KLAMATH ECHOES

Klamath County Historical Society
THE ORIGINAL JIM BEVANS HOUSE
Located on the tract purchased by Frank Zumpfe. This home sheltered many of the new arrivals and served as a meeting place of the Bohemian families in those earlier months.
—courtesy Anna Lahoda

Bohemian National Hymn
KDE DOMOV MUJ

Kde domov muj?—
Voda huci polucinach,
bory sumi skalinach,
v sade skvi se jara kvet,
semsky raj to na pohled;
a to je ta krasna zeme,
zeme Ceska, domov muj!

Where is my home?
Where is my home?
In the meadows waters gleaming,
On the hillside pinewoods dreaming,
Orchards shine with blossoms bright,
Earthly paradise to sight.
That's the small but lovely country.
Fair Bohemia, is my home,
Fair Bohemia is my home!

Kde domov muj?—
v Kreje znasli bohumilem
duse outle v tele cilem,
mysl jasnou, znik a zdar;
a tu silu v zoru zmar;
To je Cechu slavne pleme,
mezi Cechy domov muj!

Where is my home?
Where is my home?
If you know land heaven giving,
Where the gentlest souls are living,
Loving hearts with gifted mind
And a strength that rocks can grind,
That's the glory crowned nation.
Where the Czechs are, is my home,
Where the Czechs are, is my home!

Translation

[The above is a recording of the Bohemian National Hymn by M. M. Stastny, in 1912, the best of several translations.—Editor.]
THE BOHEMIAN (ZCBJ LODGE) HALL, BUILT IN 1910
Near the shore of Tule Lake, scene of many a dance and other community activity.
—courtesy Vac Kalina

FIRST OFFICERS OF THE ZCBJ CLUB, IN FRONT OF THE OLD BOHEMIAN HALL
Back row, left to right Karel Vavricka, who taught the early settlers the Beseda dance, John Brotnak, Vincent Havlina, Vincent Zumr, Frank Zumpfle, Jelinek and Joseph Patracek. Middle Row, same order: Joe Ottoman and Joseph Kotera. Front row, same order: Marie Zumpfle, Marie Koter, Elizabeth Victorin, Mary Vavricka, who also taught the Beseda, and Marie Ottoman.
—courtesy Louis Kalina
GIRLS "SOKOL" GYM CLASS, MALIN HIGH SCHOOL IN 1916
Left to right: Anna Jelinek (Nelston), Bessie Jelinek (Morgan), Blanch Dobry (McColum), Mary Hanzel (Ottoman), and Anna Zumr (Quincy).

PACIFIC COAST SOKOL CELEBRATION IN 1928 AT MALIN
Malin High School in background.
—courtesy M. M. Stastny
MALIN GIRLS IN BOHEMIAN COSTUMES DANCING THE NATIONAL BESEDA DANCE
Left to right: Mrs. Arthur (Jean Rajnus) Evans, wearing costume of Piestany, Czecho-slovakia; Vlasta Rajnus, wearing costume of same place; Mrs. Henry (Marie Van Meter) Vachnitz, in old Bohemian costume; Mrs. Don (Ruth Kalina) Unruh, in Moravian bridal costume; Carol Havlina and Adelia Cacka, in Bohemian gowns, and Donna Micka, wearing a dress from Slovakia. 1959 - 50th Anniversary photo. —courtesy Vac Kalina

HUNTING SCENE IN THE MODOC LAVA BEDS
Left to right A. Kalina, George Meyers, ............., V. J. Spolek, Ray Fogle, .............
—courtesy M. M. Stastny
[Originally printed in the United American Sokols Souvenir Brochure, Malin, Oregon, July 3-5, 1928. That which was written 48 years ago, is still applicable today—Editor.]

Eons ago when the Mastermind had planned mother earth, He foresaw the need of oases or places, especially blessed with many advantages; He saw the importance of scattering these oases over the face of the earth, placing some in easily accessible spots, where people would settle first, and others He hid far away to be used by future generations of hardy pioneers, reserving for them the very best.

Thus, it was that the Malin Valley, part of yes, the greater part of the Klamath Basin, was ordained by the Maker, to be the last of the rich lands to be developed in the great United States. In order to keep out all forms of civilization, the valley was sheltered by lofty mountains on all sides, except the south and there the mighty forces of nature boiled and bellowed forth oceans of lava, there creating the scenic Modoc Lava Beds and Ice Caves, which today are visited yearly by thousands of people, guided there by Captain O. C. Applegate who knows every foot of this section, and knows every detail of the history of the Modoc War which made the Lava Beds famous.

In the distance to the southwest, clothed in perpetual whiteness and beauty stands Mt. Shasta, which was made guardian of this wonderful sleeping empire. From its heights came the call for an intelligent civilization and the call was quickly answered. Before the answer came, however, the Red Men grew fat on the mule tail deer, wild ducks and geese. Fishing was good in the waters of Tule Lake and Lost River, which indeed added toward making this an ideal country for the Red Race. But the Modoc Indians were not farmers and had to give way to the onward rush of civilization.

At first only the edges of Tule Lake were homesteaded. Here along the shores, abundant wild grass grew, causing early settlers to devote their energies to cattle and horse raising. But the Red Man did not like to be deprived of their game and fish and naturally enough, fought for their own rights. The Modoc War followed and the Indians had to give up to the white men. The tide of civilization could not be checked.

And it came to pass that men dreamed dreams when they saw this vast productive valley and the water of Tule Lake. They set to work at once to make their dreams come true. Great dams, canals and tunnels were built and Lost River was turned into the Pacific Ocean through Klamath River. The whole valley was put under irrigation, getting its water supply from Upper Klamath Lake and exists today only in name. The reclaimed land has been homesteaded to a large extent, the rest has been leased.
to farmers and stockmen. Indeed the desert was made to blossom as the rose with fields of grain and waving alfalfa. No room was left for the howling coyote and the destructive jack rabbits which claimed this their retreat.

When yet the waters of Tule Lake used part of the present city limits of Malin as a playground, a committee representing the Bohemian Colonization Club with headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska, by chance selected Klamath County as the best place of all the western regions yet open to home building. They selected it by chance for they knew not of this region. It was not advertised any more than it is today. It seems to be a secret with the people making their homes here to tell no one of the good things lest someone else should come here and take away their birthright. What this committee came to investigate was the MacDoel Project, which looked good to them at first sight but which did not entirely satisfy them. One day while in Dorris, California, enjoying themselves in the bar room they met the well known pioneer J. Frank Adams, who told them of the region around Tule Lake. Hither they went, and when they saw the lake shore dotted with thousands of head of fat cattle and horses, and the soil very productive, lumber and wood not so far away, plenty of irrigation water, fruit in abundance on the old Hartery Ranch, alfalfa growing abundantly on a few acres just started the year before, they decided to hunt no further and at once cast their lot to make this their home and reported favorably to the Colonization Club.

This was nineteen years ago [now sixty-one years—Editor]. From all parts of the United States came members of the Bohemian Colonization Club. Most of them had no farming experience, being mainly from the city and all with but little money. But they came to make good and after a number of very hard years of struggle, succeeded. Among those very first Bohemian settlers we still find living here are: John Honzik, William Halousek, Frank Paygr, Rudolph Klima and A. Kalina, and two of the committee; namely, Frank Zumpfe and Frank Klabzuba.

For the new colony there had to be a new town started and a name given. Even before the new comers arrived the name Malin was selected by them. Mr. Kalina of Chicago using his influence that it be so named and true to his never waning zeal, has done more than any other man in making Malin what it is today. The city of Malin was duly incorporated under the Oregon State law on February 22, 1922, and officers were elected and A. Kalina was the first mayor of Malin.

Time went on, Malin grew and grew until today it has several beautiful homes, stores, garages, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, flour mill, three lumber yards, post office, telephone and telegraph office, bank, hotels, restaurants and a fine grade school and accredited Union High School. It also has a Community Church and several lodges and societies.

Yes, all this marvelous development without a railroad and the nearest thirty miles away! Just watch Malin grow when the RAILROAD COMES! In the meantime, Malin extends a hearty welcome to everyone to better himself.
WHEN THE WATERS OF TULE LAKE REACHED THE OLD BOHEMIAN HALL
Taken in 1910. Ladies in the boat unidentified.
—courtesy Vac Kalina

MALIN INN, AS IT ONCE LOOKED, WITH BOHEMIAN HALL IN THE BACKGROUND
Most people say it is the old Walter Adams store moved to this site at some unknown date. Others say it is not the Adams store building. (Please compare this picture to the picture of the actual Adams store building elsewhere in this book, and form your own opinion.—Ed.) The post office was in this building for about six months at one time, while Henry Krupka was postmaster in 1923-1924. —courtesy Vac Kalina
Editor's Page

Again we have encountered the same old trouble, too much material and too many pictures for the size of book put out annually as "Klamath Echoes". In the beginning, however, we were having difficulty locating pictures and material, then after the middle of July they began to shower in on us.

We have found the people of Malin most co-operative, and are sorry we could not have interviewed more. We are especially indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Ben Pickett, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Lahoda, Louis Kalina, M. M. Statny, Mervyn Wilde, and Mr. and Mrs. Vac Kalina, although we were unable to talk to Mr. Kalina due to his recent accident. To the sisters Worlow, (Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. West), we are very grateful for a large supply of old pictures and identifications. Also to the following for material they supplied, printed or wrote in the past: "The Herald & News," Evea Adams, Ruth King, Rachael Applegate and Mrs. L. J. Horton.

We know that certain mistakes will be detected and certain disagreements will arise, but can only hope they will not prove too serious.

A considerable amount of material concerning the Jesse D. Carr (William C. Dalton) ranch has been held back, and will appear in the near future in an issue concerning early stock ranches.

Concerning future issues, we presently plan on a history of the Applegate Trail for the 1971 "Klamath Echoes".
KLAMATH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ROBERT I. "BOB" ELLIOTT - - - - - - - - - President
LEONA ANGEL - - - - - - - - - - Vice President
ELDA FLETCHER - - - - - - - - - - Secretary-Treasurer
BERNARD GRIFFIN - - - - - - - - - Program Chairman
RICHARD HESSIG, MARION BARNES, LEILA AYRES,
DEVERE HELFRICH - - - - - - - - - Directors

KLAMATH ECHOES is published annually by the Klamath County Historical Society. Address all communications to: Klamath Echoes, P.O. Box 1552, Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601.

THE COVER. Our cover was drawn by Stephanie Bonotto Hakanson, artist for all previous issues of the Klamath Echoes. The Old Bohemian Hall in Malin, built in 1910, is the subject of this year's sketch.
# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOHEMIAN NATIONAL HYMN</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUEST EDITORIAL</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUEST EDITORIAL</td>
<td>M. M. Stastny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDITOR'S PAGE</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE FIRST WHITES</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY ALSO PASSED THIS WAY</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIRST SETTLERS</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVELOPMENT OF IRRIGATION</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAKESIDE LAND COMPANY</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALIN IRRIGATION DISTRICT</td>
<td>M. M. Stastny Papers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TULE LAKE LAND DRAWINGS</td>
<td>Devere Helfrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALIN</td>
<td>Rachael Applegate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAWMILLS OF MALIN VICINITY</td>
<td>Devere Helfrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALIN SCHOOLS</td>
<td>Devere Helfrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS TOLD BY FRANK KLABZUBA</td>
<td>Eva Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVIEW WITH MR. RUDY PAYGR</td>
<td>Eva Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEN PICKETT</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROWING PAINS OF MALIN</td>
<td>Ruth King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TULE LAKE VALLEY POST OFFICES</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALIN, &quot;YOUR NEIGHBOR&quot;</td>
<td>Emma (Kalina) Wilde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALIN CITY PARK</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECOLLECTIONS</td>
<td>Mrs. Emmett (Anna Zumpfe) Laboda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS TOLD BY ANNA (POSPISIL) PUCKETT</td>
<td>Helen Helfrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE STORY OF THE PROGRESS</td>
<td>Herald &amp; News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCE PLANT</td>
<td>Herald &amp; News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MALIN MILLING COMPANY</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE YOUNGEST SISTER</td>
<td>Anne S. Horton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. ELLA HALOUSEK RECALLS</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRS. AGNES DRAZIL RECALLS</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOATS</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE "STONE BRIDGE", EMIGRANT CROSSING OF LOST RIVER, ABOUT 1921
Some two miles southeast of Merrill, Oregon on the Lava Bed Road. The diversion
dam now occupies this site.
The First Whites...

In the beginning, and for an unknown period of time, Indians were the first to occupy the Tule Lake Basin and surrounding territory. They were called Modocs by the early whites, which according to Lewis A. McArthur in "Oregon Place Names," seems to have been derived from the Klamath words moy, meaning south, and takni, meaning a native of the place, or country. Therefore from a point of view of the Klamath Indians moytakni meant natives to the country just to the south.

The names Modoc and Tule were both applied to the lake at different times, the former for reasons above explained, and according to Gatscher in "Dictionary of the Klamath Language," the latter derived from the Indian name Mayaltko E-ush, meaning the lake overgrown with rushes or tule-grass.

Who was the first white man, known definitely to have seen and given written testimony about the Tule Lake Basin? Various legends mention certain people or groups who might have visited the area, but actually it now appears, the first to meet the above conditions was Peter Skene Ogden, Chief Trader of a Hudson's Bay Company Fur Brigade in the winter of 1826-27.

Regarding the legends, Kenneth McLeod wrote in the Herald and News of August 22, 1951: "Petroglyphs—Strange marks engraved upon stone cover hundreds of square feet of the vertical face of the "Peninsula" in Tule Lake, an old volcano in the Lava Beds National Monument. This graphic evidence carved in the soft volcanic rock remains one of the unsolved mysteries of the Klamath Basin. The mystery of men who left a record behind them.

Many of the rock carvings are undoubtedly of Indian workmanship, such characters are carved circles, concentric circles, dots, squares, wavy lines, sun discs and other unknown or problematical figures. However, old Modoc Indians, well versed in the traditions of the past, tell us that their people did not make the carvings.

If the Modoc Indians did not make the carvings—who did? This leaves us a question that opens the door to wild speculation. As a consequence we hear stories of prehistoric vanished Indian tribes, wandering Aztecs, shipwrecked Polynesians, lost tribes of Israel, people of western Europe, Druids, Scandanavians, and Welshmen.

The Welsh tradition is strong because of the story of Prince Madoc who sailed westward from Wales in the year 1170, only to vanish with his company of 300 men. The names of Prince Madoc and Modoc have a similarity that has not been overlooked by speculative thought.

To heighten the mystery of the carvings there remains one well preserved section of writing which holds a strong resemblance to some of the Runic stone carvings found in England and the Scandinavian countries. Runic writing dates from the 6th century and several alphabet types are to be recognized.

The Runic stone carvings of the "Peninsula" takes the form of a horizontal saw-tooth line along which accent marks are placed to indicate letters of the alphabet. The casual Indian characters are apparently of more recent origin.

The first question a visitor asks about the carvings is their age. The soft volcanic rock weathers comparatively fast. The past twenty years has shown a marked deterioration in the figures and the accent marks of most of the Runic carvings have already weathered away. This fact alone, demonstrates against great antiquity and rules out the Madoc story.

Several long, horizontal, straight lines are to be noted upon the cliff face, these were carved by ice at a time when the waters of Tule Lake had submerged much of the carving during the early part of 1900. This fact gives us a clue to age because the carvings were probably placed upon the cliff during one of the last low water periods.

Climatic fluctuations as shown by studies of tree rings indicate that the lake was
probably at a high level around 1800 and again at an earlier date of 1750. Volcanic activity, however, may have modified these dates and until further study is undertaken whence these people came or went will be a mystery."

Regarding Peter Skene Ogden’s visit to the Klamath Country, we find that he left a journal of his travels in 1826-27 which was not published until 1961. The journal was then printed by the Hudson’s Bay Company Record Society, London, England, and was available only to members. Consequently it has not been readily available to the public. The Klamath County Museum has one of these books in their research library which is available to the serious researcher.

The journal records that Ogden’s Hudson’s Bay Company Fur Brigade left The Dalles on the Columbia River, September 19, 1826 and traveling by way of the Deschutes and Crooked River watersheds to the Harney Valley, arrived at Harney and Malheur Lakes, where they turned directly west to cross the High Desert of Central Oregon and reached the East Fork of the Deschutes River north of Lapine. Following that stream southward into the Klamath Country, they arrived at Klamath Marsh near the later day Lenz ranch, from which point they followed down Williamson River to the present Highway 97 crossing at “The Rapids.” From that point, after a lay-over of several days, they continued southward along the eastern shore line of Upper Klamath Lake, to travel through the pass once occupied by the early day “Old Fort Road.”

Still keeping a southward course down the Klamath Valley, a camp site was reached December 16th, somewhere in the Lost River Slough-Henley general vicinity. Hunters killed five deer that day to relieve the food shortage, and, upon their return to the Brigade, reported the discovery of a stream (Lost River—Ed.).

In the following days, both trappers and hunters were out, and finding no beaver sign whatever, the Freemens of the Brigade were of the opinion that a winter trapping quarters should be sought elsewhere.

Originally the Brigade had headed for the “Clamminite, Clammett, Clamire, or Clamut County” to trap and discover, if possible, the Indians’ “Great River” which might prove to be the legendary Buenaventura River. Ogden, although admitting the lack of beaver, still wished to pursue his course of exploration. With this thought uppermost in their leader’s mind, the Brigade resumed their southern course on the 19th, and the next day, December 20th, reached “a fine looking stream well lin’d with Willows and had some difficulty in discovering a fording place but on our Guides calling out to some Indians who were on the opposite side they came and pointed out a suitable spot had the water been two inches deeper without the assistance of rafts we could not have cross’d, we succeeded however without wetting anything, we saw the remains of a stone Barrier made by the natives for taking small Fish but at this season it is abandoned. We advanced one mile in descending the River and encamped. Course S, E. 6 and West 1 mile. The hills here are richly covered with the Juniper Tree fortunately for us it is so or we should be but poorly for fire wood there being no horn wood here and no dry Willows. One Antelope kill’d this day.”

This was Ogden’s first contact with the Modoc Indians, but he evidently did not realize they were a separate tribe from the Klamaths. The crossing place on Lost River, some two miles southeast of Merrill, Oregon, became known as the Stone Bridge, and in later years was used by the emigrants traveling the Applegate Trail and is today the base upon which is built a diversion dam.

A question arises at this time, did Ogden, after crossing, descend the river one mile as he states, or did he, as his recaptitulation of the day’s mileage indicates, ascend one mile West to establish camp? It would appear from this recording and one to be made on January 6th, that Ogden was confused as to which direction sluggish Lost River actually flowed. He was possibly under the impression that it flowed out of, rather than into the lake. So, it
would also seem that he probably went upstream one mile to establish camp, since as we now know, most of the downstream area was being used by the Indians, predecessors to Captain Jack's Modocs. There is one other possibility, he may have encamped to the north, toward the base of the foothills, where the Juniper Tree for firewood was available. Wherever the camp was located, the Brigade remained there the next three days.

On the 12th, Ogden recorded: "... The two men who started yesterday to examine the upper part of the river (Lost River—Ed.) arrived with two Beaver, they report they found one Beaver Lodge and not the slightest appearance of any more, the River is not long receiving its waters from a chain of Lakes (The overflowed lands of Langell Valley and possibly even Clear Lake—Ed.) some of them of a large size, from all accounts all this Country is covered with Lakes. All these waters must discharge in some large River which I hope we shall ere long see, and if no Beaver in it I shall certainly be at a loss what course to take to find Beaver. A few Indians paid us a visit but we could obtain no satisfactory information from them and it appeared to me their knowledge of the Country does not extend very far."

Next, on the 22nd, Ogden in part recorded: "... upwards of 100 Indians assembled around our Camp, but comported themselves most peaceably. I had a long conference with the Chiefs in regard to the Country and it agreed with the accounts we received from our Trappers that for some distance abroad (In advance—Ed.) is one continued Chain of Lakes but no River... It also appears that the Main River which receives the waters of all these Lakes and River we are now encamped on (Lost River—Ed.) takes its rise near our encampment of the 11th inst. (Williamson River crossing of present Highway 97 at The Rapids—Editor) ... there being no Beaver we must retrace back our steps..."

Still at the same camp, Ogden on the 23rd, recorded: "... from the non arrival of three of our hunters who are not aware of our intentions of returning I did not raise Camp as they might be at a loss to discover us and at the mercy of the natives. The Indians still around us. This day had a net set by way of a trial the mesh is small and if we find it does not answer we have the means of making an other. In the course of the day a number of Indians assembled round our Camp and one of the Chiefs of this River (A Modoc—Ed.) informed us that some distance in advance there was a small river (Now known to be Pit River—Ed.) in which there are Beaver, but having been forbid by our Guides (Who had been secured near Williamson and were therefore Klamath Indians—Ed.) as well as other Indians to inform us of this in the conference yesterday, this I trust may prove correct at all events he has volunteered to accompany us I shall not refuse the offer it being well understood we are to pay him according to his merits..." (Again Ogden changes his mind, now deciding to continue southward in quest of beaver and possibly the outlet to this series of basin lakes—Ed.)

