

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.

Ydalpom Post Office



Post card from Ydalpom post marked 1908



Ydalpom Post Office was established in 1888 seven miles east of Baird on Squaw Creek at Copper City. The history of the community was closely tied to the rise and fall of the copper industry. The name of the post office is in Wintu and translates to "north lying place". The post office was closed in 1943 and services were moved to Redding. The location was also known as Williams, Brownsville and Copper City.

The letter above was mailed in 1902 addressed to M. I. Poore in Redding. Margaret Isabel Poore was Superintendent of Schools from 1898 to 1902. She was born about 1869 and was the daughter of George A. Poore a job printer in Redding. By 1910 Margaret had relocated to Alameda where she was a long time school principal. Margaret was believed not to have married. Margaret died in Alameda County in 1960.

Horsetown Post Office



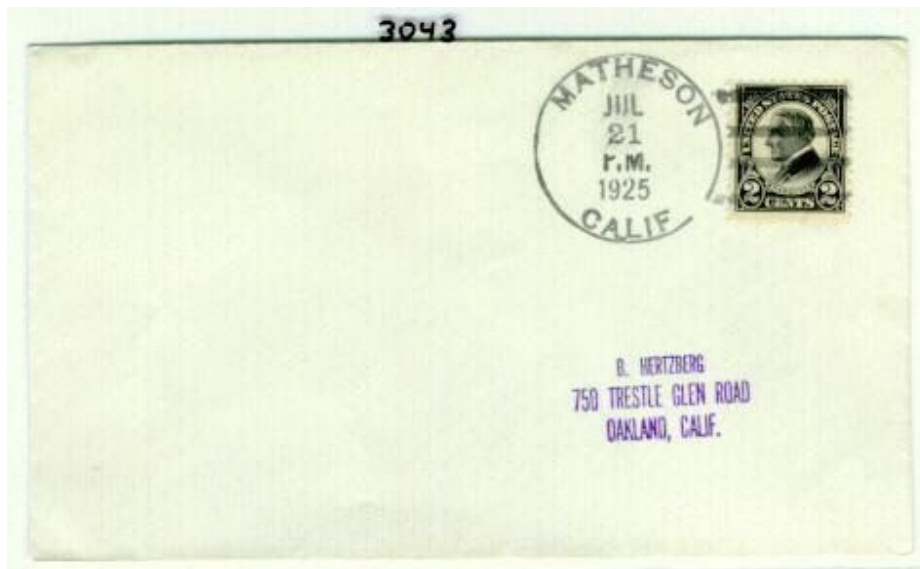
The Horse Town Post Office was located on Clear Creek just below the site of Pearson B. Reading's gold discovery at Reading's Bar. The town was originally

known as One-Horse Town and the name was contracted to Horse Town with the establishment of the post office in 1852. Common usage is now Horsetown but the cancelation was always Horse Town. As placer gold deposits were depleted much of the early population moved on to other mining camps and by 1876 operations were moved to Redding.

The letter was mailed by John A. Fowler (born 1825) to his sister Emeline Loan (1823-1914) at St. Joseph, Missouri in 1862. John was deputy County Clerk in Buchanan County from 1847 to 1852 when he came to California. John first settled in Sacramento where he was deputy County Clerk and City Clerk. In 1857 John moved to the town of Bald Hills in Shasta County with Samuel Love. John worked as a storekeeper and unsuccessfully ran for County Clerk. John registered for the Civil War draft in Red Bluff, Tehama County where he was believed to have served as deputy County Clerk. In 1864 John returned to Shasta County to serve as deputy County Clerk under his friend Charles McDonald. John died in office in 1865.

Emeline Loan was born in Indiana in 1823 and married Benjamin Franklin Loan (1829-1881) in 1848. Benjamin was a successful lawyer in St. Joseph, Missouri and during the early part of the Civil War was a brigadier general of the Missouri State Militia. From 1864 to 1866 Benjamin was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served on the House Committee on Military Affairs then the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. After the Civil War Benjamin returned to St. Joseph to practice law until his death in 1881. Emeline survived her husband dying in 1914.

