

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.

Slate Creek Post Office



1882 letter postmarked at Slate Creek using the only known post office stamp (SHA-4307).
Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

In 1875 the Delta Post Office was opened at the junction of the Sacramento River and Dog Creek. In June 1880 the post office was moved four miles north and renamed the Slate Creek Post Office. In 1885 the post office was closed, and operations were moved to the Bayles Post Office five miles to the south. The Bayles Post Office was closed in 1948 and a new townsite laid out nearby and the name was changed back to Delta.

In 1899 the Slatonis Post Office was opened at Slate Creek to serve a slate factory that manufactured slate shingles. In the Postal Bulletin the name was given as Slatonia. In 1902 the Slatonis Post Office was renamed LaMoine.



Slate Creek School. Courtesy Shasta Historical Society.



Unrecorded manuscript postmark mailed in 1884. The letter was sent to eleven-year-old Homer Barron (1873-1933). Homer's father was Hugh Franklin Barron who operated a stage stop and hotel and for whom the Barron Post Office was named. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.



The letter mailed in 1882 using postmark SHA-4307 was sent to Emily R. Bigelow (1832 New York- 1897). Emily was the wife of Ralph Bigelow (1831 New York- 1911) who came to Siskiyou County in 1859. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Slotonis Post Office



Letter mailed in 1900 at the Slatonis Post Office using postmark SHA 4310. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

In 1875 the Delta Post Office was opened at the junction of the Sacramento River and Dog Creek. In June 1880 the post office was moved four miles north and renamed Slate Creek Post Office. In 1885 the post office was closed, and operations were moved to the Bayles Post Office five miles to the south. The Bayles Post Office was closed in 1948 and a new townsite laid out nearby and the post office name was changed back to Delta.

In 1899 the Slatonis Post Office was opened at Slate Creek to serve a slate factory that manufactured slate shingles. In the Postal Bulletin the name was given as Slatonia. In 1902 the Slatonis Post Office was renamed LaMoine.



Slate Creek Falls taken about 1906. Courtesy California State University, Chico.

Swasey Post Office



Letter mailed between 1888 and 1892 using postmark SHA 4390. The letter above was mailed from the Swasey Post Office to W. E. Hopping. William Ely Hopping was County Judge from 1872 to 1880 and elected to seven terms as County Sheriff: 1864 to 1868, 1882 to 1892. At the time the letter was mailed the offices of Tax Collector and Sheriff were combined. As the letter was mailed by mill owner John R. Creighton the subject matter was probably about taxes. Hopping died in office in January 1892 and Thomas Greene was appointed to fill his term. Hopping was born about 1830 in New Jersey. He was listed in El Dorado County in 1850. Reportedly arrived in Shasta County in 1852 as a miner. In the 1860 U.S. Census he was a butcher at French Gulch. In 1863 he was elected Captain of the Trueman Head Rifles in the California Militia. In 1860 he married Bridget Burk and the couple had one child Primrose 1860. In 1863 after the death of his first wife William married his second cousin, Harriet Hopping and the couple three children: Phebe 1863 (died 1864), Harriet 1866, and William 1873.

John R. Creighton was born on Prince Edward Island in Canada in 1846. In 1872 John moved to Fall River Valley where he purchased a homesteader's rights and proved up on a farm at Glenburn. John also operated a store at Glenburn before becoming interested in the Swasey Mill. The mill passed to John's son J.H. Creighton prior to John's death in 1925. There appears to be an error in postal history as John R. Crichton was listed as postmaster at Swasey from June 1891 to March 1892 when the post office was moved to Glenburn. The first postmaster at Glenburn is listed as John R. Crichton while on the actual record book John R. Creighton was listed as postmaster from February 1906 to January 1918. The problem is John R. Crichton does not show up on any other documentation for Swasey or Glenburn. It is believed that John R. Crichton and John R. Creighton are one person.

The postal history of Swasey begins with the Burgettville Post Office established in 1871 located seven miles northwest of Fall River Mills. The town grew around a bridge built across Fall River by William Burgett. In 1888 the post office was moved one mile west to Swasey and

renamed. Henneal Miles Swasey (born about 1846 in Iowa) had built a steam powered flourmill on the site, promoted land sales and a town quickly grew. In 1892 the Swasey Post Office was renamed the Glenburn Post Office.