December 24th, Ogden wrote: "... we visited our net but without success. At 10 A.M. we started accompanied by five Indians with Horses and with the exception of three all we have seen in this Country the Clammits inform'd us from the severity of the Winter and depth of Snow they cannot prevent them from starving to death—we took a Southern Course (?)—Ed.) over a barren Plain and advanced 10 miles and encamped... the weather very foggy which prevented our seeing any distance in advance. Here we certainly have not an over abundance of water a suficiency however for ourselves but none for our horses and there being no snow they must go without."

This seems to indicate that the Brigade must have been a considerable distance north of Tule Lake shore line, probably passing over or around Adams Point, then circling northeastward along the base of the foothills to avoid the mirey borders of the lake. They probably established camp at some point near the northern extremities of Turkey Hill where juniper
of the site of the old Morton postoffice—Ed.) : "This day being Christmas, by the request of the majority of the party I did not raise Camp tho I must confess rather against my inclination, as we are not overstocked in food, our Dogs are nearly at a close, for the first six days we allowed ourselves two meals per day but since that period we have been reduced to one meal, and with such hunters as our Camp is composed of we ought to be allowed to live and suffer so but to me without a remedy, I am certainly disgusted with a Freemans life but still after all if we should find Beaver I should consider myself well repaid for all and altho our Guides promise fair still I must confess I have no opinion of the Country there are too many Lakes to be a Beaver one. The men with the two Horses lost arrived with also four Deer were brought in to Camp unfortunately it so happens those that kill with the exception of two are not of a very generous disposition. We had a fine day foggy in the morning with a heavy dew which from the scarcity of water was of service to our Horses, this so far is certainly a fine Climate but if we credit the natives the winters are very severe."

Resuming their southerly journey on the 26th, the Brigade passed "a number of Huts of Indians scattered in all directions over the plains the men visited them all but obtained very few roots, nor did it appear their stock was great but no doubt they have their Winter stock secured." They encamped after 15 miles "on a small Brook." This was probably a wet weather stream from rain and melting snow, which lies directly behind the old Cornell ranch buildings, a few of which still stand.

At this camp Ogden further recorded: "Three of our Hunters separated from us this morning and will not rejoin us before three days they are gone in quest of deer." (It seems that Clear Lake would undoubtedly have been seen or visited on this hunting trip, probably for the first time, if it had not been seen a few days before—Ed.)

Ogden further recorded: "Six Indians paid us a visit from their Blankets being made of Feathers of Ducks and Geese no doubt in the Fall and Spring there be vast quantities in this quarter it cannot be otherwise there being so many Lakes and the Country low altho on both sides of us the mountains are very high one in particular high above all others pointed and well covered with Snow—and from its height must be at a considerable distance from us. (Probably the first written record of Mount Shasta. Snowstorms, rain, clouds and foggy weather had prevented Ogden from viewing the mountain before—Ed.) Our Guides inform'd us beyond these Mountains reside the Sattite a nation they are at present at war with and this is one of the principal causes they would not wish us to visit them at this season at all events from the depth of Snow we cannot but in the Spring we shall if we find no Beaver in this quarter."

The next day, December 27th, the Brigade encamped probably somewhere in the vicinity of Scorpion Point. Thirty Indians came into their camp and it was discovered their guides had never been any farther south than this point, so actually knew nothing of the country in advance.

On the 28th a number of Indians again visited camp, from whom Ogden traded for "some Roots they assist to keep us alive." When again on the road that day, they followed "a chain of Lakes (Bays and inlets—Ed.) or more correctly one continuous Lake until we reached the Mountains, here the Lakes in this direction appear to terminate, here we encamped." (In the Modoc Lava Beds National Monument, probably somewhere near Captain Jack's Stronghold—Ed.)

The following day, December 29th, the Brigade remained in camp with hunters and scouts out in several directions. "... upwards of 20 Goats (Mountain Sheep—Ed.) were seen," but none killed due to their extreme shyness. From reports brought in, they could not proceed ahead
but by again turning southward, could get out of the "Rocks." Ogden here came to the conclusion that the natives had been deceiving them in regard to the country and trapping conditions, wishing to keep the Brigade "amongst them as it enables them to collect a few trifles for their Roots..."

On the 30th, the Brigade took a southerly course with mountains of "cut Rocks" (Glass Mountain—Ed.) on their right. A small lake "froze but containing an abundance of water (Dry Lake—Ed.) was reached and camp established there. Ahead, as far as they could see (Probably from the top of Timber Mountain—Ed.) were "thick woods, and Plains covered with worm wood but not the least appearance of water..."

December 31st, the Brigade laid over and Ogden in part recorded: "We have yet three months of Winter God grant they were well over and our Horses escape the Kettle but I fear not I truly believe without exception I have been the most unfortunate Man that ever visited this barren Country the Lords will be done to me situated as I am without a remedy."

Sunday, January 1st, 1827, (Still laying over, somewhere near the shores of Dry Lake—Ed.) "The new year commenced with certainly a fine mild day altho the night was cold, the men paid me the respect. I gave them a dram and one foot Tobacco and my best wishes for their success. 1 Goat killed. As the Sun was on the eve of leaving us to my regret Mr. McKay arrived and confirms all the Natives informed us and further that from the top of a mountain as far as he could see with the Glass it was one continued chain of mountains without the least appearance of water still less rivers and far as they have been also destitute of water and the road stony but still it is his opinion had we provisions and was there snow we might advance but at the same time to little purpose from the time of his departure untill his return he did not see the track of an animal thus destitute of resources as we are at present return we must and seek food where we can find it, and in the interim we may obtain some knowledge of the Country we at present stand so greatly in need of so as to enable us to cross the Mountains in the Spring—five of our Horses were not seen this day and altho I am not apprehensive of their being stolen they may detain us here tomorrow."

Indeed they were detained the next day in hunting their horses, so much so that they were compelled to lay over the entire day.

On the 3rd, they broke camp, but some were compelled to stay behind, Ogden among them, hunting twenty head of horses who had strayed during the night. Camp was established at the Indian village seen on December 28th. Ogden did not arrive at this camp until midnight where he wrote: "...The Natives since we passed here have abandoned their Village but we could not discover what course they have taken—altho mild in the day the nights are cold and from total want of wood is probably the cause of their departure. We took the liberty of demolishing their Huts for fire wood at least the men I have warn'd them if the Natives should complain of this burglary rather than it should be a cause of quarrel that they should pay for the theft so far all shall be fair on our side—I should certainly regret that our side should cause a quarrel with these Indians, for so far their conduct towards us has been certainly most correct and orderly and worthy of imitation by all..."

(This would seem to have been the first overt act of wrong doing in the long and bitter disputes between the Whites and the Modocs which finally ended in the Modoc War of 1872-73—Ed.)

The next day their camp of December 27th, was reached, "Here a number of Indians collected round our Camp complaining of starvation but we could afford them no relief in regard to food for the last four days we have been without and for some time previous one Half of the party have been in a similar state and consequently many curses are bestoed on this Country and justly so for certainly it is poverty itself it cannot even support its own inhabitants still less a few solitary
strangers amongst the number first rate marksmen and hunters."

The following day, taking a more direct line of march, probably following the shore line of Tule Lake, the Brigade reached their campsite of Christmas Day.

On the 6th, they again crossed the Stone Bridge. "I followed down the stream (Upstream—Ed.) for ten miles when... we encamped." This campsite was somewhere in the Lost River Slough-Henley vicinity, and here the Brigade laid over for six days with hunters, trappers and scouts out in all directions. A thorough knowledge of the Klamath Basin must have been obtained by Ogden and his party at that time.

On January 13th, the Brigade moved to Link River, which they crossed on the 17th, to again resume their travels, this time, down the Klamath River via Keno on the 21st.

Passing out of the Klamath Basin at this time, Ogden followed down the north bank of the Klamath River to the Hornbrook, California, neighborhood. There he turned northward to reach the headwaters of the Applegate River. This he followed down to Rogue River, continuing down that stream to approximately Jump Off Joe Creek. There, the party turned back, to again reach the Klamath Basin by approximately the same route their westward trek had followed.

On April 28th, they reached "the crossing place" but did not cross over until the morning of the 30th. Camp that evening was again somewhere in the Lost River Slough-Henley district.

The 1st day of May, saw the Brigade once more at the Indian camp near Stone Bridge, where "about 60 men all busily employed in fishing and appear to have a good stock of Carp collected but of a most indifferent kind small and scarcely eatable we have traded four hundred in case of want."

"Wednesday 2nd. We succeeded this morning in securing two Guides but they not being ready to start in company with the Camp I left Mr. McKay and our Interpreter to bring them on. We advanced eight miles and encamped and late in the evening Mr. McKay with the Guides arrived and if they do not desert us we have some hopes of finding Beaver I trust we may not be disappointed the season is becoming advanced and our returns not more than half secured." (It would appear from the distance traveled this day, that camp was established at approximately the present day site of Malin—Ed.)

The following day, retracing their last winter's track, they reached and encamped "on the borders of a small Lake..." (Apparently Dry Lake—Ed.)

On the 4th, 5th and forenoon of the 6th, a southeastern course was pursued, when "a fine looking River," later recorded as Pit River by Ogden, was reached, near the head of Big Valley. Following up Pit River the Brigade reached Goose Lake, crossed over into Warner Valley, eventually arriving at Harney Lake.

Trapping down the Malheur and other streams they reached Snake River where they divided into two parties, Ogden returning to Vancouver via the Oregon Trail and Columbia River, the others making their way to Ft. Nez Perce (At the mouth of the Walla Walla River—Ed.)

The Evening Herald, Monday, August 8, 1921: Malin will have electric lights Saturday if all goes as well in the construction of the California-Oregon Company's power line extension from Adams Point as it has gone so far, said J. C. Thompson, manager of the local division.

The construction crew is out for a record and, despite hard digging that has been encountered in spots, expect to complete the five miles of line in ten days. Work started about the middle of last week.
An 1847 diarist wrote: "... soon came on a broad, rich bottom, good grass, and in about 12 miles came to the Lost river..." This same "rich bottom" today. Seagulls following a potato planter on the M. M. Stastny ranch, seeking worms and mice. Edwin Stastny operating the tractor. Frank Johnson on the planter.

—courtesy Ruth King

They Also Passed This Way...

Nineteen years, within a few days, after Ogden's Fur Brigade left the Klamath Country, traveling southeasterly to Big Valley and Pit River, Captain John C. Fremont and his party, traveling from the south, entered the Klamath Basin over the same route.

Tule Lake, named Rhett Lake at that time by Fremont, was reached May 1st, 1846 at a point approximately the old Cornell ranch, at which place the party laid over three days. On the 5th, Fremont camped at the Stone Bridge, calling the present day Lost River, "McCready River." Neither name survived, although "Rhett" for Tule Lake appeared on most maps for a number of years.

Crossing Link River at the head, Fremont's party circled Upper Klamath Lake, engaging in two skirmishes with the Indians, with resulting losses of life to both sides.

Turning south on May 15th or 16th, Fremont retraced his north bound tracks of a few days before and so left the Klamath Basin to return to the Sacramento Valley.

Scarcely two months later, the Applegate-Scott party of fifteen men entered the Klamath Country on July 4th, 1846, crossed the Stone Bridge on Lost River, July 6th, and continued on to the eastward. They were scouting out a southern wagon route for emigrants traveling the Oregon Trail.

At Fort Hall on the Snake River, between 90 and 100 emigrant wagons turned from the established Oregon Trail to travel the newly laid out Applegate Trail. Emi-
grations are usually figured as averaging five persons per wagon, therefore between 450 and 500 persons "took" the new Applegate Trail at the Humboldt River turn-off, around September 5th, give and take a day or two for the different trains.

The Stone Bridge was probably first reached by wagons September 28th which included three separate trains, totaling approximately 50 wagons in all. They lost cattle to the Indians, which caused a lay-over on the 29th, but continued on the next day, and so out of the Basin at Keno.

In 1847, at least two men, Levi Scott and a man named B. F. Burch, met the emigration near Fort Hall. An estimated forty-five wagons followed them and had a minimum of trouble, arriving in the Willamette Valley in "good time and order."

The lone diarist over the Applegate Trail in 1847, Lester G. Hulin, wrote on October 7th: "This morning we moved by 5 1/2 A.M.; soon came on a broad, rich bottom, good grass, and in about 12 miles came to the Lost River (Sacramento) and camped. This water stretch is about 18 miles; about 3 miles farther brought us to the ford, where we camped for the day. (Here we saw Indians who appeared more brave than the Diggers; they are probably the Clamet Indians.)

[This ford was again the Stone Bridge crossing of Lost River, and incidentally, this is the first use of the name "Lost River" as applied to this stream, that this writer has found. The name "Sacramento" as applied to Lost River seems to have been by a mistake of Jesse Applegate, who thought Lost River was really the headwaters of the Sacramento. This mistake caused no end of confusion in following years, especially 1849—Ed.]

1848 witnessed no emigrants traveling the Applegate Trail from East to West. It did, however, see considerable travel in the opposite direction.

First, some twenty men on horses and pack mules, with Isaac Pettijohn their diarist, left the Willamette Valley headed for the "States" via the Applegate Trail.

On May 17th he wrote: "We left the lake (Lower Klamath Lake—Ed.) to day and have traveled about 25 ms and are encamped for the knight on the banks of the far famed Sacramento (Actually Lost River at the Stone Bridge—Ed.) It is rather a culrus (No good—Ed.) looking, stream about 60 yards wide and running through a sandy plain produces little else than sage.

We have had quite a shower of rain to day."

Second, with the receipt of news of the gold discovery in California, two wagon trains of men, one from the Willamette Valley and the other from Washington Territory, back-tracked on the Applegate Trail through the Klamath Country. It was as a member of the Oregon train that Thomas McKay pointed out a lake which he called New Year's Lake (Dry Lake—Ed.), probably in memory of his presence there with Peter Skene Ogden January 1st, 1827.

This train established the first Oregon-California road for wagons. It led south from Tule Lake, through Big Valley, to pass south of Mt. Lassen, and enter the Sacramento Valley at the mouth of Deer Creek, midway between Red Bluff and Chico.

As far as we have learned to date, the years 1849 and 1850 saw no travel on the Applegate Trail through the Klamath Country. The rush to the gold fields of California saw to that. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 people took to the Applegate Trail at the Humboldt River, to turn south from it at Goose Lake and follow down Pit River on the Lassen Trail, part of which was also the first Oregon-California wagon road.

1851 witnessed a resumption of emigrant travel on the Applegate Trail, at least two and possibly other small trains making their way over it.

Gold was discovered at Yreka, California early in 1851. A group of horsemen from there made their way east to meet that year's emigration, and try to induce some of them to go to Yreka. Whether they succeeded or not is uncertain.

Situated at Pot Hole Springs, several miles southeasterly from Clear Lake, is
the grave of Lloyd Dean Shook, age 14 years, whose flat lava-rock tombstone indicates he was buried there October 11, 1851. Whose he was, whence he came, how he died, or where his parents or companions went, is unknown to date. Considerable research has failed to locate any relatives, east or west, or any mention of them.

Yreka, California and Jacksonville, Oregon, by 1852 drew their share of gold-seekers and settlers. That year also witnessed the massacre of emigrants at "Bloody Point," a short distance south of the Oregon-California state line, on the eastern shore of Tule Lake. How many were actually killed probably will never be learned, but the number most likely was less than most written accounts state.

From 1853 to 1862, continued use of the Applegate Trail took place. The emigrants after 1852 were usually met by volunteers from Yreka and Jacksonville or regular army detachments, after they left Goose Lake but before reaching the Modoc Indian country at Clear Lake. The emigrants seem to have arrived safely at their destinations but the reputation of the Modocs was "made" and continued to grow with the years.

1855 saw the passage of the Williamson-Abbott railroad survey party through the Tule Lake and Klamath Valleys. Traveling from the Sacramento Valley, via Big Valley, they entered the Klamath Country by a slightly different route than that used by Ogden and Fremont. Pursuing an almost north course, they reached "Wright Lake" (Clear Lake—Ed.) to skirt its western shore line and encamp about one mile north of the southwestern end.

The next day, August 12th, Abbott recorded: "Our course, at first, lay along the southwestern shore of the lake, where the hills occasionally terminated very abruptly at the water's edge. The horn of a mountain sheep, weighing several pounds, was found near the trail. After crossing the low hills which border the lake, we travelled through a gently undulating region, dotted with sage bushes, for about seven miles. We then found ourselves on the edge of an abrupt descent of 200 feet, which conducted to the shores of Rhett lake (Tule Lake—Ed). This lake was about fourteen miles long and eight miles broad. It was bordered by a wide belt of tule, the home of vast numbers of water fowl, which rose in clouds at our approach.

"On the bluff the trail joined an emigrant road, which followed down a narrow ravine to the level of the lake. This ravine was once the scene of a bloody massacre. A party of Indians lay in ambush, until an emigrant train reached the middle of the descent, and then attacked and killed nearly the whole party. Rhett lake is a secure retreat, where the savages can escape among the tule, in their light canoes, and defy a greatly superior force."

"The Line of the hills which borders the lake on the northeaster side, is separated from the tule by a narrow strip of land, elevated but little above the water. This was covered with grass, the rich green of which presented a refreshing contrast to the sickly blue of the sage plain over which we had been travelling. The clouds of dust ceased, and we journeyed on through a much more pleasing region. After riding a few miles from the bluff, we left the road, and encamped on Lost river near where it discharges itself into the lake by several mouths. It was a deep, unfordable stream, flowing with a very sluggish current. The banks were abrupt like the sides of a canal. A few sage bushes and 'bois des vaches' supplied the only fuel."

"We found, encamped near the stream, a party of men that had come from Yreka to meet and escort an expected emigrant train."

"August 13: "Lieut. Williamson determined to pass around the western side of Lower Klamath lake, with Lieut. Sheridan and the dragoon detachment, to examine the route, and to ascertain whether Klamath river flowed through the lake or not. He gave me instructions to proceed with the main party to Upper Klamath lake, and, after selecting a good camping place near the southern extremity, to await his arrival. Nine of the foot soldiers were sick, and they accompanied Lieut.
Williamson to be sent, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, through the pass south of Mount Pitt to Fort Lane.

"My party left camp first. We followed up the eastern bank of Lost river, through a dusty sage plain almost destitute of grass, to the Natural Bridge. The river was here about eighty feet wide and very deep; but it was spanned by two natural bridges of conglomerate sandstone from ten to fifteen feet in width, parallel to each other, and not more than two rods apart. The water flowed over both of them. The top of the most northern one inclined down stream, but it was only covered to a depth varying from six inches to two feet. The other was nearly horizontal, but the water, being unusually high, was too deep for fording. There are probably hollows under both arches, through which the river flows. Emigrants cross here with their loaded wagons. There is no ford for a considerable distance above, and none below. We passed over without difficulty, and followed a well marked Indian trail towards the north, through a level valley dotted with sage bushes and a few clumps of bunch grass..."

In 1856, emigrants bound for the Yreka country usually travelled the Nobles' Cut-off, established in 1852, from Black Rock Desert via Susanville to Old Shasta and Redding. Turning from this cut-off near Susanville, they traveled northwesterly through Fall River Valley to pass over the northeastern shoulder of Mt. Shasta on the old Sheep Rock tracker's trail.

To the north, Fort Klamath was established in the fall of 1863, and the Oregon emigration of 1864 seems to have by-passed the Applegate Trail to follow a soldier's route from Lakeview to Fort Klamath and thence into the Rogue River Valley.

A Southern Pacific railroad survey party led by Jesse Applegate, crossed the Cascade Mountains from the Rogue River Valley in 1869, to enter the Klamath Country near Buck Lake. Among the survey crew was D. B. Worthington, much later to become the editor of the Klamath Express newspaper.

One of the incidents encountered by this party was a meeting with Captain Jack at the Stone Bridge on Lost River. At first, refusing to let them continue, he at length let them extend their survey to the state line near the later day Jesse D. Carr-W. C. Dalton ranch.

Then came the first settlers and later the Modoc War.

**First Settlers**

The first settler in the Tule Lake Valley may have been Dennis Crawley. Originally settling midway between Klamath Falls and Keno in 1867, he attempted to raise a crop there in the spring and summer of 1868, but due to heavy frosts, failed. He then abandoned that location, but how soon he resettled at Lost River, about one mile below the Stone Bridge, and nearly opposite Captain Jack's camp, is unknown. At least by the opening of the Modoc War, the spot where the settlers "forted up" was known as the Crawley Cabin. However, at the time, the cabin may have become the property of the partners, Wm. S. "Dad" Bybee and Dan Colwell, since both were reported to have participated in the first battle from this cabin. In later years the cabin became known as the Bybee cabin, and it was here that John Colwell was born in 1873.

A Charles Monroe was somewhere in the same neighborhood since mention has been made of several stacks of hay belonging to him, being destroyed by the Modocs. No mention regarding his cabin, if there was one, has been found. He was another member of those "forted up" in the Crawley Cabin.

