

1374

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gladstone Houses  
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 12962 - 12964 Cline Gulch Road N/A  not for publication  
city or town French Gulch  vicinity  
state California code CA county Shasta code 089 zip code 96033

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
Samuel Abeyta 10/6/95  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

- I hereby certify that the 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:)

Edson H. Beall \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
11-29-95

\_\_\_\_\_  
Entered in the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register of Historic Places

5. Classification

Ownership of Property  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property  
(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed  
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Single Dwelling

Domestic/Secondary Structure

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Rock

walls Wood/Shingles

roof Metal/Shingles

other Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Engineering
- Industry

**Period of Significance**

1909-1916

**Significant Dates**

1909  
1914

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Jillson, I.O.

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Stickley, Gustav (attributed)

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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

Name of repository:

\_\_\_\_\_

The Gladstone Houses  
Name of Property

Shasta County, CA  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 3.10 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1,0	53,53,8,0	4,5,0,76,6,0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Mark & Ramona Larramendy

organization N/A date January 10, 1995

12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA \*  
street & number P.O. Box 994501 telephone (916) 359-2370

city or town Redding state CA zip code 96099  
\* Address not for mailing

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ zip code \_\_\_\_\_

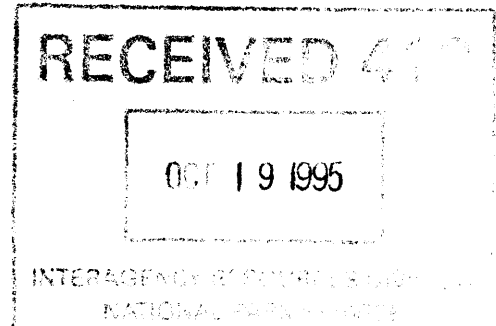
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1



### *The Gladstone Houses Shasta County, CA*

#### *Description*

The Gladstone Houses are two large Craftsman-style homes designed by nationally-noted designer and architect, Gustav Stickley, and built by I. O. Jillson, the owner of the Gladstone Mine. Although the houses are attributed to Stickley, this has not been confirmed at this time by historical evidence. The lower house, called the Lower Mansion, constructed c. 1912-1914, has an L-shaped floor plan with a triple-intersecting hipped roof. The Upper House, constructed c. 1909, has a square foot print and a steep gable roof. Both houses are wood framed with redwood shingle-clad exteriors. The houses are situated on a 3.10-acre site, against steep mountain terrain, overlooking Cline Creek. During their period of significance, the houses were part of the 178-acre patented Gladstone Consolidated Mine Claim, an early 1900's lode gold mine. The property is located in western Shasta County, 3.5 miles northeast of the village of French Gulch. The French Gulch Historic District received National Registry recognition in 1972. The setting is very rural, in extremely steep, heavily wooded terrain, at the end of a narrow canyon known as Cline or Kline's (early records) Gulch. The nominated property includes the entrance to the Ohio Tunnel, the main ore haulage way for the now inactive Gladstone Mine, and the large tailing dump which provided level area for an electric tramway and numerous buildings necessary to the mining operations. The property is surrounded by the Gladstone Mine property and hundreds of acres of public lands (BLM). The site is accessed by a three-mile, one-lane dirt road and the entire surrounding area is undeveloped. The property is traversed by Cline Creek, which provides a constant gravity-flow water supply. There has been no development of the area between the property and French Gulch since approximately 1916. The houses are for the most part in original condition, with no major changes or remodeling since construction; however, the larger of the two homes is in poor overall condition. The setting remains much as it was in its significant period, with the exception of the absence of various buildings and equipment necessary to the mining activity. The overall landscape of the area including the portal to the Ohio Tunnel and the large tailing dump remains intact, with little change or addition of structures.

#### The Lower House (called the Lower Mansion)

Designed by Gustav Stickley for the owner of the Gladstone and featured in The Craftsman magazine in 1914, this two-story, Craftsman-style house features an L-shaped open floor plan of approximately 3200 square feet. The house has a triple intersecting-hipped roof with wide overhangs and enclosed eaves. Typical Craftsman style is represented by redwood shingle clad exterior walls, picture windows, massive fireplaces in both living and dining rooms, interior woodwork, and Craftsman-style hardware for doors, light fixtures, and windows.

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*The Gladstone Houses*  
*Shasta County, CA*

*Description*

The lower story consists of living room, dining room, front hall, kitchen, full pantry, laundry room, and water closet. The upper story has four bedrooms, large central landing area, sun room with small balcony and bathroom. The sun room and balcony provide overhang for the recessed front porch at the entrance to the house.

