

Bell owned a skiff and lived near Corydon in Harrison County, Indiana.

After telling his family good-bye, Charles crossed the Ohio River at Moormans's place in Bell's boat.

Charles hid at Bell's house for a few weeks before traveling to Canada through Indianapolis.

Bell was later captured while assisting Woodford's wife, Aunt Marietta, across the Ohio River.

Woodford went from Canada to California where he stayed until the Civil War.

Charles returned to Kentucky and served in the Federal army.

Baker, Ronald L. **Homeless, Friendless, and Penniless, pp. 237-238**

Woods, Charles

He was a black man who came to California in 1849.

Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

Woods, Charles

He served as Master of San Francisco's Victoria Lodge No. 3 from 1859-1860.

Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 51**

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson and George Wysham.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Woods, George (1828?-1869)

He was a black man from Richmond, Virginia who came to California in 1856.
He ran a barbershop with partner Samuel Groomes.
It was located on Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny in San Francisco.
Parker, Elizabeth L. and James Abijian. **A Walking Tour of the Black Presence in San Francisco, p.9**

Wysham George

He was a participant in a meeting of Prince Hall Mason in San Francisco on June 19, 1855. Other Masons at the meeting were Anthony Boyd, Henry Brown, James Carter, Henry C. Cornish, John Cromwell, Jr., Thomas H. Forrister, William H. Harper, William Isaac, John C. Jenkins, Louis L. Mortimer, Anthony Osborne, John T. Smith, James M. Wilkinson and Charles C. Woods.
Price, Herby, Jr. **History of the Grand Lodge State of California, p. 15**

Wysinger, Edward

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

He married one of Mrs. Susan Wilson's three daughters.
The couple had a son named Reuben Wysinger, who lived in Fowler.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.122**

Wynsinth (Reverend)

In 1859 he offered a prayer at the Grand Jubilee of the Colored Population of Tuolumne County.
Robert, Sylvia **Mining for Freedom, p.122**

Yahtes, Edward

He was a black boy from Missouri who died on October 17, 1850 at age 9.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at SE ¼, Lot 175.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.10**

Yantes, Henry

This was a black person who came to California in 1849 and became a pioneer of Sacramento.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.102**

In 1860 he was an expressman in Sacramento.
His daughter won a silver medal of achievement in school.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.178**

He was a black man from Kentucky who died on September 17, 1882 at age 80.
He was buried in the Sacramento City Cemetery at Lot 1333.
Bettencourt, John. **Black Internments Sacramento City Cemetery 1850-1910, p.10**

Yates, William Henry (April 27, 1816 –September 6, 1868)

He was a Virginia-born black man who arrived in California in 1851.

He used his hotel experience to obtain employment as a steward on bay and river boats.
He was steward on the new, elegant Bay ferry *Chrysopolis*.
He served a key role of linking various black communities in Northern California because his job allowed him to regularly travel around the area.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.99**

He helped establish the Franchise League to secure testimony rights for blacks on August 12, 1862.
Organizers of the league included F.G. Barbadoes, William H. Yates, Symon Cook, I.G. Wilson, R.A. Hall, Peter A. Bell and J.B. Sanderson.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.54**

He served on a special committee selected by the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention.
The Executive Committee met in San Francisco during 1863 after passage of the Testimony Bill.
Solomon Peneton recommended the appointment of this committee at a Scott Street church meeting.
C. Wilson moved that a committee of three would be sufficient.
Elected were T.M.D. Ward as president, Peter Anderson as secretary, Alex Ferguson, J.B. Sanderson, F.G. Barbadoes, Shadrack Howard and William Yates.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.60**

He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention selected in 1865.
The committee included F.G. Barbadoes as president, Solomon Peneton as vice-president, Henry Hall as corresponding secretary, James R. Starkey as treasurer, Shadrack Howard as recording secretary, William Yates, Henry Collins, William H. Hall, James P. Dyer, J. Madison Bell, Edward W. Parker, David W. Ruggles and John F. Meshaw.
He was a member of the Publicity Committee for Equality Before the Law and this group also included James R. Starkey, R.A. Hall, James P. Dyer, F.G. Barbadoes, S. Hall and Philip A. Bell.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.63**

