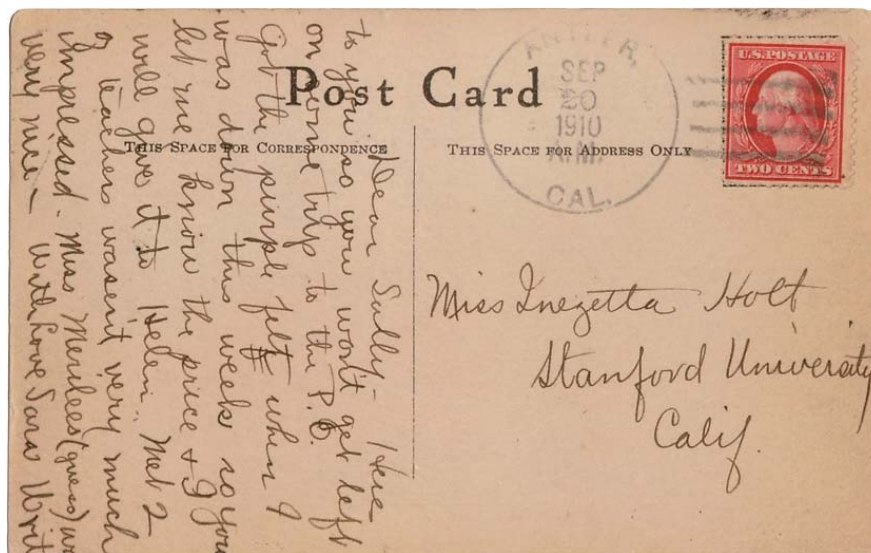


The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not 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: [www.andersonhistorical.com](http://www.andersonhistorical.com).

#### Antler Post Office



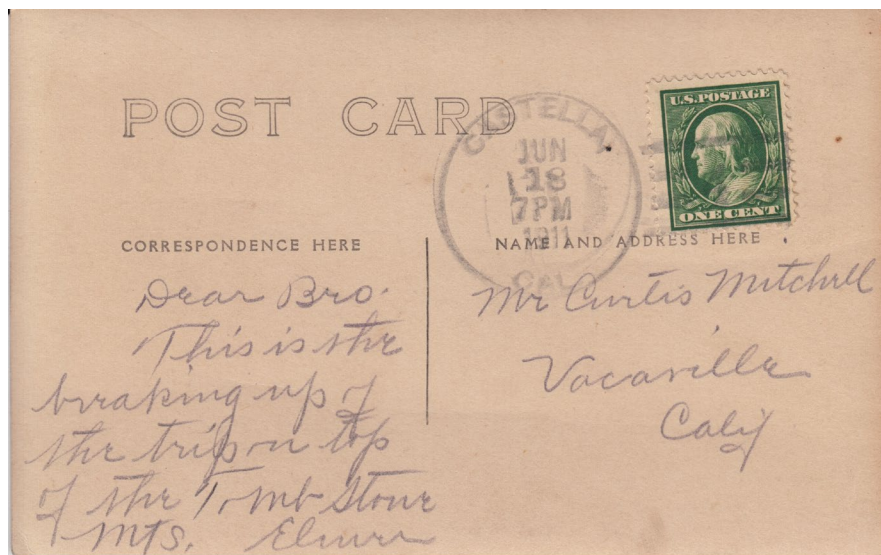
In 1908 the Antler Post Office was renamed from Gregory (established in 1900). The post office was located seven miles south of Bayles (Delta) and seven miles north of Mabel. The town grew up around the Central Pacific depot established in 1898. The name came from the antler-decorated Gregory Hotel where the post office was located. James Gregory owner of the hotel was the first postmaster.

The letter is addressed to Miss Inezetta Holt who was born in 1890. Inezetta was the daughter of James R. Holt who co-founded the Holt & Gregg Brick plant in Anderson in 1887. The company later opened up the Holt & Gregg Limestone Quarry near Kennett. Inezetta was the sister of James C. Holt who took over the company upon James' death in 1913. Inezetta was a student at Stanford University at least until 1914. Inezetta died in Napa County in 1960.



Inzenetta Holt from the 1914 Stanford University Yearbook

Castella Post Office



Within a three mile length of the upper Sacramento River Canyon just south of Dunsmuir in Siskiyou County was the Castle Crag Post Office, or Castle Crag after 1909, the Eubanks Post Office and the Leland Post Office (Castella after 1892). From the earliest the area had be utilized as a transportation route between Oregon and California, first by the Hudson Bay Trappers, then the California-Oregon Trail. Much of the economic development of the area stems from the arrival of the California & Oregon Railroad and after 1884 by its parent company the Central Pacific Railroad. By July 1886, the Central Pacific had reached Lower Soda Springs opening the area to large scale lumber operations. In December 1887 the rails connected Portland, Oregon to San Francisco and generated a boom in the tourist industry. Resort hotels opened at Crag View (Castella), Castle Rock, and Lower Soda Springs.

