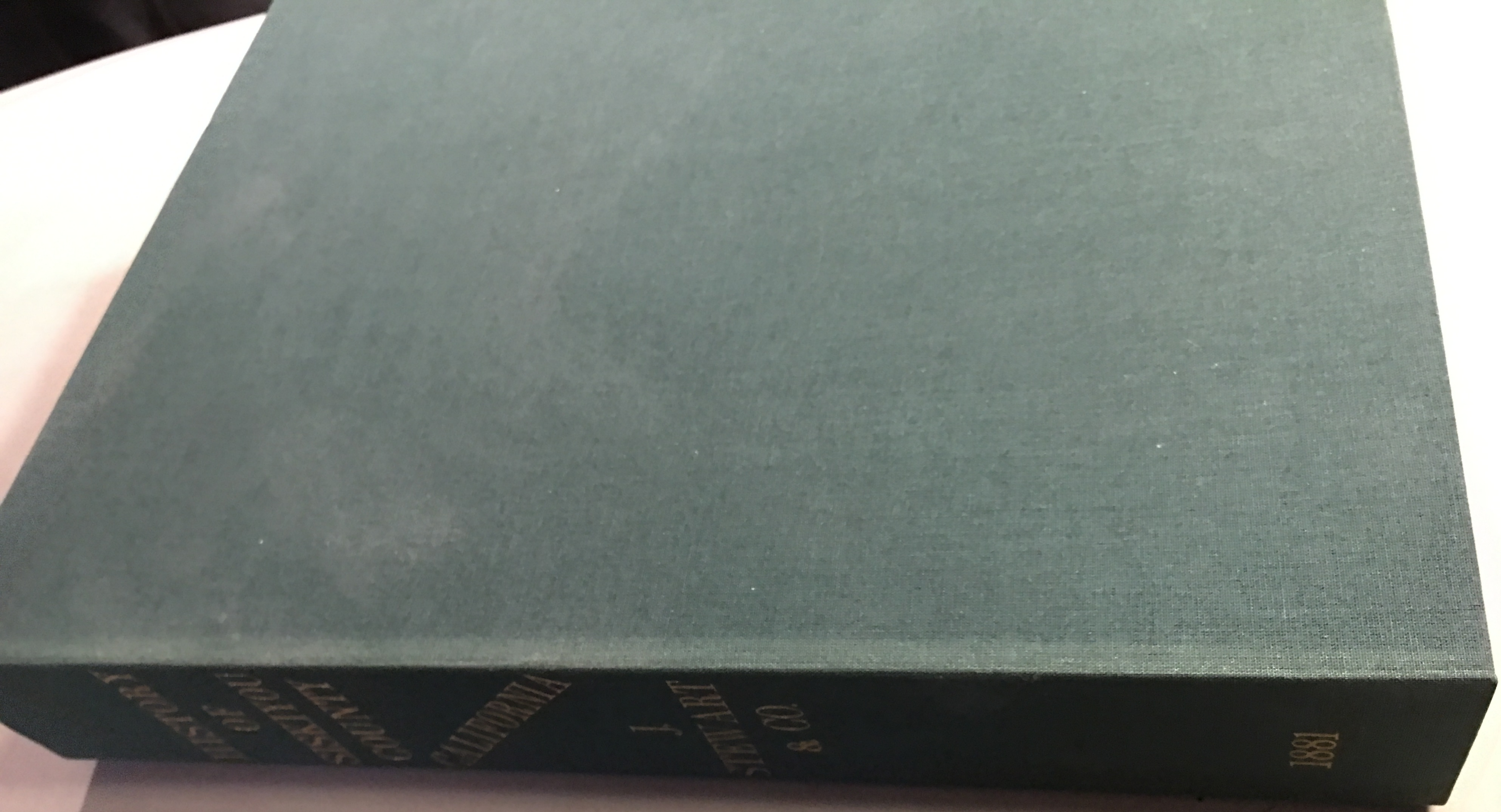
HISTORY
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OF

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CALIFORNIA,

Illustrated with Views of Residences,

Business Buildings and Natural Scenery,

AND CONTAINING

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF ITS LEADING CITIZENS AND PIONEERS.

D. J. STEWART & CO.

OAKLAND, CAL.

1881.



SISKIYOU COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

YREKA, CALIFORNIA.

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PREFATORY.

To the critical reader a few words of explanation are due, that he may be able to understand the plan of the work and the method of its compilation. Upon this will depend largely his opinion of its value as a history and its reliability as a chronicle of events.

The work embraces a brief and succinct history of California from the discovery of the Pacific ocean to the discovery of gold; a history of the cause and progress of the tidal wave of gold-seekers that swept over the northern end of the State and developed this region; a complete political history of the county; a detailed account of its Indian wars and other historical events within its borders; a statement of its resources; a brief local history of each place of importance in the county.

The alphabetical index will be found an invaluable guide to the contents of this volume; and as a valuable feature, it contains the names of the prominent characters in the history, with references to the pages on which their acts are detailed.

As to the reliability of this work as a truthful statement of facts, the writer has simply to say that he has spent nearly a year's time in patient investigation, during which he has interviewed men of all shades of opinion, and carefully examined records, documents, and books. He has, from indisputable evidence furnished him, been compelled to make statements at variance with the previously spoken and written opinions of many, but feels that he is fully justified in doing so, as no one else has ever given these matters the patient, thoughtful, and disinterested investigation they have received at his hands. Surely a work of this character should receive more credence than any statement hastily written from incomplete sources of information, or the prejudiced opinion of any one man.

In his labors the writer has received encouragement and assistance from the press, public officials and intelligent citizens in all sections of the county, without which the work would have failed of success. To them he returns his sincere thanks.

H. L. W.

OAKLAND, CAL., September 8, 1881.

MOUNT SHASTA.

BY JOHN R. RIDGE.

Behold the dread Mount Shasta, where it stands
Imperial midst the lesser heights, and, like
Some mighty, unimpassioned mind, companionless
And cold. The storms of Heaven may beat in wrath
Against it, but it stands in unpolluted
Grandeur still; and from the rolling mists upheaves
Its tower of pride e'en purer than before.
The wintry showers and white-winged tempests leave
Their frozen tributes on its brow, and it
Doth make of them an everlasting crown.
Thus doth it, day by day, and age by age,
Defy each stroke of time; still rising highest
Into Heaven!
Aspiring to the eagle's cloudless height,
No human foot has stained its snowy side;
No human breath has dimmed the icy mirror which
It holds unto the moon, and stars, and sov'reign sun.
We may not grow familiar with the secrets
Of its hoary top, whereon the Genius
Of that mountain builds his glorious throne!
Far lifted in the boundless blue, he doth
Encircle, with his gaze supreme, the broad
Dominions of the west, which lie beneath
His feet, in pictures of sublime repose
No artist ever drew. He sees the tall,
Gigantic hills arise in silentness
And peace, and in the long review of distance
Range themselves in order grand. He sees the sunlight
Play upon the golden streams which through the valleys
Glide. He hears the music of the great and solemn sea,
And overlooks the huge old western wall
To view the birthplace of undying Melody!
Itself all light, save when some loftiest cloud
Doth for a while embrace its cold, forbidding
Form, that monarch mountain casts its mighty
Shadow down upon the crownless peaks below,
That, like inferior minds to some great
Spirit, stand in strong contrasted littleness!
All through the long and summery months of our
Most tranquil year, it points its icy shaft
On high, to catch the dazzling beams that fall
In showers of splendor round that crystal cone,
And roll in floods of far magnificence
Away from that lone, vast reflector in
The dome of Heaven.
Still watchful of the fertile
Vale and undulating plains below,
The grass grows greener in its shade, and sweeter bloom
The flowers. Strong purifier! from its snowy crest
The breezes cool are wafted to the "peaceful
Homes of men," who shelter at its feet, and love
To gaze upon its honored form, aye standing
There the guarantee of health and happiness.
Well might it win communities so blest
To loftier feelings and to nobler thoughts—
The great material symbol of eternal
Things! And well I ween, in after years, how
In the middle of his furrowed track the plowman
In some sultry hour will pause, and wiping
From his brow the dusty sweat, with reverence
Gaze upon that hoary peak. The herdsman
Oft will reign his charger in the plain, and drink
Into his inmost soul the calm sublimity;
And little children, playing on the green, shall
Cease their sport, and, turning to that mountain
Old, shall of their mother ask: "Who made it?"
And she shall answer—"God!"

HISTORY

OF

SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

By HARRY L. WELLS

CHAPTER I.

CALIFORNIA PRIOR TO THE AMERICAN CONQUEST.

To GAZE out upon the lovely State of California and behold her cities and towns, her fields of nodding grain and acres of luscious fruits, her thousands of mines and aqueducts, her herds of cattle and sheep, her railroads and telegraphs, fills the breast with admiration; and to reflect that this has been the work of less than two score years, deepens the admiration to wonder and astonishment.

One hundred and twelve years ago the first Caucasian foot pressed the soil of California, and called it home. Thirty-three years ago the workmen at the mill-race at Coloma espied those little flakes of gold that electrified the world, turned the thoughts and feet of thousands towards the sunny slope of the Sierra, and laid the foundation for a new jewel in the diadem of the Union.

In 1513 Vasco Nuñez de Balboa was guided by an Indian to the summit of the mountains of Panama, and beheld the boundless expanse of ocean stretching out to the north, west and south, the continuation of that westward route to the Indies that Columbus had sought, and which is soon to be completed by the construction of the great canal near where rested the feet of this first of the Caucasian race to view its vast expanse of water with joy and admiration. It received its name, "Pacific," from Magellan, a Portuguese, who entered it, six years later, from the south, through straits which now bear his name, and which he then called the Straits of the Ten Thousand Virgins. From this time the desire of Spain to extend her dominions by new conquests, and the zeal of the Catholic church to spread the story of the cross, led to many efforts to explore and reveal the mysteries of the newly

From this resulted the discovery and settlement of California.

A letter, written from Mexico by Cortez to the King of Spain, dated October 15, 1534, gives the first intimation of California. He says that he has information of "an island of Amazons, or women, only, abounding in pearls and gold, lying ten days' journey from Colima." Colima is one of the States of Mexico. The same year Cortez fitted out a vessel to explore the unknown waters, and the pilot, Ximines, headed a mutiny, killed the officers, and took charge of the ship. He discovered and landed upon the Peninsula of Lower California, at a point between La Paz and Cape St. Lucas, and was there killed, with twenty of his men, by the natives.

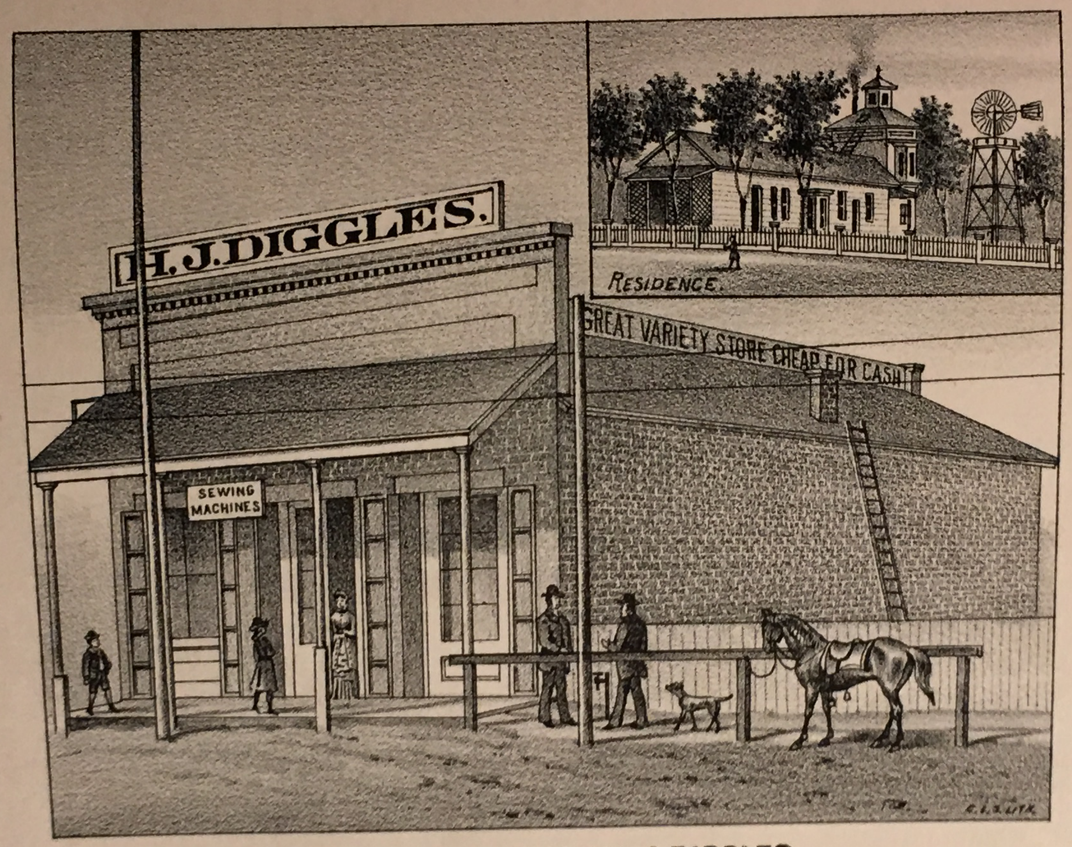
The name "California," which had not yet been given to this region, first appears in a popular romance published at Seville, in 1510, and entitled "The Sergas of Esplandian, the Son of Amadis of Gaul," in the following passage:—

> Know that on the right hand of the Indies, there is an island called California, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise, which was peopled by black women, without any men among them, because they were accustomed to live after the manner of the Amazons. They were of strong and hardened bodies, of ardent courage, and of great force. The island was the strongest in the world, from its steep rocks and great cliffs. Their arms were all of gold, and so were the caparisons of the wild beasts they rode.

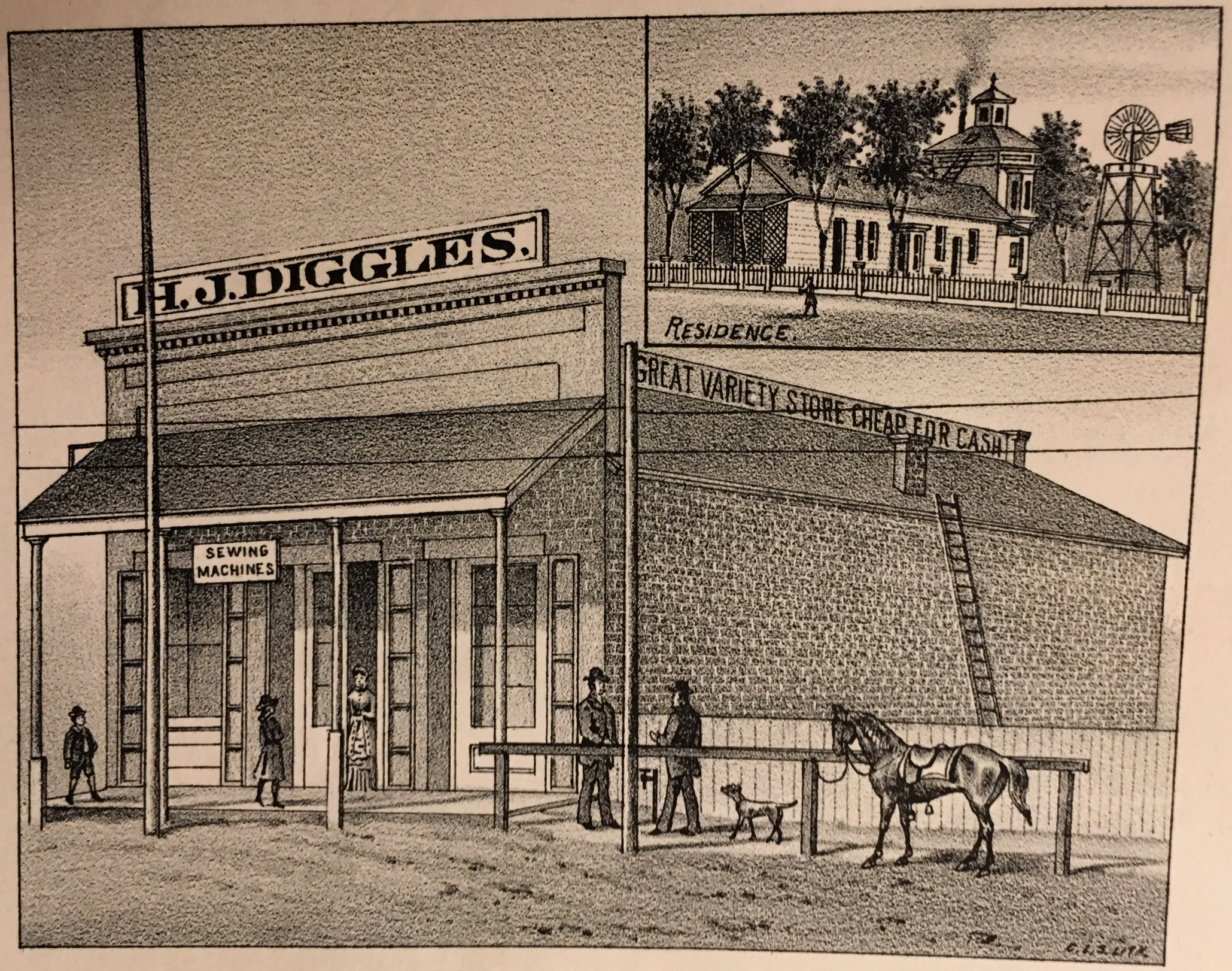
Twenty-four years after the appearance of this work, Cortez wrote to the King of the "Island of Amazons," and Ximines discovered the peninsula. Two years later Cortez planted a colony where the discoverer had been killed, May 1, 1536, and called the bay "Santa Cruz." It was then that the name "California" was first applied to any definite portion of the Pacific coast.

