

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:_____.

Mining on Jackass Flats: San Francisco Bulletin March 4, 1856. We learn that some large strikes have been made in this locality recently. One man, in one day last week, took out eight ounces of pure beautiful gold, and many others are doing remarkably well.

Our informant says that twenty dollars per day are average wages in that particular locality, and with an abundance of water, these yields might be relied on as permanent.

Jackass Flat has long been known to be very rich and has been worked to a considerable extent: but owing to the scarcity of water hitherto, its full richness has not been developed. With the aid of the water from the Clear Creek Ditch we expect to chronicle very many large sized lumps during the present spring and summer.

All that region of country near Horsetown, Texas Springs and along the foothills west and north of Clear Creek, is highly auriferous, and effects have been made to supply miners with water, which will add greatly to the yield of gold from that country for the next summer.

(Auriferous means containing or producing gold.)

Miner Killed: San Francisco Bulletin March 4, 1856. At Horsetown, Shasta County, February 9th, says the Union, a man named B. Pendleton was instantly killed by the caving in of the bank of his claim, on Jackass Flat. He was about thirty years of age, unmarried, and formerly from Hartford, Connecticut.

Mass Meeting of Miners: Alta California June 4, 1856. The miners of Shasta have been holding meetings for the purpose of expressing their disapprobation of the scale of prices of water adopted by the Clear Creek Ditch Company, and to obtain a reduction by pledging themselves to refrain from using the Company's water until the same can be obtained for the sum of 33 ½ cents per cubic inch for the first head, with a six inch pressure, \$2 for the second head, and \$1 for the third; which, in the opinion of all reasonable and disinterested men, is a just remuneration.

The first meeting was held on the 18th instant, when the following districts were represented: Horsetown, Texas Springs, Jackass Flat, Muletown, Centerville, Middletown, Nebraska, Squawtown, Oregon Gulch. On the next Thursday night, the miners from these districts assembled again to the number of 300, and marched through Shasta with torches, banners and music. Addresses were delivered and the utmost harmony and decorum prevailed. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the grievances of the persons assembled, and in one of their resolves they declare, "That

we, the miners, insert an advertisement in the several papers inviting any person to erect a flume at a point near Muletown, and covering the water of Clear Creek at the said point.”

The November 2017 Newsletter contains three articles: 1) Redding Electric Utility, 2) Abstract of Title: Lot 1, Block 7 Town of Anderson, Anderson Hotel (American Ranch Hotel), and 3) Camp Riis

Redding Electric Utility

A citation in the history of the California Railroad Commission stated that the city of Redding was historic but it did not make a lot of sense until later when it stated the California Railroad Commission later became the California Public Utilities Commission. Redding was cited as the first city in northern California to acquire a public utility through the use of eminent domain.

When Redding first considered getting involved in a utility program in 1914 the population of the city was only 5,000 (the current customer base is now around 100,000). The spark that started the move for Redding to control its own power needs was dissatisfaction with the Northern California Power Company's arc lights along city streets. Northern California Power Company provided gas and water services in addition to electrical needs. The power company's solution to complaints that the street lights were chronically out was to tell the Board of Trustees that it would fix the street lights if the Board would drop its "agitation" and would sign a contract to keep the new system for ten years. There was no sympathy for the consumers, no options, just an attitude that the power company had the superior position. What Northern California Power Company failed to see was that populist legislation over the previous decade did provide the city an option.

The California Railroad Commission was enacted in 1879 and was, at first, the railroads watching out for railroads. By 1911 when California passed the Public Utilities Act things had changed. The Railroad Commission, beginning in 1912 would assume regulation of the rates of utilities and the regulation of other utility activities in all parts of California outside of incorporated cities and towns. The Public Utilities Act of 1912 broadened the power of the California Railroad Commission providing for municipal voting on whether a city wanted the commission to assume responsibility for a utility within its borders. By the time of the arc light dispute in 1914 the commission had authority over all utilities in California wherever the service was provided. (Note: the California Railroad Commission was later to become the California Public Utilities Commission.)

