

Mount Shasta Annotated Bibliography

Chapter 13

History after 1849

This section contains entries about the settlement of the Mt. Shasta region, and includes materials about pioneers, railroads, lumbering, newspapers, and other post Gold Rush activities. Most of the works cover the late 19th Century and early 20th Century. Mae Helen Bacon Boggs's *My Playhouse was a Concord Coach...* is the most complete available compilation of newspaper articles about a variety of topics in local history. Other historical works are comprehensive about more specific topics, for example, railroad construction and operation around Mt. Shasta are discussed in such books as John Signor's *1982 Rails In the Shadow of Shasta...* (and his updated version in the year 2000 entitled :*"Southern Pacific's Shasta Division: Over a Century of Railroading in the Shadow of Mt. Shasta"*) and Robert Hanft's *Pine Across the Mountain*. See also Section 1. *Comprehensive Histories of Mt. Shasta* for other works describing the varied activities of the settlement era.

The [MS number] indicates the Mount Shasta Special Collection accession numbers used by the College of the Siskiyous Library.

[MS831]. Apperson, Or. **The Sisson Story**. In: *The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook*. Siskiyou County Historical Society. Fall, 1952. Vol. 2. No. 2. 13. History after 1849. [MS831].

[MS1017]. Apperson, Or. **The Herald Celebrates Its 100th Birthday**. In: *Mount Shasta Herald*. Mt. Shasta, Calif.: Sept. 16, 1987. Third Section. pp. 1-4. 'Mount Shasta Centennial Edition.' A detailed history of both the town and the newspaper of Mt. Shasta City. 13. History after 1849. MS1017].

[MS715]. Avery, Don. **Pannings**. In: *Siskiyou News*. Yreka, Calif.: May 7, 1936. Satire about the story of Professor Larkin sighting Lemurian temple domes on Mt. Shasta. Newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst owned the Wyntoon estate near Mt. Shasta's southern slopes. The author says: "...local Hill-Billies, on fair to middling good terms with the Lemurians, opine that the dear Professor might have been spying on Bill Hearst's palatial estate at a time when Bill himself, Arthur Brisbane, and perhaps Doc Dickinson or Guy Kibbes were holding a bare headed, three way confab in the wide open spaces. You wouldn't of course, expect the professor to refer to these 'domes' as marble, knowing who they were. But being several hundred miles away he couldn't be expected to recognize faces." 13. History after 1849. MS715].

[MS116]. Boggs, Mae Helene Bacon 1863. **My Playhouse was a Concord Coach: An Anthology of Newspaper Clippings and Documents Relating to Those Who Made California History During the Years 1822-1888**. Oakland, Calif.: Howell-North Press, 1942. Presentation copy signed by Mae Helene Bacon Boggs. Very important book for research on hundreds of topics of northern California history. Subtitle of the book is misleading, because, geographically speaking, all of California is not covered. In fact this massive work is almost entirely devoted to the history of Shasta and Siskiyou Counties. Articles are arranged by year, and there is a comprehensive index. The following newspapers constitute the majority of entries: Yreka Journal; Yreka Union; Trinity Journal; Shasta Courier; Red Bluff Independent; Redding Independent; Sacramento Union; San Francisco Alta California.

Individual entries relevant to Mount Shasta itself are found on pp. 90, 107, 229, 601, 615, 631, and 640. However, much of the mountain's history is to be found indexed under the individual names of the people and institutions who are associated with Mount Shasta: e.g., Joaquin Miller (pp. 342, 564, 577, 655, 724, 725); J. H. Sisson (pp. 575, 629, 636, 657, 667, 690, and 741); and the Oregon and California Railroad, (pp. 554, 566, 567, 570, 571, 577, 622, 694, 707, and

714). The book may be used to locate detailed information on historical weather conditions (especially snowfall and rain), trails and trail construction along the Sacramento, Pit, and Trinity Rivers, and Indian and White hostilities.

The book also contains the following maps particularly relevant to the historical mapping of the Mount Shasta region: Charles Wilkes's map of Upper California (foldout, facing p. 24); P. B. Reading's map of the Sacramento River (foldout, facing p. 24); Scholfield's map of Southern Oregon and Northern California (facing p. 84.); Eddy's Map of California (p. 182.) and Colton's Map of California (facing p. 221). 13. History after 1849. [MS116].

[MS2158]. Boyd, William Harland 1912. **The Shasta Route, 1863-1887: the Railroad Link between the Sacramento and the Columbia**. New York: Arno Press [University of California, 1943], 1981 Originally presented as the author's thesis, University of California, 1943. Bibliography: p. 101-116. 13. History after 1849. [MS2158].

[MS818]. Brooks, Donna, Park, Dorothy, and Apperson, Lee. **Sisson - Mt. Shasta: The Early Years**. Mt. Shasta, Calif.: [1987]. A photographic history of the town of Mount Shasta City. Published in the year of the town's centennial. The authors state that: "Mount Shasta, Siskiyou County, California, was established as Berryvale on April 15, 1870. The name was changed to Sisson on October 29, 1888. And was later changed to Mount Shasta on May 1, 1924" (p. 6). Emphasis is on the early pioneers who settled the area. Many of the photographs depict Mt. Shasta. 13. History after 1849. [MS818].

[MS2114]. Conner, George H. **Early History of the McCloud Country**. In: Mt. Shasta Herald. Oct. 25, 1934. p. 1. Long article with many interesting accounts. Much history of the earliest McCloud buildings and settlers. Says: "The Big Bend of Pit river Indians came every summer to Squaw valley to gather huckleberries and hunt, and play their native games and pastimes." Mentions that "the Indian wife of John Hibbs said she knew Joaquin Miller in her girlhood days. While roaming the forest he came on a large sugar pine hollowed out by fire, he carved his name on the bark, thus, 'Hiner Miller's house.' The tree was in the forest between Little Soda and squaw Creeks." 13. History after 1849. MS2114].