Four more attempts were made to explore the coast during that century by the Spaniard

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BUSINESS HOUSE OF H. J. DIGGLES,
FORT JONES, CAL.



BUSINESS HOUSE OF H. J. DIGGLES,

FORT JONES, CAL.

ELTON T. BAILEY

Was born near Parkersburg, Virginia, in 1834. His parents were natives of Scotland. While still an infant he was taken by his parents to Illinois, which was then sparsely settled and passing through the pioneer stage of development. Here he lived with his folks until arrived at the age of nineteen, when the aimless energies of youth are directed and merged into the progressive purposes and desires of manhood. It was then that he carried out a plan of emigration to the Pacific coast, by crossing the plains with the tide of emigration which surged westward in 1853. Mr. Bailey came directly to Yreka and began to engage in mining in the neighborhood. His first efforts were made at Deadwood, followed by ventures on the Scott and Klamath rivers. Afterwards he spent some time mining in Shasta county. In 1857 he operated on McAdams creek, then he changed to Indian creek, where he has remained continually working at mining until the winter of 1880 and spring of 1881, when the discovery of the Grizzly Bonanza ledge was made, in which he and Mr. E. D. Brown are interested. This has been a big paying strike, and Mr. Bailey is amply deserving of the rich reward for his pains that he is reaping. Mr. Bailey was married to Elizabeth Bowen, of Pomeroy, Ohio, in July, 1873. Three children have blessed their union. Mining has been the sole business of Mr. Bailey during his long residence in the State. He is a practical and thorough man, with great energy and perseverance.

HENRY J. DIGGLES

Was born at Taunton, Massachusetts, September 11, 1835. He was the son of Jonas and Marietta (Alden) Diggles, who were married at Taunton. His father was an Englishman by birth, and his mother a native of Plymouth, belonging to the family of Aldens of revolutionary fame. Henry has an elder brother, James A. Diggles, who now resides at Etna. While Henry was five years old his parents removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, where for seven years he lived with his father, who was a manufacturer of clothing. Here he attended the superior public schools of that city. When he was twelve years old his parents again changed their residence to New Sharon, Franklin county, Maine, and Henry lived there till he was eighteen, when he and his brother started for California *via* the Isthmus on the boat *Illinois* from New York, and the *California* on the Pacific side. At that time the building of the Panama railroad was just begun and 1,000 men went down on the same boat with them. For several years the Diggles brothers engaged in mining, first on the North Yuba and latterly near Yreka. After making a stake they gave up mining and went to Fort Jones, building the first store in the town on the site of the present Odd Fellows hall, where they did a fine business. In 1861 they built the brick block, now occupied by Mr. Henry Diggles. This was the first brick structure in the valley. Its size is 33x100 feet, with a warehouse 30x100 feet. In 1864 the brothers dissolved partnership, Henry J. continuing the business alone, which in its palmy days amounted as high as $125,000 per annum. In company with others Mr. Diggles erected the steam flouring mills now owned by Mr. Reynolds, which was not a paying venture. For many years this was the principal point of supply for the entire valley and the mining districts adjoining. Mr. Diggles was married October 16, 1862 to Miss Charlotte S. Pattison, daughter of Silas and Harriett Pattison, a native of Plymouth, Wayne county, Michigan, and came to California when she was but nine years old. By this union there are seven children, as follows:—Henry E., born September 13, 1863; Lottie Alden, born August 4, 1865; Marietta E., September 11, 1867; Grace P., October 26, 1869; James A., August 10, 1871; Harriett A., June 29, 1873; Robert Newton, June 10, 1875. All are living at home with their parents. Mr. Diggles has a common school education, but might have availed himself of the benefits of a collegiate course, had he not been so eager to enter active life and business. He has done more than any other man in the valley to build up churches, schools and other public interests of the community. He is a member of North Star Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons; Cyrus Chapter No. 15, at Yreka; Fort Jones Lodge, No. 115, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Scott Valley Encampment, No. 39. He has held all the offices in the Blue lodge and the Odd Fellows; has represented the Masonic fraternity in the grand lodge five consecutive years; on several occasions has also represented the Odd Fellows in their grand lodge, and has been to the grand encampment. Mr. Diggles is a Protestant in religion and a Republican in politics. He takes a lively interest always in all matters pertaining to the public good and the welfare of his fellow-man.

REMEMBRANCE HUGHES CAMPBELL.

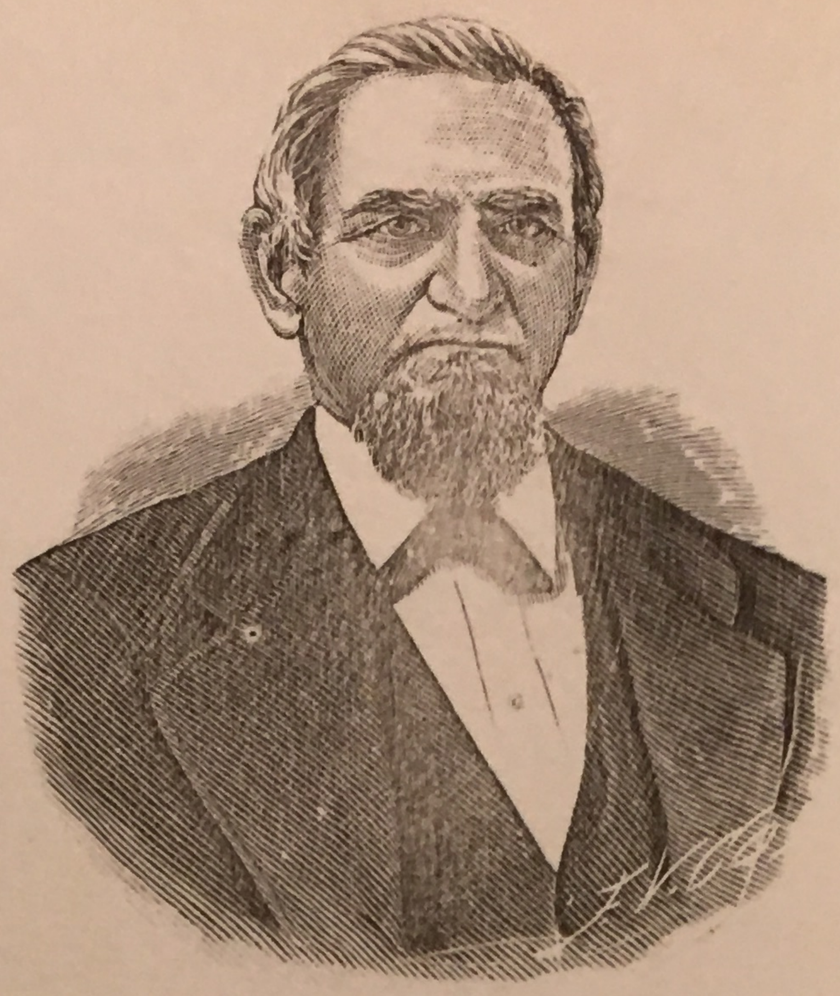
This gentleman was born in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, in 1839, his parents, William and Elizabeth (Hughes) Campbell, having moved thither from Greene county, Pennsylvania, that same year. In the spring of 1850 his father came to California, and returned home in 1852. The next year he took his family across the plains, reaching California in August, 1853. He purchased one of the few ranches in Nevada county for $5,000, three miles north of Nevada City. This was on a stream on which was soon discovered rich diggings, and in a short space of time the miners destroyed the ranch, and Mr. Campbell had to look elsewhere for something to support his family of six small children. He erected a saw-mill, in which the subject of this sketch, being the oldest child, assisted in earning a living for the family. He worked thus until 1859, when his father sold his property and soon after moved to Cacheville, Yolo county, where the father and mother still live, in the enjoyment of good health, the children being all grown up and married. It was in 1859 that the Comstock excitement sprang up and R. H. Campbell, then twenty years of age, joined the mob of silver-hunters from Nevada county, and spent the summer in Carson City. Believing, with the majority, that the mines

man, with great energy and perseverance.

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PETER PAYSON PETERSON.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Tondern, Germany, in the Duchy of Schleswig, where he was born March 13, 1825. He was the third son of Peter P. and Helena Catharina Peterson. Young Peter was sent to school at an early age, and when thirteen years old entered the high school, where he acquired the rudiments of the higher branches of learning. He was of a wild and reckless disposition that chafed under the restraints of school, and at the age of fifteen abandoned his school and other advantages and entered the commercial marine service. He sailed from Bremen as ship boy, ordinary seaman and able-bodied seaman for four years, visiting the ports of the Baltic and North seas and several times crossing the Atlantic. In 1844 he was induced to leave his ship in New Orleans and engage in the American service, there being better prospects for advancement. He eagerly grasped every opportunity on the voyage to learn to speak and read the English language, which he soon accomplished. In August, 1844, he sailed in a vessel loaded with cotton from Apalachicola to Liverpool. The second day out she sprang a leak that could not be overcome, a gale came up, and the captain beached the vessel on Santa Rosa island, on the gulf coast of Florida, the crew reaching shore on a raft of cotton bales. He returned to New Orleans and for three years sailed before the mast and as mate in various ships, chiefly between New York and Liverpool. Apprised of his father's death a year after it occurred, he hastened home in 1847. He then went to the Danish school of navigation at Tonning, where after a preparation of only three weeks he passed the examination and received a master's patent or diploma. He remained there that winter as assistant instructor, and in the spring of 1848 shipped in a Danish vessel for Rio de Janeiro and other ports, returning to Hamburg in the spring of 1849. He then went to Havre de Grace, and then to New York, as third mate of the American ship *St. Denis*, full of German and French passengers. He coasted all summer and then shipped as seaman on the *Tuscarora* from Philadelphia to Liverpool. On the return voyage, with 660 passengers, they stranded about midnight in a severe storm off the Delaware coast, south of Cape Henlopen. The passengers and baggage were saved, but the poor sailors lost everything but their lives. He went to Philadelphia hatless and shoeless, where he declared his intention to become a citizen, perfecting his naturalization in August, 1851. After a few weeks he embarked in the bark *Venezuela*, in the trade to Venezuela. In 1850 he joined Empire Lodge, No. 104, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Pennsylvania. In 1851 he went as second mate on two voyages to Rio de Janeiro, and then as chief mate on the brig *Calvert*, from Baltimore to the Atlantic ports. He was taken sick on board and left the vessel in New York, and was for a few weeks in the Staten Island hospital. He then sailed for San Francisco in the clipper ship *Golden Gate*. He left New York about the first of November, passed Cape Horn about Christmas, and reached San Francisco February 3, 1853. He went up the coast to Crescent City and back to San Francisco; then to Portland, Oregon, taking on a load of lumber at St. Helens. On his return to San Francisco he left his entire sea outfit, books, papers, etc., in charge of a supposed friend, and started for the mines *via* Crescent City and Smith river, with little money and no experience. For two years he mined with poor success on Smith river, Sailor diggings, Jacksonville, and Cottonwood. He went from the last place in 1855 to Scott Bar, where he worked with varying success until 1872, gaining the good-will of all his neighbors. Being somewhat crippled by a sprained ankle, he resolved to become a school teacher, and prepared himself and successfully passed a rigid examination, and entered upon his new field of labor. He taught three terms at Sciad, one at Scott Bar, Franklin School of Scott valley, three terms, Union District in 1879, and Cedar Park School in 1880. As a resident of the county he takes great interest in all that tends to advance the prosperity of the people. He is a member of Evening Star Lodge, No. 186, Free and Accepted Masons, at Etna.

high, not a Modoc having been slain in the battle. Old Shacknasty's Man was found dead in the cave, having died from the effects of the wound received in the other battle. The head was cut off and taken to camp and claimed to be the head of John Schonchin. This was soon found to be a mistake by those familiar with that warrior's features.

The captured fortifications challenged the admiration of the military. Across the main plateau had been built a gallery, commanding the approaches from all sides. From this they could sweep the ground where the caves were for five hundred yards. After carrying the crags, the troops had still this open space to cross before they reached the stronghold, a feat there were not men enough there to have accomplished, had they been opposed. The loss of life here would have been fearful. Fifty men could hold this place against a thousand, but the "double-shooting guns" and the lack of water had constrained the garrison to vacate, which they easily did, their non-combatants having been sent to a place of safety several days before.

The whereabouts of the savages was now a question of great interest, not only to the soldiers but to the settlers for miles around. So long as they were safely cooped up in the caves, they ceased to be an object of fear to the people, but now that they were again an unknown quantity, all the former uneasiness and anxiety returned, followed by a stampede for places of safety. It was feared they would break up into small bands and commit ravages in many places. In this emergency McKay's Warm Spring scouts did good service. They soon found that the hostiles were still in the lava beds, and were occupying a position nearly as strong as the old one, and about six miles south of it. They did not remain inactive, but emerged from their retreat in small parties, firing upon scouts and couriers, attacking provision trains, and even firing into headquarters. Their boldness and the rapidity with which they moved from point to point completely puzzled and nonplussed the military. They maintained that two thousand men would not be sufficient to surround the lava beds and capture the hostiles, in a place where one thousand men could lie concealed in a small area, and where the besieged could fly to new strongholds as fast as driven from the old ones. More troops were sent for, and the government began to realize what a contract it had taken.

As it was every one knew better how to fight them than did those engaged in the work, and there was not a newspaper editor in the country who did not tell just how the thing could and should be done. The "phunny man" lapsed into innumerable paragraphs and some even descended to poetry. The "sweet singers" all through the land trained their lyric pens on the event, and poetry of all kinds, grave, gay, sarcastic, blood-curdling and tear-provoking, crowded the newspaper columns. The following is a fair sample of the style most affected:

LAVA-LINDEN.

In Klamath, when the sun was low,
The lava beds held Mr. Lo,
Who dared to fight and wouldn't go,
For all the Peace Commissioners.

In truth it was a gallant sight,
To see a thousand men of might,
With guns and cannons day and night
Fight fifty dirty Indians.

For every foot of lava bed
They threw a pound of hissing lead,
A ton for every Modoc head,
In three days roaring battery.

Fire, Gillem, all thy cannons brave,
Till Scarface Charley, in his cave,
And Captain Jack shall find his grave,
With all his bloody chivalry.

We'll bless you when you've killed them all,
The men and women great and small,
And not a babe is left to squall
Its hatred of our victory.

For this is Freedom's chosen land,
The heritage of all that's grand;
And the millennium's at hand,
So great is our humanity.

Among all the nonsensical propositions put forward in the papers there was one good one. This was, to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for each Modoc head. There were plenty of men who understood how to fight Indians, who could have been thus induced to go into the lava beds and maintain a bushwhacking war with them until they were exterminated or surrendered, the troops meanwhile scouting around the outside to protect the settlers. This seems cruel, but it was far less cruel than the method they were employing, which had resulted in nothing but the death of more soldiers already than there were Indians engaged in the fight. From a financial point of view, also, it would have been a wise course to pursue.

Although Major Thomas had done good work with his artillery, he thought that he was too inactive, and solicited command of a reconnoitering expedition. He was given command of a force that started on the morning of the twenty-sixth of April towards the Sand Butte cave. There were in all sixty-six officers and men, Major Evan Thomas, in charge of the force, Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenants Albian Howe and Arthur Cranston, Lieutenant Harris, Company E, Twelfth Infantry, Col. T. F. Wright, Assistant Surgeon B. Senig with assistants.

