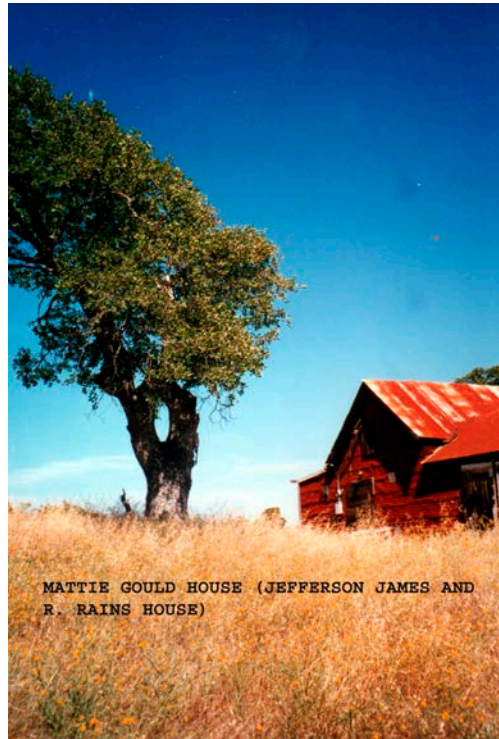


Anderson Historical Society Newsletter

August 2018

The September 2018 Newsletter contains three articles: 1) Smith Graves on Rainbow Lake Road, 2) Kingsbury House and Barn, and 3) Warren Dunham



Mattie Gould House

The house stood until a fire a few years ago across from Nola Shoup's house on Rainbow Lake Road. What remains to be seen is a rock terrace that was next to the house and some old metal debris. The property is currently part of the Taylor ranch (they report purchasing a 3 acre house site). A patent was granted to Rosie Raines and James Raines on November 21, 1919 in Township 31 North, Range 7 West, Section 26 which is on the upper end of Eagle Creek. Why title was not given to Rollin Raines, their father, is not known. At the time of the patent Rollin was about 57 years old and is believed that he had previously purchase the site in Ono and lived in the house.

Rollin Raines was a full blood Wintu according to the 1910 Indian Census but was in truth part Chinese. He was born in 1860 and was listed as 47 years old with an occupation of laborer doing odd jobs. His wife is listed as Julia age 52. A son James was listed as being 19 years old and also being a laborer at odd jobs. Rosie Raines was not listed with the family in 1910. Rollin was buried in the Old Ono or Philpot Cemetery with a date of death as August 29, 1936.

No later records could be found for James Raines but Rosie married into the Drew family and built the house across the street from the Igo Store which is was occupied by Patty Lovelace (now rebuilt). Rosie was believed to have later died from cancer.

The next resident was Mattie Gould who was believed to be Wintu. The relationship, if there was any, to the Raines family is unknown. Mattie was deathly afraid of cars. She would not ride in one and would get off the road if one approached her. Mattie was born on January 1, 1885, and as she got older Jefferson James moved into the household. Jefferson is believed to have been Maidu but there is no verification. Mattie and Jefferson would walk up Rainbow Lake Road regularly to the Indian Patents of Henry Wallace (Township 30 North, Range 7 West, Section 4) or Sarah Worth. There is no known relationship between the parties but when Mattie Gould died on February 16, 1959, at age 74 (she is buried in the Redding Cemetery) Jefferson James moved to the Wallace patent.

Jefferson James was known to have a daughter Ruth James and a grandson Warren James but little else was found. Since there are many unknowns in the relationships we would ask that anyone with more information let us know so we may accurately finish the history.



Huelsman House

Per Carrie Marx (nee Huelsman) in the Covered Wagon, her parents, Herman and Emma (nee Leschinsky) Huelsman, built both the house and blacksmith shop in Ono. In the History of Shasta County she wrote, "my folks bought the Wilder House and blacksmith place around 1897 and moved to Ono." On an old map it shows Herman Huelsman owned two lots in Ono (lot #2 and #9). On lot two there is a note, Theodora Van Tyin to Herman Huelsman, deed. There is also oral history that says two older cabins were hauled to the site to form the new house.

The house probably dates from the late 1800s but research at the Recorder's office is needed to find out the real story. Around the house and the two lots Herman planted an orchard and vegetable garden. Carrie Marx lists two English Walnuts, five figs, an apricot, a Mediterranean sweet orange, two Valencia orange, three navel oranges, and one lemon tree. They also had raspberries, Loganberries and blackberries in addition to the large garden.