Interior woodwork includes beamed ceilings, window seats, sideboard and book and china closets, and waiting bench in front hall. All bedrooms have alcoves with plumbed sinks and built-in dressers and cabinets in closets. There is some beveled glass in doors and cabinets.

As the house was specifically designed for its site, it was planned to be built against a hillside and facing south. The front of the house sits atop a massive, mortarless, hand-stacked rock wall which incorporates a concrete area adjacent to the front porch, built around a large oak tree. The owner specifically requested a plan that would be suitable for long, hot summers, a front/south facing view, and steep hillside at the rear.

The construction site was also a large mining operation, on-site engineering was available to facilitate cutting into the hillside and constructing the 20-ft. high retaining wall at the rear of the house and constructing the extensive rock wall that supports the front of the house.

The house is in original but poor condition. Some interior doors and hardware are missing; the kitchen counter and under-counter cabinets and flooring have been replaced. In recent years the roof and some rafters have been replaced, gutters have been installed, windows have been re-glazed, and foundation work has been done, all in an effort to make the house weather tight and to prevent further deterioration until a renovation can be undertaken. The house has been used only as a single-family dwelling and was occupied until 1987, when the current owners purchased the property. The house is now vacant awaiting renovation.

The Upper House

Designed by Gustav Stickley and featured in The Craftsman magazine in 1909, this 1-1/2 story house features an almost square floor plan with approximately 2800 square feet. The house has a steep gable roof with shed roof dormers front and rear. Verge board at gable ends is supported by exposed trusses. Typical Craftsman style is represented in wide roof and eave overhangs, exposed rafters and recessed front porch running the length of the front of the house. Exterior walls are redwood shingle clad. Windows are casement upstairs and double hung downstairs, predominately grouped in threes.

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*The Gladstone Houses  
Shasta County, CA*

*Description*

The interior of the house features an open, center-hall floor plan with extensive woodwork--window seats, open-beam ceilings, built-in sideboard, cabinets, and closets. There are four bedrooms on the upper story, each with its own plumbed sink. A large brick fireplace dominates the living room. Front and side doors are 18-paned, beveled glass. Interior walls are dark wood panelled with extensive molding at ceiling and floors. There is a downstairs water closet in addition to the full bath upstairs.

The house sits on a large rock outcropping at the end of a narrow canyon, overlooking Cline Creek. Engineering was available on site to provide for leveling rock substructure and tunneling under the house through rock to facilitate crawl space and hillside construction.

The house is in fair condition and has been used only as a single-family dwelling. There has never been any extensive remodeling. Original electrical and plumbing systems are still in use. Kitchen counter, sink, faucets and floor covering have been replaced. Bathroom floor covering, sink, and faucets have been replaced. Metal roof is not original. Other than these noted exceptions, the house appears to be in original condition.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1*The Gladstone Houses*  
*Shasta County, CA**Statement of Significance*

The Gladstone Houses are historically significant under Criterion B for their association with Issac Oliver (I.O.) Jillson, prominent in Northern California gold mining between 1901 and 1916. They are also significant under Criterion C for their representation of the design and architectural work of Gustav Stickley. Stickley was considered to be the chief exponent of the American Arts and Crafts Movement. Stickley's most productive years exactly parallel in time the Gladstone Mine's most productive years, during its operation by I.O. Jillson. Stickley began publishing The Craftsman magazine in 1901, the same year that Jillson began expansion at the Gladstone. Stickley filed for bankruptcy in 1916, the same year the Gladstone ceased major operations and people began leaving the area. Jillson is historically significant for his accomplishments in industry and engineering, as the owner of the Gladstone Mine in Shasta County. His mining operations are fine examples of industry and engineering in pre-World War I rural California and contributed substantially to the economic and employment base in Shasta County.

**Architectural Significance**

Between 1909 and 1914 Jillson constructed two large homes at the Gladstone. Lumber was provided for construction from Jillson's sawmill "Shingle Shanty" in Trinity County. This rough-milled lumber was transported to French Gulch for planing at the local lumber yard. Carpenters employed at the mine provided the labor. The source for the telescoping window hardware for the Lower Mansion has been identified as Bulldog Casement & Hardware Co., Chicago.

