

Historic Bakersfield & Kern County, California
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**Flood, War & Treason,
Bakersfield's Beginnings 1860-1867 (v. 2)**

By Gilbert P. Gia

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Political allegiances in 1860 California were as much divided as in the rest of the country, but Confederate sympathizers in Senator Thomas Baker's hometown of Visalia were numerous and vocal.¹ A Visalia newspaper reported, *"Dan. Showalter, formerly of Mariposa, left Murphy's, Calaveras county, last week, with 270 men, to go down on the other side of the Sierras through the Tejon Pass to Los Angeles... There was a party encamped here, bound for Texas, whether to join Jeff'. Davis or not, we don't know. They behaved themselves like gentlemen and are 'done gone away.'*"² Those gentlemen were expected to meet up with 100 others within a few days. While the party was at Visalia it tore down an American flag.³

¹ Republican Leland Stanford was elected Governor of California in 1862 with 46% of the vote. Southern states-righter John McConnell received 28%.

² The Visalia Delta, Aug 29, 1861 from <http://genealogytrails.com/cal/tulare/history1.html>. The Sacramento Daily Union, Oct 1, 1861 from the Visalia Delta. Showalter had been state assemblyman from Mariposa County. U.S. Army California Volunteers arrested Showalter's party near Warner Ranch in Southern California and imprisoned them at Camp Wright.

³ Sacramento Daily Union, Oct 1, 1861 from the Visalia Delta



Col. Thomas Baker, about 1850

<http://www.c-span.org/video/?313691-1/book-discussion-colonel-bakers-field>

The Civil War had been underway about a year when a newspaper in Marysville commented, *“We further assert that Thomas Baker, their leader, whom they elected to the State Senate, said in a speech in this town, that ‘if his hearers chose to resist, by force, the payment of their portion of the tax levied to carry on this unholy war, they would only be acting as did their fathers in the Revolution, and he, for one, could not blame them.’ And the sentiment was applauded by his audience. That’s ‘law-abiding,’ is it, Mr. Express? And the same Thomas Baker repeatedly affirmed, during the canvas, in substance, that ‘even if the South could be subjugated the result would be only disastrous, as the country was too large for one government – that there should be at least five republics made out of the present United States, or better still, every State should be separate and independent.’ ”*⁴

Washington was concerned. On August 8, 1861 President Lincoln directed Army officers, U.S. marshals and chiefs of police to arrest and imprison anyone discouraging voluntary enlistments in the army, or arrest them for any other practice considered disloyal. Historian Robert J. Chandler wrote, *“With local politicians supplying the targets, those quickly arrested and imprisoned were Major W. R. I. McKay of Benicia, a former state office-holder; George P. Gillis, Democratic State Central Committee representative from Sacramento; Assemblyman E. J. C. Kewen; Editor Henry Hamilton of Los Angeles; and state senator Thomas Baker from Visalia. In September and October, Wright also excluded from the mails the Stockton Argus and its weekly*

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Marysville Daily Appeal, Apr 12, 1862. *Canvas* refers to Baker’s communication with his constituency. The Express was a newspaper.

*edition, the Democrat; the San Jose Tribune; the Visalia Equal Rights Expositor and its predecessor, the Tulare Post; and the Placerville Mountain Democrat, plus four Oregon journals. Most prisoners took the oath of allegiance quickly, while newspapers suspended briefly or resumed publishing under new names.”*⁵ To strengthen the army’s hold on Central California, Washington established Camp Babbitt near Visalia that October and garrisoned it with two companies of Second United States Cavalry.⁶



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Thomas and Ellen Baker

<http://www.c-span.org/video/?313691-1/book-discussion-colonel-bakers-field>

In 1836, young Ohio attorney and land surveyor Thomas Baker moved to Iowa Territory to lay claim to land in the Black Hawk Purchase.⁸ In 1841 he was elected to the Fourth Iowa

⁵ Robert J. Chandler, “An uncertain influence: the role of the federal government in California, 1846-1880” in *California History*, Vol. 81, No. 3/4, 2003

⁶ This Second United States Cavalry was made up of California volunteers. “*When the mounted units of the United States Army were reorganized in the fall of 1861, the Second Cavalry became the Fifth Cavalry.*” George F. Price, *Across the Continent with the Fifth Cavalry*, Van Nostrand, New York, 1883; rpt., *Antiquarian Antiquarian*, New York, 1959. <http://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/online/articles/qls03>

⁷ Col. Thomas Baker and Ellen M. Alverson Whalen were married in Visalia on Sept 12, 1857.

