

Andrew L. Pierovich

Andrew L. Pierovich was Katy and Andro's oldest son, born in Jackson on June 22, 1895. After completing all the local schools, Andrew attended St. Mary's Academy where he became a member of "the schools mythical team of all-time players (for football)". In 1917 he enlisted in the Navy for World War I. While in the navy he was captain of the Marines Pacific coast football team, a team which he had to organize. At the end of the war he attended the University of California in San Francisco. In 1922 he graduated with a Law degree. Disaster struck, the tragic accident at the Argonaut mine called Andrew away from the big city and back to his home town. It was at this time when he volunteered as a member of the rescue crew, which entered the Argonaut from the Kennedy mine. He later returned to San Francisco and the office where he practiced law. In 1926 he returned home to stay. He came back to practice law in the city of his birth. In June of 1931 Andrew wed Blanche Thomas whose father Andrew L. Pierovich, an Austrian immigrant was a small business owner in the goldrush era. The business he owned was one of the best. The business happened to be a very successful boarding house for miners. It would run the miner about \$20.00 a month and included a room that would at times have two to four men staying in it. A meal would consist of meat, potatoes and vegetables. Since many of the boarders were European there was always wine to drink with their dinner. About fifty men would be served at each meal (the shift that was off got to eat). This establishment was so well known there was a waiting list of people who wanted a room -when Andrew passed away his second wife Xaty (Glavich) Pierovich, a native of XonavCe, Yugoslavia took over the boarding house. Another interesting fact about Andro's death was when he died Xaty had to apply for a CegaC guard -'tanshp for one of their chiCcCren (-McCvin). Andrew.L. Pt'erovtch

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The Pendola Family

When Bemardo Pendola died on June 27, 1897 at the age of 70, he had accomplished a lot. Bemardo was not a doctor or a lawyer but a miner. He had accomplished a lot because he had come to America. Which in that time was the dream of many people around the world. Bemardo had a wonderful wife named Anna Cadumortori, which he had married in Italy and had brought with him to America, along with a son named Francesco. Bemardo and Anna as you have read are from Italy, as were a lot of people that had settled in Amador County around that time. It was the "Gold Rush" and everyone around the world was dreaming about coming and getting their share of the gold. When Bemardo, Anna and Francesco came to America they had high hopes. Bemardo became a miner as Anna kept up with the house- hold chores and little Francesco. There were no records of when they arrived but it was sometime before 1857 because in 1857 is when their second son arrived, whom they named David. Records show that he was bom in Jackson Gate. Bemardo Pendola never struck it really big, but by the 1880 census Anna had had six children. Unfortunately there were only four left because Francesca died on April 4, 1872 at the age of twenty-one. He probably followed his father's footsteps as a miner and died in a mining accident as many miners did. They also had another son that was bom on May 22, 1868. They named him Luigi and he died March 22, 1877 at the young age of nine. I don't know the cause of death because not too many deaths or even births were recorded. By 1880 the Pendola's were blessed with one more boy which was bom in 1862 they named him John, and also two more girls. Matilda was bom in 1859 and the second girl was bom on July 16, 1864, who was named Delaida and everyone called her Ida for short. They went on to have no more children.

Seeing that Bemardo and Anna had six children, I decided to focus on them a little more. First of all you know the oldest,, Francesca died. Next came David, David was a miner following his father. There were not many things to find on David. He wasn't even buried in the cemetery with his family. There was no marriage record, so I'm assuming that he didn't get married or that maybe he moved away to some other town, county, or state. The third child was the first girl, Matilda,

also known as Clotilda. As you know she was born in 1859 in California. She went on to marry Dominico Bemero at the age of 20, and he was 23. They were married August 2, 1879 in Jackson Gate by the Justice of the Peace. The Witness was Amador Zates a resident of Jackson. Dominico was born April 28, 1855 in Italy and was naturalized August 4, 1882. He too was a miner and she was a housekeeper like her mother. They had 2 children. Luigi was born in 1880 named after Matilda's brother and died after only a year on February 2, 1881. Angelo A. Bemero who was born in 1891, he lived a long life until he died in 1959 at the age of 68. Dominico died at the age of 57 on September 28, 1912 of heart disease. He was resident of California for 37 years.