The older and smaller of the homes' (Upper House) actual date of construction is not known; however, plans for the house appeared in the November, 1909, edition of The Craftsman magazine, Gustav Stickley editor and publisher. The magazine article included a sketched exterior elevation, lower- and upper-story floor plans, and a narrative description of the house. The house was identified as No. 78. This plan also appeared in Stickley's publications More Craftsman Homes ~~and the~~ and was one of only five houses featured in the Craftsman Furniture Catalog, both publications dated 1912. There has been much speculation as to how much personal involvement Stickley had in designing the houses published in The Craftsman. It is known that he had many draftsmen working under him and that plans in the magazine did not always give credit to staff designers. However, Plan No. 78 seems to be one of Stickley's favorites, appearing in multiple publications. This provokes speculation as to why it was selected for multiple publications. Was he more involved in its design than others?



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*Statement of Significance*

Local historians place the date of construction of the larger house (called the Lower Mansion) at 1912-1914. This is consistent with the October, 1914, article that also appeared in The Craftsman magazine. A sketched elevation in the article includes a caption in which Stickley, himself, claims to be the architect. The article states that Stickley designed the house at the request of "a client in French Gulch, California, who desired a typical Craftsman house," and who sent Stickley preliminary sketches and specifications giving a "general idea of what he desired." Stickley designed very few homes for individual clients. The majority of his designs were stock plans, available through his magazine.

The Upper house was used as a residence by the Jillson family before construction of the Lower Mansion. Thereafter it was used as a residence by Mine superintendent/engineer Ed Young. The Lower Mansion was the Jillson family home. The house was the hub of the social activities at the Gladstone. Today the houses remain much as they were during the Jillson years. The elements and weather have taken their toll, some of the original hardware is missing, particularly from the Lower Mansion (see the Description section, herein). However, both houses substantially retain their original style and components unchanged.

There are few examples of Craftsman architecture in the Shasta County area, and none that are known to be designed by someone of Stickley's renown. Ray Stubblebine, Trustee, Craftsman Farms Foundation, is aware of only one other site having two Stickley houses. Mr. Stubblebine has studied Craftsman architecture and Stickley houses for many years and believes that 'Stickley, himself, oversaw the design of house plans published in The Craftsman magazine.

The popularity of the Craftsman style in houses and interior furnishings in the early part of this century was revolutionary. The Arts and Crafts Movement in the United States was a widespread response to middle-class demand for affordable, efficient and attractive homes. It was Gustav Stickley who brought Arts and Crafts architecture to the American middle class. He was the most influential American exponent of the new style, design and ethic, and he is responsible for its durable reputation.

In her book, Gustav Stickley, The Craftsman, Mary Ann Smith states:

In terms of influence on middle-class American housing, Stickley might even be considered as important as such masters as his contemporaries Frank Lloyd Wright and the Greene brothers. While Wright and the Greenes were trained architects designing custom houses for often well-to-do clients, Stickley, along with bungalow book publishers, was establishing

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*The Gladstone Houses  
Shasta County, CA*

*Statement of Significance*

a democratic, nonelitist architecture which was immediately appreciated by ordinary people. The importance of Craftsman architecture lies in its acceptance by the American middle class which built bungalows all over the country beginning in the early 1900's and continuing even into the 1930's. . .

. . . there is a dichotomy between the Craftsman ideal of the simple life in the inexpensive house and the reality of the Craftsman-built house for the wealthier client. This does not mean that people who commissioned Craftsman homes wanted ornate, elaborate residences but rather that they could afford the costs of handsomely executed simplicity.

Stickley was born in Wisconsin in 1858. In 1883 he founded Stickley Bros. Co., a furniture outlet company. Thereafter he left the company, moved to New York, and started his own furniture company, making period colonial furniture.

Stickley visited Europe about 1898 and was greatly influenced by William Morris, John Ruskin, and C.R. Ashbee. By 1901 he had introduced his own line of "structural" furniture. That same year he began publishing The Craftsman, a magazine promoting the Craftsman way of living, including furnishings, textiles, and tableware.

In 1902 The Craftsman began publishing complete house plans, and in 1904 "The Craftsman Home Builder's Club" offered architectural advice and customized plans to new homebuilders. Stickley's house plans embodied the Craftsman style, including promotion of materials native to their site, porches, pergolas, and renewed emphasis on the fireplace. The Craftsman magazine was a huge success, doubling subscriptions between 1911 and 1912. Stickley's houses were the most imitated in the country. The Craftsman had entered the world of mail-order architect with Stickley giving his free advice to home builders who wanted to modify plans.

In 1912 Stickley moved his headquarters to a 13-story building off Fifth Avenue in New York City. During this time, the Craftsman Building included whole floors catering to furnishings, housing, and gardening, and featured a homebuilders exposition and a restaurant serving food from Stickley's Craftsman Farms.

Stickley filed for bankruptcy in March of 1915 and The Craftsman ceased publication in 1916. Stickley died in 1942. Reprints of his furniture catalogs and books of his house plans are still available today.

