

Winter V.6 #2
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Genealogical Society
of
Siskiyou County

Vol. 6

Winter 1977

No. 2

WINTER 1977

Volume 6

Number 2

GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, INC.

EDITOR Mrs. Wilogene Simpson P.O. Box 225, Yreka, Calif. 96097

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Meetings are held the last Friday of every month at 8 pm in the Siskiyou County Public Library, 719 Fourth Street, Yreka, California. Annual Society membership dues are \$6.00. To join the First Families of the Pacific States auxiliary, add \$2.00.

Information is given as it was compiled, with spellings of names and places as they appeared in the original records. Some errors or omissions may be inevitable, and we request that these be brought to our attention for correction. This Society, the Editor, and all contributing compilers do not assume responsibility for errors in fact and judgement, except their own. Established errors will be corrected as soon as possible.

NOTICE!

OUR SOCIETY NOW HAS SHELVES FOR ITS OWN
COLLECTION OF GENEALOGY BOOKS IN THE GARAGE
OF THE SISKIYOU COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

ALL BOOKS AND GENEALOGICAL MATERIALS
WILL REMAIN IN OUR COLLECTION AND NOT BE CHECK-
ED OUT.

WE WILL BE VERY HAPPY TO RECEIVE ANY
BOOKS OR MATERIALS THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO
DONATE OR LOAN TO OUR GENEALOGY COLLECTION.

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Evergreen Cemetery Section #18, compiled by Caraway
and Louise George

RIPPON, Ernest D.	1884	1963
RIPPON, Elsie May	1886	1921
	Wife of E. B. Rippon.	
NELSON, Neome N.	1921	1928
Andrew U.	1923	1940
QUIGLEY, William F.	April 30, 1897	Dec. 31, 1968
	Calif. Cpl. Co. C 38 MG WWI	
FINWALL, Richard H.	Sept. 9, 1894	Feb. 9, 1971
FINWALL, Viola J.	Nov. 23, 1896	
	Married May 16, 1917	
AGER, Minnie S.	1887	1935
AGER, Marcus B.	1877	1926
PARKER, Hillrey G.	1883	1960
PARKER, Lanora	1883	1968
PARKER, Robert Allen	1926	1929
BROWN, Charles	1890	1962
BROWN, Earl Leslie	May 3, 1900	Dec. 4, 1923
BROWN, Roas A.	Feb. 22, 1873	Mar. 23, 1907
BROWN, Herry C.	1886	1947
O'DONNELL Hugh J.	1886	1947
O'DONNELL, Anna	1893	1968
SMITH, Waldo J.	Aug. 28, 1898	Oct. 9, 1957
SMITH, Henry Lucus	Aug. 18, 1896	Jan. 27, 1899
SMITH, Orval Alva, Jr.	Aug 18, 1863 in Waldo Co., Maine.	
	Died Feb. 27, 1929	
SMITH, Elizabeth	Feb. 4, 1859	Jan. 3, 1932
JONES, Sarah Smith	Apr. 23, 1901	April 4, 1939
SMITH, Orval Alva	July 5, 1889	Age 75 years.
SMITH, Lucy Wood	June 6, 1909	Age 89 years.
WINTER, George T.	Jan. 16, 1864	April 21, 1914
PARKER, Howard H.	April 26, 1898	April 16, 1971
PARKER, Norma J.	May 6, 1914	
CLAVEAU, Peter	1844	1916
	An 1849 Pioneer.	
BABY	1915	
COUSINEAU, Edith E.	Nov. 13, 1876	June 28, 1951
COUSINEAU, Evelyn	1906	1920
MIKESELL, Alice W.	1833	1920
MIKESELL, Nelson	1836	1920
JETER, Clyde J.	1881	1918
MORGAN, Alice W.	1889	1944
DISHMAN, Debra Kae	Mar. 26, 1956	Aug. 29, 1964
MEEK, Baby Arlene	May 17, 1938	Sept. 18, 1966
BOWEN, George W.	Aug. 28, 1849	Oct. 15, 1927
BOWEN, Katherine D.	Oct. 6, 1858	Feb. 10, 1923
ALLEN, Mary E.	March 13, 1874	May 10, 1928

ZINK, Goldie M.	Nov. 16, 1909	Aug. 30, 1965
FIDDLER, Geo. Arthur	Dec. 24, 1872	June 10, 1955
FIDDLER, Lester Dell	1876	1945
FIDDLER, Lenora Alvira	1883	1942
STROFELD, Frederick	1845	1928
STROFELD, Minnie	Dec. 5, 1855	April 6, 1908
KURT, Herman	1880	1960
Fred G.	1895	1936
	Strofeld Plot	
STROFELD, William E.	1887	1960
KURT, Martin	July 18, 1822	Mar. 26, 1908
ON, Harry Philip	Sept. 22, 1924	July 10, 1970
	Calif. T. M. 3 U.S.A.R. WWII.	
CLARK, J. Homer	June 24, 1902	April 1, 1970
CLARK, Lois L.	Dec. 30, 1906	
	Married June 1, 1929	
BOWEN, Louise M.	June 9, 1886	Nov. 29, 1966
BOWEN, Donald C.	Dec. 3, 1894	April 24, 1967
	Calif. PFC Btry A 347. Fld Arty. WWL	
BOWEN, Alice Gertrude	1892	1963
BOWEN, T. Edgar D.	1888	1963
	Married Mar. 16, 1912	
SCHUMM, George Walter	Dec. 28, 1890	June 18, 1912
CROY, Henry Francis	Aug. 2, 1888	Dec. 21, 1924
CROY, Myrtle and John	Died March 14, 1926	
	Myrtle Age 1 year, 4 mo., 14 days	
	John 5 months, 2 days.	
KARRIER, Susan A.	1871	1937
KARRIER, William	1879	1944
DORNAN, Mary A.	1910	1911
O'DONNELL, Constantine C.	Oct. 8, 1855	June 3, 1906
STEINACHER, Conrad A.	1895	1917
STEINACHER, Alfred L.	1890	1913
STEINACHER, Joseph H.	1885	1914
HARVEY, Cora Emma	July 9, 1894	Oct. 23, 1971
BROWN, Lulu	1883	1918
WHITE, James M.	1871	1953
	Rancher	
KNIEST, Alice	1866	1954
WHITE, Constance Joy	Died July 16, 1939	1 mo. 4 days
AGER, Gussie	1876	1957
AGER, Charles C.	1864	1958
TERWILLIGER, Harriett A.		
TERWILLIGER, William L.	1864	1926
VAN SANDT, Louis	Jan. 7, 1880	Dec. 7, 1970
VAN SANDT, Lucy	Oct. 28, 1890	
AGER, Ida C.	1897	1929
AGER, Jerome B.	April 30, 1829	Nov. 14, 1900

AGER, Lucy Jane	Oct. 23, 1842	Jan. 31, 1911
HERZOG, Walter	1867	1944
HERZOG, Joseph	1871	1939
HERZOG, Sarah S.	July 9, 1846	June 13, 1905
	Wife of George Herzog.	