Bernardo's next child was John, or Giovanni in Italian. He was born in 1862. There was no evidence that John was married. The interesting thing about John is that on Sunday, August 27, 1905, he was shot just above the navel with a large caliber pistol that when exiting his back broke his spine killing him right away. He was shot by a man that had even killed his own mother. He went by the name A. Badaracco. This murder was in the papers for months. It happened at the Badarraen Steek Ranch in Alpine County where John and Badaracco had been going every year during the summer months. The paper said that it was a very unprovoked murder and it also said John was well thought of man, but quiet and inoffensive. John died at the age of about 40. A. Badaracca got off on manslaughter and received a 10 year sentence and if he was well behaved he would get out in six years and 8 months. John was buried August 31, 1905 in the Jackson Catholic cemetery. (See details in newspaper clipping copies) Next was Bernardo's youngest daughter Delaida. Better known as Ida. I found tons of stuff on Ida's husbands. That's right husbands! Ida was born July 16, 1864 in Calaveras County. At the age of 21 she married her first husband Luigi Ferrari from Italy who was 23. They were married on April 29, 1886 in Sutter Creek by the Catholic Priest with the permission of her father. Witnesses were her brother John and his sister Clara of Butte City. They went on to have 4 children. First was Delelrya, born December 1887, then John, named after Ida's brother, born August 1888. Next Louisa was born on November 1890 and last was Frank was born on December 1892. Ida was widowed June 10, 1893 when Luigi died. Almost 2 years later on February 23, 1895 she married James, in Italian it would be Giacomo

Fassero, as you noticed he is from Italy. He was naturalized on July 8, 1892. They were married in Jackson with the witnesses Mifacchini and Terrsa Ratto of Jackson Gate. Ida was 30 by this time and James was 29. She went on to have 3 more children by the names of Inez A., bom in October 1895, little Joseph D., named after Ida's other brother bom in July 1895 and also little Anna named after Ida's mother bom in July 1900. She was only 4 months old when her father died on November 29, 1900. Frank, Ida's youngest child of the first marriage was in the P.F.C. M.G. CO 353 Infantry and died in WWI on October 5, 1918. Then Joseph died on March 15, 1921 for unknown reasons. Forty-nine years after her second husband died, Ida died a widow, she was a resident of Jackson Gate all of her 75 years. She died on August 20, 1949 because of Hepatic Failure and chronic Cholecystitis.

The youngest of the family, Luigi, was bom in Jackson Gate on May 22, 1868 and died on 1877 at the young age of nine. I'm assuming even back then nine years old was still a little too young to be married. He is buried in the Jackson Catholic Cemetery.

I found that Bemardo wasn't a poor miner by the fact that he owned a lot of property. I found this in the deeds of when he bought and sold his land. The few years before his death Bemardo bought or sold 5 plots of land. His sons David and John also had land of their own. You can see the details on the page titled "Deeds". You can also see these land or money that Ida had when her second husband died. You can see from reading the details on the page titled "Probates" that after her husband died Ida had problems with her land, money and children. She had to, time and time again, mortgage their property which was all including the children in her husband's name, even after he died.

Anna and Bemardo Pendola had came to America in hopes of a better life. It seems to me that they succeeded, they died at a very old age for that time period, they had 6 great children and a lot of land. Anna and Bemardo may not have had many records about themselves but by researching the rest of the family I have concluded a few thing about them. I see them as a happy couple with a close family and as very hard workers.

"He is progressive, energetic, attached to his profession and consequently is successful, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him." -pg. 686

My only regret about this project is that I wasn't able to find a living relative so that I could know whether that description is accurate or not. I would bet that it is.

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Giacomo Raggio was born in May, 1841 in Italy and was the son of Giovanni Raggio and his wife. Giacomo had at least two brothers. Both of Giacomo's brothers had come to America in search for a new life. During the Civil War, the two brothers both fought under General Ulysses S. Grant. One brother was killed in action and the other brother later died in the Soldier's Home at St. Louis.

