

THE TWO CALEB DORSEYS OF TUOLUMNE COUNTY

During the last half of the 19th Century, two men named Caleb Dorsey lived within about 30 miles of each other during the same time period – one in Tuolumne County, and the other in Stanislaus County. Most researchers, attempting to gather information about a Caleb Dorsey in California, assumed that the two men were one in the same, and the research concerning them was largely confusing and frequently inaccurate. It was further complicated because they were second cousins, with many identical family members. (See attached relationship chart.) Following is a very abbreviated account of their lives, which started in close proximity, diverged sharply, and reconnected at the end.

On May 25, 1825, the older of the two Caleb Dorseys was born in Ellicott Mills, Anne Arundel County, MD.¹ He was the middle son in a family of ten children born to John Worthington and Mary Ann (Hammond) Dorsey. He was born into a large extended family with a long and noted history in that state. Dorseys had first arrived in Virginia, and migrated to Maryland in 1650 and settled in Anne Arundel County.² Many Dorseys had assumed major roles in the development of the colony, and later the State of Maryland. Dorseys served in the House of Burgesses, the General Assembly, several were prominent attorneys, judges, businessmen, farmers and politicians, and many were large landowners. Several Dorsey men served

with distinction in the Revolutionary War, and in the Civil War – always on the Confederate side.³

Caleb was well-educated according to the traditions of his family. Most biographies and county histories, some self-reported, state that he attended school in Rockville, ME, and graduated from Harvard University about 1849.⁴ Available records show that, in fact, he attended the Rockville Academy in Rockville, Anne Arundel County, MD, near his home.⁵ Although he did attend Harvard University, entering in 1843, he left at the end of his junior year, and returned to Maryland in 1846.⁶ He doesn't appear to have made it into law school at all. It appears that Harvard Law School expected him to attend, and why he changed the direction of his education is unknown. Writings of the time describe a law school curriculum at Harvard that was not formalized and many students returned home to read the law with a local attorney – a more practical way to become a lawyer. Harvard has no record of Caleb Dorsey graduating from that institution at any level.

Caleb reportedly read the law with Robert J Brent, was admitted to the Maryland bar, and practiced for a brief period in Maryland.⁷ Then he succumbed to the adventure offered by California and set out for the gold fields.

He arrived in San Francisco September 22, 1850 on the steamer "Panama" from the Isthmus.⁸ He quickly made his way to the goldfields and Tuolumne County. He can be located in the Federal census for 1850 in two

locations. First, Caleb Dorsey was listed as a son living with his widowed mother in the Howard District of Anne Arundel County, MD, enumerated August 17, 1850; second, as a miner living with six other men, all listed as miners, in Township 5, Tuolumne County, CA, enumerated on March 1, 1851 – about five months after stepping off the steamer in San Francisco.⁹ He invested in land where he established a saw mill, first near Springfield,¹⁰ later in Shaw's Flat,¹¹ mined for gold¹² and participated in the development of a company to supply water to the local mining operations.¹³ On November 8, 1852, he was officially admitted to the California Bar,¹⁴ and thereafter devoted himself primarily to his legal profession. He continued to have mining interests for the rest of his life.¹⁵

As the Know-Nothing candidate, Caleb Dorsey was elected District Attorney of Tuolumne County for the first time in 1856. However, he was removed from office in March 1857 because, he was "now absent over three months in the Atlantic States," and was replaced by Leander Quint, Esq.¹⁶ The reason for his extended stay on the East Coast may be explained by the fact that in the following year he returned to Maryland where, in Baltimore on March 16, 1858, he married Esther Maria McNabb.¹⁷ He brought his wife back to Sonora with an entourage that included household slaves, which evidently were freed soon after arrival.¹⁸ One employee, Kitty Malthus, born in Maryland, had been a member of Dorsey's childhood family, cared for his children and died of "paralysis" in Sonora 20 Oct 1875, at the age of 64.¹⁹