The Leland Post Office was the first to open in 1890. The post office was seven miles south of Dunsmuir. George Washington Bailey opened the Lower Soda Springs Hotel in 1858. The Southern Pacific Company (newly organized to control all the Central Pacific holdings) established a spur at Dirigo just north of Lower Soda Springs to serve the Castle Creek Lumber Company (later the M.A. Burns Lumber Company). The name was in honor of U.S. Senator from California Leland Stanford (1885-1893). Leland Stanford had also been Governor of California during the Civil War and had a vacation home at Lower Soda Springs. Probably the most important reason for selecting Stanford to honor was he was president of the Central Pacific Railroad and later the Southern Pacific Company that served the area.

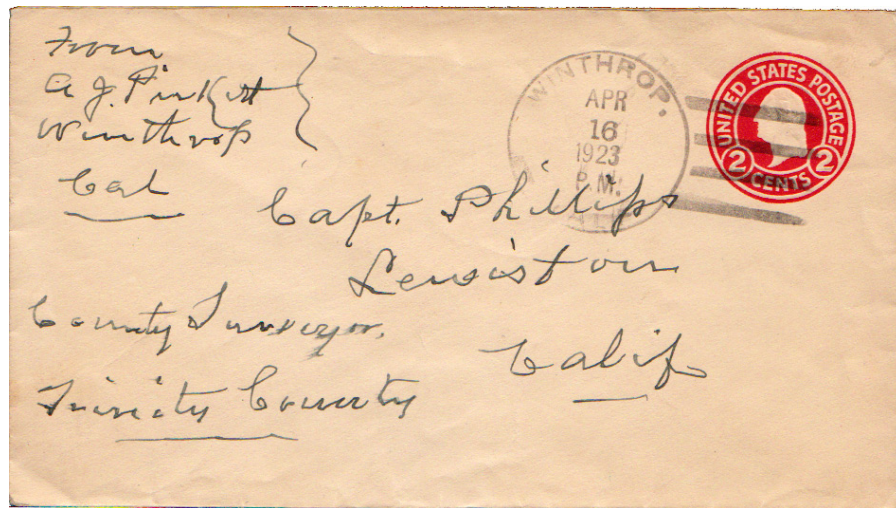
In 1892 the Pacific Improvement Company (a subsidiary of the Central Pacific Railroad) opened the Castle Crags Tavern & Resort on 6,000 acres and in December 1892 the name of the post office was changed to Castella and has remained in operation ever since. It is reported that the new name came from William Mullen as a play on the local names of Castle Rock, Castle Crags and Castle Creek and probably from the Spanish word for keeper of a castle, "castellan."

#### McArthur Post Office



In 1869 John McArthur purchased 12,400 acres of swampland along the Pit River that he and his sons drained creating a profitable agricultural and grazing area. McArthur formed a land company that grew to 60,000 acres and began selling land. McArthur was also an ardent prohibitionist and required purchasers to be the same. McArthur laid out a town site about four miles northeast of Fall River Mills on the Pit River. McArthur built a merchandise store, hotel, blacksmith shop and boarding house for his employees. Settlers followed and in 1904 the McArthur Post Office was established and has served the area ever since.

#### Winthrop Post Office

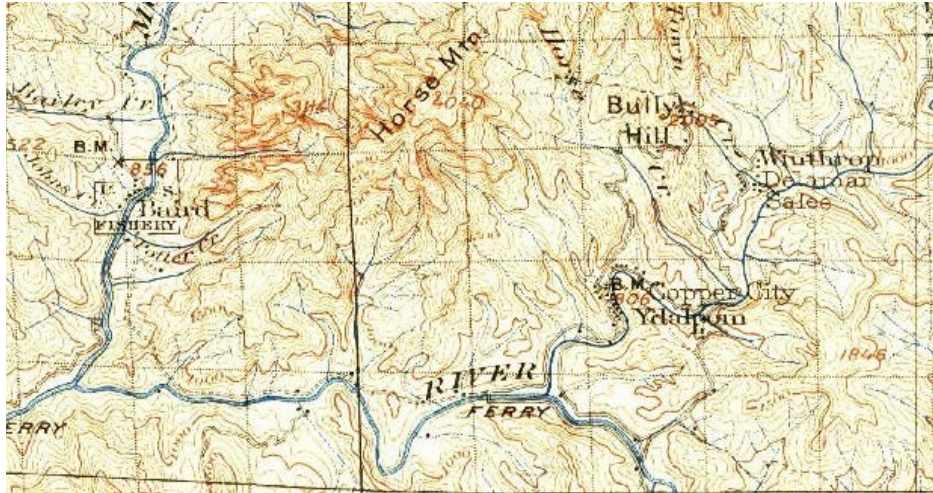


The letter above was mailed at the Winthrop Post Office in 1923 and nothing was found about the sender A. J. Pink or Pinkest but it was sent to Capt. Phillips who is actually James W. Phillips a mining and civil engineer in Trinity County from at least 1900 to 1940. James W. Phillips was born in 1865 in Trinity County and died in 1942. James was the Trinity County Surveyor in 1923. James was married to Ella May Phillips (1865-1938) his cousin who had the identical name both before and after marriage.