Wanting to be like his brothers, Giacomo Raggio also ventured away from his home in Italy and came to America. He made this move sometime in the early 1860's, but the exact date is unknown. Once in America, Giacomo made his way into Amador County. Here, he mined the Jackson Creek from the National Hotel to the Zelle, an area over by the Amador Hospital. Once Giacomo found a chunk of gold valued at \$7.50.

On November 26, 1873, Giacomo married his wife Catrina Musio. Catrina Musio was born on New Year's day in either 1852 or 1853 to father Anpolo Musio and mother Teresa Brignoli Musio. Catrina had one sister, Maria Musio who married Sabato Nardini.

Giacomo, who was now called James, settled down with his new wife at a ranch on Jackson Gate road. James and Catrina had between thirteen and fifteen children, but only eleven are mentioned in the 1900 census.

The youngest child born to James and Catrina Raggio was son John Raggio. John was born on April 6, 1874 in Jackson. He began his life as a young farmer on his parents ranch. Later in his life, John became proprietor at the boarding house at the Kennedy Mine. John held that position for eleven years. John married Theresa M. Ratto, the daughter of the pioneer Nicheal Rano. Theresa M. Rano was born on June 11, 1874 and passed away on July 6, 1973. John was well known throughout the community and news

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The second child of James and Ca@ was Mary A. Raggio. I could not find much information on Mazy except that she was bom m Jackson on June 7, 1877; died in Jackson on September 24, 1959; and was buried in the Jackson Catholic Cemetery on September 29, 1959. @ went through life single.

Daughter Theresa D. Raggio was the third child of James and Caiiina. She was bom February 14, 1879. On November 24, 1895, Theresa was married to Peter Onelio, a native of Italy. Peter was bom on Feb@ 3, 1866 and died January 26, 1902. Theresa and Peter had three children. Ile @ one was Louise Cathenne Onelio Smith, bom on October 1, 1896 and died on September 22, 1963. The second child was Kate @ Onelio, bom March 15, 1898 and passed away August 25, 1917. John P. Onelio was the third child and was bom December 7, 1900 and died June 4, 194 1. Theresa was a housewife and passed away December 27, 1916 in Jackson.

Amelia Julia Raggio was the next child bom to James and Ca@. She was bom in Jackson on either November7,9, or 11, 1880. Amelia went through life single imtil she died on August 25, 1967 or September 25, 1967.

The fifth child was Ida Catherine Raggio. She was bom September 4, 1882 in Jackson. OnNovember16,1910,shemarriedJohnJ.HealeyofNewYorkwhowas35 years of age. They were married by Reverend James Greely and Lewis Nar@ was a witness. John was bom October 2, 1875 and died April 17, 1945. Ida and John had four chldren between them. The *first*, Russell J. Healey was bom June 11, 1913 and died April 14, 1980. Lucille A. Healley Dayton was bom in 1912 and died in January, 1993. Fred Healy was a son of John and Ida, but no dates were found. The last cblld bom was John Healey. He was bom March 4, 1920 and died September 20, 1988. Ida Catherine Raggio passed away September 24, 1974.

Joseph John Raggio was the sWh child bom to James and Catrina. He was bom on December 25, 1884 in Jackson. Joseph, along with his brothers, started the Mother Lode Market, located on Main Street Jackson. Joseph married wife Alyce Marie Greisbach on January 5, 1922. Alyce was bom on December 25, 1899 and died January 7, 1966. Between the two of them they had one child, Frances Raggio Miardovich.

The seventh Child was Louis Raggio. He was bom in Jackson on March 14, 1885 and died June 9, 192 1. Louis never marrie4 but helped his brothers with their market.

Donsolm Raggio, also known as Ducie M. Raggio, was born September 7, 1886 in Jackson. She was the book keeper for her brother's market. Ducie never married and passed away on June 7 or 9, 1980 in Jackson.

Lena Julia Raggio was child number nine for James and Catrina. She was born June 25, 1889 in Jackson. She married Romeo Zuccone on April 22, 1924. Romeo was born March 17, 1889 and died on November 27, 1962. Romeo was a native of New Jersey. Lena and Romeo had no children.