Evergreen Cemetery Section #19

WHEELER, Ruby Lillian	Feb. 5, 1902	May 15, 1906
	Beloved daughter of W. H. and L. G. Wheeler.	
LEAVITT, Edward K.	Apr. 4, 1849	Nov. 16, 1900
WOOD, Charles M.	1882	1921
SHEFFIELD, William P.	1872	1941
HENDERSON, Lauren R.	1890	1915
SHEFFIELD, Anetiak	1899	1915
BROWN, George E.	Mar. 17, 1855	Oct. 17, 1914
MEEHAN, Edward P.	Mar. 18, 1878	Jan. 12, 1968
PATRICK, Dorothy Landine	Feb. 12, 1908	July 23, 1971
MCCANNA Ella Pearlle	Aug. 10, 1916	Oct. 20, 1964
MCCANNA, Charles	Nov. 8, 1895	Dec. 22, 1970
	Married June 20, 1935.	
COLEMAN, James, S.	July 22, 1871	April 26, 1930
HARTLEY, William H.	July 21, 1922	
	38 years, 10 months, 13 days.	
HARTLEY, Charles	Feb. 18, 1920	
	83 years, 7 months, 6 days.	
RICHARDSON, Sally	Born 1834	
RICHARDSON, Hiram	Born 182-	
RICHARDSON, Thurston	1858	1918
ARCHIBALD, Robert C.	June 9, 1881	Sept. 30, 1960
POOL, Roxana M.	Jan. 6, 1855	June 29, 1915
	Wife of S. T. Pool (1852-1925)	
POOL, Salmon T.	1852	1975
POOL, Leander	Apr. 2, 1840	May 1, 1916
RIDER, John	1897	1956
STONE, Clay	Born at Childress, Texas in 1902.	
	Died at Grenada, Calif. in 1963.	
	Married Dec. 24, 1923.	
SCHUCK, Arthur L.	1906	1963
WILLIAMS, Richard	1883	1963
WILLIAMS, Mabebe	1885	1967
BRYANT, Ada M.	1877	1922

YREKA UNION
February 11, 1860

EXCHANGE HOTEL

Under Colton Theatre, Yreka.

L.H. Barber, Proprietor

Arrivals for the week ending February 10th:

Dr. Bisby,	Humbug	C.C. Dickinson	Sheep Rock
J.W. Knapp	"	C.P. Woodworth	"
C.C. Moffett	"	L. Thomas	"
E.D. Stillman	"	Mr. Ford	"
Sam Dillnor	"	W.F. Merritt	"
J.O. Connor	"	W. Hains	10 Mile House
Geo Lutes	"	J. Warren	"
Geo Ripeto	"	J. Merrill	"
Mr Lindsey	"	M. Sanborn	Greenhorn
S. Jones	"	M. Aaron	"
J. Ross	"	W.B. Handy	"
Mr. Gray	Shasta Valley	M.S. Jones	"
Wm. Bradley	"	J. Seely	Yreka
John Neilon	"	A.C. Henry	"
Mr. Knott	"	Wm. Hardy	"
N. Kearns	"	J.S. Dudley	"
J. Crum	"	J.W. Brown	"
J. Richards	"	D. Howard	Mugginsville
Mr. Nichols	Shasta River	W. Wilson	"
J. Thompson	"	J. Burgess	K Hawkinsville
T. Ireland	Bummerville	Mr. Morrison	"
H. Allen	Scott Valley	J. Schroder	"
T. Tierny	"	W. Weaver	Jacksonville
J. Depue	"	J.M. Kerby	"
J. Fairchild	"	C.H. Wright	Pieury
C. Wadsworth	"	E. Wicks	"
Theo Lytle	"	Geo H. Coe	Oro Fino
R.G. French	"	Mr Campbell	"
E.H. Heard	"	J. Taylor	Cottonw'd Gln.
C.N. Thornbury	"	J. Evans	"
J. Glendenning	"	Mr Leonard	Scott River
Mr Conlay	"	Thos Smyth	"
Mr. Bricky	Cottonwood	B.F. Varney	"
H.N. Jones	"	C.W. Prindle	"
O.M. Rhodes	"	Mr. Pickens	Klamath
S.S. Williams	"	Mr DeWitt	"
J.H. Huffman	Deadwood	H. Van Horn	Soda Springs
W. De Bray	"	Mr Kennedy	New York
A.B. Carlock	"	R.V. Husbands	Orleans Bar
R. Husband	"	G. Wilkes	Red Bluffs
B. Roberts	"	R. Henderson	"
Wm. Shores	Lafayette	S. Waterman	"
D.C. Oliver	Sheep Rock		

GREAT REGISTER OF SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, 1866-1878, continued from the previous issue.

NAME	AGE	PLACE OF BIRTH	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
HAYDEN, James Buck	32	Maine	Gardener	South township
HAYDEN, Richard Malcolm	25	Maine	Farmer	" "
HOCKETT, Benjamin Franklin	37	No. Carolina	Miner	" "
HASLIP, John B.	49	Maryland	Merchant	" "
HUNTINGDON, Jacob	41	Ohio	Miner	" "
HALL, Henry King	31	Maine	Merchant	So. Fork S. R.
HALL, Elisha Henry	39	"	"	" "
HUGHES, Lewis	43	Ohio	Farmer	Rough & Ready
HICE, William**	30	Pennsylvania	Miner	Oro Fino
HOWARD, Asa	50	Massachusetts	Farmer	Quartz Valley
HOOPER, Franklin M.	49	New York	"	Oro Fino
HAMMOND, Charles F.*	36	England	Farmer	Fort Jones
HENDRICKS, John Quincy	36	Ohio	Miner	Deadwood
HALLECK, John Gideon	33	Kentucky	Laborer	Yreka
HUMPHREYS, Richard ***	46	Wales	Expressman	Ft. Jones
HARTMANN, John***	40	Hanover	Farmer	Seiad
HAYDEN, Charles Henry	49	Maine	"	Callahans
HOVENDEN, Charles*	48	Great Britain	"	Scott Valley
HAY, Thomas	25	Pennsylvania	"	" "
HANSEN, Hans*	27	Norway	Carpenter	Rough & Ready
HORN, David	20	Ohio	Teamster	Fort Jones
HARPER, John Howard	31	Kentucky	Miner	Scott Valley
HARDIN, Simeon**	34	Missouri	Teamster	Yreka
HAMBLIN, Sylvester Fish	48	Massachusetts	Farmer	Scott Valley
HOLTZHEISER, Frederick***	42	Germany	"	" "
HUNTER, Edwin St. Clair	41	Virginia	Miner	Yreka
HERZOG, Charles*	30	Germany	Stockgrower	"
HETFIELD, George Reeve**	21	Pennsylvania	Farmer	Seiad
HOPPER, Andrew	30	New Jersey	Carpenter	McAdams
HARRIS, Washington Griffith	30	Pennsylvania	Miner	Yreka
HEARD, George Washington	30	Kentucky	Farmer	Scott Valley
HARDWICK, Joseph***	43	England	Farmer	Shasta Valley
HARDWICK, Penton Archer***	21	"	Laborer	Yreka
HARDIN, William Lucas***	33	"	Stock Dealer	"
HIRST, Rolandus Porter*	26	United States	Sawyer	Rough & Ready
HURST, John**	37	Baden	Shoemaker	Scott Bar
HEINE, Antoine***	36	Prussia	Miner	Deadwood
HEFNER, John**	29	Arkansas	Stockgrower	Butte
HAHN, Gustavus	26	Illinois	Farmer	Bogus

* Original record has date and place of naturalization, and by what court, or previous place of registration.