The command advanced towards the Modoc camp until noon, when they halted for dinner in a small hollow or sage-brush plain. On one side was quite a high hill of scoria, about five hundred yards long, extending east and west. On the east end of this was a long ridge of lava rock, while on the west end were masses of rocks. It was between these two that the command commenced to take its noonday meal. The Indians were secreted in the lava ridge on the east and in an old crater in front of the hill. The Indians had hidden themselves when they observed the approach of the soldiers. The officers were congratulating themselves upon having seen no Indians, and a signal corporal was sent to the ridge on the right to signal headquarters. They had advanced but a short distance when they were fired upon, while at the same time a volley was poured in from the left upon the soldiers who were munching their rations. Great was the confusion caused by this unexpected attack. Colonel Wright ordered a portion of Company E to fall rapidly back and occupy

the ridge below, to cover the retreat of the troops. A party of Modocs, however, had anticipated this movement and occupied the position, pouring from it a deadly fire upon the detachment. Completely surrounded now, the troops abandoned all discipline, and each one sought safety for himself. Some succeeded in fleeing beyond the range of bullets and hastened towards camp, while others gathered in little parties in hollows among the rocks, and fought desperately all the day.

McKay's Warm Spring Indians were a few miles distant, and hastened to the rescue of the doomed band; but upon their approach were fired upon by both parties, and dared not advance. The Indians continued to pour their fire into the hollows occupied by the men, being so close that they even threw rocks at them, until they supposed all were killed. Only one Modoc lost his life in this affair. A private, named Benham, lay in a hole with several dead men around him, and heard an Indian call out for them to come and fight like men, and also, "Boys, come out and go home; we don't want to kill all of you." Getting no response, the savage stepped boldly out from his hiding place, and was laid low by a bullet from Benham's rifle. The soldier was instantly fired upon and mortally wounded. This was Indian Ike, who had killed no one that day, and in his eagerness to shoot this soldier had pushed ahead of Hooka Jim, and met his death in consequence.

From the beginning the firing could be heard at the camp, and about two o'clock stragglers began to arrive with the intelligence that Thomas had been defeated, and cut to pieces. Major Green was at once dispatched with a force to the scene of trouble, but owing to a want of knowledge of the ground and situation of the combatants, did not arrive until daylight. The Indians had effected their retreat, and the troops could do nothing but look after the dead and wounded. All the officers but Lieutenant Harris were killed, and he died a few days later. Surgeon Senig was wounded, and suffered the amputation of his foot. Lieutenant Cranston and five men were found lying dead in a hole, several days after the fight. There were twenty-five killed and seventeen wounded, among the former being Louis Webber, of Scott valley, who was with the surgeon.

On the third of May, General Jefferson C. Davis, who had been assigned to succeed General Canby, arrived and took charge of operations in person. He was an able and energetic officer, and enthused the troops with new energy and courage. They sadly needed it, for they had lost all confidence in their officers, who simply led them out to be slaughtered, without accomplishing anything.

On the seventh of May, a wagon train, escorted by fifteen men, was attacked by the Modocs, seven miles from headquarters, and in the rear of Colonel Mason's camp. Three men were wounded, seventeen animals captured, and the wagons burned, before assistance arrived. The same day McKay's scouts penetrated to the new stronghold and found it deserted. They saw the remains of twenty-five camp-fires, a natural cistern, from which the water had been exhausted, this being the probable cause of the evacuation, and the trail of the savages leading south towards the Snow mountains. This was a move that had long been feared, and great exertions were made to head them off. On the night of the ninth, Captains Hasbrouck and Jackson, with one hundred and twenty cavalry and the Warm Spring Indians, camped about twenty-five miles from headquarters and south-east of the lava beds, near Saras or Dry lake.

During the night, the Modocs, who were hovering in the vicinity, thirty-four strong, leaving their horses some distance in the rear, crept cautiously up to the camp. Just as day was breaking they fired into the camp, killing one soldier and wounding eight. They expected to stampede this force as they had that of Major Thomas, and to aid in this had sent a small detachment to cut off a pack-train that was bringing them water. This movement failed, and was followed by a quarrel which resulted in the division of the hostiles a few days later. The Warm Springs, headed by McKay, rushed up on the flank, and saluted the astonished Modocs with a volley. Crying out, "The Warm Springs! The Warm Springs!" they fled, closely pursued by the scouts and troopers, who kept them running until after dark. So hotly were they pursued that they had not time to get their horses, which fell into the hands of the pursuers. Some of them were loaded with ammunition, and a this was supposed to be their reserve supply, it was thought, as it afterwards proved, that this loss deprived the hostiles of the sinews of war. One Warm Spring and one Modoc, Ellen's Man, were killed.

Troops were stationed in the lava beds to prevent them from regaining their old strongholds, and the next day Captain Hasbrouck and McKay ran them into a rocky fastness some twenty miles south-west of the original stronghold, where Hasbrouck endeavored to keep them while he sent for reinforcements and mortars to shell them out. For several days a brisk skirmish fire was maintained. The place was then surrounded and the troops closed in, only to find for the third time that their prey had eluded them. The entire cavalry force was then sent out to scour the country and find Captain Jack, who had developed so strongly the qualities of the Irishman's flea; three times had they put their hand on him, "and he wasn't there."

While these events were happening, Colonel Gillem was superseded by Colonel Wheaton as second in command, a tardy acknowledgment of the injustice done the latter by his removal after the January fight.

A trail was found leading towards Sheep mountain, and while the lava beds were closely guarded to prevent them from regaining a position there, Captain Hasbrouck followed them, coming up with and attacking them at the Hole in the Ground, a few miles from Fairchilds' ranch, killing an old squaw named Limpy. They fled to Indian Springs and sent in word that they would surrender to Fairchilds if he would promise them their lives. Having satisfied them on this point, Fairchilds went out four miles, on the twenty-second of May, and brought them in. They proved to be mainly the Hot Creek band, seventy in all, sixteen braves, of whom the principal ones were, Shacknasty Jim, Hooka Jim, Bogus Charley, Bill Shacknasty, Steamboat Frank.

Curley-Headed Doctor, Curley-Headed Jack, Watch-in-tate, William, and Little John. They were cold, hungry, and nearly naked, having fought until it was impossible to hold out longer.

They said that Jack, with twenty men, had gone towards the Pit river and Goose lake country, and Major Green, with two detachments, commanded by Captain Jackson and Captain Hasbrouck, was sent by two routes to the country east of the lava beds. Headquarters were moved to the peninsula on the east side of Tule lake, known as Boyles camp, and the captured Indians were also taken thither.

And now comes an example of the beauty of the Indian, and especially of the Modoc, character. Bogus Charley, Hooka Jim, Shacknasty Jim and Steamboat Frank, agreed to assist in the capture of their late companions if they were guaranteed immunity from punishment. Hooka Jim and Bogus Charley were the two worst Indians in the tribe, the former being the leader in the Lost river murders, as well as assisting in the massacre of the peace commissioners, who were so treacherously led to their death by Bogus. These Indians, with General Davis and John A. Fairchilds, reached Green's camp, seventy-five miles east of the old headquarters, May 26th, and the next day the Modocs were sent out upon a scout. They returned the day after with the information that Jack and his band were on Willow creek, twenty miles to the eastward.

The commands of Captain Jackson and Captain Hasbrouck were sent out after them. With the former were Fairchilds, McKay, twenty-eight Warm Springs and two of the renegade Modocs. With Hasbrouck were twenty Warm Springs and the other two traitors. Arriving at the creek about two o'clock in the morning, the commands separated, Jackson going up the right bank, and Hasbrouck up the left. As Jackson arrived on the ground first, the Modocs succeeded in crossing the river and making their escape, the bluffs preventing pursuit by the cavalry. Jack's sister, Mary, and six squaws were captured here, and Boston Charley came in and surrendered.

In the morning the trail of the fugitives was found and followed by the Indians and troops for twenty-seven miles, the Modocs being overtaken at dusk on the bluffs at the head of Langell valley. The troops charged up the slope, when the Indians came out and said they wanted to surrender. Scarface Charley came into the lines, gave up his gun, and asked permission to go back for his family, Major Green granted this, telling him to have the others come in or he would charge them, and then went into camp for the night. Doctor Cabaniss and Boston accompanied Scarface, the Doctor soon returning with the report that the Indians were afraid to come through the lines in the dark, but would do so in the morning. When morning came, however, only Scarface, Boston, Schonchin, and eight others, with their families, were there. Captain Jack and the others having departed for other scenes. His lease of liberty was short, having fled directly towards a detachment under Captain Perry, that had been sent out to cut off retreat to the south. With Perry were Warm Spring George and four others of McKay's scouts, who captured a Modoc scout about three miles from where Jack had been surprised on Willow creek. He said that the chief was near by, who, upon being called upon, came out with one other and surrendered.

A few others were still at liberty, and these, with a number of scattered ones who had not participated in the hostilities were soon taken and conveyed to Boyles camp on Tule lake. On the fourth of June, more that six months after the first fight, the Oregon volunteers captured Black Jim and four other braves, with four squaws and four children, ten miles east of Lost River springs. These were turned over to General Davis, and the great Modoc war was at an end.

General Davis sent out into the woods, and had twenty juniper logs cut and trimmed for the purpose of hanging some of the leaders, but before the preparations were completed a courier arrived from Yreka, with dispatches from Washington, ordering him to hold the prisoners until charges could be investigated. A few days later, he was instructed to try them by court-martial.

According to the report of the Indians they had but forty-six men capable of bearing arms when the war commenced. Five braves, two boys, and three squaws lost their lives. Opposite these figures can be placed the statement that more that one hundred and fifty soldiers were killed and wounded, three for every Indian in the fight, and the secretary of war reported that the war had cost $338,009.78, exclusive of pay and equipment of troops. After this report was made a great many claims were allowed, and there still exists claims amounting to thousands that never will be liquidated.

On the seventh of June, the few remaining Indians of the Hot Creek band, consisting chiefly of old men and squaws to the number of seventeen, were conveyed from Fairchilds' ranch to Boyles camp. John A. Fairchilds and a number of citizens, with Bogus Charley and Shacknasty Jim, were mounted and rode on ahead, while James Fairchilds followed with the Indians in a wagon. The escort soon left the wagon far behind, and when James Fairchilds arrived at the crossing of Lost river, he met Captain Heiser's company of Oregon volunteers, who demanded Hooka Jim. They were told he was in Boyle's camp. A distance farther on two disguised men stepped into the road, one in the rear and one in front, presenting their rifles, and ordering Fairchilds to stop.

"Get down from there, you old white-headed reprobate," said the man in front.

"By what authority?"

The man's authority was not as good as that given by bluff old Ethan Allen, when the same question was asked him at Fort Ticonderoga, for he said, "By mine. I'm going to kill these Indians and you, too."

He then unfastened the mules from the wagon, and Fairchilds leaped to the ground, still holding the reins in his hand. The women implored for mercy, but the men uttered not a word. At the first shot, which killed Little John, the mules ran, dragging Fairchilds with them by the reins, in which he was entangled. Five more shots were rapidly fired, and Teehe Jack, Poney, and Mooch were killed, and a squaw severely wounded. At this point the men were frightened away, and the balance of the women

and children were conveyed to the camp in safety.

No investigation was ever made of this cowardly and brutal murder, and the matter was hushed and covered up as much as possible. Yet the fact remains, and has scarcely a palliation. If there is one it is that the settlers murdered were citizens of Oregon, that the grand jury of Jackson county had indicted nine of the Indians for murder, and that the military authorities refused to deliver them up for trial, claiming them as prisoners of war. This is, however, but a faint excuse, as the murdered Indians belonged to the Hot Creek band, and had nothing to do with the killing of the settlers.

The governor of Oregon forwarded the following communication to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, SALEM, OREGON, June 4, 1873.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.: As to the Modoc outlaws now in the custody of the United States military authorities, I most respectfully request, that those now standing indicted in the Circuit Court of Jackson county, for the crime of murder, who are not amenable to military execution, be delivered to the civil authorities of this State for trial and punishment. If they have a legal defense, based either upon amnesty or denial of their guilt, let the defense be pleaded before the proper tribunal.

L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

The war department declined to do as requested, claiming the right to dispose of the prisoners by military authority.

The camp and prisoners were moved to Fort Klamath, General Wheaton being left in charge, while the majority of the troops were sent to the various posts from whence they had come. Curley-Headed Jack, against whom there was no charge of murder, secured a pistol and committed suicide.

The court-martial for the trial of the murderers of the peace commissioners was finally formed, and consisted of Lieutenant Colonel Elliott, First Cavalry; Captain Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery, Captain Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Captain Pollock, First Cavalry; Lieutenant Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry; and Maj. H. G. Curtis, Judge Advocate.

The leading witnesses were Meacham, who had fully recovered from his wounds, and Frank Riddle and wife. The trial lasted from the fifth to the ninth of July. Captain Jack, Schonchin John, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Watch-in-tate (misnamed Barncho), and Slolux were found guilty and sentenced to be executed. Of the others, Hooka Jim, Bogus Charley and Shacknasty Jim were entitled to their lives for the services rendered in capturing their companions, while Ellen's Man had already met his death in battle.

The finding of the court was approved, and October 3d, was appointed for the execution of the sentence.

Captain Jack did not want to die. He claimed, and with truth, that he had been forced into the murder by the others, the worst two of whom, Hooka Jim and Bogus Charley, were not to be punished. It was not justice, and he thought they should take his place. He even went so far as to offer the post of distinction to a minister who had been telling him how glorious he would find the happy hunting grounds to be, and how glad he would feel to reach them. Jack said that if he thought so he could take his place, but the minister declined the honor.

On the day before the execution, the sentence of Watch-in-tate and Slolux was commuted to imprisonment for life in Alcatraz, on the ground that they were acting under orders. They both died in confinement. At the time set, General Wheaton executed the sentence at Fort Klamath, upon Captain Jack, Schonchin John, Black Jim, and Boston Charley, in the presence of two hundred soldiers, one hundred and fifty citizens, three hundred Klamaths, and the Modocs. Thus, as he had said, did Jack's life pay for the sins of his people.

The sheriff of Jackson county made application to General Wheaton for the surrender of the Lost river murderers, but it was denied. October 4th, Judge P. P. Prim issued a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon which return was made by General Wheaton that the men were held by the United States government as prisoners of war, and the court had no authority to issue a *habeas corpus*.

This ended the clash of authority, and soon after orders were received to move the Modocs to Fort Russell, Wyoming Territory. One hundred and fifty-five, including forty-two men, were taken upon this order by Captain Hasbrouck, the Indians who had remained peaceably on the reservation with Old Schonchin, being allowed to stay there, and are there yet.

Scarface Charley, the best educated and the most civilized of them all, was invested with the chieftainship. Before they arrived at their destination, it was changed, and they were located upon four thousand acres in the north-east corner of the Shawnee reservation, in Indian Territory. A school was established among them, agricultural implements were furnished, and though they have considerably diminished by death, they have since lived peaceable and industrious lives, raising nearly enough food for their own support.

CHAPTER XX.

TRANSPORTATION.