[MS383]. Craine, Martin. **Cedar at Mt. Shasta: The History of a Sawmill**. Stockton, Calif.: P and M Lumber Products, Inc., 1981. Introduction states that P & M was founded in 1969. For many years a P & M lumber mill was located off of Ski Village Drive, above Mount Shasta City. Another P & M mill is located in the town of McCloud on the south side of Mt. Shasta. By 1981 P & M was the leading specialty converter of incense cedar logs into lumber, pencil stock, chips and other by-products. It is stated in the book that over 50% of the world's pencils are made from the incense cedar trees of California and southern Oregon. 13. History after 1849. [MS383].

[MS2029]. Cutting, Steve editor. **A Slice of History, 1887-1890: weekly stories from the North star, the newspaper of Mott, California, a sawmill town with dreams and struggles : with happenings in Dunsmuir, Mott, Sisson, Berryvale, and other towns in Northern California**. Dunsmuir: S. Cutting, 1997. 446, xxxiii p.; bill., map; 28 cm. Includes index. Collection of articles and advertisements selected from The North Star newspaper (Mott, Calif.) between 1887 and 1890. 13. History after 1849. [MS2029].

[MS1124]. Denand, Pierre J. **Mount Shasta's Melting Glacier**. In: The Record. Oct., 1924. Vol. 5. No. 10. pp. 8-13. A historical and geographical guide to Mt. Shasta. Illustrated by about a dozen unusual photos of Mt. Shasta, the Shasta Alpine lodge, Mud Creek Canyon, etc. Cover painting and cover inset photograph both of Mt. Shasta.

States that: "The Indian name is Isasta, later shortened by the white man to the more readily pronounced name Shasta" (p. 12). 13. History after 1849. [MS1124].

[MS690]. Drury, Aubrey 1891-1958. **California: An Intimate Guide**. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1939. pp. 378-385. Chapter XXX: "Mount Shasta and Roundabout," contains only very general information about the region. However, there is a reference here to highway 97 "traversing Butte Valley and passing through a Dunkard colony long established in this region" (p. 383). The Dunkards, also known as the German Baptist Brethren, began in 1708 in Germany and were founded by Alexander Mack. Four major orders were established over time. It is not known which of the four orders are referred to by Drurey. 13. History after 1849. [MS690].

[MS181]. Finck, Henry Theophilus 1854-1926. **The Pacific Coast Scenic Tour: From Southern California to Alaska, the Canadian Pacific Railway, Yellowstone Park and the Grand Canyon**. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1891. pp. 149-161. First published in 1890. The book is a general travel guide to the West. Contains a chapter entitled "Mount Shasta and Crater Lake." The short discussion of Mount Shasta is interesting because the author meets and talks with inn-keeper, town founder, and mountain guide J. H. Sisson. The author spent a day or so in the area, long

enough to hire an Indian guide, and to accompany Sisson to a local Indian camp. The author, watching local Indian men work, says: "How galling it must be to the noble savage to have to dig stumps and level roads while his squaws look on, because, forsooth, the perverse white man will not permit the squaws to do the grubbing, and him to look on!" (p.153). Contains a full page photograph of Mount Shasta. 13. History after 1849. [MS181].

[MS1293]. French, Eugene M. **Reminiscences of the Past: Siskiyou County.** the author, [1992]. 'Told by E. M. French, to His Daughter, Nancy French Zurflueh.' Mostly a researched historical account of Siskiyou County with considerable autobiographical material added. Contains several chapters about the early exploration of the County, and mentions Mt. Shasta several times when discussing the Hudson Bay Trappers, the Ewing Young cattle drive of 1837, The Wilkes Expedition of 1841, etc. The major portion of the book is about post-Gold Rush events in Siskiyou County history. The author mentions the name 'Siskiyou': "My grandfather, Charles Gregory, who was born in Willow Creek in the early 1860s told me stories about the 'Six Calouse' at the mouth of Willow Creek" (p. 11). The author then quotes Joseph H. Wales about the six hard spots said to be rocks which marked the Klamath River ford used by the Hudson's Bay Company. 13. History after 1849. [MS1293].

[MS845]. Frisbee, Mabel Moores and Beauchamp, Jean Moores. **Shasta, the Queen City.** San Francisco, Calif.: California Historical Society, 1973. Drawings by Mabel Moores Frisbee. Text by Jean Moores Beauchamp. An illustrated book about Shasta City, the old gold mining town west of present-day Redding. Illustration of Mount Shasta on p. 18. A drawing of Castle Crags appears on p. 77. 13. History after 1849. [MS845].

[MS846]. Giffen, Helen Smith 1893. **Pierson Barton Reading.** Redding, Calif.: Shasta Historical Society, 1985. Contains excerpts from Reading's overland journal from Fort Hall to California. Reading apparently saw Mount Shasta. The entry for Oct. 19th, 1843 states that: "After an hour's travel came to a very large lake, (Goose Lake); one of the most beautiful, romantic sheets of water I ever beheld, surrounded by high mountains. Killed a fine buck so we camped in good spirits" (p. 24) and on Oct. 22nd he writes: "Travelled down a creek which abounded in beaver, so we named it for the animal. The country exceedingly barren and rough, travelled over rocky ledges producing nothing but wormwood. Came in sight of a very beautiful peak (Shasta) that is evidently perpetually snowcovered, other snowcovered mountains are on every side of us (The Sierra Nevada Range)" (pp. 24-25). The parentheses with modern names enclosed are the editor's. 13. History after 1849. [MS846].