⁸ Baker was born in Zanesville, Muskingum County, Ohio in 1810. The Black Hawk Purchase was acquired by US treaty with the Sauk, Meskwaki (Fox), and Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) Native American people on Sep 21, 1832 following their defeat by the US Army in the Black Hawk War.

Legislative Assembly and later to the Sixth,⁹ and four years later he was appointed first US District Attorney of Iowa Territory. With statehood in 1846, Baker was elected state senator and soon rose to the position of President of the Iowa Senate. Constituents returned the staunch states-rights Democrat to office in 1847,¹⁰ but after losing a race for judgeship in 1849, he moved to California.

Col. Thomas Baker of Woodsville was admitted to the California bar in 1852, which was the same year that Tulare County was formed.¹¹ That November, Baker accompanied a group of settlers passing through and was helpful to them in establishing the settlement that became Visalia. In 1853 Baker served as Tulare County judge,¹² and in fall 1856 he became Receiver of the US Land Office.¹³ Baker was regional representative for Tulare and Buena Vista counties at the 1860 Democratic State Convention in Sacramento,¹⁴ and one year later he was elected state senator for Tulare and Fresno County's Fourth District.

The year Baker came to California, Washington D.C. had granted tracts of federal swamp and overflow lands to the individual states, and in 1851 California enacted legislation allowing individuals to reclaim and eventually own such lands.¹⁵

W. F. Montgomery, Joseph Montgomery, A. J. Downes, F. W. Sampson and other investors applied for and received a state reclamation franchise in 1857 giving them permission to build navigable canals on 125,000 acres of swamp land along the Buena Vista Slough, Kings River, and Kern River. If the work was deemed officially completed, they could apply for possession of all odd-numbered sections,¹⁶ which in that case totaled about 315 square miles.¹⁷ A legal challenge to that law, however, soon put their reclamation on hold.

⁹ <http://archiver.rootsweb.ancestry.com/th/read/IOWA/2002-11/1037294812>

¹⁰ Iowa became the 29th state Dec 28, 1846.

¹¹ Baker acquired the title of colonel during peacetime service with Iowa militia.

¹² Annie Rosalind Mitchell, *The Way It Was: The Colorful History Of Tulare County*. Valley Publishers, Fresno, Calif., 1976

¹³ Tulare County was formed Apr 20, 1852. In 1857 Baker with 19 other Masons bought a Visalia lot from Baker himself for a Masonic lodge. www.visaliamasons.com.

¹⁴ Sacramento Daily Union, Mar 1, 1860. An act of the California Legislature passed Apr 30, 1855 created Buena Vista County from the territory of southern Tulare County. See discussion in Sacramento Daily Union, Apr 14, 1855. The option to organize Buena Vista County lapsed in 1859.

¹⁵ The act passed Sep 28, 1850.

¹⁶ One section is 640 acres.

The great Western Flood of 1861-1862 was the most massive in the recorded histories of Oregon, California, and Nevada, and one of its outcomes was the destruction of about one-quarter of taxable California real estate. The rains began in Oregon about the same time that Baker was elected and continued unceasingly across the western states into mid-January 1862. When the deluge finally ceased, the San Joaquin Valley was an enormous lake, and Col. Thomas Baker's life was about to change.

On Christmas Day 1861 a freak ice dam ruptured in the mountains of the upper Kern River and let loose a wall of water which burst forth from Kern Canyon and relocated the historic bed of the Kern River on the valley floor. Within months, the vast, swampy areas south and west of today's Bakersfield began to dry up.

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4TIBFPqUJwA&feature=youtu.be>

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Margaret Aseman Cooper Zonlight, *Land, Water and Settlement in Kern County, California, 1850-1890*. Arno Press, New York, 1979

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"Before this flood of 1861-2, the river channel ran where the Kern Island Canal now flows by the Beale Library on its way to the Kern Lake bed South of Greenfield. After the flood waters finished grinding out their new bed, the river had cut its new channel which ran just east of The Mercy Hospital then on through Old River on its way to Buena Vista Lake." George Gilbert Lynch, *Bakersfield's Great Floods*, unpublished manuscript. See also George Gilbert Lynch, "Kern River, the Soul of Bakersfield," *Historic Kern*, Quarterly of the the Kern County Historical Society, Spring 2006. See also East Bakersfield Press, Jan 28, 29, 1956, Kern County Library, McGuire Local History Room.