Henry Miller was another of the earlier settlers, whose date of settlement is also unknown. His house was located just south of the Oregon-California State line, a few yards from the present Dalton-Byrne ranch.
This picture was taken at the time of the 1939, 30th anniversary of the arrival of the Bohemians. Seated, left to right are: Frank Klubzauba, Alois Kalina, and William Halousek. Standing, same order: Frank Paygr Sr., Joseph Victorin, Joseph Smidle, and John Honzig. —courtesy Vaclav Kalina

homes. A pitcher pump still stands at the probable location. Miller was killed by the Modocs.

The William Boddy family, consisting of the husband, wife, two step-sons, a step-daughter, Kate, and her husband Nicholas Schirra are reported to have settled near Tule Lake on August 6, 1872. Their first home was less than ½ mile north of the Merrill-Malin Highway on the east side of the present Paygr Road. High waters of Tule Lake forced them out and they resettled at what later became known as the Hartery ranch. All the male members of the Boddy family mentioned above, were killed on the opening day of the Modoc War, November 29, 1872. In later years (1897), Mrs. Boddy married her ranch foreman, Mike Hartery, who had arrived during the Modoc War in 1872, and Mrs. Schirra, first married George Nurse of Linkville, then later became the wife of Rube Hatton, first County Clerk of Lake County, in which Klamath County was then situated.

Little is known of the Brotherton family, but they seem to have settled on land just inside Oregon, but adjoining Henry Miller's property in California. Their buildings were very near but possibly slightly northeast of the present Dalton home. William Brotherton and one son were killed by the Modocs; Mrs. Brotherton and the remaining children are reported to have returned to Illinois or Indiana, whence they came.

There were two other cabins along the shores of Tule Lake several miles to the southward of the Oregon-California State line. One seems to have belonged to Louis Land who at one time owned property and lived in Poe Valley. This cabin was probably his sheep camp and may have been located at a site later to become the Old Cornell Ranch. Farther south yet, was the cabin of Adam Schillinglow (or Schillingbow), probably located on the eastern shore of "Copic Bay" at a point shown as the Linn & Firbush cabin on an early (1871-2 & 4) U.S. Land Office survey.
Several miles to the east of the Miller-Brotherton cabins, on the north shore of Clear Lake at a fine spring was located the ranch buildings of members of the Jesse Applegate family. They arrived in the early summer of 1871 with the intention of founding a cattle ranch for Jesse D. Carr under the Swamp Land Act of September 28, 1850.

Records on when these various people settled, how they claimed the land, and various other details may exist, but are widely scattered in various governmental agencies. Prospective settlers could file on their claims by several means; homestead, the Swamp Land Act, desert land claims, timber culture claims, pre-emptions, etc. Some may even have been "squatters" with no legal filings. Whatever the means, most of their filing records have remained unlocated to date.

In addition to the above mentioned settlers, there were four other men killed during that first Modoc raid, who were closely associated with them, Christopher Erasmus, Robert Alexander, John Tober and a man named Collins or Follins. Whether they were herders, drovers, prospective settlers, or what, and where killed is nor known.

No history, brief or otherwise, will be written on the Modoc War at this time; this has already been done, in great detail, by numerous writers, but it can be said in passing, no two agree in all the general details.

There remains one more name to add to these relative unknown settlers. All that is known of this man was printed in the 1905 History of Central Oregon, page 957, and follows:

"H. H. Bleecher, who was one of the early settlers of the Klamath country, in after years related this incident of the war to the Klamath County Star of March 24, 1893:

"When the Indians were fighting at Tule Lake," he said, 'I met them. Each warrior had nothing on but a suit of war paint, with a bandana kerchief round his head and one around his leg. They told me to go home, but I went down to California, and while I was gone my friends had me set down for dead. When I returned I discovered I was alive. My 12,000 sheep and 800 head of cattle were also alive. I am going to live 100 years longer. Whiskey can't kill me; Indians won't kill me, and my enemies are all dead. Yes, sir, I am going to live another 100 years and then get on a rosy summer cloud and sail to glory.'"

[One wonders where a stockman of this magnitude could have been located and why we have no further record of him—Ed.]

J. Frank Adams first came to the Klamath Country sometime in 1872, when he went to work for Doten and Fairchild at the Meiss Ranch, breaking horses for the soldiers to use during the Modoc War. Adams was then seventeen years of age, and followed the life of a cowboy for seven years before settling at a place, ever since known as Adams Point, in 1879. This location was only a few yards to the west of the new "Lost River High School" now (1970) under construction. It was little more than a horse camp and buckaroo hangout. Adams later built his home ranch on the old Bybee place, some two or three miles to the west.

For additional history of the Lost River-Tule Lake Valley, and individual activities of J. Frank Adams, see Klamath Echoes #7, pages 1 to 45 inclusive.

Like all the others, it is also unknown exactly when Jesse D. Carr first visited or became interested in the Klamath Country. However, it would have been only logical for him to have made a personal inspection of the land before investing in it. Therefore, it would appear that Carr must have visited the territory before backing the Applegate Clear Lake enterprise in 1871. It is, however, definitely known that Carr visited his Clear Lake enterprise no later than July, 1873, "in a light spring wagon."

It may have been at this time that Carr arranged for filings on the Miller and Brotherton tracts at Tule Lake, both also under the Swamp Land Act. These two places became the nucleus of the later
Jesse D. Carr, then William C. Dalton, and now Robert Byrne home ranch. The Miller heirs deeded their equities in this land to Carr on April 27, 1876.

Jesse D. Carr's home was actually in Salinas, California, but he made periodic visits to his Clear and Tule Lake holdings, some of which we have recorded in newspapers of the day. There is probably no one living today who remembers seeing him in person.

The old Klamath County Star wrote in February, 1890 that during the hard winter of 1889-90, Carr had already lost 1500 head of stock and was expected to lose at least 2000 head more. Further, he had lost 200 head of blooded Durham bulls, brought in from South Carolina. Altogether, his total loss approximated $80,000.

By 1899, the Carr holdings in Klamath County, Oregon amounted to 3,882.08 acres, and in Modoc County, California 18,962.54 acres.

Between the end of the Modoc War and 1899, Carr met with considerable opposition from other local aspirants for control of cattle grazing lands. Chief among these were the Boddy-Harrery combine and one James Bevans, for whom Bevans Point (Turkey Hill) was named.

Carr's eventual answer to this problem was to buy out both parties, which he did in June, 1903. The Boddy-Harrery holdings then amounted to nearly 3,000 acres, and the Bevans holdings, 480 which he secured at a reported price of $3,000. These purchases brought Carr's total holdings in Oregon alone, to somewhere in the neighborhood of 7,000 acres.

In the meantime, on January 1st, 1900, William Carson Dalton, grand-nephew of Jesse D. Carr, arrived in the Tule Lake Valley to take over the management of the extensive Carr holdings.

"There was a big lake, a few cabins, and the rest was sage brush," Mr. Dalton once recalled. It took him days of riding in all directions to explore fully the land that had come under his management.

The possibilities of this land for cattle was great, and Mr. Dalton began a large-scale cattle enterprise during his first years on the ranch. He also began to clear the land in small pieces for farming, and although most of the land which can be made productive is now (1954) cleared and growing crops, there is still a certain amount of new-land clearing going on in the area... Within a few years, by 1903, the Carr Land and Livestock Company holdings totaled approximately 40,000 acres in the two states. Then on December 19, 1903 or 1904, Jesse D. Carr died.

It may be of interest to note that Michael Hartery died near Hayward, California on March 2, 1904, to be followed by his wife, Louisa Boddy Hartery, who died December 24th or 25th, 1904, also at Hayward.

Another early settler on the Tule Lake shore-line in Oregon, was Richard "Dick" Hutchison, his wife Anna and family (possibly five children, one of whom we know was "Monte" Hutchison). A daughter, Margaret married Ivan Applegate as early as July 14, 1871 while the family still lived in the Rogue River Valley. Exactly when the Hutchison family came to the Tule Lake country is unknown, but it would seem they may have arrived in 1886, since in that year a James E. Fairchild deeded the later day Hutchison ranch to Hutchison. The land had originally been deeded by the State of Oregon to the Southern Oregon Swamp Land Company early in 1873. When Fairchild obtained the land has not yet been determined.

According to Ben Pickett, the Hutchison ranch had been there a long time before the Pickett family arrived in 1891. The Hutchison home was located near the center of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4, Section 17, T. 41 S., R. 12 E., or 3/8 of a mile north of the Merrill-Malin Highway, 200 yards east of the Poe Valley road, and about the same distance south of the DeMerritt road. The house was built near a sand ridge washed up by the high waters of Tule Lake, and at times the Hutchisons had to cross water on a cat-walk built between their house and the well, to get water for domestic use.

Another early day dry-lander was a Jim Johnson, who came to the country before the Pickett family. Lastly a George West, who was also a dry-lander was here before the arrival of the Bohemians.
Development of Irrigation
Connected with the Tule Lake Basin

[A more or less detailed history of early irrigation in the Klamath-Lost River Valleys was given in Klamath Echoes No. 7, pages 1-25. However, a brief outline, this time from new sources, describing the irrigation of different, although adjacent territory, will be given. A compilation based on B. E. Hayden's article printed in The History of Klamath County, 1941, pp. 103-110; a report issued June 7, 1905 by T. H. Humphreys, Project Engineer, in the Klamath Republican; and other Klamath Republican articles—Ed.]

From the close of the Modoc War in 1873, conditions in the Klamath country became tranquil, life secure and settlement more rapid. On account of lack of transportation facilities and because of the nature of the country and climatic conditions, stock raising became the principal and about the only industry engaged in. The rainfall was sufficient to produce range grasses and the country large enough to support all comers. Agricultural development began with the requirement of winter forage to support the increasing herds of cattle and horses that grew fat and multiplied on the broad open range areas in the summer time. It was soon realized that the natural hay meadow lands lying along streams and lake shore lines would have to be supplemented by cultivated areas that must, on account of light summer precipitation, receive their moisture by artificial means.

The first attempt at irrigation in Klamath County was made by a number of Linkville citizens who incorporated their enterprise under the name of "The Linkville Water Ditch Company" in 1878. This Company laced a headgate in the east bank of Link River near its emergence from Upper Klamath Lake and dug a small canal through the present city of Klamath Falls and used it for the irrigation of town lots. About six years later a rancher by the name of William Steele, acquired certain rights in the company and extended...
the ditch out into the sage brush country, a distance of about fifteen miles. The purpose of this extension was due more to the necessity of showing a water supply necessary to complete proof on certain desert entries of Government land than for the irrigation of crops.

After Mr. Steele’s death in 1888 a new company, incorporated under the title of "The Klamath Falls Irrigation Company" was formed. This company took over the Steele rights and enlarged the canal to a capacity of 50 second feet. The canal ran along the foothills in a southeasterly direction from Klamath Falls a distance of about 8 miles where it divided into an easterly and southerly branch. The maximum acreage irrigated was probably never greater than 4,000 acres, although the system commanded a much larger area. This ditch was called the "Ankeny Canal."

In the summer of 1882 the Van Brimmer Bros. began the construction of a small ditch to supply water to about 4,000 acres of land lying on the south and west sides of Lost River in the vicinity of Merrill, Oregon. The ditch, which had its source in White Lake, an arm of Lower Klamath Lake, was completed in 1886 and water for irrigation was diverted from the Lower Klamath Lake Basin into the Tule Lake Basin.

During the same year the Van Brimmer Bros. completed their ditch, J. Frank Adams, with the help of other settlers, completed a small canal from Lost River to Adams Point, a distance of 6 miles, after effecting an agreement with Van Brimmer Bros. to furnish 5,000 inches of water through their system to the west bank of Lost River, from which point Adams proposed to carry the water across the river in a wooden flume. This canal was enlarged and extended from time to time so that by 1904 it extended a distance of 22 miles around the north side of Tule Lake as far east as the Carr Ranch, later known as the W. C. Dalton Ranch.

The Klamath Canal Company was incorporated on May 18, 1904, with a capital stock of $1,000,000 and was organized presumably for the irrigation of the major portion of the Klamath Basin irrigable lands. This company acquired certain rights of way in the Spring of 1904 along the line required for the Government canal. The work performed by this company, served no useful purpose and their advent into the country only served to retard progress. [This statement, was at times, quite emphatically disputed by some local citizens—Ed.] The company’s rights were finally purchased by the United States for $150,000.

The Reclamation Act became a law when President Theodore Roosevelt, on June 17, 1902, affixed his signature to that document. Immediately after the passage of this Act, what is now known as the Bureau of Reclamation was organized with Frederick Haines Newell as its head. The first appellation applied to the organization was the Hydrographic Survey, the next was the United States Reclamation Service. The present designation (1941) is the Bureau of Reclamation.

In November 1904, prominent engineers of the Reclamation Service, Mr. F. H. Newell, then Chief Engineer; Mr. A. P. Davis, Assistant Chief Engineer; Mr. Norris Bien, Chief Legal advisor; and others made a tour of the Klamath Basin. At that time Mr. Newell, in addressing a large audience of enthusiastic farmers, at Klamath Falls, told them that in his judgment they had a great irrigation project and he believed the Secretary of the Interior would undertake the construction providing all of the following requirements were complied with: 1st, all conflicting and vested water rights must be adjudicated; 2nd, all riparian rights on Lower Klamath and Tule Lakes must be surrendered; 3rd, Oregon and California must cede to the Federal Government all right and title to the Lower Klamath and Tule Lakes and enact laws which would permit the lowering and raising of their waters; 4th, that the U. S. Congress must give to the Secretary of the Interior power to destroy the navigability of these lakes.

In the latter part of 1904, and early in 1905 numerous petitions, requesting government irrigation were forwarded to the
Secretary of the Interior and the Chief Engineer of the Reclamation Service. One was signed by nearly three hundred residents of Klamath Falls, Merrill, Bonanza and the adjacent valleys, ranchers, county officials, merchants and professional men.

The Legislature of Oregon, by an act approved Jan. 30, 1905, and the Legislature of California, by an act approved Feb. 3, 1905, relinquished to the National Government title to Lake lands which might be uncovered by drainage. By an act approved Feb. 9, 1905, Congress authorized the changing of the levels of Tule and Lower Klamath Lakes and the disposal of the uncovered lands under the terms of the Reclamation act of June 17, 1902.

The first survey of the Klamath Project by Government engineers was made during the year 1903. In October of that year Mr. John T. Whistler made a "horse back" survey of the Klamath Basin area. His report also mentioned the storage possibilities of Upper Klamath Lake in Oregon and Clear Lake in California and called attention also to the fact that a dam could be built on Miller Creek, where approximately 100,000 acre feet could be impounded for use in the Langell Valley area.

It is interesting to note that all of these reservoir sites were later developed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The original plan worked out for the Klamath Project provided for (a) the unwatering of the Tule Lake and Lower Klamath Lake by diversion of the water supply and by evaporation, (b) the building of Clear Lake and Gerber Dams for impounding flood waters for use and diversion to Klamath River when needed for irrigation, thus permitting the drying up of Tule Lake, and (c) the diversion from Upper Klamath Lake by means of headworks and a tunnel through the hill at Klamath Falls of the irrigation supply for the Main Division of the project and the reclaimed area within the old bed of Tule Lake. Two diversion dams on Lost River also were contemplated—a high dam about four miles below Olene for the purpose of diverting irrigation water into the J canal system for use in the Tule Lake Division. To carry out the purpose of the high dam, i.e., diverting the excess waters of Lost River away from Tule Lake, a 250 second foot canal was planned to run from this structure to Klamath River. It was then estimated that about 47,000 acres of good irrigable land could be reclaimed from the bed of Tule Lake.

After the project had been found to be feasible and a plan of development decided upon, the next step in line was to make water filings and secure necessary rights of way for canals and structures. Naturally the existing irrigation works occupied strategic locations and the non-coordinated companies controlled certain water rights that were essential to any comprehensive system designed to irrigate all of the available land in the basin. Accordingly negotiations were begun with all of these small companies for the acquisition of their systems and rights by the United States. These negotiations resulted in purchases by the Government as follows:

- Klamath Falls Irrigation Co. (Ankeny Ditch) $47,530.65
- Klamath Canal Co. $150,000.00
- Little Klamath Water Ditch Co. (Adams Canal) $100,000.00
- Jesse D. Carr Land & Livestock Co. for 25,000 acres around Clear Lake $183,600.00
- Thomas McCormick right of way for Keno cut $10,000.00

Prior to the approval by the Department a satisfactory showing had to be made of an adequate water supply for the lands to be irrigated. This requirement was met by plans worked out for storage in Upper Klamath Lake, Clear Lake and Gerber Reservoirs, and the construction later of dams to effectuate this result.

Upper Klamath Lake is a beautiful fresh water lake surrounded by mountains covered with forests of pine and fir and fed by Williamson and Wood Rivers and numerous smaller mountain streams. Its natural surface area is about 60,000 acres and its outlet is Link River—"the shortest river in America"—which carries the outflowing waters to Lake Ewauna, only a mile away but 60 feet lower in elevation.
As irrigation progressed and more and more of the valley lands were brought under cultivation, it became increasingly apparent that some regulation of the waters of Upper Klamath Lake would have to be effected in order to insure an adequate supply during the latter part of the irrigation season. To provide for this requirement to the United States entered into a contract on February 24, 1917, with the California-Oregon Power Company, wherein it was provided that the Company should build permanent regulating works at the head of Link River, and, as a consideration for the expenditure, should have the use of all storage created thereby above irrigation needs for a period of 50 years, title to the regulating works to be vested in the United States. The structure, completed in 1921, creates useable storage of 524,800 acres of water. This structure cost about $325,000.

Gerber Reservoir is located on Miller Creek, a tributary of Lost River, and occupies a natural depression area of about 3,800 acres lying about ten miles northeast of Langell Valley. It has a surface elevation of 4,835.4 feet above sea level and a storage capacity of 94,000 acre feet. Gerber Dam was completed in 1925, and serves the double purpose of irrigation and stream regulation. The total cost of this structure including rights of way, was $386,090.

Clear Lake Reservoir lies in Modoc County, California, about six miles south of the Oregon-California state line and is formed by the construction of an earth fill dam at the point where the lake waters enter Lost River Canyon. This dam was built by the Reclamation Bureau in 1909-10 and creates available storage of 451,000 acre feet of water. Later the dam was raised 3' and the storage capacity increased to 527,000 acre feet. The level with a surface of 26,500 acres. The cost, including rights of way, dikes and outlet works was $322,280.00.

On December 29, 1905, bids were opened in San Francisco, for the construction of nine miles of the Main Canal including headworks, bridges, turnouts, and other appurtenant structures involving 600,000 cubic yards of excavation, 3,100 feet of concrete line tunnel and 4,000 cubic yards of concrete canal lining and structures exclusive of tunnel lining. Mason, Davis & Company of Portland, was the successful bidder for the canal and tunnel work and the International Contract Co., of Seattle, for the six highway bridges. The Main Canal heads in Upper Klamath Lake where Link River begins and extends in a southeasterly direction—with a designed capacity of 1,500 second feet—for the first nine miles, where it branches into the B Canal going on to Olene, and the C Canal which leads into the Merrill country. This canal was completed in 1907, with the first water delivered May 22nd, and irrigation was furnished during that year to about 7,000 acres of land between Klamath Falls and Olene. As the canal system was extended, the irrigated area increased.

Following the completion of the Main Canal, construction of the East and South Branch extensions, supplemented by lateral systems, were undertaken and the first public notice by the Secretary of the Interior announcing construction charges of $30 per acre was made on November 8, 1908. The time payment of the charge was 10 years and the annual acre cost was set at $4.00. The irrigable area covered by this notice was 30,000 acres.

After the first opening, the work progressed according to the amount of funds made available. Construction of Clear Lake Dam referred to above, was begun in May, 1909 and completed in early 1910. This dam serves not only to impound water for the irrigation of the Langell Valley and Tule Lake areas, but also controls flood waters of Lost River and in conjunction with a diversion dam and waste canal lower down makes it possible to pass the off season flow and floods into Klamath River, thus permitting the reclamation of the Tule Lake area.

The Lost River Diversion Dam located about four miles below Olene and the Diversion Canal running from the dam to Klamath River, a distance of about 9
miles, were in progress simultaneously. Contract for the dam was awarded on December 9, 1910, at a contract price of $83,512.00 and most of the canal excavation on December 16, 1910, for $63,607. The remaining portion was awarded in March, 1911. These two contributing structures were completed for use early in 1912 and the stage was set for the reclamation of the Tule Lake area. The construction in 1924-25 of Gerber Dam and the creation of Gerber Reservoir on Miller Creek about 15 miles due east of Bonanza, Oregon, as the crow flies, with its 94,000 acre feet of storage capacity gives additional assurance to the safety and permanence of irrigation in the reclaimed bed of Tule Lake.

After the completion of the structures mentioned above early in 1912, construction work lagged for a time. Discontent sprang up among the settlers and much criticism was heard of Government officials and the methods pursued by the Department. The revision of project acreage downward and the consequent higher cost estimates were largely responsible for this unrest. Higher prices for labor and materials naturally contributed to the higher unit costs.