In the face of the challenging response from the Northern California Power Company, Redding held a special municipal election asking if the citizens desired the Railroad Commission to have authority over telephone, electrical, water, gas, and telegraph services. The vote was an overwhelming yes. The Northern California Power Company had provided services since 1901 but by 1915 the dissatisfaction had grown to the point that the city decided to build its own lighting system. By 1917 Redding had modernized the streetlights and proved the system was a

financial success. The Board of Trustees then took the next step to take over the distribution of power from the Northern California Power Company.

In February 1918 the Board of Trustees passed a resolution to acquire, construct and complete a municipal power system for the city of Redding. They estimated the cost at \$40,000 and passed a bond issue in April 1918 (paid off in 1961). Under the direction of the City Attorney, W. D. Tillotson the Board proceeded under eminent domain to acquire the property of the Northern California Power Company within Redding. At the same time the Board petitioned the California Railroad Commission to fix a just compensation. The final settlement would require another three years of court battles.

The initial hearing was held by the California Railroad Commission in 1919 concerning three franchises held by the power company in Redding (the power company would maintain the right to serve their own offices and shops within the city). The power company asked for "\$226,309.01 for a "going concern," depreciation, and other issues even though it claimed at the same time that it lost money in Redding. It turned out that the Redding business accounted for only 1% of Northern California Power Company's total business and that most of their arguments were to put it simply, gouging. The California Railroad Commission set the fair sum at \$42,041 and the city was to pay the costs to modify the existing system. Immediately after the decision was announced the power company petitioned for a rehearing. The petition was granted as Redding was the test case under the new law and the decision was sure to set a precedent.

In August 1919 the Northern California Power Company was absorbed into the Pacific Gas and Electric Company through stock purchases and so they were represented at the hearing. As with the first hearing the power companies argued a different definition of an "on going concern" and different methods of determining depreciation and other costs. Once again the claims of the power company was seen as inordinate. The decision was that the fair cost was \$44,177 and \$263 in severance damages as the parties could not agree on the joint use of some facilities.

Again in 1921, Pacific Gas and Electric Company appealed claiming the damages were too low. The City of Redding commenced an action in Superior Court for Shasta County to condemn the power company's property in Redding. The California Railroad Commission returned a final figure based on changing costs of \$52,708.99 prior to the hearing before Judge Walter E. Herzinger in October 1921. The trial named as defendants other entities such as the Anglo-California Trust Company and Union Trust Company who were lien holders against the Northern California Power Company (they were not revealed in the prior California Railroad Commission hearings). The Superior Court held that the methods utilized by the California Railroad Commission were correct and set the fair price at \$52,708.99 plus \$3.50 in court costs. The decision allowed for modification for actual costs during implementation.

The City of Redding quickly issued a warrant for \$52,712.49 using the bond funds supplemented by general funds (from which the lien holders were paid). Immediately following payment the city took physical custody of the power company's property within Redding and began operations. Pacific Gas and Electric again appealed using the modification clause and gained an additional \$4,643.69

that brought the total to \$57,352.68. On December 21, 1921, the City of Redding owned a municipal electrical distribution system. In the first year of operation the net gain to the city was \$29,820 that not only went to repayment of the bond but allowed for road improvement. The city did enter into a power purchasing agreement with Pacific Gas and Electric that was exclusive until 1961 when the city began purchasing some of its power from federal resources (the Western Area Power Administration). This was followed by the decision to build its own generation plant to protect customers during peak periods.

The generating plant set just off Clear Creek Road serves as a reminder that Redding was the first city in Northern California to acquire a public utility through the use of eminent domain and set precedents for other cities to follow.

