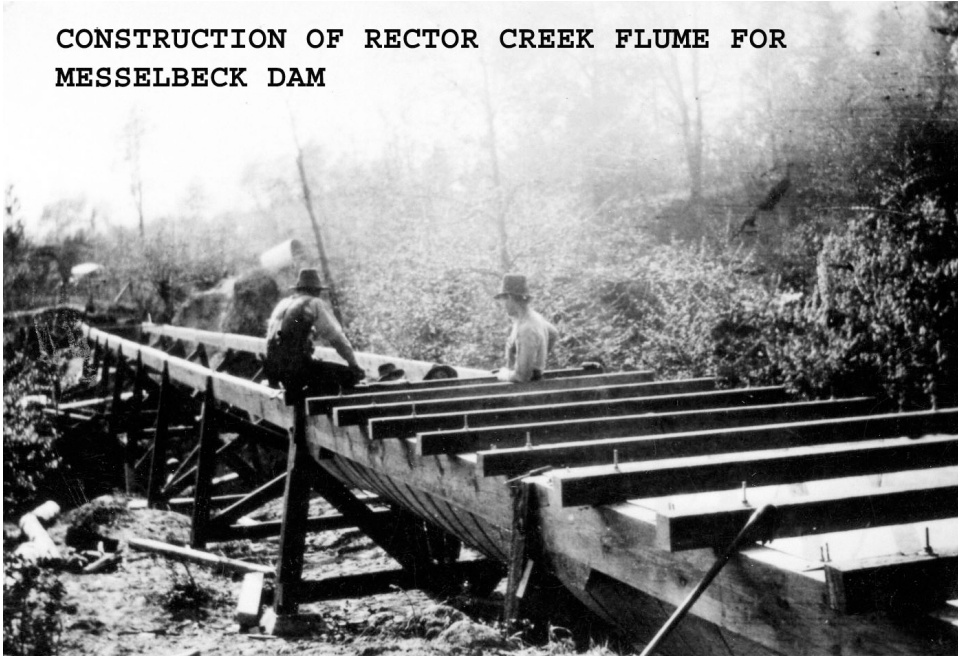


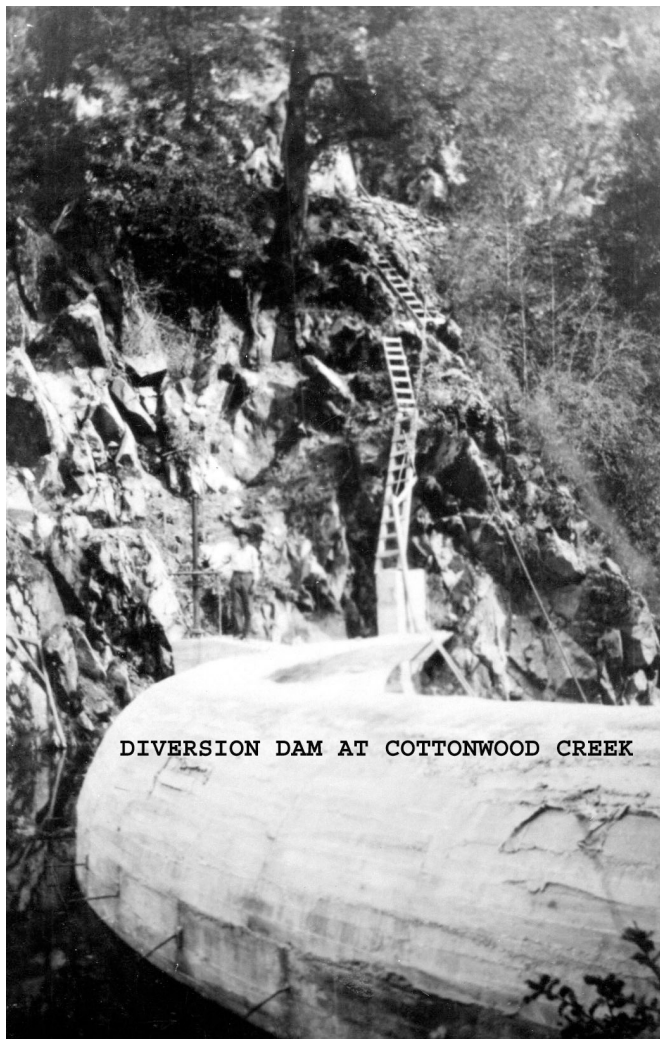
Anderson Historical Society Newsletter

August 2018

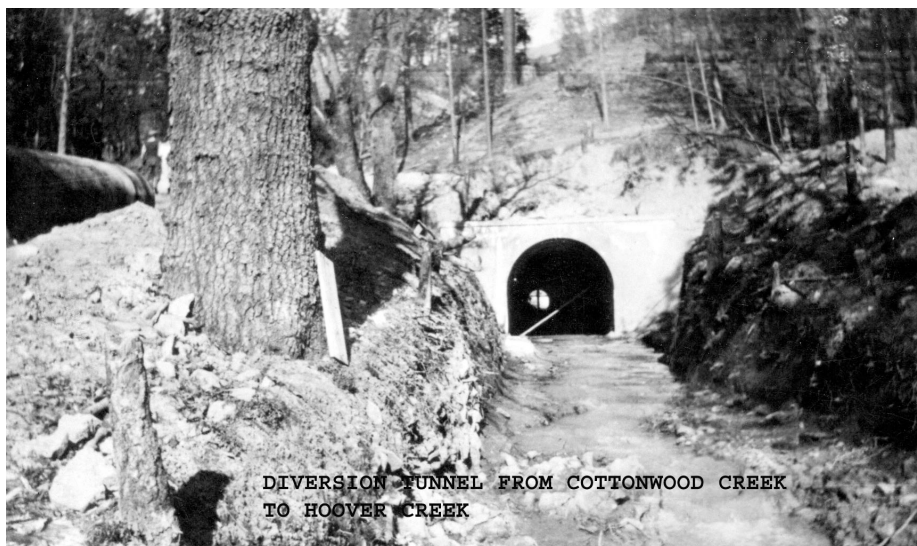
The August 2018 Newsletter contains three articles: 1) Interview with Jack McAuliffe, 2) Reader Inquiry: Old Bully Choop Road, and 3) Igo Lost Channel Consolidated Mine.

**CONSTRUCTION OF RECTOR CREEK FLUME FOR
MESSELBECK DAM**





DIVERSION DAM AT COTTONWOOD CREEK



DIVERSION TUNNEL FROM COTTONWOOD CREEK
TO HOOVER CREEK



TUNNELING CREW DURING
CONSTRUCTION OF
MESSELBECK DAM

Interview with Jack McAuliffe

The McAuliffe story in Shasta County begins with John Patrick McAuliffe born in Meelin, County Cork, Ireland in 1884. John was the son of Patrick McAuliffe born in 1864 in Cork and Hannah Quinlan born in 1862 in Cork. The Surname is of Norse-Irish origin and is an Anglicisation of the Gaelic Mac Amhloaibh for son of Olaf. The surname is seldom found outside of Munster and is found most frequently in northern Cork County. John was the first of ten children and by family history left Ireland at about age eighteen or nineteen landing with \$15.00 in his pocket. By family history he moved directly to Lakeview, Oregon where he had a sponsor who was also from County Cork and had hired him as a sheepherder. Lakeview at the time had a large population of both Irish and Basque sheep ranchers. Lakeview (Lake County) is in the high desert region of south central Oregon and had a history of conflict over water rights and its share of conflicts between sheepherders and cattlemen.

John Patrick had nine brothers and sisters: David 1886-1970, Mary F. Fitzgerald 1888-1978, Patrick 1890, Margaret Quinlan 1893, Maurice 1894-1984, Hannah Burke 1897, Dora Kenneally 1898, Kathleen Aspel 1900 and Eileen O'Keefe 1900. Of these at least three followed John Patrick to Oregon. David Patrick immigrated in 1907 and took up sheep ranching then went into lumber; Mary Frances with her husband Con Fitzgerald immigrated in 1912; and, Maurice followed in 1915 and began as a sheepherder. John Patrick would later sponsor some of Margaret Quinlan and Dora Kenneally's children.