Matheson Post Office



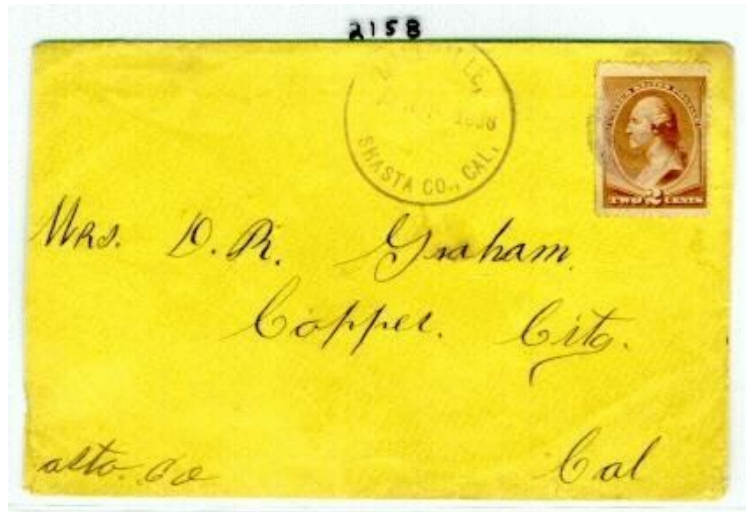
The Matheson Post Office was established in 1922 nine and half miles northwest of Redding and about midway between Coram to the north and Keswick to the south. The post office was named for James Matheson the founder of

Matheson & Company the parent of Mountain Mines Company, Ltd of London. The manager of the company when it purchased the Iron Mountain mine in 1894 was Hugh Matheson, James nephew, so it seems more likely to be named for him. In 1896 the assets transferred to the Mountain Copper Company, Ltd. who began serious mining operations including a narrow gage railroad and smelter at Keswick. At the end of the copper boom operations of the Mountain Copper Company focused on the Richmond and Hornet groups further north. The railroad was abandoned for an aerial tramway that connected to the Southern Pacific Railroad where the town of Matheson quickly formed. Matheson became the Mountain Copper Company headquarter after the smelter and operations at Keswick closed. The Southern Pacific siding operated until 1951. In 1954 Matheson became a rural station of Redding and was finally closed in 1962.



View of Matheson. Courtesy of the California Division of Mines and Geology.

Millville Post Office



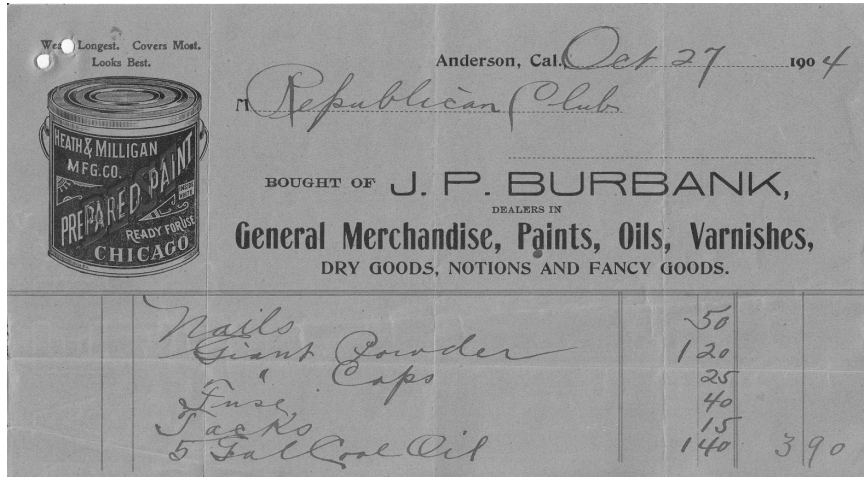
Post mark reads Millville April 5, 1886 Shasta Co., Cal.

The post office takes its name from the Buscombe flourmill established by Drury D. Harrill in 1856. The area around the junction of Cow Creek and Clover Creek quickly attracted farmers and a thriving community was established around the mill. The Millville Post Office was established in 1860 and has been in operation ever since. The post office is located fifteen miles southeast of Redding. The pseudonym Buscomville was an early name of Millville.

The letter was mailed in 1886 and nothing was found about Mrs. Graham. The letter was addressed to Copper City another post office in Shasta county. The notation in the lower left corner does not refer to Alta Express Company as that was out of existence by 1858.