Mr. Herbert D. Newell became Project Manager March 3, 1919 and continued in that position until November 11, 1929. During Mr. Newell's administration of the project, covering a period of nearly eleven years, considerable progress was made. The old wooden flume of the G Canal was replaced with concrete, the drainage system was considerably expanded, the Lost River Diversion Canal's capacity was increased from 250 to 1,200 second feet, the C-G Canal and siphon under Lost River connecting with the G Canal around the base of Stukel Mountain and the G Canal were built. The Link River Diversion Dam—built by the California-Oregon Power Company—and the Lower Lost River Diversion Dam below Merrill, were built, the first 15 miles of the J Canal and a number of laterals leading off into the Tule Lake Area were completed according to original design and the dike system for the protection of settlers in the Tule Lake area was begun. The J Canal and all of the laterals built prior to 1927 were later enlarged due to a revision of plans increasing the ultimate irrigable area of the Tule Lake division from 24,000 acres to 35,000 acres and to heavier seepage losses than were
previously estimated. Also Gerber Storage Dam and Miller Creek and Malone Diversion Dams and the distributing canal in the Langell Valley District were built during this period and the time of repayment for construction costs was extended (without interest) from twenty to forty years by Act of Congress—four times the period provided by the original Reclamation Act.

Since 1929 the principal work accomplished has been the completion of the distributing and drainage work and the dike system of the Tule Lake Division and the extension of Main Division drainage works to cover the area, the completion of a pumping plant and tunnel for the regulation of the water level in Tule Lake, known as the Modoc Unit, and the partial completion of an outlet drainage from Lower Klamath Lake to Klamath River, for the purpose of regulating the water level in Lower Klamath Lake.

The remaining work to be accomplished to round out the Klamath Project and make it one of the most complete as well as the most unique and successful enterprises of the Bureau of Reclamation is the completion of the Modoc Unit, the enlargement of the Diversion Canal to twice its present capacity and the development of additional storage on Lost River to control all probable flood flow and divert it from entering Tule Lake, thus permitting the cultivation, during normal years of all but about 12,000 acres of Tule Lake bed. By this process about 20,000 acres of fine bottom lands suitable for intensive agriculture in Tule Lake will be more or less permanently reclaimed, and in Lower Klamath Lake irrigation of about 12,000 acres of lake bottom land suitable for agriculture and stock pasture.

[Part of a report dated June 7, 1905 to the Water Users Association of the Klamath Basin, by T. H. Humphreys, Project Engineer.]

Jesse D. Carr Land and Livestock Co.

This corporation owns approximately 14,000 acres of swamp and meadow land at Clear Lake Reservoir Site and all the land around that lake, which covers approximately 10,000 acres more. This corporation also owns about 7,000 acres of irrigable land along the northerly side of Tule Lake, and about 8,000 acres of hill land above the canal lines that have been surveyed.

This company is composed of the heirs of Jesse D. Carr. Some months ago they united in giving an option on their entire property to Mr. S. L. Akins, of San Francisco. A preliminary agreement has been entered into with Mr. Akins for the purchase of the lands at the Clear Lake Reservoir Site. This 15,000 acres would all be in the Clear Lake Reservoir Site and in addition the lake itself, covering 10,000 acres would be used. The price agreed upon is $187,500. The option covers 12 miles of constructed canal on the ranch at Tule Lake, which is a branch of the Little Klamath Water Ditch Company. This can be used in connection with our project. Certain alleged riparian rights of Tule Lake are also surrendered.

The agreement provides that all the lands of the Jesse D. Carr Land and Livestock Company situated under the proposed canals, shall join the Water Users Association. This memorandum of agreement is approved by the Directors of the Klamath Water Users Association, the Board of Engineers and the Secretary of the Interior. The agreement has not been finally entered into, but it is probable that the remaining details will be adjusted.

Little Klamath Water Ditch Co. (Adams Canal.)

This canal has been built by Mr. J. Frank Adams, and has been supplying water for the past 19 years from Lower Klamath Lake. Mr. Adams is a public-spirited citizen, who has built up a small irrigating community along this canal, largely by his personal energy. He has co-operated from the start with the Reclamation Service in its work in the Klamath Basin.

It will be impossible to drain the lands in the Lower Klamath Lake region without cutting off the water supply for this canal, which now diverts its water from Lower Klamath Lake. Mr. Adams will surrender
all the riparian claims of his company and of himself to the Lower Klamath and Tule Lakes, and will sign up to the Water Users' Association 2,000 acres of land, which he owns near the town of Merrill and which he has been largely irrigating from his canal.

Including a branch canal in the Carr ranch, this system contains about 22 miles of mains, all of which can be utilized in the Government project. It is estimated that Mr. Adams has expended in the construction of this plant about $72,900. Excluding that portion of the canal on the Carr ranch the estimated cost is $59,500. His rights of way are largely easements over the lands occupied by his canal, but little difficulty is expected in obtaining absolute deeds to these rights of way, except in the Carr ranch where the conveyance of the canal is made a portion of the option with Mr. Akins.

If the price that will be due to the Water Users' Association on the water furnished to Mr. Adams' lands, is deducted from the price asked for this canal property, it will greatly reduce the net amount due to the company and make that figure a reasonable one. This contract is approved by the Directors of the Klamath Water Users' Association, the Board of Engineers and the Secretary of the Interior.

The two canals above referred to are today irrigating approximately 12,000 acres of land of a total area of 236,402 acres, which may be reclaimed by the project.

Lakeside Land Company...

Following Jesse D. Carr's death, the Carr Land and Livestock Company was reorganized, to become the Tule Lake Land and Livestock Company, which in turn, was reorganized to become the Klamath Land and Livestock Company on October 6, 1908.

As early as July 16, 1903, J. Frank Adams made Jesse D. Carr a proposition by letter, to furnish the Carr ranch 2500 inches of water for five years at $2.00 per inch. Carr answered on the 22nd, flatly refusing "to pay any such price as that for water. I am entitled to some water under my deed from Hartery and that will be sufficient if we cannot come to some agreement about terms. I do not think that Mr. Dalton will want to engage any water at present...."

However, some satisfactory agreement must have been reached, for on January 4, 1904, Adams announced in Klamath Falls that the Little Klamath Ditch Company "was now extending their ditch into California, so as to take in the Carr ranch, and eventually irrigate about 10,000 acres."

It must have been about this time that the germ of a new idea entered J. Frank's mind. Whatever the steps may have been in bringing this idea to a culmination, the result was that on March 14, 1907, The Klamath Republican reported:

"CARR TRACT HAS BEEN SOLD. The Purchase Was Made by Local Capitalists.

"Sixty-five hundred acres of land, known as the Carr tract, was this week purchased by a company of local capitalists, principal among whom was J. Frank Adams, the man who has done more for the development of Southern Klamath than anyone else in the state.

"Negotiations for the purchase of this immense tract have been under way for several months, but were not finally closed until Monday. The price paid will average $25 an acre for all available land, which is considered a low figure.

"It is the intention of the company to have the tract cut up into small farms, and this will be done just as soon as surveyors can be placed in the field. When everything is ready, there will be an opening day, when purchasers will be able to examine the tract thoroughly and make their selections. Sales will be made prior to this date, but it is the preference of the owners...

20.
that none be sold until the entire property is placed on the market."

Next, from the Lakeside Land Company's record book in the Klamath County Museum Research Library, we learn that Charles L. Moore, acting as trustee for the company, actually received a deed for the Carr Tract on June 5, 1907.

On August 27, 1907 the Lakeside Land Company was actually incorporated and the articles of incorporation filed with the County Clerk of Klamath County. The Capital stock of the company was $10,000, divided into shares of $100 each, which in turn were owned as follows: Charles L. Moore, 17 shares; E. P. McCornack, 17 shares; J. Frank Adams, 17 shares; Alexander Martin, 17 shares; Alex Martin, Jr., 16 shares; and Rufus S. Moore, 16 shares.

On September 3, 1907, Charles L. Moore deeded the tract to the Lakeside Land Company, and on the same day, J. Frank Adams was elected to the office of manager.

[Following is a compilation of two newspaper articles, both evidently, either written or dictated by A. M. Collier.]

Final checks have been mailed and the business of the Lakeside company brought to a close.

Back of that simple statement is a story. It was told yesterday by Andy Collier, secretary of the company. It is a story of one of the most successful colonization schemes the west has known. It is a story of approximately $160,000 profit-taking by a group of Klamath residents. It is a story of the settlement of 6,500 acres of raw Klamath lands by seventy-five industrious farmers. It is a story of what is possible in the great Klamath country.

Klamath needs no introduction to J. Frank Adams. Back in 1907 he got an idea. As usual he had no money. But no one ever knew of Frank Adams being stopped by the mere fact that funds were short. A good idea was all he has ever wanted.

He gathered about him a group with money. They were Charles L. Moore, E. P.
McCormack, Alexander Martin, Alex Martin, Jr., and Rufus Adams was appointed manager and Attorney D. V. Kuykendall was appointed secretary.

In the articles of incorporation they asked for and were granted rights and privileges to enter into and to pursue so many enterprises and to operate so many different kinds of businesses that the articles seem to be a unique piece of literature. Since they covered such a range from cattle raising, real estate, merchandising, operating power plants, street cars, telegraph lines and loaning money they could not all be enumerated but the original articles are in truth a historic document.

All of the stockholders were very prominent businessmen and had much to do with the growth and the development of Klamath County in the early days.

This incorporation took place at the same time that the Klamath Irrigation District began its operation under the U. S. Reclamation Project. It was the intention of these businessmen to develop this tract of land and to establish a townsite for the mutual benefit of their purchasers.

They bought at that time 6,500 acres lying along the north end of Tule Lake from a mile west of Adams Point to about a mile and a half east of the present Malin townsite. A large part of this land was still flooded by Tule Lake. The purchase price was $90,000.

The diversion dam diverting water from Lost River to the Klamath River was put in about 1910 and the waters of Tule Lake began receding and uncovering land that had been covered by waters from Clear Lake before the dam was built there and by break through by the Klamath River in the early days.

I remember several contracts for sale of these lands included the provision that no down payments had to be made on the purchase of the land until water receded and the purchaser had gotten his first crop off the land.

There could be no individual holdings of more that 160 acres. Adams became a very busy man. From Illinois, some of them from Chicago, and Texas, he brought Bohemian farmers. They wanted land and Adams had nothing else. He sold them Lakeside subdivisions in 40 and 80-acre tracts. A few took 160 acres. All but 300 acres of dry land was sold.

They were to pay $35 an acre—one-fifth down and the rest on long terms at eight per cent. In addition there was a $30 water charge and a $12 drainage charge.

The Bohemian farmers went to work. Some built barns before they erected houses. All the time they fought the soil for the best that was in it. They are still getting the best out of the land. They have built homes, have a bank, a motion picture theatre, three mercantile establishments, restaurant, a flour mill—in short an exceedingly prosperous community centered at Malin. It is a community of which the great Klamath country can well be proud. It is a great deal more.

It is the history of colonization projects, when they are successful, that from three to five farmers, one after the other, come and go. Each successive tiller of the soil profits by the improvements of those who have gone before. But on the Lakeside project only one farmer quit. There has not been a fore-closure or any litigation between the company and the colonists. They have paid up in full. It is a record of achievement that will challenge any colonization scheme in the entire west.

In 1915 Andy Collier became secretary of the company. He, together with Adams, and others into whose hands the original shares and fallen, participated in the last dividend sent out by Collier. This last dividend was founded on the sale of the last 300 acres recently.

But Collier, Martin and Moore give all credit for the success of the project to Adams. He, in turn, pays tribute to the industrious character of the Malin settlers.

Stories are told of how Adams loaned his settler friends cows, horses and mules until they could get money to pay for them. How he went among them with an interpreter to find out what they needed and
then saw that they got it.

And then, as a finale, when Collier was winding up the affairs of the company, he called on the shareholders to deliver their certificates.

Adams had lost his.

The Lakeside Land Company's first sale seems to have been Deed #100, dated August 1, 1908, to Eta Myers for the Northwest Quarter of Section 10, Township 41 South, Range 11 East Willamette Meridian. This tract of land lies on the north side of the Merrill-Malin Highway, midway between Adams Point and the Great Northern Railroad underpass farther west.

For some unknown reason the deeds began with #100, and continued to and included #188. Evidently land purchased and signed for by those first Bohemians on the last of September, 1909, was not fully processed until November 15th of the same year, when the first 35 deeds were issued. Very few dates were given thereafter.

Following is a list in numerical order of the purchasers and number of acres purchased from the Lakeside Land Company:

#101 Joseph Victorin, 40 acres; #102 John Honzik, 40 acres; #103 Frank Kramarik, 33 acres; #104 Alois Kalina, 40 acres; #105 Joseph Divisek, 30 acres; #106 Joseph Kotera, 23 acres; #107 Anton Polivka, 23 acres; #108 Vaclav Rajnus, 45 acres; #109 Joseph Smidli, 20 acres; #110 John Cacka, 172 acres; #111 John Svrsic, John Becicka and Caclov Svoboda, 40 acres; #112 Mike Dobry, 40 acres; #113 Anton Krupka, 40 acres; #114 Joseph Victorin, 40 acres (Cancelled); #115 Ignac Cacka, 155.8 acres; #116 Charles Pechanek, 30 acres; #117 Joseph Otman, 40 acres; #118 Frank Kosar, 40 acres (Cancelled); #119 Frank Paygr, 22.1 acres; #120 Albert Krotovchil, 9 acres; #121 Rudolf Klina, 18.1 acres; #122 Vaclav Drazil, 40 acres; #123 Joseph Micka, 40 acres; #124 Joseph F. Pospisil, 40 acres; #125 Joseph Kohout, 80 acres; #126 J. J. Vokal, 10 acres; #127 Ignac Cacka, 715.96 acres; #128 Marie Zumpfe, 80 acres; #129 Joseph Krizo, 40 acres; #130 Fred Devonak and Anton Sindelar, 7 acres; #131 B. T. Hniliza, 120 acres; #132 Frank Halasz, 80 acres; #133 Malin Townsite Company, 160 acres; #134 Joseph Victorin, (?) acres (Cancelled); #135 Steve Kudr, 76.44 acres.

#136 Jacob Stejskal, 20 acres; #137 Vincent Jelinek, 76.75 acres; #138 Joseph Potucek, 78.8 acres; #139 W. E. Burris and L. E. Burris, 53.9 acres; #140 Frank Klabzuba, 40 acres; #141 J. Frank Adams, 308.96 acres; #142 Wesley Wostrchil, 80 acres; #143 Joseph Jez, 20 acres; #144 Steve Kudr, 45.3 acres; #145 J. Frank Adams, 8.6 acres; #146 Joseph Potucek, 39.6 acres; #147 John Toothill, 39.2 acres; #148 Joseph Klem, 40 (?) acres; #149 Fred Jez, 20 acres; #150 Frank Kremarik, 10 acres; #151 Karel Vavricka, 80 acres; #152 F. C. Klabzuba, 100 acres; #153 W. F. Haskins, 40 acres; #154 Anton Macek, 40+ acres; #155 F. C. Klabzuba, 100 acres [—Ed.]; #156 Anton Petrusek, 64 acres; #157 James Hajick, 32.5 acres; #158 Emmett J. Lahoda, 39.3 acres; #159 "Zdruzeni Ceskyh Farmany U. Maline" (Bohemian Farmers Association of Malin, Oregon), 1 acre; #160 Joseph Victorin, to correct mistake on previous deed; #161 Another correction on Victorin deed.

#162 Frank Adamek, 32.75 acres; #163 Gus Jones, 40 acres (Cancelled); #164 Frank Kozlik, 67 acres; #165 Joseph Semenev, 31.14 acres; #166 Frank Krizo; 25 acres; #170 F. C. Klabzuba, 40 acres; #171 Mary Kopecky, 29.5 acres; #172 Ella Halousek, (?) ; #173 U. S. (?) ; #174 John V. Lovelace, 8.75 acres; #175 John V. Lovelace, (?) ; #176 Ignac Cacka, Joseph Cacka (compromise settlement); #177 Jacob Stejskal, 20 acres; #178 Frank Paygr, (?) ; #179 Anton Polivka, 80 (?) acres; #180 Joe Smidli (?) ; #181 Burris Bros., 40 (?) acres; #182 United States, 2 acres; #183 J. Frank Adams, to correct mistake; #184 E. C. Argraves (?) ; #185 Sibyl B. Mainou, (?) ; #186 John Rafitte, (?) ; #187 H. E. Wilson, (?) ; #188 Oliver Martin, (?) .

23.
The new (1909) J. Frank Adams sage brush grubbing machine in operation in the lower Lost River Valley.

A novel means of expediting the sale of these lands appears to have been undertaken by J. Frank Adams, as described in the Klamath Republican of April 8, 1909: "WILL GRUB SAGEBRUSH. J. Frank Adams, who was here Saturday, received one of the latest sagebrush grubbing machines which will be used on the Lakeside tracts near Merrill. Mr. Adams has another steel machine coming. There are five thousand acres in the Lakeside tracts, and Mr. Adams states he will attempt to clear all of it this year so as to be ready for water. This property is being sold in small tracts to farmers and homeseekers, and every encouragement and consideration is given to actual homeseekers who wish to build a home for themselves. The company proposes to clear the land and get it in readiness so that the farmer can make a good living on the land the first year he occupies it. The best of terms is allowed to all bona-fide settlers."

Rattlesnakes were numerous around the shores of Tule Lake when the Bohemians arrived. They sunned on shocks of new hay and grain and barefoot boys and girls driving cows frequently were forced to hop over a coiled reptile. One instance of a large one coiling to sleep in a woodbox in the kitchen is on record.

Coyotes, cheated of food by the great rabbit drives, fought family dogs and cats and frightened women and children alone at night.

24.
There seems to be considerable confusion concerning the various tracts of land opened for settlement in the Malin area. So, for a better understanding of the situation a brief recapitulation will be given.

First, there were the dry land homesteads which were along the foothills from north of Merrill, to a point near Dry Lake, southeast of Tule Lake. These were in existence by 1900 and before.

Second, in 1904 the Adams ditch, a shallow and more or less inadequate affair, was extended from Adams Point to the Carr or Dalton ranch.

Third, in 1907 the Lakeside Land Company purchased 6,500 acres from the Carr interests. This tract lay between Adams Point and Bevans Point (Turkey Hill) and was the property upon which the Bohemians located in 1909 and 1910.

Fourth, following shortly after the first Bohemian settlement, came the formation of the Shasta View Irrigation District, which later became known as the Malin Irrigation District. It consisted of 3,400 acres, 2,200 of which were owned by W. C. Dalton, and lay between Bevans Point (Turkey Hill) and Bryant Mountain in Oregon. Some land lay in California, so a separate contract was made for them. Due to World War I, in Europe, construction work progressed slowly for several years and it was not until 1918 or 1919 that it was completed.

A board of directors consisted of Charles Beardsley, Frank Lamplot and John McNeal, with M. M. Stastny as Secretary. Bonds for $100,000 were issued, to carry on the construction work. Mr. Stastny, in addition to being secretary, managed the district and had charge of construction. Those positions he held for 28 years.

Charles Darley was the surveyor, and worked for $2.00 per acre surveyed, payable in bonds at face value.

W. C. Dalton put in the pumps, the two main canals, and the laterals for $20.00 per acre, also payable in bonds at face value. Of the two canals constructed, the first, a low line canal with a lift of

from M. M. Stastny Papers
30 feet, was completed in 1924, and the second, a high line canal with a lift of 60 feet, was completed in 1925. At first four pumps served the two canals, but five are now required. A reservoir back of the Srastny ranch was built at a later date at a cost of $3,500, which holds 55 acre feet of water.

In 1935 the project was refinanced with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation because of the depression years. All debts have now been paid and the Malin Irrigation District is again financially sound.

Fifth, and last, by 1916 some 5,900 acres were reclaimed from the former lake bed and were offered for homestead entry. This tract lay south of the Lakeside Land tract and between Malin and approximately Adams Point.

The homestead era of Tule Lake is described elsewhere.

THE O. F. GLICK HOMESTEAD BUILDINGS AS THEY LOOK TODAY
—photo by Helen Helfrich

Tule Lake Land Drawings . . .

by Devere Helfrich

After the completion, early in 1912, of the Lost River Diversion dam below Olene, and the Diversion Canal running from the dam to Klamath River, the stage was set for reclamation of the first tract of Tule Lake lands.

By 1916, about 5,900 acres of the former lake bed had been reclaimed, or de-watered. This included 3,250 acres of private lands and 2,700 acres of public lands. Roughly described, this land lay between the present Merrill-Malin, and State Line roads, north and south; and, between Malin and Adams Point, east and west.

Early in April, 1917 these public lands were offered in an open drawing to the public at large. By the close of sign-up time approximately 180 names had been
filed at the Lakeview Land office. Winners were chosen on April 23rd. Of the total number of names filed, 35 successful names were drawn from the hat, and are listed below:


From Hood River, Jas. I. Jacobs; from McMinnville, Eugene Smith; from Medford, B. W. Gregory; from Ashland, O. P. Glick; from Weed, California, J. B. McCully, Chas. Stokes, and Lyman B. Hathaway; and from Oroville, California, G. C. McGuffin.

Next, after the Lower Lost River dam (at the Stone Bridge) was completed in 1921, a second tract was ready for reclamation.

On January 5, 1922 the Evening Herald wrote that Herbert D. Newell, manager of the Klamath Reclamation Project, announced that 18,000 acres of the northerly and easterly shores of Tule Lake would be offered for lease in 214 tracts, varying from 37 to 283 acres, to expire October 31, 1922, one lot to each person, minimum $50 for a lot, proposals to be received until January 23, 1922.

