

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: \_\_\_\_\_.

Question: Was the border south of Anderson always at Cottonwood Creek?

Answer: No. In February 1850 twenty-seven counties were established and the counties to the south were Colusi (later Colusa) and Butte. Only the western border was established with certainty at the summit of the Coast Range. The first border was a line that cuts across present day Red Bluff roughly at Brickyard Creek. In 1851 the border to the south of Anderson was set at the middle of Red Bank Creek which flows eastward to a junction with the Sacramento River below Red Bluff. The border was again changed in 1856 when Tehama County was created from parts of Shasta, Colusa and Butte Counties. The 1856 adjustment set the border at the South Fork of Cottonwood Creek. Red Bluff was well inside the new Tehama County but it left much of land to the west in Shasta County. In 1857 the last adjustment was made establishing the border as the Middle Fork of Cottonwood Creek and Middle Fork of Beegum Creek. The border was straighter but created two political divisions: we now have Cottonwood and Beegum in Shasta County and Cottonwood and Beegum in Tehama County and at time various times the U.S. Post Office at both towns has moved back and forth from county to county.

Submission: Two Smiths in Local History. From the Anderson Newspaper for Saint Patrick's Day 1936, came the following story. Two Smiths – Jack H. and William A., one a local resident and the other from the wide-open spaces, met St. Patrick's Day, and in discussing the merits of the grand old name of Smith sold themselves with the idea that the name of Smith amounted to something. They traced their genealogy from the time of St. Patrick down to the days of the brown derby, with several incursions into the realms of the Smith of lesser fame. During the discussion of the Smith genealogy their throats became a little dry and their inspiration a little fogged, so that some liquid refreshments were procured to enliven the inner man. As time progressed, the Smiths became more famous and the ministrations of liquor more often until a time was reached when Jack and Bill came to the conclusion that they were of one blood and kinship closer. Jack happened to mention to Bill that Anderson had a new building that stood undedicated and thought that the name of Smith would be fitting to adorn the structure. The thought grew and enlarged to such an extent that when Constable Casebeer arrived on the scene they had to be helped over to their new temporary home. And so it came to pass that the honored name of Smith will hereafter go down in history as the first occupants of Anderson's new jail.

The April edition consists of three articles: The Hawaiian Connection in the Development of Shasta County, Theodore Von Moltke that is seeking additional information and the Clough Lime Kiln.

The Hawaiian Connection in the Development of Shasta County  
By Ron Jolliff

Shasta County from its earliest days had a connection to Hawaii in one form or another. Eight Hawaiians, including two wives, were given permission from King Kamehameha III to join John Sutter in his colonizing effort of the Sacramento River Valley. The Hawaiians, or Kanakas, as they were commonly called, explored as far north as the Feather River before settling in New Helvetia in 1839. John Sutter, who fled Switzerland in debt (hence New Helvetia or in translation New Switzerland), a German, an Irishman, a Belgian, a Native American Sutter had purchased from Kit Carson, and eight Kanakas were the first settlers. So for a short period, Hawaiians were the majority non-Indian population of the Sacramento Valley.

The initial eight Kanakas contracted to work for John Sutter were his lifeline to Yerba Buena in the San Francisco Bay. Trade was established with the Sandwich Islands as Hawaii was then called and more Kanakas were recruited for the young colony. Kanakas set up the fishing village of Puu Hawaii at the mouth of the Feather River to ship barrels of salmon back to Hawaii. With the discovery of gold in 1848 news spread quickly to Hawaii via the established trade routes. Many Kanakas responded and were first welcomed as they were predominantly Christian and spoke some English. Kanakas were some of the earliest miners in many areas including the Clear Creek Diggings in Shasta County. Kanaka Mountain and Kanaka Creek near Muletown were named for these industrious miners. There are still five missing Kanaka graves near Muletown off Kanaka Road.

With the rush of 1849, Nativist sentiments grew. The first to be banned from mining were Native Americans because they gave their "employers" an "unfair advantage." Even P. B. Reading quickly had problems with miners from Oregon over the use of Native American miners. As anti-foreign and particularly anti-Chinese feelings progressed the Kanakas faced increased prosecution. As the Kingdom of Hawaii was independent with limited diplomatic influence there was little they could do to help their citizens. Regrettably a history of legislative action in California shows that the rights of the Kanakas were eroded until they were only slightly above Native Americans and Chinese. By the Civil War little influence of the Kanakas remained in Shasta County.