WHEN Siskiyou was first settled the nearest approach to a road was the old Hudson Bay trail, leading up the Sacramento river through Shasta valley, across the Klamath, and over Siskiyou moutain into Oregon. Wagons had never been over this trail, except six that Lindsay Applegate piloted as far as Wagon valley, in 1849, and the one taken to the same point by Governor Lane in 1850. From there to Sacramento valley a wagon wheel had never made a track. Into this unknown wilderness of forest and mountain chasms, the prospector plunged with as much confidence as if on an open plain, undeterred by the fear of Indians well known to be hostile. In the spring, the few pioneer prospectors were followed by an immense throng from north, south, and west. They came down from Oregon, up the Sacramento river, and over Trinity, Scott, and the Salmon mountains. Each company was well supplied with provisions and tools, packed on the backs of mules. Several persons had also brought up regular pack-trains, among whom were Maj. E. P. Rowe, and John and William Burgess, and John Haislip. When gold was discovered in March at Yreka, these trains started for Shasta for a new sup-

for some action to be taken to remedy the evil and facilitate the good work so many desired to do. This resulted in the organization of the United States Sanitary Commission, with headquarters in the city of New York. Of this society Rev. Henry W. Bellows was chosen chairman, and proved to be the right man in the right place. An eloquent appeal for aid was sent out, and organizations were formed in all the chief cities that soon spread into the surrounding towns, until a little root sank deep into every community and gathered nourishment for the parent stem. Within two weeks from the time the call went out San Francisco sent $160,000, while in less than a month over $6,000 went from the county of Siskiyou. The contributions in this county were made in the following manner:—A call was issued for a sanitary meeting at the court house in Yreka, Wednesday night, September 1, 1862, which was responded to by a large concourse of people. Dr. E. Wadsworth was chosen chairman, and H. B. Warren, secretary. After a statement of the object of the gathering and a discussion of the best means to carry it into effect, it was decided to appoint a central committee to receive contributions. The gentlemen charged with this trust were Dr. E. Wadsworth, William Irwin, M. Sleeper, C. E. Burrows, Jerome Churchill, John Colby, and Henry Fried. This committee organized by electing William Irwin, president, and E. Wadsworth, secretary and treasurer. An appeal to the loyal and generous of Siskiyou county was published, accompanied by the following list of sub-committees, authorized to receive and forward subscriptions:—

Callahan's Ranch—James Crossen.
South Fork—O. Norman, M. McGreavy.
French Flat—E. H. Hall.
Center Precinct—John McConaughy.
Etna Mills—N. S. Warren.
Rough and Ready—Abisha Swain.
Oro Fino—Dr. J. E. Mooers, Jonathan Green, F. Campbell.
Pinery and Mugginsville—George Oulton.
Fort Jones—A. B. Carlock, R. S. Green, Diggles & Bro.
McAdam's Creek—A. Bowers, M. Rosenberg.
Indian Creek—F. M. Hooper, C. N. Thornbury.
Scott Bar—Chas. W. Prindle, Chas. Jost, C. H. Frink.
Johnson's Bar—W. H. Swift.
French Bar—D. F. Finley.
Sciad—Wm. B. Reeves.
Beaver and Hungry Creeks—A. D. Sloan.
Virginia Bar—James Coffman, F. Hillert.
Lower Humbug—E. B. Lovelace, W. D. Walker.
Mowry's Flat—L. P. Mickleson.
North Fork of Humbug—W. G. Rider, D. Merrick.
Cottonwood—A. Haserick, J. V. Brown, Wm. Sharp.
Willow Creek—James Bradley.
Little Shasta—Cornelius Haight, Thomas Sterling.
Soda Springs—Isaac Fry.
Sulloway's—J. H. Sisson.
Butteville—R. A. Gordon, D. C. Stevens, E. Carrick.
Lower Greenhorn—A. E. Schwatka.
Upper Greenhorn—David Watson.
Canal Gulch—John Justice.
Hawkinsville—Henry Sells, J. H. Bull.

Within a month over $6,000 were sent in by these gentlemen, and forwarded to the committee at San Francisco. All money and contributions of clothing, lint, bandages, etc., were forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co., free of charge. By a report made February 16, 1863, the contributions are found to be distributed as follows:— Butteville, $31; Cottonwood, $160; Deadwood, $150; Etna Mills, $184; Fort Jones, $169.50; French Bar, $63.50; Greenhorn, $285.75; Hungry Creek, $208.75; Hawkinsville, $64; Humbug, $457; Indian Creek, $70; Johnson's Bar, $137; Little Shasta, $150; Long Gulch, $50; McAdams Creek, $286; Mugginsville, $61.75; Ohio House, $20; Oro Fino, $150; Pinery, $61.75; Soda Springs, $50; Sullaway's $24.25; Sawyer's Bar, $207.25; South Fork, $124; Scott Bar, $416; Simonville, $125; Sciad, $162.50; Virginia Bar $22; Willow Springs, $13.50; Yreka, $2,471. Total, $6,385.50.

In addition to this effort the Ladies' Yreka Lint Association was organized October 22, 1862, with Mrs. S. M. Farren, president; Mrs. J. S. Fellows and Mrs. M. J. Bradley, vice-presidents; Frederick Wadsworth, treasurer; and Mrs. Jerome Churchill, secretary. Weekly meetings were held for the purpose of preparing rolls of bandages and scraping lint, while contributions of material and assistance came from the ladies throughout the whole county.

The first fever having abated, sanitary matters lay in a dormant state, until a thrilling appeal was received from Dr. Bellows, in October, 1863, calling for a monthly contribution of $25,000 from the Pacific coast. The East had contributed $3,000,000, principally in goods, and this coast was looked to for one-half of the ready money necessary to defray expenses, which then amounted to $50,000 per month. The Siskiyou central committee met and re-organized November 30, 1863, appointing sub-committees, and issuing an address to the people of the county. Up to this time $7,000 had been forwarded. The action took the form of local sanitary relief associations, in which the members paid a monthly due of fifty cents, which was collected and sent in at the beginning of each month. The first to organize was Deadwood, November 28, 1863, with sixty-three members; Scott Bar, on the same day, with one hundred members, and W. H. Frink, president: G. Bowdish, secretary; O. Goodale, treasurer. Oro Fino organized December 4th, with seventy-eight members, Dr. J. E. Mooers, president; D. Gingher, secretary. Humbug started with twenty-five members; Fort Jones with seventy-one; and Little Shasta with a good number. Crystal Creek organized December 17th, with seventy-nine members, Rev. Warner Oliver, president; David H. Shaw, vice-president; John P. Wilson, secretary; A. P. Van Duzer, corresponding secretary; John T. Moxley, treasurer. These associations continued in active existence until their usefulness came to an end, in the summer of 1865, a few months after the suppression of the rebellion.

A similar association was not formed in Yreka, but contributions were made to the committee, generally in the form of a certain sum to be paid each month till the close of the war. On the twenty-fifth

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The work accomplished by this greatest exponent of brotherly love is too well known to require rehearsal here. The history of the order is briefly as follows:—

It was first instituted in London in 1745. Lodges were subsequently formed in Liverpool. In the year 1800 they were all united as the London Order. In 1809 a member introduced the order into Manchester, and in 1814 the lodges there united as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity. This proved to be by far the more successful of the two orders. April 26, 1819, a day annually celebrated in America, Thomas Wildey and others organized at Baltimore the first lodge of the order in the United States, Washington Lodge, No. 1. This was chartered by the Manchester Unity, February 2, 1820. Since that time over 1,000,000 persons have been initiated into the order in America. The introduction of Odd Fellowship into California in 1849, by the formation in Sacramento of an Odd Fellows association for the relief of the destitute, is one of the brightest pages in the history of the State. Since then the order has grown to giant proportions here, with more than 20,000 members.

YREKA LODGE, NO. 19.

The early history of this lodge and of the introduction of Odd Fellowship in this county, is related in the following letter by one of the participants:—

SAN FRANCISCO, October 26, 1878.

Dr. F. G. HEARN, YREKA, CALIFORNIA—*Dear Friend and Brother:* When you were here at the session of the Grand Lodge, I met you at the "Russ House," and in talking over old times and particularly of the early history of Odd Fellowship at Yreka, you wished me to write out all I knew on the subject of the introduction of the Order into that remote part of the State.

As there never has been a correct history given, I propose, as far as my memory will serve me, to give you in a concise manner all I know on the subject.

In the winter of 1852–3, which will be ever memorable to all old Californians, we were snowed in at Yreka, so that there was no communication with the outside world; all kinds of provisions gave out, not a pound of flour was to be had, and starvation stared us in the face. Many of us had crossed the plains that summer, and had nothing to depend on but the remnants of worn-out stock that had served us so faithfully in our pilgrimage.

Captain David Morrison, in whose company I traveled from Dubuque, Iowa, and a few more of us met to consider what was best to be done for the mutual benefit of the members of the Order. It was thought best to call a meeting of all Odd Fellows on a certain day, which was on a Sunday, of course. Quite a number of Brothers answered to the call, among whom I can call to mind, J. S. Knapp, John Cook, George Cook, W. T. Shepard, John Nutter, Leonhard Pickl, Jacob Gauze, Brother Stone, Professor Ramsey, Judge Robinson, and if my memory serves me right, J. Tyson—if not a member of our association, he was a very willing and efficient worker in our cause. At that first meeting it was proposed and agreed to form an Odd Fellows Association, similar to a Subordinate Lodge.

It would be impossible for me at this time to give the days, dates, names, etc., of the officers, number of members, etc. But I do remember that Brother P. G., David Morrison was elected W. G., or President of the Lodge; and that all the offices were filled, and that we had a relief committee, whose duty it was to afford immediate and substantial aid to all Odd Fellows who might be in distressed circumstances, whether with or without cards, so that they could prove themselves to be Odd Fellows.

It was virtually and truly a Lodge of "Odd Fellows" who met every week with no other object than to carry out practically, the pure and holy principles of Odd Fellowship as taught in the "Ritual." Not greed, gain, and selfishness; but love, friendship and truth, exemplified in every-day life by diffusing the principles of benevolence and charity; not that cold, grudging, exacting charity, that insidiously creeps into many Lodges and leaves its slimy filth on all it touches; but that *other* charity that has a heart and soul in it. That charity that will grasp a distressed brother's hand, that will warm into life his sinking and fainting spirits, that will infuse new hopes, fresh courage, and inspire him to go forth and renew the battle of life, knowing full well that he is a member of a warm and true-hearted brotherhood; and no matter what misfortune may overtake him in life, whether in the prime of manhood or in the decline of age, if he pursues a manly and upright course, will never see him perish in the struggle.

Such were the aims, and ends of our association; which was the nucleus of Odd Fellowship in "Yreka," and though humble and unpretentious in its mission of love, it nevertheless was the seed sown, that has brought forth such an abundant harvest.

Our organization was kept up during the winter, or until provisions became plenty, and the mines could be worked, then the members scattered in all directions.

Our president, David Morrison, left for San Francisco. I had charge of his business, and in my communications with him I urged the need of a Charter or Dispensation for a Lodge. I received a letter from him dated May 2, 1853, informing me that he had called on G. H. Parker, District Deputy Grand Sire for the State of California. This you will see was just previous to the organization of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge.

Immediately on the receipt of that letter we went to work on a petition to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge for a Charter, which petition was rather crudely drawn up, none of us ever having been petitioners for a Charter, and being wholly without any books or forms, it was hardly to be expected that it would be acceptable, which proved to be the case, as the Grand Lodge declared it to be informal.

After that I communicated with the Right Worthy Grand Secretary, T. Rogers Johnson, on the subject, and received a copy of the Odd Fellows Digest, sent by Grand Master S. H. Parker. A second petition was then drawn up in form, signed by a number of Brothers, and accompanied by the

22, 1854, amounted to fifty-nine (59) in good standing; ninety-nine (99) degrees had been conferred, and the receipts amounted to $2,393.75.

I am proud to state that at the session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, held in San Francisco May, 1859, Grand Master Van Bokkelen in his report gave to Yreka Lodge, No. 19, the credit of being the best working Lodge in the jurisdiction.

In conclusion, I will state that many of my letters and papers have been lost or destroyed by flood, and it is from the few remaining papers and *my own memory alone* that I have thus far been enabled to collect together and put in shape, the simple facts belonging to the history of Odd Fellowship in Yreka.

No doubt I have omitted the names of many worthy and efficient Brothers, also much that would go towards making the history far more interesting, yet at the same time I give you all I have; in doing so, I have taxed my mental powers more in reality than my shattered constitution was able to stand.

The many fond memories that cluster around that eventful period of my life's history, when I was brought in contact with those noble, manly hearts, with that pure refined gold of brotherhood manifested among those that composed that little band who were linked together as one man in the bond of fellowship, has ever been a source of gratifying pleasure.

How often in after life, when suffering at the hands of those I have trusted, and wronged by those who bore the magic name, I say how often in after life, when ready to denounce *all* as unworthy, have I looked back on those true men in those trying times, and thanked the Lord that it ever had been my fortune to be blessed with such companionship.

Yours fraternally, W. L. DONNELLAN.

The lodge is still in a most flourishing condition and meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The present officers:—John M. Walbridge, N. G.; Charles Voss, V. G.; A. E. Paine, S.; Charles C. Peters, T.; Samuel Magoffey, W.; E. H. Schofield, C.; Samuel Pellet, R. S. N. G.; Robert Nixon, L. S. N. G.; J. E. Day, R. S. V. G.; F. G. Hearn, L. S. V. G.; W. A. B. Mills, L. S. S.; E. Dudley, I. G.; John Uerlings, O. G.

MT. SHASTA LODGE, NO. 70.

The order having become strong enough in Yreka to support another lodge, application was made to the Grand Master, in 1857; for a dispensation, which was granted to the following charter members:—Eli H. Stone, A. D. Meacham, George H. Coe, James D. Turner, William Grow, E. K. Phipps, and Louis Weyteman. At this session of the Grand Lodge in 1858, upon recommendation of the Grand Master, a regular charter was issued to Mt. Shasta Lodge, No. 70.

The lodge was instituted August 20, 1857, by R. L. Westbrook, D. D. G. M. December 23, 1874, the lodge surrendered its charter and combined with Yreka Lodge, No. 19.

MARION LODGE, NO. 101.

The petition for the establishment of this lodge, at Sawyer's Bar, then in Klamath county, went before the Grand Lodge in May, 1861, and a charter was issued to Past Grands G. W. Sleeper and H. D. Van Wyck, and Brothers H. C. Randall, H. Behnke, and George F. Ferry. The lodge was instituted May 28, 1861, by William Morton, D. D. G. M., assisted by a number of brothers from the lodges in Yreka. It then had twenty-five members. The officers installed were:—George W. Sleeper, N. G.; H. C. Randall, V. G.; J. H. Lucket, S.; J. Sullivan, T.

In 1874 this lodge erected a new hall, which was dedicated on the sixth of November of that year, with appropriate ceremonies and exercises. The lodge owns quite an extensive library, which it has been accumulating for some time, and to which the public has access by the payment of a slight monthly fee. The greatest membership was thirty-seven, and at present the lodge is in good circumstances, with twenty-seven members, and owns property to the value of $1,000. In charitable objects since its organization Marion Lodge has expended $2,700. The present officers are:—G. A. Mohr, N. G.; G. W. Bigelow, V. G.; S. H. Birdsall, R. S.; J. Rainey, T.

FORT JONES LODGE, NO. 115.

In 1861 several contributing members of Yreka Lodge, No. 19, and Mount Shasta Lodge, No. 70, living in Scott valley, took steps to have a Lodge established in Fort Jones. Application was made for a charter and work commenced on a hall, but the Salmon river excitement called away so many of those interested that the matter was dropped. The question was revived in 1863, and on the first day of July, Fort Jones Lodge was instituted by George W. Chase, D. D. G. M.; with the following charter members:—A. B. Carlock, R. S. Green, D. B. Kingery, James M. Smith, L. H. Varnum, John P. Wilson, and L. S. Wilson, of whom all are still living save John P. Wilson. A. B. Carlock, R. S. Green, D. B. Kingery and L. S. Wilson are still active members. The first meeting saw the lodge membership increased by five initiations and two cards, thus starting the lodge in its career with fourteen members. The first officers were:—R. S. Green, N. G.; A. B Carlock, V. G.; John P. Wilson, R. S.; L. S. Wilson, P. S.; L. H. Varnum, T.; D. B. Kingery, War.; J. M. Smith, Con.; A. Dowd, O. G.; F. Crooks, I. G.; R. D. Stone, R. S. N. G.; James G. Winegar, L. S. N. G.; Samuel Whitmore, R. S. V. G.; W. B. Miller, L. S. V. G. Notwithstanding it was reduced in membership by the creation of Etna Lodge, No. 184, it is now in a most flourishing condition, with 111 active members. The majority of these are young men recruited from excellent social and physical classes, and zealous in Odd Fellowship, fitting themselves to carry on the work, when those who have grown gray and bent with years, shall have been laid away to rest. There are members in the lodge who have been active Odd Fellows for more than twenty years, and a few date back to the time when the order was struggling for existence forty or fifty years ago. With the wide experience of these veterans, and the enthusiasm of the young and fresh material, the future prosperity of the lodge is assured. The hall was completed in 1863, and was used until April 26, 1876, when the present hall was dedicated. It is of concrete, two stories high, the hall being in the upper story, and twenty-eight by sixty feet in size. The library room is twenty-six

by twenty-eight feet. The hall was built by the lodge, and is handsomely furnished. The old hall is used now for a school house.