James D. Raggio was born September 17, 1889. He was the tenth child born in the Raggio family. James was a private in the 116 infantry during WW I. James was single and died October 10, 1950.

Charles Raggio was born October 2, 1890 or 1891. He married Velma Raines on November 24, 1920. Velma was born December 26 or 27, 1897. She died August 3 or 4, 1976. They had two children: Ruth Raggio Shearrer and Robert C. Raggio.

The last child was Albert J. Raggio. Albert was born on June 1, 1893 and married Beatrice Ificks. Beatrice was born September 2, 1899 in Oklahoma and died September 11, 1984. They had two children: Sara Lu W. Raggio Lu Vorhes and Allene Raggio Ifickman. Albert was an Assayer and passed away on July 31, 1950.

Giacomo Raggio passed away July 18, 1905 after having a full life. His wife, Catherine Raggio, passed on after having a heart attack on December 14, 1943. Catherine had come to America at only nineteen years of age. She was known throughout the community as Grandma Raggio.

Looking for information on the Raggio Family was not very easy. Most dates were hard to find and I got a lot of help from Caroline. There has not been much written on the Raggio family considering that they were so big. A concern of mine was why there are no living descendants in Amador County directly related with the Raggiols. Since the family was so big, I thought that there would be many grandchildren alive today. I really enjoyed doing the research on this project and found it very interesting to learn how to research a family. Maybe someday I will use what I have learned and research another family, or maybe another part of mine.
ANTONIO BADARACCO, --:O

A study of the criminally insane, Antonio, or Tony,
Badaracco was a notorious character in Amador County. His name

appeared regularly in the criminal Courts and the newspapers. Throughout his life, Tony was a known trouble maker. In fact his notoriety was so great that people born well after his death knew of him. My uncle, Mike Fregulia, is one such example; another is Harry Vela, both of whom helped me with my report.

In order to be further confused by this man one should at his family background. Antonio came from a well known and loved family. The eldest of four siblings, he was the only boy. At approximately age ten his mother, Maria, died (due to circumstances discussed later in this report), and he and his three sisters were raised by their father, Giacomo Badaracco.

It wasn't a bad life. In the winter months the family lived on the "Badara--:o Rancti", -:)ff what is now know-i as Fuller Lane jLkSt south of Jackson on California State Highway 4'D. This ranch was about 4C)O acres. There the Badaraccos raised cattle. In the summer months the family moved their cattle up into the Sierras where they had property (160 acers) near Caples Lake. In the fall they returned to Jackson.

Tony had three sisters, Julia, Margaret (Maggi), and Caroline (Carrie). There is very little :)n Julia, what --an be said however is that Julia married a man by the name Massinii:ozo Barsi, a native of Italy. JLtia and Massini@:co made their residence in Stockton where they @iad two children.

Margaret, Antoniols second sister, lived in Jacksi--in all of her life and never married. She made a living as a dress (nal-.er while living and helping out .-in the rai-ich. Maggi died

an .-ild maid in 1956, tier birth records are nonexistent bltt in the l'-3C)O :ensus her birth date is stated to be in April 18'75. However, on her gravestone her- birth date is stated to be in lf3E39. This cannot be the case since her mother died nearly ten years before.

Carrie Badaracco, Antoniols youngest sister, lived her life too -Dut ::on the ranch. Born in 1876, Carrie made a living as a local teacher (a position in which some people today still remember her). Evo Vasil-Dvi,-h recalls, "She always had a piece of chalk in har mouth that she chewed while She taught. Her lips were always white because -.if that chalk." She was beloved by the community, and respected as a teacher and rancher. After her father died in she took control of the ranch and ran it until her death in 1960. She too died an old maid like her sister.

Giacomo Badaracco, Antoniols father was born in Italy on December 25, 1834 or 183G-. He came ti--, California in 1858 and began to mine in Amador County. In IE368 he returned to Italy and married Miss Maria Gatti;. I-le then returned to California and settled in San Fransisco. After getting involved in the Hay and Coal business, he returned to:, AmadiDr County where he purchased the Badaracco Ranch and began farming. He was well known and liked in Jackson.