Abstract of Title: Lot 1, Block 7 Town of Anderson, Anderson Hotel (American Ranch Hotel)

It may seem like dry reading to describe an Abstract of Title prepared by Carl R. Briggs Abstract & Title Company of Redding in 1886 but the information is relevant. A collection of abstracts were being destroyed by a local bank and as they showed the early financial practices in the County, the interaction of early historical figures, and the history of specific locations we asked for temporary access to the documents. The first one turned out to be the Anderson Hotel in the new town of Anderson. As per a map filed in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Shasta on June 1, 1886, Block 7 of the Town of Anderson consisted of six lots running from lot 1 roughly in the north to lot 6 roughly in the South. Ferry Street was the border to the north and Howard Street the border to the south. Each lot was bordered on Main Street on one side and Reading Street on the other. Lot 1 had road frontage on Main Street, Ferry Street and Reading Street and shared a border with lot 2.

The abstract would be called a title search today and generally extended from the date of the transaction back to federal ownership of the land or in California to Spanish and Mexican land grants that were themselves approved by a special court after the American occupation. Because of slight problems in the survey done by William McGee for P. B. Reading local courts often accept title back to the second owner, J. B. Haggin who had the land resurveyed.

The abstract starts with J. B. Haggin providing a Power of Attorney dated October 1877 to Edward Frisbie over all his unsold lots in Redding and Anderson. J. B. Haggin of San Francisco had purchased about 20,000 acres from the estate of P. B. Reading in a sale caused by a claim against the estate in 1871 for unpaid debts. The first deed is from J. B. Haggin (Edward Frisbie) to E. Anderson selling lot 1 of Block 7 in the town of Anderson in January 1878 for \$100. In March 1882, Elias Anderson sold lot 1 to George W. Burt for \$3,500. J. W. Spann was the Notary Public who acknowledged the deed. Burt initiated a mortgage for \$2,100 payable to Elias Anderson.

(Historical notes: P. B. Reading had his Mexican land grant including the land in the abstract approved by the Government Land Office in 1856. He died suddenly

in 1868 and the widow of Samuel Hensley, his long-time friend, filed a lawsuit against the estate over money loaned to Reading by her late husband and reportedly never repaid. Reading had used his Rancho Beuna Ventura as collateral for the loan. The Court found for Mrs. Hensley and ordered the sale of the remaining land except for the "Washington Section" that had been deeded to Reading's Mother-in-Law Anna M. Washington in 1862 and a small portion around the Reading home. All property sold by Reading prior to the lawsuit was also excluded. At the Court sale approximately 20,000 acres were purchased by James Ben Ali Haggin for only \$34,438.32 which was sufficient to satisfy the Hensley loan. Haggin's intent was to develop the land and quickly resell it in lots and smaller parcels. Haggin's local agent was attorney Edward Frisbie. Haggin had business dealings and partnerships with the primary developers of the California and Oregon Railroad and that goes a long way to explaining why the land was purchased and why the town of Anderson was developed on Haggin's property rather than Elias Anderson's American Ranch. Elias granted the C&ORR a right of way and they in return were to build a depot. The depot was built on Haggin's land but named for Anderson. Elias Anderson had to purchase lots in the town named for him.

Elias Anderson built the Prairie House at Cottonwood (Tehama County) in 1856. He also purchased the American Ranch from Thomas Freeman in 1856 and built the American Ranch Hotel. In 1865 Anderson purchased 210 acres from P. B. Reading through which he deeded the C&ORR a right of way in 1872. The C&ORR could claim title to unoccupied land for the railroad line but had to negotiate a right of way or purchase occupied land (that is why Haggin was a key to extending the railroad in Shasta County). Elias Anderson tried to hold out economically outside of the new town but in 1878 he moved the American Ranch Hotel along with the Post Office to the corner of Main Street and Ferry Street or lot 1 of Block 7.

J. W. Spann was a newspaper editor, farmer, notary public, insurance and real estate agent. He married Sarah Freeman Wilson in 1866. He was elected first Justice of the Peace in Anderson and served until his death in 1886.