She is buried in the Sonora City Cemetery.²⁰ Caleb built a fine house at the north end of Washington Street – a two story brick house with porches and gardens.²¹ As he established his reputation as a lawyer and politician, he successfully ran again for district attorney, and was admitted to argue before the California Supreme Court in 1862.²² The Dorseys had five children, three daughters, Elizabeth (Bessie), Ann Esther June (Anita) and Katherine (Kate), and two sons, Robert Lee and Caleb Chauncey Dorsey.²³

Meanwhile, in 1833, while the future Sonora Attorney Caleb Dorsey was attending primary school in Rockville, MD, in Ellicott City, a few miles away, another Caleb Dorsey was born in Baltimore County, MD – the fourth son of Edward Worthington and Eleanor (Brown) Dorsey.²⁴ This Caleb was also a great grandson of Thomas Beale Dorsey. In 1834, Edward Dorsey put his property in Patapsco Falls, Baltimore County, MD up for sale and migrated with his young family to Pike County, MO.²⁵ He soon acquired significant land holdings and became a successful farmer.²⁶ His family grew, eventually consisting of eleven children, eight of whom survived to adulthood. In the 1850 Census, enumerated on August 1, in Cuivre, Pike County, MO, the Edward Worthington Dorsey family lists four children still in the house. The two eldest sons of Edward and Eleanor Dorsey, Thomas Beale and John Worthington Dorsey, were noted in the census as having gone, "To the mines." Caleb, now 16, is listed as a farmer and not attending school.²⁷

When Edward Dorsey died in 1858,²⁸ Caleb, the only son at home, took over the responsibilities of the extensive Dorsey farming interests. He soon joined the Missouri Guard, and as time passed became more and more involved in the conflict developing around him. He was promoted steadily from captain to colonel.²⁹ According to the 1860 census, Thomas Beale Dorsey, now returned from California, is listed as head of household, the family real estate is valued at \$25,000 and the personal estate at \$10,000. In June 1861 for the sum of \$3,000, Caleb Dorsey conveyed his right of inheritance to his father's estate to Thomas.³⁰ Reports of Caleb's activities during the early part of the War of Rebellion are sparse, but he is often noted for the skirmish at Mt. Zion Church in December 1861. This operation began when Confederates led by Col. Dorsey had the advantage of Union troops, routed them and took prisoners. It became a rout of Dorsey's men when many more reinforcements of Union soldiers returned and overwhelmed them.³¹ On February 15, 1862, he was captured by Federal soldiers at the Osage River in Missouri, and was accused of recruiting soldiers for the Confederate cause. He was first imprisoned in Afton, IL, but was later transferred to a prison at Fort Warren, MA.³²

In March 1862, James Broadhead, his brother-in-law and already a prominent attorney and politician, wrote to the headquarters of the Union Army in Missouri and requested parole for Col. Caleb Dorsey. He stated that although he was not authorized to guarantee a change in his sentiments, he

was sure that when Caleb was home and surrounded by the good influences of his family he would not return to the conflict.³³ In July 1862, Colonel Caleb Dorsey was part of a general exchange from the Federal prison at Fort Warren, MA. Immediately upon his return to Missouri in August 1862 he rejoined the Confederate service, and was later assigned as a recruiter again.³⁴ Those good family influences that Broadhead alluded to included a mother and three sisters who were devoting all of their time to sewing Confederate uniforms and assisting the Confederate soldiers in Pike County, MO.³⁵ They also corresponded with Confederate soldiers who were in need of clothing, boots or other personal equipment, and the ladies willingly responded with both letters and the requested items.³⁶

There are reports of Col. Dorsey leading about 600 men in Arkansas in 1863 and back in Callaway County in central Missouri with a force behind him in 1864.³⁷ Dorsey and his men, under his commanding General, Sterling Price, were pushed into Texas where they were operating when the war ended.³⁸ On June 25, 1865, he wrote his sister, Lou Eleanor Dorsey, that he was crossing into Mexico, because he couldn't return to Missouri.³⁹ Whether that was because of conduct during the war or because of his convictions – or perhaps an unwillingness to sign an oath of allegiance – is unknown. All available records seem to support the assertion that he never did return to Missouri. He didn't do much more than pause in Mexico where

