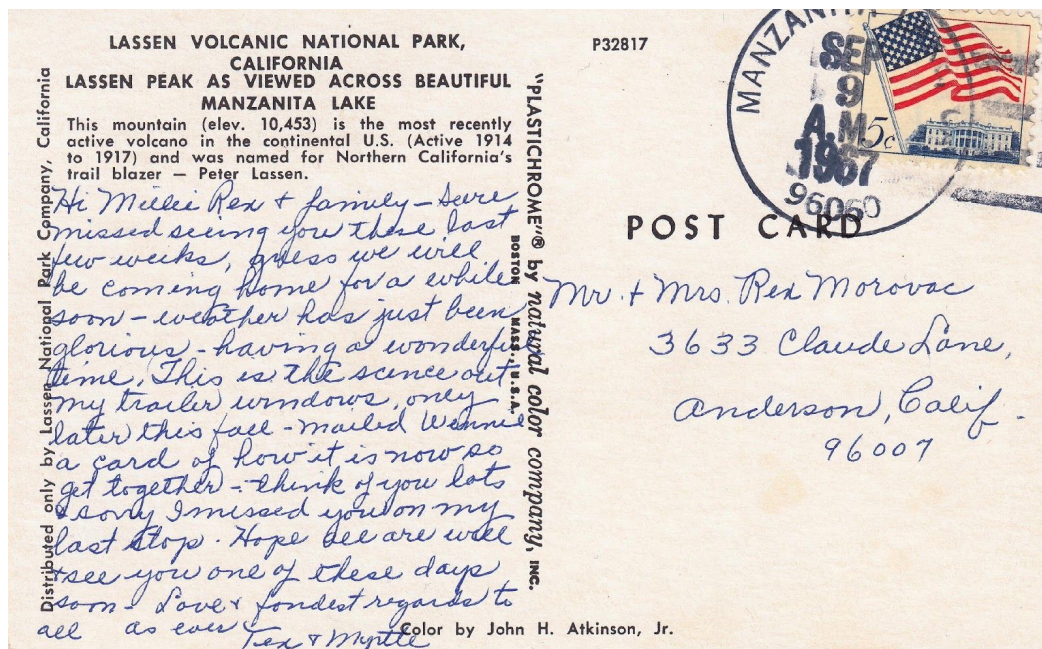


The monthly newsletter is a service to the community and our members. We welcome requests to research specific topics from the public and accept articles on local history. Please note that the Society reserves the right to accept or decline any article or material at its discretion. The Society is not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

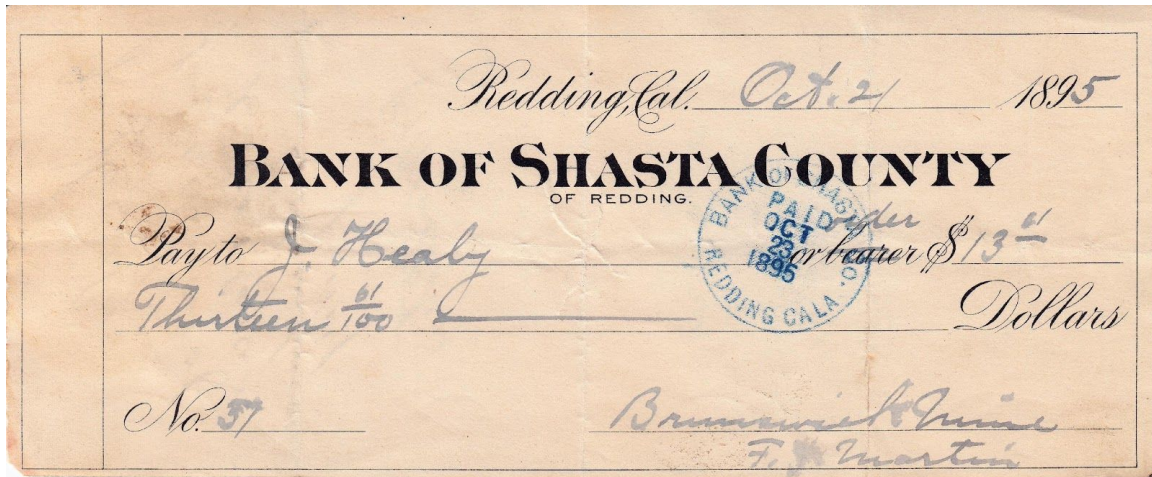
www.andersonhistorical.com.

Manzanita Lake Post Office



The Manzanita Lake Post Office was established in 1934 near the entrance of Lassen Volcanic National Park about forty-five miles northeast of Cottonwood. From 1967 to 1974 it was operated as a contract rural branch of Cottonwood. Postal services are now listed as a summer post office.