The next connection to Hawaii came not from the native Hawaiians but from non-Hawaiians who worked there, were missionaries or the sons and daughters of missionary parents. What began as a mission in the service of God ended with the missionaries controlling much of the land and capital within the Kingdom of Hawaii. We know that a number of residents around Redding were employed in sugar production in Hawaii. While the families remained in healthy California, the husbands would sail to Hawaii to work nine or ten months each year. One such family was Roland and Mary Wilber who started a small olive operation in the 1880s along Placer Road just outside the current Redding city limits. While Roland

was surviving a smallpox epidemic among the native Hawaiians in Hawaii, his children, Sidney Charles age seven and Ward age nine, died here. The cause of death here was diagnosed as smallpox with letters from Roland being blamed as the vector. The boys were isolated early in the disease process and were quickly buried near the house to prevent the spread of the disease. The graves of the boys are now abandoned and overgrown with small olive trees next to the storage facility on Placer Road. All that provides a clue to the burial is a loose brick border.

At about the same period as the sugar employees began commuting from Shasta County there was an influx of capital from Hawaii to Shasta County. The progenitor of the investors was Samuel T. Alexander who started purchasing land in 1887 which was developed as the Hopkins Model Fruit Colony on Stillwater Creek across the Sacramento River from Anderson and the Belle Vue Tract just to the north of Anderson. Samuel was a co-founder of one of the Hawaiian "big five" companies, Alexander & Baldwin (although at the time it was an informal partnership not using that name). Samuel was the son of William Patterson Alexander who settled in Hawaii in 1834 as a missionary. In 1883 Samuel moved to Oakland, California to supervise the partnership's interests on the mainland. Since Hawaii was still a kingdom the partners wanted business interests in California to assure access to the American legislature and favorable prices for Hawaiian sugar. Samuel also sought investment opportunities outside of the partnership purchasing land in Tulare County, Alameda County, San Luis Obispo County, Los Angeles County, and others. Samuel had two other traits: first he supported his investments by developing lateral interests to make the more profitable such as ditches, railroads, etc. Secondly Samuel brought in other investors from his immediate family and corporate family. In addition to developing tracts to sell, Samuel purchased the 1740 acre John Rufus Lowe Ranch in Happy Valley in 1889 to develop as a working fruit/olive ranch and in 1890 built a mansion there as his summer home.

Samuel's partner, and brother by marriage, Henry P. Baldwin, who was the son of Hawaiian missionary Dwight Baldwin, joined him in investing in Shasta County in 1888 when he acquired 889 acres and twenty-five lots in Anderson from Samuel. At the same time, Samuel's brother, Henry M. Alexander, also acquired land near Anderson and lots in Brown's Addition and Pleisch's Addition. Many of the land purchases and transfers were in the name of Samuel's wife, Martha Eliza, who was the daughter of Amos Star Cooke, missionary and co-founder of Castle & Cooke, another Hawaiian "big five" company.

In 1894 Samuel Alexander and Henry Baldwin decided to start a California agency bearing the name Alexander & Baldwin in San Francisco and took on two addition partners to oversee operations. The new partners were Wallace Alexander, son of Samuel and Martha Alexander, and Joseph P. Cooke, son of Amos Star Cooke. Wallace became president of the Aloha Fruit Company that purchased land in the Washington Tract of Anderson.

The secretary of the Aloha Fruit Company was Walter Frear who had been a missionary in Hawaii in 1851 but later moved to California to take up Congregational Churches in Grass Valley and Santa Cruz. Between 1870 and 1881, Walter returned to Hawaii as pastor of a church in Honolulu. In 1881 Walter

returned to California settling in Oakland. Walter's son, Walter F. Frear remained in Hawaii to become judge in the Supreme Court of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893 and then judge of the Territory of Hawaii Supreme Court until 1907 when he was appointed Governor of Hawaii serving until 1913. The senior Walter purchased land in Cottonwood and developed the Woodward Suburbs and the Frear Addition besides selling land to the Aloha Fruit Company.