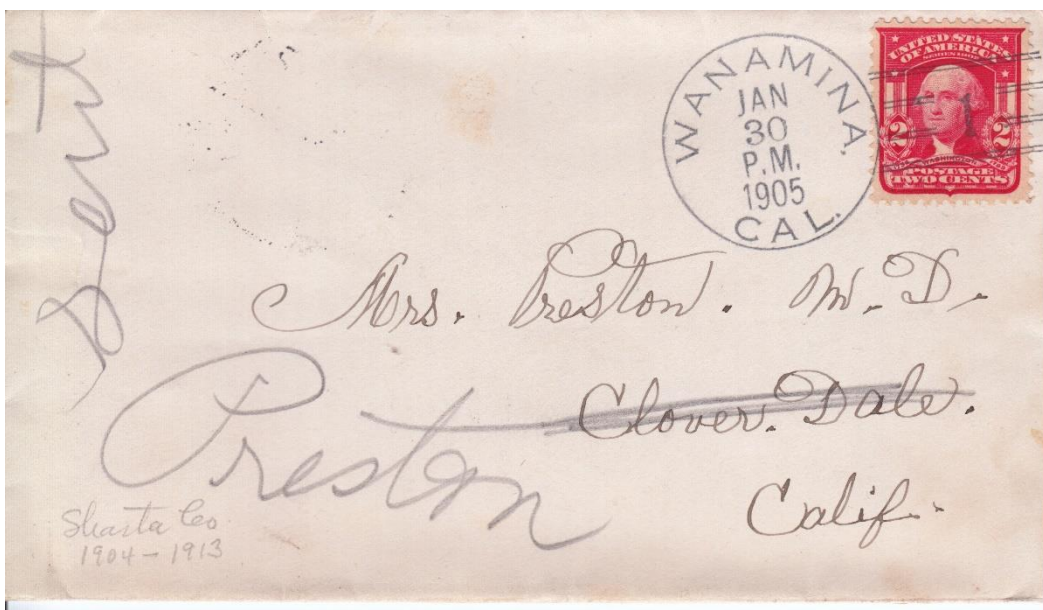


The Swasey/Creighton Flour Mill in 1971. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Registered letter mailed between 1888 and 1892 postmarked using SHA-4390. The person who mailed the letter was probably Johannes M. Jensen who was a farmer at Swasey in 1892. Johannes was a farmer born about 1850 in Denmark and naturalized in 1881 in Shasta County along with his father who was also named Johannes M. Jensen (born about 1798). Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

Wanamina Post Office



Letter mailed from the Wanamina Post Office in 1905 using postmark SHA-4480. The letter is addressed to Dr. Preston who is actually Emily Preston who had no medical training at all. Emily

was often called Madam or Doctor Preston and claimed to be able to diagnosis medical conditions by mail. Emily set up a colony in Sonoma County and sold her “medications” by mail. The colony did sufficient business that it opened its own post office in 1890. Emily died in 1909 but her business was losing ground after the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act and those acts that followed. Courtesy of Ralph Holibaugh.

In 1902 through stock deals H. H. Noble’s Keswick Electric Power Company acquired the Redding Power Company, Redding Electric Light & Power Company, and the Tehama County Electric & Light Company to become the Northern California Power Company. In 1905 Northern California Power Company acquired the water rights to Battle Creek from the Pacific Light & Power Company and increased construction efforts in the area around Battle Creek in both Shasta and Tehama Counties. Eventually four power plants were built at Volta, South, Inskip and Coleman. In conjunction with these power plants crews were in the field to establish power lines, construct reservoirs and water transportation systems. The Wanamina Post Office was established in 1904 six miles west of Manton in Tehama County to support construction activities between the North and South Forks of Battle Creek. After work started on the Coleman Power Plant in 1911 the need for the Wanamina Post Office declined. In 1913 post office operations were moved to Manton in Tehama County.

During the construction period Northern California Power Company absorbed the Tehama Electric Company, Battle Creek Power Company and Willows Power & Light Company in 1908. In 1912 Northern California Power Company merged with the Sacramento Valley Power Company to become Northern California Power Company, Consolidated. The Northern California Power Company went on to merge with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company in 1919.