The lodge has a sum of money at interest and also owns a cemetery laid out in fine style on the old government reservation. Trees, shrubs, and handsome monuments beautify this last resting-place of the members of this order of brotherly love. Since its organization the lodge has expended for sick benefits, charity, and relief the sum of $7,500. The dues are ten dollars per annum and the benefits allowed are four dollars per week to an initiate member, five to first degree, six to second, and seven to third, fifty dollars for a funeral of a brother and thirty dollars for funeral of the wife of a brother. There have been thirty-one Past Grands during the existence of the lodge, and of these the following are still in rctive membership:—Aaron Bar, A. B. Carlock, E. J. Cummings, D. Cameron, H. J. Diggles, J. A. Davidson, R. S. Green, C. T. Hall, David Horn, J. M. Hopper, Thomas Jones, W. A. Jordan, D. B. Kingery, J. M. Luttrell, W. B. Miller, Joel Newton, C. E. Owen, J. J. Pool, I. A. Reynolds, E. Reichman, R. D. Stone, W. P. Skelly, and Samuel Whitmore. The following Past Grands have died, John Clark, J. V. Doll, A. J. Goodnoe, L. B. Gilkey, and John P. Wilson. In other membership the lodge has lost by death, Alexander Walker, William B. Walker, and Constantine Humphrey. The officers for the first half of the year 1881 were:—E. C. Owen, N. G.; John E. Dudley, V. G.; R. S. Green, S.; H. J. Diggles, T.; Alexander Parker, Jr., War.; A. M. Evans, Con.; William Hickman, O. G.; Josiah McVay, I. G.; James A. Davidson, R. S. N. G.; Jacob Bills, L. S. N. G.; John C. Wood, R. S. V. G.; Henry Mack, L. S. V. G.; P. M. Shadduck, R. S. S.; E. A. Starr, L. S. S.; I. A. Reynolds, Chaplain.

ETNA LODGE, NO. 184.

Prior to the establishment of this lodge, members of the order in Rough and Ready (Etna) were connected with lodges remote from their homes, attendance upon the meetings being inconvenient and expensive. To remedy this defect, a meeting was called at Furber's Hall, May 30, 1870, at which Abisha Swain, Henry Behnke, Daniel Davis, R. P. Taylor and J. S. Beard were present and expressed their views. It was decided to organize a lodge, and to unite with the school district in the erection of a two-story building, the upper portion of which should be used as a hall. Abisha Swain, J. A. Diggles and Josiah Doll were selected as a building committee; W. T. Laird, W. K. Doney and J. A. Diggles being the school trustees. The lodge was formally organized January 18, 1871, the charter members being:—Robert P. Taylor, James A. Diggles, John S. Beard, Josiah Doll, Frank M. Blevins, Daniel Davis, Henry Geney, Henry Behnke, Charles Koppler, Abisha Swain, Abraham S. Bush and Elisha H. Hall. The following officers were installed by Joel Newton, D.D.:—R. P. Taylor, N. G.; James A. Diggles, V. G; J. S. Beard, R. S.; Josiah Doll, T.; Daniel Davis, C; Henry Behnke, W.; Henry Geney, I. G.; A. S. Bush, O. G.; E. H. Hall, R. S. N. G.; Charles Koppler, R. S V. G.; F. Blevins, R. S. S.; Abisha Swain, L. S. S. At the same time the new hall was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies and festivities. The building is twenty-eight by fifty-two feet and cost over $3,000. The lodge, at present, has a membership of forty-three, and is in a prosperous condition. They have contracted for the sale of their interest in the building to the school district, and contemplate the erection of a substantial brick building on a lot on School street, recently purchased. All the charter members are now living, save Henry Behnke, who died November 7, 1871. The present officers are:—H. W. Sullivan, N. G.; C. W. Nutting, V. G.; Martin Marx, S.; C. H. French, T.; R. H. Strasburg, H. W. Sullivan and J. B. Parker, Trustees; James Amos, P. N. G.

The lodge meets at its hall in Etna, every Saturday evening. A new hall, thirty-two by eighty feet and two stories high, is now being erected.

SISKIYOU ENCAMPMENT, NO. 15.

A charter for this encampment was granted June 13, 1858, to A. D. Meacham, N. C. Mayhew, S. M. Veach, J. M. Heath, W. Morton, J. W. Thomas, E. A. Hazen, C. Abbott, W. S. Moses, and G. W. Sleeper. It was instituted June 30, 1858. Since that time it has become strong and still flourishes with a large membership.

The present officers are:—W. J. Wallis, C. P.; E. H. Schofield, H. P.; Charles Voss, S. W.; A. E. Paine, S.; H. Scheld, T.; Robert Nixon, J. W. It meets at Odd Fellows Hall, Yreka, the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

SCOTT VALLEY ENCAMPMENT, NO. 39.

Seven members of Siskiyou Encampment, No. 15, Joel Newton, Frederick Holzhauser, Robert S. Green, Wakeman B. Miller, Adam B Carlock, Francis M. Carlock, and Henry J. Diggles, withdrew, and organized Scott Valley Encampment, No. 39, at Fort Jones. It was instituted February 7, 1871, by F. G. Hearn, D. D. G. P., who installed the following officers:—Joel Newton, C. P.; H. J. Diggles, H. P.; F. M. Carlock, S. W.; W. B. Miller, J. W.; R. S. Green, S.; F. Holzhauser, T. The membership is forty, and it meets in the new Odd Fellows Hall at Fort Jones. The present officers are:—John M. Hopper, C. P.; Aaron Bar, H. P.; Josiah McVay, S. W.; D. B. Kingery, J. W.; R. S. Green, S.; R. D. Stone. T.

HOPE REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, NO. 33.

This lodge was instituted in Yreka with twenty-two members and the following officers:—E. V. Brown, N. G.; Mrs. A. P. McCarton, V. G.; Mrs. Robert Nixon, R. S.; Mrs. G. A. Nordheim, T.; Jacob Hansen, F. S.; Robert Nixon, W.; Mrs. E. Dudley, C.; Mrs. Ad. Winckler, R. S. N. G.; Mrs. L. Swan, L. S. N. G.; A. P. McCarton, R. S. V. G.; Adolph Winckler, L. S. V. G; E. Dudley, I. G.; John Uerlings, O. G. Regular meetings are held at Odd Fellows Hall. The officers installed in January, 1881, were:—Mrs. E. H. Schofield, N. G.; Mrs. James Vance, V. G.; Miss Belle Hearn, R. S.; Mrs. J. E. Day, T.

ORA REBEKAH DEGREE LODGE, NO. 40.

This lodge was granted a dispensation, August 22, 1877, and was instituted at Fort Jones, October 26, 1877, by Special D. D. G. M., H. J. Diggles. The charter members were:—A. B. Carlock, Lizzie C

Carlock, H. J. Diggles, Lottie S. Diggles, R. S. Green, Julia A. Green, Aaron Bar, Fanny Bar, James A. Davidson, Amanda Davidson, R. D. Stone, Lucetta Stone, David Horn, Clara Horn, E. J. Cummings, Mary A. Cummings, William A. Jordan, Emeline W. Jordan, S. D. Varnum, Alvira Varnum, Thomas Patton, Josephine Patton, W. K. Doney, Anna Doney, Alexander McKay, Hattie H. McKay, L. Fiebush, Emily Fiebush, E. Reichman, Ida Reichman, John M. Hopper, Eliza Newton. The membership is now forty-two. The present officers are:—James A. Davidson, N. G.; Mrs. Clara Horn, V. G.; Robert S. Green, S.; Mrs. Mary A. Cummings, T.

ODD FELLOWS HALL.

The order in Yreka completed in 1860 a fine hall forty by sixty feet in size, on the corner of Miner and Second streets, at a cost of $15,000, which was used as a place of meeting by various societies until it was destroyed in the great conflagration of July 4, 1871. They at once rebuilt at a cost of $2,500, using the same walls which had not been destroyed. The lodge room is forty-eight by thirty feet, and elegantly furnished and ornamented with fresco, graining, etc., so that it has scarcely a superior in the State, either in size or beauty of interior. It is used by the lodge and encampment, the former owning four-fifths and the later one-fifth. The improvements in Evergreen Cemetery have cost Yreka Lodge over $2,000.

THE MASONIC ORDER.

The Masonic Order is the most ancient and honorable of all that exist in the world at the present day. It is claimed by enthusiastic members to have had its origin with the builders of Solomon's Temple, and that it has spread to the four corners of the world, so that scarcely a tribe of savages can be found on the face of the globe that has not some organization in which the symbols and signs of Masonry can be detected. The Chinese certainly have, and frontiersmen in America, belonging to the order, have detected the use of these signs among the Indians, while renowned travelers have observed them everywhere. However well-founded this claim to extreme antiquity may be, reliable history can trace the order no further back than to the building of the cathedral at Magdeburg, A. D. 876, when there existed a secret society among the artisans for the instruction of its members in the art of building and for mutual benefit. The society spread over Europe until the early part of the eighteenth century, when it changed its character and became speculative. The first lodge of the reformed order was organized in London, June 24, 1717. The objects of Masonry as it now exists is the cultivation of the moral virtues. The order has 3,000,000 members, of whom 600,000 are in America.

The Grand Lodge of California was organized in Sacramento, April 17, 1850, and now embraces more than 250 subordinate lodges.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, NO. 37.

This was the first lodge of Masons in Yreka, but a history has not been procured. Cottonwood Lodge was combined with it a few years ago. It meets at Masonic Hall, Yreka.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 91.

On the fifth of November, 1855, the Masons of Deadwood and Indian creek met at the latter place, and drew up a petition to the Grand Lodge, signed by H. M. Judah, D. B. Kitts, Levi Ross, John C. Logan, William Shores, D. M. Davidson, C. N. Thornbury, David Dowd, William Van Horn, S. E. Stone, D. H. Shaw, and others. A dispensation was granted, and the following officers were chosen:—H. M. Judah, W. M.; C. N. Thornbury, T.; Mat. Hackensmith, S. B. S. Mason was appointed S. D.; F. E. Ensign, J. D.; and John C. Logan, Tyler, Meetings were held in an old log building on Indian creek, now used as a barn by Mrs. Foultz. A charter was granted to North Star Lodge, No. 91, May 8, 1856, and on the second of June, W. S. R. Taylor, D. G. M., installed the following officers under the charter:—A. M. C. Smith, W. M.; Mat. Hackensmith, S. W.; B. R. Turnbon, J. W.; B. W. Keown, T.; Amos Cutler, Jr., S.; John C. Logan, S. D.; David Dowd, J. D.; S. E. Stone, Tyler. Among those who have represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge are Dr. Daniel Ream, M. Sleeper, J. T. Moxley, H. J. Diggles, I. S. Mathews, and E. T. Bailey. The place of meeting was changed to Fort Jones, in a few years, and there a wooden hall was built, where meetings are held on the second Saturday of each month. It is in good financial condition, has about forty members, and besides the hall, owns a cemetery in connection with the Odd Fellows. The following gentlemen have held the position of Master:—H. M. Judah, 1855; A. M. C. Smith, 1856–57; F. E. Ensign, 1858; Dr. Daniel Ream, 1859–60; J. K. Holmes, 1861; Dr. Daniel Ream, 1862–63; F. E. Ensign, 1864; D. H. Shaw, 1865; A. P. McCarton, 1866; I. S. Mathews, 1867–68; H. M. Morse, 1869; E. T. Bailey, 1870–71–72; J. H. McCoy, 1873–74; H. J. Diggles, 1875–76–77; M. Slater, 1878; John T. Moxley, 1879–80; William J. Root, 1881. The present officers are:—William J. Root, W. M.; Charles Fletcher, S. W.; Samuel Davidson, J. W.; I. S. Mathews, S.; David Horn, T.; John Crawford, S. D.; John Henderson, J. D.; Hiram Wilson, Tyler; I. Hamilton and John Lincoln, Stewards.

HOWARD LODGE, NO. 96.

The order having become very strong in Yreka, several members of St. John's Lodge, No. 37, petitioned for a dispensation to organize a new lodge, which was granted November 23, 1855. A charter was granted March 8, 1856, to William S. R. Taylor, George B. Waterhouse, William D. Slade, Wiley J. Fox, James N. Brown, Thomas Hickman, and H. H. Ricker. The lodge has had the following masters:—David Ream, Franklin A. Rogers, John M. Walbridge, James De Witt, James Vance, Francis Riley, Hudson B. Gillis, and Henry A. Morse. The lodge has forty-three members, and meets at Masonic Hall the second Monday of each month. The present officers are:—Henry A. Morse, W. M.; Peter C. Lange, S. W.; B. F. Smith, J. W.; William McConnell, T.; John E. Harmon, S.; David Ream, S. D.; Francis Riley, J. D.; Hudson B. Gillis, M.; Claus Schnackenburg, Tyler; John M. Walbridge and Elijah Carrick, Stewards.

OWEN LODGE, NO. 108.

In May, 1856, the Masons on Scott river held a meeting to discuss the question of organizing a lodge, and, on the fourth of June, assembled at the Alta, on Johnson's Bar, and prepared a petition to the Grand Lodge for a dispensation to hold a lodge, signed by Gilbert Lanphier, M. M. Nichols, E. Durham, O. D. Freeman, W. H. StJohn, J. W. Sinclair, Michael Sewards, James L. Hughes, Samuel E. Dubal, John Reid, John T. Howard, J. J. Walker, W. P. Pool, and James Creegan. The dispensation was granted July 2, 1856, the officers serving under it being:—Gilbert Lanphier, W. M; M. M. Nichols, S. W.; E. Durham, J. W.; W. H. StJohn, T.; John Reid, S.; John T. Howard, S. D.; O. D. Freeman, J. D.; Michael Sewards, Tyler; On the fourteenth of May, 1857, a charter was granted to Owen lodge, No. 108, and on the third of June, Joseph Tyson, D. G. M., instituted the following officers:—Gilbert Lanphier, W. M.; O. D. Freeman, S. W.; Thomas Soape, J. W.; W. H. StJohn, T.; J. M. Robinson, S.; J. W. Sinclair, S. D.; William Huff, J. D.; E. L. Coldren, Tyler. A hall that had been fitted up over a store, by the Sons of Temperance, was rented, and afterwards bought. Here the lodge met till the fall of 1862, when a resolution was passed to remove to Scott Bar, as a majority of the members lived at that place. A dispensation for removal was granted on the tenth of March, 1863, and the dance hall over the hotel at Scott Bar was purchased and fitted up for a lodge room, which was dedicated on the eleventh of April. In 1857 the lodge had sixty-two members, but owing to the great decrease of population on the river, it has now but twenty-two, but is in a prosperous condition. The masters of the lodge have been:—Gilbert Lanphier, 1856–57–58; Joseph Miller, 1859; Gilbert Lanphier, 1860; Benjamin Jacobs, 1861–62; John Marfield, 1863; Benjamin Jacobs, 1864–65–66; John Marfield, 1867; Benjamin Jacobs, 1868; John Marfield, 1869; Sigmund Simon, 1870; Benjamin Jacobs, 1871–72–73–74–75; W. G. Holmes, 1876–77; Elisha Jacobs, 1878–79–80–81. The present officers are:—Elisha Jacobs, W. M.; Benjamin Jacobs, S. W.; Daniel Caldwell, J. W.; Sigmund Simon, T.; W. T. Butcher, S.; John Marfield, S. D.; H. Green, J. D.; J. H. Lindsay, Tyler; W. G. Holmes, Marshal. Regular meetings are held at the hall in Scott Bar, on the Saturday preceding the full moon.

EVENING STAR LODGE, NO. 186.

On the twenty-third of February, 1867, Abisha Swain, David H. Shaw, George Smith, Solomon E. Stone, William H. Morgan, Hans Hansen, William T. Laird, Louis Fafa, and Lemuel B. Gilkey, met at the house of Louis Fafa, in Rough and Ready (Etna), to consider the question of organizing a Masonic Lodge, and erecting a suitable building. They were all members of North Star Lodge, No. 91, save Mr. Gilkey, who belonged to Arcata Lodge, No. 106. At an adjourned meeting, held March 2, it was reported that $800 had been subscribed, and it was decided to proceed with the work, Abisha Swain being appointed to superintend the work of building. The hall, 30x45 feet, and two stories high, was completed July 13, 1867. A petition for a dispensation to hold lodge at Rough and Ready was presented to the Grand Master, through North Star Lodge, signed by Abisha Swain, David H. Shaw, George Smith, Solomon E. Stone (deceased), William H. Morgan, Louis Fafa (deceased), William T. Laird, Hans Hansen, R. P. Hirst, William Reinfeldt (deceased), Joseph Goeser, George Knight, John Rhodes, Elisha H. Hall, Lemuel B. Gilkey (deceased), and Thomas Jenkins. The first three were designated as W. M., S. W., and J. W. The dispensation was granted, and the first meeting held August 31, at which the Master appointed Solomon E. Stone T.; William H. Morgan, S.; Louis Fafa, S. D.; W. T. Laird, J. D.; Hans Hansen, and Joseph Goeser, Stewards, and George Durand, Tyler. The charter was granted October 10, 1867, and the first meeting under it held November 22, at which time the hall was formally dedicated. The Masters of the lodge have been:—Abisha Swain, 1867-1871; Louis Fafa, 1872-73; David H. Shaw, 1874; Abisha Swain, 1875-76; Martin Marx, 1877; W. K. Doney, 1878; J. W. McBride, 1879-80, Martin Marx, 1881. The present officers are:—Martin Marx, W. M.; L. H. Johnston, S. W.; Charles Baird, J. W.; Abisha Swain, T.; Albert Wallis, S.; Jacob Messner, Tyler. In Etna there is no organized chapter, but A. Swain, George Smith, S. E. Stone, W. H. Morgan, John W. McBride, and H. Hansen are Royal Arch Masons, and Mr. Swain has been High Priest of Cyrus Chapter, No. 15, at Yreka. Regular meetings on the last Saturday of each month, at the hall in Etna. The lodge is out of debt, owns a well-furnished hall, 26x60 feet, and has forty-five members.