In 1891 William Chickering, a friend of Samuel Alexander in Oakland, and his lawyer from the firm of Olney, Chickering & Thomas of San Francisco, formed the Olinda Ranch Company with William H. Bailey, Anna H. Bailey, John T Ward, and Frederick E. Noyes all of Oakland as partners. Olney would later become mayor of Oakland. William H. Bailway was the son of Edward Bailey a missionary on Maui, Hawaii, while his wife was the daughter of another Hawaiian missionary, Thomas H. Hobron. The parents of both Baileys were associated with Samuel's father William P. Alexander. William Chickering and his wife Caroline also acquired lots from both Samuel T. Alexander and Henry P. Baldwin. In 1902, William Thomas, Chickering's law partner, also acquired some land from Henry P. Baldwin.

In 1892 Henry Baldwin, Joseph Ballard Atherton and Harriet E. Cooke obtained roughly 448 acres of the Frisbie Tract in Anderson. Joseph Atherton arrived in Hawaii in the 1850s to enter business. Through his hard work he became a junior partner of Castle & Cooke and later a founding member and president of the Bank of Hawaii. Harriet E. Cooke was the daughter of Samuel Wilder who had married the daughter of the Hawaiian missionary, Gerrit Judd. Harriet married Joseph Platt Cooke a partner in the California corporation of Alexander & Baldwin and later a president of Alexander & Baldwin, Limited.

Southern Shasta County was deep into the "Smelter War" between 1897 and 1916 where major corporations such as the one run by the Guggenheims pumped millions of tons of plant killing sulfur dioxide into the air from copper smelting operations based around Coram and Kennett. Fruit crops were especially affected and repeated crop failures had many farmers especially from Clear Creek and Happy Valley leaving the area. Samuel Alexander attempted to sell the Alexander Ranch in 1904, just prior to his death in Africa while on an expedition with his daughter Annie. Martha acquired all the Shasta County property in a decree of distribution in 1905. Her inheritance included 120 shares of Aloha Fruit Company, 167 shares of Anderson Water Company and several notes including over \$32,000 from Chickering, \$42,000 from William H. Bailey and \$87,500 from Wallace Alexander. She also acquired the note on the Alexander Ranch that returned it to her estate after a complicated law suit. Martha continued to sell off lots and in 1913 sold the Alexander Ranch to the Ehmann Olive Company. At Martha's death in 1918 the remaining land went to her four children: Annie M. Alexander, Wallace M. Alexander, Juliette Alexander and Martha M. Waterhouse. Martha M. Alexander had married John Waterhouse who ran the Alexander & Baldwin, Limited's insurance division in California. In 1922 the four children of Samuel and Martha Alexander formed the Alexander Property Company to manage the remaining two lots in the Power's Addition, ten lots in the Hopkins Model Fruit Colony, and 640 acres of other land.

Other Hawaiian investors followed suit in selling their Shasta county holdings. In 1906 Henry P. Baldwin formed Henry P. Baldwin, Limited to handle his California holdings. The company was formed with 15,000 shares: 14,960 shares retained by Henry but ten each went to William Dwight Baldwin, Frank Fowler Baldwin (a future president of Alexander & Baldwin, Limited), Henry "Harry" Alexander Baldwin (a future representative to the U.S. House of Representatives from Hawaii and vice-president of Alexander & Baldwin, Limited), and H. P. Cooke. In 1909 a large tract of the Shasta County holdings were sold to George Hoxie a developer from Fresno.

In 1906 the Aloha Fruit Company was sold to J. King and Alexander M. McCoy of Red Bluff.

While the Hawaiian connection was active in Anderson they interested others in developing the community and they were active in the infrastructure to make the town and their investments a success. Samuel Alexander both promoted and invested in water projects, projects to bring electric power to Anderson and railroad projects. In the long term the Hawaiian connection was at least in part responsible for making Anderson a success.

Theodore Von Moltke  
By Ron Jolliff

The following article was published in the San Jose Mercury Newspaper on May 16, 1915: ANDERSON, May 15 – Theodore von Moltke, first cousin of Count von Moltke, German general at the beginning of the present European war, died here in poverty at the age of 83 years. He was a veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, and fought under the greater von Moltke in that conflict, participating in the siege of Metz. Theodore von Moltke, wearing medals and bearing undisputed testimony of service in the German Army, came here from Los Angeles six months ago.