He was a leader of the Colored Convention and a subscriber to *Frederick Douglass' Paper*.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.188**

He was born into slavery in Virginia and lived in Washington, D.C. before his departure for California.
He was a custodian for the U.S. Supreme Court and owned a business.
He purchased freedom for himself, his wife and two children.
He served as the permanent chair of the 1st Colored Convention in California.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.213**

He was active in the Underground Railroad in Washington, D.C.
He had to flee the city permanently in 1849 due to his efforts to assist freedom seekers.
Lapp, Rudolph M. **Blacks in Gold Rush California, p.214**

He provided financial assistance to John W. Jones's Underground Railroad operation in Elmira, New York.
Switala, William J. **Underground Railroad in New York and New Jersey, p.124**

Though he was the son of a free man, Yates was born in the District of Columbia to an enslaved mother.
He purchased his freedom for \$1,000 by working as a custodian at the U.S. Supreme Court.
He left Washington, D.C. after 1845 due to the suspicion that he had aided fugitive slaves.
He went to New York and became a steward of the Manhattan Club.
After losing his money in a restaurant venture, in 1851 he took the steamship *Golden Gate* to California.
He worked for the California Steam Navigation Company.
As a citizen of San Francisco, he became the first permanent chairman of the State Colored Convention.
He was one of ten people from San Francisco, Sacramento and Marysville who became the Executive Committee of the Colored Convention.
He became a member of the publishing committee for the San Francisco *Elevator*.
Broome, Delores NasMcon. **Parallel Communities, pp.8-11**

He was a delegate at the California's first civil rights convention in Sacramento in November, 1855.
He was a delegate of San Francisco and he was elected the convention's president.
He died at age 52 in the fall of 1868.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.4**

His father was Beverly Yates, a free Baptist Clergyman at Alexandria, Virginia at the end of the 1812 War. He married a woman of mixed African, Indian and white ancestry, and a son, William, was born in 1816. Both the mother and son were claimed as property by Mrs. Black and they were enslaved on her estate. The seven-year-old boy was troublesome and was hired out, first to a potter and then to a carriage painter. At age 14 he was allowed to hire his own time to a hotel, which paid his owner \$5 a month for his time. At age 17, his owner, Mrs. Black, agreed to allow William to purchase his freedom for \$1,000. He was employed by Fuller's Hotel in Washington, D.C. as its head porter. Two years later, in 1836, he married his first wife and made plans to purchase her freedom. For five years he worked as a porter and a janitor at the U.S. Supreme Court. He bought his freedom and also purchased a horse and hack, which he hired a man to drive. He purchased the freedom of his wife and their two children who were born enslaved. By 1842, Yates bought a coach and horses and operated his own transport business. He organized Washington D.C.'s first Negro literary and debating society, its first temperance organization and a military band, which he led. His coaches and horses were used to convey freedom seekers and his stables and hayloft were used to hide them.

After the death of his wife in 1849, he moved to New York with his seven children. He had become notorious and felt unsafe due to his underground activities. His hotel experience gained him positions as stewards on steamships. He came to San Francisco in 1851 on the steamer *Golden Gate*.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.5**

His children arrived later and he remarried and established a new and prosperous household. The 1860 census valued his real estate at \$7,500. He lived on the south side of Pacific Street, between Hyde and Larkin. He began to work on the river steamers *Eclipse* and *Chrysolis*, which operated on the Stockton and Sacramento routes.

Primus, Marc ed. **Monographs of Blacks in the West: Number 1, p.6**

York, Mary

She was a black woman from Washington, D.C.
She was 40 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Young, Benjamin

He was a black miner in California in 1849.
Beasley, Delilah L. **The Negro Trail Blazers of California, p.105**

Zechariah, B.

He was a mulatto man from Arkansas.
He was 39 years old and living in Tuolumne County in 1860.

1860 Federal Census, Tuolumne County, CA

Images of California Pioneers of African Descent

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California Supreme Court document cover—Lapp, Rudolph **Archy Lee, p.64**
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