** Original record has reason for cancellation and some death dates.

NAME

AGE PLACE OF BIRTH OCCUPATION

RESIDENCE

NAME	AGE	PLACE OF BIRTH	OCCUPATION	RESIDENCE
HAMBLETON, James Alexandria	39	Tennessee	Miner	S. F. Scott Ri.
HOLCOMB, Albert Augustus**	38	New York	Farmer	Little Shasta
HAND, Thomas*	32	Ireland	Miner	Quartz Valley
HENRY, William***	30	Scotland	"	McAdams
HUGHES, John***	27	Ireland	Farmer	Rough & Ready
HIGGINS, William Jones	50	Ohio	Laborer	" "
HANCE, Samuel**	39	New York	Farmer	Oro Fino
HAYS, George Wilson	36	Ohio	"	" "
HACKMAN, William	50	England	Sawyer	" "
HEYWOOD, Zacariah***	47	England	Farmer	Fort Jones
HAMMOND, Eben Libby	37	Maine	Miner	" "
HARMANNY, Jacob*	40	Germany	Laborer	Yreka
HARTZ, Anthony***	38	France	School Teacher	Scott River
HETSCHEL, Richard*	31	Germany	Miner	Scott Bar
HENRY, George	27	Scotland	"	Indian Creek
HAMBLIN, George Harvey	28	Massachusetts	Farmer	Fort Jones
HAMILTON, Richard William***	32	Ireland	Miner	Scott River
HAMPTON, James Wortman	42	Ohio	"	Seiad
HOBART, William**	23	Illinois	"	Indian Cr.
HANSON, Jacob*	37	Norway	Clerk	Deadwood
HINGSTON, Richard*	54	England	Miner	Humbug
HASERICK, Anton***	58	Saxony	Merchant	Cottonwood
HUTTON, James**	30	New York	Farmer	Surprise Val.
HORAN, Michael	35	Massachusetts	Blacksmith	"
HANKS, George**	26	Indiana	Farmer	"
HOLMES, George Washington**	21	Kentucky	"	Little Shasta
HARRIS, Charles Dorsey	38	Missouri	Teamster	Yreka
HAMBLIN, Theodore Francis	26	Massachusetts	Farmer	Fort Jones
HINCKLEY, Hardin Lombard**	33	Maine	"	McAdams
HOSSLER, Ira Bronson	35	New York	Miner	Rough & Ready
HERN, Frank*	31	Baden	Farmer	" "
HINST, Frederick*	39	Holstein	"	" "
HOENER, Samuel*	42	Switzerland	"	Oro Fino
HEINSDORF, Joseph*	48	Prussia	Miner	Wild Cat
HILLMAN, Isaiah**	35	Maine	Farmer	Butte
HILLMAN, Robert*	39	Maine	"	"
HUMMEL, Sebastian***	44	Germany	Miner	Butte
HUDSON, James*Henry**	39	Kentucky	Farmer	Scott Valley
HULL, Richard	29	"	Butcher	Yreka
HENSLEY, Thomas Banan**	23	Missouri	Teamster	Butte
HAYDEN, Frank Norman**	23	Maine	Farmer	Callahans
HANSON, Engelbrigh***	45	Sweden	Miner	Scott Bar

* Original record has date and place of naturalization, and by what court, or previous place of registration.

** Original record has reason for cancellation and some death dates.

Eleven years have not yet elapsed since the advent of the first settler to this valley. The settlement was like Jonah's gourd, the growth of a night. The sun that set upon a deserted plain, rose upon one teeming with busy life. The smoke of the camp fire rose from every knoll, and every gulch responded with the hum of industry and labor. A city of canvas arose, to be succeeded by one of shanties, which in turn gave place to a miniature city of the mountains. The pioneer of '51 has passed away, to seek elsewhere a more congenial society, or changing with the times, has thrown aside the habits of the pioneer to assume those of a staid citizen. Prosperity smiled upon the young city, and the luxury and refinement of her older sisters found a dwelling place within her bounds. All this was the effect of the exodus of 1851. What effect is the exodus of 1862 to have upon her prosperity or her growth? Is it to leave it but a miserable phantom of its former prosperity, or will it become a great depot of supplies--one of the principal stations on the great thoroughfare connecting the new mines with the valley and navigable rivers of the South? These are questions of vital importance to us as citizens. Their answer is not even doubtful. The timid may fear that the temporary depression occasioned by the excitement of new mines will be permanent. But we feel that this movement towards the Northern mines will produce the happiest results upon the future of the city.

It will not be necessary to go to Salmon river to find gold. Gold will be found in paying quantities upon the headwaters of all the numerous streams between this point and Salmon river. The approaching season will begin to develop the mining fields of a great gold country; of a country, comparatively speaking, near to Yreka. This country will depend upon Yreka for its supplies of dry-goods, and to some extent at least, upon this county for bread stuffs, beef and pork. Yreka will become a principal depot. The farmer and ranchmen will have what has long been a desideratum, a market accessible and permanent, for all their surplus produce. The farming interest will revive, trade of all kinds will increase, and as the exodus of '51 gave our city birth, that of '62 will restore her prosperity. Let no one then fear the effect the Salmon river mines will have upon us. The mines that will be discovered between this point and Salmon river will neutralize the bad effect.

The expedition for Salmon river is making steady preparation to leave on the 1st of February. Their tent and boat for crossing streams is nearly ready. The party will also take mining implements, for the purpose of prospecting on the road for

new diggings. A solar compass and barometer has been ordered from San Francisco, which will be here before the expedition begins. That portion crossing beyond the lakes, say 70 miles, is the only part unknown, though it is asserted by Lieut. Crook and others, that an easy crossing can be made over the Blue Ridge Mountains to the Malheur road.

