

The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not responsible for the loss of or damage to any submitted material so please keep a copy for your records. Please include a note authorizing Anderson Historical Society to publish the material. We need two things from all members or those interested in local history: please be sure the Society has an updated email address and please spread the word to friends and neighbors about the Newsletter. Please contact us at:_____.

San Francisco Bulletin May 13, 1880: The Horse-Town Mines of Shasta. Probably more attention is being paid just now by Eastern capitalists to gravel mines than to quartz. A large number of mines of that class have been purchased during the last few months, most being situated in the northern part of California, and large sums of money paid for them. With the improved and newly invented appliances for working auriferous gravel beds has sprung up the great desire on the part of Eastern men to engage in gravel mining rather than that of quartz or lead veins, for the reason no doubt that the former is more easily understood, less expensive and bringing quicker returns, while the latter to the novice seems almost inexplicable, demands frequent dips into his pockets to meet assessments in order that the quartz lode may be developed so as to be productive. We hear of an important gravel mining transaction which has lately been consummated by H. R. Miller, of San Francisco, and W. W. Nichols, of Redding, Shasta county, being a six-months bond on the celebrated Horse Town gravel mines, embracing 274 ½ acres of mining ground. These mines are situated on Clear Creek, ten miles from Redding, Shasta county and about nine miles from the town of Shasta. The mines lie in a canyon whose sides are not abrupt, the pay gravel being about sixteen to twenty-five feet in depth to the bed-rock, which is in the shape of a parallelogram, about one mile in length and half a mile in width. The ground has been thoroughly prospected, and experts agree that it will yield seventy-five cents to the cubic yard. When we consider the general average, as made up from data obtained from all the gravel mines worked in the State, is only about ten cents to the cubic yard, and at that figure gravel mining is found to be profitable, the profits to accrue from the working of the Horse Town mines will be found to be enormous. Clear Creek furnishes 1,500 inches of water in the driest season, and for the entire year round. A portion of this ground is now being worked in a small way, sluicing, and is yielding \$60 per day to four men, using only 100 inches of water, their flume being only twenty-four inches in width.
Redding Independent

Oregonian September 21, 1908: Placer Miners Still Active. We next went south into the Cottonwood district, 40 miles southwest of Redding, and looked over Arbuckle Gulch, which today has two old miners' cabins in a fair state of preservation. They are still used during the Winter and Spring months by a few placer miners, who annually come here to take out a few hundred dollars, or perhaps a few thousand,

still left in the numerous ravines emptying into the main gulch. Today a lot of horses and cattle are grazing all over the place where 40 years ago was a busy, bustling mining camp, with its daily stage coaches coming in loaded with men and women, all eagerly searching for gold. At one time this dry, deserted-looking place contained a town of over 10,000 people, with its busy stores, busier saloons, dancehalls and gambling-houses. Here is the almost obliterated wagon-road over which came the big freight wagons and large pack-trains bringing in the necessary supplies for the mines.

On the lower part of Cottonwood Creek is a bar of gravel that has not yet been worked. Below is Piety Hill, where a large hydraulic plant was installed and hundreds of thousands of dollars were annually taken out. When the anti-debris was passed many years ago to prevent tailings from being run into the Sacramento River, all these gold-producers had to stop operations, and California, which headed the world's list, lost her pre-eminence. George A. Dyson.

San Francisco Bulletin March 22, 1880: Mining Intelligence. Rich quartz near Shasta. O'Neal Gulch, between Dingee's place and Middletown and about three miles from Shasta, was one of the richest gulches discovered in early days, and when worked by the pioneer miners yielded many thousands of dollars. In later years the gulch has been worked over several times by white men and Chinamen, all of whom made good wages. A man by the name of C. H. Hanson, who lately came out from Maine, has discovered and located a quartz ledge on the gulch, and has a fortune right before him and no mistake. The ledge is eighteen inches in width on the surface, and continues to show that thickness as sunk upon. The rock shows free gold, specimens of which exhibited in town this week exciting lively interest.

The January newsletter consists of three articles: 1) The Unrecorded Eola Rebekah Lodge #256 of Igo, 2) Winchester Post No. 105 Grand Army of the Republic, and 3) Acquisition Notes: Chinese Coins from Piety Hill.

The Unrecorded Eola Rebekah Lodge #256 of Igo

A question arose about the number of Independent Order of Odd Fellow (IOOF) lodges that existed in southwest Shasta County. In searching local sources the answer was Welcome Lodge #209 in Igo, Knob Lodge #91 at Harrison Gulch, and Rebekah Degree Lodge #43 in Igo. The answer was satisfactory until a single sheet of letterhead paper was discovered that clearly stated "Eola Rebekah Lodge #256, IOOF, Igo, Shasta County, California 190_." The search took us to the Grand Secretary of the California IOOF and to understand any research one has to know two terms: surrender and consolidate. If a lodge just closes it is called surrender and everything transfers to the Grand Lodge. If a lodge joined another lodge it is consolidated and the records of the old lodge move to the new lodge.