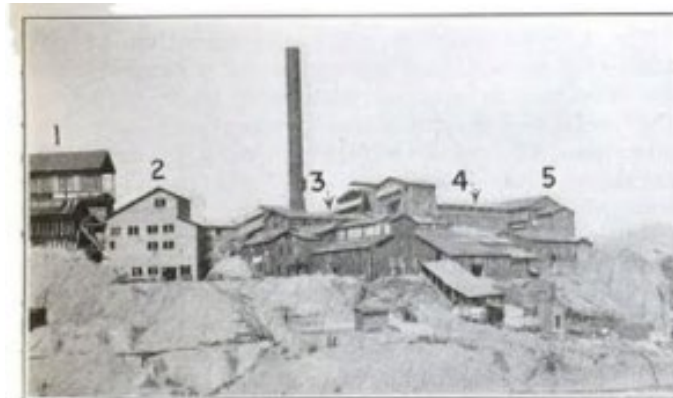
The Winthrop Post Office was established in 1900 in the town of Winthrop. The post office is associated with a cluster of towns (DeLamar, Sallee, South Sallee, and Winthrop) that sprang up in support of the Copper-Zinc industry. Winthrop was located seven miles east of Baird on Squaw Creek a tributary of the Pit River. Winthrop was named for the Winthrop Mining Company one of a group of mines generally referred to as Bully Hill. The history of the post office begins with a New York financier Captain Joseph Raphael De Lamar who purchased the Bully Hill mines in 1899 and built a copper smelter about one and one half miles from Level #3 of the Bully Hill Mine. The transportation of the ore had been a problem by wagon road so a thirty-inch spur line was built in to connect Sallee, De Lamar and at the end of the line Winthrop which became headquarters of the Bully Hill Copper Mining & Smelting Company. In 1905 General Electric of New York purchased the smelter and in 1907 commenced grading the standard gauge Sacramento Valley and Eastern Railroad that connected to the narrow gauge line at De Lamar where ore was transferred for transportation on the SV&E and Southern Pacific to Kennett. In 1908 the SV&E line was opened to the public. In 1910 the smelter was closed due to lawsuits. In 1915 General Electric used parts and machinery from the old smelter and attempted an electrolytic zinc plant at Winthrop without success. In 1917 Walter Arnstein obtained a lease and the mining of copper and zinc resumed with the ore shipped to De Lamar for transfer to the Mammoth Smelter at Kennett. In 1920 Shasta Zinc & Copper Company acquired the mine and smelter and began operations only to close in 1927. During the entire period the SV&E had remained



open to the public bring supplies, equipment and mail to Winthrop but by 1930 the railroad had ceased operations. The post office was discontinued in 1932 and operations moved to Ydulpom. The town site was flooded in the early 1940s by the raising waters of Lake Shasta.



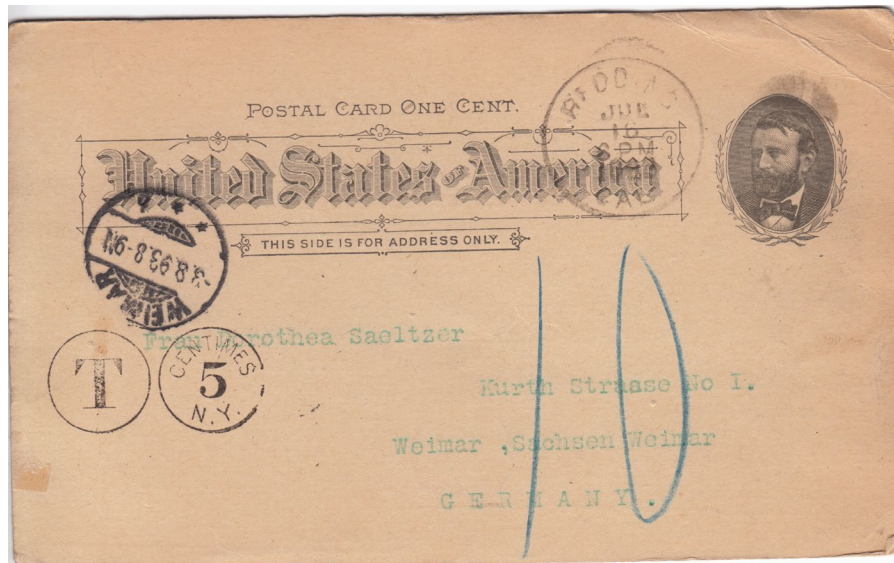
On the right upper corner of the map are the towns of Winthrop, De Lamar and Salee (Sallee). USGS 1901 map of Redding Quadrant.