[MS1115]. Gray, Albert E. **The Sisson Tavern.** Typescript copy, no date. Signed Albert E. Gray, Lasata, Oroville. Original was a promotional booklet, illustrated. A late 19th or early 20th century account of the Sisson tavern. States that: "For well-nigh half a century, here has been the rendezvous for all lovers of nature, whether scientists or amateurs. The botanist or mineralist starts from here on his perilous journey in search of some of the 'rare specimens.' The hardy mountaineer, with alpine stock and ice pick, begins his arduous climb. The hunter here unstraps his gun or rod. No wonder that Sisson is a charmed place for the enthusiast or the athlete." 13. History after 1849. [MS1115].

[MS934]. Hall, Ansel Franklin 1894. **Mount Shasta.** In: Mount Shasta Herald. Mt. Shasta, Calif.: Feb 24, Mar. 3, 1927. Reprint of an article first appearing in the Sierra Club Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 3, 1926. 13. History after 1849. MS934].

[MS659]. Hanft, Robert M. **Pine Across the Mountain: California's McCloud River Railroad.** San Marino, Calif.: Golden West Books, 1976. First published in 1971. The McCloud River Railroad historically ran from Sisson on the west side of Mt. Shasta around the southern base of the mountain to McCloud and on in two main lines to distant points northeast and southeast. The railroad began operation in 1896, and although changing ownership several times, the trains and tracks are still in use as of 1992.

From the dust jacket: "Pine Across the Mountain tells a complete story. In pictures and text it tells of the locomotives—a roster of engines including 2-8-2s, Prairies, Moguls, a couple of Shays, a unique 0-6-6-0 double-ender, and the modern day diesels. Included is the rolling stock, the daily passenger trains, the special trains, and bus service. Features are the problem of snow removal, the connection to the east with the Great Northern and the Western Pacific, the construction of the new line to Burney in 1955, and eventual sale of operations to U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers Inc. The writer relates many personal experiences and happenings along the line for over a half century of operation."

Contains hundreds of photographs, many showing Mt. Shasta. 13. History after 1849. [MS659].

[MS310]. Hart, William E. **Surveying Mount Shasta in 1884.** In: The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook. Siskiyou County Historical Society. 1949. Vol. 1. No. 3. This story had been kept in the family of

the author. The author's uncle, John Miller, summered cattle near Ash Creek on the east side of Mount Shasta. In 1884 a young man from San Francisco by the name of Pomeroy was found dead near Butte creek, also on the northeast side of the mountain. He had been part of a scientific survey team camped on Ash Creek. The dead man's horse was found first, bridled and saddled. It seems that the young man was shot by his own rifle. Most likely the trigger got caught in the brush, and the rifle being loaded went off and fatally wounded the rider. Miller talked with the scientific group and learned that two mules were taken up on Mount Shasta. One got lost and the other made it to the summit. 13. History after 1849. [MS310].

[MS787]. Hayden, Rosa B. Mrs. **Memoirs of Early California Days**. In: *The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook*. Siskiyou County Historical Society. Aug., 1948. pp. 13-16. An account of an 1859 covered wagon emigration to California from Missouri. The author discusses the route she and her family followed first on the east and then on north side of Mt. Shasta, mentioning Pilgrim Camp, Ash Creek, Sheep Rock, Butteville [Edgewood] and finally Yreka. The article as a whole contains many facts about Siskiyou County history.

The narrative of the route around Mt. Shasta is especially interesting for its details of animals, people, and water sources. The author writes: "This was Pilgrim's Camp, owned by Mr. Snyder and Mr. Cunningham. They seemed glad to see the children and sent the boys to camp to bring their sisters to the house. They treated us royally with gingerbread and entertained us with amusements such as we had not had since we left home five months before. They also gave us a sketch of the country through which we must pass. We were now ready for a drive over a very rough, sandy, hot road down the mountain. About noon we came to a stream, called Ash Creek, white as dirty milk, but it tasted very good. It was a wide swift stream of snow water from Shasta Butte. A few miles down it sank into the sand and not a trace of it was left. At the foot of this mountain plateau was the next camp, called Sheep Rock, from a broad, rocky point that abounded in mountain sheep which were large and about three times the size of an ordinary Southdown. They would come close to the edge of the precipice, look down, and then flee toward Black Mountain. It was at the foot of this mountain rock where emigrants entered civilization. There were four springs there—one being a salt spring named Salt Spring, where large herds of cattle and horses came everyday for water. Raising cattle and horses was the business of that part of the country. The stage from Yreka crossed this beautiful prairie covered with bunch grass and wild rye as tall as it. This plain was called Antelope Flat because of the herds of these beautiful creatures which roamed over it" (pp. 13-14). 13. History after 1849. [MS787].

[MS2159]. History West. **Shasta Route, Between Pacific Northwest and California: A Colorful Story of Railroad Progress of Southern Pacific Company**. North Highlands, Calif.: History West, 1981. ca. 150 p.; ill.; 28 cm. 13. History after 1849. [MS2159].

[MS62]. Jellison, Ellen. **A History of Upton, Siskiyou County, California**. United States Department of Agriculture. Shasta-Trinity National Forest, Mount Shasta Ranger District, 1988. A short account of the origins of a now defunct small logging community two miles north of present-day Mount Shasta City. This report details how the coming of the Sierra Pacific Railroad in 1886 accelerated the cutting of timber in the Mount Shasta region. Factors promoting increased logging due to the new railroad included increased convenience for shipping logs and milled timber out of the area and the need for firewood for the steam engines. From this community began the small railroad, later called the McCloud River Railroad, which gave rail access to timber along the southern slopes of Mount Shasta itself. The report contains several photographs of Mount Shasta. 13. History after 1849. [MS62].