Bank of Shasta County Check

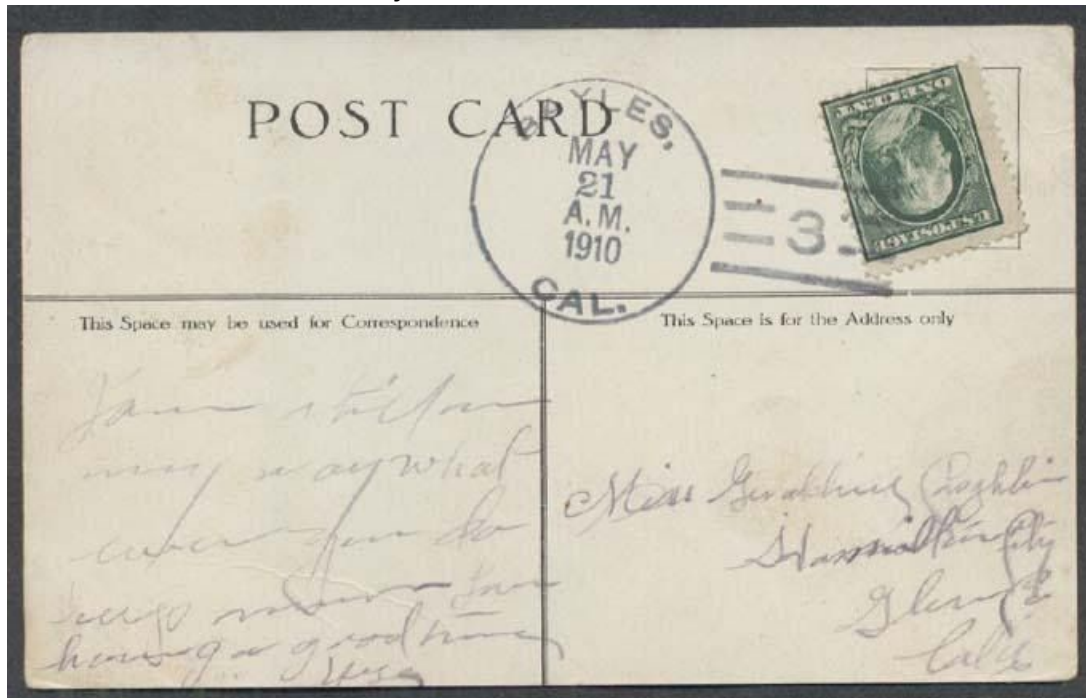


The Bank of Shasta County was established on California Street by Chauncey C. Bush in 1884. The bank was initially the Shasta County Bank with Frederick Grotefend as Cashier and C.C. Bush as President (manager after 1904). In 1901 Holt & Gregg of Anderson built a new bank at the corner of Market and Butte Streets. In 1908 the First Savings Bank of Shasta County was incorporated with the Bank of Shasta. In 1911 the bank "failed" in a dispute with the State Bank Commissioner. At the time the bank had large loans to the Terry Lumber Company and the Castle Lake Lumber Company and closed its doors on March 25, 1911. One week later the Redding National Bank opened for business in the same building.



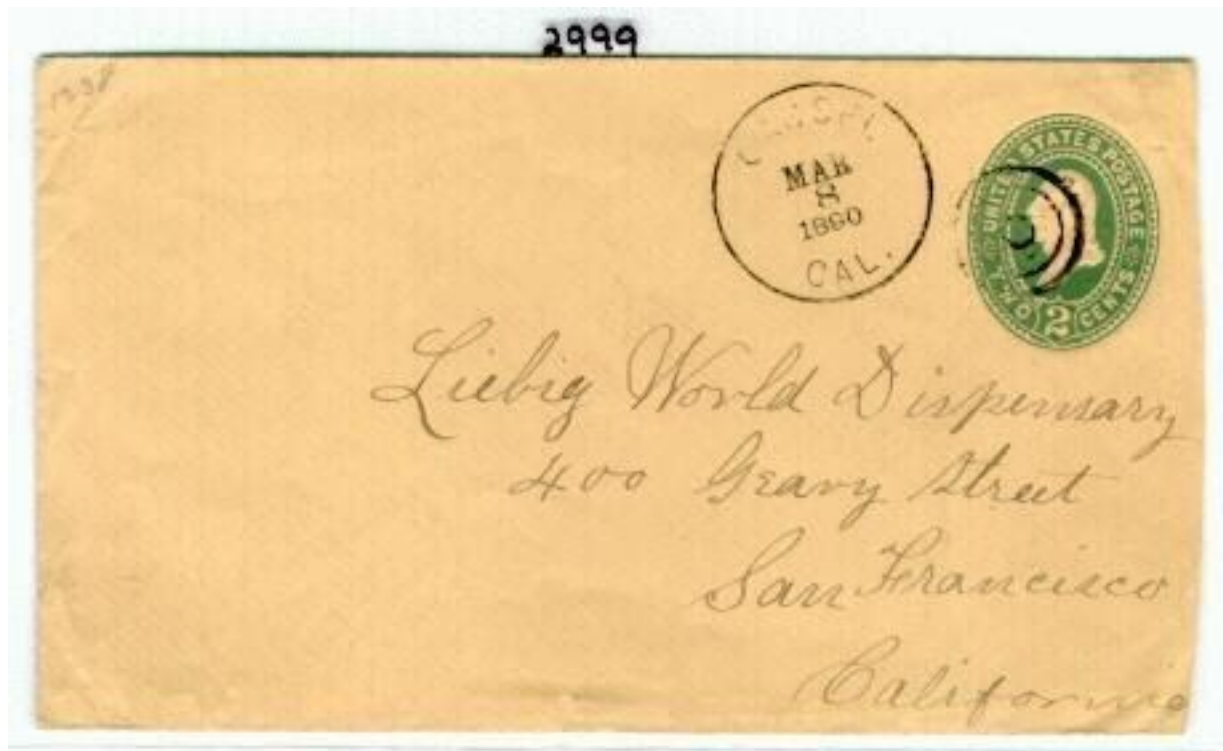
Bank of Shasta County on the corner of Butte and Market Streets