Price and others were setting up the new independent colony of "Carlota" under the welcoming auspices of Maximilian.⁴⁰

Leaving Mexico, he went directly north to Stockton, San Joaquin, CA, where he had relatives, and by November 7, 1866 he had acquired over 4,000 acres of prime wheat-growing land in Stanislaus County, near the future town of Oakdale.⁴¹ By the 1870 census, the entire family including his mother, Eleanor Elizabeth Dorsey, two brothers, John Worthington and Thomas Beale, and three sisters, Lou Eleanor, Edwa and Anna, were living together on his ranch.⁴² He formed a partnership with his brothers Thomas and John, and the Dorsey Bros. company was involved in a variety of businesses, including a contract in 1870 with the State of California to provide materials for the upgrading of the Stanislaus River.⁴³ Their operations eventually included his nephew, Edward Worthington Dorsey, Thomas's oldest son, who as the surviving Dorsey would eventually run the entire farming operation.⁴⁴

Sonora Attorney Caleb Dorsey remained a Southerner all his life, and certainly was a sympathizer of the Confederate cause during the Civil War.⁴⁵ Although not actively involved in the conflict, from 1855 when he ran for Tuolumne County District Attorney on the Know-Nothing ticket,⁴⁶ through years of active participation in the local and state Democratic Party, to 1879 when he was the New Constitution Party's candidate for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He continuously aligned himself with political parties

and groups in California who first supported the secession of the state, then the creation of a Pacific Republic and finally the political coalition of like-minded politicians in parties that were strongly opposed to the assimilation of the Chinese and other minorities.⁴⁷

In 1738, his grandfather, also Caleb Dorsey, had donated land near his home in Anne Arundel County, MD for an Episcopal Church.⁴⁸ It is a red brick church that has been restored, and Christ Church is now a source of local pride in Columbia, MD. Many articles and county histories continue to credit Sonora Attorney Caleb Dorsey with following the family tradition and donating the land across the street from his house in Sonora to the Episcopal Church.⁴⁹ However, three deeds of conveyance for land to St. James Episcopal Church dispel the myth. Deeds specifically for a church building can be found in the Tuolumne County Recorder's Office. The grantors were, brothers H. L and C. H. Street who sold one lot for \$200, and Abner Pitts and Frederick Salter who sold their adjoining lots for \$1 each.⁵⁰ The two deeds that were in effect donating the land to the church stipulate that if the land is not used for a church the land in question will revert according to stipulations; in the case of Abner Pitts, to the grantor. Frederick Salter stated that the land should revert to the Tuolumne County School System. Caleb Dorsey, Frederick Salter and Abner Pitts with Charles Burden would form the first vestry of St. James Church. Later his daughter, Elizabeth Dorsey would become a highly respected Episcopal deaconess, and Caleb,

demonstrating his serious devotion to his church, addressed the Episcopal Convention in San Francisco in 1883.⁵¹

He continued to be very active in local and state politics and the legal affairs of the county. He was highly respected as a defense lawyer. His contact with the fabled bandit Joaquin Murietta is an oft-repeated legend, and though unproven, it does appear that he may have defended a member of the bandit's gang in court for an early minor offense, and through that and other contacts, engendered the bandit's trust. After Murrieta was killed and beheaded, it is alleged that Dorsey, because of his prior knowledge, was asked to identify the head as Murietta's.⁵² However, more recent historical research seems to make this highly doubtful. He served as District Attorney for Tuolumne County several different times.⁵³