In the 1920 U. S. Census John cited that he arrived in 1905 in the United States and was naturalized in 1912. After a few years as a sheepherder John's sponsor decided to return to Ireland selling his property but giving John the sheep. John sold the sheep and purchased a bar and roller skating rink in Lakeview. He earned the nickname "Bronco Jack" for his strength as he was able to pull a horse's

head up or stay on until they were calm. After a few years John sold the bar and roller skating rink to purchase a ranch about fifty miles west at Paradise. He next traded for a ranch at Bly in Klamath County but there were always fights about water rights so he moved to Fort Klamath. In the 1920 U.S. Census John was listed as a stock rancher at Wood River in Klamath County south of the town of Fort Klamath.

In 1910 John Patrick married Nora Mary O'Connor who was born in Cork County, Ireland in 1887. Nora immigrated to the United States in 1904 and was naturalized with John Patrick in 1912. The couple's first child John was born in 1918 in Klamath Falls and died soon after birth. In the 1920 U. S. Census John and Nora were listed with three children: Patrick John born 1912 in Lakeview, Oregon (died 1964 in Shasta County), Joseph Christopher born 1916 in Lakeview, Oregon (father of Jack McAuliffe; died 1988 in Shasta County), and "Nora" (Honora) born 1919 in Klamath County, Oregon (died in 1997 in Modoc County).

About 1930 John Patrick was stuck midstream crossing a creek near Bly, Oregon and had to wait for the stage due the next morning for help. Because of the cold the engine was left running and the 1920s cars used the exhaust manifold as a rudimentary heater. Because there were no fans the temperature was hard to control. During the night John Patrick was affected by carbon dioxide and rolled off onto the manifold and was badly burned requiring two years of hospitalization. During his hospitalization his brother Maurice tried to manage the ranch. Jack reported that the accident caused severe damage to the gluteal region and his grandfather really was a "half-assed cowboy." Jack continued that his grandfather was also one tough cowboy and continued to ride long hours throughout the remainder of his life.

When John Patrick returned to the ranch he started driving cattle to Paisley north of Fort Klamath on an annual basis. The dust from the cattle drives effected everyone and caused Jack's father to have bouts of "walking pneumonia" twice a year. Winters at Ft. Klamath were little better as they produced a wet snow that made it hard to feed the cattle so John Patrick started looking for solutions.

In the 1930 U. S. Census John Patrick was listed as a sheep rancher at Klamath Falls. A few years later he borrowed some money from an oil-rich Indian from Oklahoma and bought three hundred steers using the ranch as collateral. He drove the stock to Chiloquin in Klamath County and shipped them south to the Fennell Ranch near Corning. At the time there was good grazing along the Sacramento River and the country was still open range. What John couldn't foresee was severe flooding of the Sacramento River prior to the opening of Shasta Dam. During a flood in the mid 1930s John's cattle were stuck on an island. John broke his leg in an attempt to drive the cattle to safety but in the end his herd drowned. To add insult to injury John Patrick was still in the hospital when the State called to order him to cleanup the corpses spread down into Glenn County. There is a story that the lender was going to foreclose on the Oregon ranch but after a discussion that included being hung out a window an alternate course was taken. In the end the Oklahoman recouped all his money and John Patrick became the first to ship cattle south for the winter by train and the first to start bringing them north by train for the good summer pasturage.

John Patrick started leasing land around Corning in Tehama County about 1936 first in the Sacramento River drainage then the Fennell Ranch. Through that ranch he became familiar with James Barry (1860-1937). After John Patrick took care of some of Barry's cattle he talked him into taking some of Barry's cattle to Fort Klamath for the summers.