CYRUS CHAPTER, NO. 15.

Early in 1856 a number of Royal Arch Masons united for the purpose of organizing a chapter in Yreka, and as the result of their labors, Cyrus Chapter, No. 15, was instituted in April, 1856, with the following charter members:—George B. Waterhouse, John P. Smith, James A. Hill, W. S. R. Taylor, E. W. Potter, G. Cross, W. C. Orr, A. Haserick, Hackett M. Judah, J. Green, G. Lanphier, J. Hickman, J. W. Brown, S. S. Brooks and D. B. Kitts. The following gentlemen were selected officers for the first term:—G. B. Waterhouse, H. P.; J. P. Smith, K.; J. A. Hill, S.; A. H. Brown, Treasurer; W. Barry, Secretary. The membership of a chapter, on account of the high degree it occupies in Masonry, is never very large, and the highest number ever belonging to Cyrus Chapter was fifty-eight, in 1870; now its members number thirty-four active Royal Arch Masons, and the chapter is in a thriving condition. Regular meetings are held in Masonic Hall the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The present officers are:—Louis Huseman, H. P.; S. White, K.; D. Horn, S.; William McConnell, Treasurer; Samuel Pellet, Secretary.

YREKA COUNCIL, NO. 8.

A council of Royal and Select Masters, possessors of the Scotch Rite, was instituted in Yreka, December 8, 1868, by Anton Haserick, P. T. I. M. The officers were:—Albert V. Burns, T. I. M.; Gilbert Lanphier, D. I. M.; Edgar W. Potter, P. C. W.; Daniel Ream, T.; Abisha Swain, R.; Elijah Carrick, C. G.; James Vance, C.; Elijah H. Heard, M.; Max Hamburger, Steward; Solomon E. Stone, Sentinel.

On account of the scarcity of members of this degree, the council was not maintained.

ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

This is a branch of Masonry into which the wives and daughters of Masons are admitted. It is designed chiefly for the social benefits to be derived from the gathering of its members, the beautiful principles of Masonry not being forgotten.

EVENING STAR CHAPTER, NO. 10.

The charter of this chapter is dated January 29, 1873, the first preliminary meeting having been held the fifth of the same month. The first officers were:—Abisha Swain, W. P.; Emilie C. Swain, W. M.; Annie M. Diggles, A. M.; S. E. Stone, T.; J. H. Vogan, S.; Louis Fafa, C.; H. J. Diggles, A. C.; Mary E. Hall, Adah; May Shaw, Ruth; Mrs. George Smith, Esther. The chapter has now forty-three members, and holds its regular meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month, at Masonic Hall, Etna.

STELLA CHAPTER, NO. 39.

The first meeting to take steps for the organization of this chapter was held December 18, 1879. A dispensation was granted and the chapter instituted March 24, 1880. The original members and first officers were:—Lora V. Ream, W. M.; Rolandus P. Hirst, W. P.; Alice I. Walbridge, A. M.; John W. Bird, S.; John M. Walbridge, T.; Sarah I. DeWitt, C.; James Vance, A. C.; Clara L. Bird, Adah; Marie T. Hirst, Ruth; Mary E. Truitt, Martha; Mary L. Pashburg, Esther; Louisa Vance, Electra; Mary E. Calhoun, Robert O. DeWitt, John Pashburg, and Henry Truitt. The charter was granted in October, 1880. The chapter has forty-five members, and meets in Masonic Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. The officers for the current term are:—Lora V. Ream, W. M.; James Vance, W. P.; Alice I Walbridge, A. M.; John M. Walbridge, T.; Mary E. Carrick, S.; Sarah I. DeWitt, C.; Louisa Schwatka, A. C.; Annie C. Lange, Adah; Lucinda C. Carrick, Ruth; Mary L. Pashburg, Esther; Mary E. Truitt, Martha; Louisa Vance, Electra; Frederika Huseman, W.; B. F. Smith, S.; Lenora C. Huseman, Organist.

MASONIC HALL, YREKA.

In the great fire that laid waste so much of Yreka on the fourth of July, 1871, the Masons suffered the loss of their lodge room and many valuable records. In 1872 they purchased the double brick building on Miner street, adjoining the engine house, and partly rebuilt it, making in the second story a fine hall sixteen feet high and forty-four by thirty feet in size, with six large windows opening upon Miner street. There are two large ante-rooms twelve by seventeen feet, and a wardrobe ten by seventeen feet. The hall is nicely furnished, and is used by the four lodges and chapters.

IMPROVED ORDER RED MEN.

The Red Men date the origin of their order back to "the days that tried men's souls," to the celebrated "tea party" in Boston harbor. It flourished throughout the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. After that it lapsed into decay, but it was revived, shorn of its political character, and is now one of the strongest mutual and benevolent orders in existence. All that is beautiful in Masonry and Odd Fellowship can also be found here.

IEKA TRIBE, NO. 53.

The organization of this tribe is due to the efforts of E. H. Autenrieth, who was impressed with the beauties of the order, and induced the following gentlemen to become charter members of a lodge to be organized in Yreka:—E. H. Autenrieth, A. H. Burrows, J. W. Bird, H. M. Barnes, E. W. Connor, J. M. Davidson, R. O. DeWitt, E. DeWitt, F. G. Hearn, T. Jensen, Charles Lebeau, P. O. Lemay, A. P. McCarton, Hugo Miller, John Pashburg, A. E. Paine, J. Quinne, Daniel Ream, P. G. Strickland, E. H. Schofield, A. Tillinghast, W. Thompson, James Vance, J. M. Walbridge, and Theobald Young. A charter was procured, and on the thirtieth of October, 1877, John Cimbrosky, Past Sachem of Oregonian Pocahontas Tribe, of Jacksonville, Oregon, installed the following officers:—A. P. McCarton, S.; A. H. Burrows, S. S.; J. W. Bird, J. S.; F. G. Hearn, P.; A. E. Paine, C. of R.; John Pashburg, K. of W. The tribe adopted the name "Ieka," the Indian name for Mount Shasta, and the original of "Yreka." It is enjoying great prosperity, and now has increased its membership to seventy-seven, and owns property to the value of $2,000. Since its organization $600 have been disbursed in the beneficial and charitable objects of the order. The present officers are:—W. A. B. Mills, S.; J. M. Davidson, S. S.; Theobald Young, J. S.; Elihu Ranous, P.; W. J. Wallis, C. of R.; John Pashburg, K. of W. Regular meetings are held every Saturday night in the new Red Men Hall, dedicated on the twenty-second of February, 1881. The hall is a handsomely furnished room, and occupies the second floor of a fine brick building on Miner street, just completed a short time before the dedication. The second floor was built by the Red Men Hall Association formed for that purpose, at an expense of $3,700. The stock, 300 shares at ten dollars each, is owned by members of the order.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

This is a mutual benevolent and insurance order. Upon the death of a member in good standing his heirs, or any one whom he may have designated, receive $2,000. The fund for the payment of death rates is raised by regular assessment upon the occurrence of a death. The order was founded some twelve years ago by J. J. Upchurch, at Meadville, Pennsylvania. The first lodge in California was organized at West Oakland, August 21, 1875, by H. G. Pratt. The Grand Lodge of California was organized November 30, 1878.

KLAMATH LODGE, NO. 176.

Early in 1880, Mr. A. H. Burrows interested himself in the formation of a lodge of the Workmen in Yreka, and secured applications for a charter, which were forwarded to the Grand Secretary of California in March, but owing to an oversight of that officer an instituting officer was not sent until the last of June. On the twenty-second of that month A. H.

Sprague, S. D. M. W. of Shasta, instituted Klamath Lodge, No. 176, with twenty-one charter members:—A. H. Burrows, C. J. Munro, Maurice Renner, Theobald Young, Louis Huseman, George Jackson, W. J. Wallis, Hugo Miller, Elisha DeWitt, J. M. Smith, A. E. Paine, Elihu Ranous, W. A. B. Mills, A. E. Raynes, C. H. Pyle, John Lehners, John Harmon, John E. Day, Thomas Mairs, S. S. Harwood, Robert Nixon. The following officers were installed:—C. J. Munro, P. M. W.; W. J. Wallis, M. W.; George Jackson, F.; Thomas Mairs, O.; W. A. B. Mills, Recorder; Elisha DeWitt, F.; Theobald Young, Receiver; Elihu Ranous, I. W.; A. E. Paine, O. W.; Robert Nixon, Guide. Meetings are held in Red Men Hall the first and fourth Fridays of each month. The lodge has received two members since being instituted, W. B. Cantrell and W. J. Bray. The present officers are:—George S. Jackson, M. W.; A. E Paine, F.; J. E. Day, O.; W. A. B. Mills, Recorder and Financier; Theobald Young, Receiver; Robert Nixon, G.; J. E. Harmon, J. W.; E. Ranous, O. W.; W. J. Wallis, P. M. W.

ETNA LODGE, NO. 177.

This lodge was instituted at Etna, June 29, 1880. The first officers were:—J. S. Beard, P. M. W.; H. W. Sullivan, M. W.; C. W. Nutting, F.; Thomas Amos, O.; Martin Marx, Recorder; Charles Jenner, Financier; John W. McBride, Receiver; John M. Single, G.; James Abel, I. W.; J. A. Diggles, O. W.

The present officers are:—C. W. Nutting, M. W., Martin Marx, F.; Charles Jenner, O.; Henry Budelman, Recorder; J. A. Diggles, F.; Thomas Amos, Receiver, J. S. Beard, G.; James Abel, I. W.; J. M. Single, O. W.; H. W. Sullivan, P. M. W. It has a membership of fifteen.

FORT JONES LODGE, NO. 178.

This lodge was instituted at Fort Jones, July 3, 1880, by Arthur H. Sprague, D. G. M., with ten charter members. The first officers were:—H. J. Diggles, M. W.; E. Reichman, F.; H. F. Stackpole, O.; E. S. Culver, Recorder; H. M. Carlock, Fin.; A. B. Carlock, Receiver; J. B. Mack, G.; Christian Ehret, I. W.; John E. Dudley, O. W.; M. Slater, P. M. W. The above embraces all the charter members. The present officers are:—John E. Dudley, M. W.; H. M. Carlock, F.; John B. Mack, O.; E. S. Culver, Recorder and Financier; L. Fiebush, Receiver; Christian Ehret, G.; S. P. Curtis, I. W.; George Henry, O. W.; J. A. Diggles, P. M. W.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

This is the most ancient, and in past years was the most powerful temperance organization that now exists. Lectures on the subject of temperance were delivered in California as early as 1849, and in no country on the globe were they more needed than here, where rum claimed its victims by thousands, and its votaries by tens of thousands. The first regular society formed on the coast was Pacific Star Division, No. 1, organized in Sacramento, with twelve members, by Edward J. Willis, D. M. W. P., in the month of May, 1850. For a few years the cause made slow progress, but in 1854–55–56, tremendous strides were made in the temperance cause, and nearly three hundred divisions were organized. The first appearance of the order in Siskiyou county was in 1854, when Yreka Division, No. 21, was instituted through the efforts of a well-known citizen, J. Lytle Cummins. Early in the summer of 1855, I. S. Diehl, G. W. P. of California, made a tour through the northern portion of the State and organized eleven new divisions in this county, one of which, Scott Bar Division, No. 198, remained in active existence twenty-five years. With the exception of this one, all the divisions had ceased to meet by 1861, and the following year, J. A. Davidson, G. L. of the State, made a crusade against whisky, and revived the temperance cause, organizing divisions in Siskiyou county. There was one fatal defect in this order. They did not recognize the power and influence for good possessed by woman, and in 1865–66 the order had to give way here to the Independent Order of Good Templars, one that welcomed women and children to its ranks. Having been reformed in this regard, the order again asserted itself here in 1870, taking the place of the other that had died out. A revival again occurred in 1876, when several divisions were organized that still maintain an active existence. The history of nearly all temperance organizations is one of fervor, lukewarmness, and then decay, few of them lasting longer than five years. There seems to be lacking that fraternal bond that holds the many secret orders together. To give a complete history of each, or any, of the old divisions so long extinct, is impossible, but so many of the scattered threads as possible have been drawn together, and are given below. We think that the list contains at least the name of nearly every division that ever had an existence in the county:—

YREKA DIVISION, NO. 21.

This was the pioneer temperance society in Siskiyou county, and was organized in Yreka sometime in 1854, by J. Lytle Cummins. It flourished a few years and then went to decay with many others established in the county the following summer. In the summer of 1855 a grand celebration of the lodges of Sons of Temperance in the county was held in Yreka under the auspices of this lodge.

Hawkinsville Division, No. 190, Scott Valley Division, No. 191, Siwash Division, No. 193, Cottonwood Division, No. 194, French Bar Division, No. 195, Humbug City Division, No. 196, Johnson's Bar Division, No. 197, Greenhorn Division, No. 199, Mt. Shasta Division, No. 200, were all organized by G. W. P., I. S. Diehl, in the summer of 1855. They all disbanded within five years.

MINERS' DIVISION, NO. 192.

On the fourth of June, 1855, I. S. Diehl, G. W. P., organized this division at Deadwood, with the following officers:—Jonas W. Brown, W. P.; Thomas H. Steele, W. A.; Albert Dowd, R. S.; Joseph Ingram, A. R. S.; B. F. Harper, F. S.; J. M. Bassett, T.; Marion McCloskey, C.; Brice C. Pennington, I. S.; A. Bolt, O. S.; James Lynam, Chaplain. This was for several years the banner division in the State, and numbered at one time as high as two hundred members, among whom were Christ Lark, Leander Quivey, D. Fellows, C. H. Pyle, Thomas Sawyer, W. H. Hendricks, J. Armstrong, J. H. Harper, F. M.

full, the names are given only of those still living on the coast, most of them in Yreka. They are:—C. C. Spanaus, Charles Peters, H. E. Stimmel, Louis Huseman, Adolph Winckler, Henry Scheld, Henry Fried, George Fried, E. Lauer, Henry Pape. The German society now is known under the name of Yreka Turnverein, and includes several of the members of the old Lieder Tafel. The object of the Turnverein is sociablity, and the development of the mental and physical powers of the young, and to give a yearly picnic for everybody. The Yreka Turnverein consists now of forty members; has a very nice brick hall, and some funds on hand to keep the society alive, and will live for a long time to come, if the young, growing sons of the now old German pioneers of Yreka will learn to understand the meaning of the word turnverein. The officers for the year are:—Henry Repp, president; Herman Duenkel, vice-president; Charles Voss, recording secretary; Henry Scheld, corresponding secretary; Maurice Renner, treasurer; Charles Munro, first turner; Theobald Young, second turner; Louis Huseman, Charles C. Peters, Robert Nixon, trustees; Christian Schock, steward; Charles Iunker, Alois Wetzel, and Hugo Miller, finance committee.

Mt. SHASTA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

In an article published in the *Union* in the fall of 1858, J. K. Luttrell called attention to the benefits to the county that would flow from a properly organized society for the promotion of agriculture and other industries upon which the people depended for a livelihood. This resulted in a general discussion of the subject and finally in a call for a meeting, which was held at the court house early in 1859. This was well attended, and the initiatory steps were taken, that after a number of adjourned meetings culminated in the foundation of the Siskiyou Agricultural, Mechanical and Mining Association, of which I. H. Harris was president; Edwin Shearer, recording secretary; F. E. Ensign, corresponding Secretary; B. A. Godfrey, Treasurer. A fair was held at Fort Jones, commencing on the fifth of October, and continuing several days. It was a great financial success, but was not followed up, and the matter lay dormant several years. On the sixteenth of June, 1866, the question of a fair was revived by the organization at Fort Jones, of the Siskiyou County Agricultural Society. The officers of the year were:—E. Steele, president; John McConaughy, vice-president; J. K. Luttrell, secretary; S. E. Stone, treasurer; and nine directors. A fair was held at Fort Jones from the twenty-third to the twenty-seventh of October of that year, and was a success in every respect. In 1867 the officers were:—William Irwin, president; William Davidson, vice-president; H. B. Warren, secretary; E. Wadsworth, treasurer. This year the present grounds were laid out, and the fair was held in Yreka, October 22–26. The same officers served in 1868.