Bayles Post Office



The Bayles Post Office was in the area where Dog Creek joins the Sacramento River about five miles south of Slate Creek and 6 miles north of Smithson. The area was first known as Dog Town. In 1875 the Central Pacific Railroad stopped laying tracks at the site due to problems with the connecting railroad in Oregon. The town of Delta quickly blossomed as settlers speculated on the site becoming a prosperous railroad terminal just as Redding had in 1872. In 1875 the Delta Post Office was established. The Central Pacific purchased control of the Oregon & California Railroad and continued laying track through the Sacramento River Canyon the next year depopulating much of Delta. The post office was moved four miles north to Slate Creek in 1880. In 1884 the Bayles Post Office was opened to serve the area. The post office was named after Abraham M. Bayles, the first postmaster. Bayles was born in 1830 in Ohio and was married to a local Wintu woman named Jennie. Bayles was postmaster until 1885. The post office remained open until 1948 when a new townsite was laid out and the post office renamed Delta.

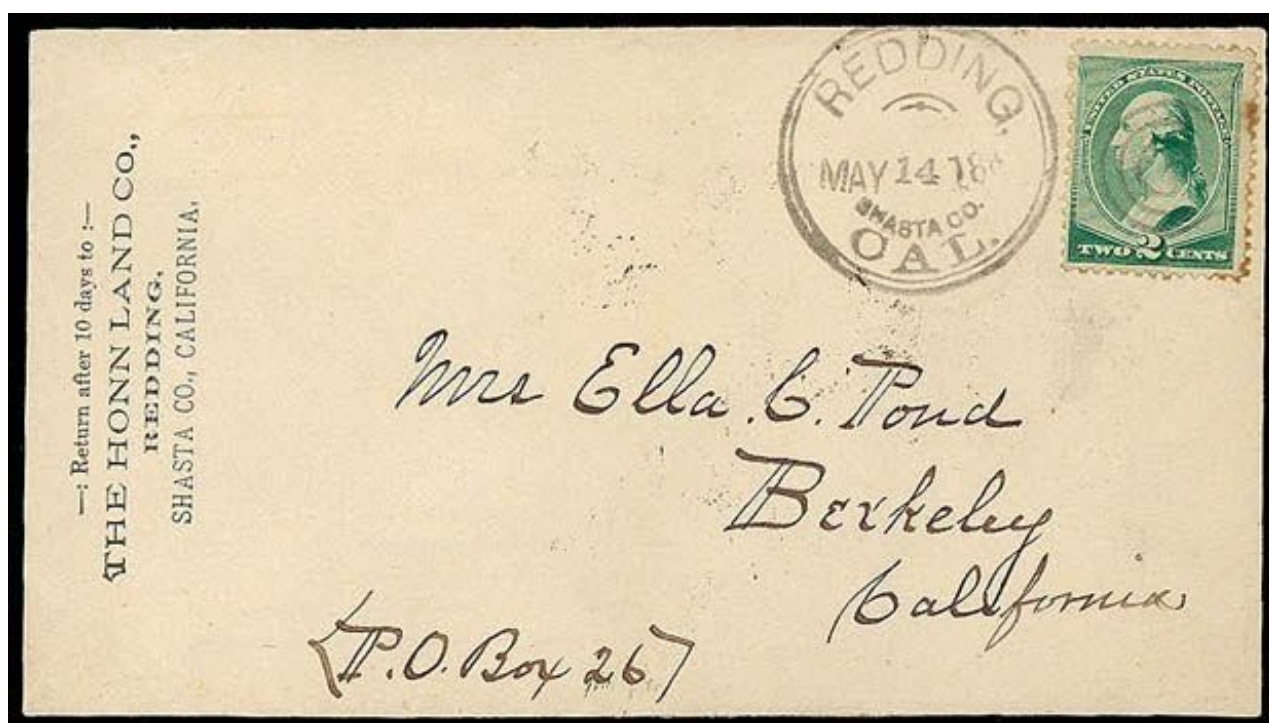
Cassel Post Office



The Cassel Post Office was established on Hat Creek about ten miles northeast of the town of Hat Creek. The area was first known as Fiddletown. Cassel was the site of a land promotion in the 1880s encouraging Germans in the United States to move to Shasta County. As the Hat Creek Colony flourished a post office was established in 1887 when the Hat Creek Post Office was closed. The town and post office takes its name from the birthplace of the promoter in Kessel in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. The promoter is usually given a Myer, first name unknown, while another source uses George Meyer. The post office has remained in operation since 1887. Between 1887 and 1909 the post office had the pseudonym of Hat Creek.