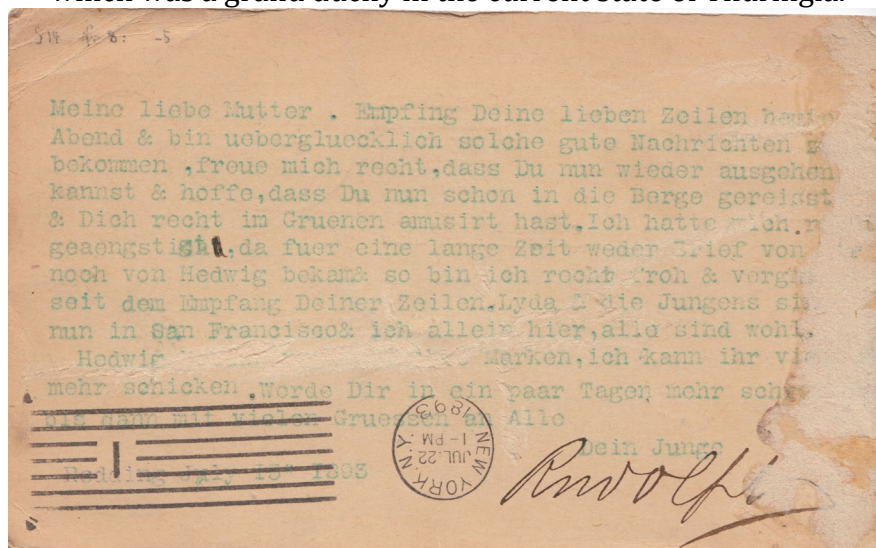
The Shasta Zinc & Copper Company plant at Winthrop around 1920. Number 1 is the crude ore bins, 2 is the crushing plant, 3 is the old mill and blast furnace building, 4 is the fine ore bins and 5 is the reverberatory building.

The articles for August 2021 are: 1) Post Card from Rudolph Saeltzer, 2) Dr. James E. Pelham, 3) Sheriff J. L. Montgomery 4) Butterway Brothers, 5) Andrew J. Woodward

Rudolph Moritz Saeltzer



Post card mailed from Redding in 1893 by Rudolph M. Saeltzer to his mother Dorothea Saeltzer in Germany. The address is to Weimar, Sachsen Weimar which was a grand duchy in the current state of Thuringia.



Reverse of the post card written in German and beginning "My Dear Mother."



Rudolph Moritz Saeltzer. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Rudolph Moritz Saeltzer was the son of Victor Saeltzer and Dorothea Wellendorff born in Gerstungen in 1850. His birthplace is often given as Saxony which is understandable given the complexities of German history but incorrect. When Rudolph was born there were two states called Saxony: the Kingdom of Saxony and the Prussian province of Saxony. Rudolph was born in the latter and would now be listed in Thuringia.

In a family history it was noted that Rudolph was twice rejected for military service before being accepted into the army for the Franco-Prussian War. Rudolph was too young for the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 as the compulsory military service age was eighteen in all the Prussian territories. Rudolph probably tried to join the Landwehr or militia which was the bastion of the upper middle class. During the Franco-Prussian War Rudolph appears to have been in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Army under the command of Prince Frederick. Rudolph reportedly served at the "Siege of Sedan" which is only partly correct. The forces of the North German Confederation had besieged Metz. The French sent an Army to relieve Metz but they were forced back to the fortress city of Sedan and quickly encircled. The Battle of Sedan was fought on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> of September 1870, and cost the North German Confederation 9942 men (1310 killed in action, 6443 wounded in action including Rudolph, and 2107 missing in action). With the capture of Napoleon III and a large part of the French army the French were forced to form a provisional government (the 3<sup>rd</sup> Republic) which itself was besieged in Paris on September 19, 1870. Paris surrendered on January 28, 1871, and according to a family history Rudolph marched into Paris. The victory at Sedan was the spark for the reunification of Germany.

Rudolph was released from active service and the family plan was that he was to go into the import business with his maternal aunt's husband who owned a company at Hamburg (Europe's second largest and Germany's largest port city). The plan was for Rudolph to come to California and work for another uncle Dr. Louis Wellendorff at Shasta while learning the language and customs, then return to Hamburg. Rudolph was already a trained apothecary and chemist when he joined his uncle's drug store in 1872. Rudolph spoke very little English when he arrived but

was noted for being, "very young, very courteous, and gentlemanly." Many of the families at Shasta such as those of Frank and Charles Litsch spoke German so the mixture of German and broken English quickly became fluent English with an accent. Rudolph never lost his European manners and bowed upon introductions. Rudolph must have decided quickly that Shasta County would be his home as he filed his intent letter for citizenship and was naturalized on June 13, 1878 in the Shasta County District Court.

When the California & Oregon Railroad failed to build a spur line to Shasta, Rudolph quickly realized the importance of opening a business in Redding. In 1875 Dr. Wellendorff opened a drug store at Market and Tehama Streets where the Temple Hotel would later be built. Rudolph was now a partner in the company and while Louis operated the Shasta branch, he operated the Redding branch.