It was through James Barry that John Patrick made the move to Shasta County. Barry who was a businessman from Red Bluff in Tehama County started buying up homesteads in the Bald Hills until he had about twelve thousand acres. James was the son of John Barry (1827 Ireland-1888) who arrived in Tehama County in 1857 and bought up ranches south of Cottonwood Creek until he had a 3,000-acre sheep operation. John eventually purchased most of the community of Cottonwood south of the creek that became the Cottonwood Creek Ranch and Lake California development. John died in 1888 and James took over operations until he died in 1937. James Barry cared for his two unmarried sisters and it is reported that his will stipulated that if either sister married they lost their inheritance. The sisters remained unmarried and they inherited the core of what was to become the McAuliffe Ranch but that also left them with the inheritance tax that was oppressive during the depression era. John Patrick was friends with the girls (Mary 1872-1962 and Adeline "Addie" Barry 1867-1945) and purchased about 13,000 acres.

Prior to James Barry three names were of note on the property: King, Crawford, and Kimball. The name King is Gorham Kimball King the nephew of Gorham Gates Kimball who in 1904 left him a half interest in Cone & Kimball Company in Red Bluff and 6000 acres of grazing land in Shasta County with 3000 sheep. Gorham King was born in 1870 in Maine and first engaged in the lumber industry. Gorham Kimball King was the son of Charles Willard King (1839-1908) and Kimball's sister Harriet E. (1836-1921). In 1901 he accepted an invitation from his uncle to relocate to Red Bluff and work in the management of the Cone & Kimball Company. Gorham never married and died in 1932 while working in his office in Red Bluff.

The area that Gorham Kimball King inherited was generally known as the Kimball Plains in honor of Gorham Gates Kimball. After the first major wave of placer miners moved through Crow Creek, Roaring River and the Bald Hills the area transitioned into stock ranching: first sheep and later cattle. Gorham Gates Kimball was born in Maine in 1838 into a merchant family. After a period as an independent merchant in Boston, Kimball and five of his friends left from New York City for San Francisco via the Isthmus route. After an outbreak of smallpox and a fire at sea the ship arrived in late 1857. After working a short time in San Francisco to rebuild his finances he began working for his aunt's husband General Alfred Redington (he had been Adjutant General in the Maine Militia) who managed the California Steam Navigation Company of Sacramento. By 1860 with his health failing in the river environment he went into a sheep venture with his uncle. The first venture was driving 700 sheep from Red Bluff to Idaho but due to poor prices he took the herd on to Missouri where he purchased mules for the return trip. He next drove sheep to the Nevada mines before studying government land law. Kimball was successful in purchasing large tracts of cheap but valuable land.

Kimball was instrumental in developing the sheep industry in Shasta and Tehama Counties. In 1875 Kimball joined a short mercantile partnership with Major L. S. Walton and when Walton retired in 1876 Kimball founded the firm of Cone & Kimball. The new firm developed into the leading merchant and wheat and wool buyers of Northern California. Major Kimball as he was known for his rank in the California State Militia was divorced from Mrs. Agnes M. Pond at the time of his death in 1904 leaving most of his estate to his sister and nephew.

No definitive Crawford was found but there was an Orion Octavus Crawford known in the Bald Hills. Orion was born in 1870 in California who was by marriage associated with William Kidder's family. In 1897 Orion married Martha Frances Kidder who was born in 1871 at Eagle Creek. Martha had first married Wallace A. Linn in 1888 and the couple later divorced. Orion was variously listed as a farmer and miner. In 1912 Orion was granted a 160-acre homestead in section 8 of Township 30 North Range 8 West located on the Middle Fork of Duncan Creek but the 1910 U.S. Census indicates he was in the Bald Hills. In 1920 Orion was mining in Mono County and by 1930 both husband and wife listed themselves as widowed (both were very much alive although Orion was in a sanitarium). Orion died in 1931 and Martha survived until 1958.

World War II was good for the cattle industry as a whole. Demand was high and cattle ranching was considered an essential industry for the war effort. John Patrick registered for the draft in 1942 at Fort Klamath, Oregon but was never called to serve and both sons were kept out due to working in an essential industry. By 1939 the family was living jointly in Klamath County Oregon and Cottonwood where the corrals and barns were established at Poverty Gulch above Roaring River. The County named the road that runs off Foster Road up the ridge McAuliffe Road although it was listed as Barry Road in the 1940 U.S. Census.