In 1920 the family consisted of Herman Huelsman born March 1854 in Germany and Emma born October 1861 in California of Polish parents. The children consisted of Herman W. born December 1890 in California, Charles born October 1892 in California, and Carrie born April 27, 1900 in Ono. Also in the household was a daughter in law, Edna age 24, and grandson, Albert age 8.



The Woodfill Barn

The Woodfill Barn is located on the corner of Gas Point and Platina Roads. There used to be a two story house and well just to the east. The barn was reportedly built about 1883 by George Woodfill.

George Woodfill was born in October 1860 in Illinois. His wife was named Maggie and she was born in California in November 1870. In the 1900 Census George's occupation was listed as a day laborer, while in 1910 it was listed as general farmer. There is a note in the 1954 Covered Wagon that states George would bring a load of lumber from his Eagle Creek Mill into Igo with his faithful oxen. No children were found on the census but in 1920 two nephews resided in the household: Lewis Woodfill age 7 born in Nevada and Lee Woodfill age 5 born in California.

The children may have been sons of George's brother Charles who was a miner at Sunny Hill and held a homestead next to George. George homesteaded 160 acres in 1909 (SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 4, Township 30 North, Range 6 West). Charles homesteaded 159.13 acres in 1891 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Lot/tract 1 of section 4 of Township 30 North, Range 6 West).

Smith Graves on Rainbow Lake Road

Information in the 1973 Covered Wagon and at the Shasta Historical Society lists the following, "Nearby on the same property are the graves of two brothers, Wient Smith and I.L. Smith, both small boys when they died in 1876." In doing research on the property along Rainbow Lake Road we found the family records of the Smiths and the data differs on two points: the given names and the date of death on one brother. The census data confirms the

family record rather than the published data. As such the report should be changed to the following.

The site is situated about 200 yards off Rainbow Lake Road, approximately 2.75 miles from the junction with Platina Road in Ono. The site is at 40 degrees, 29.1 minutes North and 122 degrees, 39.7 minutes West in an area locally known as the Little Joe Freitas Place. The current property line is undistinguishable due to multiple moves of the fence, so the site may rest on either the Clark or Minoletti Ranch. Access is by permission only.

The grave site rests on a small intermittent stream embankment and is in bad condition. A number of years ago surviving family members erected a chain-link fence around the sole headstone but this is now partially collapsed and overgrown with blackberries vines. The headstone appears to be hand carved sandstone. The text reads what appears to be I. T. Smith Died April 17, 1876 age 6 years, 7 months, and 28 days. No second headstone was noticed and it may have been made of wood.

The family records record the following burials: Isaac Smith born January 1862 and died two weeks later. He was the 4th child of George "Doby" Keller Smith and Elizabeth Jane Smith (nee Lamberton). George had changed his name from Gotlieb Kaylor Schmidt.

J. Isaac Smith born 1869 and died at age 6. He was named after his deceased brother Isaac. He was the 8th child of George and Elizabeth Smith. In all there were nine children by this marriage. George died in 1875 or 1876 and Elizabeth remarried Thomas Rios. All the children were born in Ono. In the 1880 census under Thomas and Elizabeth Rios the following children were still with the family: W. George, William B., Calvin Jefferson, Cynthia (Cinthia on the census), Martha Ann, and Mary Elizabeth. Melissa Jane had married John Larkin. Elizabeth Jane died in 1918 and is buried in the Ono Cemetery as Elizabeth Rios.



Kingsbury House and Barn

Charles Nelson Kingsbury was born in New York in 1831 and immigrated to California in the company of Leland Stanford in 1852. Although trained as a carpenter Charles was drawn to Shasta County by mining. He developed many mines in the South Fork and Igo Districts in addition to establishing a ranch on Cemetery Road in current Igo. No note was found as to the settlement date but he donated part of the land in 1856 for the Piety Hill Cemetery. There is a later homestead deed granting him 62.4 acres in May of 1909. The indication was that he maintained residency all those years as no one contested the filing.