The origin of the name Winamina is unknown although some sources suggest it is the name of a Native American women. It is probably a corruption of a Yana place name but as Yana is a dead language there is no way to corroborate the belief.



Northern California Power Company flume being built as part of the Battle Creek Project. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

The articles for August 2022 are: 1) Theodore Francis Broadhurst, 2) Thomas Thompson Cabaniss, 3) Otto George Trautz, and 4) Ellis Jacob Foster

Theodore Francis Broadhurst



Theodore Francis Broadhurst. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

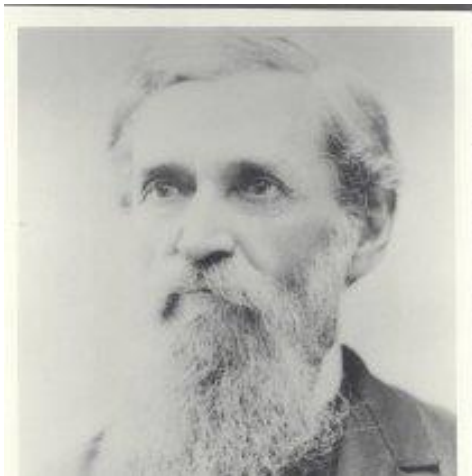
Theodore Francis Broadhurst was born in Michigan in 1857 to Charles Broadhurst and Rebecca McDaniel. In 1858 Charles moved the family to California where Rebecca died in 1859. The family history cites Charles and Theodore lived in Napa and Merced County and Charles took up bee keeping in 1865. In the 1870 U.S. Census Charles (who was born in 1831) and

Theodore were farming in Merced County. In 1880 Charles was farming at Turners in Merced County where Theodore had married Sarah (last name unknown) born in 1856 in Illinois. In 1882 Charles and Theodore were living in Anderson and both listed as apiarist. In 1885 Theodore was listed as an apiarist in Happy Valley where he also registered ear marks for hogs, but by 1900 he was listed as a carpenter in Anderson.

It is not clear when Sarah died or left the household but in 1909 Theodore married Lura (Laura) Louisa Bordwell who was born in 1860 in California. Lura had previously married George T. Cummings who died in 1900 and William Phelps who died in 1908. In 1910 Theodore was listed as a carpenter contractor in Redding. In 1914 Lura died of alcoholism at the Shasta County Hospital and Theodore's father died in Cottonwood.

Prior to the 1920 U.S. Census Theodore married Agnes Anderson Stiffler. Agnes had previously married Alexander Chappell with whom she had four children, then in 1898 Agnes had married Harry Pack with whom she had two children (Harry Pack died in 1909). In 1920 Theodore was working as a clerk in a furniture store in Redding. In 1930 and 1940 Theodore had no occupation given, but there was a note in 1940 that he had been working as an undertaker. Following the 1940 U.S. Census Theodore died, and Agnes survived him until 1947.

Thomas Thompson Cabaniss



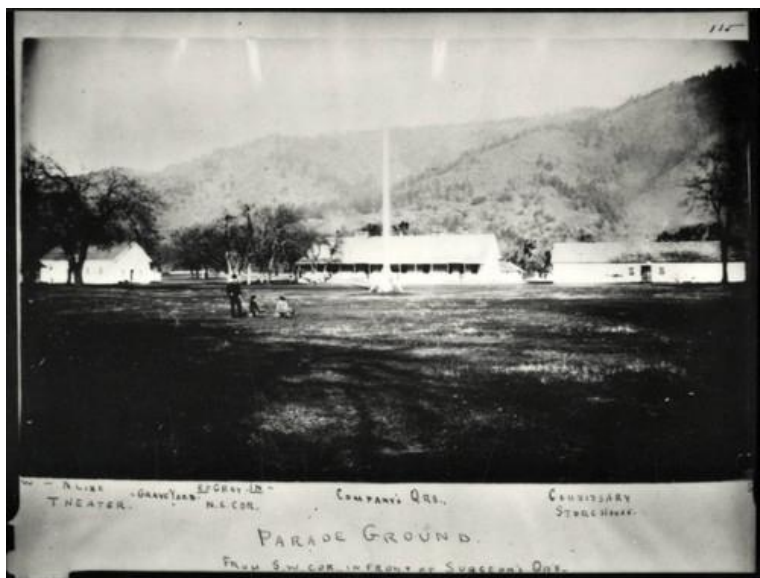
Thomas Thompson Cabaniss. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.