George W. Burttt purchased James Cameron's interest in the Dog Creek House in 1864 and then the surrounding land in 1869 (from Angus McFee). The hotel/store was destroyed by fire in 1869. Burttt was the first Post Master of Buckeye (three miles from Churntown) in 1880 and his wife Julia A. Burttt was the assistant Post Master. He was the proprietor of the Buckeye Hotel and Corral. Between 1882 and 1884 Burttt owned the Anderson Hotel.)

George Burttt died on May 5, 1884 and his wife Julia filed a Petition for Letters of Administration. Julia cited that the minor children were Henry H. age 15 and George age 8. The estate was described as "real & personal property and comprising a hotel building in Anderson with the lots upon the same is situated and adjoining lots, furniture, etc." In November 1884 Julia married G. B. Dales. The Court appointed John W. Ware, Carl R. Briggs and James F. Bedford as commissioners for distribution. The commissioners reported that a partition of the property was possible and the estate was divided $\frac{1}{2}$ to Julia Burttt and $\frac{1}{4}$ to each child, but Henry being of age conveyed his rights to G. R. Dales. The final distribution was $\frac{3}{4}$ to Julia A. and G. B. Dales and $\frac{1}{4}$ to George Burttt. It was decided by the commissioners that Lot 1 of Block 7 and Lots 11 and 12 of Block 8, consisting of the Anderson Hotel,

could not be divided without prejudice to the owner. The hotel and integral lots were awarded in undivided one half interest to Julia A. Dales and G. B. Dales and the remaining real estate to George W. Burt (Lot 4 of Block 1 of Pettygrove's Addition, the East ½ of Lot 2 of Block 4 of Pettygrove's Addition and other property not under search). The Decree of Distribution was entered on April 26, 1893. The Court had authorized a mortgage dated January 1886 from Julia and G. B. Dales for \$500 payable to Edward Frisbie with the hotel as collateral. The mortgage was notarized by L. W. Frisbie and satisfied in February 1887.

James B. Haggin issued a new Power of Attorney in February 1886 to Edward Frisbie (revoking the October 1877 document). In the new Power of Attorney Frisbie was authorized to act fully without the specific authorization or presence of Haggin. This was followed by a deed passing an undivided 1/3 interest in Lot 1, Block 7 that was mistakenly left out of the initial deed.

In May 1887 Julia Dales initiated a mortgage to Herbert Kraft for \$1,200 with Lot 1, Block 7 as collateral. The mortgage was satisfied in May 1891 and notarized in Tehama County. In October 1877, G. B. Dales as the administrator of George W. Burt's estate initiated a mortgage for \$600 to A. Nixon with Lot 1, Block 7 and Lots 11 and 12, Block 8 as collateral. The mortgage was notarized by T.W.H. Shanahan, a Notary Public. Another mortgage was initiated in May 1891 to Mary Lawshe for \$1,800 again with Lot 1, Block 7 and Lots 11 and 12, Block 8 as collateral. The mortgage was satisfied in April 1893.

(Historical notes: the commissioner James F. Bedford was partner with John F. Bedford and Jeremiah P. Wright in the J. F. Bedford General Store in Anderson. James was also a partner in the Bedford & Lovell Flouring Mill in Anderson. T. W. H. Shanahan was an attorney in Anderson but he also had a ranch on Alexander Avenue in Anderson. He was elected a State Senator and founded the thirty acre town site (12 lots) at Palo Cedro with Joe Enright in 1891. The latter project failed but Palo Cedro went on to establish a Post Office in 1893.)