California had been almost entirely dependent on property taxes, and after the great flood the state went bankrupt and employees were unpaid for months.¹⁹ In summer 1862 money-starved Sacramento reinstated the swamp reclamation legislation,²⁰ but by then the Montgomery investors, who had already held the defunct franchise for five years, now faced an altered landscape and a ruined economy.

Was canal construction still possible? Their subsidiary, the Visalia Canal & Transportation Company, hired Senator Thomas Baker to find out.²¹ For eight weeks in summer 1862 Baker personally explored the Tulare swamps, but much of that time was probably spent around today's Bakersfield because there he bought a cabin and 160 acres.²² Baker's submitted report showed that the canal project was unworkable. Shortly after that the Montgomery group sold its option to Baker and Harvey S. Brown, his silent partner.²³

That same summer Union forces suffered major battlefield reversals in the East, and Confederate morale was strengthened. In California's state election of September 4, 1862 voters returned 22 senators to Sacramento, and four were Breckenridge Democrats who vociferously challenged Washington's demand for obedience from the individual states,²⁴ Senator Thomas Baker was one of those four, and Southern-leaning newspapers championed his words.²⁵

¹⁹ William H. Brewer, *Up And Down California in 1860-1864*, Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn., 1930. p. 243 (from Wikipedia)

²⁰ Zonlight, p 19, op. sit.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Baker bought the cabin and land from Christian Bohna. Frank F. Latta, "Short Stories of Old Bakersfield." The Shafter Press. Beale Memorial Library, McGuire Local History Room, vertical files; "Col Baker traveled with his eldest son James to the Kern Island and decided to buy 30K acres of the Montgomery Grant." Naomi E. Bain, *The Story of Thomas Baker and the Founding of Bakersfield*. Dissertation: M.A. U. of Southern California, 1941. p. 22. See also Kern County Historical Society, No. 7. See also Baker Family History, Microfiche cabinet, Kern County Library

²³ Kern County Gazette, Feb 10, 1877 from Zonlight, op. sit.; *California Legal Record, Vol I* <https://books.google.com/books>. Brown was a San Francisco real estate investor and broker. (Sacramento Daily Union, Dec 13, 1862). He and Baker bought the option for \$10,000. The GDP Deflator indicates an equivalent value in 2013 of \$185,000.

²⁴ The Breckenridge Democrats, later called Secessionists, were J.C. Bogart of San Diego and San Bernardino, J.R. Vineyard of Los Angeles, Thomas Baker of Tulare, and William Holden of Mendocino. Daily Alta California, Sep 29, 1862. Hubert H. Bancroft, *History of California*. <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/007910433>

²⁵ "At a meeting of the Breckinridge Democratic electors of Fresno county, held in the town of Millerton on the 14th day of July, 1861, the following Resolutions were adopted: Resolved. 1st. That we disapprove

In August, L. P. Hall and S. J. Garrison established the *Civil Rights Expositor*,²⁶ which a month later wrote, “So far as the present unhappy civil war is concerned we neither fear nor hesitate to express the belief that the South stands justified before God and before the world for the position she has assumed – and that it is the most supremely foolish idea that ever possessed the mind of man to suppose that she can be whipped into submission to a government which her people have rejected and which they despise.”²⁷

Within weeks the army arrested Hall and jailed him at Camp Babbitt, but there were others, too, who came under pressure from Washington. The Stockton *Argus and Democrat*, the San Jose *Tribune*, and the Tulare *Post* were declared treasonous publications and denied use of the U.S. mail. “Their crime,” opined one of the Secessionist newspapers, “consists in opposition to Abolitionism. By what authority does it say that the U.S. mails shall be used exclusively for the benefit of its friends? No true friend of free institutions will subscribe to the doctrine that President Lincoln has the constitutional right to silence any press that has the temerity to call in question his statesmanship.”²⁸ Senator Thomas Baker’s speeches were equally critical of Washington.