On January 14, 1922, the Evening Herald further wrote that the directors of the Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion were taking steps in favor of soldier homestead entry only, rather than leasing to the public. Many lengthy discussions and interviews ensued.

Finally, public notice was made September 29, 1922, announcing the second opening to homestead entry of this area. The total acreage of farm units in Oregon and California to be opened amounted to 9,681 acres.

However, after only 52 units of about 3,200 acres had been entered, loud objections by veterans of World War I to construction charges of $90 per acre, payable over 20 years, caused the homesteading to be suspended.

Finally on October 27, 1922 the Evening Herald wrote that 46 of 52 ex-service men were successful winners from those who had filed. However, six who had filed on land previously filed on were given 10 days to make a new filing.

Marvin E. Stewart of Kent, Washington was the first name drawn. Robert S. Adams and Paul O. Simpson were second and third. Twenty of the 46 successful applicants were Klamath County ex-servicemen.

On January 22, 1927, 145 units totaling 8,052 acres, including the balance of the 1922 announced lands were opened.

Additional land openings were made in 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1937.

In March 1942, Project Superintendent B. E. Hayden submitted a draft proposal on opening more lands to homestead entry. However, since World War II was on, it was deemed best to delay the opening since it would be unfair to many men who were away in service.

By the spring of 1945, enough veterans had made inquiry that it was deemed advisable to go ahead with the project. It was suggested that about 7,500 acres be made available for homestead entry.

However, considerable discussion resulted in this project being delayed and it was deemed advisable to hold it sometime late in 1946 to permit those getting lands to prepare for farming them in 1947.

Applications of veterans were given preference, and it was deemed necessary that a minimum capital requirement of $2,000 in money free of liability or the equivalent in farming equipment or other assets was necessary. Minimum farm experience requirements were set at two years.

On May 9, 1946, the regional office submitted a report to Washington in which it pointed out that the area to be opened had been sub-divided in 86 units ranging in size from 60.8 to 141.3 irrigable acres. It added, "Soil and climatic conditions are
favorable to the production of high quality produce, particularly potatoes, alfalfa, barley and clover. The growing season is short, averaging 95 days, and annual precipitation averages 9.4 inches."

On May 20, 1946, a five-man examining board was named consisting of Nelson Reed, World War I veteran; Robert Norris, World War II veteran, presently farming 200 acres; Fred E. McMurphy, one of the homesteaders from the 1927 opening; Lockie McLeod, active for many years in civic affairs, and E. L. Stephens who had been associated with the Klamath Project practically his entire life up to then. Stephens was secretary of the examining board.

In late July, Washington informed the board that it had set new regulations on the farm experience requirement and had eliminated the requirements that certifications on physical condition, financial status and character be presented.

The board, however, fired a letter back vigorously protesting the dropping of these certifications, and they were restored to the qualifications.

Drawings for simultaneous filing were set for September 15, 1946 which fell on a Sunday. It was necessary to arrange with the Klamath Falls post office for special clerks to sort and deliver all applications received by 2 P.M., September 15, and the project office was held open until then to receive them.

In all, 2,028 applications were received. A total of 1,975 were from World War II veterans, 51 from non-veterans or World War I veterans, and two applications were withdrawn.

From September 16, to October 8, the examining board reviewed each application, and 389 or approximately 35 per cent of the 1,975 filed by World War II veterans were rejected, mainly for lack of sufficient farm experience.

A total of 183 of those rejected appealed, and a date for the drawing could not be set until the appeals had all been processed.

By early December, appeals had been processed and the 1,305 successful applicants were listed. The drawing was set for December 18, and the job of placing a number for each of the 1,305 names in a gelatin capsule was done. The capsules were placed in a three-gallon glass pickle jar fitted with an axle and crank which was revolved before each name was drawn.

After a capsule was withdrawn from the jar it was broken by a sharp crack from a gavel, the slip withdrawn, the number checked against the master list. The name corresponding to this number was located and the number, name and address announced.

One hundred and seventy-two names were drawn, then came the process of double checking of qualifications, and then the final act of the drama on March 13, 1947 at the Bureau of Reclamation office in Klamath Falls when a large group gathered for the selection of the homestead sites.


The Evening Herald, Monday, October 3, 1921: With the aid of an interpreter, who translated her vows to the clergyman, Miss Rose Vitousek, Saturday afternoon became the bride of Andrew Vulitch. The bride arrived from Bohemia but a few days ago, and cannot speak a word of English. The groom has been in America for some 15 years and made his responses in English.

Mrs. Emma O'Neill interpreted the bride's responses. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. C. F. Tremble, at the Christian parsonage.

The bridal pair had never met, it is said, until the recent arrival of Miss Vitousek. The clergyman said that she expressed willingness to wed, through the interpreter, and said she loved the man whom she had seen for the first time within a week, although correspondence had passed between them for some time.

Except for a few simple words it is said that the pair speak in different languages. The bridegroom is an Austrian from near the Italian border and does not speak Bohemian. Neither does the bride speak his language and so far has mastered no English.
These men, one way or another, helped pick the site of Malin for a Bohemian settlement. Front row, left to right: Mr. Kroupa, Assistant Editor of Hospodar (Czech Farm Magazine, Omaha, Nebraska), Mr. Rosicky, Editor of Hospodar, Mr. Langer (Committee member who didn’t make trip). Back row, left to right: Frank Zumpfe, Wesley Wostercil, and S. J. Svoboda.

—courtesy Mrs. Eddett Lahoda

Malin . . .

(History of Klamath County, by Rachael Applegate, 1941. Pages 137-139.)

One of the most interesting and progressive communities in the county is Malin, just north of the California line in the Tule Lake Basin. Its growth in 30 years from an expanse of sagebrush and bunch grass inhabited mainly by jack rabbits to a strictly modern town of seven hundred or more inhabitants, backed by its Mayor and leading business man, A. Kalina, to whose enterprise and leadership its growth is largely due.

When Mr. Kalina built his first store in 1911 there was one other building in the place, a store building run by Walter Adams, used for social gatherings and for school purposes until a neat grade school building was constructed. Of the 40-acre townsite which Mr. Kalina purchased from the Dalton holdings he donated six blocks for a high school, two blocks for a grade school, one lot for a jail, and two lots for a Presbyterian church. The high school, built in 1921, was Klamath County’s first union high school, since three and one-half school districts (Malin, Shasta View, Bryant Mountain, and half of Libby) combined to support it. Even before the building was ready for use, high school classes were taught by Allan McComb in an old building at Shasta View. One of the early enterprises was a grain elevator, built in 1918 by a local company, now operated
as a feed mill, since the local flour market has largely disappeared before the onslaught of bakers' loaves. Another was the cheese factory, promoted by a farmers' cooperative association in 1921 which has paid four to ten thousand dollars a month for cream, even during depression years, and has always been a good money maker, marketing its product throughout the west.

The municipal water system, constructed in 1931, furnishes abundant water at a very reasonable rate and is rapidly paying for itself, while the sewage system, dating from 1937, is of the most modern type.

Mr. Kalina states that Government help was sought but was too long in coming to suit the enterprising residents of Malin, who issued their own bonds, for which there were more demands than could be supplied, and carried out their own project at a cost of $20,000 less than a neighboring town spent for a smaller project under the Works Project Administration.

Malin now boasts two general merchandise stores, one variety store, one drug store, one bakery, two beef gardens, one hotel, one shoe shop, eight gasoline stations, two garages, one lumber yard, one blacksmith shop, one church, one community hall, one modern show house of 370 seats, one 16-unit apartment house, one 16-cottage apartment court, some of the best potato-growing land in the world, the largest turkey farm in the West, and one of the largest civic organizations in Klamath County—the Malin Chamber of Commerce of 171 members.

Mr. Kalina says that not a year has passed that he has not built something in the town of Malin, and that 38 families now live in his houses. "I named the town," he remarked in effect, "for a co-operative town in Czechoslovakia, a town surrounded with fruits and vegetables, green and beautiful. It was my dream that our little town here would be like it, and it will be, pretty soon."

On September 30, 1939, Malin celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of its founding. An article by Ruth King, published in the Klamath News of that date, tells the absorbing story of how it came to be: [Instead of Ruth King's 1939, 30th anniversary article of the founding of Malin, her 50th anniversary article of the founding, printed in the June 7, 1959 issue of The Herald & News, will be used, since new information has been added—Ed.]

The destiny of Malin, Oregon this year, 1959, celebrating its 50th anniversary as a thriving small town and a prosperous community, had been determined long before a Czech colonist ever set foot on Southern Oregon soil.

The hardy ancestors of those who came to Klamath County in 1909 as members of the "Bohemian Colonization Club," originally came from somewhere in Russia in the seventh or eighth century to settle in Central Europe. Their national identity has been established for more than 1,000 years in European culture.

Divisions of this group came later, resulting in recognition of three branches of Slavic peoples, the Czechs, the Moravians and the Slovaks. The name commonly applied to these three branches is Czechoslovaks or Bohemians.

Essentially they are one people and the difference in language is in dialect and no greater than the speech between the people of the South and those in the North in the United States.

The Czech (Bohemian) language is rapid, expressive, lively and melodious and is still spoken in Bohemia, Moravia and with slight variations in Austrian Silesia, in Hungary and in Slavonia.

Locally, the early generation still speaks as they did in their homeland and a few of the second and third generation families seek to preserve the mother tongue, the old songs, the old dances.

The name Malin, as spoken in Czech, has little resemblance to the English pronunciation, nor do the Bohemian family names.

The Czechs who settled in Malin were all naturalized citizens and most of them were craftsmen, carpenters, cabinet makers, tailors, brick-layers, machinists, blacksmiths, shoemakers. Some were farmers. All sought the freedom of America, land
of vision, of good wages, and promising futures for their youth.

None had material wealth but they brought determination, willing hands and faith in their ability to survive under any conditions.

They brought, too, the light heartedness of many of the European races. They sang and they danced when there was no money to buy bread nor cloth to make clothes.

And they worked, everyone to his own task, women and children beside men in the fields, often alone while men of the household worked elsewhere to add to family finances.

They came from Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis and other Mid-western cities and towns, some from farms.

In 1906 "Hodspodar," a Bohemian agricultural magazine, published in Omaha, promoted among its subscribers a Far West colonization project. The advance scouts were Frank Zumpfe, a Mr. Svoboda, both from Nebraska, and Vaclav Vostricil of Oklahoma.

Land in Old Mexico looked good, the panhandle of Idaho even better and Colorado offered undreamed of opportunities. But the three pushed on. The Klamath country they had heard about was new. The southern part of Klamath County was almost untouched except for the hill ranchers and the cattlemen with great ranches down the valley.

Sagebrush grew rank and tall and the fall weather was warm when the scouts arrived. Ducks and geese blackened Tule Lake and deer were plentiful. There was water in the Adams Canal that skirted the foothills. The soil was sandy or black loam.

So the word went back that the long trek was ended, the perfect homestead for the colony had been found.

Three hundred members of the club heard the news and 66 laid plans for the trip west. Many of the states of the Union were represented.

[The Klamath Republican of September 9, 1909 in reporting the chain of events, wrote: BOHEMIANS COMING IN. The colonization of the Lakeside tract near Merrill by the settlement thereon of about 160 Bohemians with their families has been practically consummated by J. Frank Adams, manager of the foregoing company.

Mr. Adams, when asked for a statement as to the matter said: "Arrangements have just been about completed for the colonization of the Lakeside tract by 160 Bohemians with their families. They come out from Nebraska and adjoining states. A committee of Bohemians has been here examining this tract and they have made a favorable report on it to their organization. The colony was to start from Omaha on the first of August, but their departure has been delayed until the 20th of this month. These people are said to be very industrious, honest, and good farmers, and a good many of them are already American citizens. The tract will be divided up into forty to eighty acre tracts to suit them. The Lakeside tract consists of about 6,500 acres, and will be cultivated chiefly to alfalfa and grain. One-half of the tract is under irrigation and the balance comes under the government ditch."

This is just the commencement of a movement in the colonization line which will eventually settle this country up with small holdings, for which it is peculiarly adapted. We are glad to see Bohemians locate here, for they are considered good, honest, industrious people and make first class citizens. They are also agriculturists of a high order, and when things are set aright on the Lakeside tract we may look for some models in intense farming.

J. Frank Adams, who engineered this deal, is one of Klamath County's best known citizens, and this is only one of the many things that he has done to promote the interests of this section."

They traveled by train on the Southern Pacific north through California. They were regaled with stories of the possibilities of the country around Macdoel in Siskiyou County but southern Klamath County in Oregon was their goal.

By horse drawn hacks and led by J. Frank Adams, manager of the Lakeside Land Company, they traveled 30 miles
across the country from the railroad, stopping one night at Merrill.

From the low hill above the present town of Malin, Bevan’s Point, they looked out over the valley, visualized their future homes and handed over in most cases only small down payments on their land. The remainder was to be paid over a long period of time. Many bought land still under the receding waters of Tule Lake which all knew to be unusually rich. Land on the bank was light and sandy. The choice locations cost $40 an acre.

Only the farmers from the Midwest hesitated. They had been told that frosts came every month of the year and that spring winds ruined the grain. Those doubtful ones went back to the railroad with the four horse rigs. By the time that the sun went down, of the 66 who came, most were landowners.

[The following is taken from a lengthy article in the same paper—Ed.]

Satuday night there arrived here 60 Bohemians making a total of 75 that have come here during the past month. A. J. Balan, chairman of the committee said, “Our club was organized for the purpose of finding homes in the West. Only Bohemians can belong to it. We will of course be glad to have Americans or any other nation for our neighbors. We are not going to isolate ourselves. All we want is to be in a community of law abiding citizens. Nothing less will satisfy us. We propose to become a part of the community in which we may locate, and always take an active intelligent part in its affairs. Our people are progressive, up to date farmers, and will prove a valuable addition to the population of any county. We will pay our bills and obey all laws, and so conduct ourselves as to merit the esteem and confidence of our fellow citizens. That is the standard on which we seek homes among you, and future events will go to show that every principle will be lived up to.”

To J. Frank Adams is due the credit of bringing this condition of affairs about, and if a few more such men could develop in this country the time would not be far off when the word “Klamath” would be heard on all sides, instead of “Rogue River” and “Willamette Valley” as it is now.
hauled from Merrill and though fences were few, drivers opened 17 gates coming and going.

The sagebrush, higher than a man's head was grubbed by men and women by hand, was piled and burned after nightfall, the fires dotting the landscapes. (Wonder what happened to the Adams sage brush grubbing machines?—Ed.)

They made beds of meadow hay, used boxes for furniture, bought a minimum of farm equipment and borrowed from the big landowners. Those who were here in those days recall the friendly helpfulness of W. C. Dalton and J. Frank Adams.

Funds for food were shorn and when the nippy fall days came the Adams butchered hogs, in the form of hams and sides of bacon, found their way into the newly established homes where wives and children needed food.

There was no thought of a cash return. Adams was a good neighbor, those early Czechs say today, yet later, when crops survived the wind, the freezes, and the rabbits, each man paid his debt to Adams, who kept account of payments received on the inside of a barn door.

The two big ranches, established for many years, provided work for a few. Others went that first year to Klamath Falls. Some worked on the railroad. All stayed away for weeks at a time while the women worked the land.

Sagebrush was used for fuel. Water was carried long distances. News from old homes in the east was slow in coming. Sand drifted into every crevice in the inadequate shelters and wind whipped tents to shreds.

Grain crops the first year that were not taken by frost were eaten into the ground by jack-rabbits. Hearing that a bounty of 5 cents per pair was to be paid by the county for rabbit ears, the settlers organized rabbit drives and killed the creatures by the thousands.

They ate rabbits with no thought of tularemia. They fed them to chickens and to dogs and cats.

With bounty money they bought more chicken wire to build pens for more drives and many a pair of shoes and overalls were paid for with bounty money.

Blackbirds came to eat the grain and children and women beat tin kettles to frighten them off.

But the Indians who still traveled from the reservation to Tule Lake were not so easily frightened, recalls Mrs. Antonia Smidl who came with her three small boys and was promptly left alone while her husband worked.

She spoke not one syllable of English. The cupboard was bare except for flour and salt and leavening and a bit of rye bread. The children were hungry and a pot of dumplings were the answer to hungry stomachs.

They were boiling and bubbling over a sagebrush fire when an Indian woman with full skirts, flanked by others of her tribe, came into the tiny cabin. She spotted the cooking dinner and while the terrified children crept under the bed and their equally terrified mother watched, the visitor gathered up her skirts, poured the boiling dumplings into its folds and dashed out the door to her waiting fellow travelers.

Wages were $1.25 per day with board furnished, and when work was scarce, businessmen of Merrill and Klamath Falls with faith in the determination of the new settlers, provided credit. When Walt Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Alois Kalina brought in their stocks of groceries, hardware and calico, they too took names signed on bits of paper in lieu of cash.

By 1911 crops were better and the following year better yet. Experimental plantings of potatoes, beets, wheat, oats, rye, hay and all garden crops were put in and despite frosts, grew and were harvested.

By the spring of 1910 a two-story building to be used as a post office, store and school had been built. Classes for the young Bohemians were held on the second floor and there, too, on Saturday nights, the fun-loving Czechs in the tradition of their homeland, brought their families, stowed sleepy children on benches or against the walls, and danced and sang. Folks from as far away as Bly, curious about the new settlement came and danced too,
More than dancing, the Bohemians loved a barbecue. John McNeil, W. C. Dalton and Charles Beardsley were initiated into the ritual of cooking meat in a pit and they helped with the first big barbecue that was christened with a sandstorm.

Water receded from Tule Lake as the Bureau of Reclamation drainage project progressed and the 70,000 acres of land that was covered, was largely drained to become rich farmland both in Oregon and the Tule Lake area.

The first barley sold went to the Martin Brothers Mill at Merrill for 65 cents per sack, weight not known. Later when alfalfa was raised, hay sold out of the stack brought $5 per ton.

There was little illness among the settlers but doctors were a long distance by buggy or horseback and neighbors helped one another. Mrs. Joe Ottoman Sr. was a midwife. Some families gave her $5 for her services. Mrs. Kalina recalled giving her material for dresses and food for her family.

Eggs were scarce and a hen egg in January was talk of the town.

Reminiscing, Mrs. Marie Kunz, who could then speak no English, remembers buying groceries at Kalina's, including a gallon can of kerosene, starting home in a wagon over a rutted road and losing the potato stopper on the spout of the oil can. Result was ruined food and no more money.

Mrs. Vaclav Drazil was left with only a dime when her husband went to work in Klamath Falls. She spent that on stamps to write and tell him all was well.

The Frank Paygrs, out of money, ate roasted wheat and roasted rabbits, ground roasted rye and wheat to mix with chicory for coffee... others ate blackbirds, geese and ducks.

Mrs. Anna Polivka came by train from New York to Sacramento. She, too could speak no English and because no one could understand her questions or her answers, a station agent who thought she wanted a bed, locked her into a small room until she missed a train. In Klamath Falls she was taken from the railroad station to the Kern Hotel and later to Malin by taxi... the charge was $8.

Joe Smidl, the first ditchrider, rode horseback from Adams Point to the Carr (Dalton) Ranch, a distance of some 25 miles. Horse and saddle were furnished. The pay was $75 a month, a magnificent sum.

Many such instances can be recalled. Today the families laugh at the hardships. With few exceptions those who stayed have earned comfortable incomes.

On October 1, 1910, first anniversary of the arrival of the settlers, they invited neighbors and had a picnic and a dance. The few farm products grown were displayed and funds collected from the dance helped build the old Bohemian Hall in Malin, used for a gathering place for many years.

The first rural telephone line was built by A. Kalina about 1915. The first irrigated land opened to homesteading was taken up in 1918. Electricity reached Malin in 1921. A cheese factory built in 1921 used milk from the dairy herds. Two fine brick schools, high school and elementary buildings, replaced the wooden structures, a church was built, utilities were financed, the town grew and was incorporated.

Fine homes have been built, revenue from farm crops now runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. Athletic teams have won state championships. The town boasts one of the finest parks in Oregon.

From the privations and work of the original 66 men and women, prosperity has followed.

Of those who came to Malin on that day 50 years ago, few are left. The second and third generations have married outside Czech families.

Malin is a peaceful town. There is a minimum of law infractions. The jail is seldom used. Men and women still help their neighbors. The land is still tilled and continues to produce.

This year (1959) on August 1 and 2, the town will celebrate its 50th anniversary. Those who live near the blue haze of the
Sawmills of the Malin Vicinity

by Devere Helfrich

The first recorded use of lumber in the Tule Lake Basin comes from the Yreka Union of June 8, 1876 which states that "Jesse D. Carr's teams will soon start to Spencer mill for lumber to fence Tule Lake..." Further, the same paper of August 11, 1877 again quoting Carr, states: "...I shall put up from 12 to 15 tree-covered hills will begin another half century.

And Malin, a name euphonious and short, will continue to bring to mind those folks whose ancestry is linked with the Old World, will recall the Czech homeland, for the name in the Czech tongue means "wonderful country, a paradise where crops never fail."

miles of post and plank fence at Tule Lake this season..."