In 1877 C. C. Bush & Company (Chauncey Carroll Bush) put their merchandise store up for sale and Dr. Louis Wellendoeff, James McCormick, and Rudolph each put up \$1500 to purchase the firm that would become McCormick Saeltzer & Company.

Dr. Wellendorff's first wife Adeline had died in childbirth in 1873 and was considering closing his interests in Shasta County. Dr. Wellendorff sold his interest in C.C. Bush & Company to William Lyncoya Smith before negotiations were complete. In 1879 Dr. Wellendorff, his new wife Mildred Bacon Bartlett (the niece of William Lyncoya Smith) and his four children moved to San Pablo in Contra Costa County. Louis died in Alameda County in 1898.

In 1878 Rudolph married Eliza "Lydia" Dudley Andrews. Eliza was the daughter of Alexander Robertson Andrews who was the American Party Assemblyman at the 7<sup>th</sup> Session (1856) and Democratic Assemblyman at the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Sessions (1869-1872) of the California legislature. He was born in Kentucky in 1829 and served in the Mexican War as a sergeant in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. After serving in the campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico City he returned to Kentucky in 1848. In 1849 he immigrated to California with the Abraham Cunningham wagon train via the Peter Lassen route. He was a member of the mining party led by Abraham Cunningham that opened up the Arbuckle area of Shasta County in 1850. Due to conflicts with the Wintu he returned to Clear Creek Diggings and developed mining claims on Andrew's Creek (named for Alexander). He invested in various properties including Andrew's Ditch, Roaring River and Middlefork of Cottonwood Ditch, a road from Piety Hill to his sawmill on Eagle Creek (it became a public road in 1862), and a toll bridge across Clear Creek. He returned to Kentucky in 1856 and married Mary Ann Dudley before returning to California in 1857. His partner in many operations was Henry Clay Stockton who was sheriff from 1858 to 1860 and who was married to his sister, Ella. He purchased the Kentucky Ranch on lower Clear Creek which became a noted racetrack. He studied law and opened a practice in Shasta specializing in land law. Andrew and Mary had five children: Ella (1857-1936; married and divorced Scott Sutton), Eliza "Lydia" Dudley (1858-1894; married Rudolph M. Saeltzer), James Dudley (1861-1889), Mary Shumate (1865-1941; married Judge Edward Sweeney), and Zelinda (1867-1930; married William J. Gillespie then Charles Barner). Stockton's wife Ella died in childbirth in December 1857, but their daughter Ella survived. In 1860 Stockton



sold his interests in Shasta County to Andrew, left Ella in care of the Andrews family, and moved to Tehama County (he later moved to Lassen County). Stockton would reunite with Ella in the 1870s. In 1880 and 1900 Alexander was listed as a lawyer first in Shasta then in Redding. Alexander died in 1901. In 1910 Mary was residing in the boarding house operated by her daughter Zalinda "Lynn" Gillespie in Redding. Mary died in 1914.

Rudolph and Lydia would have two children: Rudolph Andrew 1878-1954 and Dudley Victor 1880-1975. Lydia died in 1894 and Rudolph married Jennie J. Corigan in 1897 with whom he had two children: Dorothea 1900-1985 and a son Clifford Raphael 1901-1975. Jennie who was born in 1867 in Illinois was the daughter of Richard and Johanna Corigan. Jennie died in Redding in 1940.

The original McCormick, Saeltzer and Company store was only 28 feet by 40 feet on the corner of Butte and California Streets. Mr. McCormick operated the post office and telegraph office in the store while Rudolph was the store manager. Early on Mr. Smith was the division agent of the California & Oregon Coast Mail Company that operated over the California & Oregon Stage Company line. In 1888 the store moved to Market Street where it eventually took over the whole block between Yuba and Placer Streets and acquired the nickname "the Big Store." Rudolph brought a modern approach to the store organizing it into departments and providing their own freight system. The company purchased a ranch on Clear Creek to support the delivery system and opened branch stores in Keswick, Carrville, and Delamar. The "Big Store" was remodeled in 1903 and continued to operate until 1938 when it was sold to William Klement (the building burned in 1940).

Rudolph's philosophy of modernization extended beyond simple business. Rudolph felt he and the company should support all industry and development in northern California as it in turned improved everyone's lives. Rudolph was instrumental in raising money to build a free bridge across the Sacramento River at Redding to expand access to the east side of the Sacramento River. McCormick, Saeltzer & Company donated the lumber. Rudolph fought to improve the state highway system. To bring in new industry, Rudolph advanced money to the Diamond Match Company and helped to bring the Mountain Copper Company from England to Iron Mountain. Rudolph was also a part owner of the Backbone Mine at Kennett in 1896. Rudolph was known to extend large amounts of credit to aid in the development of farms, livestock operations, as well as mining and timber interests. Aside from his personal and often unsolicited assistance to community members, Rudolph and McCormick, Saeltzer & Company were key promoters of the economic boom in Shasta County from the 1890s to the 1920s. Rudolph died in 1927 avoiding the economic downturn of the Great Depression.