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*The Gladstone Houses*  
*Shasta County, CA*

*Statement of Significance*

**I. O. Jillson, Owner of the Gladstone Mine**

Gold was discovered in Northern California at Coloma, on the American River, at Sutter's Fort, on January 24, 1848; and by mid 1848 Shasta County pioneer P. B. Reading was mining in Shasta County on the Trinity River. Gold mining remained an important industry in the County well into the 20th century. The Gladstone Gold Mine quartz vein was located in 1887 in the French Gulch mining district of the Klamath Mountain Range and was worked by various owners prior to 1900. It was possibly the first known site to use electric power in the area. As early as 1884 the entire works were lighted by electricity. By 1900 the mine was inactive, the quartz vein had been lost and the mine was the subject of court litigation. Total production prior to In 1901 is estimated at \$85,000. It was the expertise of I.O. Jillson, prominent Northern California Miner, that enabled the Gladstone to realize its potential.

In 1900 the Mine's 20-stamp mill was purchased by the Hazel Gold Mining Company, I.O. Jillson, owner. Jillson, an experienced and successful miner intended to move the mill to his Hazelett mine in Siskiyou County. Jillson's superintendent recommended young mining engineer, Ed Young, be sent to the Gladstone to explore the tunnels and mine excavations before moving the stamp mill. Upon the advise of engineer Young, a tunnel was driven and cut through a vein containing high grade ore. Jillson purchased the Gladstone for \$7,500, and the stamp mill was left in place. Between 1901 and 1910, Jillson undertook expansion of the mining operations and the Gladstone was restored to its old place as a bullion producer. The Mine was consistently producing high quality, free milling ore that could be processed on site into bullion bars and shipped directly to the mint in San Francisco. Sulfides recovered from the concentration tables represented only 6% of total value produced and were stored for processing at Selby's smelter in San Francisco.

As operations at the mine prior to the Jillson acquisition had been sporadic, the above-ground improvements necessary for large scale operations were not in place. Jillson was responsible for upgrading improvements. The mine was patented on November 6, 1905. By 1910 the mine was completely electric, ten stamps had been added to the 20-stamp mill, an electric powered double drum hoist was hoisting ore to the surface, and an electric 10-car train was delivering ore from the Ohio Tunnel to the stamp mill. More than 100 men were employed in the mining operations. Both the mill and concentrator were rated the most efficient gold ore treating plants in California, with the excellent recovery rate of 94%. Cooks, teachers, mechanics, electricians and carpenters were also employed. Jillson had developed a saw mill in Trinity County to

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provide timber for his operations and electrical power for the mine was partially provided by his hydroelectric plant on Crystal Creek, some 12 miles distant.

During the expanding years, between 1901 and 1910, the Shasta Courier (predominate county newspaper) reported:

On April 30, 1901, "There is a new strike at the Gladstone."

On May 11, 1901, "French Gulch appears to be experiencing a genuine old time mining revival. About thirty-five men are employed at the Gladstone . . . The new ore body promises to restore the Gladstone to its old place as a bullion producer."

On July 30, 1901, "The sinking of a triple compartment shaft at the Gladstone shows that there is a great mine there and that it will be operated on a big scale. A mine like the Gladstone, employing local miners, who spend their money in the home community is of far greater benefit to the county in a business way than a foreign corporation, hiring imported cheap labor, penning its men like pigs and corralling every dollar it distributes at its own saloons and stores."

On June 25, 1909, Jillson's acquisition of another local mine, the Midas, was reported, "The Gladstone and Midas Mines are the most consistent gold producers in Northern California."

During its peak production years, between 1912 and 1915, as many as 200 to 300 people were employed at the Gladstone including cooks, teachers, mechanics, electricians and carpenters. Over five miles of telephone line served the mine. Jillson's forward thinking and ability to exploit resources resulted in his development of the saw mill Shingle Shanty in Trinity County to provide lumber for stoping and construction and his hydroelectric plant on Crystal Creek, some 12 miles distant. The Crystal Creek hydroelectric plant was selling electricity to the town of French Gulch in 1909, and small amounts of lumber from Shingle Shanty were also sold.

Jillson was considered to be outstanding in consideration for his personnel, providing the best shelter, food, and social activities he could afford. Between 1909 and 1914 he provided a school on site that was a part of the Shasta County School System, built a three-story, hotel-style bunkhouse to accommodate 65 men,

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*Shasta County, CA*

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constructed on site a small village called Jillsonville to house married employees, and constructed a recreation building that included a spring-floor dance hall. Dances were held every Saturday night and during these later years, music was provided by the 10-piece Castner orchestra.