The previous month Lincoln had unilaterally suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and in October U.S. Marshal Charles W. Rand arrested “Tulare county’s most prominent citizen”²⁹ Thomas Baker on orders of Gen. George Wright for voicing treasonous sentiments and

the war now being waged by the Republican Administration, believing it to be unjust, inhuman, and unconstitutional, and having for its object the subjugation of States, the obliteration of State lines, the politic degradation of the Southern people, and the confiscation of their property; and that the coercive policy of the present Administration deserves the just condemnation of all true friends of Constitutional liberty.” Mariposa Gazette, July 30, 1861

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This newspaper later changed its name to *The Equal Rights Expositor*.

²⁷

Equal Rights Expositor, from the *Marysville Daily Appeal*, Sep 3, 1862
<http://genealogytrails.com/cal/tulare/history1.html>

²⁸

Placerville Weekly Mountain Democrat, Sep 20, 1862

²⁹

October 15, 1862, from History of Tulare County, p. 31.

discouraging enlistments in the United States Army.³⁰ Baker was taken to the guardhouse, but he was released *“upon agreement to meet the charges against him in Tulare county.”*³¹

Ten days later Baker collected his documents, and *“at nine o'clock, as agreed upon, Baker was quietly placed in a buggy and driven to Camp Babbitt, where he was surrendered into the custody of Col. Evans, commander. Baker requested release on what he termed his ‘parole of honor,’ but Evans, stating he lacked the authority to grant such a request, refused. Baker was to remain in the guard house until the following Monday, but requested a trial the next day, October 30.”*³² At the trial the board learned that a friend of Baker, a Dr. Webb, had recorded the speech that the senator had delivered in Visalia in September.

Baker later recalled at a state hearing, *“After, however, this trial had gone on to the last day of taking the testimony, on a Saturday, and all the affidavits were in the hands of the Deputy Provost Marshal, they ascertained by some means or other that Dr. Webb had prepared an extract from that speech for publication in New York. The editor of the Delta and the Deputy Provost Marshal went to Dr. Webb ... and asked him to let them see it. He refused, stating that it was not true, that he had written it for his own purposes, to be published in New York. They insisted upon looking at it, and he then brought it forward, and when they got it into their hands he could not get it back again. They went to the Delta office and got it published.”* The Visalia Delta quoted Senator Baker as saying,

I have come to the conclusion that it is a public necessity that this country shall be under two separate governments.

There is not a single vestige of the Constitution but what has been violated by the party in power.

The people of the South have a right to set up a government of their own.

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“General Wright, Marshal Rand and Chief of Police Burke have received orders from the Secretary of War instructing them to place under arrest all men found uttering treasonable language against the Government.” Marysville Daily Appeal, Sep 11, 1862. Sacramento Daily Union, Oct 16, 1862. History of Tulare County, p. 31

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Sacramento Daily Union, Oct 17, 1862.

<http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hummingbird/Kern-County/colthomasbaker.htm>. This site attributes authorship to Chris Brewer.

³²

“Baker’s rearrest, an account of which action appeared in the Visalia Delta of Oct 30, 1862.” <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hummingbird/Kern-County/colthomasbaker.htm>. See also *“Story of the 1862 arrest and trial of Col. Thomas Baker for Treason,”* Chris Brewer, The Village News, Jan 1999. Kern County Library, R050

A State cannot be indicted for treason. We own our allegiance to our respective States in preference to the General Government –the Union platform to the contrary notwithstanding.

What I am speaking here to-day is considered treason, and I expect I am standing on slippery ground; but I am in a backwoods place, where General Wright and his military power cannot get at me, and I will exercise the liberty of free speech, if I have to look through the grates of a prison.³³

The advocates of the Union go growling around as a wolf, holding up a flag, which is nothing but a rag worth twenty-five cents, to gull the ignorant. Sir, this flag has been prostituted to the lowest iniquity.