The articles for February 2021 are: 1) J. P. Burbank, 2) Frank Morris Siggins, PH. G., and 3) Louis Cohn.

J. P. Burbank

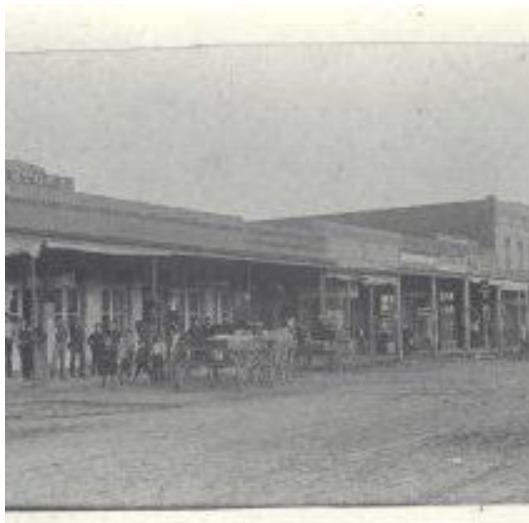


The receipt above deserved review for two reasons that concern the purchaser and the seller. The purchaser was the Shasta County Republican Club which is nothing striking until you look at what they ordered: Giant powder, Giant caps, fuses, tacks, nails and five gallons of coal oil all of which could be used for a bomb or arson. In 1904 when the receipt was issued Shasta County usually voted for the Democratic Party, so this has all the markings of a conspiracy theory EXCEPT no revolution or coup happened in Shasta County in 1904. The material was probably for something historically mundane like blowing up a tree stump but 1904 was not a good year for the manufacturer. The Giant Power Company was an explosive-manufacturing company (they produced Noble's dynamite) from 1867 to 1961 that was headquartered at the company town of Giant, near Point Pinole and San Pablo. In 1904 a large explosion erupted at the processing area known as "Nitro" killing two of the employees. Again, ripe for conspiracy theorists but the real question was who was J. P. Burbank?

Joseph Parker Burbank was born in New Hampshire in April 1844 and was the son of Amos Burbank 1803-1878 and Nancy Moore 1808-1892. Joseph was raised on his father's farm in New Hampshire until the Civil War. Joseph joined the 8th New Hampshire Infantry in 1861 and was sent with his regiment to New Orleans. The unit served in the Department of the Gulf and in the Red River Expedition. In December of 1863, the 8th New Hampshire was released and reformed as the 2nd New Hampshire Cavalry. Joseph appears not to have extended his service and appears to have moved to Nevada with his parents and brothers. Amos Burbank settled at Wellington, Lyon County, Nevada which is on the Walker River on the road to Carson City. Amos was listed on the 1870 U. S. Census without Joseph and was known to have purchased 240 acres from the Government Land Office. Joseph may have been working as a miner as he married Louisa Catherine Kline (1854-1937) in 1874 at Silver City (he was noted as a resident of Virginia City). On the 1880 U. S. Census Joseph was listed as a teamster at Gold Hill (near Virginia City) in Storey County, Nevada. Louisa and Joseph had the first two of their three known children

by the 1880 Census: Arthur born about 1878 and Florence born about 1880 (Herbert would follow about 1892).

In 1890 Joseph registered to vote in Anderson as a merchant. The photograph below has an annotation describing the Burbank Brothers Store. Joseph had three brothers, Samuel born in 1832, Silas born in 1841 and Charles born in 1850, but only Silas could be connected to Shasta County. It appears Silas registered to vote in Shasta County in 1890 then left. By conjecture the store may have been Burbank Brothers, then just J. P. Burbank. Joseph's store sold, "general merchandise, paints, oils, varnishes, dry goods, notions, and fancy goods." By 1910 Joseph was listed as a retail merchant, groceries. Joseph died in 1911 and it appears Joseph's son Herbert took over the store as he is listed as owning J. P. Burbank Company in the First World War draft registration. Herbert was listed in Anderson in 1920 as retired and later moved to the San Francisco Bay area where he died in 1977. Louisa Catherine Burbank died in 1937.