From Salmon River from Semi-Weekly Journal of April 16, 1862

From a letter received by Patrick McDonough, from his brother-in-law, David Connor, dated Florence city, March 10th, we have late news from Salmon river. Mr. Connor worked with Mr. McNulty of this place, and is known to be a truthful and reliable man, besides his letter reads honest and straightforward:

I would have written to you ere this, only that I was waiting to see how the place would turn out, so that I could have something to write about, with the view of sending you information that might be of use. So far I have come to no other conclusion, that you are as well off as to come here, in fact it is my belief that by investing a little money judiciously, where you are, by buying into a claim that would pay on an average four or five dollars a day, you would be doing better. Half the people here have not claims, and more than half of those who have, cannot make more than expenses, although at the same time there are some good, in fact a few rich ones, that pay as high as \$100 per day to the hand. The diggings here are limited to a circle of five to seven miles in diameter, within a shallow basin of about 10 or 12 miles in diameter, on the top of Salmon river mountain. There has been a good deal of prospecting done in the neighborhood of these diggings, notwithstanding the severity of the weather.

Snow has fallen, according to measurement, to a depth of 30 feet, although it is not over six feet on the ground at present, nor has it been deeper at any one time. The last four months the weather has been exceedingly cold, the thermometer at Dr. Furber's having fallen to 36 degrees below zero, or as low as it could go, and freezing the mercury afterwards-- There are many men coming in here without money or provisions, under the impression that they can hire out at \$10 per day, owing to the reports in the newspapers, but the most of them get disappointed and have to leave, for there is scarcely any hiring done during the winter, and it takes money to live. There is nothing to be had here now in provisions but flour, of which there is about twenty or thirty hundred, at \$1 a pound, a few pounds of bacon at \$2, no sugar, no beef, a little

coffee at \$1.50. Shovels sold at an ounce in the first part of the winter, but at present, \$25, over two ounces--\$12 an ounce being the value of the gold dust. We expect no pack trains in here before the 1st of May, on account of the snow.

Wages next summer, I think will not be over \$5 a day. I cannot complain, for I have been more successful than the majority of my Yreka comrades. I took up a claim last October, which I sold for 83 ounces; bought another for \$150, which I found to be poor, but it sold for \$200. It is impossible to work over six or seven months, and the diggings will be pretty well worked out in that time.

The letter mentions several persons from this section, none of whom had prospected any good claims, and some of them were at work sawing lumber.

THE NEW MINES AND THE KLAMATH LAKE ROUTE

Mr. Pierce, one of the originators of the celebrated Yreka ditch, passed through here last week from Salmon river, where he has been for several years, or in the vicinity--He says it is as handy to go from Yreka as it is from Portland to the new mines, the distance being about the same from both points. He has come down to Trinidad for stock to take up to the mines, and says cattle are very high in Oregon. He speaks well of the Powder river mines, and will be here about the 25th, when it is said a party will go with him by the Klamath Lake route. Mr. Pierce professes great faith in finding a good road across the Blue mountains.

PLAYED OUT

The new mines on Salmon river are getting into bad repute about here, from letters received last week, which state that it is a humbug. No rich diggings have been found outside of the basin on Salmon mountain. People are coming back "sold again" as usual in the Northern mines, and the stampede promises to excel even Frazer river. The "elephant" which they went to see will escort them back. We always had doubts of its extent, and the excitement was kept up by the Oregon people and press to build up their state.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS

Some persons circulated a rumor that the Yreka expedition had not progressed further than 70 or 80 miles. Mr. Nesbitt, who went along, said he would positively return if they went no further than that distance. He has not returned, neither has

any of the expedition. The Greathouse train is said to have made a second start and returned, but it took another route from that of the expedition, and this may be the cause of the rumors.

CAUSE OF THE STAMPEDE FOR THE NEW MINES

The great loss and total destruction of many persons property by the great floods of the past winter, in connection with good news of rich mines in the north, have caused the great mass to become ambitious of commencing again in a new field, and most of them acting unwisely. No great loss will be suffered by California, and time will bring back her citizens to re-enter with more vigor in new enterprise, with determination never to be led away by exaggerated and phantom tales of golden lands.

A large crowd of Salmon river emigrants are now in Shasta Valley on their way north. The wagons will pass through town, while many companies who are on horseback will take the Klamath Lake route via Sheep Rock. Several families are with the crowd, and it is estimated that there are nearly 3,000 persons on the road between this place and Sacramento.

HO FOR SALMON

Van Wyck leaves with his stages for the new mines next Monday. His troupe of four stages will make a pleasant company, and large enough to locate a town. Twelve ladies are going in this party, all old residents of this place.

A friend, writing from Eugene City, Oregon, says a great deal of anxiety is manifested in reference to the success of the Yreka expedition, and many have doubts of their getting through.

Semi-Weekly Journal April 23, 1862 SALMON RIVER NOWHERE

Mr. E. H. Richardson informs us that John Murphy took out, in the vicinity of his (Richardson's) old claim on Fox Creek, a tributary of South Fork of Scott river, fifteen hundred dollars (1500) in one day's work, last week. The ground was sluiced off by the freshets of last December. An ounce of this dust is worth two of Salmon river dust. A few more such claims as the above would discourage Salmon river emigration, and render Siskiyou the Eldorado of the north.

Semi-Weekly Journal May 3, 1862 THE YREKA EXPEDITION

Four of the expedition returned on Thursday, from an unsuc-

cessful attempt to cross over from Lost river to Malheur river, on account of deep snow in the passes over the broken ridges of mountains in the neighborhood of the Sierra Nevadas, which was fast melting away. The snow at this point being from five to seven feet deep, it was impossible to keep up on it, except when there was a crust, which would be bearable to walk on until the sun came up. The party proceeded on the Walla Walla road for six days, turning off towards Summer Lake at Lost river and going to the high land on the head waters of Lost river, from which point they could easily see the base of prominent mountains around Yreka. On taking observations they found themselves, in an air line, 90 miles from Yreka, to reach which point they had traveled at least 150 miles. Taylor made attempts, by going so- utherly several times, to get across to Malheur river, but found every place alike, with deep, soft snow. In going they were ob- liged to travel along the bottoms, on account of the side-hills being mushy with water soaked mud, and on coming back, the side- hills were hard and the bottoms overflowed with water five or six feet deep. Mr Taylor has become well posted, by examination and what he derived from Indians, concerning the prospects of this route, and two months from now will take a wagon through to Snake river in 13 days, as the only difficult place will be the crossing at the head waters of Lost river, where, from every ap- pearance, there is an opening or sinking of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The remainder of the expedition together with Mal- let's pack train took the road for Walla Walla which runs along the west side of the Blue mountains, at any point of the road, if they can cross the Blue mountains, will get to Powder river without going as far as Walla Walla. Several parties have passed on up the Walla Walla road, which is the nearest and most direct route, even if they do not cross the Blue mountains, and will save a great many miles over the journey through Oregon via Bprt- land. Lost river rises in the vicinity of the passes near Sum- mer Lake, and is at present as large a stream as the Sacramento river, and in many places five and six miles wide. On going, the party crossed Lost river on a raft, at a point where it was not more than 10 or 12 yards wide, and on returning found the raft gone and the stream 150 yards wide, forcing them to build a boat to cross.

