

444

RECEIVED

FEB 16 1990

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name McCloud

other names/site number McCloud Historic District

2. Location

street & number roughly along Main Street and adjoining streets

NA not for publication

city, town McCloud

NA vicinity

state California

code 06

county Siskiyou

code 093

zip code 96057

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>17</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u>1</u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u>17</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

NA

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Kathryn Swartz
Signature of certifying official

2-9-90
Date

Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

March 2, 1990

Entered in the
National Register

16 March 1990

fn

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling: hotelCommerce/Trade: restaurant; specialty storeTransportation : rail related

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling: hotelCommerce/Trade: restaurant; specialty storeCommerce/Trade: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic RevivalNeo-classical RevivalOther: rustic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation woodwalls weatherboard,logroof shakeother asphalt

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The McCloud Historic District is located in the small community of McCloud, a town of about 2,500 in mountainous Siskiyou County in Northern California. McCloud is nestled in the McCloud River Valley on Highway 89 on the slopes of the dormant, glacier-clad volcano, Mt. Shasta, and is sheltered by surrounding mountains, watered by snowfed streams, and framed by vast areas of national evergreen forests and other timberland. The district contains the greatest concentration of the town's historic buildings, and includes the commercial center of town. Also included are a number of residential buildings, three churches, and buildings associated with the administration of the McCloud River Lumber Company. Integrity throughout the district is high, with only two non-contributing buildings and one non-contributing site.

Architectural styles vary. Log-sided rustic qualities distinguish the two-story McCloud River Railroad Depot, while the three-story McCloud Hotel exhibits a refined Colonial Revival style. Residences are modest, clad in weatherboard, with minimal stylistic references. A notable exception is, of course, the company manager's house -- a log-sided, rustic, but elegant estate. Churches vary considerably from the log-sided Catholic Church to the more Gothic inspired Protestant churches. Construction dates range from the 1890s to the 1930s, with the majority of buildings being constructed before 1920. Seventeen buildings contribute to the overall significance of the collection.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Community Planning & Development
Industry

Period of Significance

1899-1940

Significant Dates

NA

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

NA

Architect/Builder

NA

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The McCloud Historic District is being nominated under National Register Criteria A and C. The district is associated with the large, productive, and influential McCloud River Railroad and Lumber Company, the organization that operated the town from 1896 until 1963. (The period of significance has been ended 50 years ago because exceptional importance has not been established.) Under Criterion C, the district is significant as the primary remaining collection of buildings tied to McCloud's early existence as a "company town". Statewide, such towns are not plentiful, and McCloud is an excellent example. Many of the buildings are constructed in a log-sided rustic style that reflects the importance of the business that fueled the town's economy.

McCloud's historic district is focused around Main Street which was part of the old McCloud highway in a large cleared valley near Squaw Valley Creek. McCloud, which became a hub of progressive mill activity serving a number of area logging camps, began as a small settlement around the "Friday George" and other small sawmill operations in the 1880s. In 1896, William Van Arsdale and George Scott, incorporated as the McCloud River Railroad (after 1906 known as the McCloud River Railroad and Lumber Company), purchased these mills and thousands of acres of uncut timberland. They completed the expansion of rail access to the logging camps and increased mill production capacities to meet the increasing demands for superior quality lumber in the rapidly building western towns. They turned next to the founding of a modern town to house and provide for their hundreds of employees. Between 1898 and 1934, most homes, civic and commercial buildings were constructed in generally practical and simple styles. Many buildings had steeply pitched roofs because of the heavy snowfall, weatherboard siding, multi-paned windows, and covered porches.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Archives, McCloud Heritage Junction Museum.
- Ebbe, Ray, Some Memories of McCloud, unpublished memoirs, 1984.
- Hanft, Robert M., Pine Across the Mountain, California's McCloud River Railroad, Golden West Books, San Marino, California, 1971.
- Hilliard, Kay, The McCloud Pageant (with epilogue and update by Annette Spitsen in 1986) McCloud Heritage Junction Museum, McCloud, California, 1940.
- Krieger, Julie, McCloud Ranger District Application for McCloud Archeological District, 1988.
- Labine, Clem and Carolyn Flaherty, The Old House Journal Compendium, Overlook Press, Woodstock, New York, 1983.
- Wetzel, Elsa, McCloud Historic Resources Inventory, Siskiyou County Historical Society, 1975

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Specify repository:
Siskiyou County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property approximately 13 acres