The communication with the Grand Lodge confirms there were actually five lodges in southwest Shasta County. The first lodge was founded at Horsetown in 1857 and surrendered its charter in 1863 with the records going to the Grand Lodge in San Francisco. Those records were destroyed during the San Francisco

Earthquake of 1906. Knob Lodge #91 consolidated with Welcome Lodge #209 in 1906 and they in turn consolidated with Millville Lodge #141. Igo had Welcome Lodge #209, Rebekah Degree Lodge #43 and Eola Rebekah Lodge #256 and that led to another question: what is a Rebekah lodge and why two lodges?

The Directory of Shasta County published in 1881 states that the Igo Rebekah Degree Lodge #43 was founded in April 1878 by T. B. Smith, DDGM (District Deputy Grand Master). No date of establishment was found for the Eola Rebekah Lodge #256 but on the newly discovered sheet there appeared to be a treasurer's report and on the back a list of names: "H. Caswell, M.de Castro, Chas. Cole, Errickson, Flora, Haggard, Lindsey, Millsap, Petterson, Robinson, Harvey, George, G. W. McFarlin, Russell, Voss, Wilson" and one that appeared to be Hommer. The following were known members of Welcome Lodge#209 at the same period: Henry Caswell, Morris L. Castro, Chas L. Cole, Paul Erickson, George Flora, Daton Hubbard, Chas. B. Lindsey, Andrew J. Millsap, Rasmus Peterson, Robert Harvey, John Whit George, George Ward McFarlin, Frank Russel, Theo. Voss, Howard Wilson and William Hammans. The lists provided a rough date for the letterhead as Chas. Cole was a member of Lodge #91 in Knob until 1906. Rebekah Lodge #43 was the first lodge in Igo and Eola Rebekah Lodge #256 came later but did the latter surrender, consolidate or were the both in Igo at the same time?

The Rebekah Degree initially came about in 1851 when the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Baltimore, Maryland adopted the degree. Initially they were known as Daughters of Rebekah an "honorary degree" conferred upon the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows during special meetings. The status proved inadequate for the provision of services and in 1868 the Grand Lodge of the United States authorized the institution of Rebekah Degree Lodges by Grand Lodge bodies. Obviously the Grand Lodge of California authorized the formation reflected by the title, Igo Rebekah Degree Lodge #43. It was presumed that the numbering system reflected the order or date of organization.

Brothers (males) from associated lodges were to oversee the meetings of Rebekah lodges but the women had the right to elect their own officers and attend to their own affairs. By the turn of the century (1900) the Rebekah lodges had gained their sovereignty and were a full-fledged branch of the IOOF rather than a subordinate entity. Women need not be related to a male Odd Fellow to join as long as she met the moral, ethical and age requirements for admission. The lodges undertook charitable and benevolent activities such as those represented in the Bible by Rebekah who was noted for her kindness and hospitality to a humble and unknown stranger. It was noted that male members could join Rebekah lodges as participants rather than supervisory roles after 1900.

The information hinted that the Eola Lodge #256 was founded after the turn of the century (1900) to reflect the new changes in IOOF regulations. Nothing could be found to confirm the belief so the Grand Lodge of California was again contacted. The answer stated that the Igo Rebekah Lodge #43 did not have meetings. The main purpose of the lodge was to give financial protection to the wives, daughters and mothers of IOOF members. The Igo lodge served the surrounding IOOF lodges that did not organize to confer the Rebekah Degree. Members from other lodges such as

French Gulch would utilize Igo Rebekah Lodge to confer the degree. The Eola Lodge #256 was founded in the late 1890s, did have meetings, sovereignty and equal benefits with Welcome Lodge #209. It was believed that Igo Rebekah Lodge #43 ended with the founding of Eola Lodge #256 although it was not stated if it was by surrender or consolidation. It was also believed that the Eola Rebekah Lodge #256 consolidated along with Welcome Lodge #209 into the Millville lodge.

If anyone wishes to follow the story further the Millville Lodge #141 is still active and accepts membership. The lodge has an associated Rebekah assembly and is located at 22551 Silverlode Lane, Palo Cedro, CA 96073.

Winchester Post No. 105, Grand Army of the Republic

The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) was founded in Decatur, Illinois on April 6, 1866. Membership was limited to veterans of the Union Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Revenue Cutter Service who served between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865. The country was divided into departments that were in turn subdivided into local posts. The Department of California was organized provisionally in May 1867 and formally in February 1868. The original department included Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada and Arizona. Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Arizona eventually established separate departments. In 1894 California was renamed California & Nevada. In the initial orders, posts were to be named for honored deceased persons but that was later changed to include those still living and battles.