The officers for 1869 were:—E. Steele, president; F. Riley, secretary. At a meeting held February 20, 1869, a resolution was passed inviting the surrounding counties of Klamath, Trinity, and Jackson, to unite in the organization of a district society, but nothing was effected. The society was largely in debt, but by the careful management of its officers was again put on a sound financial footing. The fair was held October 14–16. When the society was organized it was understood that Fort Jones should enjoy the privilege of having the fair held at that place occasionally, but as after the first one there appeared no prospect of getting another, a new society was formed there called the Scott Valley Agricultural Society, of which H. J. Diggles was president, and A. J. Starlings, secretary. The fair was held from September 30th to October 2d, and was chiefly an exhibition of stock, and was not a complete success. T. T. Cabaniss was elected president for 1870; John McConaughy, vice-president; A. J. Starlings, secretary; A. B. Carlock, treasurer. The affairs of the society were in such a bad condition and the outlook so unpromising, that it was decided to make no further attempt to hold a fair at Fort Jones. The officers of the Siskiyou County Agricultural Society for 1870 were:—H. L. Davis, president; A. H. Burrows, secretary; William McConnell, treasurer. On the third of August J. M. Strausser was elected secretary, *vice* A. H. Burrows, resigned. The fair was held October 11–15. In 1871 William McConnell was president; I. S. Matthews, vice-president; E. Wadsworth, treasurer; J. M. Strausser, secretary. The fair commenced October 18th and continued four days. The same officers served in 1872, and the fair was held from the ninth to the twelfth of October. In 1873, James Vance was president; David Horn, vice-president; James Quinn, secretary. The fair continued from the first to the fourth of October. William McConaughy was president in 1874, and James Quinn, secretary. The fair was held October 7–10. In 1875 P. G. Strickland was president; James Quinn, secretary; E. Wadsworth, treasurer. The fair occurred October 5–9. The fair in 1876 was held from the eleventh to the fourteenth of October.

The society now found itself about a thousand dollars in debt, nearly all of which was discharged by subscriptions raised in Yreka and Little Shasta in the spring of 1877. This year P. G. Strickland was re-elected president. The fair continued from the third to the sixth of October. Mr. Strickland was again chosen president in 1878; Jesse F. Davis, vice-president.

In 1880 a district was formed for racing purposes, embracing the counties of Siskiyou, Trinity, Shasta, and Modoc in this State, and Jackson and Lake counties in Oregon. W. S. Stone is president and J. H. Magoffey, secretary. The name was also changed to its present title.

YREKA FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first organized effort to battle with fire was the formation of Siskiyou Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, in the summer of 1856. At that time the city was without a regular government, but the next year it was incorporated, and the trustees then organized a fire department by the following ordinance, passed September 7, 1857:—

Smith, James Stevens and John Kane. Cradiger and wife opened the Belleview House, a famous place for dancing in the early days, and the Shores brothers, Glendenning and Wininger took up a place on the same side of the river. These with the L. S. Wilson ranch, which was located late that year by John P. Wilson, Samuel Cole, Abram White, Thomas White, and Jeremiah Day, comprise the settlements in Scott valley at the end of the year 1852.

Twenty-nine votes were cast here at the election held for township officers, May 29, 1852. This was a portion of Scott River township, and the polls were held at Lone Star ranch. In 1853, and for several years thereafter, many new places were settled and many of the old ones changed owners, until the valley was taken up from one end to the other. Its development appears more fully in the history of the towns immediately following.

On the third of December, 1854, the first white child in the valley was born. It was James M. Davidson, now deputy county clerk and civil engineer.

FORT JONES.

The enterprising little town of Fort Jones is the business successor of the now extinct Deadwood, and the nearly dead Hooperville. It lies just below the junction of Moffitt and McAdams creeks, eighteen miles from Yreka.

A cabin was built at this place, late in 1851, by Brown & Kelley, who sold the next spring to Capt. John B. Pierce, O. C. Wheelock, —— Fouts, and John and Stephen Watson. The place soon came into the hands of Wheelock, who kept a small trading-post and a house of public entertainment. There were a number of settlers in the valley, and a great deal of travel past this point. It was a station on the regular route from Yreka to Shasta, as well as to the mines on Scott and Salmon rivers.

The hotel, which stood opposite A. B. Carlock's residence, did a good business, and was well known, far and near. The trade with the soldiers of the garrison was by no means a small item in the business of this post. In the fall of 1852 Major Fitzgerald, with a detachment of cavalry, established the post of Fort Jones, one-half mile above Wheelock's. He was soon succeeded in command by another officer, who was relieved by Capt. H. M. Judah, now a general. Under him three lieutenants, J. C. Bonnycastle, George Crook, and —— Hood. Crook is now the celebrated Indian fighter, and Hood was a noted general of cavalry in the confederate army. The post consisted of a few log buildings, until the arrival of Judah, when several frame structures, expensive in those days, were erected. When the post was abandoned in 1857, these were sold and moved away.

In 1853 James Davidson took up the land on which a large portion of the present town now stands.

As the valley became settled and the mines began to decrease in population, it became evident that Wheelock's was a better location for a town than Deadwood or Hooperville. Those places were rapidly falling away. In 1858 Darling & Storment opened a small trading-post near the site of A. A. Beem's stable. The same year C. N. Thornbury started a hotel where the Fort Jones Hotel now stands, and J. A. Diggles & Brother (H. J.) opened a store in a frame building, on the ground now occupied by the Odd Fellows Hall. They built the present brick store in 1861. Darling & Storment sold their stock, and Storment opened a blacksmith shop just north of Carlock's store. In 1858, also, a livery stable was started at the place now kept by Beem, by Newton Pratt.

Thus in one year quite a town sprang up at this place. In 1859 J. H. Downey opened a shoe shop. In 1861 Mrs. Eliza Sterling commenced keeping the Union Hotel, of which she is still the proprietor; and soon after Mrs. Hughes, the present proprietor of the Fort Jones Hotel, began to preside over that house. In 1860 A. B. Carlock and S. E. Stone opened a store here, and built the brick store where Mr. Carlock now has his office.

The new town was known variously at first as Scottsburg, Scottville, and Ottitiewa. The last name was bestowed upon the post-office in 1860, which was established that year with J. E. Thomas as postmaster. It is the Indian name for the Scott valley branch of the Shasta tribe. A meeting was held at Thornbury's hotel, September 29, 1860, at which the following resolutions were passed :—

WHEREAS, This place is known by different names, thereby causing confusion and inconvenience to our inhabitants and others transacting business with us, therefore

Resolved, That this village be hereafter called Fort Jones.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Yreka papers.

J. E. THOMAS, Chairman.
C. N. THORNBURY, Secretary.

The name Ottitiewa still remained as the title of the post-office, and another meeting was held in 1862 at which a petition to the postal department was adopted, to change the name to Fort Jones. This was done, and by that name the town has been since known. The telegraph office was established in 1864, and the express office in 1865.

About four o'clock in the morning of September 5, 1867, the day after the election, a fire started in the rear of a saloon between Carlock's store and the North Star Hotel, destroying it and the hotel, and burning the roof off Carlock's store. The loss was about $10,000. This is the only fire of consequence that has occurred in the town.

Fort Jones has progressed slowly and steadily, and has a trade established on a sound agricultural basis. It is the supply point for a large portion of Scott valley, and the mines along McAdams creek, Indian creek, and adjacent streams. The business men look forward to a railroad through Shasta valley which they can reach by a short grade over the mountains, and thus make Fort Jones the cheapest point for supplies in Scott valley. It contains four stores, a semi-weekly paper, church, two hotels, livery stable, telegraph office, express office, post-office, two blacksmith shops, flour-mill, meat market, and a number of other shops and saloons, besides many residences.

The Methodist Episcopal church was completed in 1874, and is a neat frame structure. Episcopal services are occasionally held by Rev. T. G. Williams, of Yreka.

By the Act of March 16, 1872, the legislature incorporated the town of Fort Jones, subject to the general Act of April 19, 1856, with boundaries "commencing at an oak tree, blazed and marked, on the north line of the land of B. R. Morris; running thence in a westerly course on the land dividing the land of Isaac Hamilton and widow McDermott, to the land of James A. Davidson; thence southerly along the dividing line between the land of James A. Davidson and H. J. Diggles, to the end of Diggles' land; thence in the same direction to the southwest corner of the lot of J. K. Luttrell; thence in an easterly direction, by the southeast corner of the land of A. Owens, to a stake on the point of the ridge between the town of Fort Jones and the United States Fort Jones reserve lands; thence northerly to a stake four hundred feet east of the dwelling of Dr. T. T. Cabannis; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning."

The officers provided for were five trustees, one recorder and *ex officio* secretary of the board of trustees, treasurer, assessor, and marshal, to be elected the first Monday in May of each year. The first election was called, and the votes canvassed by County Judge Shearer, and the trustees organized the board May 24, 1872, by the election of Joel Newton as chairman.

December 6, 1880, the board named the streets respectively, Main, East, Sterling, Mathews, Horn, Newton, Carlock, and O'Neal.

OFFICERS OF FORT JONES.

1872–73.

Trustees—Henry J. Diggles, Adam B. Carlock, Joel Newton, Alexander Owens, David Horn.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—James M. Luttrell.
Assessor—Alfred Atkins.
Treasurer—Louis La Croix.

1873–74.

Trustees—Henry J. Diggles, Alexander Owens, I. S. Mathews, B. R. Morris, F. O. Sampson.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—Jesse S. Burge.
Assessor—Alfred Atkins.
Treasurer—Louis La Croix.

1874–75.

Trustees—E. Reichman, Henry J. Diggles, Adam B. Carlock, J. B. Wortser, *Joel Newton.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—*James E. Thomas.
Assessor—Alfred Atkins.
Treasurer—*N. H. Smith.

*Chosen at special election May 25. Had been a tie between Joel Newton and B. R. Morris for trustee, and J. W. Wheeler had failed to qualify as marshal and Louis La Croix as treasurer.

1875–76.

Trustees—Joel Newton, Adam B. Carlock, Henry J. Diggles, David Horn, Felix Kunz.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—A. Lang.
Assessor—B. R. Morris.
Treasurer—Jacob Bills.

1876–77.

Trustees—Henry J. Diggles, Adam B. Carlock, David Horn, Joel Newton, E. Reichman.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—James E. Thomas.
Assessor—
Treasurer—

1877–78.

Trustees—Henry J. Diggles, David Horn, Aaron Bar, Joel Newton, *R. D. Stone.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—James E. Thomas.
Assessor—Jesse J. Pool.
Treasurer—Adam B. Carlock.

*Special election May 22 to decide tie on thirteen votes between R. D. Stone and A. A. Beem.

1878–79.

Same officers as the year before.

1879–80.

Trustees—Aaron Bar, Joel Newton, Henry J. Diggles, David Horn, Jacob Bills.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—James E. Thomas.
Assessor—Jesse J. Pool.
Treasurer—Adam B. Carlock.

1880–81.

Trustees—Henry J. Diggles, David Horn, L. Fiebush, R. O'Neal, Aaron Bar.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—James E. Thomas
Assessor—J. S. Burge.
Treasurer—Adam B. Carlock.

1881–82.

Trustees—I. S. Mathews, Aaron Bar, Henry J. Diggles, *David Horn, *R. O'Neal.
Clerk and Recorder—Robert S. Green.
Marshal—C. Ehret.
Assessor—J. S. Burge.
Treasurer—Adam B. Carlock.

*Chosen at special election June 4, on account of tie on seven votes between David Horn, Jacob Bills, and Louis Heller.

ETNA.

Located on the west side of Scott valley, adjacent to the foot-hills of Salmon mountains, and between them and Mill creek, lies Etna, a thriving business town of about three hundred inhabitants.

In 1853 a saw-mill was completed on the site of the present town by Mr. Bauer and others, who dug a ditch from Etna creek. Joseph Wardlow supplied capital for the enterprise to the amount of $3,500, and carried a note to that amount until it was worn out. The greenback theory of paying old obligations by substituting new ones, was not then promulgated, and so he lost the debt entirely. In 1854, Charles McDermit, Charles D. Moore, William and Dr. Davidson, built a flour-mill one mile from the present town, which Mrs. D. H. Lowry named Ætna Mills. The firm was known as McDermit & Davidson. A saw-mill was also built, and in 1856 Jeremiah Davidson and William Miller erected a distillery, which was operated for ten years.

In 1855, Abisha Swain, H. C. Swain, Obediah Baer, George Smith, James Stevens, and P. A. Heartstrand commenced the erection of a flour-mill on the present site of the town. This

was named the Rough and Ready mill, and the town that grew up there bore the same appellation. The christener, James Stevens, was lost on the ill-fated *Central America*. The mill was ready for working in March, 1850. Up to this time the only dwelling-house had been erected in 1853 by the saw-mill proprietors, and this year E. F. Heroy and Abisha Swain built residences here. The other proprietors of the mill lived on their ranches in the vicinity.

There was now considerable rivalry between the two little towns. Swain Brothers opened a store at Rough and Ready in 1857, in a frame building where now stands the brick store of Parker, Campbell & Co. A hotel was erected in 1858 by H. B. Bixby. It has been enlarged several times, and is now the Etna Hotel, so well presided over by Isaac L. Baker. The first white child born in the town was John H. Swain, October 5, 1857.

At Ætna Mills there was a store kept by Davidson Brothers, and one by Sleeper & Green, a cabinet and furniture store by Charles McDermit, a hotel, the flour-mill and saw-mill, the distillery, a blacksmith shop and machine shop, and quite a number of families and residences. Trade by means of pack-trains was carried on over the Salmon mountains. Trade was good, and saloons and whisky plentiful. This was by far the more important and prosperous settlement of the two, till the floods of 1861–62 greatly damaged the mill and town, and injured its business prospects. A post-office had been established there, with M. Sleeper as postmaster, who was succeeded by James H. Taylor.

From this time the town of Rough and Ready became the principal business point, and rapidly absorbed the other. The post-office was moved in 1863, and Abisha Swain became postmaster, succeeded by H. J. Diggles, D. H. Shaw, and the present incumbent, J. M. Single. The office still retains its old name of Etna Mills, the spelling having been modified.

In 1865 Joseph Young & Brother, Swain Brothers and George Smith, purchased the building and machinery of the flour-mill at Yreka, and brought them to Rough and Ready, and rebuilt and refitted them. It was run by steam till 1872, when it was changed to water-power. It is now owned by Kist & French. The original Rough and Ready mill is still standing and is used for a warehouse.

The telegraph office was established in 1869, and the express office in 1878.

There was found to be considerable inconvenience in using the name Rough and Ready, there being a town and post-office in Nevada county by that name, and as the name of the office here was Etna Mills, the people began calling the place Etna in 1870. By the Act of March 13, 1874, the legislature changed the name of the town to Etna, and by Act of March 13, 1878, incorporated it under the same name, subject to the provisions of the Act of April 19, 1856. The boundaries given were:—"The same as surveyed, made and established, and as appears by the plat and copy of the field-notes and survey of the said Town of Etna, made and returned by A. M. Jones on the sixteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, to the County Judge of said Siskiyou county, and filed in the office of the County Recorder of said county." The officers created were: five trustees, a recorder and assessor, clerk of the board, treasurer, marshal, and constable, to be elected annually on the first Monday in May. The election was called by Judge Thomas, the votes canvassed by him, and the city government inaugurated.

The business of Etna is with the surrounding farmers and the miners along Salmon river. Goods are packed over the mountains on mules to an extent that few would suppose. In 1878 there were forwarded 276,528 pounds of Scott valley produce and 84,436 pounds of general merchandise. This all went to the Black Bear mine. In addition to this, 150,000 pounds of mill produce were carried. The two hundred mules used in this traffic pack about 600,000 pounds of all classes of goods across the Salmon mountains annually. Owners of pack-trains are Bennett & Miller, Charles Baird, Henry Peters, James A. Abel, Peter Dudley, Mrs. Neilon, and Mrs. Martha Smith. Considerable light express is sent by the mail-carrier. The mail is forwarded in summer on a horse or mule, but in winter the carrier takes it on his own back, and crosses the deep snow on snow-shoes. This is sometimes both a dangerous and difficult task, and in the winter of 1879, Charles Hooker died from exposure and exhaustion, while carrying the mail down the opposite side of the mountain.