Antoniols mother, Maria, has very little information written about her. She was born in 1844, had four Children and lived with her husband on the Badara,-co Ranch until her death -ji-i August 3, 1879. There is a lot of mystery surrounding her death, and any information included in this report is gathered from hearsay with no -:-ffi,-ial or other doCLtmentat ion.

This is the perfect place to begin the story of Antonio Badarai--col-t life, the first born, and the only son o::,f four siblings. Antonio had it pretty rough. He was born in either 186'3 or lf3'7(:) and lived with his parents -:in the Badaracco Ranch. The earliest stories of Antonict are the ones told of his mother's death.

Antonio had quite a temper and one day when he was about ten, he got upset at his mother (probably over a very trivial matter) and threw a rock at her. The stone struck her in the abdomen. This does not sound greatly serious, but Maria was deep into pregnancy with her fifth child. The injury caused by the stone killed both Maria and the unborn child.

There are many other actions -:of a nature that only a guy off his rocker could have pulled. I have included in this report a trial record frcim case #937 which concerned events that took place :in May 24, lf391. Using the informatic-n in the file, newspaper articles, and the stories Mr. Fregulia has told, I have put together a rc-ugh account of the events of this incident.

Apparently a fellow by the name of Virgilio Belluomini, later owner of the Broadway hotel, was making advances towards Antonio Badaracco's sister, Carrie. Antonio, attacked Mr. Belluomini and shot him. The case went to court and the verdict was guilty, the sentence however is illusive. This is the first time ever married Antonicos killed two

In March 1935 Antonio Badaracco was charged for an attempt on the life of Bernecich. This is unfortunately, could be one of the reasons youngest sisters. all I know on this particular case. (See newspaper article #3)

In June of 1903 Antonio Badaracco was brought up on charges of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder. He and his father, Giacomo, got in a quarrel and Antonio threw a rock at his father, inflicting a wound in the scalp. The wound was not harmful although it was quite painful.

In January of 1904 Antonio Badaracco pulled yet another of his stunts when under the influence of he set out on a rampage, chasing his father around the house and taking at least one shot at him. When Giacomo escaped his wrathful pursuit, Antonio immediately set out against their farm laborer, Joe Garibaldi. Taking a number of shots at Mr. Garibaldi, Antonio successfully chased Mr. Garibaldi into town. Mike Fregulia says that Badaracco was quite the shot, and even drunk he probably would not have missed Mr. Garibaldi. Thus he was only "playing".

This next case gave Antonio a notable physical characteristic that would eventually save his life. In 1904 Badaracco was co-owner of the Valparaiso mine with Dominick B. Dro, John Garbarini, and a fellow named Poggi. Things were going slow and all the partners thought that they were in for a strike so they decided to work individually. The partners started digging in their own tunnels. Badaracco hit a strike and was doing quite well. However, he did not tell his partners of his success. Instead, he "hid" the ore hiding it in a wine barrel in the ranch wine cellar. He told his father and sisters that he had poisoned that wine because "those sons of bitches are stealing our wine". Giacomo put up a slight protest saying that he did not think "they" were taking any wine, but Antonio stuck to it and said that they are and if someone dies of a belly ache they'd know why. Then one day when he returned to the mine the partners (who had had their suspicions) confronted Badaracco. The details are sketchy but apparently they beat him horribly a first time. Badaracco, being one for revenge planted 16 sticks of dynamite into the barrel used for treating ore. Upon finding the dynamite the men were frightened. Since their lives had almost been extinguished, they went after Badaracco a second time. As Badaracco's head was bashed in, the doctor placed a silver plate in his head. This became a distinguishing feature.

In August of 1904 Antonio pulled another stunt. Drunk, he was kicked out of a bar and promptly began cussing. At that point a young man named Arthur Johns came by on horse back. Badaracco, addressed him and called him an inappropriate name. The boy remarked back, and Badaracco promptly began shooting at him. Antonio was arrested and put in jail. Without a doubt that young "Lad" learned not to reply to drunk men with guns. Antonio was tried but the jury did not find him guilty. In fact, it was nine to three for acquittal.