Turning to more recent writings, we find that W. W. Lamm in his "Lumbering in Klamath," 1944, records that: "In 1888 Jesse D. Carr, owner of the ranch now known as the Dalton [presently, Byrne—Ed.] ranch about two miles south of Malin, financed the building of a sawmill on Bryant Mountain about ten miles northeast of Malin. It was a circular mill powered with a stationary boiler and engine and was operated by Rogers and McCoy until 1892 or 1893, when they had flooded the very limited market of a few stock ranches in that district. Quite a lot of the product was still piled at the Carr ranch when William Dalton arrived in 1900."
Finally, this last article is more or less confirmed by the General Land Office maps of Oregon Township 41 S., R. 13 E., surveyed by Chapman & Nicklin between October 9 and 16, 1896 which shows two wagon roads leading to a sawmill somewhere on Bryant Mountain, one from the Carr ranch on Tule Lake, and the other from Clear Lake.

The Carr sawmill seems to have been located at the southeast end of the present day Worlow Reservoir. At least an old saw dust pile was still visible there during the period between 1910 and 1930, according to both Mrs. Zena (Worlow) Stevenson and the late Bob Adams.

According to information in an article in the Herald & News, April 23, 1961, James Worlow, with the arrival of the railroad in Klamath Falls in 1909 bringing an influx of settlers, saw the need for lumber in the Tule Lake Valley and surrounding vicinities. He was living near the Stukel ranch at the time with his wife Annie and family. Probably financed by W. C. Dalton, he purchased machinery in Portland, shipped it by train to Klamath Falls, and hauled it by horse and wagon to Bryant Mountain. There he set up his mill about one-half mile west of the original Carr mill site, or near the west end of the present Worlow Reservoir. The mill began operation sometime between late 1909 and 1911.

The first task was producing lumber for the mill itself, living quarters and other necessary buildings, with all work being done by contract. The machinery was run by steam. It is stated that "a crew of 17 men could saw 30,000 to 40,000 feet of lumber per day." Logs were hauled as far as two miles to the mill, and cut into lumber from 10 to 18 feet in length. Only the best timber was used and boards with knots were discarded.

Over the week-ends, the crew walked the 10 miles to Malin to relax at their homes or in the newly built town, returning the 10 miles on Sunday evenings.

Worlow moved his family to a home near the mill where the wife, Annie, taught her children until the mill would shut down for the winter when they would move to Malin, where they would rent a home for the remainder of the school term.

Lumber was sold to the settlers in and around Malin, Poe and Langell Valleys.

Down through the years, until he died in 1926, Worlow usually had a partner, one of whom was Emmett Laboda, 1913 to 1916, with W. C. Dalton entering and leaving the business from time to time.

Mrs. Worlow, Jack West, her son-in-law, and his wife Emma, continued to run the mill until 1928 when operations were discontinued and the equipment sold.

George McCullum in 1920, built a circular mill located on the Klamath River near the highway crossing west of Keno. In 1934 the mill was sold to the Ellingson Lumber Company. In the meantime, somewhere around 1930, he built a second mill, this one near Malin. It stood some three to four miles southeast of town, on a site now occupied by the Loveness Mill.

According to the Herald & News of June 7, 1959, "at first the millworks were powered by several small motors, and the lumber and logs were handled by horses and man-power. Logs were skidded from where the trees were felled in the forest to the loading site by teams of horses. Logs were hauled to the mill in short 16-foot lengths on cableless trucks. Men with cant hooks rolled the logs off the trucks into the log pond. When the logs were ready for the sawmill they were again rolled by hand onto the carriage. Lumber was moved from the green chain to the drying yards on horse drawn carts where it was piled by hand.

"The first big improvement in operations came in 1933 when the millworks were converted to steam power. Eventually a Caterpillar Sixty diesel tractor replaced horses in the woods. The plant operated thusly until 1946 when the Loveness Brothers, L. H., V. H., and R. E., purchased it.

"Lumber carriages replaced the horse drawn lumber carts in the drying yard, and lumber is now stacked by fork trucks. By 1950 the entire plant was converted from steam to electric and air power. These
changes enabled the plant to increase its average production from 35,000 bd. ft. to 65,000 bd. ft., per shift.

"At first the majority of the plant’s products were shipped locally to the box factory and moulding plants in Klamath Falls. At one time, lumber cut in Malin was shipped to practically all 49 states—as far as the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic seaboard and some is sold overseas in foreign markets.

"With large national forests to the south and east of Malin, operated by the federal government on a sustained yield basis, it is believed that there will be lumber produced in Malin for many more years."

A few other early-day mills supplied
lumber to the Lower Tule Lake Valley settlers from time to time. These included the old Moore Mill on Link River in Klamath Falls, the Spencer mill on Spencer Creek, west of Keno, and the Rhoades-Turner mill on Stukel Mountain. These, however, were probably in very limited amounts.
Could it be possible that the old building in the background was the original board and batten, Bob Dalton school? - courtesy Klamath County Museum

Malin Schools...

The first school established in the Tule Lake area was the old "Tulie Lake," or District #6 school, on June 30, 1879, near the Stone Bridge on Lost River. It later became known as the Gale school and was moved due north to the base of the foothills where it remained until closed.

On February 18, 1889 a school known as District #20, or Upper Poe Valley was established.

Shortly thereafter, according to records left by P. L. Fountain, Klamath County School Superintendent, District #22 was petitioned to be divided from #6. However, completion of its organization failed, hence it reverted back to #6.

Five years later, according to records left by C. R. Delap, the next Klamath County School Superintendent, on June 15, 1894 the new district #22 was established. It, at first, seems to have been known as Morton, but somewhere down through time, the name was changed to Gay. The school was located on land belonging to H. K. Gay, now owned by Tim Wolf, and was near the center of Section 3, T. 41 S., R. 12 E. According to "Ninety Years of Klamath Schools," by Buena Cobb Stone and Marjorie Reeder Howe, sometime around the turn of the century a school known as Sand Hollow came into existence. It stood in Section 12, T. 41 S., R. 12 E., on a site later, December 22, 1904, to become known as the post office of Tule Lake. This site is now occupied by the ranch buildings of Harold Barney. It was discontinued when Shasta View came into existence; but, if its district number was also #22, if it succeeded the Gay school, or if it ran at the same time is presently undetermined. [Some think the Gay school and the Sand Hollow school were one and the same—Ed.]

Next, with the arrival of homesteaders and new settlers coming to the Basin with the advent of the railroad, more schools were required, so, a new school, #35, was organized in the summer or fall of 1909.
It was established in the old Bob Dalton homestead shack which was about one mile west of the present Poe Valley road and north of the canal, which in turn is north of the Old Malin Highway, one and one-fourth mile north of the present Merrill-Malin Highway.

The following year, 1910, a new two room school was built, to become known as Shasta View or District #35. It was located in the extreme northeastern corner of Section 7, T. 41 S., R. 12 E., or west of the Poe Valley road and about one-fourth mile north of the intersection of that road and the Old Malin Highway. According to Mrs. Ben Pickert, they taught twelve grades, but did not have an accredited high school. A note in the old Superintendent's record book, records that "Olive Whipple once taught the high school grades there, with Nellie Delameter and Lola Shaffer in charge of the elementary grades." [For further information on this school and others in the valley, see "Ninety Years of Klamath Schools."]

Other schools which came into existence after 1909, ran for a while and were then consolidated into the larger schools of Merrill, Malin and Bonanza as the County Unit system was installed by Superintendent Peterson in the early 1920's were:

District #40, Dodd's Hollow, in existence around the 1911-1917 period and was located northwest of Adams Point.

District #45, Bryant Mountain, in existence during the approximate period of 1915-1930, was located on the northeastern slope of Bryant Mountain which seems to have united it into the Bonanza school system.

District #49, Libby, located east of Adams Point at approximately the location of the new Lost River High School, now under construction. Libby came into existence somewhere around 1916 and was still on the 1925-26 rolls.

One other school, "The Carr School," located in California and not connected with the Oregon schools, must be mentioned at this time. It was first located some four or more miles southeast of the Loveness mill and near the Clear Lake Dam road, later it was moved to a site south of the State Line road, and slightly east of the end of the South Malin road.

Coincidental with the founding of these schools came another, Malin, commenced in the 1909-1910 season and came about in the following manner. With the arrival of the Bohemian families in 1909, and the establishment of the townsite of Malin on November 15th of that year, the construction of a new school was made necessary. Shortly thereafter, during the 1909-1910 season, Walter S. Adams constructed a two story building to house his store and post office.

The first Malin school was held upstairs in this building, located east of the north end of Main Street and continued there until a new grade school, taking the designation, District #22, was built during the summer of 1911 at a cost of $2,000. This new school was situated some two blocks east of the Adams store.

Then in 1921, a high school was constructed on land (6 blocks) donated by Alois Kalina, to which in later years an addition was added. This original high school is just this year (1970) being dismantled, to be replaced by a new elementary school, said to cost in the neighborhood of $350,000.

In 1923 a new elementary school, to replace the original wooden building in the northeastern section of town, was constructed, again on land (2 blocks) donated by Mr. Kalina, situated immediately north of the high school. It was later enlarged and will still be in use for some time.

According to the Herald & News of June 7, 1959, Malin was the first union high school in Klamath County, combining three and one-half school districts, Malin, Shasta View, Bryant Mountain and one-half of Libby.

Commencing in September 1970, Malin high school students will attend the new "Lost River High School," as also will Merrill high school students.
SHASTA VIEW SCHOOL ABOUT 1912
Back row, 3rd from left, Anna Polivka, 4th, Bonaparte Polaskie Alaxender
—courtesy Klamath County Museum

THE FIRST HIGH SCHOOL, 9TH AND 10TH GRADES, AT SHASTA VIEW IN 1921
—courtesy Emma West
THE FIRST SCHOOL AT MALIN IN 1911
Miss Marovich (Majorowitz), teacher at left, and Miss Charlotte Evans (later Tower), teacher at right. The lumber for this school came from the Worlow mill.
—courtesy Emma West

THE MALIN SCHOOL IN 1916
M. M. Stastny, principal, is the short man to the left of the door, with the hat on.
—courtesy M. M. Stastny
FIRST MALIN HIGH SCHOOL

Back row, left to right: Val Kalina, Jerry Rajnus, Mr. Smith, teacher, Miss Burke, teacher, Earl Wilson, in front of latter, his brother Lester, and extreme right Frank Tofell. Front, same order: Neal Craig, Mamie Worlow, in checkered dress, and Rosie Honzik, in middle and tie.

—courtesy Emma West

WHEN THE HIGH SCHOOL WAS YOUNG, ABOUT 1921 OR 1922

And before the Masonic Hall was constructed. Part of the Worlow lumber yard in the foreground.

—courtesy M. M. Stastny
As Told by Frank Klabzuba . . .

to Evea Adams

I had been on a trip to Canada looking for a location and had gone back to Oklahoma. Vostroil and Vondreis had club started. The Southern Pacific had advertised in Czech paper in Omaha of the Butte Valley country which they owned. I took a notion to come west and Vostroil asked me to look at this land. I got to Butte Valley March 15, 1909. I saw no chance of water there. I came on to Klamath Falls and on making inquiries I was introduced to Mr. C. S. Moore, who directed me to the Adams Ranch.

I took the stage to Merrill. Mr. Adams met me and took me over the Lakeside Project. I thought it would do. Later in the summer the Czech club sent out a committee of three to look over all the western projects including Mexico. They were Frank Zumpfe, Vac Vostroil, and A. J. Soborka (Svoboda). I met the committee at Weed and went on the train with them to MacDoel, where we stopped off so they could inspect the Butte Valley country. Then we came on to Klamath Falls on a freight train to which they had hooked one passenger car.

At Klamath Falls I telephoned the Adams Ranch. Will Adams met us with a two seated surrey and took us out to the ranch. After looking over the Lakeside Project the committee decided it might do, but they were still obliged to go on and look at the other projects so as to give a full report to the club they represented.

In September of that same year, 1909, sixty-six members of the club came out on an S. P. excursion which began in Omaha and brought them to Klamath Falls. I met the train with about a dozen rigs belonging to Frank Adams and a couple of old stage coaches he had borrowed for the occasion. The caravan drove to Merrill where we stayed that night, and then out over the Lakeside Project the next day. We looked over the land and all gathered at Bevan's.
Point to eat lunch. From this point the men picked out the places they wanted. Mr. Adams showed the maps and explained the terms of the sale. We went back to Merrill that night and on to Klamath Falls the next day. In Mr. Kuykendall's office the deeds and mortgages were made out.

About seven of the settlers stayed here, the rest went back for their families. Among those who stayed were Frank Paygr, Rudolph Klima, Kratochoil, Bill Halousek, Honzik and Rudolph Kos. Smidl was here already. Maybe, Kalina stayed too. Anton Polivka and Joe Kotera came that fall, from Canada.

The next day the ones who stayed began to haul lumber to their places. This lumber came from the Turner Mill at Merrill and was hauled mostly with teams and wagons belonging to Adams.

I had me an office in Merrill, where I had charge of the meeting of the new settlers, and selling to those who had not already bought.

Vostroil, Vondreis, Frank Adams and I, Klabzuba, had picked the townsite and Don Zumwalt had surveyed it. Some of the Bohemians bought lots during the first year. After that, Dalton, Fitch and Worden bought the rest of the townsite.

Frank Adams put up the first building in town, being a store for his brother, Walt Adams. It still remains as part of Jimmy Ottoman’s restaurant. Over this store was the first hall in Malin, where the meetings, dances and also the first school was held. I think the first teacher was a Johnson boy.

IN FRONT OF THE BALDWIN HOTEL. KLAMATH FALLS, OREGON
Individuals unidentified, but thought to be some of the original 66 Bohemians en route to the Tule Lake country to look over the Lakeside Land Co. property.

—Maude Baldwin photo

Personal Interview with Mr. Rudy Paygr . . .
Who Was Later a Shoemaker at Merrill

by Evea Adams

I had no use to go to America. We had a pretty good little farm, Czechoslovakia, but all youngsters hear about the United States, two things, how it is full of cowboys and Indians, and how anyone can get rich. I decide to go to America, get work and save a thousand dollars, it would be lots of money over dere.

But when I get to the United States and save one thousand dollars I think that
isn't enough. So I work four years and
save two thousand dollars. That was in
1908. I was in East St. Louis then.
I was visiting a friend and he showed me
a farm paper, "Hospodar". I read in dese
Bohemian paper about dese project in
west. Rosicky was editor and started propa-
ganda to organize Bohemian farmers for
find irrigated land for settlement. I joined
club, paid ten dollar fee. We voted through
paper to elect committee to investigate
western projects, committee was Frank
Zumpfe, Vac Vostroil and A. J. Sobotka,
I can remember. Dey went over dese pro-
jects and find out Klamath Basin. Dey
refused Weiser, Idaho, because drinking
water hard to get for house, well cost about
five hundred dollars. Some had only
one hundred dollars to start. When dey
bring dem to Upper Klamath Lake and
see how much waters dere, it was sure
water sources, dey decide Klamath Basin.
Frank Adams say best, too.
Southern Pacific make excursion car
to bring out settlers, dey tink we buy dere
land in Butte Valley. We don't say to
Southern Pacific all our business. About
sixty five come in excursion. Bill Halousek
met us at Weed. I noticed him in train,
he wear cowboy hat, first time I see cowboy
hat. We came on to Klamath Falls. Frank
Adam's men and wagons were waiting for
us. I remember George Durkee was one
of the drivers. About ten or twelve wagons,
hacks and stages there were. We came to
Merrill, stayed all night at Richelieu and
Riverside Hotels.
Next morning went to Malin, looked at
land, Adams had maps, explained terms,
we bargained for land. Old Man Victorne
pushed me back all the time. I think I
get no land. I sitting on dose carriage's
tongue. Vostroil says to me, "Your feel
like something happens to you?" I says
I believe I get no chance here, but he says
it will be all right dere is good land left.
We had lunch on Bevan's Point and went
back to Merrill and some to Adams Ranch.
Next day we go to Klamath Falls to
Kuykendall's office, made out deeds and
mortgages for land.
Some go back on train to get families,
few of us stay here. Mineself, Krejcvik,
and Klima got ride in Adams buggy.
When horses jump Krejcvik get up to
jump too. Adams driver say, "Next time
you get up, Jump!"
I stay at night at Adams Ranch. Next
morning Mr. Adams let me have a team
and wagon to get lumber from Merrill. I
got me a load to start. When I get to
land I drive two posts in center and
leaned boards over until time build house.
Next morning Krejcvik came to my place
and say, "I would not stay here, something
been howling all night." I knew dey was
coyotes. I say, "Don't worry, dey's not
so bad dey do no harm."
We build de houses and started to dig
der saygrass, course, by hand. I clear
forty, put in crop next spring, drown it
anyway, I did not have no crop. Den I
don't know, it must have been about the
next year. I was used to heavy soil in old
country. I dig a well, mine well was fill
up with sand. I had to use a lumber. I did not know nothing about dese life like dat.

Few of us Bohemian had experiments farming in old country, but second year we begin unnerstan. Contour checks was not good for grain and no market was for alfalfa, thirty miles from railroad.

We put in crops what we could and then we work for wages for Adams and Dalton. Kalina and Steyskal went to work somewhere on Upper Klamath Lake, came on Saturday nights on foot from Klamath Falls to home. By and by we got a few head of stocks. And Frank Adams introduced some of dese Holstein cows, he bought some heifers and sold dem out. Dose days who didn't had a cow had to go and work for wages.

Once I tink I dislike here in 1917, I read about boom in Montana homesteads, so I sell out and go dere. I find it not so good as been in papers. I fine out I can get nothing so good as I sold out here. So I come back and bought place from Dalton. Pastures on the other side of the hill sometimes look better, but I think I stay here now.

No know how to drive horses. I see Mrs. Klima step between horses in front and lead them that way.

(If there was more, it has become lost—Ed.)

The story of Ben Pickett needs to be told in entirely. As he says, "I am not the oldest person living in the Malin country, but I have been here the longest."

The story was only partially told in the Herald & News for the 50th and 60th anniversary celebrations of the Bohemian settlement of the Malin country. That story will be repeated here:

"There were no tranquilizers to quiet a nervous beef critter, no black molasses to mix with concentrates nor a hammer mill in the country to chew up hay for a bovine when Ben Pickett came to the Klamath country but there was plenty of bunch grass to stick to the ribs of a white face or a red durham.

"Ben Pickett, whose parents, Charles and Carrie Pickett, came to Poe Valley long before the arrival of the Czech colonists (In 1891, when Ben was three years old—Ed.), recalls the beginning of the family cattle business. No rancher attempted to raise anything that couldn't walk to market in those days.

"The nucleus of the Pickett livestock holdings came from a herd of about 1,000 head of cows owned by a widow. Charles

MR. BEN PICKETT
July 31, 1970
—photo by Helen Helfrich
Pickett paid a premium of a dollar or so a head for the privilege of picking the herd. For $15 a head, he picked fat, three-year-old cows, each with a heifer calf by side.

"He traded 12 mules for 320 acres of land, gave $1,000 for another 160 acres north of the present town of Malin and that land is still part of the Pickett estate.

"Thousands of head of cattle being trailed from Eastern Oregon to Montague in California, terminal of the railroad, passed through Harpold Gap and the Pickett place in Poe Valley daily from mid-August to January 1, stirring the dust in drifts, bedding at night on ranches.

"The Pickett boys, riding herd for the big cattle outfits, earned $35 a month, bed and board on the trail.

"There were no scales to weigh an animal and cattle, lumped off to the buyer by the bead, brought $16-$18 for a fat, 1,200 pound 2 or 3-year-old steer. Baby beef was an unknown quanticy when the Klamath country was young.

"The Pickett ranch was a mecca for the traveling Klamaths bound for Tule Lake to hunt and fish and to gather duck eggs. A thousand egg harvest per family was not uncommon. The Klamaths often worked for the farmers in the Malin area and there are still living on the reservation descendants of those who were friends of Ben Pickett's family."

When it was decided to write the Malin story for the 1970 Klamath Echoes, it immediately became obvious that Ben Pickett must be interviewed. That has been done several times, as well as traveling over the various roads and surroundings with him twice.

It is perhaps unfair to the Ben Pickett story, that all he has pointed out, old ranch locations, old roads, post offices, and schools, and the many stories he has told concerning each, cannot be given at one time. Many of them, however, have been incorporated into the preceeding histories, and it would only be a repetition to record them again.

A few additional facts are:

— that he has ridden most of the country, on horseback, between Butte Valley and Goose Lake at one time or another.

— that he is the only known living man to have seen the ghost of Clear Lake. It so happened that, stopping at the old Carr ranch to get a cool drink from the spring, he heard strange noises and thumpings coming from the deserted house. Upon investigating, he found an old sow, who had somehow gotten into the house and made her way upstairs, after which the doors had blown shut, blocking her escape.

— that he once worked at the Steele Swamp Ranch before it was purchased by W. C. Dalton.