Ellen Gray Cabaniss. Courtesy of Shasta Historical Society.

Thomas Thompson Cabaniss was usually referred to as “T.T.” and was born in Virginia in 1826 or 1827. Thomas was the son of War of 1812 veteran James Cabaniss (1793-1837), who served under General Harrison at FT. Meigs, and Anna Mathilda Bank Hening. Thomas studied medicine at the University of Maryland graduating in 1848. Soon after graduation T.T. got gold fever and was in California by 1849. T.T. quickly gave up mining and returned to practicing medicine at Shasta where he first shared an office with Dr. Shurtleff. In 1852 T.T. was practicing medicine in Shasta and was elected County Assessor. In another election mandated by the new state constitution in September 1853 T.T. was replaced by Samuel E. Jack. In 1853 he was elected to the state assembly for the 4th session (1853-1854). T.T. was a business partner with William Daingerfield in a building in Shasta. In 1852 T.T. was the recorder for the group of Shasta businessmen that escorted William Noble east to confirm the benefits of the Noble’s Emigrant Trail. T.T. reportedly left Shasta about 1855 and presumably practiced medicine in San Francisco where he married Ellen Gray (1833-1913) in 1856. By 1859 T.T. was listed as a physician and surgeon in Yreka, Siskiyou County. In 1860 T.T. was listed as a hospital physician in Yreka, presumably at the Siskiyou County Hospital founded in 1857. In 1868 and 1870 T.T. was listed as physician at Scots Valley.

T.T. reportedly volunteered his services during the Modoc War as he knew Captain Jack, having once set his arm. Thomas was present at the meeting in April 1873 where General Canby was shot. In October 1873 T.T. was listed as a civilian contract surgeon (acting assistant surgeon) with the 12th U.S. Infantry and was commended for serving the wounded while under Modoc fire. In October 1873 the 12th Infantry and T.T. were ordered to Camp Gaston on the Hoopa Reservation in Humboldt County. T.T. would serve as post surgeon at Camp Gaston until April 1875 when his contract was annulled.



Camp Gaston in 1873. Dr. Cabaniss served at the fort from October 1873 to April 1875. Courtesy of CSU, Chico.

In 1877 T.T was listed as a surgeon in Eureka. T.T. appears to have returned to military service as he is listed at Camp Howard, Idaho in 1880 where part of the 12th U.S. Infantry was serving during the Sheepeater War. In 1884 T.T was listed as a physician at Astoria, Oregon and in 1887 in San Francisco. Thomas died in San Francisco in July 1887. His wife Ellen survived until 1913 and the couple had eight children: Archibald Atkinson born 1859 in Yreka (died 1925), George Henry born in 1861 born in Yreka (died 1934), Bernard Gray born in 1863 in Siskiyou County (died 1884), Francis Bouchard born in 1863 in Siskiyou County (died 1905), James Julian born 1866 in Jacksonville, Oregon (died 1895), Charles Albert Toomes born 1870 in Fort Jones, Siskiyou County (died 1947), Mary M. born in 1875 in Siskiyou County, and Louis E. born in 1877 in Siskiyou County (died in 1901).

Otto George Trautz

Otto Ferdinand Georg Trautz was born in Pforzheim in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1872 and was the son of Julius Trautz and Emma Hoedt. In 1888 Otto immigrated to San Francisco where in 1890 he was a clerk at Shaw's Pharmacy and listed as Otto George Trautz. Otto must have been working at the pharmacy to further his education as in 1891 he was awarded a Certificate in Pharmacy from the University of California's College of Pharmacy in San Francisco (certificate 1098). About the time Otto graduated from the College of Pharmacy in 1891 he must have applied for citizenship as he was naturalized in March 1896 in the San Francisco Superior Court.