The photograph above shows what is described as the Burbank Brothers Store in Anderson and the second photograph below shows Carl Munter's store at nearly the same location. The photograph below is of a later date as electricity had been installed. Both photographs are courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Frank Morris Siggins, PH. G.

F. M. SIGGINS, PH. G. DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST ANDERSON, CALIFORNIA REX ALL PRODUCTS		
DRUGS, TOILET GOODS, STATIONERY ICE CREAM CAMERAS AND PHOTO SUPPLIES	LIGETTE AND HAAS' CANDIES PHONOGRAPHS PHONOGRAPH RECORDS	
W. H. Tormey		
TERMS: ALL ACCOUNTS DUE AND PAYABLE THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH AND CLOSE IN 60 DAYS		
July 18	2 Pale Dry	70
" 26	Tablet 25, Env. 15,	40
AUG. 2	Canada Dry	30
" 21	2 tooth paste 80, 1 cream 50, Rouge 75,	2 05
" 21	Bee from Aug. 15 to Sept. 15	85
		4 30
Paid		

Billhead for F. M. Siggins. Courtesy of Ralph Hollibaugh.

In preparing material for a proposed Arcadia book on the greater Cottonwood-Anderson area, I came across the receipt above from F. M. Siggins, PH. G. What struck me as strange was the degree abbreviation of PH. G. After a little research PH. G is an obsolete term for Graduate of Pharmacy now replaced with B. Pharm. or B. S. Pharm.

The receipt was issued to William H. Tormey who was born about 1888 in Contra Costa County and moved to Anderson before the First World War. When the receipt was issued William was a farmer/dairyman in Anderson and was married to Ina Pearl Vlach born about 1889 in California.

The receipt was issued by F. M. Siggins stating that he was a druggist and chemist but his store like many others also sold notions. Today the term notions, means sewing needs such as ribbon, needles, etc. but then notions applied to any small useful item. Mr. Siggins also sold photograph cameras and supplies, phonographs and records, candies, ice cream, toilet goods, and stationary. The receipt is undated but was issued between the middle 1920s and 1932.

The F. M. Siggins listed on the billhead was Frank Morris Siggins, Senior, born in May 1867 in Youngsville, Pennsylvania. Frank was the son of William Findly Siggins 1822-1889 and Edith Diana Nelson 1826-1915. We know little about Frank's early life other than he grew up on his father's farm at Youngsville prior to attending college. In 1889 Frank married Alice Bertha Agrelius who was born in Youngsville in 1868. Alice's father, John W. Agrelius was initially Johan Wilhelm Agrelius Isacson born 1838 in Sweden and who immigrated with his parents in 1847. John married Sarah Jane Demmon 1845-1910.

Frank and Alice were settled in Meadville, Pennsylvania prior to 1893 where Frank worked as a druggist. Frank and Alice's three children were born in Meadville: Howard William 1893-1929, Marion Lucille 1896-1977, and Frank Morris, Junior 1901-1961. Frank seemed rooted in Meadville until the First World War. By 1916 both Frank's parents and Alice's parents had died. In July 1917 Howard enlisted in the U. S. Army leaving his job with the Bureau of Forestry in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

When the United States entered the First World War in April 1917 (the British and French had been fighting since July 1914) one of the first requests from our allies was not infantry but trained lumberman. Timber was in constant demand for nearly every phase of military operations and the needs could not be met by shipping timber in American or Canadian ships as the limited space was needed for troops, aircraft, trucks, etc. The solution was to bring trained lumbermen over to Europe to manage French forests and produce local lumber. The French having seen much of their country devastated in a new type of warfare did not wish to squander their ancient forests. The French wanted their forests managed to meet the current war needs and still have them available for the future. In response the U. S. Army started recruiting from the U. S. Forest Service, state foresters, and lumber trade associations. In July 1917 Howard Siggins enlisted in the newly designated 10th Engineers (Forestry) and was sent to American University in Washington, D. C. for training. In October 1917, the 10th Engineers shipped out via Glasgow, Scotland for Nevers, France. Due to the immediate needs of the war a second regiment, the 20th Engineers (Forestry) was recruited. The 10th Engineers was dispersed throughout France establishing logging operations and sawmills as well as managing the forests for future growth. The Engineers were able to streamline the lumber manufacturing process almost immediately. In October 1918, the troops of the 10th Engineers were combined with the 20th Engineers and several smaller units to become the largest regiment in the Army, the 20th Engineers (Forestry). The regiment had ten battalions and operated 81 mills. The total strength of the regiment was 360 officers and 18,183 enlisted men (the equivalent strength of three infantry regiments). Following the armistice members of the original 10th Engineers, including Howard,

returned to the United States in February 1919 (the rest of the regiment returned in July 1919).