In December 1892 Julia A. Dales deeded to George B. Dales Lot 1, Block 7 for one dollar to be held as community property. In March 1893 Harry (Henry) H. Burt formally conveyed all interest in Lot 1 to G. B. Dales for \$10. In April 1893 G. B. Dales deeded to Julia A. Dales an undivided ½ interest in Lot 1, Block 7. The deed was acknowledged by A. J. Drynan, County Clerk and ex-officio clerk of the Superior Court. G. B. Dales and Julia Dales initiated a mortgage in July 1893 for \$1,000 payable to J. D. Tarlton. The mortgage was acknowledged by John R. Lowden, County Recorder. In March 1894 G. B. Dales deeded his undivided half of Lot 1, Block 7 and Lots 11 & 12, Block 8 to Julia A. Dales in consideration of "love and affection."

In February 1895 G.B. and Julia Dales initiated a mortgage to the Bank of Northern California for \$1,500 with Lots 1, Block 7 and Lots 11 and 12 of Block 8 as collateral. The mortgage included an undivided ½ interest in the fixtures and furniture of the Anderson Hotel. The mortgage was acknowledged by Aaron Bell, Notary Public, E. Frisbie as President of the Bank of Northern California and A. F. Ross as Deputy County Recorder. This was followed by a Deed of Trust for \$600 in November 1896 with E. Frisbie, James McCormick and E. L. Bailey as trustees of the Bank of Northern California. The note was acknowledged by R. B. Keeler, Justice of the Peace. A Deed of Reconveyance was issued in November 1897 but the mortgage

may have been paid off earlier as another Deed of Trust was dated October 1897 for \$1,000 with E. W. Runyon and W. B. Cahoon as trustees of the Bank of Tehama. The second deed of trust was acknowledged by Henry Abbott, Notary Public.

(Historical Notes: Edward Frisbie in addition to being an attorney and agent for James Haggin went on to purchase the remainder of Haggin's Rancho Buena Ventura holdings in 1877. In 1888 he was co-founder of the Bank of Northern California along with James McCormick and Fred Dakin. Edward Frisbie served as president of the Bank of Northern California. Frisbie also co-founded the Redding Savings & Loan.

John Lowdon in addition to serving as County Recorder from 1892-1902 managed the Golden Eagle Hotel in Redding.

Aaron Bell the Notary Public was elected the first Superior Court Judge in 1879 when the court system was reorganized. He was born in December 1832 in Pennsylvania and immigrated to California in 1852 where he mined for gold on the Middle Fork of the American River. He remained in El Dorado County for sixteen years serving as Justice of the Peace, Deputy County Recorder, Deputy County Clerk, and City Clerk of Placerville. He was admitted to the bar in 1864 and practiced U. S. land law in Sacramento for three years. The Government Land Office sent Aaron to Shasta County to straighten out the local office at Shasta and he liked the area. Later he accepted an appointment as Registrar of the Land Office in Shasta and served until he decided to run for judge in 1879. Aaron also practiced law and defended among others Sheet Iron Jack (AKA John Gundlack and John Allen) who went on later to rob three stages in Shasta County. Judge Bell and his brother, a miner, invested in mines and timber land which included an interest in a box, shingle and lath factory. In 1874 Aaron married Julia Phipps, a school teacher in Shasta. The couple had three sons: Jesse, George and Harvey. Aaron served as Superior Court Judge until 1891 and supervised the transfer of the Court from Shasta to the new county seat at Redding in 1888. Aaron died in March 1902.

A. F. Ross was Albert F. Ross, Senior (born about 1861; died 1919) the son of Herman Ross (1823-1901) who purchased Buncombe Mill in Millville along with H. N. Wilkinson. Albert was Sheriff from 1892 to 1894 and from 1914 to 1919 when he was killed in office. He also served as County Recorder from 1886 to 1890. Albert's son, Albert Ross, Junior was Superior Court Judge from 1933 to 1962.