Otto next transfers his pharmacy license to Benicia in Solano County where in April 1896 he purchased the A. P. Sanborn pharmacy. About 1894 Otto married Bertha Ellen Rose (1874-1928). Bertha was the daughter of Laughlin McBane Rose (1844-1934) and Ellen Eliza Carter (1853-1874). Bertha Ellen was the older sister of Edward Guy Carter who operated a mercantile company in Cottonwood. Bertha was also the sister of William Laughlin Rose (1872-1950) who came to Cottonwood to manage Edward Guy Carter's store in 1889. In 1904 Otto was noted as

operating the City Pharmacy in Benicia where he was also an agent for Eastman Kodak. Also, in 1904 Otto and Bertha's only child, Rose Louise Trautz was born (1904-2002).

About 1908 Otto established a drug department in Edward Guy Carter's general store on Front Street in Cottonwood. Carter had moved his business into the vacant Logan-Wise foundry building in 1897. The store was destroyed by fire in September 1902 and Carter replaced it with a new brick block that included a second story lodge room and the Behrle saloon. Cater incorporated the store in 1910 as the Carter Mercantile Company with Otto Trautz, William L. Rose, and Lemiel Hencratt as shareholders. In December 1910 William L. Rose purchased the company in association with Harry Abernathy and later Fred Storkel and renamed it W. L. Rose and Company (after World War I it was W.L. Rose & Sons until sold in 1961). In 1912 Otto, Ed Carter, and M. T. Howell purchased the Ball's Ferry Flouring Mill Flouring Mill and moved it to Front Street in Cottonwood under the name of Cottonwood Milling Company. The partners produced "Shasta's Best" flour and built a large storehouse and storage barn nearby. The mill burned in 1932 and was not rebuilt.

In the 1910 U.S. Census Otto was listed as a retail grocery merchant living in Anderson and about that time the partners owned an interest in the McCarley-Smith Company which they sold while Otto stayed on as the company druggist. In 1918 Otto was listed on the draft registration as department manager of McCarley & Smith in Cottonwood. About this time Otto was associated with Alfred G. Green in a placer mining operation that was incorporated in 1921 as Trautz & Green. The partners operated one dredge then later leased the property. In the 1920 U.S. Census Otto was listed as a grocery merchant in Cottonwood. Bertha died in 1928 and in 1930 Otto was living alone next to William L. Rose's family in Cottonwood and still listed as a druggist. In 1940 Otto was still operating the Cottonwood Drug Store in Cottonwood but soon afterward retired and moved to Redding. Otto died in May 1948.



Trautz & Green was a California domestic corporation filed on December 12, 1921. The owners were Otto George Trautz and Alfred George Green, Sr. The stock concerns a property just to the south of Foster Road and just southeast of the junction of Crow Creek/Roaring River. Trautz & Green operated one gold dredge on the property in 1931. In 1938 the property was leased to Savage & Dodson of Red Bluff who planned to dredge twenty-one acres on Crow Creek. At the time this stock certificate was issued Otto George Trautz was deceased, and Alfred George Green was transferring the stock to his daughter Gertrude Olive Green who was married to William H. Witherow, the son of long time Shasta County Clerk Samuel N. Witherow and Susan Virginia Darrah. Alfred George Green died the following year in 1954. Filing status for the corporation appears to have expired in 1976



Rose Louisa Trautz second from right in the 1922 Anderson High School yearbook. Rose played saxophone and piano in the school orchestra. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.



Rose Louise Trautz from the Stanford University yearbook. Rose would go on to graduate from the University of California as a laboratory technician. In 1938 she received certification to operate an independent laboratory in Redding. Rose married John Cherta in 1932 and Barney Brock in 1938. Rose died in 2005. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

Ellis Jacob Foster

E. J. FOSTER
PROPRIETOR

Cottonwood Creamery

MANUFACTURERS OF

GUARANTEED FANCY CREAMERY BUTTER
ICE AND ICE CREAM

AGENTS FOR
DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR
DAIRY SUPPLIES

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CREAM

Cottonwood, Cal.,

10/10/10

The Jackson Gracy Co
Packing Co

Dear Sir:- I have not got the $\frac{1}{2}$
cans butter to ship to Iron mtn this
A.M. have just enough to fill your
Packing order. Will advise you as soon as I
can send it. - Thanking you I am truly
yours truly E. J. Foster

Letterhead from the Cottonwood Creamery dated 10 October 1910, addressing a shipment of butter to the Iron Mountain Mine. The letterhead is signed by the proprietor E. J. Foster.