— that he worked for J. Frank Adams at one time, burning tulies between Adams Point and the State Line. He rode his saddle horse and dragged a long wire behind, on which were wrapped gunny-sacks soaked in kerosene. This dragline, when set afire and dragged back and forth set fire to the huge tule patches. This was done to burn the old tulies, so that the young tulies coming up in the spring, could be cut for hay. While doing this, he ran onto the old Applegate emigrant trail from Bloody Point to Lost River.

— that about 1921 J. Frank Adams sold several car loads of horses (about 120) to the E. Clemens Horst Co., who owned several hop ranches in the Wheatland, California neighborhood. Ben went along with the shipment to look after the horses and later break them, only to end up as foreman, staying there until 1930. Altogether, he and his wife Anna, spent nine and a half years there.

At one time the Picketts visited Mrs. Walter Adams, who was then living near Sacramento. Mr. Adams had died some time before.

Some qualified person should write the entire story of "Ben Pickett—Cowboy."
Growing Pains of Malin

The growing pains of Malin and the town’s progress through later years have been closely entwined with the Kalina family since that September day in 1909 when Alois Kalina climbed over the wheel of a buckboard and surveyed the sagebrush dotted land on the shore of a shallow lake.

Not long after that day he bought 46 acres of land from W. C. Dalton for the townsite of Malin, he gave the land for the high school, elementary school, the church and the jail.

Like others of the colonists, the family faced hardships as rugged as those in the homeland they had left. Kalina worked away from home after putting in an oat and rye crop and Mrs. Kalina set the cut bundles of grain into shocks for threshing. They grubbed sagebrush during the winter and lacking heavier equipment did much of the work with hand tools.

The young Kalinas, both of farm ancestry near Prague, arrived in New York in 1905 and Alois Kalina tried his hand in Chicago as a machinist, became a tavern owner and joined a Czech colonization club. This membership brought him to Malin.

He tried farming for a season or two, then built the second mercantile store in Malin, which through the later years
with family effort, became the town's principal trading spot.

Supplies were hauled from Klamath Falls by wagon. There were 17 gates to be opened and closed between the two towns, stubborn combinations of barbed wire and juniper posts.

The rutted road skirted the lake. Black clouds of mosquitoes that rose from the shallow water tormented men and animals. Winter mud stalled the horse-drawn wagons. On one such trip Kalina was forced to unload 25 one-hundred pound sacks of sugar, carry the load a quarter of a mile beyond the axle-deep dray and reload on solid ground.

Indians from the reservation were good customers, sometimes sleeping on the floor of the Kalina store. They helped with fall harvests and danced and sang from dusk to dawn.

Mrs. Kalina and their sons and daughter assisted in the expanding family business, while Kalina senior went about the business of helping the town grow to maturity.

When it came time to incorporate Kalina paid for the incorporation proceedings. The law required that the town have 150 residents for incorporation. Malin had 151.

His appointment as mayor for a one year term followed. With the city's first election he was the people's choice. For 25 years he was returned to office. He voluntarily retired at the close of a quarter century of civic duty.

He was responsible for getting the town lighted. A drilled well at the Kalina home furnished water for the first volunteer fire department.

Times were a bit rugged about the time of incorporation and to keep the town's warrants circulating, he dug down into his own pockets for many months until city income caught up with the deficit on the ledgers.

Malin needed water and sewer systems and these were other Kalina sagas. Malin's water supply is considered one of the best in Southern Oregon and the system is self-supporting.

He worked for establishment of the Malin Park. He served as president of the chamber of commerce and as a director, was interested in good roads and equitable freight rates. In later years before his retirement he made hundreds of trips to Portland for merchandise after modernizing his transportation with trucks.

His wife, sons, Vaclav and Louis and daughter Emma, have followed the pattern of community service started nearly a half century ago, when Mr. and Mrs. Kalina, gave free New Year’s Eve parties for all their customers at a time when there was little cash to spare for entertainment.

THE PRESENT DAY MASONIC HALL
Built as a combination church and community hall. At left, the Malin elementary school, built in 1923.
—courtesy Vac Kalina
Tule Lake Valley Post Offices... 

Tule Lake was the first post office established in the Tule Lake Valley. The office was established February 8, 1875 with Elkanah Whitney as postmaster, and was located at the Whitney home, northeast of the old emigrant crossing of Lost River at the Stone Bridge.

That same year a post office was also established at Clear Lake on October 26th, in the Jesse Applegate home, with Charles Putnam as postmaster.

The next post office to show up in the Valley, was at Cornell, January 26, 1884 with John H. Cornell as postmaster. This
office was located some ten miles south of the Oregon-California state line, on the old The Dalles-California Highway.

On February 7, 1889 the Tule Lake post office was moved to a point exactly two miles due north of the Stone Bridge, where Welliston D. Woodcock became the postmaster.

A new post office, Morton, was established August 28, 1889 with Hiel K. Gay as postmaster. This office was located in the Gay home, one mile east of the north end of Bevan's Point or Turkey Hill, north of the county road and near the center of Section 3, on the Tim Wolf ranch.

On April 10, 1890 the name of the Tule Lake post office was changed to Gale, and the name Tule Lake for a post office was discontinued for a few years.

Isaac W. Straw became the postmaster of Clear Lake on May 10, 1893. The office was moved to the Carr Ranch on Tule Lake, August 9, 1893, but retained its old name until December 16th, when the name Tule Lake was again brought into use.

Then on October 4, 1894 Montrose E. Hutchison became the postmaster of Morton, at which time the office was probably moved to the home of Richard "Dick" Hutchison, father of "Mont" Hutchison, and father-in-law of Ivan Applegate. The Hutchison home was located near the center of the Northwest ¼ of the Northwest 3/4 of Section 17, T. 41 S., R. 12 E., [east of the Poe Valley road, 3/8 of a mile north of the Merrill-Malin Highway, or about 200 yards south of the DeMerritt road.] Due to some now unknown reason, the office was discontinued October 31, 1894, less than a month after Hutchison had been appointed. Thus ended Morton.

Larkin W. Carr, nephew of Jesse D. Carr, replaced Isaac W. Straw as postmaster of the Tule Lake post office, December 12, 1894.

November 20, 1896 witnessed the discontinuance of the Gale post office, which was moved to the newly established town of Merrill. Henry E. Momyer was the postmaster during this change of location.

By November 4, 1897 Manzell Beardsley was appointed postmaster of Tule Lake with the office being moved from the Carr Ranch to the Beardsley home near the present Loveness sawmill. Beardsley's wife Gladys was assistant postmaster and probably did most of the clerical work. [Ben Pickett says Mrs. Beardsley's name was Manzella—Ed.]

Next on November 10, 1900 William C. "Bill" Dalton became the postmaster of Tule Lake with the office returning to the Carr Ranch.

On June 6, 1902 a new post office of Straw was established to care for the needs of homesteaders and settlers in the Dry Lake area. Isaac W. Straw was the first postmaster, and the office was located several miles south of the old Cornell ranch, but north of Dry Lake on approximately what is now Highway 139. The office was discontinued January 14, 1928 with the mail transferred to Malin.

On December 23, 1904 the post office of Cornell, which had experienced but one short lapse of service, during 1890, was permanently discontinued, with the mail transferred to Tule Lake. Lack of settlers between Straw and Tule Lake was probably the reason.

Finally the Tule Lake post office was moved to Klamath County, December 22, 1904 with Mary R. Bassett postmaster. (It is the policy of the U. S. Postal Department to designate both men and women "postmasters.") This location was near the center of Section 12, in Sand Hollow, and east of the Malin Loop road, where the present Harold Barney ranch buildings are located.

At some unknown date in 1909, Jennie Dunn became postmaster, to continue as such until the post office was discontinued and mail routed to Malin sometime in 1911.

It is interesting to note the amount of business transacted by the Tule Lake post-office, while located at this location, as reported in bi-annual reports: \$46+ in 1905; \$45+ in 1907; \$47+ in 1909; and finally \$50+ in 1911.

In the meantime, with the advent of the
Mary Halousek, postmaster, at the Malin Post Office sometime during 1913-16 period. —courtesy Emma West

Bohemians and the settlement of the Lakeside Land Company tract a more centralized location was needed. Consequently a townsite was laid out and the new town of Malin founded November 15, 1909 when Alois Kalina signed papers for 40 to 46 acres of land owned by William C. Dalton.

Walter S. Adams, brother of J. Frank Adams, became the postmaster August 11, 1910 with the office located in his store, situated near the pumping plant to the north and east of present Main Street.

On November 17, 1913 Mary Halousek became the postmaster with the office moved to a small building on the site of 2625 Railroad Avenue, where the Ecco McDonald home now sits. Others say the post office was located in the Irvine house.

Charlotte I. Evans became the postmaster on July 8, 1916 with the post office remaining in the same location. On June 25, 1917 Miss Evans, now Charlotte I. Tower, was reappointed under the new name.

In 1917, at the age of 18, Earl Irvine, who lives in the Zumr place, next door to the McDonald home, drove the mail stage (a buckboard pulled by two horses) from Klamath Falls to Malin for three or four months.

Then on July 6, 1918 Mike Dobry was appointed postmaster and the office was moved to a building belonging to Dobry and located where the Shell Service Station now sits on the west side of Main Street.

Mrs. Maude W. Thomas became the (Acting) postmaster, April 16, 1923 with the post office probably remaining in the Dobry building. Her tenure was short however, as Henry Krupka, became the postmaster, October 25, 1923, with the post office moved into the building now known as the Malin Inn on the east side of Broadway, across from the present post office.

Once again the tenure of a postmaster was of but a few months, as John A. McComb succeeded Krupka on March 1, 1924. The office was moved across the street into the white building just south of the old stone bank building. On October 12, 1925, Mrs. Teressa (John) McComb became the postmaster, remaining in the same building.

National Archive and U. S. Postal records are somewhat conflicting during the
next few years. One records that Maude W. Thomas again became postmaster on December 18, 1930, while the other states July 30, 1935 as the date. This confusion might be explained if the postoffice was moved from the (white building) to the back end of the Hirvi building, now the Ranch Club, at approximately this latter date.

Pearl Carsley became the next postmaster on April 1, 1944 with the postoffice remaining in the Hirvi building. Then on July 1, 1947, Ecco McDonald became the postmaster, with the postoffice remaining in the Hirvi building.

Finally, on August 31, 1950, Lawrence L. Storey became the postmaster and so remains today. Mr. Storey conducted the postoffice in the Hirvi building until the new and present postoffice building was built and occupied in 1956.

Lastly, The Herald & News of February 24, 1967 states: The new "Malin Lockup" at Malin Post Office, was completed last month and is now in use.

This enables the Star Route carrier, Earl Potter, Klamath Falls, to deposit and pick up outgoing mail when the main office is closed.

The new star route, which leaves Klamath Falls, via Olene, Dairy, Bonanza, Malin, Merrill, Tulelake and Midland, enables an earlier delivery and later dispatch of mail.

---

Malin, "Your Neighbor" . . .

by Emma (Kalina) Wilde

[The following article is a copy of notes made by the above author, for a speech to be given at an unknown date (presumably in the early '50's) and at an unknown place. A few small duplications may occur, but so small as to be immaterial, and so much additional information has been given, to make this article invaluable—Editor.]

I was asked to give this talk to you today
because it was thought I knew more about the settling of Malin years ago, and because I am the daughter of one of Malin's first settlers, Mr. A. Kalina. I am not a public speaker so hope that you will excuse a lot of mistakes I may make but will give the report on the beginning of Malin "Your Neighbor" as best I can.

This costume I am wearing was brought to me by my parents in 1947 from Czechoslovakia. It was made in the section of Morovia. As you probably know Czechoslovakia is divided into three sections, Morovia, Slovakia and Czech. The language in all three is just a little different from the others. To this day I still speak the Czech language with my mother instead of the English language. In 1908 a Bohemian Colonization Club was formed by a Bohemian newspaper, the Hospodar of Omaha, Nebraska. Each person belonging, paid $10.00 dues and $10.00 per month, to finance this organization which was set up to find new irrigable land in the far west. Those belonging to this group were mostly business men and a very few farmers—my father was a tavern owner in Chicago. They were tired of being in a city as their homeland was mostly open and spacious. This money financed the first men who were sent out by the Colony club to seek land which would be suitable for a new home. The government, I understand, suggested a lot of different projects which would be suitable for colonization of new homes. Three men, Mr. Frank Zumpfe, Vaclav Vostroil and Mr. Svoboda left Omaha, Nebraska, in May, 1909, stopping in the different states along the way, Colorado, Montana, and Utah. They were told about a project in Macdoel, California. They looked at it over but it was too dry, had no irrigation, and did not suit them. They heard about land in Southern Klamath County while in a tavern in Dorris. Mr. J. Frank Adams heard they were looking for land and suggested Southern Klamath County. There was lots of land and lots of water. J. Frank Adams, manager of the Lakeside Land Co. drove the three men, by horse drawn hacks, to show the new land, stopping at Merrill overnight on the way to the new country. Two of the men were very enthusiastic over the rich looking land and plentiful Tule Lake water. One man in the group was not favorable to the project. They went back to Omaha and said Klamath County was the place to settle. In September, 1909 a group of 66 settlers started out from practically every state in the Union, plus Canada. Arriving here September 30th, they stood on top of the hill above Malin and looked over the vast ground and the big body of water. They were very much pleased over the sight they saw. They paid cash for the land, $35.00 per acre, mostly 60 acre plots, without having set foot on the ground they were to call their own, fingers tracing on a map furnished by the Lakeside Land Company, indicated their future homes. Only Middle West farmers hesitated, they heard the sand was deep, frosts came every month, and spring winds ruined the grain. Some backed out. By nightfall thirty of the sixty-six who bought land, went back to their home towns to bring their families the next spring, others stayed through the whole winter.

Beside Zumpfe and Vostroil who picked this country to settle, were Wm. Halousek, A. Kalina, John Honzik, Karl Vavrika, Frank Paygr, Joe Smidl, Kremarik, Joe Anton, Joseph Victorin, Kamarad, Polivka, Kotera and Vondrez, replacement for Sabotka, who turned out to be a real estate salesman and also Frank Klazbza, who was a real estate salesman for J. Frank Adams. Receiving as his share for selling property, a piece of land. Vondrez had an Opera Singer daughter. He stayed only one year and left. Those coming in the spring of 1910 were Spolek, Brothaneck, Havilina, Cacka, Lahoda, Zumr, Potucek, Steykal, Micka, Drazil, Kudr, Tofell, Krejchik, Krupka, Dobry, Ottoman, Petra­sek, Kunz, Kos, and Kowalski.

The ground was covered with sage­brush, some as high as eight feet. The smaller sagebrush was grubbed out by hand, the larger by use of horses. This sagebrush was the only firewood the people had the first winter. My mother came in October of that year. My folks built the
first one room home in Malin. They had
their furniture shipped from Chicago and
during that time they slept on hay, covered
with canvas, on the floor, with feather
quilts. It took one and a half months for
the furniture to arrive. Three families had
one carload shipped out together. That
first winter the group had a meeting to
name the town. Ingersoll was one name
suggested, but my father suggested Malin,
because it was a short name, easy to spell
and easy to say. Also it was the name of a
INTERIOR OF THE KALINA STONE GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE ABOUT 1937
Left to right: Mervyn Wilde, ............. Louis Kalina.
—courtesy Louis Kalina

THE FIRST TRAIN (GREAT NORTHERN) INTO MALIN IN 1930
—courtesy Louis Kalina

57.
Bohemian settlement in Czechoslovakia, and this was a Bohemian settlement, so should have a Bohemian name.

The present highway from Adams Point to Malin was under Tule Lake water so a road to Adams Point as made along the foothills of Malin and Merrill. 17 gates had to be opened and closed in driving that much of the way. The road from Adams Point to Klamath Falls also followed along the foothills. It took three days to make the trip to Klamath Falls by buggy or wagon. One day up, one day there, and one day back. They only made about two or three trips to Klamath Falls a year. Mr. Jim Johnson, who lived on a dry ranch in the foothills of Malin, tried to discourage the settlers saying they had better go back while they still had money because all that could be raised was rye, hay and cattle.

The first winter was long and hard for the settlers who remained. They ate jackrabbits and cabbontails mostly for meat, with some duck and goose meat they were able to kill. They had some dried fruit, flour, and dry yeast for bread making, very few eggs. My mother bought some chickens from a dry land rancher, George West. There never was a happier person than my mother when the hens laid their first eggs in January, because without eggs they could not make dumplings. They took the place of potatoes which the settlers did not have. The first year two big ranches, the Jesse D. Carr Ranch (now the W. C. Dalton ranch), and the J. Frank Adams ranch, gave work to many of the settlers and many traveled to Klamath Falls by foot to seek jobs. Mr. Dalton at one time owned about three-fourths of the land of the Malin Irrigation district, about 3,400 acres which he sold for farms, about $40 per acre. My father worked on the railroad from Klamath Falls to Kirk that winter, for $1.50 per day and board. The going was hard — water had to be carried quite a distance from open wells. Sage brush was fuel. Sand sifted into every crevice in poorly built homes and wind whipped tent homes to tatters. Crops the first year, that were not frosted, were eaten by jackrabbits. They heard a bounty of 5 cents per pair of rabbit ears was paid, so in the fall of 1910 the first big rabbit drive was held. They made big wire fences, then drove the rabbits in bunches into corrals, and killed them with clubs. On one drive alone they killed 2,000 rabbits. The money was a big help to the settlers as that was a lot to them in those days, it bought food and clothing.

On the first anniversary of the settlement of Malin in 1910 there was a big barbecue. A bandstand was built, and singing was the main program. Both the U. S. flag and the Bohemian flag were flying side by side. What produce was raised, was displayed as at a fair. Dancing went on into the night, and wee hours of the morning.

Fredenburg’s had the first eating place in Malin about the same time, across the street from the old grocery store.

The old timers tell me that, if after that first year, they could have gotten $100.00 together they would have left this county and gone home, it was such a struggle. My father farmed only two years, then he started his first grocery store in February 1912.

Merrill at this time was an established town. No one in Merrill, except the Lakeside Land Co., which extended the loans on the land the settlers had purchased, would give any credit to the Malin settlers because they did not think they would stay and farm.

Mr. Zumpfe borrowed horses and a wagon from J. Frank Adams to drive every week to Merrill, to get mail for all the settlers and what staple groceries they needed. The following year he was able to buy his own team.

My father made his own shotgun shells for about 1 cent each, to shoot ducks and geese. There was no limit and no license was needed to shoot them.

Farmers at that time were able to pay their bills in the grocery store, once a year, when they harvested their crops. And after each year’s crop, a big harvest celebration was held, produce was displayed, and a dance was held all night. The first musicians were Mr. Dobry, Mr. Frank Paygr.
THE ORIGINAL ALOIS KALINA GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORE
Established February 12, 1912.
—courtesy Vac Kalina

KALINA'S STONE STORE, MALIN STATE BANK BUILDING, POST OFFICE,
AND THE MALIN MILLING CO'S. FLOUR MILL
—courtesy Vac Kalina

59.
THE BROADWAY THEATRE, OPENED BY VAC KALINA IN 1930
The Broadway replaced the original 1925 theatre, and introduced sound.
—courtesy Vac Kalina

THE MALIN VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT IN FRONT OF THEIR FIRE HOUSE
—courtesy Mervyn Wilde

60.
Mr. Anton Polivka and Mrs. M. Giacomoni of Merrill.

From 1912 to 1920 they used kerosene lamps for lights in the old store, and from 1920 to 1921 we used gas lanterns. Electricity came in 1921, at which time Malin had to guarantee Copco so much money every month in order to get electricity.

Each year the crops got better, more crops were raised, such as beets, potatoes, grain and hay. Each farmer bought a cow or two—milk was sold to the Merrill creamery. Farmers took turns taking it to Merrill. The first three years Tule Lake was used a lot in boating to Merrill. Pleasure boats crossed the lake and barges hauled gravel from the peninsula to Merrill to surface roads. Three years after the settlement started the government began draining the lake. They first thought they could drain it by blasting a hole on the far side, south. They did blast a hole which seemed to open up more, water disappeared, no one knows where, for a few months. Then it stopped draining. Wilson Dam on Lost River below Olene was built, and a diversion canal which goes into Klamath River. Then as the land drained, more land was opened up to settlers.

All the settlers who had dry land on the hills bordering Malin said there were only two season around here, winter and July, because of all the frosts.

Shasta View School was also built in 1911, which was north of Malin near the dry land ranches. It was consolidated with Malin Union High School in 1921. There was also a Libby school house which was located on the Merrill-Malin road and consolidated with Malin under one school unit.

Mr. Stastny was the first man teacher in Malin coming to teach in 1915. There were two lady teachers in the school which was built in 1913, to take the place of the small one above the grocery store on the site near the canal, where Joe Fabianek now lives, north of Malin on the town border. The lady teachers could not handle the students so a man teacher was secured.

I remember, in going to school, we had to go through the Indian Teepee village, which was where the Community church is now located. The Indians of Pitt River and Beatty stopped in Malin to help harvest crops, and kill ducks and geese for their winter's supply. They purchased their winter supply of flour and staple groceries, sometimes trading their handicraft for groceries. In 1918 the Malin Milling Company was built, which purchased the grain from the farmers and made flour.

In 1919 the Malin State Bank was organized. Both went bankrupt in the crash of 1931. 1922 saw the first road built from Malin to Klamath Falls.