The articles for November 2020 are: 1) David Nelson Honn, 2) George Washington Shelton. 3) Dr. Thomas Jefferson Edgecomb, and 4) Reader Assistance: Court Documents, Michael Driscoll 1878

David Nelson Honn



David Nelson Honn was born in Knox County, Ohio in 1838. David was the son of John Hoffman Honn 1806-1873 and Catherine Hamilton Vance 1817-1887. In 1858 David married Grizella Jane Morrison 1839-1913 in Illinois. Grizella was the daughter of Joseph Morrison and Jane Thompson. In October 1862 David enlisted in the 93rd Illinois Infantry Regiment for three years. David served with the 93rd

through the Yazoo Pass Expedition, the Vicksburg campaign, the Chattanooga campaign, the March Through Georgia, and ended the war in the Carolinas Campaign. David mustered out of the Army in October 1865 and by 1866 was farming in Pottawattamie County in Iowa. David kept moving westward: in 1877 he was farming in Nebraska, then Wyoming, and finally California in 1883. David first settled in San Francisco where his brother-in-law Cyrus R. Street was Secretary and Land Officer of the Immigration Association of California. Cyrus had married David's sister Mary, then later his sister Samantha. David quickly became a land examiner seeking out sites suitable to bring settlers from the east. An office of the association had opened in Shasta County in 1881 and David was assigned to review land in Tehama and Shasta Counties. On one trip to Red Bluff David found suitable land for his own family in the Cottonwood District of Tehama County. On another trip David scouted the Big Bend area of Shasta County and was later cited in 1884 for bringing two hundred and fifty new settlers to the area. In 1885 David established himself in Redding and opened the Shasta County Land and Loan Company with a branch office in San Francisco. From 1910 to 1920 David was known as a real estate agent operating throughout Shasta and Tehama Counties for all types of property including mineral lands, timber land and farms. In addition to promoting immigration to Shasta County, David was also the founder of the Redding Chamber of Commerce in 1908 and its first president. David is remembered in Redding for three subdivisions that bear his name. David was long listed as a Republican but during the brief existence of the Populist movement he was one of their fiercest advocates and edited the Shasta Populist (ceased printing about 1895). David's wife Grizella died in 1913 leaving six children: Frank Lawrence 1859, Mary Sylvania 1861, Henry Morrison 1863, Paul Millman 1866, Bessie Delight 1873, and John Joseph 1877 (another son David Elmer born in 1871 had died in 1894). In 1915 David married the widow of George Groves, Emma R. Groves. David would die in Redding in 1922 and Emma would survive him until 1925.