The 1950s saw a number of changes. The ranch in Oregon was still expanding with purchases from the Government Land Office in 1955 and 1957. John Patrick about 1955 or 1956 sponsored three of his nieces and nephews. In 1958 John Patrick died of colon cancer and was buried in the family plot at the Mount Cavalry Catholic Cemetery in Klamath Falls. The Cottonwood ranch was divided between Patrick John, Joseph Christopher and Nora. By 1940 both Patrick John and Joseph Christopher were working the ranches in Cottonwood and Klamath County, Oregon and the ranch was formed into a partnership. Nora Mary survived until 1977 and in her later years was living with her daughter Nora in Fort Bidwell. Nora Mary was also buried in the Mount Calvary Catholic Cemetery in Klamath Falls.

Patrick John McAuliffe was born in 1912 in Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon. In about 1938 Patrick married Martha Helen Fisher born in 1917 in Washington and who was a teacher at the Chiloquin Elementary School before marriage. Patrick and Martha had six children: J. P. "Paddy" born in Klamath Falls in 1939 (died in Shasta County in 1999), Joseph Merle "Butch" born in 1945 in Klamath Falls, Oregon (died 1992 in Cottonwood), James, Paul, David and Susan. In 1964 Patrick John ran off a bridge en route to the Cottonwood Ranch and died at Mercy Hospital. Martha Helen survived her husband until 2001 when she died in Redding. Both are buried in the Mount Calvary Catholic Cemetery in Klamath Falls.

Joseph Christopher McAuliffe was born in 1916 at Lakeview, Lake County, Oregon. In 1938 he married Lenore Marie Codd of Spokane, Washington. Lenore was the daughter of Ambrose Codd and Geneva Sweeney. In 1938 the couple moved to Cottonwood. Joseph and Lenora had five children: Jack 1939, Ambrose 1942 (died 2014), Joseph, Geneva, and Mary. Joseph died in 1988 in Redding and was survived by Lenora until her death in 2007 in Redding.

Honora "Nora" M. McAuliffe was born in 1919 in Klamath County, Oregon. About 1948 Nora married Joseph E. Conlan born at Fort Bidwell, Modoc County in 1918. Joseph was the son of Joseph and Mary Etta Conlan long time ranchers in Modoc County. Joseph's father Hugh who was born in Ireland was an established blacksmith in Modoc County by 1880. Joseph and Nora had two children John Joseph (1947-1997) and Marietta (Glaus; 1952-2004). Nora died in Modoc County in 1997 and was survived by Joseph until his death in 2005. Joseph and Nora are buried in the Ft. Bidwell Cemetery in Modoc County.

Jack McAuliffe was born in 1939 in Spokane, Washington. From 1954-1957 he attended Bellarmine in San Jose, a preparatory school for Santa Clara University. From 1957 to 1959 he attended Fordham University in New York. Due to the nature of the times he applied for officer candidate school but was denied because of poor depth perception so in the end he did six months active duty in the California National Guards with the 1401st Engineer Battalion, 49th Division in Redding under Capt. Richard A. Riis (later Lieutenant Colonel and battalion commander). His unit was not called to active duty during the Vietnam War but it was sent to Alaska for an annual training. Jack started law school in Willamette, Oregon but quickly returned home to help his father, Joseph Christopher with ranch operations. As family members got out of ranching Jack first started to transition into commodity futures but later changed to real estate.

Much of the ranch was sold in the 1990s, in part to the Rogue River Ranch, but Patrick John's portion of about 5000 acres bought from the partnership continues to be run by his heirs.

Reader Inquiry: Old Bully Choop Road

Question: I have an eighty-acre parcel in Section 24 of Township 30 North Range 8 West and found the metal parts from old school desks on the property. My property is roughly a right angle with the base in the southwest quarter of the section and the long edge running from the northwest corner to the southeast corner. Old Bully Choop Road runs through the property. Was there a school on my property?

Answer: There is no record of a school existing in Section 24 but there was a school just across Platina Road in Section 25 of Township 30 North Range 8 West that was known as the Watson Gulch School (see attached map). The School was organized in 1896 and believed to have closed some time after World War I. Watson Gulch runs southward off Wilson Creek. Old Bully Choop Road ran northwest from Platina Road and there was a second road running southeast from Platina Road to Watson Gulch.