Doctor James Eubank Pelham



Portrait of Dr. James Eubank Pelham taken in February 1896 in San Francisco less than two years before his death. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

James Pelham was born in 1815 in Kentucky. James was the son of Charles Hollis Pelham and Sarah Lewis Eubank and graduated from Transylvania University in Kentucky as a physician in 1839. In 1841 James married Virginia Eubank born about 1822 in Kentucky. By 1846 James and Virginia were living in Arkansas where their two daughters were born: Arkansas in 1846 and Sarah in 1849. James was believed to have moved his family to Shasta County in 1852. In 1855 James was the first Superintendent of the Shasta County Hospital. From 1856 to 1858 James was County Physician (coroner today). James had a private office over Bentley's livery stable on Main Street in Shasta. For a period in 1868 James was Postmaster at Shasta. In 1869 Virginia died and by family history James added Eubanks as his middle name. In the 1870 U. S. Census James was still a practicing physician in Shasta and both daughters were public school teachers in Shasta. By 1879 James had moved to Marin County and by 1880 was listed as a physician and surgeon in San Francisco. In 1892 James was still listed as a practicing physician in San Francisco. James died in 1898 and his body returned to Shasta County for burial next to Virginia.

Sheriff J. L. Montgomery

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS ONLY



Sheriff J. L. Montgomery,  
Redding, Calif.

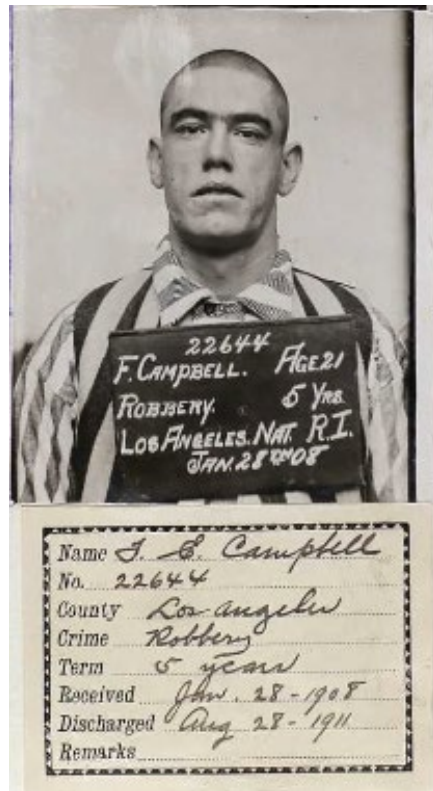
CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON

San Quentin, Cal., Nov. 9, 1911.

Dear Sir:

I beg to notify you that convict No. 22644, F. E. CAMPBELL, a parole violator from this institution, (our card No. 114) has been apprehended and returned to this prison, and you will, therefore, please cancel this name from the list of men wanted at this institution.

Yours very truly,  
JOHN E. HOYLE, Warden.



F.E. Campbell born about 1887 in Rhode Island was received in January 1908 and paroled in November 1910. He was recommitted in November 1911 and finally discharged in October 1913.

James Logan Montgomery was born in Kentucky in 1858. James was the son of James P. Montgomery born about 1820 in Kentucky and Mary Dunwoodie born about 1823 in Kentucky. It is not known when or why James Logan came to California, but he was first noted on the voter's registration at Yellow Jacket in Tehama County in 1886. Yellow Jacket was a lumber mill town about sixteen miles south-southeast of Mineral and James was working for the mill. In 1892 James registered to vote at Centerville. In 1906 James was elected to his first term as County Sheriff. In 1910 James married Macie I. Jordan (born 1885 in California) who was a teacher in Redding. Macie was the daughter of Irby Jordon (born about 1840 in Tennessee and Josephine Jordan born about 1859 in California. Irby was a long-time stock raiser in Igo. James was elected to a second term as County Sheriff 1910 and served until 1914. Upon completing his term as sheriff James concentrated on a ranch at Centerville. James and Macie would have two children: Helen born in 1912 and James Logan Montgomery, Junior born in 1913. James Logan Montgomery, Senior died in 1925 and Macie returned to teaching in Redding. Macie died in 1975.





Lumber camp at Yellow Jacket. Tehama Historical Society.

Card No. ~~32~~ 31

**\$25.00 REWARD \$25.00**

**Wanted For Issuing Fictitious Check**

Charles Steward, alias John Clark, alias Henry Wilson, alias Paul N. West. This man has been operating in Oregon and is headed south. His plan usually, is to order goods from some store and have them delivered to an empty house that he is going to rent, and when the goods are delivered he is at the place to receive them and tenders a check for \$20.00 or more, receiving in exchange the difference in cash and then disappears.

Clark is about 30 or 35 years of age; about 5 ft., 8 or 10 in; weight, about 160; fair complexion, but rather tanned; trim build; dresses rather shabby; has small foot and sometimes has his shoes cut, claiming to be troubled with corns.