George Washington Shelton

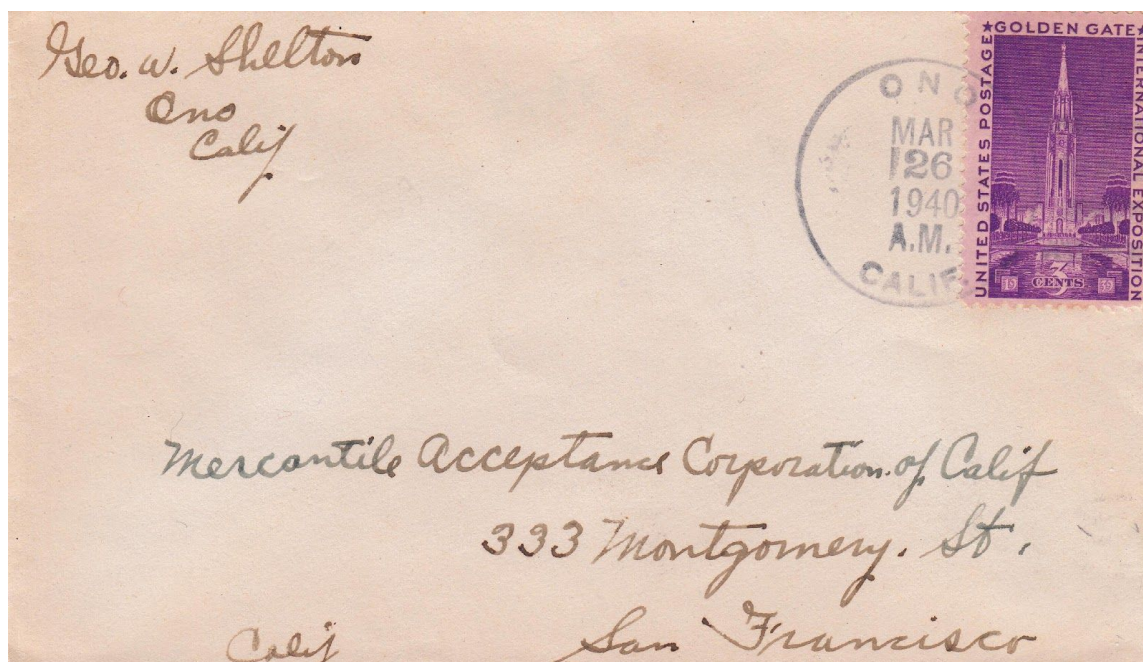
George Washington Shelton was born in 1894 at Gas Point, Shasta County. George was the son of Freeman Johnson "Richard" Shelton 1843-1906 and Mary Isabelle "Belle" Philpot. Mary Isabelle Philpot was the daughter of early gold miner Alexander Columbus Philpot 1831-1909 and Mary Crockett 1846-1892, a full blooded Norelmuk Wintu from Trinity County. Alexander purchased property at Sunny Hill near Ono by 1885 and lived there with his oldest daughter Sally and her husband Joseph "Joe" Pemental Grant. Alexander and Mary had five children: Sally 1860-1954 who married Joseph Pemental Grant, Mary Isabelle 1862-1948 who married Freeman Shelton, Moses Alexander 1866-1959 who married Rose Maynard, Nettie Zedecker, and Etta Mae Nalton, Lydia 1868-1942 who married Jefferson Davis Lowery 1861-1947, and Virginia Valena 1882-1907 who married John Franklin Green 1877-1935. George's father was Martin Van Buren Shelton 1821-1885 who was born in Missouri and his wife Jane Groom 1825-1918. Martin moved his family to Oregon by 1853 and to Mednolino County by 1860. In 1883

Martin was ranching in western Shasta County. Martin and Jane had eight children: Freeman 1843, Francis Marion 1846, Corinthia 1848, Thomas 1850, Cynthia Jane 1854, James 1856, Ruth 1858 and Stonewall 1861.

In 1915 George married Maggie Mae Kell born in Shasta County in 1896. Maggie was on the Indian Roll as the daughter of James Gregg Kell 1828-1902 and Sarah Elizabeth Hightower 1862-1917. George and Maggie had a son Vernon born in 1915 who died in 1915. Maggie died in 1916.

On the draft registration of 1917, George was working as a rancher for James Berry of Cottonwood. George claimed he was supporting his mother and sister but the deputy County Clerk's stated he did not believe this to be true. George was drafted into the 40th Division raised from the National Guard. George went overseas with the division as a private in Company D, 145th Machine Gun Battalion. Upon reaching France the division was designated as the 6th Depot Division. George was assigned to Support Company of the 6th Cavalry Regiment. The 6th Cavalry was a regular army unit that was assigned remount duties, hauling artillery, and military police duties. George was assigned as a wagoner and wore a special sleeve insignia. When the war ended in November 1918, the 6th Cavalry was held in France until June 1919 performing military police duties.

By the time of the 1920 U. S. Census George had returned home and was living with his mother and working on a ranch. About 1924 George married Arva Juanita Goble who was born in 1906 in Shasta County. Juanita as she was commonly called was the daughter of James Goble born in 1869 in England (died 1959) and Rosie May Pemental 1882-1967. James married Rosie in 1899 and they had three children: Jessie Dot 1901-1992 (married Reginald George Baker then Lester Ames Harper), Arva Juanita 1906-1989, and Elizabeth 1913-2008 (married Leonard Blake then Edward Nowlin). In 1930 George was a rancher at Sunny Hill and the couple had their only child Leland George Shelton 1924-1998. In 1940 George was a road supervisor for the county. George died in 1965 and Juanita survived until 1989.



Letter sent by George W. Shelton from Ono in 1940 to the Mercantile Acceptance Corporation of California that was engaged in financing vehicles. Author's collection.



Alexander Columbus Philpot. Courtesy of Ancestry.com



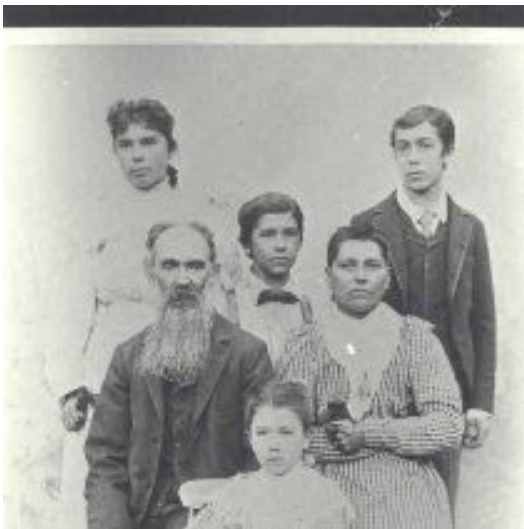
Mary Crockett. Courtesy of Ancestry. com



Martin Van Buren Shelton. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.