UTM References

A

1	0
5	7
2	0
9	0

4	5	6	7	3	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

C

1	0
5	7
2	1
9	0

4	5	6	6	8	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

B

1	0
5	7
2	2
8	0

4	5	6	7	3	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property is delineated by the line drawn on the attached scale map.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary has been drawn to encompass the greatest concentration of historic buildings that comprise the town of McCloud. The boundary includes McCloud's historic city center of Main Street and adjoining streets and encompasses commercial, civic, community, and residential properties that have had an impact on town life.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Annette Spitsen (OHP revisions, May 1989)

organization McCloud Heritage Junction Museum date 11/27/89

street & number 501 Berkeley Way telephone (916) 964-3179

city or town McCloud state California zip code 96057

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Building Descriptions and Significance

1. Shoemaker's House and Workshop -- 304 W. Minnesota Avenue
Constructed 1905, addition 1930

This simple vernacular one-story wood frame building was originally a church meeting hall on Main street on the site of the present bank and post office. During World War I, it also served as the Red Cross Headquarters. In the 1920s, it was moved to its present location at the end of Main Street where it was converted to residential and shop use by the shoemaker, Mr. Zaggarites. The Zaggarites family added the ell additions on the south and east. The building now houses Marty's Enterprises, an art studio, and antique consignment gallery. Weatherboard siding shows two widths reflecting the original structure with narrow siding, and the addition with wider siding. A shingled gable roof, simple porch, 6/6 double hung windows, and a wood panel door with upper glass inserts is typical of the practical unadorned architecture of the mill town. Contributing.

2. McCloud River Mercantile Company (McCloud Store)
222-245 Main Street
Constructed 1899, addition 1926

This very large two-story building is sided in weatherboard painted to resemble log and mortar siding. Rectangular in plan, the building has a covered loading platform, covered wooden walkway, and steep wood shingle tri-gabled roof. Large dormer windows still decorate the original building, but remodeling and repairs with different sizes and styles of windows on the south end give visual evidence of the varied uses of this massive building during its 90 years of existence.

The McCloud Store, as it was commonly known, underwent many changes in its years of service to McCloud. This store was the survivor of the old Sisson-Crocker Company, which is the company that furnished the Southern Pacific Railroad with supplies while the nearby railroad was being built. However, since these activities took a great many men, the company operated stores where all were required to purchase their supplies. This was a very profitable operation. The store did extremely well as the town grew, becoming an important center of trade -- an early shopping center under one roof with the merchandise changing and expanding with the times. Groceries, drugs, clothing, furniture, dry goods, hardware, and building supplies, sporting

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

goods, and much more could be found here. There was enough stock on many items to carry the town for a month. A large ammonia ice plant supplied ice for the town. Large cold storage rooms were provided to keep meat, fish, vegetables, extra ice, tobacco, and candy and drugs.

In 1906, the McCloud River Lumber Company took over the store, and in the early days there was an emphasis on trading exclusively with the company. The company bought out competition such as the General Store at the town of Soda Springs, and they put gates to the different parts of the town to eliminate peddlers coming from Mt. Shasta. The company always carried top quality merchandise at fair prices, but employees on lower wages with large families needed to pay lower prices even if they had to settle for a lower grade. Increased resistance from these workers forced the company to ease its policies.

All store purchases, along with rent and hospital bills, were deducted from the employee's check, although during the Depression, limited credit was extended.

Originally, the store also had rooms upstairs for the hospital. There has been a changing procession of new businesses and owners since 1964 when the store was sold to a private concern. The building is still the home of a soda fountain, hardware store, real estate office, and thrift shop.
Contributing

3. Piazza -- 301-305 Main Street
Constructed 1904

This vernacular simple one-story rectangular wood frame building has weatherboard siding painted to resemble log and mortar. It has a shallow gable roof and overhanging gable porch. This building was a cleaning shop originally, and about 1919 an addition was built to accommodate a barber shop. Original windows have been replaced with aluminum frame.
Contributing

4. McCloud River Railroad Depot -- 325 Main Street
Constructed 1929

This large, handsome two-story building has a steep gable roof, shingle and striped log cabin siding, and 6/1 double hung windows. Two simple porticos grace front and side entrances. At the north end of the building is a large covered wood freight platform.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

The railroad building that currently stands was the second on the site. The original depot was built in 1907 as a freight and passenger facility, an office for the railroad and lumber companies, a general store, post office, express office, and town meeting house until other structures were built. It was a long, rectangular, plain building. It was torn down in 1920 and the current building quickly built.