Giles history of Shasta County and other sources cite the E. F. Winslow Post #79 as being organized in Redding in March 1903 and only lists the Redding post for Shasta County. Documents from the GAR indicate both facts are incorrect. The E. F. Winslow Post #79 was organized in 1885 and dissolved in May 1929. The post was named for Edward Francis Winslow (1837-1914) who was still alive when the post was organized. Winslow was a cavalry officer beginning as company commander of Company F, 4th Iowa Cavalry at the beginning of the war. By July 1863 he was promoted to colonel commanding the 4th Iowa at the Siege of Vicksburg. He was known for numerous successful cavalry raids. In 1864 he was promoted to brevet brigadier general commanding a cavalry brigade campaigning against Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston. Towards the end of the war he participated in General Sherman's march across Georgia to the sea capturing Columbus, Georgia. At the conclusion of hostilities Winslow returned to his civilian occupation of railroad construction.

It is not known exactly why Winslow was honored but it should be noted that the majority of members of Post 79 saw service in volunteer units of states other than California. In searching the list of known members of Post #79 it was noted that they included three who served in the 2nd Missouri Cavalry, 11th Missouri Cavalry and 5th Kansas Cavalry and may have served under General Winslow.

The Winchester Post #105 was organized in Anderson in 1886 and was opened until 1903. It appears the post was reorganized in 1903 as Winchester Post #186 and remained open until 1919. The post was named after the Battles of Winchester in Virginia. The 1st Battle of Winchester was fought in May 1862, the 2nd

Battle of Winchester in June 1863 and the 3rd Battle of Winchester in September 1864. The name of the post might have been proposed by Peter H. Cole who served in the 1st Michigan Cavalry at the 3rd Battle of Winchester.

The following is a list of known members of E. F. Winslow Post #79:

Name	Company	Unit	Address
Baker, G. H.	H	16 th Maine Infantry	Redding
Bell, J. H.	F	13 th Ohio Infantry	Millville
Butler, D. I.	F	7 th Vermont Infantry	Redding
Castle, A. S.	B	96 th Illinois Infantry	Redding
Cecil, J. M.	G	2 nd Tennessee Infantry	Redding
Conant, J. W.	H	8 th Missouri Infantry	Redding
Crosby, R. P.	E	5 th Kansas Cavalry	Redding
Deakins, William	I	4 th Missouri Infantry	Redding
Dirking, A. H.	G	2 nd Missouri Cavalry	Redding
Edge, George	K	36 th New York Infantry	Redding
Ellis, A. C.	B	5 th Minnesota Infantry	Redding
Farhner, John	E	58 th Illinois Infantry	Redding
Finley, W. B.	H	8 th California Infantry	Redding
Flake, J. R.		29 th Iowa Infantry	Redding
Green, John F.	C	76 th Illinois Infantry	Redding
Harbinson, G. W.	C	1 st New York Light Artillery	Redding
Honn, D. N.	B	93 rd Illinois Infantry	Redding
Hotaling, Lyman		4 th Iowa Infantry	Redding
Hunter, J. H.	G	179 th New York Infantry	Redding
Kumiser, H. H.	F	142 nd Pennsylvania Infantry	Redding
Lawry, J. B.	C	5 th Iowa Infantry	Redding
Lee, W. W.	D	2 nd California Cavalry	Redding
Miller, J. H.	A	22 nd Michigan Infantry	
Palmer, G. W.	A	71 st Illinois Infantry	Redding
Paul, C. C.	H	2 nd Minnesota Infantry	Redding
Sandy, William	C	41 st Illinois Infantry	Redding
Smith, J. P.	C	49 th Pennsylvania Infantry	Redding
Smith, T. B.	I	7 th California Infantry	Shasta
Spellman, John		U.S. Marine Corps	Redding
Thomas, Henry	H	3 rd Ohio Infantry	Redding
Thompson, D. S.	F	10 th Ohio Infantry	Redding
Tilson, J. R.		11 th Missouri Cavalry	Redding
Woodman, H. O.	E	2 nd California Cavalry	Redding

The following is a list of known members of Winchester Post #105:

Name	Company	Unit	Address
Beecher, Jas. C	C	129 th Indiana Infantry	Anderson
Brightman, E. K.	F	126 th Illinois Infantry	Anderson
Cole, Peter H.	E	1 st Michigan Cavalry	Anderson
Croghan, Jos.	H	44 th Indiana Infantry	Anderson
Davis, John L.	I	5 th California Infantry	Anderson