The water supply of Etna is furnished by a ditch from Mill creek nearly two miles above the town. This furnishes power for the flour-mill, saw-mill, furniture factory, brewery, and marble works, besides being used for irrigating on some of the adjacent ranches.

Etna contains five stores, two blacksmith shops, three hotels, two livery stables, two carpenter shops, one flour-mill, one saw-mill, one marble works, one brewery, one furniture factory, two markets, one millinery store, one weekly paper, one church, a number of saloons, and several neat residences. The oldest settlers residing in the town and vicinity are Abisha Swain, J. C. Campbell, P. A. Heartstrand, George Smith, E. P. Jenner, Joseph Young, Enos Young, John Smith, Peter Smith, Alexander Parker, Charles Hovender, James Bryan, A. M. Johnson, Jeremiah Davidson, Henry Budelman, O. V. Green, and Daniel Davis.

A Congregational church is just being completed at a cost of $2,500, and subscriptions are being taken by the Catholics for an edifice for their denomination.

The Etna cemetery is situated a short distance west of the town, at the base of the mountain. It is on elevated ground, which slopes gradually and evenly toward the old Etna road. It occupies an area of about ten acres, and is inclosed by a substantial board fence. The brush and large trees have been cut off and burned, and it is now covered with a vigorous growth of graceful, neatly trimed black oak. The ground, though elevated, requires little or no irrigation, and when more attention is given to beautifying the ground with shrubbery and ornamental trees it will present a picturesque appearance. That portion nearest the road is the public burying ground, and that next to the hills is owned by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities. The latter was fenced and laid off into lots, walks and avenues in 1871, and is divided by

a central avenue. The site was selected for the burial of the dead in 1866. Most of the monuments were made in Etna from stone procured near the cemetery.

A log cabin was built by the Sons of Temperance at Crystal Creek in 1855, and was soon purchased for a church by a Methodist Episcopal society that was organized there. Rev. D. H. Lowry donated some land to the society, and a parsonage was built upon it. The land is now owned by O. V. Green. On Wednesday afternoon, May 1, 1872, the church was burned, and Rev. A. Taylor, the resident minister, lost a valuable collection of books and manuscripts. A new church was then built near L. S. Wilson's residence.

OFFICERS OF ETNA.

1878–79.

Trustees—James A. Diggles, Henry Truitt, J. S. Beard, A. M. Johnson, Henry Budelman.
Recorder and Clerk—H. W. Sullivan.
Treasurer—Abisha Swain.
Assessor—Martin Marx.
Marshal—N. C. Evans.

1879–80.

Trustees—John V. Brown, J. S. Beard, Henry Budelman, F. W. Frantz, R. H. Strasburg.
Recorder—H. W. Sullivan.
Treasurer—Abisha Swain.
Assessor—Martin Marx.
Marshal—J. M. Single.

1880–81.

Trustees—J. S. Beard, I. L. Baker, Jacob Messner, M. B. Pitman, F. W. Frantz.
Recorder—H. W. Sullivan.
Treasurer—Abisha Swain.
Assessor—Martin Marx.
Marshal—Lucius Moxley.

1881–82.

Trustees—Thomas Amos, R. H. Campbell, Henry Budelman, R. P. Taylor, C. W. Kist.
Recorder—H. W. Sullivan.
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Assessor—Albert Wallis.
Marshal—L. H. Johnston.

CALLAHAN'S AND SOUTH FORK.

The south fork of Scott river, where it comes from the mountains, became the scene of considerable mining in 1851, being discovered and worked by some of the parties on their way to Scott Bar and Yreka, either from below or Salmon river. A trading-post was opened there that fall by Stinchfield & Murch. The south fork has always been a lively mining locality, and quite extensive mining operations are still being carried on there.

The business center of this region is Callahan's, a thriving town located at the junction of the east and south forks of Scott river, and at the foot of a mountain peak known as Mount Bolivar. In the fall of 1851, M. B. Callahan came to this place and decided to locate here. He built a small cabin and furnished a slender meal to weary travelers for one dollar and a half. The next spring he absented himself for awhile, and returned in June with his wife and opened a regular hotel. He also engaged in the business of supplying meat to the miners, and opened a store in the mines, three miles above his ranch, selling it to L. S. Wilson in 1854. The cabin which he built stood in the dooryard, just east of the present hotel of Hayden & Brother.

On the seventeenth of August, 1853, Mr. Callahan filed a land claim on his location:—"Commencing about 150 yards west of the junction of the north and south forks of Scott river; thence running south one-fourth of a mile to a stake; thence east one mile to a stake; thence north one-fourth of a mile to a stake; thence west one mile to the place of beginning; the said boundary not to exceed 160 acres of land, and which I intend to occupy and improve according to the possessory laws of this State."

Asa White, Masterson and Lyttle bought Callahan out in the spring of 1855, and Asa White soon after became sole proprietor. M. Sleeper, Draper, Hamblin and R. P. Lacy were merchants there in the early days. Mr. Lacy built the first plastered house, which is now a portion of the residence of A. H. Denny. In 1855 Callahan's became the terminus of Greathouse & Slicer's stage line from Yreka, passengers from there being sent over the mountain on mules. It has ever since been an important stage station.

Soon after White became proprietor, a post-office was established with him as postmaster. The office has always been kept in the hotel, and is now held by R. M. Hayden.

Callahan's now contains two stores, post-office, telegraph office, express office, blacksmith shop, hotel, school house, Catholic church, a hall, and several residences. The trade is principally with the adjacent mines and the surrounding farms.

Near Callahan's are two valleys in the mountains. One of these, Plowman valley, is a beautiful spot owned by Alexander Parker, who also has large mining interests on the river, and business interests at Etna. The other is Noyes, or Norris valley, owned by Hayden Brothers.

QUARTZ VALLEY.

This little valley, about two by five miles in extent, lies in the mountains at the lower end of Scott valley. W. J. Evans took up a small ranch here in the fall of 1851, and mining was commenced the same fall. In 1852, there was considerable quartz excitement here, and John M. Shackleford and Robert Waldrup built an eight-stamp quartz-mill, on what has been since known as Shackleford creek. In 1853, B. Johnson built a saw-mill on Shackleford creek, and Edmond Bean, Johnson, and the Shores brothers, built a grist-mill in 1854, called the Lafayette, or Shores mill. It is now owned by Camp & Co., who purchased it of Bean & Julien, in 1877. There were a store, hotel, and blacksmith shop, besides the mills. The hotel was a large house, kept by the Shores brothers. The first store was opened by Edward Wicks.

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valley was called Pinery, at which was a store kept by Aaron Bar, a hotel, and several saloons. There is not now a saloon in the valley.

Among the men early interested in quartz here, were John M. Shackleford, John Hill, Robert Waldrup, David and Nathaniel Burt, Augustus Kepler, Clark Taylor, Benton D. Howard, Asa Howard, John Meamber, Edmund Bean, J. C. Shores, William Shores, B. Johnson, Samuel, George and Joseph Rice, Edward Wicks, and J. W. Jones. For a long time Mrs. Asa Howard and Mrs. B. Johnson were the only ladies in the valley.

There are two quartz-mills in the valley now, Johnson's and Turk's, and Camp & Co.'s saw-mill and grist-mill. Considerable wheat is raised here, and flour finds a ready market on Scott river and down the Klamath. Dairying is a leading industry, and a great deal of butter is made here annually.

ORO FINO.

The village of Oro Fino has been for years the center of a prosperous mining community. It lies on Oro Fino creek, a tributary of Scott river, and in the mountains at the lower end of the valley. Like most mining camps, it is but the shadow of its former self, and has a store, hotel, and post-office, with a small population. Two hydraulic claims are being worked, and a small quartz-mill is in operation.

DEADWOOD, AND McADAMS CREEK.

The old town of Deadwood stood in the forks made by the junction of Deadwood and Cherry creeks. These two united form McAdams creek, which flows to Scott river.

Mining was first done on Deadwood and Cherry creeks in the summer of 1851, and the location at the forks, known as Deadwood, was the general headquarters for the miners who lived in tents, brush shanties and log cabins along both streams. The number of men working here in the spring of 1852 can be judged by the fact that an election precinct was then established, at which one hundred and one votes were cast. William Davidson had a store and butcher shop in 1853, and William Pool a trading-post. In the spring of 1854 C. H. Pyle opened another butcher shop in Pool's building. At that time, in the town proper, there were two log houses and one shake house.

It was in the spring of 1854 that a Scotchman named McAdams, who was living in a tent against a log a short distance below the town, found rich diggings on the main stream, which has since been known as McAdams creek. This resulted in adding materially to the number of miners in the vicinity, and soon made Deadwood second only to Yreka in importance. Mr. Pyle built a butcher shop of hewn logs, which still stands. Caleb Gartrell opened a trading-post, and with Nathaniel Sawyer erected a stone building which is still existing. Mr. Maxy opened a boarding-house, Alexander Owens a livery stable, S. E. Stone a store, A. B. Carlock a store, and others had shops, saloons, etc.

The town increased so that in 1856 it cast 475 votes, and the next year was the scene of a county convention. It then had three stores, two stables, three saloons, two hotels, a blacksmith shop, a butcher shop, a bakery, a dairy and a few residences. The town did a large business, but was itself small. Few resided in the town, but the miners lived for several miles up and down the creeks.

Below Deadwood, about two and one-half miles, at Hi You gulch, was a little place called Hardscrabble, after a claim by that name which was taken up in the fall of 1854. It had a wagon and blacksmith shop and a milk ranch.

The glory of Deadwood began to fade in 1858, and the town of Fort Jones, in the valley, to grow up and take its place, so that in a few years the old town had diminished to almost nothing. Early on Thursday morning, December 26, 1861, a fire caught in an adobe building, built for a store-room by Zenas Archer and Alexander Owens, and burned nearly all the town, including the store of M. Rosenberg, the principal merchant. Other fires soon after destroyed nearly all that was left of the original town, leaving Deadwood a thing of the past. Fort Jones is now the trading point for the miners still left on McAdams creek, though there is a post-office called McAdams, of which J. B. Tonkin is postmaster, and a small store still on the creek.

Many of the events of Deadwood history have found their place in other portions of the volume. The small-pox scourge of 1854, which carried off a number of men, should not be overlooked, nor the fact that in 1855 a vigilance committee cleared the town of many bad characters. Also there was a miners' trial in April, 1854. Allen Chamberlain shot and killed a drunken man, who had attacked him in Pool's trading-post, and, a miners' court at once tried and acquitted him, a result that calls for special comment.

INDIAN CREEK, AND HOOPERVILLE.

Although but a short distance from McAdams creek, this stream, except by an occasional prospector, was not worked until June, 1854, although work had been done in gulches as early as 1853. At that time, W. G. Rider went over from Deadwood and prospected along the creek, satisfying himself that there were good diggings to be found. He found a few negroes already at work and living in a rude, brush tent. Besides these there were no miners on the creek, but a Boston company was working in a gulch and had a cabin there. There was also a cabin in Grizzly gulch occupied by Joseph Barker. Returning to Deadwood, Rider communicated his opinion of the richness of Indian creek to Horace Knights, who immediately took a pack-train over to the creek, unloading his goods at the mouth of Hi You gulch. He fixed up a temporary store-room with some boards under a large pine tree, and commenced to build a log house. Attention was thus attracted to the creek, and miners began dropping in and taking up claims on the creek and in the gulches.

Bears were quite plentiful, and frequently created a little diversion for the miners. One Sunday, the negroes started on a visit to the store, and unexpectedly came upon a huge grizzly who made hostile demonstrations. This was enough. The sons of Africa suddenly discovered that their business at the store was more urgent than they had at first sup-

M'KINNEY CREEK.

John Spinner and H. H. C. Jensen, Polly & Price, Jackson & Co.

BEAVER, HUNGRY, AND GROUSE CREEKS.

About forty Chinamen at work.
Cinnabar ledges not worked.

KLAMATH RIVER.

Two miles above Virginia Bar is the Lime Gulch company, composed of A. Smith, B. Smith, A. E. Raynes, and J. C. Burgess.

On Virginia Bar, William Gibson, Francis Riley, William Pullen, and some Kanakas.

Centennial claim on Virginia Bar, wing dam, A. Smith, J. A. Sharp, Christopher Aaroe, August Glatt, and William N. Gott.

Fort Jones company, Frank Shadduck and others.

P. Mott & Co., on Manzanita Bar.

A Portuguese company below Rocky point.

Empire Quartz mine on Empire creek, owned by Charles Iunker, Charles Peters, and other German citizens of Yreka.

George Raymond & Co., at Oak Bar.

Poverty Point Drift mine, below Oak Bar, by Parker & Barton.

Between Oak Bar and mouth of Scott river, T. D. Austin & Co., William Kittlewood & Co., Weekly, Everill & Co., and several others have wing dams.

At Junction Bar is a Chinese company.

At Hamburg Bar, McCreary, Martin & Co., and McCreary Brothers, each have drift claims.

At Walker Bar are two Chinese companies, and one on the opposite bank.

At Sciad, Wood & Bailey are opening a large hydraulic claim. John C. Wood has a hydraulic mine at the mouth of the creek.

At Cottage Grove, William Elliott & Bro. have a hydraulic claim.

E. C. Goodwin on Milliken Bar.

Chinese claim on Sandy Bar.

Thomas Dobbins, below Sandy Bar.

O. Rood, hydraulic, eight miles below Cottage Grove.

Several small claims below Rood, and then a large one by E. Stenshaw.

Brundine & Halberson, hydraulic, on Horseshoe bend.

George Teneyck, hydraulic, two miles above the mouth of Salmon river.

SCOTT RIVER.

At Simonville, Andrews, Baxter & Co., and Joseph Ramus.

At Whiting Hill, Peter Whiting.

M. K. Thomas is working a good claim in the river; also several others on a small scale.

At Scott Bar, Hancock claim by Smith & Leduc; Mountain View claim by George Smith; both hydraulic.

On the opposite side are the hydraulic claims of Marfield & Co., Green & Holmes, Williams & Ryan, Walter Borland, and Reynolds & Jacobs.

ORO FINO.

John Young, and Wright & Fletcher; both hydraulic.

Lindsay quartz ledge.

R. A. Wright & Co., quartz mill.
Considerable quartz prospecting.

QUARTZ VALLEY.

A. M. Johnson owns a quartz ledge and mill, several ditches, and large hydraulic claims.

Allen Brothers, and George Tompkins, quartz ledges.

F. Turk, quartz ledge and mill.

Pioneer placer claim, by Chinese.

Considerable quartz prospecting.

PATTERSON CREEK.

Two sluice claims by Crawford & Co., and a Portuguese company.

RATTLESNAKE CREEK.

Three Chinese companies.
Jesse Franklin, quartz ledge.

INDIAN CREEK.

John Vincent, quartz mill.
Adam Sell and Charles Owen.
John Stewart & Co., in White's gulch; hydraulic.
Starr hydraulic claim in French gulch.
Brown, Bailey & Bowles, quartz ledge.
T. B. Howell, above Grizzly gulch.
Along the creek are a large number of Chinamen at work.

M'ADAMS CREEK.

Drift claims on this creek are owned by George Smith & Co. (Steamboat claim), Lincoln & Co., Adam Sell, Hart & Co. (Oak Grove claim), Thomas Thomas, H. B. Mathewson (Hardscrabble claim), Duncan Cameron and B. Aldrich, and a large number of Chinese.

On Cherry creek are two Portuguese companies.

On Deadwood creek there is one Chinese claim, and some quartz prospecting.

SOUTH FORK OF SCOTT RIVER.

Montezuma, hydraulic, by Alexander Parker, patented, large flumes.

Last Chance, hydraulic, by Alexander Parker and others.

Mitchell & Co., drifting.

Two Chinese claims near the mouth of Boulder creek.

John Foche, sluicing.

Kangaroo gulch, on east fork, R. C. Crawford, sluicing.

Above Foche, several Chinese companies.

Above French flat, Pierson & Prindeville, and Horn & Co.

Old Chaingang claim, by F. Helmith.

At mouth of Fox creek, A B C company, hydraulic.

Up Fox creek, M. Messner, and Lowering & Co., drift claims. Above these, Chinese companies. Quartz prospecting near the creek.

Above mouth of Fox creek are a Chinese company, and Green & Co.; at Gasburg Daniel Bickford & Co.

On Jackson creek, Charles Ross.

SALMON RIVER.

Two Chinese claims near the mouth.
James Danielson, below Butler's flat.