The area was first noted when the Cunningham party discovered gold on the site before moving on to Arbuckle Basin. Cunningham disclosed the location to Andrew Watson who was establishing a wagon road to the gold fields in Trinity County. Watson returned and developed two mining ditches before selling out to H. Clay Stockton and Alexander Andrews in 1854. By 1858 the area was formed into a voting precinct. As placer deposits gave out in the Bald Hills growth was spurred at Watson Gulch by the discovery of gold at Nigger Hill in 1861. As placer mining gave out ownership of most of the land returned to the Government Land Office.

The use of the land transitioned into farming and stock ranches. In the 1890s the Government Land Office started selling the land in Section 24 and the town of Watson Gulch was revived for a while. Besides the school, the Quinn family operated a hotel and prune orchard. There was for a period a toll road known as Potts & Foster that ran to the divide between Shasta and Trinity County and may have been the basis for Old Bully Choop Road. Just northwest of the town was a brick kiln. The Robinson family also ran a stage stop at Watson Gulch.

Section 24 was initially sold to five individuals: Jack Hubbard, Robert Jordan Robinson, Harrison Raglin, Timothy Quinn and Robert Akens. The first land transferred was to Robert Akens in 1890 who homesteaded the south half of the southeast quarter, northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter. Robert was born in Ireland about 1828 and naturalized in Shasta County in 1871. Robert was believed to have been in Shasta County during the Civil War and in 1871 was listed as a stock rancher at Roaring River. Robert had a cash sale from the Government Land Office in 1882 of 160 acres in Section 10 of Township 29 North Range 7 West on the south side of Roaring River. Robert was listed as a stock rancher in Eagle Creek in 1886. In the 1880 U. S. Census he was listed as a general trader in Arbuckle living with a Maria who was Native American and keeping house. Also in the entry was John Bally, a general trader, and William Anderson age 15, a laborer. Nothing was found about the family after the 1890 homestead.

The second transaction was an 1893 Indian Allotment to Jack Hubbard (NO-Ya-OS) for 80 acres described as the west half of the northeast quarter. Jack was known to be a Wintu born about 1859 in Shasta County. Some suggest the family had a relationship to Stephen R. Hubbard of Eagle Creek but no documentation was found. Jack was known to have been married to Fannie Hubbard who was a Wintu and had her own 160 acre Indian Allotment in Section 22 of Township 30 Range 8 just to the west of Watson Gulch. They are listed with the Robinson family in 1900 and nothing else was found.

The third transaction was in 1894 to Timothy Quinn. Timothy was born in Ireland in 1835 and was the younger brother of David Quinn and older brother of Mary Driscoll. He may have immigrated with his brother in 1842. He was in Shasta County by 1856 as he was naturalized in the Shasta County District Court. In 1867 and 1870 he was listed as a miner at Horsetown Post Office. In the 1880 U. S. Census Timothy was listed as a farmer at Eagle Creek, living next to Michael and Mary Driscoll. In 1885 Timothy was listed as a merchant at Eagle Creek. In 1898 he received a homestead patent from the Government Land Office for 160 acres described as the east half of the northwest quarter, southwest quarter of the

northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter all in Section 24. In addition to the ranch at Watson Gulch Timothy operated the Quinn Hotel. The ranch became known for its prune orchard and local history states quite a few of the high in sugar prunes ended up in bootleg whiskey during the Prohibition.

Timothy was married to Mary A. Quinn born in 1842 in Ireland and immigrated in 1869. The couple had two children that died prior to 1886. Timothy and Mary adopted a son Arthur born in 1886 in California. Timothy died in 1895 and Mary and Arthur went to live at David Quinn's farm in Igo. When David died in 1901 Mary took a position as a live-in house-keeper in Redding which she kept until 1920. Mary moved back to Igo in 1920 where she died in 1925. Timothy and Mary are buried at the Shasta Catholic Cemetery.