In this new building was a freight depot for limited passenger service (which was discontinued in 1932 with the increasing popularity of car travel) and offices of the bustling railroad. The McCloud River Railroad had three transcontinental connections. Millions of board feet of timber and other McCloud products were carried out weekly to all of the United States and Australia. Seeing the quite small staff in the office today, it is difficult to picture the tremendous significance this railroad had on the phenomenal success of the McCloud mill. With hundreds of employees, the railroad provided the essential link between the widely scattered logging camps, where the logs were collected, to the markets that used the finished lumber all over the country. Supplies for the town and logging camps were also dependent on regular train runs. In the years of most active operation between 1897 and 1970, it is estimated that the railroad hauled enough timber to build many of the west's largest cities.

The railroad also brought in a detachment of State Militia in June of 1909 to help control a strike of six hundred Italian mill hands demanding higher wages. McCloud Lumber Company president J. H. Queal refused any talk of wage increases saying that the Italians had thousands of dollars in the bank. Since the Italians were solid in their demands, the banks were closed, and the company had the Italian areas of town surrounded by the militia. Strike leaders were arrested, and the Italian Consul General was brought in from San Francisco to help with negotiations. While the strike raged, it was estimated that the mill lost \$25,000 per day.

Contributing

5. McCloud Tennis Courts - Main Street and Colombero
c. 1905

This vacant lot was originally a park with tennis court which was flooded in the winter for an ice skating rink. Currently, all that remains is a cement wall and deteriorated cement slab.

Non-contributing

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

6. McCloud Cookhouse -- 424 Main Street
Constructed 1934

This large one-story building has weatherboard siding, clipped gable roof, and 6/6 double hung windows. A simple veranda stretches across the front of the building, supported by simple pillars. This restaurant was built to replace the company cafeteria that burned to the ground.
Contributing

7. McCloud Hotel -- 408 Main Street
Constructed 1916

This massive yet elegant three-story wood frame structure is the second hotel standing in this location. The first hotel was built in 1904 and had picturesque verandas. It burned down in 1915 with a man named Krebs losing his life. The hotel was reproduced in 1916 but with the verandas omitted. The front of the building has a protruding center section with columned porch. The gabled roof has six dormers. Windows are 4/4 double hung.

The majority of the residences of the hotel were unmarried company employees. The top floor was a dormitory, while the first and second floors had private rooms, some with baths. Rents in 1925 ranged from \$11.00 a month for a bunk bed in the dormitory to \$20 for a double second floor room. When the men married, they were usually moved to a family home. Some tourist rooms were also available on the first floor. The hotel had 116 beds in 1925 and a library in the basement.

The hotel has attracted many well-known visitors who visited McCloud during hunting and fishing season. Guests included Little Rascals' Spanky and Alfalfa, Roy Rogers, Hearst's companion, Marion Davies, and Randolph Scott.

The hotel was also the headquarters for the Pinkerton investigations of 1916-1918, started to investigate the disappearance of scrap materials and salvage from the mill, railroad, and other company facilities. The company managers needed proof to apprehend the suspect. The operative stayed in the McCloud Hotel and worked as a laborer through these years, winning the confidence of the suspects and proving their guilt. After this case was solved, the operative stayed on to report on bootlegging activities and dissatisfaction among the employees. The company took stern measures to discourage union organizers, including those of the IWW. It was not until the 1940s that an AFL-CIO union was organized at McCloud.
Contributing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 5

8. McCloud Timberline Bank -- 328 Main Street
Constructed in 1968

A modern wood frame building erected on the site of the old theater.
Non-contributing

9. McCloud Post Office - 324 Main Street
Constructed in 1968

Also on the site of the old theater, the wood frame rectangular building
blends into the streetscape.
Non-contributing

10. McCloud Heritage Junction Museum -- 320 Main Street
Constructed 1904

This two-story weatherboard sided building has a steeply pitched hipped roof
and a simple veranda stretching across the front. Windows are 1/1 double
hung. An excellent example of McCloud architecture.

The current museum has had nearly as interesting and varied a past as its
artifact display. Originally, the building served as a white employees'
recreation and pool hall, where men could relax and share the day's events.
The black population (400 in 1923, 165 in 1927) were denied access to the
building as were Greek, Chinese, and Mexican workers.

The very threat of unions organizing the workers and increasing overhead was
constantly in the minds of McCloud River Lumber Company's management. In the
Pinkerton investigations of 1917-1918, any unrest, discontent, or newcomers
carrying a red book were monitored carefully, and potential agitators were
quickly encouraged to leave McCloud. However, in 1943, the AFL-CIO was able
to recruit sufficient union members to negotiate a contract with the McCloud
River Lumber Company, and the upstairs of the employees club became the union
hall. In 1952, the McCloud loggers and mill workers walked off the job in
support of a general northwest strike due to the breakdown of CIO negotiations
with Oregon's Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.