Ellis Jacob Foster was born in Cottonwood, Tehama County in 1883. Ellis was the third generation of Fosters (Forster) in Cottonwood as his grandfather Jacob Forster had purchased a 240-acre ranch from Isaac Boggs in 1859 and later acquired a forty acre parcel by preemption upon which he built the Forster's Hotel (sold in 1883). The small settlement changed the orientation of the town of Cottonwood which was predominantly on the south side of Cottonwood Creek in 1849 (Cottonwood would have transferred to the new Tehama County in 1856). Jacob secured the future of the town when he deeded a right of way to the California & Oregon Railroad in exchange for a railroad depot in 1872. Jacob who was born in Bavaria returned to St. Louis, Missouri in 1852 to bring his wife Adeline Adelaide Hartung, who was born in Darmstadt in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, to Shasta County. It should be noted that the family Americanized the Forster name by dropping the first R. One of the seven children by that marriage was Ellis' father John Henry Foster who was born in Shasta County in 1857.



Forster (Foster) Hotel in Cottonwood between 1865 and 1872. Jacob and Adeline Foster are standing just left of center. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

John Henry Foster attended a full business course at Herald's Business College at San Francisco that included telegraphy and became the first railroad agent and train dispatcher at the Cottonwood depot. John would be associated with the railroad for about thirty years. From 1872 to about 1897 John was the railroad agent in Cottonwood. As the Central Pacific Railroad continued to move north John was the agent at Ager in Siskiyou County which was the connecting point with the Klamath Falls wagon road. In 1900 John was living at Table Rock in Siskiyou County where both he and Ellis were listed as railroad agents. John may have been working for the Yreka Western Railroad which had connected to the Central Pacific line in 1889. In 1910 John was listed as retail salesman in Yreka and listed in the family was his daughter Carrie who was working as a railroad agent. In 1920 John was listed at Klamath Falls, Oregon where he was working as a store bookkeeper and listed in the family was Herman (Charles Herman) who was working for the railroad. Most of John's life was associated in some manner with the railroad, but he was also a successful businessman.

In 1879 John went into business with his cousin Charles Joseph Becker who was born in Shasta in 1857 and who had married Margaret Foster. The cousins purchased the stock and good-will of William Knowlton and opened a general merchandise store on the corner of Main and Front Street in Cottonwood. The firm of Becker & Foster operated until 1894 handling all types of goods and expanded into lumber and grain in large quantities. The original large one-room wooden structure was destroyed by fire in 1903 and rebuilt with brick (it again burned in 1908 and was again rebuilt). In addition to the store John also invested in property in Cottonwood.

In 1882 John married Anna Philopena Reiser who was born in Red Bluff in 1861. Anna's parents were Ellis Reiser (1828-1903) who had been a wagon maker at Red Bluff, Tehama County prior to 1870. Anna's mother was Wilhelmina "Mena" Keuhn (1833-1872). John and Anna had seven children, six of whom survived to adulthood. The first child was Ellis Jacob Foster born in 1883 who inherited the name of his maternal grandfather and paternal great grandfather. The five other surviving children were: Albin Joseph (1885-1941), Carrie I. (1890-1964), John Robert (1892-1971), James Bishop (1895-1958), and Charles Herman (1898-1971). The six children all had one thing in common: all worked part of their lives for the railroads (everyone except John Robert worked for the Southern Pacific, while John Robert worked for the associated Yreka Railroad). In 1930 Anna who had an extended illness was living in Dunsmuir with Carrie's family while John was living in Cottonwood with Ellis' family. Anna died in 1932 while John survived until 1937.