On December 4, 1857 Charles married Agnes Parker who had immigrated to Piety Hill to become the first teacher. As with most ranchers Charles worked many jobs to support the family. He built houses in the Piety Hill area, worked at the Willard Store which opened in Igo in 1868, mined, served a constable, Post Master, and Justice of the Peace in Igo in 1881. He spent a short period in Red Bluff but I could not find the reason why.

Agnes Parker was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, in 1840 but grew up in Oakham, Massachusetts where her Scots father was active in the Oakham Library and Lyceum along with President John Quincy Adams. At 17 Agnes was sent to California to live with her uncle William Parker of Shasta. Agnes taught at Piety Hill while her sister, Mary Ann (born 1842) emigrated in 1862 to teach at Horsetown. In 1863 two other sisters arrived to teach: Merren (born 1843) to teach at American Ranch, and Maria (born 1846) to teach at French Gulch. Even after Agnes stopped teaching she would take the school into her house to keep the school from lapsing when they couldn't find a regular teacher.

Agnes' father, John Parker, his wife Ann and their two remaining children, Julia and William, moved to Piety Hill in 1866. The event brings up a historical question: some sources refer to the Kingsbury's as naming their ranch (Kilbogie) in honor of John Parker's birth place in Scotland. Another text refers to John Parker as naming his property Kilbogie. John became known as the Laird of Kilbogie. Laird being an ancient Scots title tied to the land. If John Parker used the Laird of Kilbogie it indicates his title to that piece of land. No homestead was found for John Parker even though he had a right under his military service. It would be interesting to resolve the issue if anyone has time to review the deed books at the Recorder's Office. In the 1870 census John is listed in a separate household from Charles Kingsbury.

Julia Parker carried on the family tradition of teaching by becoming the first teacher at Eagle Creek. In 1874 John and Ann moved to San Francisco to live with his daughter Mary Ann Corbus. He died in 1878 and Ann in 1891. John remained a Scot his entire life, active in local societies, and fostering Scots customs. He carried the tradition into the Civil War where he joined the 79th New York State Militia (79th New York Infantry Regiment or 79th New York Highlanders) during President Lincoln's initial appeals for troops. The regiment was noted for its long service in combat and for its uniform. The regiment took the tartan of the Cameron Highlanders of the British Army as their own. The State of New York authorized Cameron trousers and Glengarry hats but the regiment went on its own to wear the kilt and sporran as official dress uniforms. In 1861 the regiment went to the defense of Washington DC and engaged in the First Battle of Bull Run. At the end of October 1861 they were part of the Expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina and the barrier islands. In July of 1862 the regiment returned to Virginia as part of the Army of the Potomac and took part in the 2nd Battle of Bull Run. In September of 1862 the regiment took part in the Maryland Campaign fighting at the Battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The regiment fought on throughout the Civil War until June of 1865 when they returned to state militia service. John Parker left the regiment in September 1862 after being wounded and losing the use of his right arm at the Battle of Antietam. He seems to have returned to state military service during the war as he is noted as a guard for a Massachusetts military department and receiving a pension.

The 1860 census lists Charles, Agnes, and Anna while the 1870 census lists Charles, Agnes, Amy, Annie M. (1866-1935, teacher), Charles B. (1870-1944, miner, highway builder, rancher), Charlotte A. (1868-1956, teacher), George B. 1863-1882, and John P. (1860-1926, miner). Anna who was listed on the 1860 census was listed as Amy in 1870. She is probably the first born child, Ruamie (1858-1947, listed as Ruama in the 1880 Census). The 1880 census lists the remaining children: Mary M. (1872-1926), Albert N. (1874-1949, miner,

rancher), William L. (1876-1933, miner, rancher, County Supervisor), and Adam E. "Trilby" (1878-1962, rancher, miner, baseball player).

Charles Kingsbury died on July 7, 1923 at age 92 and Agnes died the following March of 1924 at age 83. They were married for 65 years and had eight grandchildren.

The property is now part of the Peltier Family Trust and is private property. Access is by permission only. The house and barn date from the late 1850s and were constructed in such a manner that the cost is prohibitive to restore them. The porch fell in and much of the roofing in the rear of the house was destroyed by storms. The structure was often invaded at Halloween and finally was bulldozed as an attractive nuisance. The barn is still being use and seems in better repair. As with many of our local sites the time is not far away when even the barn will be lost to history.