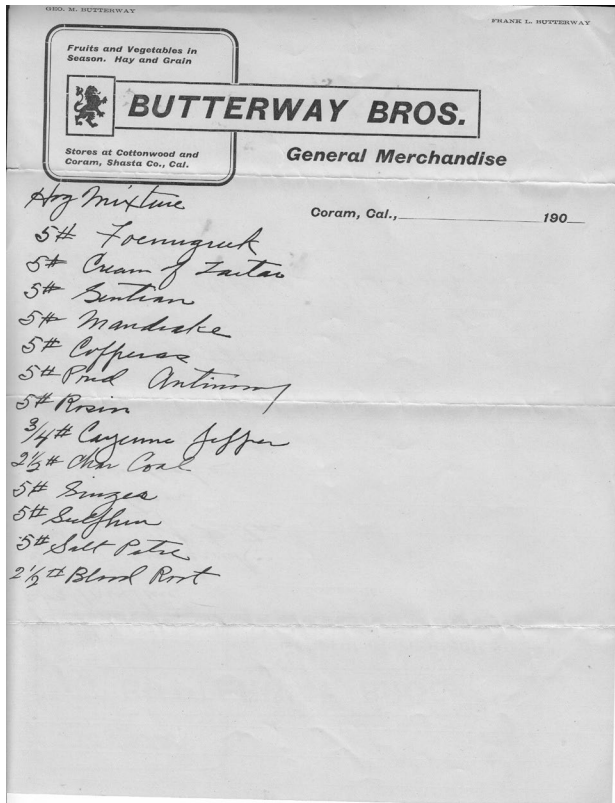
I will endeavor to get these cards in the hands of as many retail dealers as possible and ask that you all keep a watch and notify an officer at or immediately after the time the goods are delivered. I hold warrant for this man and want him very bad, and offer \$25.00 for his arrest in any jail in this State. He is presumed to be traveling with a female accomplice.

Wire all information at my expense.

JAMES L. MONTGOMERY, Sheriff.

Redding, Shasta County, Cal.  
April, 12, 1910.

Butterway Brothers



Letterhead for the Butterway Brothers' store in Coram. Courtesy of Ralph Hollibaugh.

The first of the Butterway family to arrive in Shasta County was George Butterway who was born in Louisiana in 1845. George registered for the Civil War draft in New Orleans in 1863. In 1869 George registered to vote in Shasta County as a carpenter in Shingletown. On the 1870 U. S. Census George was registered in Cottonwood Precinct of Tehama County as carpenter. In 1874 George married Margaretta S. Carliena "Liena" Ludwig. Liena was born in 1856 in Hesse Cassel and listed her immigration as 1871. Liena may have been related to the Ludwig family at Ludwig's Bridge. In 1880 George was listed as a carpenter at Township 7 and in 1900 as a railroad carpenter at Anderson. George and Liena had three children: George Minrath 1877-1944, Amelia "Millie" 1879-1966 (married Irving L. Henning 1875-1952), and Frank Ludwig 1883-1955. George Henry Butterway died in 1921 and Liena survived until 1939.

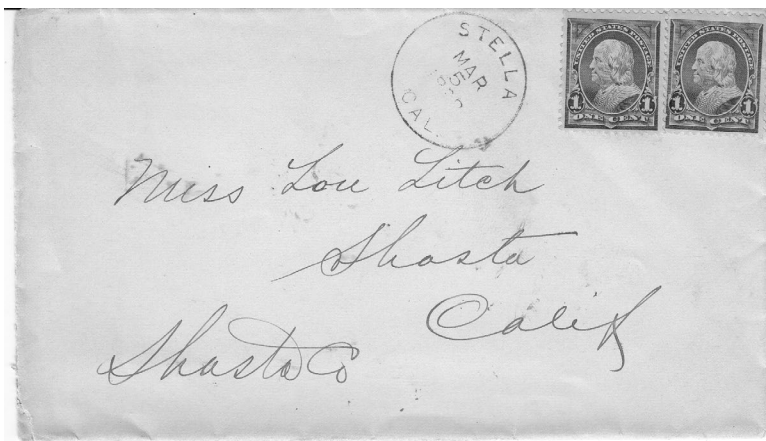
The bill head above is from a grocery/feed store at Coram and dates from the early 1900s. The company had a second store at Cottonwood and the proprietors were George Minrath Butterway and his younger brother Frank Ludwig. In 1900 both brothers were still living at home: George M. was a railroad carpenter and Frank was a farm laborer. The founding of the two stores dates sometime after 1900 and prior to 1910 as the date on the letterhead reads 190\_\_. The only reference to the store was in 1910 where George M. and Frank were listed as a retail merchant in Anderson and his brother-in-law Irving L. Henning was a salesman in the store. By

the time of the First World War draft registration George M. was a farmer at Cottonwood and Frank was a farmer in Tehama County.