[MS2002]. King, Rev. Thomas Starr. **Letters**. In: Swain, Robert B. *Robert Bunker 1822-1872. Address Before the First Unitarian Society of San Francisco, in Memory of Their Late Pastor, Rev. Thomas Starr King, March 15, 1864, by Robert B. Swain*. San Francisco: F. Eastman, printer, 1864. 28 p. 23 cm. In a letter dated 'Yreka, May 29, 1861' Thomas Starr King describes Mount Shasta, Calif. and other places in Siskiyou County. (p. 20-21) 13. History after 1849. [MS2002].

[MS37]. Langford, James Anthony. **The Black Minority of Weed -- Its History, Institutions, and Politics**. Chico, Calif.: California State University, Chico, 1984 (Thesis, Master's). Nearly all prior studies of the Mount Shasta region ignore the fact that by the mid-1920s nearly one thousand Afro-American people lived in the town of Weed at the base of Mount Shasta. The author documents the social and cultural factors, primarily logging jobs, which led to the establishment and decline of this community. Many interviews with the region's black population are recorded. The overall point of view of the thesis emphasizes the pride, self-determination, and survival of the black community over a period of nearly seven decades. 13. History after 1849. [MS37].

[MS376]. [Lewis Publishing Company]. **Memorial and Biographical History of Northern California, Illustrated: Containing a History of this Important Section of the Pacific Coast from the Earliest Period of its Occupancy to the Present Time, together with Glimpses of its Prospective Future; Full-page Steel Portraits of its most Eminent Men, and a Biographical Mention of many of its Pioneers, and also of Prominent Citizens of To-day.** Chicago, Ill.: Lewis Publishing Company, 1891. No author listed on title page. Contains a general account of Siskiyou County history and devotes a few pages to Mount Shasta (pp. 239-246). Some noteworthy stories are included. For example: "During the winter of 1889-'90, after an immense amount of snow had fallen, a great avalanche took place from the summit frightening the inhabitants in the vicinity, who thought that the summit itself had fallen in and that an eruption was imminent" (p. 241). The author describes Mount Shasta with the following comparison: "Surely a peak 10,000 feet high like the Goose Nest, is no little hill, and yet beside Shasta it looks like the little pile of snow beside the great snowball the boys roll up in winter" (p. 241). A full-page is devoted to the experience of climbing the mountain. Contains a long poem about Mount Shasta, written by Sarah D. Clark. The chapter also contains an excerpt from a narrative by Pierson Barton Reading concerning Reading's fur trapping expedition to the Shasta Valley and Klamath River regions. 13. History after 1849. [MS376].

[MS55]. Lundquist, Dorothy. **The Sissons.** In: The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook. Siskiyou County Historical Society (Berryvale - Sisson - Mount Shasta Issue). 1981. Vol. 5. No. 4. pp. 35-39. Article about Justin Hinckley Sisson, 1826-1893 and Lydia Marie (Field) Sisson, 1837-1917. Sisson was a Mount Shasta pioneer, hotel keeper, and mountain guide. Sisson "knew more of the secrets of Mount Shasta than any living man" (p. 39). His name is mentioned in the Mount Shasta stories of John Muir, Clarence King, Fitz Hugh Ludlow, and many others. Not only did the Sissons keep a hotel and tavern near present-day Mount Shasta City, but they also owned a retreat on the 'horseshoe' bend of the McCloud River. Both places attracted prominent artists, scientists, and politicians. In 1924 the town of Sisson voted to change its name to Mount Shasta City. 13. History after 1849. [MS55].

[MS1158]. Marshall, Emma Seckle. **Life in a Shasta Lumber Camp: Some of the Peculiar Features and Characters Found There.** In: San Francisco Chronicle. San Francisco, Calif.: Sept. 10, 1899. p. 10. Full-page feature story with photographs. Contains descriptions of the camps, and interviews with the loggers. The Upton to McCloud railroad and the town of McCloud are both described. The logging camps are not given locations. 13. History after 1849. MS1158].

[MS1110]. McAllister, Matthew Hall. **History of Mount Shasta.** In: Mount Shasta Herald. Mt. Shasta, Calif.: June 10, 1926. General history of Mt. Shasta. Contains brief statements about, and quotations from, some of the noted early climbers and scientists who visited the mountain. Several paragraphs are devoted to the animal life on the mountain, including a note about George B. Mitchell, County Surveyor, who in 1868 reported a herd of about 20 Big Horn Sheep at the head of Mud Creek Canyon on Mt. Shasta's southeast flank. 13. History after 1849. MS1110].

[MS2115]. McCloud, Ross. **Notice to Packers [1856 opening of the Sacramento River trail to Yreka]**. In: Southern, May Hazel. **May Southern Journals: Chapter Title: The California Oregon Trail: Sub chapter Title : Central Branch.** c1930s. Unpublished manuscript in collection of Shasta Historical Society. May Hazel Southern was the daughter of 1850's Sacramento River pioneer Simeon Southern (for whom Sims is named on I-5) The M.H. Southern journals contain an astonishing amount of local history. Among her findings is the 1856 published statement by Ross McCloud in which he advertises his new project: "The new trail by way of the Sacramento river to Yreka is now completed and trains can now pass without crossing any mountains or having any deep snows to contend with. No molestation from Indians. The undersigned claims this trail to be the best mountain trail in Calif, and asks the public to test its merits and decide for themselves. There is no want of feed for animals on this route. Ross McCloud, Shasta, Cal. Feb, 2, 1856." The opening of this trail provided an alternative to the longer but established Trinity Center and Pit River routes to Yreka. The new trail enabled the settlement of the upper Sacramento canyon and was instrumental in facilitating the Mt. Shasta region settlement of the late 1850's. 13. History after 1849. [MS2115].