I have spoken in strong terms, but no stronger than my conscience dictates.³⁴

A Sacramento newspaper added, ***“We hope General Wright will give this treasonable Senator an early opportunity to look ‘through the grates of a prison,’ even if he does live ‘in a backwoods place.’ Such a traitor should never be allowed to take his seat in the Senate of a loyal State.”***³⁵

The text published, however, was not what Baker actually spoke. ***“Now, sir,” Baker recalled, “that published speech makes me say foolish things that no person would say under any circumstances. During the progress of taking the evidence, ten witnesses came forward and testified to everything they could think of ... and not one of them would testify to this speech that appeared in the Delta.”***³⁶

³³

Brigadier Gen. George Wright was placed in charge of the Military Department of the Pacific on Oct 20, 1861 and served two years, eight months. *“During most of the Civil war period, it included all the states and territories from the Pacific ocean to the Rocky mountains and from Canada to Mexico.”* Aurora Hunt, *The Army of the Pacific, 1860-1866*. Stackpole Books, Mechanicsburg, Penn., 2004. Originally published by Arthur H. Clark Co., 1951

³⁴

“The Visalia Delta gives the following extracts from a speech recently delivered in that region by Thomas Baker, a member of the California Senate from Tulare and Fresno.” Sacramento Daily Union, Sep 25, 1862.

³⁵

Ibid.

³⁶

“California Legislature,” Sacramento Daily Union, Jan 22, 1863

Dr. James Webb had jotted down a synopsis of Baker's main points, and those the doctor planned to send to the *American Baptist* in New York.³⁷ When Webb showed his notes to Baker, Baker approved all except a part where Webb said Baker was a traitor. The rest, Baker affirmed, stood without objection. Baker recalled, "*Said I, 'Doctor, I will thank you to have that published here; I will thank you to have it published in New York; I will subscribe to all that.'*"³⁸

The army board cleared Baker of charges, and after the trial he took a lengthy oath of allegiance to the U.S. government.³⁹ It included the statement "*I do further swear, that to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic.*"⁴⁰

Attacks on political speech were sometimes caused by personal resentments,⁴¹ which seemed to be what happened to Baker in Visalia. Because the military proceedings were conducted in secret, the *Delta's* story about Baker's speech was the only public information available. Unionist newspapers as far away as Eugene City, Oregon reprinted the *Delta* story.

Shortly after Baker's release Senator C.H. Chamberlain of San Joaquin announced he would introduce "*a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire whether the Hon. Thomas Baker, a member of this Senate, has, at any time, been guilty of uttering treasonable and seditious language, especially in a public speech delivered in the town of Visalia in this State on the 16th of August last.*"⁴² The next day Chamberlain brought the resolution to the floor, and following was a lengthy discussion that included statements from Senator Baker himself.⁴³ Some of his words follow.

"He asserted that the report of his speech, in the Delta, is incorrect, He said that he was tried before Col. George S. Evans, Deputy US Provost Marshal, on the same charge, and absolved.

³⁷ "James Webb, California Doctor," *Los Tulares*, Quarterly of the Tulare County Historical Society, Visalia, Calif, Jun 2000

³⁸ "California Legislature," Sacramento Daily Union, Jan 22, 1863

³⁹ <http://freepages.history.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~hummingbird/Kern-County/colthomasbaker.htm>.

⁴⁰ Marysville Daily Appeal, Jan 13, 1863

⁴¹ The Oregon Encyclopedia, www.oregonencyclopedia.org

⁴² Sacramento Daily Union, Jan 21, 1863

⁴³ Sacramento Daily Union, Jan 23, 1863. "*Senators Chamberlain, Higby, Booth, Shannon and Harvey were appointed on the Committee of Investigation in the case of Thomas Baker.*" Sacramento Daily Union Jan 23, 1863

*The report was made by a Dr. Webb, from whom the manuscript was taken against his will, and the report purported to be the substance, and not the precise language of it. Besides, the report, as printed, differed from the manuscript of Dr. Webb, and that manuscript differed from the first notes which he himself wrote out.*⁴⁴ The resolution, however, was adopted –ayes 31, noes 4.⁴⁵

On March 9th, Chamberlain was asked what progress his committee had made in its investigation of Baker, and he replied that he and the committee had been *“engaged the greater portion of the time in investigating certain charges against members of their own party, so that they had not had time to attend to the case of Colonel Baker. [Great laughter].”*⁴⁶ At that point, Senator George Oulton moved to lay the Baker resolution on the table, *“and he thought the longer it lay there the better. Let it sleep the sleep of death. The motion was carried.”*⁴⁷

The allegations of sedition did not prevent Baker from securing passage of an act in April that substantially changed the option that he and Brown had acquired from the Montgomery group. As revised, the wording released the new owners *“from all obligation to construct navigation canals and made reclamation of the lands in question the sole criterion for the receipt of the odd sections.”*⁴⁸ Additionally, tax-starved California allowed Baker to select only those areas he wished to reclaim.⁴⁹