The Indians say the river is dry in many places, during the summer, and still of large size where water does appear. The ri- ver abounds with fish, called suckers, which are excellent for eating, with but few bones in them. The winter left immense qu- antities of snow all over the high ground, and it was impossible to employ Indians for any kind of presents to do any piloting. The country at Summer Lake abounds with game, such as antelope, deer, bear, geese, ducks, curlews, cranes, and sage hens, all fat, and easily hunted. Grass is abundant all the way, and improving,

with good camping places anywhere. The party came back in five days over the Walla Walla road, and found it in good traveling order, except a few miles on Little Shasta, where it was a little soft from the effects of the melting snow.

STILL GOING. Scarcely ten minutes elapse during the day between small parties journeying past our office towards the Oregon road on the way to Salmon river. Some on mules, some in wagons, some afoot with packs on their backs. Those who go horse back seem to be best prepared, and appear more like going to the wars than to engage in industrial pursuit.

Siskiyou and the Exodus. The departure of a large number of our miners to the new mines, has left undisturbed good placer diggings better facilitated for profitable mining this season, than has yet been known since the palmy days of '52. The freshets of the past winter have cleared out gulches and creeks, and abundant water is still at hand for successful labor. On Humbug, a splendid chance is offered the industrious miner, both on the main creek and all the forks and gulches adjacent. On Scott river, the hill diggings prospect good, and great hopes are entertained at low water next fall of a big thing being realized in the bed of the river. On the South Fork, enormous days work is occasionally realized, but it has no charm to entice the excited miner who gulls the fabulous tales from Salmon river. At Oro Fino, a large amount of gold dust is taken out every week, and Scott Valley alone will yield \$50,000 worth of dust weekly. On McAdams and Deadwood, it is true, the winter freshets filled up many claims, still there are many claims paying well, and others will too, when they are cleared of the fillings by the floods. On Canal Gulch and the Lower Flats, all is life and bustle, and the miners have plenty of money. On the lower end of Greenhorn, several Chinamen are undoubtedly doing well, at least we judge so from actions and appearances. Siskiyou county, to-day, is far ahead of all your Salmon river humbugs, and a large part of the emigration passing through here say they intend to stop in Siskiyou in case they find Salmon river a humbug.

Cheap Goods. Several parties coming through here are surprised to see the cheap rates charged here for provisions. The stock now on hand was bought cheap, last summer, and brought here at cheap freight, but the stock to be purchased the coming season will create and advance in prices. Freight is now 10 cents per pound from the Bluff, and the majority of usually heavy freight

on the steamers from San Francisco, is now measured, and averages from 2 to 3 cents per pound between San Francisco and Red Bluff. Flour, bacon, grain, etc., will be always cheap here from the fact that none comes from abroad, and the market is well supplied.

SHASTA RIVER FERRY. The warm weather keeping up this stream, the ferry is a great desideratum, and is kept by Robert Linton, who ferries for 12½ cents each pack animal. The ferry is on the Oregon road, the Little Shasta road, and the Klamath lake road.

LARGE TRAIN. A large train of 360 persons is now camped in Shasta Valley, on the way to John Day's river. They are taking their time and will go along slowly, calculating to get to the snow section in season to pass through. They are going out by Sheep Rock.

GONE NORTH. John, Joshua and Jesse Trickle, all well known residents in this county, left for the new mines, last Wednesday. We wish them every success, and a wagon load of gold dust.

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, Wednesday, May 7, 1862

MISCELLANEOUS: Yreka and Salmon River **KLAMATH RIVER FERRY** on the Yreka and Salmon River Trail via the Klamath Lakes. The Route to this Ferry turns to the right from the Oregon road at James Bradley's farm in Shasta Valley, leading to Bogus Creek and thence to Klamath River.

The distance from Yreka to the Ferry is 22 miles; from the Ferry to Klamath Lake 30 miles; from Klamath Lake there is an old emigrant road to Lost River.

The undersigned are engaged with a number of workmen, in making the road practicable for wagons between Yreka and Klamath Lake.

This is the shortened and easiest route, saving a distance of seventy five miles over the Sheep Rock or Butte Creek route, with good grass and water all the way. J.H. CHAFFEE, L. R. PARKER.

THE SHEEP ROCK ROUTE. Several trains are going by this route to the Lake country, thus leaving Yreka some 15 miles to the left. We think they are mistaken about having a better or nearer road that way, in fact, it is known to be very miry, and longer than the Little Shasta or Bogus route. They are no doubt influenced that

that way by Red Bluff people, in order that it may be some inducement to take in supplies at the Bluff in preference to Yreka. If the travel for Salmon river would just look into trade affairs a little, it would observe that it is vastly cheaper to buy goods that have been brought here in good teaming season at three and four cents, than to pack it along now when it is worth 8 cents at least. Time, trouble and money can be saved by coming light loaded to Yreka, as the roads are not in good condition yet--. Several parties have come up the Trinity route and crossed over into Shasta Valley at the head of Scott Valley on the same delusion concerning the Sheep Rock route, according to reliable accounts of several parties, the Little Shasta route is the shortest and easiest with two good campgrounds on the mountain.

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, MAY 17, 1862 FROM SALMON RIVER.

In the Oregon Register, we find the following letter from Mr. D. Locke, an old resident of Eugene City, to a personal friend:

Florence City, April 25, 1862. Friend Long: After a long and eventful journey by land, over snow, and by water, our party reached here about a week ago. We have since been actively prospecting the diggings. We parted with Wood at Lewiston, (who was tired of foot paddling and packing over snow,) where he was persuaded to accompany an old acquaintance to Elk City. From Lewiston, we were compelled to walk. We got along very well until we reached the mountain, over which we packed our things in two trips, carrying each time from 60 to 80 pounds. We found the snow here about five feet deep. The Slate Creek mountain is very lofty. The first day we crossed the summit. We went with horses about ten miles and then for two miles were in a severe snowstorm. That night, we camped on snow twelve feet deep, and the next morning got lost in a snow-drift.

Well, for the mines: Instead of a vast plateau as I had fancied this country from reports gathered out of newspapers and from persons, I found it a high summit range, with here and there irregular ravines running in opposite directions, and putting into two creeks, called Sand and Slate creeks, which flow at different directions from the diggings. The summit flat is a very limited extent of level ground, which, with the mines along the tributaries of the two creeks, comprises the diggings so far discovered.

The yield of gold, as might have been apprehended, has been greatly exaggerated. A very few claims have yielded richly, but the average product of gold is not large. It might be

deemed presumption in me to express an opinion after a week's stay here, but, remember that week has been devoted exclusively in prospecting the claims of others already open, with a view to purchase; and on my knowledge of their probable yields, I should put the average pay at \$10 or less per day. The prospects which I have obtained are from a particle or "color" to one dollar per pan, besides those from many deserted claims, from which I could not obtain a color.