Davis, Wash I.	H	10 th Illinois Infantry	Anderson
English, Geo. O.	1 st Battery	Kansas Artillery	Anderson
Himes, W. H.	K	3 rd Iowa Cavalry	Anderson
Keeley, Richard B.	G	2 nd Iowa Infantry	Anderson
Palmer, Chas. M.	G	1 st Illinois Cavalry	Anderson
Pleisch, Theodore	A	60 th Indiana Infantry	Anderson
Walker, Henry C.	I	8 th New York Cavalry	Anderson

Acquisition notes: Chinese Coins from Piety Hill

Twelve Chinese-Anamese coins have been donated to Anderson Historical Society with the hope of building an exhibit for the proposed Buggy Barn." All the coins were found on the site of the ghost town of Piety Hill. Of the twelve coins seven were bronze, four copper and one made of zinc. All the coins were from the Manchu Dynasty of China (1644 to 1911) except for the zinc coin that was from Annam (Vietnam). Sites in Weaverville also produced mixed finds of Chinese and Annamese coins and it seems that Annamese (central Vietnam) coins circulated commonly in southern China and were accepted as equal to cash coins. No other artifacts or data would suggest that Vietnamese were a part of the population at Piety Hill.

It should be noted that the newest coins date from 1875 to 1908 that would indicate a continuation of immigration and trade after the initial Gold Rush period. Piety Hill was known as a trade distribution site on a Chinese trade route that paralleled that used by the majority population. In the early Gold Rush Piety Hill had a Chinese population of six to seven hundred. With the establishment of Igo between 1872-1873 the majority population slowly began to leave Piety Hill and by the turn of the century the town was exclusively Chinese, although greatly reduced in numbers. By the early 1920s the last two Chinese residents died and Piety Hill became a ghost town leaving only a few cellars, dams and the graves of the last two residents. Until the severe droughts of the last few decades, cabbage would still appear on the town site as a reminder of the Chinese gardens and duck ponds.

Chinese coin number:

- #1, 2, 3 1" bronze, Sheng Zu (K'ang His, reign name Sheng Tsu) 1662-1722, two are Board of Trade and one has an unreadable mint mark.
- #4 1" bronze, Sheng Zu 1662-1722, mint mark Xuanhua Garrison, Chili which was open from 1667 to 1671. This is a rare mint mark.
- #5, 6 1" copper, Gao Zong (Ch'ien Lung, reign name Jen Tsung) 1736-1795, Board of Trade mint mark.
- #7 6/8" copper, Gao Zong 1736-1795, mint mark Su-chow, Kiangsu Province
- #8, 9 6/8" bronze, Ren Zong (Chia Ching, reign name Jen Tsung) 1796 – 1820, one Board of Revenue and one mint mark unreadable
- #10 1" bronze, Xuan Zong (Tao Kuang, reign name Hsuan Song) 1821-1850, Yunan mint mark
- #11 7/8" copper, De Zong (reign title Kuang Hsu) 1875-1908, Kwangchow, Kuangturn Province mint mark

Annamese:

#12 6/8" zinc with blank reverse (one dong), Emperor Tu Duc 1847-1883

The square-hole type coins are relatively easy to read as the format was standardized under the Manchu Dynasty. The research material on the other hand can be confusing due to name changes. Earlier text used names spelled in the European form while newer text have been changed to reflect Chinese pronunciation which is why the capital of the People's Republic of China was Peking and is now Beijing.

The Manchu coins use two sets of symbols on the obverse of the coins. To the left and right the characters always read "current coin" (t'ung-pao) and appear the same on all coins from 1644 to 1911. The characters on the top and bottom are the reign title of the emperor. On the reverse of the coins there are always two symbols: on the left is the word for coin (boo) written in Manchu and on the right the mint's name or entity that produced the coin (Board of Revenue, Trade or Work are very common). It is noted that coins minted in the Guangdong Province area predominate as that was a key immigration point but coins from all over China are represented: Yunnan bordering Burma, Laos and Vietnam and Chili in the northeast of China. The majority of coins are valued at one cash and the top and bottom of the reverse is left blank. During the Taiping Rebellion from 1850 to 1864 multiple value coins were issued. These coins have the symbol for equal to (tang) on the top of the reverse and a Chinese numeral on the bottom such as ten. The author has not seen a multiple cash coin from the Piety Hill-Igo area.

Annamese coins follow the general pattern with different reign names and different reverses without the 'boo' symbol. All of the coins from Annam found locally were made of zinc but lead and tin were also utilized.

We hope this data will assist local historians and we can upon request help to date coins in other local collections. As stated earlier we have a selfish reason for the article: we have a small collection of Chinese material from Shasta County and would like to have a larger display for the planned new addition to the museum. If anyone is interested in donating material please contact us.