Warren Denham of Igo

Warren Denham and his wife Elizabeth immigrated to Shasta County after the Civil War. He registered to vote on 23 July 1867 when he was working as a miner at Roaring River. In the 1870 Census Warren is living in Igo and is listed as being 35 years old farmer born in Canada. Elizabeth is listed as being 40 years old and born in Illinois. In 1877 the couple were joined by Warren's father, Hiram, and a younger brother named Francis. Francis was also born in Canada but Hiram was born in New York. Citizenship was granted Warren and Francis based on his father's birthplace. Prior to 1880 another brother, Hazel (born about 1845 in Canada and listed as a miner) joined Warren. Just prior to the census of 1880 Warren's father and brother, Francis moved out of Shasta County. There is a large Dunham family in Millville but they seem to be no relation.

In 1878 Warren Dunham and A. Leiter started a general merchandise business in Igo but Warren soon left the business to operate the Igo Hotel. There is some doubt about exactly how long he stayed with Leiter as the 1880 Census lists his occupation as general merchant. The household in 1880 consisted of Warren and Lizzie (her father and mother are listed as being from Kentucky), Hazel age 38 listed as a hotel clerk, Jim Out age 19 a

Chinese servant, and John Danz age 30 a Swiss teamster as a boarder. The neighbors of Dunham were Thomas White, Alonzo Engle, George Willard and Charles Kingsbury.

On February 14, 1881 Hazel married a local widow, Gertrude Frank. In the 1880 Census Gertrude was listed as a housekeeper, age 29, born in Washington D.C. (her father and mother were born in Virginia). She had three children: Lulu age 8, Arthur age 4, and Clayton age 1. All three children were born in California. In the 1890 Census Hazel is listed as a miner. In a Covered Wagon article Hazel was reported as going in blacksmithing in Horsetown and later blowing himself when thawing a stick of dynamite in his shop. No listing was found in the Coroner's reports.

Warren maintained his interest in mining and was known to have filed on four mines, the Mocking Bird Quartz Mine (1891 and 1898), Ancient Blue Gravel Placer Mine (1898), the Hope Mine (Section 14 T31N R6W), and the Black Hawk Quartz Mine (1898). He is also listed in another source as being the owner of the Dunham Brothers Mine on the South side of Dry Creek (worked later by Howland & Company of Shasta by putting in an elevator). An 1894 listing for the Mocking Bird Mine lists it as being in Section 14 Township 31 North, Range 6 West following a 4-22 inch wide vein in syenite and having an 80 foot shaft with two short drifts at the 40 foot level.

Warren also was involved in mechanics and in 1886 invented a patent grip for cable cars. In 1886 he also invented a depression pulley for overhead trolleys. In 1887 he invented a double-center cable grip and rolled iron channel cover that led to national contracts.

In the 1900 Census Warren is listed as a widower. An article in the Covered Wagon suggests that Warren left the area after 1900 but there is a Coroner's Report on file for June 30, 1903. No burial site could be found.

Attached is an entry from The Medical World in 1894 addressing common remedies used by Lizzie Dunham.

THE MEDICAL WORLD.

^A VOL. XII, 1894.

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INDEX BY

E. C. ANDERSON, M.D.,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

THE MEDICAL WORLD,

1520 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Common Remedies.

Editor MEDICAL WORLD:—I have noticed with pleasure, from time to time, the introduction or recommendation of household or common remedies for certain diseases, etc. I am one of those who appreciate this.

I myself introduced and recommended the following in 1884, in the town of Igo, Cal., viz.: Acetic acid, lime water, common salt solution, turpentine, vinegar, etc., per atomizer.

When I settled in the town of Igo, Shasta County, California, in 1884, I introduced the above remedies.

The first patient who used the first atomizer was a Mrs. Lizzie Dunham, wife of Warren Dunham, proprietor of the Igo Hotel, of that place. Mrs. Dunham suffered with ulceration of the left lung, etc. I recommended to her the use of an atomizer, into which she put half a pint of acetic acid and half a pint of water, the steam of which she inhaled. I prescribed lime water, common salt solution, turpentine, vinegar, etc., all per atomizer, since 1884, throughout the Igo district. The people are using these remedies still.

You will now ask me whether I cured any of those cases. My answer is "No."

You will also ask me whether any of my cases were benefitted by this treatment. My answer is, "Yes"—every one of them, more or less.

Dr. H. SCHAFER,

San Diego, Cal.