The miners generally have not made anything yet, and there are more broken men here than I ever saw in the same number of people before. When the diggings were first discovered, from the fact of their easy access, by prospecting the gulches, the best claims were first opened and a deal of gold taken out for the time they were worked; but when winter set in, those who remained consumed all their means in purchases at extravagant prices of the necessaries of life, and by loans to their penniless friends, to save them likewise from starvation. The result is that three fourths of the miners are indebted to the other fourth--who hold the rich claims--and they remain here to work out their indebtedness.

The mines appear the result of a rotted or cindered quartz mountain, and are limited to this particular section, so far as discovered. Two miles will cover the paying portion of the diggings in any direction from this point. Those who flatter themselves that no prospecting has been done outside of this place, are mistaken. Many men have informed me that they diligently prospected as well as they could last fall and since, and have found no claims that would pay.

Men live here like diggers, in log and brush shanties, stained with pine smoke so that their faces and necks look like the neck of a defunct chicken after it has been scorched over a straw blaze. You can scarcely recognize your oldest acquaintance because of the smoke-stain and filth, and the latter has begun to have its effect upon them. Men are dying from scurvy and congestive fevers.

Far be it from me to discourage any one from doing well if he can, but I have written just as I have found matters here, and any who think I exaggerate can come up here and see for themselves.

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, MAY 17, 1862 LOCAL MATTERS.

The Bogus Creek Route. Several persons came in town last Wednesday, from Klamath Lake, for provisions, making the trip in less than two days. The road is quite dry and in very good condition, but the unprecedented late storm of last Sunday left a quantity of snow in the vicinity of the lakes, which will retard

their journey for a few days. The whole country about the lower end of Klamath Lake shows camp-fires, at night, in every direction, as far as the eye can see. The distance to the nearest camp is seventy-five miles, while some are forty miles further north. Several parties anticipate in less than two weeks to reach the Malheur river. There cannot be much less than four or five hundred persons camped out in that section. The grass is excellent, game of all kinds abundant, and so much so that meats are not thought of being bought for the journey. Rabbits are said to be seen at times almost as thick as flocks of sheep, and all kinds of fowl in great profusion. Fish are also abundant, consisting of trout, salmon and suckers, from six inches to two feet in length. The Indians do a great deal of trading with the various camps, and sell their articles exceedingly cheap. Whiskey is a scarce article, and the last lot in the neighborhood was derived from a quantity manufactured from a hundred pounds of alcohol which was packed out there for that purpose. The principal staples are flour and lard, as bacon is so scarce and high that many do without it. Lard and flour are both very cheap here, in fact cheaper than at any other point in the State.

THE FERRY DIFFICULTY: The reported ferry trouble of last week, is concerning the ferry at Klamath Lake, the Indians claiming \$100 for the right to ferry across a stream in their territory. The Indians are peaceable and quiet, and are desirous of doing the ferrying themselves, or selling the exclusive right.

The Shasta Valley folks are making a good thing out of the Salmon river travel selling whiskey, flour, bacon and grain, at good prices. The Scott Valley people are also doing well with the same trade. Grain is selling for a cent and a half, which is cheaper than it is below.

Several persons from Jacksonville have come within sixteen miles of Yreka, to Klamath river, to go by the Lakes for the new mines. It is said the snow is from sixteen to twenty feet deep on the Siskiyou mountain between Jacksonville and Klamath Lake.

SHEEP ROCK ROUTE: There is a great depth of snow on this route, and it is difficult to make the trip to Klamath Lake in less than four or five days at this season of the year.

CHAFFEE'S FERRY: Mr. Chaffee says parties can cross his ferry for what they choose to give, and that there is no truth to the rumor that he charges high prices for crossing.

MINING ON YREKA FLATS: Several claims on the flats are paying exceedingly well, and a large number of miners are now busily engaged. The hydraulics are doing a rushing business, and the several ditches are furnishing abundant water. Johnson & Wood have commenced drifting on Spring Gulch, above the big ditch, realizing from \$8 to \$10 to the hand per day. The Yreka ditch is one of the most valuable investments in the State, and its owner has a fortune in store. The vast amount of water consumed each day in mining on these flats alone must bring in a handsome revenue. Several strangers are visiting these flats daily, for the purpose of taking up or buying into claims.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS, May 21, 1862: Several parties coming north, for Salmon river, have been led to believe, that should they come to Yreka, they will go out of their way considerable, which is not the case. There are two routes, either of them better than any other, leading right through town; one via Bogus Creek, and the other via Little Shasta. The trip by either of these routes can be easily made from Yreka to the Klamath Lake in two days, and with wagon, if necessary, in a short time.

FIRST TEAM. The first wagon, with freight from Red Bluff, arrived last week. The roads are fast getting in good condition, and a large caravan of teams may be expected in a few days.

A large train of pack mules came to town last Sunday, with goods for Conroy and Jerggren, B. Lehman and A. Winckler. They left next day, without packs, for Cariboo.

HUMBUG. Mining on this creek is flourishing steadily, and the greatest mining season will commence about the middle of June. The creek and its tributaries are fast filling up with new comers, who are taking up claims deserted by the excitement of Salmon river. Several Chinamen are also going over on Humbug, and that section will be a lively place all summer.

LOCAL MATTERS. NEW POPULATIONS: Siskiyou county from one end to the other, is filling up with a new population, which has not been accustomed to as high prices as the old miners of this county seem discontented about. Hard labor is better paid in Siskiyou than at any point on the Pacific Coast, and a conversation with any of the Salmon river journeyers through here, will convince any one of this fact. The prices for all mechanical, farming, mining and trading, yields more real profit with more ease than in other part of the State. Nearly all the staple products of life

being raised within our county limits, renders living cheap and unexcelled in quality or variety. The greatest expense in our county is taxation, which by economical action of our Supervisors will soon decrease and leave us clear of debt. Next fall, we anticipate that Northern California will be full of life and full of people, all "marching on" in the industrial pursuits of life. Now is the time for our farmers to make ready for abundant harvests, and property holders would be foolish to part with their real estate at a sacrifice. The "good time is coming," and Siskiyou will be the principal asylum for wandering miners, returning out of pocket and out of health, in which a splendid opportunity is offered to recruit both.

NO SUCH THING: The idea that Salmon river widows are getting "played out," is perfectly preposterous. Why, they are actually the most agreeable folks, and can get up the best "square meals," in town. We accidentally, perhaps intentionally, delayed for supper at one place last Sunday, and suffered an agreeable change from the monotony of our usual hotel grub. Who wouldn't be a bachelor these times.