The doctor, sales people from Redding, and the barber made regular trips to the Gladstone to serve personnel. Medical care was provided at the mine's dispensary. Transportation from French Gulch was provided by the daily Gladstone Stage. A four-horse team and freight wagon made trips to Redding every two weeks for supplies.

By 1915 the end of production was in sight. The mine had been worked to a vertical depth of 2,400 feet. Thirteen levels driven east from the lower 1,400 feet at 100-foot intervals, ranged in length from 600 to 1,300 feet. During 1916 and 1917 exploratory work continued unsuccessfully in search for new ore and people were leaving. In 1921 the mine was leased to noted geologist, Fred Searles, who spent a year searching for new ore. In 1922 all work at the mine ceased as all known ore had been mined and no new ore was found. After 1924 the equipment was sold. In the early 1950's a 3.10-acre portion of the patented claim was split from the rest of the property and sold. This property is the subject of this nomination and encompasses the two Craftsman houses, the entrance to the Ohio Tunnel, and part of the large tailing dump, in addition to the sites of many of the buildings that existed during mine operations, i.e., recreation hall, blacksmith/electric shop, dispensary, mine offices, stables, and bunkhouses.

The Gladstone Mine was the largest quartz producer in Shasta County and the second largest mine in the French Gulch and Deadwood districts (The Deadwood district is really an extension of the French Gulch district, separated only by the Shasta-Trinity County line.) The state mineralogist reported that it was the deepest mine in the region. During its peak years, the mill and concentrator processed 100 tons of ore per day. Estimates for total production are between \$5 million and \$6.9 million. Official records of gold production in Shasta County put total production for the years of 1897 through 1914 at \$17,759,079. A substantial part of this was produced by the Gladstone.

Other important mines in the French Gulch and Deadwood districts during the 1901-1916 period included the American, Brown Bear, Franklin/Milkmaid, and the Washington. The Midas Mine in the Harrison Gulch District, also in Shasta County, was a large producer with estimates of total value of output at \$3.5 million. Only the Brown Bear in Trinity County at a production of \$8 to \$10 million exceeded the Gladstone in overall production. The Brown Bear was mined to a depth of 750 feet and ore was processed in a 10-

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stamp water-powered mill. The Washington Mine with a total output of \$2 million, processed 20 tons of ore per shift in a 20-stamp water-powered mill with a recovery of gold estimated at 50%.

Jillson's superior knowledge, effort, and resources resulted in the Gladstone's success. Its size, depth, consistently high rate of ore production and high volume processing facilities, over many years, provided employment to many people and enhanced the economic base of both French Gulch and Shasta County. Jillson maximized resources locally to ensure that the Gladstone's potential was achieved. His desire to have the best resulted in his construction of the Gladstone Houses. As mining is a transitory industry, most mining towns and camps did not include the quality of design, or construction as that represented by the two Craftsman houses. Both houses were lived in and built by Jillson during his significant years at the Gladstone. The houses were an integral part of the mining site. Although there were other productive gold mines in the region, none attained the level of the Gladstone under Jillson's management, with structures or building of this quality that survive today. The Craftsman houses, in their use of locally available materials and labor for construction, as well as their integration to their site, express Gustav Stickley's ideals in home design. Furthermore, both houses were designed during Stickley's mature phase, when his best architectural design work was done.

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*Bibliography*

- California Division of Mines and Geology. Gold Districts of California Bulletin 193. Sacramento, 1970.
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### *Verbal Boundary Description*

That portion of that certain patented millsite claim known as the Giant millsite claim, and designated as a portion of Mineral Survey Lot #4165B, and that portion of that certain patented mining claim known R.P.L. lode mining claim, and designated as a portion of Mineral Survey #5030, said claims embracing a portion of Section 18, Township 33 North, Range 6 West, M.D.B. & M., as said claims are contained and described in the Patents from the United States of America to Hazel Gold Mining Company, dated November 6, 1905, and September 14, 1915, recorded July 11, 1906 and October 5, 1915, in Books 11 and 13 of Patents at Pages 1 and 196, respectively, Shasta County Records, described as follows:

BEGINNING at the Northwest corner of said Giant millsite claim; thence along the West line of said Giant millsite claim, South 14° West, 312.00 feet; thence parallel with the Northeasterly line of said Giant millsite claim, South 59° East, 350.00 feet to the East line of said Giant millsite claim; thence along said East line and the Northerly extension thereof, North 14° East, 412.00 feet; thence parallel with the Northeasterly line of said Giant millsite claim, North 59° West, 350.00 feet to the Northerly extension of the West line of said Giant millsite claim, thence along said Northerly extension, South 14° West, 100.00 feet to the point of beginning.