Caleb Dorsey was certainly a colorful character in a colorful time, as demonstrated by one courtroom episode while he was the Assistant District Attorney in 1882. During the examination of a witness, the witness became angry with Dorsey, and an argument ensued – Dorsey drew his six-shooter – and the witness drew his. Due to the interference of others, tempers cooled and the trial went on "without any further demonstrations."⁵⁴ In another incident, memorialized in the local newspaper, Dorsey and E. A. Rodgers, Esq. were both in the court house – Dorsey drinking water with a tin dipper, using the court house's bucket. Rodgers made a remark evidently suggesting that someone was "either a thief or a liar." Assuming that the

remark was directed at him, Dorsey verbally and physically responded using the tin dipper on Rodgers' head. Rodgers retaliated with a carefully aimed kick which fortunately did not hit its mark. Judge Redmond, who was a witness to this, threatened them into apologizing after the contretemps had been broken up by Sheriff Yancey. The newspaper commented, "...Dorsey and Rodgers on their knees before John Redmond, praying for his pardon!"⁵⁵

Of the five children of Caleb and Esther Dorsey, four reached adulthood, and none married. The third child, a son name Robert Lee Dorsey, was born in November 1863, and died the following June.⁵⁶ He is buried in the Sonora City Cemetery.⁵⁷ The eldest, Elizabeth, devoted her life to good works, the local community and the Episcopal Church, where she was ordained a deaconess.⁵⁸ She was greatly beloved in the community where she was remarkably active. She "appears time and again in the records of the Parish, most particularly in connection with those affairs touching on the well being of women and children."⁵⁹ She was honored by the parish with the installation of a stained glass window in St. James Episcopal Church dedicated to her, which can still be seen today. The other two daughters, Katherine and Anita, remained at home. Caleb Chauncey Dorsey, the youngest member of the family and only surviving son, was a miner all his life, and with two other partners discovered a rich quartz ledge that became the Pittsburgh-Liberty mine in Mono County, California, and

was later sold for \$500,000.⁶⁰ Until his early death in 1916 at the age of 48, he remained active in the mining business in Tuolumne County.

Like his cousin in Sonora, Colonel Dorsey, as he was known all of his life, created a successful, active, diverse and prosperous life for himself in Oakdale, Stanislaus County, surrounded by family. He never married, but was active in local agricultural organizations, civic activities, and social groups as well as constantly expanding his business activities. He devoted himself to ranching, raising stock and fine blooded horses, including racing stock. Over the years Col. Dorsey served as an officer in the San Joaquin Agricultural Society, served as a county supervisor, and briefly as a State Assemblyman, and was a director of the Crocker-Citizens National Bank, and an active member of the local Masonic lodge. He was also an active member of the Democratic Party in California. Col. Dorsey, like Attorney Dorsey, held several mining claims in Tuolumne County at the time of his death. Because their names are identical, it is sometimes difficult to determine which claims, deeds and patents should be attributed to which man, but several records of Tuolumne County are clearly written to "Caleb Dorsey of Stanislaus County."⁶¹

There were many instances when the two men, who were both actively involved in state politics, attended the same Democratic Party activities and conventions, and surely knew each other well. The chief physician at the Stockton Insane Asylum, Dr. Samuel W. R. Langdon, married Edwa Dorsey,

the sister of Col. Dorsey. Both Caleb Dorseys, the attorney and the colonel, were appointed as directors of the Asylum, Col. Dorsey in 1876 and Atty. Dorsey in 1885 shortly before his death. After his death in 1885, a petition for Letters of Administration was submitted by his wife, Esther Marie McNabb Dorsey, because her husband, the lawyer, ironically died intestate. The sureties for the bond were "Caleb Dorsey and Thomas Beale Dorsey of Stanislaus County."⁶² Attending his funeral, and later the funerals of his wife and children, were Dorsey relatives, Dorseys, Langdons and Ewings, mostly from Stockton.⁶³ It is clear that there was an ongoing close and friendly relationship that developed and held strong over the years. When Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Caleb and Esther, died in 1935, her funeral was attended by her Dorsey extended family from Oakdale and Stockton, including all three of the children of Thomas Beale Dorsey.⁶⁴