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL MAY 24, 1862. A Washoe miner, who has been on Salmon River, thus writes to a friend at Carson City: "I am in San Francisco now, and my next trip will be to Washoe; believe me, Washoe is a paradise to the Salmon river mines. But few men can find employment at the new mines, and I think the largest and best claims will be worked out in three months. New comers generally stop until their grub gives out and then vamoose for other parts. The Oro Fino and Nez Perces miners are going to Salmon river, and the Salmon river miners to Oro Fino and Nez Perces; the Cariboo are for Salmon and the Salmon for Cariboo. I understand that a party of Virginians are undertaking to pack all the way to Salmon: unless they go by the way of Yreka to the Dalles or Walla Walla, I don't see how they will ever reach Florence this year. They must certainly be compelled to go around the head waters of Snake river, over the Snow Mountains, and strike into the Bitter Root range; then commence the tug of war. Who in the world ever advised them to undertake such a trip! On my homeward trip, having reached the Blue Mountains, almost exhausted, I took a long look at the God forsaken country, and such a dismal sight I never before beheld; nothing could be seen but rugged snow-capped mountains and snow buried valleys. I shall be in Washoe in two or three weeks."

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL MAY 28, 1862. Frank Riley, of Greenhorn,

has just returned from Salmon. He says the vast amount of snow prevents mining operations to any extent, and that most of the people would not live there, no matter how rich, on account of the snow and extreme cold weather. He seems to give no decided opinion concerning the mines, and like many others who have been there, cannot.

The several companies which started for the new mines via Klamath Lakes must have all gone on, as we hear no reports returning from them.

From Salmon. Mr. J. J. Pole, of Scott Valley, received a letter from Nathan Wheeler, relating to the mining region. The Nez Perce mines embrace three distinct localities, and are each about four days travel apart. Oro Fino is the principal town in the Oro Fino mines, Elk City is the principal town in the South Fork mines, and Florence is the principal town in the Salmon river mines. The first two mentioned places have been nearly deserted on account of the great rush to Salmon river, but a great many who left these places will return in the spring. He thinks the Salmon river mines are better than either of the others, but there are some who think right the reverse. The Salmon river mines are decidedly rich, but their extent is very limited. The Powder river mines are said to be rich and great numbers are going there. The Cariboo mines in British America are also said to be fabulously rich. Provisions are so exorbitantly high that it takes exceedingly rich diggings to pay expenses. Flour is selling at \$2 per lb., bacon, \$2.50, coffee, \$2.50, tea, \$4, tobacco, \$8, shovels and pans sell for an ounce apiece. The snow at present (April 16) is so deep that pack animals cannot get into the mines, and men have to pack in provisions on their backs. It will probably be a month hence before mule trains can get into the diggings. The diggings here were very shallow, ranging from two to eight feet deep--the gold is very fine and light, and now passes for \$12 an ounce. Bradley and Preston Dean are building a saloon at Florence. Mr. W. advises no one to come or stay.

SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS JUNE 7, 1862. From Salmon river. Outside of the exciting tales in the Portland papers, we find reliable news that these mines are a decided humbug. A very few rich claims have raised all this great excitement, and the Portland papers have kept it rolling. A correspondent of the Oregon Argus says:

That there have been large quantities of gold taken out of these diggings, is true; that there are several claims which

have produced enormously, and many others that are still producing richly, is equally true; and that some men who came here last fall poor and penniless have become rich, and many more are likely to become so by mining in these diggings, are all incontrovertible facts; but it does not by any means follow that all the mining claims here are paying richly, or even a sufficient remuneration for the capital and labor, when the contrary is but too well known. Neither need it be inferred that because a rich gold-bearing spot has been discovered in any country sufficient to better the condition of fifteen hundred miners, and no more, that fifteen thousand rushing into it, all expecting a certainty of making a fortune, there should not be many grievous disappointments. Now the richer gold-bearing part of the country appears to be confined within certain limits, which are known by the rich paying claims that have been found, although the whole country round for many miles is said to have been prospected carefully over and over without any new discoveries having been made.

The diggings are being crowded with many new comers, and every day adds largely to their number. There is not an hour in the day but in which bands of men with prospecting tools on their back are to be seen coming and going in every direction. Yet we do not hear of any claims being found that would pay for working during several months, notwithstanding the zealous and extensive prospecting that has been carried on. A late excitement about new discoveries beyond the Salmon river, turned out, so far, a hoax, which is said to have put over two thousand dollars into the pockets of some ferrymen. Many of the late comers have left in very bad humor, and many others are about leaving, some for Powder river, some for Cariboo, John Day's, Oro Fino, and others have more wisely concluded to return home. It is a little strange that all the "Big paying claims" were discovered last fall or early in the winter and none since.

Some of the claims cannot be worked for several weeks to come owing to their being flooded over with water; others that are being worked are paying well, while others are barely paying expenses.

SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL, NOV. 22, 1862 MINING: From various sections of Northern California, we hear cheering news from the mines. In Klamath county mining prospects are brightening up. On Salmon river, near Sawyer's Bar, the Black Bear quartz lead yielded from fourteen days run of the quartz mill, the sum of \$10,020. The Live Yankee claim is also paying exceedingly well. All along the Klamath river, down towards Happy Camp, from the mouth of Scott River, the mines are paying good. In Siskiyou county we also hear of large yield from Scott river and vicinity. Oro

Fino steadily supplies the gold market very liberally, and Humbug Creek also claims a good share of the support. Nearly all the mining localities in Siskiyou are now paying better in the aggregate, than they have for a number of years past.

ORO FINO: This flourishing mining town has increased and improved more rapidly within the past year, than any other part of the county. New houses have been put up, and a large amount of capital and labor has been expended in mining improvements. A number of hydraulics are in successful operation, employing a number of hands, all making money.

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Our thanks to Mary Ward for the following: WASHINGTON SCHOOL:

This one room school was located between Greenview and Etna just north of the Patterson Creek bridge between the present Highway 3 and the old settlement of Cheeseville. It was in existence until 1922. Washington School District, California. 1916. Pearl Hight, Teacher. School officers Staff Wilson Mrs. John Simmons I. B. Walker Clerk. Pupils:

Margaret Goodlin
August Holzhauser
Jerome Parker
Barbara Parker
Ella Estes
James Harris
Amelia Garcia
Inez Garcia
Josie Valin
Gertrude Walker
John Valin
Agnes Valin
Avis Roberson
Eddie Eller

NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT

YREKA BATH HOUSE

On Miner St., opposite Livingston's Store.

I TAKE this method to inform my numerous friends and acquaintances that I have bought out the Bathing establishment, known as the Yreka Bath House, and have re-fitted it, in good style, at considerable expense, in order to accommodate those who may favor me with a call.

Everything connected with the Bathing Rooms will be kept clean and in good order, so that those who feel desirous of taking a Warm, Cold or Shower Bath-- (which is so conducive to health and particularly recommended by physicians, and more especially at this season of the year) can get one in as good style as at any place in California.

To my musical friends and acquaintances I particularly invite them to call and pass a pleasant evening.

GEO. E. SMITH

Yreka, Oct. 25, 1855

ESTRAY NOTICE

CAME to the ranch of the subscribers, known as the " Kanaka Ranch", in Shasta Valley, a large bay American MARE, marked J on the right shoulder and hip. The owner's requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. The subscribers may be found on Canal Gulch or on the ranch.