On August 27, 1905, Antonio Badaracco pulled the biggest Stunt of his life, the Stunt for which he was most infamous, the Pendola murder. On August 26, Badaracco made a bet with a Ruffner up at the summer ranches, that his horse could beat their horse. He asked Pendola to ride for him since the silver plate made it difficult for him to ride fast. Pendola supposedly held the horse on a bribe so, Badaracco lost. That evening, late, perhaps about two o'clock in the morning, Badaracco shot Fendola, and took the harness off of Pendola's horse and hung him with it.

There was a witness, one of the Ruffner boys heard the report of Badaracco's luger and turned in time to see Pendola fall to the ground. The next morning Badaracco gave the boy One dollar to find Pendola. When the boy found him and reported him dead, Badaracco gave the boy one hundred dollars not to tell.

Throughout that day, Badaracco kept the boy by his side. Never once did the boy have a moment alone. On August 28, the boy finally told his father, who promptly reported the crime to the authorities in Markleeville. The sheriff of Alpine County arrived at Markleeville on the thirtieth.

At the time of his arrest, Badaracco was engaged in a game of casino. A posse surrounded him and took him by force. Badaracco acted confused and denied any knowledge of why he was being arrested. Badaracco was taken to Markleeville and tried for murder. Defended by Anthony Caminetti, Badaracco first plead not guilty and was later persuaded by his council to change his plea. On the closing arguments the defense pointed out the defendant's silver plate as an excuse. As a result Badaracco received a ten year prison sentence at San Quentin rather than a sentence of death.

All of the afore mentioned instances are a combination of information from Mike Fregulia and the local newspapers of the time period. The following are instances that Mr. Fregulia recalls.

One day Antonio was headed to town and he told his sister Maggi that he needed the money that she just earned. She told him that she did not have any money. Antonio got angry and said "you just got paid for that dress you made". When she further denied having any money, he pulled out his gun and let off a shot right between her legs. Maggi was not

hit but she was cooking and the bullet struck the stove and busted it. Maggi fainted and ran in. He said to Maggi "did you stop to see your sister?" To which Antonio replied "No if I had wanted to see her I would have". Antonio then took a Hatchet and chopped open Maggi's trunk, her

and went into town.

He once got into a fight at Podesto's and bit the guy's ear off. Nobody ever found the ear. It was believed that he swallowed it.

There were countless other instances where Badaracco pulled crazy stunts. His last stunt sent him to the grave. With that temper of his, he got into a lot of trouble and on February 23, 1905, he started a rumble and began fighting with a few of the guards, this resulted in him being beat to death.

Tony Badaracco, now a permanent resident of Jackson's Catholic Cemetery, no longer terrorizes the community of Jackson. Many of the residents who knew of him have long since gone to their graves. The man will be all but forgotten, his notoriety no longer a mention even in Amador's chronicles. His victim, John Pendola rests just a hundred yards or so to the east in his family plot. But John's grave remains unmarked. Their stories go untold, except within these pages.

Tony's stories were not necessarily found written in the newspapers but were found in the memories of people who were around to remember him.

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The Strohm Family began in Germany. John Strohm came from one of the most prominent families in Germany. He learned the trade of brewing in his homeland, having a great business in mind. Strohm soon came to America, all by himself. He left everything he had behind. He worked as a brewer in Cleveland, St. Louis, and Mexico before coming to Amador County in 1886.

Strohm had great plans of expansion and decided to rent the Jackson brewery. The brewery at the time was nothing more than a small plant. Strohm made it a priority to use only the best hops and barley. John became very successful in his business. He soon bought the brewery from A. Chicazola, F. Hoffman, and J. Holtz. John bought the brewery for \$5,000, which was a lot of money in the 1880's. Strohm next spent over \$25,000 on improvements of the brewery. This made the beer factory probably the most productive in the state. The brewery sat on Sutter and Mattley Streets back then, where Gail's Frosty is now. The Strohm house sat right next to the brewery.

John owned about 25-30 horses that were housed in a barn across the street from the brewery. The barn is where the She]] station is now. Sutter St. was a very busy road in this time. John, being very resourceful, made an underground tunnel from the brewery to the horse barn. Every morning the workers would carry hay under Sutter St. to the barn. Beer was not in bottles in those days, it was all in kegs. The Jackson Brewery would deliver to Moke Hill, Pine Grove, Pioneer, Cook's Station, Ham's Station, Lone, Lancha Plana, Drytown, Plymouth, Butte City, and many other Mother Lode

towns. It would take up to three days to deliver to some of these towns. The beer was carried in horse-drawn beer wagons.