Another article in the Idaho Statesman stated that Theodore served under the "elder" von Moltke in the Franco-Prussian War but that he was now poor and being taken care of by an Anderson farmer. A Grand Forks Herald article stated a farmer had been caring for him for several years. No other articles could be found to answer the question of who was caring for Theodore and why.

In doing some background there was a George Theodore von Moltke born in 1834 who married an Emma Jane Schmidt in Tacoma, Washington in 1891. He turned out to be a nephew of the "elder" von Moltke but he died in Idaho in 1914. He would have been a cousin to our Theodore so the search went back to the basics, starting with Helmuth Johannes Ludwig von Moltke who in 1915 was Chief of Staff of the German Army. Helmuth (known as von Moltke the younger) was the son of Adolf von Moltke and our Theodore would have been a son of one of Adolf's brothers since he carried the von Moltke name. The von Moltke family held land in Holstein that was a duchy of Denmark when Theodore was born about 1832. Adolf's father was Danish Lt. General Friedrich Phillip Victor von Moltke who married Henriette Sophie Paschen and had six sons: Wilhelm 1798, Fredrich Joachim 1799, Helmuth Karl Bernard 1800, Bernard Adolf 1804, Ludwig Carl 1805 and Victor

1812. After the Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864 the duchy was ceded to Prussia thus the family came to serve Germany.

All that was found, was Wilhelm died in 1834, Fredrich Joachim died in 1874, Helmuth Karl died in 1891, and Victor died in 1853 and no record of children was found for any of them. Ludwig Carl died in 1834 and had three children: Johanna Rosa, Friedericke Auguste and Rosa Victorine. That leaves four potential fathers and a story left untold. Why did Theodore leave Germany? Why was he poor? Who helped him in Anderson? If any of the readers have any information that will help us close this story please send an email.

Clough Lime Kiln  
By Ron Jolliff

There was a question asking to know what the stone structure just west of the salmon viewing site on Clear Creek had been. The whole area has historic sites as below the rapids was the Norwegian Wheel that lifted water to the Townsend Ditch and above the rapids was the Sealtzer Dam then Briggville. The structure is at the mouth of Bullion or Buljin Gulch on the right side of the road as one goes west. It is now mostly covered up and for a long time was the site of a bee farm. It is on private property surrounded by BLM land so permission is needed to get a close inspection. The best way to see what it looked like is to get a copy of the 1980 Covered Wagon from Shasta Historical Society. The drawing on the cover clearly shows the square base and domed top. There was a rectangular door in the front and a circular opening at the top. The structure was a lime kiln and is situated just below an outcropping of lime stone.

Due to repeated structural fires in mining camps, property owners in the more permanent towns started to build stores and some houses of brick. Two of these towns included Briggsville and Horsetown. Clay deposits had been discovered along the Sacramento River by the first pioneers so there was a ready supply for brick kilns. Although brick material was plentiful, mortar made from limestone was in shorter supply. So about 1858 the Clough family moved to Shasta County and saw the advantage of the Bullion Gulch site: easy access to limestone without a lot of inclusions, a nearby supply of timber to burn the limestone creating slaked lime, a ready supply of sand and gravel at almost no cost, and a road with easy access to two local markets. The husband Samuel Clough who was born in England about 1826 was by trade a brick mason. With him in the 1860 U.S. Census were his wife Deborah (nee Turner) born about 1830 in Pennsylvania (the family tradition says Nova Scotia) and daughter May (Mary) born about 1851 in Pennsylvania.

California being ahead of its time passed an act in 1852 whereby married women could transact business in their own name by filing an affidavit as a sole trader and having it published in a newspaper. The act was to prevent lawsuits brought against a man for his wife's business debts. The act also limited the amount of community property that could be invested in a wife's sole trader business or property. The second part came about when husbands tried to avoid bankruptcy by putting all the assets in their wives name. Deborah Clough filed her affidavit in the

Shasta Republican on February 20, 1858, stating her intent to run a lime kiln at Briggsville.

We know from the family history that Samuel had died by 1864 when Deborah and her daughter Mary moved to Idaho City, Idaho where Deborah is believed to have remarried. It is believed that the lime kiln continued to operate after their departure but seems to have closed before Briggsville was destroyed by hydraulic mining and Horestown was destroyed by dredge mining.

As a historic note Samuel and Deborah appear to have no relationship with Albian Caparis Clough who had land along Clough Creek in the Millville area.