### *Boundary Justification*

The 3.10-acre site described above represents the property owned by Mark and Ramona Larramendy and includes the two Craftsman-style houses, the portal to the Ohio Tunnel and tailing dump adjacent to the tunnel.

This site was historically a part of the patented Gladstone Mine, owned by Hazel Gold Mining Company. The site as described above encompasses the houses, the adjacent landscape features, and the setting in the immediate vicinity, all of which contribute to the historic integrity of property nominated.

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Photos provide views of the entire original and current mining district. Only the two Stickley houses are within the nominated National Register property.

*Schedule of Photographs*

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Photographer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location of Negative</i>	<i>Description and View of Camera</i>
1	Unknown	c. 1910	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Facing north from south end of District, showing the stamp mill in foreground and Upper House at rear center.
2	Unknown	c. 1906	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Facing west, showing east facade of stamp mill with original boarding house at right
3	Unknown	c. 1900	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Facing north, showing the entire district and above ground mining operations
4	Unknown	c. 1910	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Interior of Electric/Blacksmith shop
5	Unknown	c. 1910	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Inside the Gladstone stamp mill
6	Unknown	c. 1914	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Facing north, south facade of new three-story bunkhouse

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7	Unknown	c. 1914	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Facing northwest, new bunkhouse and ore cars
8	Unknown	c. 1909	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Facing west, men and ore car at entrance to Ohio Tunnel
9	Unknown	c. 1934	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Interior of Lower Mansion showing end of living room and into front hall
10	Unknown	c. 1914	Shasta Historical Soc., 56 Quartz Hill Rd., Redding, CA	Facing north, Jillsonville, employee housing for the Gladstone Mine.
11	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	North end of district, camera facing south, showing Upper House, Lower Mansion and garage/dispensary
12	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	From middle of District facing northwest, showing orientation of Upper House and Lower Mansion to each other and the surrounding terrain
13	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing west, showing east facade of Lower Mansion
14	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing northwest, showing south facade of Lower Mansion
15	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing southwest, showing north facade of Lower Mansion

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16	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing south, showing west (rear) of Lower Mansion
17	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Above and north of the Lower Mansion, showing roof line
18	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing west, showing detail of mortarless, hand-stacked, rock wall
19	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing west, showing detail of entrance & recessed front porch
20	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing northeast, showing detail of front porch balcony
21	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing west, showing original Stickley hardware at front door
22	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Close-up of knocker at front door
23	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Close-up of door hardware
24	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Front hall, waiting seat & newel post, interior of Lower Mansion
25	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Corner of living room showing post and panel woodwork in Lower Mansion
26	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Panelled ceiling detail in living room of Lower Mansion

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27	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Fireplace mantel in living room of Lower Mansion
28	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Fireplace detail in living room of Lower Mansion
29	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Close-up of wood paneling and original light fixture in Lower Mansion dining room
30	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Up-stairs south bedroom sink in Lower Mansion
31	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Water closet's corner sink in Lower Mansion
32	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing north, showing south facade of Upper House
33	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing northwest, showing front & south end of Upper House
34	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing east, showing west facade (rear) of Upper House
35	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Living room fireplace in Upper House
36	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Corner in living room of Upper House showing post & panel woodwork
37	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Kitchen cabinets, Upper House
38	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Detail of interior telescoping window hardware

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39	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Close-up original electrical system, Upper House
40	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Entrance to dispensary
41	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing north, showing site of electric tramway
42	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing west, showing portal of Ohio Tunnel, 6 ft. x 8 ft.
43	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing north, over looking Cline Gulch Road from top of tailings
44	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing east, looking up to top of tailings
45	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing northwest, ruins of three-story bunkhouse
46	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing east, ruins of Boarding House
47	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing northeast, employee housing
48	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing north, view of stamp mill ruins
49	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing south, concrete forms at stamp mill
50	Ramona Larramendy	2-10-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing north, concrete foundation at stamp mill

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*Schedule of Slides*

<i>Slide No.</i>	<i>Photographer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location of Negative</i>	<i>Description and View of Camera</i>
1	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing north from center of property, showing two Craftsman houses' orientation to one another .
2	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing south from center of property, showing road and terrain, typical of property.
3	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing west, showing front (east) facade of Lower Mansion.
4	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing northwest, showing front (east) facade and south end of Upper House.
5	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing north, showing south facade of Upper House.
6	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing east, showing rear (west) facade of Upper House.
7	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing west at entrance to Ohio Tunnel.
8	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing north, showing area in front of Ohio Tunnel, site of electric tramway rails.