George Minrath Butterway was born in Shasta county in 1877. In 1898 George registered to vote as a mill worker in Plateau. In 1900 George was working as a railroad carpenter in Anderson. In about 1908 George married Elizabeth C. Ward. Elizabeth was born in 1876 in Kansas and had previously been married to Ira L. Ward and brought a stepson to the marriage: Ira Franklin Ward 1899-1916. In 1910 George was listed as a retail merchant in Anderson and in the same year the couple had their only child: Georgia Elizabeth 1910-1997. On the draft registration of 1918 and the 1920 U. S. Census George was listed as a farmer at Cottonwood. In 1930 George was listed as an agent in Cottonwood living alone. Elizabeth was teaching in Chico and had custody of their daughter. In 1940 there is an entry for George M. Butterway as a patient in the State Hospital at Stockton and a census entry citing that George and Elizabeth were living with Georgia in Red Bluff where she was teaching junior college. On the World War II draft registration George was living in Woodland and his contact was his brother-in-law Irving Henning who had opened his own grocery and feed store in Woodland by 1920. George M. Butterway died in 1944 and Elizabeth survived until 1969.

Frank Ludwig Butterway was born in 1883 in Shasta County and in 1900 was working in Anderson as a farm laborer. About 1907 Frank married Loria Agnes Wood who was born in about 1885. In 1910 Frank was listed as a merchant in Anderson and the couple had their first child Frank Melvin 1908-1947. On the draft registration for the First World War Frank was listed as a farmer in Tehama County and in a business directory he was listed as a farmer in Yolo County. In 1920 Frank was listed as a lawyer in Red Bluff and the couple had their second child: Loria Muriel 1916-2010. On the 1930 U. S. Census Frank was listed as a farm operator in the Imperial Valley and in 1940 a building wrecker in Oakland. Loria died in 1947 and Frank survived until 1955.

Andrew J. Woodward



Stella Calif  
Mar 4 1898

Miss Lou Litch

My Dear Friend

I bear with you in this  
your sad hour of bereavement and  
sympathize in your deepest grief,  
as only those who have passed through  
the sad and trying ordeal of death  
can do - The absence of a loving  
one is an untold agony, comforted only  
by the thought "gone but not forever"

A just God presides over our destiny  
and to him we trust for guidance, in  
life, and in the departure from life  
of those we love, there remains the  
Everlasting thought - we shall meet  
again - we hope in Heaven.

Sincerely yours  
A. J. Woodward

*I was unable to attend the funeral on account of  
a mistaken report regarding the hour it was 2 P.M.*

Condolence letter from Andrew J. Woodward written to "Lou" (Louise "Louisa" Litsch, 1865-1959). The condolences were probably for Frances "Fannie" Litsch, Lou's sister (1860-1898). Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

The condolence letter above was found in the collection of Ralph Holibaugh and was written by Andrew J. Woodward. Andrew J. Woodward was born in 1869 in Shasta County. He was the son of Oliver Hazard Perry Woodward 1831-1897 and Susanna Cusick 1842-1886. Oliver H. P. Woodward was born in Pennsylvania but was Shasta County by the time of the 1860 U. S. Census and working as a laborer. In April 1862 Oliver married Susanna Cusick who was born in County Cavan in Ireland. In 1863 Oliver was listed as a lumberman at Spring Creek. In the 1870 U. S. Census Oliver was listed as a mill sawyer at Shasta Post Office and he and Susanna had three children: Oliver P. 1864, John R. 1866, and Andrew J. 1869. On the 1880 U. S. Census Oliver was listed as a merchant and hotel keeper at Whiskeytown and was listed with the couple's last two children: Susannah 1872 and Jesse N. 1878. In addition to operating the hotel Andrew's father was postmaster at Stella from 1885 until his death in 1897. In 1897 Oliver H. P. Woodward's son Oliver P. Woodward took over as postmaster at Stella (he was followed from 1903 to 1909 by Andrew's brother-in-law John F. Schilling who had married Andrew's sister Susannah). Stella was part of a succession of post offices that served the area of Whiskeytown. The first post office



was Whiskey Creek that was opened between 1856 and 1864. The next postal service was named Blair from 1881 to 1885 when the name was changed to Stella. As Stella the post office was in operation from 1885 to 1909. After a break in service Schilling was opened in 1917 and served until the last name change in 1952 to Whiskeytown.

Andrew was believed to have spent his entire childhood at Whiskeytown but went to school in Shasta where he met Louisa Litsch. Andrew was able to relate about mourning as his mother had died in 1886 and his father had just died in 1897. In 1890 Andrew was a clerk in Redding but by 1896 he was working as a clerk in Stella. On the 1900 U. S. Census Andrew was working as a commercial traveler and was living with John F. Schilling, his sister Susannah and their daughter Grace. Also living with the Schillings were Oliver P. listed as a millman, John R. listed as an attorney, and Jesse N. listed as a grocery clerk. Andrew died in 1904 and was believed to have never married.



Oliver Perry Woodward. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Photograph at the Whiskeytown Hotel. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.