This photograph was believed to have been taken between 1910 and 1920 in Klamath Falls, Oregon. John Henry and Anna Philopena Foster are seated in the front while their five sons and one daughter are standing behind. From left to right are: Joseph Albin "Bub" Foster, James Bishop "Jim" Foster, Carrie Foster-McCarthy, John Robert "Bob" Foster, Charles Herman "Hermie" Foster, and Ellis Jacob "Jake" Foster. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

Ellis Jacob Foster who was born in Tehama County in 1883 made the move to Siskiyou County with his parents. In 1900 Ellis was living at Table Rock (north of the Shasta River in Yreka) and listed as a railroad agent. In 1905 Ellis married Adelaide Margaret Neville who was born in 1882 in San Francisco. Addie as she was often called was the daughter of John Joseph Neville (1849-1934) and Mary Adelaide Blooming camp (1861-1954). Addie's father had joined Company L, 1st U.S. Cavalry Regiment in May 1875 and was assigned to Fort Walla Walla in

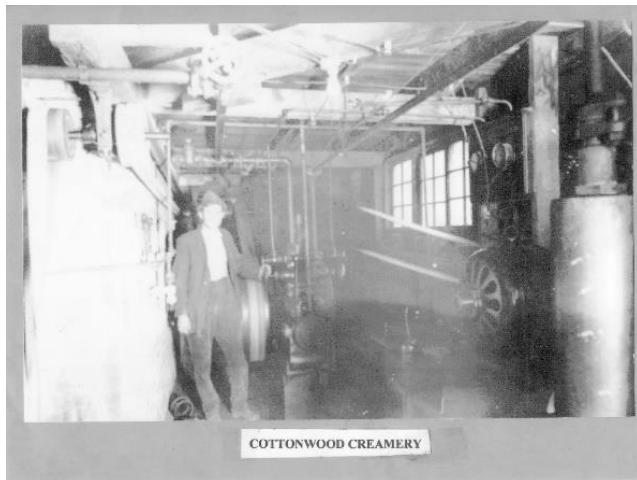
Washington. In 1877 John served in the Nez Perce War and in 1878 the Bannock War, then was assigned to Fort Klamath, Oregon. In 1883 John was assigned to Fort Assinniboine, Montana where he was discharged in May 1880. John and his new wife moved to San Francisco but by 1896 were residing in Siskiyou County where Ellis and Addie meet. The couples first child, Margaret Adelaide was born in Yreka in 1907 (died 1973). Shortly after the birth of their first child Ellis returned the family to Cottonwood in Shasta County where their second child, John Neville was born in 1908 (died 1996). 1909 saw both the addition of a son, Ellis Jacob (1909-1987), and Ellis senior's entry into butter production. In 1909 Ellis converted the basement of his father's house into a creamery that soon excelled at the production of butter and ice cream.



Ellis Jacob Foster and Adelaide Neville about the time of their marriage in 1905. Courtesy of Ancestry.com.

In the 1910 U.S. Census Ellis was the proprietor of a creamery in Cottonwood living with Addie and three children: Margaret, John Neville, and Ellis Jacob. By 1920 there were two

changes to the family: the addition of William Henry born in 1912 and the absence of John Neville. In 1920 John Neville was living on the farm with his mother's parents in Lake, Siskiyou County. John Neville remained in Siskiyou County where he also became a farmer. Again in 1930 there were again changes in the family: the birth of Helen June in 1925, and Ellis' father John Henry residing with the family (until his death in 1937). By 1930 Ellis' son Ellis was a laborer at the creamery and about 1925 Margaret had married Augustus A. Johnson of Red Bluff (August died in 1933 and in 1934 Margaret married Fern C. Durand). By 1940 only Helen June remained at home (by 1950 she would be married to A. L. Foster), while Ellis was married and manager of a creamery in Red Bluff, and William Henry was married and owner of the Mill Creek Homesite Resort. In the draft registration of 1942 Ellis was listed as self employed in Cottonwood but this would only last until the creamery was destroyed by fire in 1944. Ellis Jacob Foster died in August 1948 and was survived by his wife Adelaide until 1954.



Inside the Cottonwood creamery. The individual may be Earnest William Ellis who was born in Oregon in 1892. In 1910 Earnest was listed as a butter maker in Benicia but by 1917 he was working for E. J. Foster's creamery. Earnest is listed as a veteran of the First World War but in 1920 he is again working for E. J. Foster (Earnest's wife Ida was a public-school teacher). In 1930 Earnest was listed as manager of the creamery and in 1940 operator. After the fire in 1944, Earnest went into stock raising and died in Shasta County in 1963. Courtesy of Anderson Historical Society.