[MS1114]. [Mount Shasta Herald]. **Sisson's Tavern: The Famous Old Hostelry Destroyed by Fire, Caused by the Explosion of a Coal Oil Lamp...** In: Mount Shasta Herald. Mt. Shasta, Calif.: June 8, 1893. p. 3. Well-written dramatic account of a tragic fire that destroyed not only the building, but most of the Mt. Shasta early mountain climbing artifacts and historical documents collected by the region's premier mountain guide Justin H. Sisson. 13. History after 1849. MS1114].

[MS1112]. [Mount Shasta Herald]. **Four Years Required To Change Name.** In: Mount Shasta Herald. Mt. Shasta, Calif.: Nov. 12, 1925. Details the events leading up to the official name change of "Sisson" to "Mount Shasta City." The process begin officially on Oct. 7, 1921, and became final on Nov. 10, 1925. The article also points out that: "The San Francisco Chronicle was the first paper in the State to attack the people editorially for attempting the change, and it is also the first paper in the state to editorially congratulate the people on their success." 13. History after 1849. MS1112].

[MS2124]. [Mount Shasta Herald]. **Valley Landmark of 1851 Wrecked.** In: Mount Shasta Herald. Sept. 1, 1927. p.1. Detailed article of eight paragraphs concerning one of the earliest buidings in the Strawberry Valley (now Mt. Shasta City) area. "The last landmark in Strawberry Valley disappeared last week when H. B. Ream wrecked an old two story, six room log house on the Ream ranch. It was erected in 1851, by a Mr. Clark, who had in possession of what is now the Ream ranch by squatter's rights. "History of the building as a factory which made tubs, pails, buckets, butter firkins. 13. History after 1849. MS2124].

[MS1277]. [Mount Shasta Herald]. **Ford Rode Motorcycle to Rest House.** In: Mount Shasta Herald. Mt. Shasta, Calif.: Aug. 23, 1928. Article begins: "Last week 'Rocky' Ford of Weed rode a Harley Davidson motorcyle to the Shasta Lodge on Mount Shasta." Article explains the difficulties. 13. History after 1849. MS1277].

[MS858]. Murray, W. W. **Wyntoon.** In: The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook. Siskiyou County Historical Society. 1958. Vol. 3. No. 1. Contains an account of William Randolph Hearst's estate on the McCloud River. 13. History after 1849. [MS858].

[MS138]. Petersen, Edward. **In the Shadow of the Mountain: A Short History of Shasta County, California.** Edward Petersen, 1965. Primarily valuable for its extensive subject bibliographies (pp. 163-183). The book as a whole does not refer to Mount Shasta per se but the bibliographies contain scores of newspaper and journal references on such general topics as Native Peoples, Mining, Lumbering, etc. 13. History after 1849. [MS138].

[MS32]. Rippon, Cy and Rippon, Sally. **Mott: Once Booming Siskiyou Lumber and Sawmill Town; the L.S.S. & McC. Railway; a Bit About the McCloud River Railroad, the California Northeastern Railroad, and the Start of the Towns of McCloud and Weed and How the Little Town of Upton Came into Being; Some Items on Early Day Sisson, Dunsmuir, Bartle, and Other Stories.** Weed, Calif.: Cy and Sally Rippon, 1988. Compiled from Siskiyou County newspapers of 1887-1900. Hundreds of articles arranged by day, month, and year and covering mostly topics about the commerce of the small towns around the base of Mount Shasta. Many articles on the railroads. Especially numerous are articles about logging in the region; by inference much information about logging on the mountain itself can be gained, e.g., an 1896 article about a logging railroad up Mt. Shasta (Sec. 2, p. 47). Some articles refer to the types of existing virgin timber land, e.g., "John F. McBride of Sisson has put up for sale 160 acres of choice timber land, 40 percent Sugar Pine, five miles from Sisson." Many articles address the weather conditions of the time, e.g., 1895 snowfall at Black Butte (Sec. 2, pp. 1-2). 13. History after 1849. [MS32].

[MS2137]. [Rogue River National Forest]. **Selected Geographic Place-Names Visible from Mt. Ashland.** Ashland: Rogue River National Forest, no date? 12pp. Includes entries for Black Butte, Mt. Eddy, The Whaleback, etc. 13. History after 1849. [MS2137].

[MS2122]. [Sacramento Daily Record-Union]. **Mount Shasta [Mount Shasta Mineral Spring Company].** In: Sacramento Daily Record-Union. June 15, 1891. Col. 4. p. 4. Contains details of the Shasta Spring near Mott being purchased by the Mount Shasta Mineral Spring Company. Gives officers and addresses of the parent company. 13. History after 1849. MS2122].

[MS610]. [San Francisco Chronicle]. **A Case of Bad Taste.** In: San Francisco Chronicle. San Francisco, Calif. Aug. 29, 1922. p. 18. Reprinted here in full: "By some astonishing mental and moral aberration 103 citizens of Sisson, in this State, voting at some kind of election, voted for a change of the name of that town to 'Mount Shasta.' There were 38 who had enough respect for the memory of our pioneers to vote against it. The suggestion to make the change came from a newcomer, who has established a racing stable. Following the poll the Chamber of Commerce of the town has petitioned the Postmaster-General to change the name of the town to "Mount Shasta."

"Justin H. Sisson was a pioneer of 1848 by way of the difficult and dangerous overland trail. He settled on and developed the tract of land on which Sisson is located and by his vigor, public spirit, generosity and hospitality made the region known by his name throughout not only California, but the Pacific coast. He was a leader among that heroic band

of he-men who first put California squarely on the map."

"The memory of every one of these pioneers is a precious treasure. The State which neglects the memory of its founders is heartless. If the residents of Sisson have no respect for the memory of the man who made their locality famous the rest of us have, and there is already the beginning of a State-wide protest against the sacrilege. There must be more than 141 citizens of Sisson and they had better take another vote and redeem themselves from the contempt which 103 of their number would bring upon them." 13. History after 1849. MS610].