Howard was discharged upon returning to the United States and by the 1920 U. S. Census had come west and was farming in Gridley, Yolo County. Listed with Howard was his wife Margaret, his parents, Frank and Alice, as well as his brother Frank. In 1920 Frank, Senior was listed as a farm laborer, but he had also registered as a pharmacist in California.

Howard returned to work for the Forest Service at Berkeley and died in an auto accident in 1929. By 1930 Frank, Junior was working in San Bernardino County as an office manager for an oil company. Frank, Junior would remain in San Bernardino County until his death in 1961. Frank, Senior moved to Chico, Butte County in the early 1920s and purchased a farm with Howard. In 1928 Frank, Senior opening a business in Anderson only to die in 1932. Alice survived until 1956.



Frank Morris Siggins, Senior. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.



Alice Bertha Agrelius. Courtesy of Ancestry. com.

Louis Cohn

READ THE "CALL"—IT SPEAKS FOR ALL

Cottonwood, Shasta Co., Cal., April 18, 1899

Mr. Chas. Jacobson

Bought of **COHN & MUNTER**

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots & Shoes

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, ETC.

26 doz Eggs..... 13 V \$4.68

6 3/4
1 3/4
8 1/2

TEA GARDEN DRIPS

The Sweetest and Finest Flavored TABLE SYRUP ever made
PACIFIC COAST SYRUP CO., Manuf's x MAKE
SOLD ONLY IN CANS x DELICIOUS
CANDY

STATEMENT

Cottonwood, Shasta Co., Cal., April 20, 1899.

Mr. Chas. Jacobson

BOUGHT OF **LOUIS COHN,** HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
DEALER IN PAID FOR COUNTRY
PRODUCE

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, NOTIONS, ETC.

Dry Goods, Clothing
BOOTS AND SHOES

1 Case 3 doz Eggs	3.60
all the eggs had just now	25
	3.85

will credit you with the case when returned, kindly put all the fillers back again

Case Raby Express 4/4

In the museum files are two business receipts from Anderson with the name Cohn but no other real identifying data. The first shown above was from Cohn & Munter dated April 1899, and the second was from Louis Cohn dated April 1900.

Louis Cohn was born in the Kingdom of Prussia in May 1856 and immigrated to the United States between 1878 and 1880 (both dates are used on documents). Louis was Jewish but nothing was found that indicated religion was part of his reason for leaving Prussia. Prussia at the time practiced compulsory military service and Louis may have left to avoid harsh military service. For what ever reason Louis quickly moved to Candalaria in Esmeralda County, Nevada where he was listed as a single merchant. Candalaria (Candalara from 1876-1882) was a silver mining town from 1875 to 1893 known for its extreme lack of water. Louis was naturalized in the Esmeralda County Superior Court and seems to have left while Candalaria was in decline.

Louis registered to vote in Shasta County in 1888 and was listed as a merchant in Anderson. In 1891 Louis married Miriam whose last name is unknown. The couple are not on the list of Shasta County marriages, but Miriam was Jewish born about 1869 in New York. Louis and Mariam quickly had two children: Sophia born about 1893 in Shasta County and Selma J. born in 1896 in Shasta County.

Sometime prior to 1899 Louis was in partnership with Carl Munter in Anderson. The store sold, "dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes," as well as, "groceries, hardware, notions, etc." In 1900 Louis had his own store in Anderson selling the exact same items (Carl Munter continued in business in Anderson for at least another decade). Louis operated his store in Anderson until about 1907 when he registered to vote in San Francisco as a merchant. Louis was known to have worked until at least 1916. In the 1920 U. S. Census Louis was listed as retired and was living with Mariam and his two daughters. Miriam died in San Francisco in 1921. In 1930 Louis was living with his daughter Sophia in San Francisco. Louis died in San Francisco in 1938.