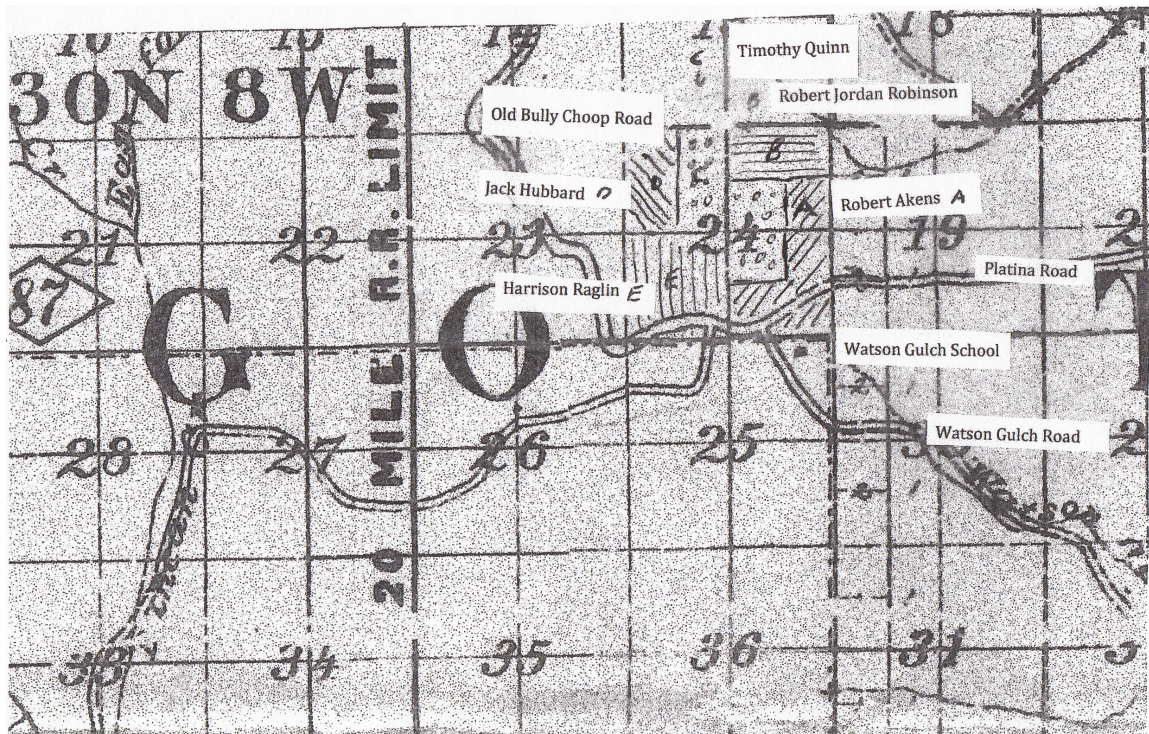
The fourth Government Land Office transaction in Section 24 was a 160 acre homestead to Harrison Raglin in 1897. Harrison was the son of John Raglin and Flora Storm. John was born in 1841 in Missouri. His father John married Cynthia Ann Maupin in 1851 but they divorced in 1867. Cynthia later married Frederick Glasser in 1868 who was from southwestern Shasta County. John married Native American Nellie M. Williams in 1872 but divorced in 1874. John and his eleven children settled predominantly in Tehama County. In 1863 and 1888 Harrison was listed as a farmer in Tehama County and held a 160 acre cash sale from the Government Land Office in 1878 (NW ¼ Section 20 Township 25 North Range 6 West). In 1890 Harrison was listed as a farmer at Eagle Creek. He appears also to have had a interest in mining as his brother Thomas appointed him to control his interests in the Tehama County Chrome Mine in 1886 and he was listed as a placer miner in Ono in the 1900 U.S. Census. In 1900 Harrison was listed with a wife named Susan, a Native American born in 1841 in California and an adopted son Charles W. Fallis, who was quarter Wintu born in 1888 in California. Harrison died in Shasta County in 1918.