The union purchased the building in 1964, but when the mill operations ceased,
the union disbanded. In 1985, they voted to deed the building to the
fledgling McCloud Heritage Junction Museum Board of Directors who were
attempting to raise money to house their accumulated donations of memorabilia
and documents.
Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 6

11. The Milky Way Restaurant -- 316 Main Street
Constructed 1905

This wood frame, one-story building has weatherboard siding, hipped roof, and wooden front porch with narrow wood rails. Originally used as a restaurant, it has served soda fountain food under a series of managers. It has been vacant for over 20 years.

Contributing

12. McCloud Post Office - 310 Main Street
Constructed 1904

This two-story wood frame building has weatherboard siding and hipped roof. Covered exterior steps lead to the second story. Non-historic porches cover both entrances on the west side.

This building served as the Post Office from 1904 until the current Post Office was built in 1969. The upstairs housed the office of Dr. Bickel, the town dentist, from 1920 to 1950.

Contributing

13. McCloud Community Presbyterian Church -- 428 California Street
Constructed 1905

The originally square building was the home of a Methodist congregation. It was comprised solely of a single room meeting hall on the north end of the lot. In 1924, the building was converted to the Community Presbyterian Church, and a new sanctuary was built with stained glass windows dedicated to prominent McCloud residents' memories. In 1930, classrooms were added to the north and front, and in 1940, classrooms were added to the rear. The church is a two-story wood frame structure with weatherboard siding and wooden quoins. It has a steep, clipped gable roof, 6/6 double hung windows and a square steeple with louvered shutters in the turret and a cross on top. An active church program is still carried on in the building.

Contributing

14. St. John's Episcopal Church -- 416 California Street
Constructed 1922

This rectangular wood frame building has weatherboard siding, simple wood trim on doors and windows, and a steep gable roof with cornice returns.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7

This is the second building used by the Episcopal Church congregation. The original was on Quincy Street and was sold to a black congregation that moved it to Southern Avenue. There it caved in from snow accumulation a few years ago.

Contributing

15. St. Joseph's Catholic Church -- 213 Colombero Drive
Constructed 1931

This distinctive church with log cabin siding has become a McCloud landmark. Its steeply pitched shingle roof and simple rectangular plan mark it as typical of McCloud. Decorative aspects include a 6' leaded glass rose patterned window in front, square steeple with cross on top, and a simple porticoed entry. All alters, pews, and crosses were hand-carved by past members.

The first Catholic Church was built prior to 1904. It was moved to California Street, used as a Scout hall, and then converted to a private residence. The present church has been used continuously by a large, active Catholic population since its dedication in 1931.

Contributing

16. St. Joseph's Rectory -- 217 Colombero Drive
Constructed 1905

This two-story wood frame residence has a clipped gable roof and weatherboard siding. Windows are 6/1. Alterations include a concrete block porch foundation.

Although McCloud's congregation no longer has a full-time priest in residence, the rectory is occupied by a caretaker couple.

Contributing

17. Park Motor Hotel (now Stoney Brook Inn) -- 309 Colombero Avenue
Constructed 1905

Built as a boarding house for white, single male employees, this simple two-story wood frame building has weatherboard siding, clipped gable roof, cornice returns, and 6/6 double hung windows. In 1987, it was altered with the addition of a brick stair, trellice porch skirting, and shutters on the upper windows.

Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8

18. Hogan House -- 424 Lanwdale Court
Constructed in 1904

Built to house the family of the town's second doctor, it is a two-story wood frame building with weatherboard siding and 6/1 double hung windows. A large covered porch with square columns graces the front entrance. Four families have lived in this home -- two physicians and their families and Dr. Hogan and his family. Dr. Hogan, a Ph.D. (unusual for McCloud), was the elementary school principal from 1956 to 1960. The present owners, Richard and Angie Toreson, now operate a bed and breakfast inn here.
Contributing

19. Company Manager's Home -- 352 Lawndale Court
Constructed 1900

This unique one and a half story irregular plan home was built across from the McCloud River Lumber Company offices and has housed every company manager and his family since the first manager, John Wisdom. Its rustic rambling design has long cabin siding, large open front porch, octagonal porch on the south side with natural log columns, hip and gable roofs, and 6/1 double hung windows. When homes were sold to residents in the 1960s, Roy Bradshaw, last company manager, purchased the home for \$14,000 and the home remains a second home for the Bradshaw family.
Contributing