Col. Dorsey increased his acquisition of land to include acreage in Taylor County, TX, along with five other members of the family.⁶⁵ Evidently like the acquisition of a wheat-growing enterprise in Alberta, Canada, they were planning to expand to other kinds of farming or development.⁶⁶ He also continued to add to his collection of mining claims, but seemed to have concentrated his efforts on the Snell mine, 15 miles northeast of Columbia in Tuolumne County.⁶⁷ Col. Dorsey took on a partner, an acquaintance from the war, named John T. Newcomer, and they were evidently working the mine on a shoestring budget. In 1896, after an argument over the profits of

the mine, Newcomer drew on Dorsey and killed him.⁶⁸ There was a widely publicized trial, and Newcomer was found guilty of second degree murder and sentenced to eleven years in San Quentin.⁶⁹ Stating that Col. Dorsey was known to be temperamental, quick to anger, and to carry a weapon, supporting his claim of self-defense, Newcomer appealed. He won his acquittal, based on the unfairness of the judge's instructions.⁷⁰ However, Newcomer was ostracized by the community and he committed suicide in 1902.⁷¹

Like his cousin Atty. Caleb Dorsey, the Colonel died intestate, and his estate passed to his family. His nephew Edward continued to run the farming operation.⁷² The only remaining traces of both men are found in the histories of Tuolumne and Stanislaus Counties and two cemetery plots. The family of Attorney Caleb Dorsey was interred in the IOOF Cemetery in Sonora in a plot which has no headstones, marker, grass or any decoration except a single remaining broken urn. Only the name Dorsey chiseled into the stone step leading to the plot, signals to the visitor that they have found the final resting place of six members of the Dorsey family.⁷³ On the other hand, Col. Dorsey was buried in the Dorsey/Ewing family plot in the Rural Cemetery in Stockton. His headstone is adorned with a plaque from the United Daughters of the Confederacy and is decorated annually to honor his war service.⁷⁴ There is no other trace of his life, except Dorsey Road in Oakdale – next to the land owned and farmed by him and his family.

They began their lives as second cousins, separated by 8 years and about 25 miles, traveled completely divergent paths through life, and ended those lives less than 50 miles and eleven years apart.

ENDNOTES

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- ¹ *Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin*, "Dorsey Family Bible," Vol. 5, no. 4, (Nov 1964).
- ² Harry Wright Newman, *Anne Arundel Gentry*, Baltimore: Lord Baltimore Press, 1933, pp. 3-7.
- ³ *Ibid.*, pp. 3 – 146.
- ⁴ Herbert O. Lang, *A History of Tuolumne County*. San Francisco: B. F. Alley, 1882, pp. 373-374.
- ⁵ Harvard University Archives, Pusey Library, Cambridge, MA, Caleb Dorsey records.
- ⁶ *Ibid.*
- ⁷ Lang, *A History of Tuolumne County*, p. 373.
- ⁸ Louis J. Rasmussen, *San Francisco Ship Passenger Lists, Vol II*. San Francisco: San Francisco Historic Records, 1966, p. 40.
- ⁹ U. S. Federal Census, 1850, Howard, Anne Arundel, MO; Roll: M432_278; Page: 443; Image: 352; U. S. Federal Census, 1850, Township 5, Tuolumne, CA; Roll: M432_36; Image: 294.
- ¹⁰ *Miners & Business Men's Directory, General Directory of the Citizens of Tuolumne*, Columbia: Heckendorn & Wilson, 1856, p. 3.
- ¹¹ Lang, *A History of Tuolumne County*, pp. 373-374.
- ¹² U. S. Federal Census, 1850, Township 5, Tuolumne, CA.; Pre-Emption Claims Book 7, p. 240, Mining Claim date Dec 20, 1852, Tuolumne County Recorder's Office, Sonora, CA.
- ¹³ *Miners & Business Men's Directory*, p. 7.
- ¹⁴ Letter from G. L. Martin to Caleb Dorsey, admitting him to the Bar, 8 Nov 1852. Carlo M. DeFerrari Archive, Sonora, Tuolumne, CA
- ¹⁵ Administration of the estate of Caleb Dorsey, Carlo M. DeFerrari Archive.
- ¹⁶ *San Joaquin Republican Newspaper*, 7 Mar 1857.
- ¹⁷ Marriage License, March 12, 1857, Howard County, MD, Maryland State Archives, MSA C1000-2; *Tuolumne Independent Newspaper*, 4 April 1885, p. 1.
- ¹⁸ *Tuolumne Banner*, 2 August 1935, p. 7, col. 4.
- ¹⁹ *First Burden Cemetery Book, City Cemetery Records, Sonora, Calif.*, Tuolumne County Genealogical Society, p. 12.
- ²⁰ *Ibid.*
- ²¹ *Sacramento Daily Union Newspaper*, 24 Nov 1856.
- ²² *Ibid*, 1 Jan 1861, Vol. 20, No 3047, p. 3.
- ²³ U. S. Federal Census, 1880, Sonora, Tuolumne, CA; Roll: T9_85; Family History Film: 1254085; Page: 138.1000; St. James Episcopal Church Records, Vol. 1, p. 76.
- ²⁴ Dorsey Family Papers, Dorsey Family, Papers, 1849-1878 (A0396), Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis, MO; Letter 60-129.
- ²⁵ *Baltimore Patriot Newspaper*, 18 June 1834, Vol XLII, Issue 320, p. 3
- ²⁶ Numerous land patents and deeds of conveyance – too numerous to list here – obtained from Pike County Recorder's Office, Bowling Green, MO, State of Missouri land patents online at <http://www.sos.mo.gov/archives/land/>, and U. S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) online at <http://www.glorecords.blm.gov/PatentSearch/Default.asp?>; Federal Census, 1850, Cuivre, Pike, MO values land at \$10,300; Federal Census, 1860, Cuivre, Pike MO values land at \$25,000.
- ²⁷ U. S. Federal Census, 1850, Cuivre, Pike, MO; Roll: M432_409; Page: 171; Image: 343
- ²⁸ Dorsey Family Papers/Letters.