The remaining initial land transaction in Section 24 was to Robert Jordan Robinson who was born in 1865 in California. Robert was the son of Frederick Dyckman and Mary A. Jordan. Frederick and his brother Eli were mining in Amador County in 1852. They next moved to French Gulch before settling in Roseberg, Oregon. In Oregon Frederick operated a hotel while his brother was Sheriff of Douglas County. His brother was fatally shot making an arrest in 1858 and asked Frederick to marry his wife Mary A. Jordan and raise his two children. In 1860 Frederick complied with his brothers request. In 1865 the new family (five additional children were added between 1863 and 1873) moved to Butte County where Frederick drove a stage. In 1868 the family moved to Paskenta in Tehama County where Frederick farmed. In 1878 Frederick moved the family near Ono to be nearer his interest in the Bully Choop Mine. In 1879 he was listed as farmer at Janesville. Frederick was County Supervisor from 1882 to 1886.

Robert Jordon Robinson married Clara Belle Miller the daughter of Stephen Riley Miller in 1894. Robert registered a brand at Ono in 1902 (6R) and obtained the patent for his homestead from the Government Land Office in 1910 (north half of the northeast quarter of Section 24). In 1920 Robert was operating the Ono Hotel. Robert and Clara Belle had six children: Thomas 1896, Mabel 1897 (married Floyd Marshall Murphey in 1916 who died in 1917; married Homer Theodore Forschler in

1920), Oliver (Ollie) 1899, Alma 1902, Frances C. 1906 (died 1906) and Clara Belle born 1910. Robert died in 1933 and Clara Belle survived until 1975.

Beginning round 1900 much of the area was purchased by William E. Menzell as a stock ranch to supply his three butcher shops in Kennett, Shasta and Redding. I believe Section 24 eventually became part of the Trinity Alps Preserve. Hope this provides some understanding of the history of the ranch and how the old school desks ended up on your property.



Igo Lost Channel Consolidated Mine

The Igo Lost Channel Consolidated Mine consisted of 580 acres running along both sides of Clear Creek Road approximately from the landfill entrance eastward and northward towards Piety Hill. The mine is located in Sections 3 & 4 of Township 30 North, Range 6 West and Section 34 of Township 31 North, Range 6 West. The Piety Hill Mine is to the northeast. There is some confusion over names as within the 580 acres there have been various operations and mines: Blue Bird, Russell, Igo Mining Corporation, Igo Placer Mining Company, Lost Channel, Western Contracting Company, Porter & Thompson.

Initial development was the 20 acres Blue Bird Mine owned by T. White of Igo. The drift mine which began producing in 1865 followed the ancient gravels at an average depth of 35 feet. The main tunnel was 120 feet running north to south. The depth of the pay gravel was about ten feet next to bedrock. Next to the bedrock the boulders were large. Water for the mine came from the Dry Creek Tunnel & Flume Company ditch.

Frank H. Russell acquired the 580 acres probably about 1926 and many books call the mine the Russell Mine. A 1937 map shows the Russell Claims as part of the larger claim. Russell filed his mining papers with the name Igo Lost Channel Consolidated and Igo Lost Channel Consolidated #2. As with the Blue Bird this was a drift mine searching for the ancient gravels. Most of the bedrock in the area is decomposed granite and there was some

pay to 20 feet below the surface but best values were 4 feet above bedrock. Work was done on several tunnels with the longest being 1800 feet (now on the Farris Ranch and called the Dunham Tunnel) and numerous fifty foot shafts along Dry Creek. Gold production was listed as .875 fine.

There is a note that the Igo Placer Mining Company operated on 30 acres that were formerly part of the Igo Lost Channel Mine. The mine was located in Section 34 of Township 31 North, Range 6 West.

The Igo Lost Channel Mine was leased by Porter & Thompson of Seattle who endeavored to work a "dry land" operation by shoveling gravels into a rotary grinder then running tailings over a copper plate. The operation failed to produce sufficient reward and the company went in 1937 to drilling test holes for dredge operations. All test sites showed some gold and in the late 1930s dredge operations were conducted along Dry Creek and the tailings are still evident along Clear Creek Road. Operations were suspended in 1940 and no mining has been done since. The property was subsequently sold and now forms part of at least four ranches.



Mine tailings along Clear Creek Road