In 1887 John married Miss Bertha Smith of Germany. Together they had four children. Jacob, John Jr., Bertha, and Anna, Anna was the only one who lived past seven years old. The three others died of Typhoid Fever. The water was very bad in Jackson at the time. Epidemics went through Jackson extremely often. There were stories of three eyed, or three legged animals out on Jackson Gate Rd. Bertha Strohm had nine sisters in Germany. One by one she brought them over to Amador via San Francisco. Each one of the sisters got married, all of their husbands worked for John as town representatives of the Jackson Brewery. They were in charge of brewery branches in Plymouth, Sutter Creek, Pine Grove, Amador City, Drytown, and others. John became District One Supervisor in 1902. In 1904 John sent a letter to his brother in Germany. His brother had three sons. John wanted the oldest brother who spoke German, French, and English to come over and help with the brewery. Instead, the brother sent Jacob over. Jacob was only fourteen years old, and spoke no English. John was sort of offended by this, but he went ahead and sent

Jacob to school. Jacob was a very smart boy, and finished eight years of school in only four years time.

In the next few years the brewery grew tremendously. John became one of the most powerful men in Amador County. John and Bertha sent their daughter to Mills College where she received a four year education. Jacob went into the Army while Annie was at college. When Jacob got back from the service he found that Annie had gotten married while he was gone. She got married to William A. H. Krabbenhoft. William was a employee for the famous Spreckles Family in San Francisco. The couple got married in 1914. Jacob and William did not see eye to eye. Jacob became angry with John because William took his spot as brewery manager when he was overseas. Jacob decided that he was going to move on. He asked John for a loan so he could buy the Buena Vista Store.

In 1918, Jacob bought the store from James P. Norris. Jacob married Verona Drendle of Germany and had two sons, John and Jake. Jake told me that he could remember taking trips up to Jackson. John, being a rather generous man, would always give Jacob's sons a silver dollar each, Jake said that his Uncle John was a short stalky man who always wore a derby hat. Meanwhile, William was organizing a "Small Empire" with his father-in-law's money. William became quite wealthy and prosperous in his business ventures. Mr. Krabbenhoft was very well liked in the community. He was a member of many clubs and fraternal orders.

During the U.S. Prohibition Period from 1920-1933 the Brewery was used as a Creamery. John also opened a soda works and an ice plant across the street where the barn was. Strohm's Jackson Creamery became known for it's Golden Nugget Butter which won first prize at the 1920 State Fair. The creamery produced milk, cheese, cream, ice cream, and butter. To keep up with the demand of the creamery, William bought a dairy on the edge of town, The milk could only go as far as Sutter Creek because there were no electric refrigerators.

William and Annie tried and tried to get pregnant but Annie couldn't have kids. Tragically Bertha died of cancer in the summer of 1925. Despite this, the brewery flourished over the next ten years. Then the business and family started to hit some rough spots. In 1936, William fell about one and a half stories from the back of the brewery, Both of his legs were badly broken, and they never healed. William died shortly after his accident. He died on January 30, 1937, About two months later John died., April 11, 1937.

John was cremated and both were interred at the Jackson Cemetery. Within

a two month period Annie lost her husband and her father. Annie died in

1983.

April

15th, Monday - We all went down to cemetery and picked out our families. I went to the library and Caroline helped me with the census 1890 Township #1,

17th, Wednesday - Went to library and looked at 1890 and 1900 census. I looked under township -01 and It2.

18th, Monday - I got a lead on some workers at the brewery. Worked at library on census 1890 and 1900, trying to find the Odenwalter family.

19th, Tuesday - Realized that it was a bad lead, so I looked for 1910 census for Strohm, I found age, how many kids, where they lived, etc. Productive day,

20th, Wednesday - Read some in Logan's Alley before I went to bed. Found a lot on Buena Vista @.tore.