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- ²⁹ National Archives and Records Administration, (NARA), Series M322 Compiled Service Records of Missouri Confederate Soldiers
- ³⁰ U. S. Federal Census, 1860, Cuivre, Pike, MO; Deed Book X, pp. 49-50, Pike County Recorder's Office, Bowling Green, MO.
- ³¹ *War of the Rebellion, A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Series I, Washington D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1883, Chapter XVIII, 43-44.
- ³² NARA, Union documents relating to his imprisonment; Dorsey Family Documents.
- ³³ NARA, letter dated 3 March 1862 from James O. Broadhead to Gen. Halleck.
- ³⁴ NARA, document dated 20 Aug 1864, stating that Capt. Caleb Dorsey is authorized to recruit.
- ³⁵ NARA Documents, deposition of Lucy Miles dated 23 July 1864 to Hugh F Summer, Justice of the Peace, Pike County, MO.
- ³⁶ Dorsey Family Papers; *War of the Rebellion*, Vol. 22, pp. 305-308.
- ³⁷ *The Fulton Gazette Newspaper*, 27 April 1914, online at <http://www.usgennet.org/usa/mo>
- ³⁸ *Major Sterling Price, Confederate*, online at <http://freepages.military.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~virgilgw/third/price.html>; *Confederate Exiles*, William C. Davis, *American History Magazine Illustrated*, Weider History Group, Leesburg, VA, June 1979, pp 31-43.
- ³⁹ Dorsey Family Papers, letter of 25 June 1865 from Caleb Dorsey to Lou Eleanor Dorsey
- ⁴⁰ J. Carlyle Parker, *Memorial & Biographical History of Merced, Stanislaus, Calaveras, Tuolumne and Mariposa Counties*, originally printed in by The Lewis Publishing Co, Chicago, 1892; reprinted 1980 by the Guild McHenry Museum of Art and History, Modesto, CA;, p. 368.
- ⁴¹ Deed Book 4, pp. 47-58, Stanislaus County Recorder's Office, Modesto, CA; Dorsey Family Papers, letter of 10 Nov 1866 from Caleb Dorsey to Annie Dorsey.
- ⁴² U. S. Federal Census, 1870, Emory, Stanislaus, CA; Roll: M593_92; Page: 16; Image: 321.
- ⁴³ *San Francisco Bulletin*, 21 January, 1870, p. 1.
- ⁴⁴ Deed Books, Vol. 88, P. 554, Stanislaus County Recorder's Office.
- ⁴⁵ Edna Bryan Buckbee, *The Saga of Old Tuolumne*, New York: The Press of the Pioneers, pp. 248-255.
- ⁴⁶ *Daily Democratic State Journal Newspaper*, 28 August 1855, p. 2; *Miners & Business Men's Directory*, p. 3.
- ⁴⁷ Buckbee, *The Saga of Old Tuolumne*, pp. 248-254; *San Francisco Bulletin*, 1 Sept 1879, p. 2.
- ⁴⁸ Christ Episcopal Church. "Old Brick circa 1937," <http://www.christchurchcolumbia.org/about/old-brick/>.
- ⁴⁹ Buckbee, *The Saga of Old Tuolumne*, p. 252; "The Quarterly of the Tuolumne Historical Society," Vol. 4, No. 3, Jan-Mar 1965, p. 114, The Episcopal Churches in Tuolumne County, by John S. Germain.
- ⁵⁰ Deed Book A, Vol. 9, pp. 227-230, Tuolumne County Recorder's Office, Sonora, Tuolumne, CA
- ⁵¹ *San Francisco Bulletin Newspaper*, 3 May 1883, p. 1.
- ⁵² Lang, *History of Tuolumne County*, pp. 207-216.
- ⁵³ *Tuolumne Independent*, 4 April 1885, p. 1; Lang, Herbert O., *A History of Tuolumne County*, pp. 303-309; *Sacramento Daily Union*, P. 1, 30 Mar 1885, Vol. 53, No 30.
- ⁵⁴ *Sacramento Daily Record-Union*, 11 January 1882, p. 3.
- ⁵⁵ *Tuolumne Independent*, 9 November 1878.
- ⁵⁶ St. James Episcopal Church Records, Vol. 1, p. 76.
- ⁵⁷ *First Burden Cemetery Book*, p. 6.