[MS776]. Schrader, Isabel. **Mount Shasta**. In: The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook. Siskiyou County Historical Society. 1964. Vol. 3. No. 7. p. 1. A general survey of Mt. Shasta's past. Includes paragraphs on Peter Skene Ogden, the coming of the railroad and the "ruthless destruction of the tall trees," the volcanic activity of the mountain, the glaciers, Indian legends, the Lemurian legends, early climbing activities, the summit triangulation monument, and the Sierra Club Cabin. 13. History after 1849. [MS776].

[MS1121]. [Sierra Club]. **Dedication Shasta Alpine Lodge**. In: Sierra Club Circular. Sept. 1, 1923. No. 4. 'Published Bi-Monthly.' Contains many details of the inaugural celebration at the lodge on July 4, 1923. After an evening bon-fire and entertainment, the: ...next day a number of visitors from the surrounding towns had arrived on horseback and on foot for the dedication and the assemblage was called to order by Mr. Augustus S. Kibbe, who acted as Chairman. Short addresses were made by Jesse R. Hall of the Forest Service, J. M. Schuler of Sisson and Hall McAllister. The crowning event was when Miss Harwood of Los Angeles stepped forward and with much vim and enthusiasm pronounced the words: 'I christen thee Shasta Alpine Lodge (crash went the bottle of Shasta Ginger Ale on the stone doorway) and dedicate thee to all lovers of the great out-of-doors.' A Farewell 'America was sung by all present and we then turned to the tables which were groaning under the prospective mountain appetites which then pounced upon the good things provided. The outstanding event was the breaking of the 'Shasta Marathon' record (made in 1883 by Mr. Harry Babcock) by Mr. Norman Clyde of Weaverville, who climbed from the Lodge to summit on the 3rd of July..."

Included is a brief paragraph mentioning the local Indians: "Upon the return of some of the party to Shasta Springs, Mr. McAllister was called on by one of the Siskiyou Indian chiefs, John Towndolly, who informed him that at a pow-wow held by his tribe, the Wintoon Indians on the Fourth of July, they had decided, that in gratitude for building the Lodge on Mount Shasta, to bestow upon him the Indian name of Yola Wintu, meaning snow man who builds a house in the snow." 13. History after 1849. [MS1121].

[MS182]. Signor, John R. **Rails in the Shadow of Mt. Shasta: 100 Years of Railroading Along Southern Pacific's Shasta Division**. Burbank, Calif.: Howell-North, 1982. A comprehensive illustrated history of the building and operation of the great railroads in the Mount Shasta region. It was "The desire for Empire which seized men of enterprise at the dawn of the Pacific's great railroad building era ..." which led to the building of the northern California railroads. Contains hundreds of photographs, many of which show Mount Shasta. The collection of photographs is truly astounding. Undoubtedly this book is the definitive work on the subject.

The book contains a wealth of historical detail about the greater Mt. Shasta region. For example, in the section of the book entitled "The Final Push" one learns of the Chinese manpower pushing from both directions in the race to link the rails from north and south: "...an estimated two thousand men were at work on the railroad north of Delta, only two hundred being white men....Meanwhile, 4,500 Chinese at Dietz were engaged in grading the road toward the summit of the grade near Muir's Peak "Black Butte."

Contains many maps and photographs never before published. The author has constructed elaborate graphs depicting the altitude profiles of several portions of the railroad routes through the region. There is also an appendix on "Selected Shasta Division Place-Names."

John Signor is an accomplished artist and railroad historian living in Dunsmuir, California. The author's dramatic and colorful painting of a great engine and train in front of Mt. Shasta graces the dust jacket cover. 13. History after 1849. [MS182].

[MS2217]. Signor, John R. **Southern Pacific's Shasta Division: Over a Century of Railroading in the Shadow of Mt. Shasta**. Wilton, Ca: Signature Press, 2000. 352 p. : ill. (some col.), maps ; 29 cm. Spine title: SP's Shasta Division. "John Signor's earlier book about this line was 'Rails in the shadow of Mt. Shasta' published in 1982... He has subsequently collected many additional photos and considerable new information. The result is this new book, which is not only 80 pages longer than the previous one, including revisions and additions to the text, but also two new chapters." (Book jacket). Includes bibliographical references (p. 346-347) and index. 13. History after 1849. [MS2217].

[MS2073]. Signor, John R., Cutting, Stephen, and others. **Stations and Sidings**. Dunsmuir, CA: Southern Pacific Archives, 40 pp. Photocopy of typed manuscript. Compiled for the Southern Pacific Archives, Dunsmuir CA. Compiled using Southern Pacific's List of Officers, Agencies, and Stations, 1877 and published more or less annually thereafter until 1973. One of the best sources of place-name history for the Sacramento Canyon and north from Redding to the Oregon border along with eastward spurs. Covers about 300 place-names many of which have almost disappeared from the body of common knowledge. Consists of a list of historic and contemporary railroad stations and sidings, with historic name changes for each, along the railroad. Organized into sublists based on categories of: [Original line Tehema to Redding]; 'Oldline from Redding to Delta'; 'New Line Redding to Delta'; [Original line Delta to Ashland, OR]; 'Old Klamath Branch/Cascade Line'; 'New Black Butte Cutoff 1927'; 'Weed Lumber Spur'; 'Klamath Branch/Cascade Line'; 'Modoc Line Lakeview Branch.' Mount Shasta area names include Cantara, Avra, Scott's Spur, Mott, Canon Spur, Nelson's Spur, Azalea, Fosetti, Wardwell's spur, Pioneer, Barnard, Wardwells, Sisson, Long, Upton, Neal's Spur, Kaisers Spur, Deetz, Loew, Worth's Spur, Black Butte, Dale, Maxwell Spur, Stewart's Mill, Igera, Coggins, Coggins Spur, Weed, Lukens Spur, Burncog, Edgewood, etc. As an example of the entries, consider Deetz: "The railroad right-of-way crossed the old Dietz ranch in 1886 and in the early days the siding here was known as Dietz. 5...3/1/91 Established as Dietz Spur 1/1/00 Name changed to Dietz....7/1/12 New spelling of Deetz"(p. 15). 13. History after 1849. [MS2073].