⁴⁴ Daily Alta California, Jan 23, 1863

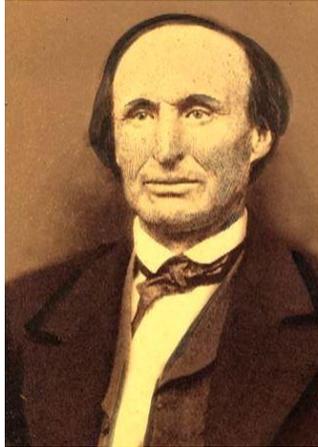
⁴⁵ Sacramento Daily Union, Jan 22, 23, 1863

⁴⁶ Mar 9, 1863. The great laughter came from members of the Senate.

⁴⁷ Sacramento Daily Union, Mar 9, 1863. George Olton was a Unionist.

⁴⁸ *“Calif. Stat., 14 sess. 1863 Chap. 331, pg. 494.”* Zonlight, op. sit., noted that the *Kern County Weekly Gazette* of Feb 24, 1877 supported the legitimacy and sagacity of the legislative action. Other newspapers called Baker a thief.

⁴⁹ Apr 25, 1863, Zonlight, op. sit., pp. 20-21.



Possibly the last photograph of Col. Thomas Baker⁵⁰

Baker, his wife, and their two small children left Visalia and on September 20, 1863 arrived on Kern Island and moved into the cabin that Baker had bought some months earlier. Years later Ellen Baker recalled, “*When you consider that we had spent the past two years in Sacramento, and had attended the Governor’s receptions and that I had been quite a society lady, you can imagine just about how things looked to me. Mr. Stanford was the Governor at this time. Every year the citizens of Sacramento give a reception and ball to the Senators.*”⁵¹

Baker then began construction of a ¾-mile levee across the former main channel of the Kern River. Other projects followed. In 1865 when he applied for clear title to the option the state legislature retained engineer A.R. Jackson of Sacramento “*to report in detail all matters connected with such reclamation.*”⁵² He reported that Baker had reclaimed 158,140 acres “*in such manner as to render them fit for cultivation.*” He also showed that Baker and Brown had expended

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“*Convalescent—Senator Thomas Baker has so far recovered from his recent injuries as to be able to attend to his legislative duties. He appeared in his seat yesterday with his hand bandaged, and his face almost covered with plasters. It is almost a miracle tht Mr. Baker escaped with his life, for his cur and bruises are of as aggravated a character as many which have frequently resulted fatally.*” Daily Alta California, Mar 6, 1862

⁵¹

A Story of the Pioneer Days in Bakersfield as Told by Mrs. Tracy, undated, unauthored typewritten manuscript, Kern County Library Stamp: *Vert, File, Baker Family. The account shown here does not appear in other of her quotes. On Reciprocity Day, sponsored by the Bakersfield Women’s Club in 1915, Mrs. Jack M. Jameson, who was Ellen Baker Tracy’s daughter, delivered a paper entitled *Kern County Pioneer Days* ‘*written by Mrs. F.A. Tracy* [Ellen Baker]. Bakersfield Californian, Nov 6, 1915

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Sacramento Daily Union, Mar 2, 1866. The legislature hired Jackson on Sep 21, 1865.

\$7,000 on “fruitful projects”, and that small amount caused much controversy.⁵³ But on November 11, 1867 Baker was granted patent to 89,120 acres, which represented about 140 square miles.⁵⁴

He was no longer working in Sacramento, but for the rest of his life he served two terms as Kern County Surveyor and was a member of several agricultural boards.

In 1868 Baker saw Gen. Ulysses S. Grant elected president of the United States, and when Grant ran for his second term in 1872 Baker might have risen from a sick bed to vote against him and cronyism and the mismanagement and administrative plundering that enervated Southern Reconstruction. Thomas Baker had predicted ten years earlier that if the South was ever subjugated “*the result would be only disastrous,*” and he lived to watch that happen. Col. Baker died at home on November 24, 1872 from complications of pneumonia. On November 29, President Grant was reelected.

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53 Sacramento Daily Union, Mar 2, 1866

54 Zonlight (op. sit.), p. 25, from Kern County Gazette, Mar 10, 1877