⁵⁸ The Rev. Leonard D Dixon, *The Little Red Church*, p. 34, "On October 20, 1900, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wm. Ford Nicols was here (Sonora) and Miss Elizabeth Dorsey, daughter of the original founder of the Parish, was with impressive services, set apart as a Deaconess of the Episcopal Church."

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ghost Town Seekers, Remote Nevada. Masonic California!, <http://www.robertwynn.com/Masonic.htm> (accessed 24 Jul 2009); *Los Angeles Herald*, Vol 34, No. 245, 3 June 1907, "Nixon Buys California Mine," p. 5.

⁶¹ Deed Book A, Vol. 11, p. 331, Tuolumne County Recorder's Office.

⁶² Petition for Letters of Administration. Esther M. Dorsey, Administratrix for estate of Caleb Dorsey, 4 Dec 1885, Archive File 2638, Carlo M. DeFerrari Archive.

⁶³ *Tuolumne Independent*, 4 Apr 1885, p. 1;

⁶⁴ *Tuolumne Banner*, 2 Aug 1935, p. 7, col. 4

⁶⁵ Texas General Land Office, online at <http://www.glo.state.tx.us/>, Vol. 1, File #1986, Patent #160; Vol. 2, File #2204, Patent #181

⁶⁶ George H Tinkham, *History of Stanislaus County*, Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1921. pp 1130-1; Deed Book Vol. 88, p. 554, Stanislaus County Recorder's Office, Modesto, Stanislaus, CA.

⁶⁷ Court records, Archive File 3142, Carlo M. De Ferrari Archive.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

⁷⁰ Ibid.

⁷¹ *San Francisco Call*, 20 March 1903, p. 5.

⁷² Tinkham, George H., *History of Stanislaus County*, pp 1130-1.

⁷³ IOOF Cemetery, Sonora, Tuolumne, CA.

⁷⁴ Stockton Rural Cemetery, Stockton, San Joaquin, CA. Block 20, Lot 6.