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*Schedule of Slides*

<i>Slide No.</i>	<i>Photographer</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location of Negative</i>	<i>Description and View of Camera</i>
9	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing east, showing tailings upon which tramway ran.
10	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing west, showing stamp foundations, and cut in rock formation at rear of stamp mill site.
11	Ramona Larramendy	6-95	12962 Cline Gulch Rd., French Gulch, CA	Facing south, showing concrete foundations of stamp mill/ore processing plant.



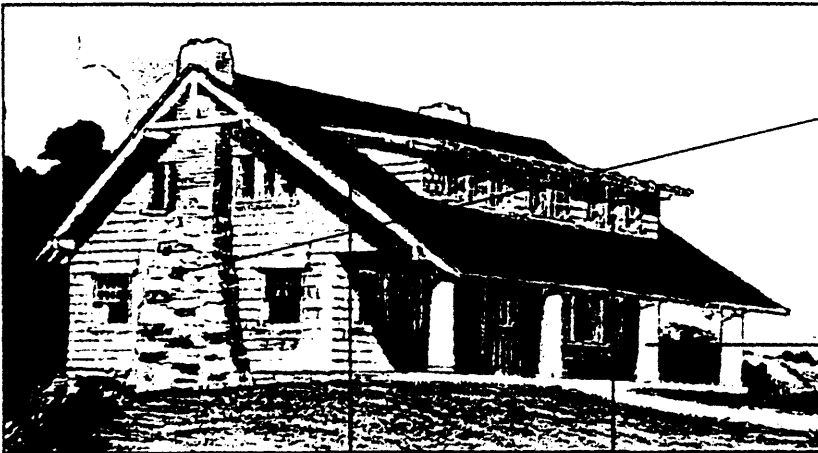
# Craftsman Houses

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## What to look for in your "Craftsman Home Hunt"

049

Illustrated are just three of the over 200 Craftsman homes that appeared in The Craftsman magazine in the period 1904-1916. They represent Gustav Stickley's "mature period" of home design, and most houses that can be found exhibit a combination of the features illustrated here. If you think you've found a true Craftsman house, knock on the door: people love to find out things about their homes. A quick look inside should tell you if you've made a discovery. If you find one, please contact Ray Stubblebine at 201-599-2966, or write and send a snapshot to 863 Midland Rd., Oradell, NJ 07649. Good hunting!



Published in The Craftsman, November 1909

SEVEN-ROOM SHINGLED COTTAGE: NO. 78

**Chimney:** often a mix of materials, stone at bottom becoming brick towards top.

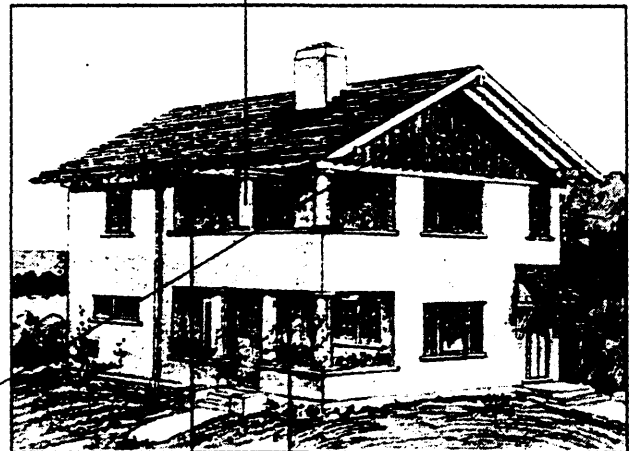
← upper house

**Columns:** if wood, almost always round and plain. Stone columns rare and usually square.

**Roof:** extremely large, overhanging eaves with rafters exposed and usually cut at an angle at the end. Support beams extend out beyond the ends of the rafters. Triangle type supports rarely used. Tile and slate as well as natural cedar shingles favored; other materials, such as "Rubberoid," probably long since fallen into disrepair and replaced.

**Windows:** usually grouped, either double hung or casement. Look for small casement windows on either side of chimney that indicate an inglenook.

**Exterior walls:** ground floor and upper floors often of different materials (e.g., clapboard or shingle over stone, or shingle over clapboard) and area under roof may have verticle tongue-and-groove boards cut at bottom like a saw tooth. Texture and colors of natural materials emphasized. Use your imagination to see beneath that new aluminum siding!