FRANK,
HIRAM,
DUTCH.

Yreka, Nov. 16, 1855

MARRIED

In this city on the 19th inst, by Geo. W. Pierton, Esq., Moses Adams to Mrs Bird all of this city
July 24, 1859

DIED

In this city, on the 21st inst. John Charles Hierholzea, formerly of Baden, Germany, aged 36 years.
July 24, 1859.

THE SISKIYOU NEWS
March 15, 1906

P. J. Quinn, foreman of the Kegg ranch, eleven miles southeast of Montague, was in town Saturday on business. Mr. Quinn has 800 acres in wheat and barley, a large part of which is fall-sown and all of it is looking fine. The fall sown grain was put into the ground late and came up beautifully, and the prospect for a bountiful crop was never better.

Some of his neighbors are not as fortunate, as they sowed earlier and the grain rotted in the ground for lack of rain. Other fields are covered with hard crust, about an inch thick, which prevents the grain from getting through. Some of the farmers are plowing up and re-sowing, while others are breaking the crust with a harrow, hoping to assist the sprouting grain to get a start. Upon the whole the prospects are good for a big crop in Shasta Valley.

Picard's Pioneer Merchant Sells His Business

The Picard Correspondent of the Klamath Falls Express says that Oscar J. Reed has been gathering a car-load of mules and horses, which he expects to drive to Montague for shipment to Southern California. Mr. Reed has sold his business to Merrill Evans, the hotel man, and expects to move to Marysville in the course of a few months. Mr. Reed is the pioneer merchant of Picard, having opened a store there in 1898 when the town consisted of a few ramshackled buildings and log huts. Until the completion of his new store he carried his stock in what is now the Silvers hotel. He had been in his new building only a few months when it burned with a large share of his stock. Nothing daunted, Mr. Reed immediately constructed the building he now occupies, and has built up a good business. He has acquired a half section of land adjoining Picard, which he will rent to Homer Dexmaus.

MARRIED

STRAIGHT---KIRKPATRICK -- At Yreka, Tuesday, March 6, by W.M. Thomas, J.P., Roy Harvey Straight and Myrtle Emma Kirkpatrick, Both of Dumsmuir

MANSFIELD--- ROSE-- At the M.E. parsonage in Yreka Tuesday, March 6 by Rev. J.E. Wright, Homer R. Mansfield of Tolo, Oregon, and Miss Myrtle P. Rose of Yreka. They will make their home in Tolo and left here for that place Tuesday.

Copied by Edna Kankas

YREKA IN 1853

Yreka in 1853 had 33 Wet Dry Goods Emporiums. And that was not all; there were about 10,000 inhabitants and a good jail, files of old San Francisco paper reveals.

Puzzle picture: Find the 33 dry goods stores that were a part of the scenery in Yreka back in 1853?

Interesting excerpts from the files of the San Francisco Herald for Monday, July 11, 1853, have been furnished F. E. Wadsworth of the Siskiyou County Bank by his friend, W. G. Cohen of San Francisco. In passing comment, Mr. Cohen called attention to the 33 "dry goods" stores that are mentioned. "Perhaps the paper did not like to say "wet goods," wrote Mr. Cohen. "Or maybe the clause "many other establishments too numerous to mention," means thirst emporiums.

The following are the excerpts:

FREIGHTS--Freights from Sacramento city by river to Calvertsville, Red Bluffs, range from \$60 to \$65 per ton. Land freights thence 2½c to Shasta, 6c to 7c to Weaverville, and 15c to Yreka. Mule freights may decline slightly as many large trains are in the neighborhood being routed and awaiting cargoes, and others continue to arrive.

LACK OF MAIL FACILITIES--IN THE NORTH--The Mountain Herald says the complaints of the people of that section are loud and deep, that they are not allowed a postoffice. There are, it says, from 7,000 to 12,000 persons in the town of Yreka and vicinity, utterly cut off from postal facilities. A correspondent takes the department, the postmaster, the mail agent and everybody else connected with the matter severely to task for this neglect. So important and populous a neighborhood is certainly entitled to a post office, and we call the attention of the mail agent to the subject.

PROGRESS OF YREKA--The Mountain Herald says the city of Yreka, in Siskiyou county, contains at present 169 houses--5 of which are large stone, 6 fine brick, and the balance framed, etc. There are 33 dry goods stores, 1 jewelry establishment, 4 hotels, numerous restaurants, 5 carpenter shops, 1 saddle shop, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 tin shop, several barbershops, bakeries, confectionaries, soda fountains, 2 express offices, a sheriff and jail, of course, 4 meat markets, numerous vegetable markets, livery stables, and many other establishments too numerous to mention.

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ASSESSOR'S REPORT of 1877

In the way of statistics, we give the following from the Assessor's report of 1877:

Number of acres enclosed 134,000; cultivated 29,455; of which 13,000 acres were put in wheat, yielding 198,000 bushels; 2,300 acres of barley yielding 46,000 bushels; 75 acres in rye, yielding 3,750 bushels; 250 acres in corn, yielding 3,000 bushels; 60 acres in buckwheat, yielding 900 bushels; 75 acres in peas, yielding 1,125 bushels; 70 acres in beans, yielding 1,400 bushels; 400 acres in potatoes, yielding 600 tons; 25 acres in onions, yielding 1,500 bushels, and 8,350 acres in hay, yielding 12,525 tons; to this excellent showing of agricultural products the assessor adds 108,000 pounds of butter, 86,000 pounds of cheese, 90,500 pounds of wool and 2,550 pounds of honey.

The fruit crop of Siskiyou is not what it depends upon for its revenue, but there were 50 acres in grape vines and many thousands of apple pear peach plum cherry and other fruit trees in 1877, which have something to do with the 500 gallons of wine and 900 gallons of brandy made. Beer drinkers are also well provided for by three breweries, with a producing capacity of 35,000 gallons.

The livestock numbers 4,600 horses, 540 mules, 46,915 cattle, 50,000 sheep, 1,500 goats and 1,900 hogs.

Siskiyou has its share of improvements, the list included 7 grist mills (2 steam and 5 water power) which made 21,000 barrels of flour and ground 2,800 bushels of corn; 13 saw mills (3 steam, 10 water-power,) which sawed 4,000,000 feet of lumber and made 200,000 shingles; 16 quartz mills crushed 40,100 tons of rock; 98 mining ditches, 600 miles in length; 20 irrigating ditches valued at \$28,500, and used in fertilizing 10,000 acres valued at \$100,000.

The assessed value of real estate is \$972,522; the assessed value of improvements \$162,145; assessed value of personal property \$1,133,623, making a total of \$2,696,790.

Siskyou has an estimated total population of 8,000 of which number 2,000 are registered voters and 1,848 census school children.

Siskiyou was organized in 1852 and contains 3,040 square miles.

Average value of land per acre is \$4.46.

Genealogical Soc
of Siskiyou Co.
P. O. Box 225
Yreka, CA 96097



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