The trustee James McCormick was born in Pennsylvania in 1831 and immigrated to San Francisco in 1853 before mining in Tuolumne County. Prior to coming to Redding in 1873 James worked as a teamster, ran a miner's supply store and worked for Adams Express Company, Wells, Fargo & Company, and Western Union Telegraph Company in succession. In 1877 he started the firm of McCormick, Sealtzer & Company with Rudolph Saeltzer and Dr. Louis Wallendorf. In 1878 Wallendorf sold his interest to Williamson Lycoya Smith. James was the first Vice-President of the Shasta County Bank and later Vice-President of the Bank of Northern California. In addition to the Redding store and bank, James was Justice of the Peace in Redding, on the Redding Board of Trustees, a partner with C. C. Bush in the Redding Land, Ditch & Cattle Company, a partner in the Townsend Flat Water Ditch Company, and Post Master of Redding in 1880. In 1877 James married Elizabeth Buckingham.

E. L. Bailey was the long-time cashier of the Bank of Northern California and later the Redding National Bank. He purchased 160 acres of Benjamin Hawkin's homestead in 1892. W. B. Cahoone of Red Bluff financed the Northern Light & Power Company along with A. W. Smith, T.H. Benton and William Menzel. The company was consolidated with the Shasta Power Company in 1909 to become the Valley Power Company.)

In January 1900, Julia A. Dales deeded to George L. Burt (her son) Lot 1, Block 7 "on the Northeast corner of Ferry and East Centre Streets (different from the 1886 Plat), being 50 feet on Centre Street and 150 feet on Ferry Street known as the Anderson Hotel Lot," for consideration of \$100. The same property was deeded back to Julia A. Dales in February 1900 for \$100. The deed was acknowledged by W. W. Bedford, Notary Public. In June 1900 the lot was mortgaged for \$300 to the Bemis Brothers. H.A. Bemis and H. R. Bemis assigned the mortgage in consideration for \$200.82 to H. H. Burt (Julia's other son) in June 1902 (this was satisfied in September 1903).

In January 1902 George Benson Dales sought to Quiet Title in the Superior Court against Julia A. Dales over an undivided half interest in Lot 1, Block 7 and Lots 11 & 12, Block 8. Judge Edward Sweeny found in favor of George. George also issued a Power of Attorney to George O. Perry and James G. Estep (acknowledged before George W. Bush, Notary Public). W.O. Blodgett, County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk of the Superior Court, provided the deed ordered by the Superior Court in April 1903 (acknowledged by J. F. or J. E. Barber, Notary Public). This was followed by an action for Divorce with Julia A. Dales as Plaintiff and George B. Dales as Defendant. The divorce was final in April 1903 with the judgment made by Judge Charles M. Head. The judgment dissolved the marriage, returned Julia's previous name of Burt and gave her an undivided ½ interest in Lot 1, Block 7 and Lots 11 & 12, Block 8.

(Historical notes: George W. Burt was born in New York about 1839. In 1868 George married Julia Ann Compton in Shasta County. Nothing was found about her parents nor those of George. In 1870 George was listed in the U.S. Census as a merchant in Red Bluff, Tehama County and at the time there were a large listing of the Burt surnames in Tehama County especially at Paskenta. In the 1880 U.S. Census George was listed as a farmer in Township 5 in Shasta County living with Julia and two children: Harry H. and George. George died in 1884 and in the same year Julia married George Benson Dales born about 1859 in Ohio. George Dales was the son of Hosea Albert Dales, born about 1833 in Ohio, and Sarah I. Dales born about 1836 in Ohio. In 1886 Hosea was a farmer at Anderson and in 1900 a day laborer in Anderson. In 1860 Hosea was a farmer in Illinois with three children: William, George and Lovina. George B. was given as age 4 in 1860 and born in Michigan. George B. Dales was listed as a hotel-keeper in Anderson in 1900 but in 1898 registered as a conductor in San Joaquin County. In 1903 George and Julia were divorced and in 1910 George was living in the San Joaquin County General Hospital. In 1910 Julia was living in Sonoma County and listed as widowed (George W. Burt). In 1903 her name was returned to Julia A. Burt. Julia died in 1926.)