Jane Shelton (nee Groom). Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

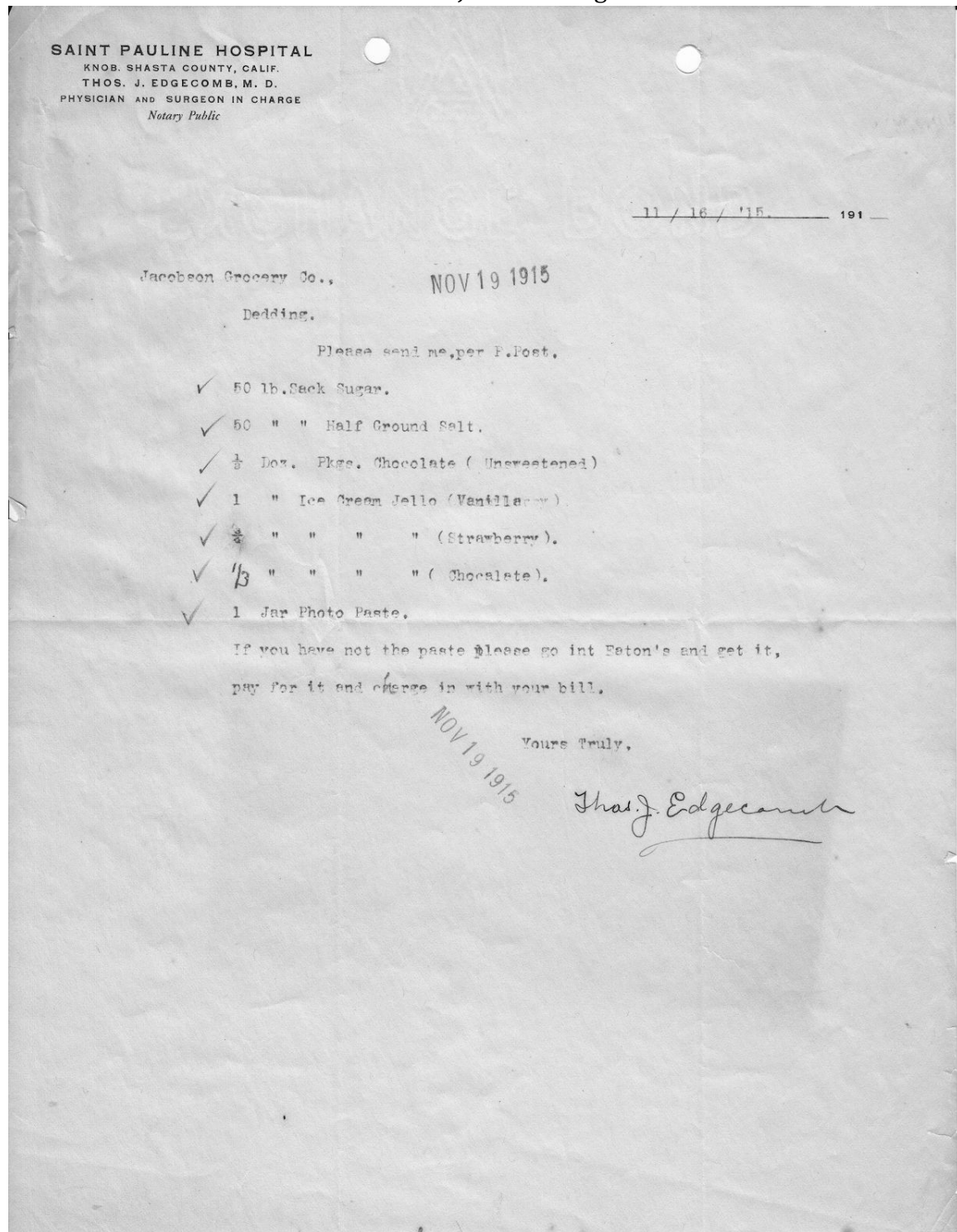


Joseph Pemental with Sally Grant and children: Rosie, Frank, Joseph, Sally and Mary. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



World War I special duty sleeve insignia for a wagoner. Author's collection.