[MS792]. [Siskiyou County Historical Society]. **Restoration of Mount Shasta Monument**. In: The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook. Siskiyou County Historical Society. 1946. Vol. 1. No. 1. p. 12. An account of plans to restore the fallen summit triangulation reflector monument to its summit location. After funds and plans were procured, it was determined that the monument was too shattered to restore. The cone copper reflective top, first placed on the summit in 1875, is now housed at the Sisson Museum in Mt. Shasta City. Article illustrated with a picture of three people and a horse next to the monument on the summit of Mt. Shasta. 13. History after 1849. [MS792].

[MS777]. [Siskiyou County Historical Society]. **The Ski Bowl**. In: The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook. Siskiyou County Historical Society. 1964. Vol. 3. No. 7. p. 4. Contains information on the naming and dedication in 1958 of the Everitt Memorial Highway which leads up to the timberline on Mt. Shasta. The article states that: "This fine road was dedicated to the memory of John Everitt, a Shasta National Forest Supervisor who was trapped and lost his life in a disastrous forest fire on the slopes of the mountain." 13. History after 1849. [MS777].

[MS56]. [Siskiyou County Historical Society]. **Sisson 1913 [map]**. In: The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook, Siskiyou County Historical Society (Weed Issue). 1967. Vol. 3. No. 10. The reprint is a fold-out pocket map of the town of Sisson in 1913, reproduced from an original map. The sheet also contains a reproduction of a panorama photograph of Mount Shasta as seen from the southwest, with the town of Sisson in the foreground. For some reason this map and Mt. Shasta photograph were issued with the Weed issue of the Siskiyou Pioneer.

This issue contains several other reproductions of photographs of Mount Shasta, and also contains dozens of articles about early years in the town of Weed. This issue also contains an exceptional fold-out reproduction of a photograph of Mount Shasta, as seen from the north, showing the Weed Lumber Company in the foreground. The photo is dated July, 1910. 13. History after 1849. [MS56].

[MS1113]. Sisson-Maguire, Mrs. **[Letter from Mrs. Sisson-Maguire to Mr. F. H. McNeil, Mar. 9, 1916]**. Mar. 9, 1916. Letter from a daughter of J. H. Sisson. Letter details the construction of the reflecting monument on the summit of Mt. Shasta. The writer states that the date was 1887, which is incorrect. The article mentions the amusing circumstances behind a bible being placed on the summit by Sisson. The Minister carrying it refused to go on any further, although already near the summit, and let Sisson know in no uncertain terms that no further meant no further. 13. History after 1849. [MS1113].

[MS2116]. Southern, May Hazel. **Mt. Shasta City ---Shasta, The Mountain**. In: **May Southern Journals: Chapter Title: Mt. Shasta City: sub chapter title : Shasta, The Mountain**. c1930s. Unpublished manuscript. In collection of Shasta Historical Society. Notes on the history of the mountain. Includes poems and material gained through personal interviews. For example she says: "In the days of the Padres many of the Mission Indians names were similarly spelled-phonetically-'Achasta'-'Atshasta' and 'Ashasta', the pronunciation of the name was very difficult, so it passed through many variations of spelling until it finally settled down to the present form fixed by the legislature on April 16, 1850." Contains a bibliography of several unusual print sources and of persons talked with. 13. History after 1849. [MS2116].

[MS1118]. [Southern Pacific Bulletin]. **New Line Being Built Around Shasta's Base.** In: Southern Pacific Bulletin. Mar., 1926. Vol. 17. No. 3. pp. 3-4. Concerns the building of 24 miles of new track to make a cut-off between Black Butte and Grass Lake. History and engineering details given. Contains a cover photograph of Mt. Shasta taken by the Weed Studio. 13. History after 1849. [MS1118].

[MS1245]. Steel, William Gladstone. **The Mountains of Oregon.** Portland, OR.: David Steel, Successor to Himes the Printer, 1890. W.G. Steel was a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. Contains a place-name list including Shasta: "Shasta, Mt. Called Pitt by the English, Jackson and Monroe by the Americans, and Shasta by the trappers (The Oregon Territory-Nicolay page 109. Oregon and California,-Thornton, vol 1, page 257.)" (p. 103). Recounts the passing of Croppy, a highly respected mule attached to the Topographical Engineers Corps mule who fell over a cliff somewhere in Oregon near Dutton Cliff [location unknown]: "Again however he became frisky, and pitched head long over a rocky precipice five hundred feet high. As his limbs mixed with those of the trees below, the thoughts of the spectators above were 'There goes all that is mortal of Croppy, who climbed to the top of Mt. Shasta, but died in a lonely canyon, by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. Let him R.I.P.'"(p.30). 13. History after 1849. [MS1245].

[MS1109]. Stuhl, Edward 1887-1984. **Mt. Shasta Nomenclature.** no date. Unpublished manuscript. Over one hundred and fifty names of landmarks and natural features on Mt. Shasta, with source references. Features are grouped into thirteen categories: Summit; Landmarks, Monticules, Glaciers, Streams, Waterfalls, Tarns, Canyons, Springs, Meadows, Passes; Routes, and Camps. Under each category are names like: "Schick's trail," "the Zigzag," "Sisson South Trail," "North Gate," "Red Banks," "Devil's Garden," "Deter Camp," "Panther Creek," etc.