20. McCloud River Lumber Company offices (now Champion International, McCloud Branch) -- 325 Lawndale Court
Constructed 1900

This stately, well-preserved two-story wood frame building has a many-gabled roof of cedar shingles. There are cornice returns, 1/1 double hung windows, and a porch with horizontal decorative bands. This structure was carefully crafted as it was an extremely important building. It was the nerve center of a bustling mill that provided hundreds of jobs, shaped the lumbering industry in Siskiyou County, and enjoyed continuing financial success despite economic fluctuations. This building also housed an up-to-date telephone company until 1983. A small group of Champion International employees still use the office building to manage the company's timberlands.
Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

It was Scott's and Van Arsdale's intention to make the mill the largest and finest in Northern California and McCloud the most progressive mill town in the state. For many years, much money and effort were spent to ensure that the mill and town grew and modernized so that both were advanced for their era. In fact, the company's efficient and profitable operations were visited and studied by various individuals who remarked on the early use of electricity and indoor plumbing at a time when such niceties were rare, especially in rural areas. Known as "Mother McCloud", the company provided excellent health facilities with two doctors and a well-equipped hospital. It was among the first towns in Northern California to have telephone service, and special emphasis was placed on excellent schools and on a variety of cultural and recreational opportunities.

By 1907, McCloud had hundreds of homes, an elementary and high school, churches, a saloon, dairy, general store, bakery, bank, theater, post office, dance hall, hotels, employees' clubs, and boarding houses. Employees were dependent on "Mother McCloud" to fill their needs since the nearest service town, Sisson (now Mt. Shasta City) was a long, tortuous trip on a winding, poorly maintained road.

The company's relationship with employees was not entirely idyllic although the company prided itself on its progressivism. Union organization was not tolerated, and Pinkerton detectives were used to root out any incipient unionism or even discontent. Employees were virtually forced to purchase at the company store, even though prices might be beyond the family budget. In later years, these policies were relaxed. A union finally formed, affiliated with the AFL-CIO, and employees were able to shop elsewhere although the alternatives were very limited geographically.

Apart from its identity as a company town, McCloud became something of a service center for the recreational activity nearby. The scenic grandeur and abundance of unspoiled nature, including wildlife, attracted many sportsmen to the area. The area became a playground for the privileged, with hunting, fishing, and skiing enthusiasts as regular visitors to the town. They contrasted rather sharply with the rugged, down-to-earth railroad and lumber employees.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Two prominent figures also were attracted to the McCloud area -- William Randolph Hearst and his mother, Phoebe Hearst. The younger Hearst purchased and developed an extensive estate south of McCloud, and the presence and influence of this colorful figure and his famous guests in the area added some excitement to the town. While in McCloud, famous movie personalities often stayed at the McCloud Hotel. Due to Hearst's interest in McCloud, several Hollywood movies have been filmed all or in part in the McCloud area. The most recent of these are "Climb an Angry Mountain" (1972) and "Baby Blue Marine" (1975).

McCloud's life as a company town ceased in 1963 with the purchase of the lumber company and its assets by U.S. Plywood/Champion and the subsequent sale of businesses and residences to individuals through the Galbreath Company. That company surveyed, subdivided, and marketed all improved and unimproved parcels. McCloud then went through a long, unsettling adjustment as an unincorporated independent community, a process still continuing today. Of the many towns that grew up around a mill, McCloud has remained unincorporated, self-directed, and proud of its past, resisting change and thereby escaping the major alterations that have come to similar locales.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

Photo Log -- McCloud Historic District
Photographer -- Gerald Hoertling
Date of Photos -- April 1989
Negative Location -- 501 Berkeley Way, McCloud 96057

Photos

1. Main Street, facing south, showing Buildings #2, #3, #4.
2. Building #3, facing west.
3. Building #4, facing west.
4. Deteriorated tennis courts (site 5), facing north.
5. Building #6, facing east.
6. Building #7, facing east.
7. Building #8, #9, #10, facing east.
8. Building #9, #10, #11, facing southeast.
9. Main Street, facing southeast.
10. Building #11, facing east.
11. Building #12, facing southeast.
12. Building #13, facing northeast.
13. Buildings #13 and #14, facing northeast.
14. Building #15, facing northeast.
15. Building #16, facing north.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

16. Building #19, facing northeast.
17. Building #20, facing northwest.
18. Columbero Drive, streetscape facing east.
19. Main Street, streetscape facing northwest.