Published in The Craftsman, March 1910.

SEVEN-ROOM CEMENT HOUSE: NO. 85

**Sleeping and dining porches:** open or screened-in "sleeping porches" off one or more bedrooms common. Often later enclosed for extra rooms. An inset open porch often designed off dining room or kitchen for summertime open air dining.

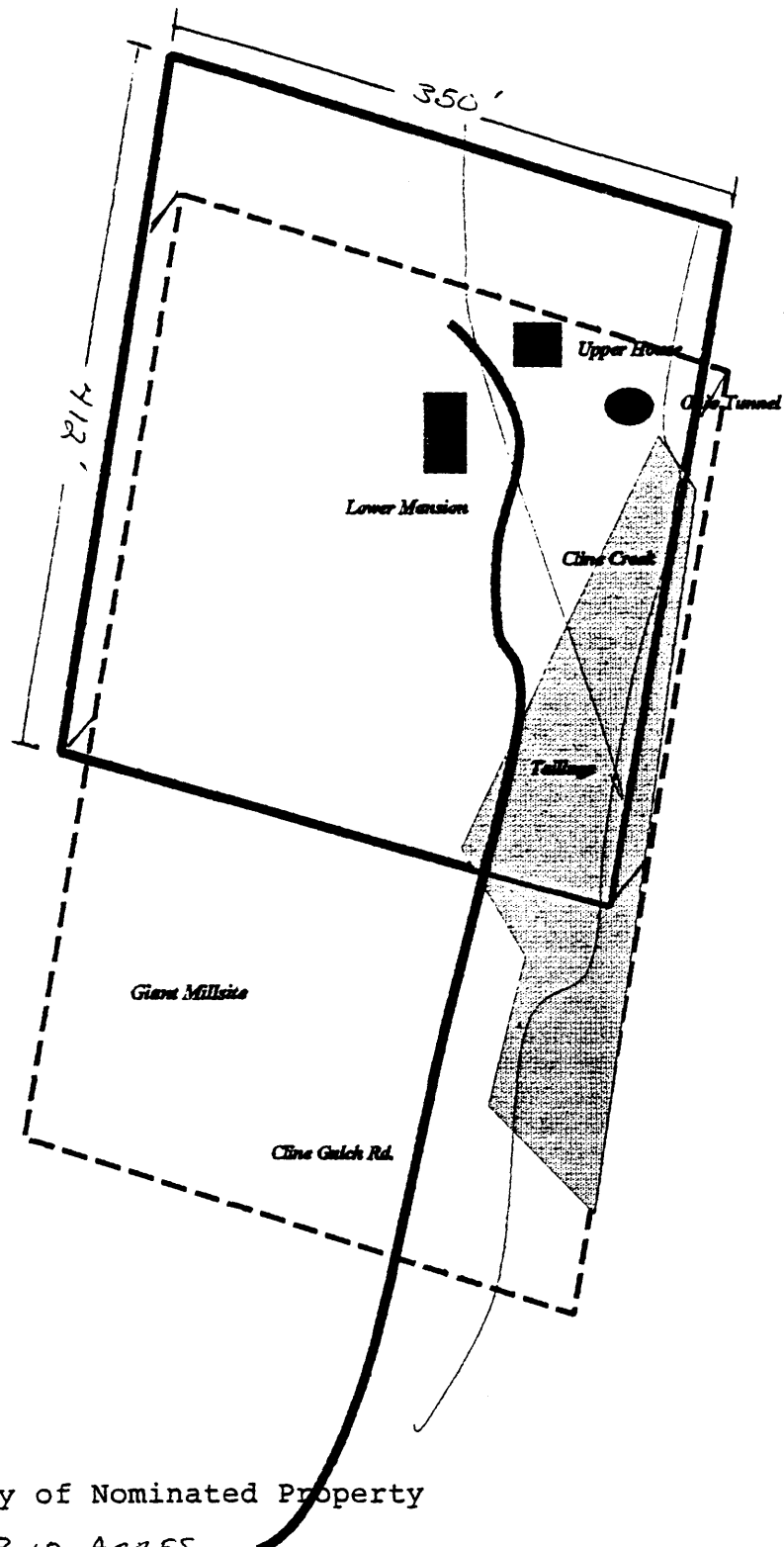


Published in The Craftsman, July 1909

TEN-ROOM HOUSE OF BOARDS AND SHINGLES: NO. 70

**Pergola:** attached pergolas original to house often removed or enclosed. Sometimes room additions built over them.

*Gladstone Houses*



— Boundary of Nominated Property  
3.10 ACRES