Sources for these names as given are all last name only entries, including: Merriam, Whitney, Sierra Club, Diller, Gibbs, Watson, Currier, McNeil, Olberman, Graves, Russell, Bradely, Cooke, etc. 13. History after 1849. [MS1109].

[MS2144]. Van Orsdel, Dorothy. **A Brief History of Siskiyou County.** Manuscript. Contains unique information about the Mt. Shasta region. Chapter headings include 'Early History of Siskiyou County; Indian Tribes; The First White Men; Gold; transportation; Wealth of the Forest; The Modoc War; brief Items of Interest; Sidelines; Includes a Bibliography. Contains a chronological account of white men entering the county. 13. History after 1849. [MS2144].

[MS2181]. Vaughan, Trudy. **Lumber Operations at the Pioneer and Barnard spurs (1887-1930), Mount Shasta, Siskiyou County, California : an Historical Context for Logging Sites Recorded in the Headwaters of the Sacramento River Watershed, Shasta-Trinity National Forests.** Redding, Calif.: Shasta-Trinity National Forests, 1996. ix; 94 p.; ill.; maps; 28 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 91-94). An archaeological survey of 3,600 acres on the Mount Shasta Ranger District, Shasta-Trinity National Forest. These lands lie west of Mount Shasta and Lake Siskiyou in the drainages of Deer Creek and the North and South Forks of the Sacramento River 13. History after 1849. [MS2181].

[MS774]. Wagner, Jack R. **McCloud River Railroad.** The Siskiyou Pioneer in Folklore, Fact and Fiction and Yearbook. Siskiyou County Historical Society. 1949. Vol. 1. No. 4. pp. 39-41. A history of the McCloud River Railroad emphasizing the origins of the railroad in 1897. The railroad began as an eastern railway spur feeding logs to the Upton mill just north of present-day Mt. Shasta City. Logging progressed eastward around the south slopes of Mt. Shasta until it became more expedient to build a mill closer to the forests near present-day McCloud. Passenger service to McCloud was offered by the railroad until highways and automobiles provided better access to McCloud. 13. History after 1849. [MS774].

[MS1182]. Walker, T. B. Mrs. **With Sam and the Cook Wagon: An Overland Journey in the Shadow of Mount Shasta in Northern California.** In: The Lumberman. 1901. Reprint. An amusing and informative account of a city family who spends four weeks on the road traveling in a horse drawn wagon from Sisson to Fall River. They meet all sorts of characters and animals along the way, including a storm of 5,000 sheep coming to drink at the river. With photographs of family and guides. 13. History after 1849. [MS1182].

[MS1159]. Warren, F. K. **California Illustrated.** Boston: De Wolfe, Fiske., 1892. Contains: "To Shasta's Feet (pp. 64-95) 13. History after 1849. [MS1159].

[MS36]. Weed, Abner Edward Jr. **Weed: The Evolution of a Company Town.** Chico, Calif.: California State University, Chico, 1974 (Thesis, Master's). This master's thesis relates indirectly to Mount Shasta in several respects. First, it documents the social and cultural factors which led to the exploitation of the resources, primarily timber, of the

mountain itself. Second, the climatic and vegetative analysis contained in this thesis might not be obtainable in any other single document. Many photographs of the mountain are contained in the thesis, see: photos on p. 9; p. 38; p. 57; p. 75; p. 76; p. 99. The thesis contains an appendix about Abner Weed, who was the founder of Weed, California, a small town on the northwest slope of the mountain (pp. 105 - 109). A bibliography of unpublished sources is useful for social scientists. Contains a chapter on the old commerce roads near Mt. Shasta (p. 61). 13. History after 1849. [MS36].

[MS760]. Wistar, Isaac Jones 1827-1905. **Autobiography of Isaac Jones Wistar: 1827-1905, Half a Century in War and Peace**. New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1937. In 1850 Isaac Jones Wistar traveled across the continent to California. He spent time as a miner on the Klamath River and at "Redding's Springs." On the Klamath trail he and his slow moving animals daily attempted to keep up with a faster and unfriendly group of men traveling through dangerous Indian country. He says that he was: "usually received at night with cheers and congratulations which indicated plainly enough what was expected of me" (p. 188).

Mt. Shasta is only mentioned once, and it is in the context of introducing one of the more amusing stories in the book. Wistar writes: "When I was at Redding's Springs--now known as Shasta--at the head of the Sacramento and in sight of the glorious peak of the same name, a certain Dutchman had found some good diggings some miles from town, which he kept very secret and worked alone, coming in only on Sundays for the week's provisions. One night, having suffered some delay by the necessity of evading the boys, he reached home late with a good back load, including some fresh beef, which he hung up, and in order to keep off the thieving coyotes, made his bed underneath. During the night he was waked by a tremendous pressure on his body which seemed as though he must be squeezed flat. He was not long in finding that a huge grizzly, attracted by the savory smell (for though mostly frugivorous, they will not refuse meat when it comes their way) was standing astride of him making little jumps after the meat which he could just reach but not lay hold of. After each failure he would take a seat on the Dutchman and grunt a little to himself on the tantalizing nature of the situation. At last by getting a good footing on Dutchy he made a successful grab and went off with the plunder, paying no attention whatever to the lawful proprietor. The latter lost no time in getting back to town, where with eyes as big as saucers he told his moving tale to all who would listen, whereby his carefully concealed bonanza at once became public to all the world" (p. 188).

Isaac Jones Wistar was a brigadier-general during the Civil War. He was president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia from 1892 to 1896, and was the founder of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology. 13. History after 1849. [MS760].

[MS636]. [Yreka Journal]. **Stuhl Writes the History of Mt. Shasta**. In: Yreka Journal. Yreka, Calif.: Jan. 9, 1929. Article not yet found. 13. History after 1849. MS636].