Doctor Thomas Jefferson Edgecomb

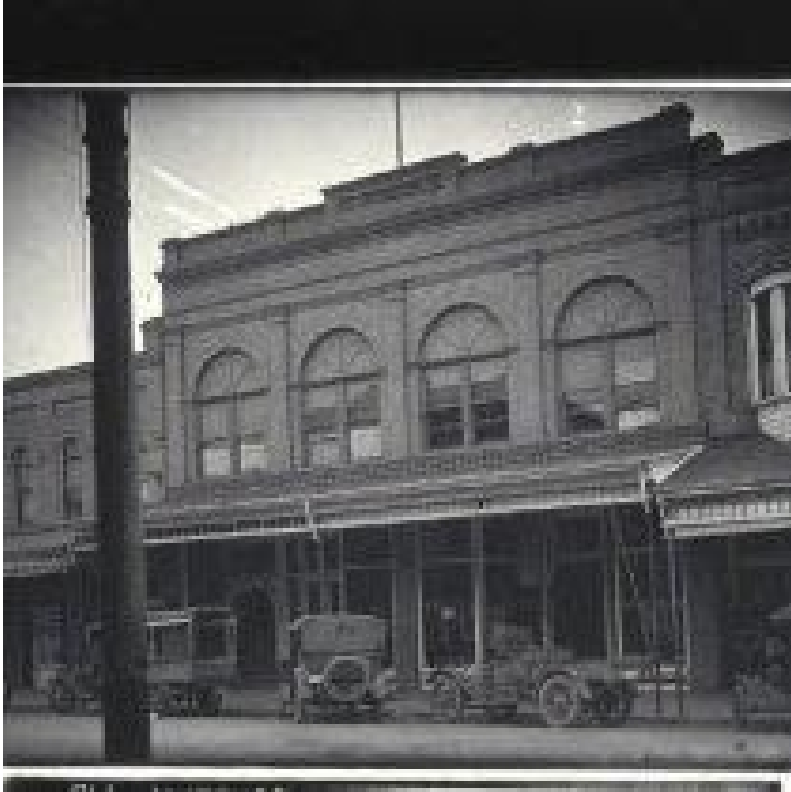


The grocery order above raised several questions beginning with: was there a hospital in Knob in 1915? The second question was who was Dr. Thomas Jefferson Edgecomb? In checking the name Saint Pauline Hospital nothing was found. St.

Pauline is considered by some to be the patron saint of diabetics but the canonization for her and another candidate were well after the 1915 date. "Hospital" appears to be used to indicate that there were beds present for inpatient stays. Having inpatient beds in a mining town at least thirty miles away from the next medical facility would have been a positive attraction but in 1915 the population of Knob was starting a decline. In 1910 the town was destroyed by fire and in 1914 an underground fire at the large Midas Mine closed much of their operation. The town struggled on until the Second World War when almost all the mine closed. It seems the name of the hospital may have been a practical joke as Thomas' wife in 1915 was Pauline Leschinsky. Pauline probably performed all the day to day care of patients and thus was represented in the name. Before continuing with Dr. Edgecomb, I would appreciate any reader with more knowledge to set the story straight.

Dr. Thomas Jefferson Edgecomb was born in Maine in 1857. Thomas was the son of Major Edgecomb (1830-2918) and Vienna Moulton (1831-1901), both of whom were born in Maine. Major was Thomas' father's given name and not a rank of distinction. Thomas grew up on his father's farm but by 1880 was listed as a teacher. Thomas next appears at Rush College in Chicago (founded in 1837; now the Medical College of Rush University). Although Thomas is listed as graduating in 1890, he was listed in a Chicago directory in 1889 as a physician. Thomas was listed as an allopath (treats disease by external remedies such as surgery or medications; distinguished from a homeopath where the body treats itself). In 1890 Thomas married Lena B. Vandercook (1874-1960) in Chicago. The marriage seems to have quickly failed without issue as Lena remarried in 1902 in Washington. Thomas registered to vote in Shasta County as a physician in 1896. Thomas appears to have practiced at Shasta until 1913 although in the 1910 U.S. Census he is listed as a laborer doing odd jobs. In March 1901 Thomas married Pauline Leschinsky (sometimes given as Annie Pauline Leschinsky). Pauline was born in Shasta in 1877 and was the daughter of August Leschinsky (1827-1911) and Ida Miller (born 1836). Pauline's father was in Shasta County by 1856 and was a merchant at Shasta in 1860.

By 1910 Thomas and Pauline had four children: Thomas Major 1903-1982, Edwin Homer (given as Edward in 1910) 1906-1992, Gwendolyn N. 1908-1987, and Ruthelle Lucille 1910-1986. In October 1913 Thomas was listed as practicing medicine at Redding and in July 1914 moved to Kennett. Thomas practiced medicine at Knob from October 1915 to August 1917, when the family moved to Anderson. On the 1920 U.S. Census Thomas was living with Pauline and the four children in Anderson and practicing Medicine. Thomas died in 1926 and was buried in Red Bluff. Pauline survived until 1943 when she died in Nevada County (she was buried in Red Bluff with Thomas).