In March 1903 George B. Dales initiated a mortgage on his undivided ½ interest for \$500 to J. W. Potts (acknowledged by Charles H. Braynard, Notary Public). The mortgage was satisfied in October 1903. In June 1903 the Bank of

Tehama issued a Deed of Reconveyance to Julia A. Burt. In October 1903 the attorneys for G. B. Dales filed a Satisfaction of Payment. In August 1903 Julia A. Burt deeded Lot 1, Block 7 to Nancy Clineschmidt for \$1,500 (the deed did not say an undivided ½ interest). The next document is a deed for Lot 1, Block 7 dated 1911 from Nancy and her husband, Henry Clineschmidt, to Jacques Mirandette for \$10. Jacques Mirandette leased "that certain saloon building known as the Anderson Saloon" situated on Lot 1, Block 7 to P. C. Peterson for three years at \$50 per month. The lease would be void if the County or State prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks. The next document is from the Board of Supervisors dated July 1914 declaring an irrigation district (the Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District). The last document other than a tax notice was a judgment from the People of the State of California verses J. Mirandette following a complaint filed May 7, 1915. The judgment found the premises on Lot 1, Block 7 to be a public nuisance and enjoined the defendant from selling alcoholic liquors. This ended the abstract.

(Historical notes: H. R. Bemis was proprietor of the H. R. Bemis Billiard Hall, Saloon and Reading Room on California Street in Redding. Charles M. Head was a Superior Court judge from 1903 until 1913 when he died in office. James Estep was a Superior Court judge from 1916 to 1918 when he died of influenza while in office. Estep was Deputy District Attorney under Thomas Dozier and a member of the first Redding Fire Department. Edward Sweeny was the Superior Court judge from 1891 to 1903 when he chose not to run. Later Sweeny was Superintendent of the U.S. Mint in San Francisco for eight years. George W. Bush was a director of the Bank of Shasta County.

Charles H. Braynard was a lawyer and long-term City Attorney of Redding. C. D. Morton was a trustee of Coram when it was incorporated in 1910. John W. Potts was a cigar maker who owned the Golden Eagle Cigar Store and Redding Cigar Factory in Redding prior to moving to Los Angeles. Potts is known as the founder of the Grindstone Club. Henry Theodore Clineschmidt, originally Kleinschmidt (1848-1919) arrived in Copper City in 1878. He married Nancy Ritchie and they operated the City Hotel in Redding from 1885 to 1893 when the building was destroyed by fire. From 1893 until Henry's death in 1919 they operated the Temple Hotel on the corner of Tehama and Market Streets (operation continued under their son, Henry Clineschmidt, Junior). Henry was a Redding Trustee from 1897 to 1899 and Mayor from 1893 to 1894.)

Camp Riis

Question: where is Camp Riis?

Answer: Camp Riis was a California National Guard training facility located on Bureau of Land Management property just to the west of Swasey Road. The camp was named for Lt. Colonel Richard A. Riis who was a veteran of World War II and the commander of the 1401st Engineer Battalion during the Vietnam War. There seems to have never been a formal transfer of the land to the California Army National Guard.

The 1401st Engineer Battalion was organized as a segregated unit from Los Angeles and was part of the 40th Infantry Division. The battalion was called up for

federal service during the Korean War. Under orders from President Truman the unit was integrated before being returned to state control on January 17, 1955. The unit was reorganized during the Vietnam War when the unit was headquartered at Redding. Camp Riis was organized to meet the need for field training in the face of possible activation for service in Vietnam. A number of engineer units were activated but the 1401st was not one of them.

Camp Riis was set up to do individual training as well as battalion exercises. To accomplish the training, weapons ranges were set up for both individual (rifles, pistols, automatic rifles) and crew served weapons (machine guns and 60mm mortars). To accomplish battalion training an artificial lake was created to allow for bridge construction and water purification (two of the battalion's main duties). The maneuver area returned to BLM use after the Vietnam War and other than the lake berm and culvert little is to be seen of Camp Riis in the Swasey Recreation Area.