Jacobson Building built on Market Street in 1901. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Court Documents, Michael Driscoll 1878

<p><i>Sum of</i></p> <p>No.</p> <p>County Court, County of <i>Shasta</i></p> <p>The People of the State of California against <i>Michael Driscoll</i> Bench Warrant.</p> <p>The Defendant..... to be admitted to bail in the sum of <i>Five Hundred</i> Dollars. <i>H. C. Tiffin</i> Clerk, By..... Deputy Clerk. <i>Filed July 25th 1878</i> <i>H. C. Tiffin</i> <i>W. C. R.</i></p>	<p><i>No. 111</i></p> <p>IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF SHASTA.</p> <p>The People of the State of California AGAINST <i>Michael Driscoll</i></p> <p>INDICTMENT FOR <i>Petit Larceny.</i></p> <p>A True Bill: <i>G. R. Knox</i> Foreman of the Grand Jury.</p> <p>Presented by the Foreman of the Grand Jury, in the presence of the Grand Jury, in open County Court of the County of Shasta, State of Califor- nia, and filed as a record of said Court this <i>25th</i> day of <i>July</i> A. D. 1878 <i>H. C. Tiffin</i> Clerk. <i>Clay W. Taylor</i> District Attorney.</p> <p><i>500 B. W.</i></p>
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In the case of the People of the State of California against Michael Driscoll there were only two documents an Indictment and a Bench Warrant. Although it is incomplete the case is interesting as the victim was a Native American (Wintu).

The inditement is for Petit (Petty) Larceny and was filed on July 25, 1878, by F. C. Tiffin and Clay W. Tylor as District Attorney. The Indictment was signed as a true bill by G. R. Knox of the Grand Jury.

The Indictment states Michael Driscoll was accused by the Grand Jury of the County of Shasta on July 25, 1878 of Petit Larceny, a misdemeanor. Michael was accused of stealing \$13.00 in gold and silver coins from Sarah Barnes. The Indictment is signed by Clay W. Taylor and cites that Sarah Barnes, Lucinda Donaldson, William Donaldson and Michael Driscoll were examined by the Grand Jury.

In the Bench Warrant bail was set at \$500.00 by F. C. Tiffin, County Clerk and filed on July 25, 1878. The Warrant allows any Sheriff, Constable, Marshall, or Policeman to arrest Michael Driscoll for Petit Larceny, The Warrant is signed by F. C. Tiffin. The Warrant is annotated that that Michael Driscoll was arrested and went before the Court on July 25, 1878. The annotation was signed S. Hull, Sheriff by Robert Kennedy, Under (Sheriff).

No other documents were found to tell what happened to Michael Driscoll or the case.

Historical notes:

This article needs the assistance of our readers: one because there is little information about the four individuals examined by the Grand Jury, 2) we do not know where the crime took place, and 3) because we do not know the outcome of the case. William Donaldson and Michael Driscoll appear to be connected to Eagle Creek where both families farmed, but other than that no logical connections can be made. The Donaldson place is now midway up Rainbow Lake Road and by family history Michael Driscoll purchased his ranch on Hoover Creek from Mrs. Donaldson. Michael's correct name was Timothy Michael Driscoll. At the time of the court case the area had a large population of Norelmuk Wintu that moved from the Hayfork/Trinity County area in the 1850s-1860s due to the Wintoon War. Many of the Wintu worked for and married local ranchers. The late Merla Clark talked of being related to both the Driscoll and Barnes families which makes the case more interesting. Merla told stories of Wintu committing suicide by gun shot while in their cell so it would be interesting to see how justice worked in this case.

Sarah Barnes who was Wintu was born about 1850 in California as were her parents. In the 1880 U. S. Census Sarah was the wife if Ira Barnes born in 1837 in New York. Ira was a veteran of Co. I. 52nd Illinois Infantry from September 1861 to July 1865, with the rank of corporal. In 1870 Ira was a farmer in Illinois with a wife named Mary. In 1880 Ira was listed as a carpenter in Township 5 next to the Silverthorn (Ferry). In 1884 Sarah and Ira had a child: Lee Wesley Barnes (1/2 Wintu). In 1900 Lee Wesley was at the U. S. Indian Training School in Oregon and no record was found for Sarah. In 1906 Ira was admitted to the National Home for Volunteers in Los Angeles from Redding. Ira twice checked himself out of the facility but died there in 1916.

Lucinda Donaldson nothing was found on Lucinda but it possible that she was William's wife. One can only speculate if they were character witnesses for or against Driscoll.

William Donaldson was born about 1851 in Iowa and in 1872 registered as a farmer

at Eagle Creek. In 1892 a William Donaldson received a homestead patent for 160 acres in Section 34, Township 31 North Range 3 West, MDM, to the east of Anderson.

Michael Driscoll: in the 1870 and 1880 U.S. Census there are two candidates and may be more as the name is spelled in various ways. The Martin Driscoll at Eagle Creek was born in Ireland in 1834 and was naturalized in the Shasta County District Court in 1856. At the time of the theft he was married with three children none of whom were Michael. Another Michael Driscoll was known to have been a miner at Whiskeytown but could not be placed in 1878. One Michael Driscoll was found in San Quentin but he had the perfect alibi: he was in prison serving five years for rape at the time of the robbery.