In 1931 the first water system was built. Previous to that time a well built by my father, behind the old store, furnished all Malin residents with water.

In 1928 Malin had their first Sokol Celebration which is an organization composed of athletes who perform calisthenics. Groups from São and Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Hamilton City, California, came to Malin. Each practiced the same drills, then they were all put together and performed to Music.

In 1929 Malin had its 20 years celebration with a parade of old time costumes and vehicles, and later a big dance to finish the evening.

My father built a rock building in 1920 across the street from his old store. It was a bank building and a general merchandise store. The old store was sold for a hotel to Mr. Frank Wilde in 1920, who turned out to be my father-in-law in 1935.

Mr. Wilde did not run the hotel too many years after that. It has changed hands too many times to mention names.

The General Merchandise store was run by my folks until 1947 when it was split in two, my brother took the hardware and grocery division, and I took the clothing, drugs and stationery departments.

The first church was held in the Malin Grade school which was built in 1923. I cannot say when the first church services were held. Afterwards the church group made a drive to raise money to build a building which was to be a church, and also a community building, as more beneficial than a church alone. That building

61.
is now the Masonic Hall. The first minister was Joseph Miksovsky, he also started the Masonic Order in Malin and was its first Master.

Mr. A. E. Street was our second high school principal, coming to Malin in 1923 following Mr. Smith who taught in 1921. Mr. Street is still teaching today, but will retire at the close of this year.

Malin started a fund in 1943 to build a Park. Construction of the Park and swimming tank began in 1948, which today is quite complete, including the old cheese factory, which was made into a beautiful community meeting place. We the people of Malin have now formed a new organization, called the Malin Clinic, which will be completed this year, to furnish better facilities for our two new doctors.

My folks have made two trips to Czechoslovakia, once in 1926 and again in 1948.

In closing, I would like to mention one special incident which happened in the second year in the settling of Malin. One farmer took a load of rye to Klamath Falls by team to sell in the fall. He made it quite late to Klamath Falls the first day and could not unload until the next day. The second night he made it as far as Olene, and arrived home the third day. What he paid for his meals and lodging in that time, left him a net profit of 75 cents.

AIR PHOTO OF THE MALIN CITY PARK, LOOKING EASTERLY
—courtesy Klamath County Museum

Malin City Park

Nineteen years ago in 1940, the board of directors of the Malin Chamber of Commerce talked about building a park to be used free of charge by all who came to seek relaxation.

By the fall of 1943 the proposal had caught the imagination of the Malin community and donations large and small began pouring in from public spirited citizens and merchants. Dick Henzel, Klamath
County rancher, headed a committee to handle the funds.
Cash donations since then have approximated $160,000. As the project gained momentum a park district was formed to encompass the area from Adams Point on the west, the state line south, east to include the Loveness Lumber Mill and north to the line of hills separating Malin from Poe Valley. Land within this perimeter only, comprising the Malin Community Park and Recreation District, is on the tax rolls for park taxation.

Officers were elected with Dick Henzel, president, M. M. Stastny, A. Kalina, directors, and T. A. (Ted) DeMerritt appointed as secretary.

Funds derived from tax millage for maintenance are approximately $12,000 annually.

Area of the park is about 30 acres. Twelve acres have been landscaped and other sections of the park are being readied for further plantings. The board, some years ago, bought an entire garden nursery, moving shrubs and trees to the park location.

Construction on the swimming pool was begun in the spring of 1948 and the pool was officially opened in July, 1949. The pool is a Class "A" type, 105 by 45 feet, containing 200,000 gallons of soft water, automatically heated, chlorinated and filtered. Approximately 30,000 persons from Malin and surrounding areas use the pool each year.

It is headquarters for a far reaching Red Cross youth swim program that brings children from southern Klamath County, northern Siskiyou and Modoc counties for lessons under accredited instructors. In 1958, 820 children took 10 lessons each, transported to the pool by buses. The small charge made for use of the pool makes it largely self-supporting, paying for labor and chemicals.

In 1954 the building once occupied by the Malin Cheese factory, located on the park ground, was bought and remodeled into a public meeting place and library. It is now used nearly every day without charge for meetings and public functions. The building contains two meeting rooms, public library and fully equipped kitchen.

Cost of the land and cost of construction has totaled about $210,000, the pool and bath house, $125,000. The board of directors estimate that $70,000 is a conservative figure donated in time, labor, equipment and materials.

No bills are owed.

The park is advantageously located on State Highway 39, adjacent to the city limits. There is a wading pool for small children, clean rest rooms, tables, benches and beauty.

The land was once the home ranch of the family of Mrs. Ben (Anna Pospisil) Pickett.

Library . . .

Women assumed responsibility for bringing good reading to the youth and adults of Malin with the help of the Klamath County Library, which established a branch in Malin as early as 1925. First librarians were Mrs. Joe Kotera and Mrs. Edith Rigor.

For several years volunteers kept the library open a few hours a week without pay. Space for books in various buildings was given without rent.

Later a library club was formed and Mrs. Teresa McComb, a 1916 homestead arrival with her husband, John, became librarian and received the first wage, supplied by the infant chamber of commerce, the city council and the Helping Hand Society, a women's group.

Her pay was 95 cents per day for two hours, one of two days the library was kept open each week. The second day's work was donated for the good of the community. Schools of Malin were also served by the county librarian, then Mary McComb. Students checked books for class credits. Mrs. McComb divided the 95 cents with the students.

She started the first library story hour and arranged a reading room during the 15 years she was librarian.
branch, later closed for several years, was then served by the Oregon State Library by mail and the Klamath County Bookmobile.

Later, books were distributed from the new Malin Park Hall with Mrs. Francis Kolkow as librarian.

Members of the library board in 1959 included Mrs. Kolkow, Mrs. Lloyd Mack, Mrs. Charles Dobry, Mrs. Loyal Loveness, Mrs. T. A. DeMerritt, Merle Loosley and Wayne Fisk.

Cemetery . . .

The green and shaded cemetery on a knoll beyond the bustle of the town was begun in 1909 through efforts of the ZBCJ Lodge. The early settlers cleared the ground of rocks and brush and trees, later landscaped the grounds.

January 14, 1948, the Malin Community Cemetery Maintenance District was formed under Oregon State Law, and the property is now under jurisdiction of Klamath County, maintained with county funds. A full time caretaker is provided.

The same board of directors has served since the first settler, Matthew Petrasek was buried there July 21, 1912. The board (in 1959) included George Brothaneck, chairman; Vincent Jelinek, treasurer; and Louis Kalina, secretary.

The seven-acre plot was donated by Mr. W. C. Dalton.

The Evening Herald, Saturday, July 23, 1921: Malin will realize a desire of long standing within the next few weeks, when the California-Oregon Power company’s line is extended to town from its present terminus at Adams Point.

Approval of the project was received from San Francisco by the local office of the power company yesterday and J. C. Thompson, division manager, said that work would be started as soon as material could be assembled. He expects the line to be completed and in service by August 10.

The line from Merrill to Adams Point, a distance of five miles was completed three weeks ago. Malin residents strongly requested the closing of the remaining five mile gap to that town. Contracts for use of light and power, totalling $250.00 monthly, have been signed up. This avenue is additional to the Oskar Huber account which will be paid for power service to his rock crusher this summer.

Construction of the line from Adams Point to Malin will cost approximately $9,000.00, said Mr. Thompson, and twenty men will be employed in its building.

MRS. TERESA McCOMB, AGE 97
One time Malin school teacher, postmaster, librarian, school board member, chamber of commerce member, etc., and her cat "Beautiful".
—courtesy Ruth King
My father, Frank Zumpfe, owned and operated a farm near Swanton, Nebraska during the early part of the twentieth century. At that time, the Bureau of Reclamation was developing irrigation projects throughout scattered areas of the new West, and my father was yearning to try a new method of farming.

In 1908, a Czech agricultural magazine, "Hodspodar," published in Omaha, Nebraska, promoted a "Far West" colonization program among its subscribers. My father sold his farm in Nebraska and all the equipment but reserved the right to remain until he relocated his family to a new home in the West. He was anxiously waiting for an official announcement selecting an exploratory group known as the "Scouts" with a specific mission of investigating various irrigation projects and filing detailed reports on their findings back to the sponsors of the program. To his surprise, he was chosen as one of the "Scouts." Three men were selected for this scouting mission. The other two men were Vaclav Vostroil from the state of Oklahoma, and Mr. Langer from the state of Iowa.

The Scouts departed from Omaha, Nebraska in May 1909, and returned in mid-August of the same year. To them it was an interesting and an educational experience. On one occasion, the group was offered a sizeable bribe to fraudulently recommend settlement of a locality to prospective colonists for the purpose of enhancing promotional intent. The three men agreed among themselves that they would not relent to such disgraceful tactics under any condition, because they would, thereafter, be unable to live with their conscience. Consequently, they made only those recommendations which they believed would be favorable with the new colonists.

By the first of September, 1909, my father and mother and their five children,—here referred to by their married names—Anna (Lahoda), Helen (Meyer), Marie (Drewelow), Vlasta (Petrik) and Joe Zumpfe were living in the Masten House which was one of the first—if not the first [second—Ed.]—elementary schools in Klamath Falls prior to its conversion into an apartment.

It may be of considerable interest to others in knowing the course of my family's emigration journey from departure to destination, and some of the experiences which we encountered. We boarded the Burlington train at Lincoln, Nebraska and traveled through Nebraska and Wyoming into Montana, where we changed trains en route to Tacoma, Washington—via northern Idaho. We had a scheduled lay-over in Tacoma, Washington before continuing
our journey southward. This offered us the opportunity to make some impressive observations. We noticed the unusual variety of fruit grown there which were never to be seen in the Nebraska markets. Our journey continued southward through Oregon—via, Southern Pacific R. R.—through Portland, Eugene and Medford on to Weed, California. A transfer was made at Weed to a newly-completed branch line of the Southern Pacific R. R. leading into Klamath Falls. This was the terminus of the railroad line to be extended in later years, as well as our destination.

During the latter part of September, Mr. Frank Adams, my parents and, possibly, the representatives of the Lakeside Land Company met the sixty-six prospective colonists at the Southern Pacific depot in Klamath Falls to welcome them to a new country.

My father bought 70 acres of what was once known as the "Bevan's Ranch," on which stood an abandoned house surrounded by tall sage brush. The sage brush provided us with ample fire-wood, which was really a blessing, as this made it unnecessary for him to secure tree wood from the nearby foothills. This would have been an almost impossible task because no teams and wagons were available for hauling wood.

Our house consisted of a large kitchen, large living-room, four small bedrooms, and a pantry—a commodious structure in those early times—the only one of its kind for miles around. By October first we were living in our new home. The prospective settlers who decided to remain were in dire need of some sort of habitating. Those who came later were confronted with the same problem. Many came heedlessly with their entire families. Our living-room was relinquished for their use as living quarters with the permission to cook their meals on mother's range. Mattresses were substituted by placing new clean rye straw on the floor with a blanket laid over the straw on which to sleep.

Following the completion of their new homes, there were other critically needed requirements, and one of these was a community meeting place. Our home provided the meeting place for the family heads of the community to discuss their pioneering problems. Action was taken at these meetings to organize a "Farmers Club" to better acquaint many of the new settlers who had ventured out of their field of occupation into an entirely new and strange occupation. The question arose at one of the meetings on the naming of the new community town about to be born. Mr. A. Kalina suggested that it should be named "Malin," as a namesake for a village town of Malin located in Czechoslovakia, where horseradish was grown on a large scale. The presence of horseradish growing so luxuriously in our back yard prompted Mr. Kalina in making the suggestion. It was a respected plant because it had the endurance to withstand the severe summer drought and survived on the moisture which it obtained from winter precipitation.

One of the urgencies at that time was a desirable social life for the wives and children of the settlers. It was a fortunate coincidence that a number of the settlers happened to be good musicians. Those with this talent were Mathew Dobry, Frank Paygr, Sr., and Emil Polivka. Our spacious living-room was utilized as a dance hall. Mrs. Karel Vavricka knew the proper twist to a dance called, "Beseda," the Czech National folk dance. Young and old—all those who liked to dance, learned how to dance "Beseda,"—including my parents. There were no "generation gap" problems in our pioneering days. To correlate the present with the past in directing my readers to the location of our original homesite, the farm is now owned and resided upon by Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Mock. The original house no longer stands there as a memory of the times. Modernization has replaced it with a durable and beautiful structure.

Mr. Frank Adams was very considerate of the settlers. Though the settlers had absolutely no means of transportation, Mr. Adams graciously loaned my father a large wagon with three sideboards and a team of horses with the understanding that if it were necessary to make any trips to
EMMETT LAHODA

On his 89th birthday, July 14, 1970 easily touching his toes with his hands. Can you do this?

—Helen Helrich photo

Merrill or Klamath Falls my father would do the driving.

Mr. Adams assisted the settlers in another way. As most of the families had a milk cow and no sire animal, Mr. Adams furnished this animal for refreshing of the cows. It was my father's responsibility to maintain this animal from which all the families derived a benefit.

Since the town of Malin was not in existence, the children attended Shasta View School, a homesteader's cabin, quickly adapted to a school house, located a short distance north of the "A" Canal, and north of the present Orville Kirkpatrick home. A school district was organized during the summer to prevent interruption of classes. Miss Amy Puckett was the first teacher, reaching eight grades with 33 pupils in attendance. It was necessary to cross many barbed-wire fences to reach the schoolhouse. The school building was surrounded by dense sage brush. Miss Puckett was an honored guest at our Shasta View School reunion and she was present at Malin's 50th Anniversary celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Walt Adams, had the first grocery store in Malin. As was the custom in those days, among ranchers, everywhere, we would take the few precious eggs to the store, which we were able to spare, and exchange them for badly-needed grocery commodities. One particular season the hens were laying well, and the Adams Store had built up a large inventory of eggs. Before Mr. Adams could transport them to Klamath Falls, the temperature dropped abruptly—freezing the eggs, and causing Mr. Adams to suffer a severe loss.

[Many more experiences could have been recorded by Mrs. Lahoda, but the following article from the Herald & News will be substituted instead—Ed.]

FIRST BRIDE: Anna Zumpfe, whose father Frank Zumpfe, was one of the three scouts looking for a new location for Bohemians of the Midwest, was the first bride in the Malin colony. Her fiance was Emmett Lahoda. Mr. and Mrs. Lahoda live in Malin.

They were married on a bitter cold day, January 22, 1913, when the thermometer stood at 22 below zero. There was nearly two feet of snow on the level.

The ceremony was read in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zumpfe by Justice of the Peace Walter Adams. Almost every family in the community turned out for the reception and dance that honored the newlyweds.

Music was furnished by Mike Dobry, violin; Frank Paygr, clarinet; Emil Polivka, accordion; Josef Ottman, drum, and Mrs. Mamie Giacominia of Merrill at the piano. The fun-loving neighbors danced the night away.

The Zumpfe ranch had the first large home in the community, already built on the land that Zumpfe bought. Of the many acres he bought at $35 an acre, only 10 were above the lake water line.

Mr. and Mrs. Zumpfe opened their
I came to America at the age of seven from Mizatch, Volyn, Russia, north of Odessa. A friend of our family by the name of Verner, lived in Detroit and he kept writing "Come to America, come to America, there is such opportunity." Finally he came back to Russia on a visit and told my father, Joe Pospisil, that it would be no trouble for him to get work in America, as he was a good shoemaker. He owned the first Singer Sewing Machine in Mizatch to stitch leather and besides his other customers, he made shoes for a Lord, who lived nearby.

The family was anxious to leave Russia so my brother wouldn't have to go to the army. After much discussion it was finally decided to take the big step. We arrived in Detroit in July of 1903. My father followed his trade of shoemaking there that winter. In Russia each shoe was made the same. That way they could be worn on either foot. My mother thought it strange that the shoes in America were made to fit each foot, and it gave her many a laugh. Also when they were made so that they could be worn on either foot they didn't run over so bad.

When the family decided to move to America my mother said that we must learn to speak English. She put a sign saying "WATER" over the water bucket and told us to say water every time we got a drink.

With this limited vocabulary I started to kindergarten in Detroit. While we lived in Detroit we learned to eat bananas and tomatoes, which we bought off a push cart. Tomatoes were to be looked at in Russia, and not to eat. They made the garden pretty. We lived upstairs in a rented apartment in a home which was in a Polish settlement.

When Mr. Verner came to visit he would bring a bag of candy to me. Father would send me across the street with a large pitcher to get some beer. The large pitcher full cost only 10 cents. They would give me a handful of pretzels along with the beer, which I ate and my father and Mr. Verner got the beer.
My father and mother didn't like the city life of Detroit and longed for a farm in the country. They knew a man in Rossville, Kansas, close to Topeka, so wrote to ask if he knew of a farm that they could get. He wrote and told them to come, that he was sure they could find something. The first farm wasn't very good, later they got another one that was alright. These places were close to the Oregon Trail on the Kansas River, or Kaw as it was known then. The settlement where we were, was almost all Irish people and again I started to school, still knowing little English. The kids dealt me a lot of misery at first, but as time went on I learned the English language and we got along better. If I had given them the same that they gave me, it would have been better but they knew that they could bother me, so kept teasing me. We stayed in Kansas seven years.

My folks read in the paper, Hospodar, about the colonizing in the Malin area, so decided to move again. They had read of all the fruit in the Willamette Valley, then landed in Klamath Falls on January 23, 1910 and it seemed colder than Siberia. We moved into our home in Malin in March, with nothing surrounding us but tall sagebrush.

I finished school in the old Shasta View school.

I first met Ben at a masquerade party, February 17, 1912. His sister introduced us and I thought that he was the handsomest thing going. Tall, with curly blonde hair and blue eyes, he cut a fine figure, and was he ever a dancer.

We were married in Klamath Falls, March 6, 1917 and have lived in Malin all the time except for nine years in the twenties when Ben took some horses to California for J. Frank Adams. He had to stay and break the horses, then stayed on for a few years.

My family owned the property where the Malin Park is, and my mother deeded it to me after my father's death. Ben and I lived there for several years, then sold it for the park.

It might be interesting to say that my parents as children, moved from Bohemia to Russia with their parents in 1866 in a colonization program something like the colonizing of Malin. My father was six years old at the time. Land was given to the people who would settle there. It was fine land and later was known as the “Bread Basket” of Russia. It wasn't until after the two families had lived there some time that my parents met and married.

The Story of The Progress . . .

from The Herald & News, January 10, 1937

A. M. Thomas, a prominent resident of Malin, acquired the Progress in 1924. He increased it from a four to eight page weekly. He had a Mergenthaler linotype and a Cottrell press. William Bussler was head man in the mechanical department and Thomas' son, Glenn, assisted. Geneva Manning and Mrs. Thomas solicited advertising. In those days the Progress claimed a circulation of 3000.

The Evening Herald of June 9, 1925 reported that the "Malin Progress quit some time ago," and that the California-Oregon Power company had purchased the mortgage.

Then on July 6, 1925 the same paper.
announced that the California-Oregon Power Company "wants to publish the Malin Paper." What the eventual outcome of this "want" was, has not been determined.

Returning to the 1937 story: In 1928 the paper was transferred to Klamath Falls and soon shifted to its present location across from the courthouse. The paper was devoted primarily to the farmers' and water users' interest and opposed to privately owned utilities. "By Farmers for Farmers"—that was its slogan.

It had the distinction of being the only co-operatively owned farmers' paper in the Pacific Northwest. Its policy was independently progress with special attention to tax apportionments more favorable to farmers and stockmen. It favored the development of power by individual irrigation districts.

Thomas held the controlling interest until 1931 (?—Ed.). Lee Tuttle, former city editor of the Progress, Robert Calloway, another former employee of the two dailies, also served as editor.

Today (1937) the paper is managed by Walter Stronach, veteran newspaper publisher and printer, and edited by Embert Fossam.

The above 1937 newspaper records one other paper connected with Malin: "The Chiloquin Review is a consolidation of the Malin Enterprise, formerly published separately by Arthur W. Priaulx." Nothing more has been found, but it seems that Priaulx was well known in Oregon political circles.

Produce Plant . . .

The trend of the potato packaging industry from bulk or 100-pound sacks to smaller containers demanded by present day housewives, is evident at the J. M. Produce Co., now one of the largest and most modern plants in the Klamath Basin. Joseph Micka, who has been identified with both potato growing and packaging for many years is owner.

Micka became interested in the distribution end of the potato industry in 1934 when the spud market was becoming of growing importance to the Klamath Basin. At that time he had four brothers, Jerry, George, Albert and Frank, raising potatoes.

Joe Micka contracted San Francisco potato distributors, Jacobs, Malcolm and Burr, on the question of marketing. The brothers shipped their crops that fall to the Bay City.

The following year Joe Micka became local representative for JMB, a position he held for 10 years. He later affiliated with the General Potato and Onion Distributors where L. R. Clark an old hand at the industry in San Francisco, was representative.

When 1952 arrived, JMB rehired Micka
for one season, then sold him the building he now occupies. The new owner changed the firm name to J. M. Produce Co., installed the present packaging equipment and continues to sell to JMB, the smaller packages that trade demands.

A crew of 30 men and women can handle 2,000 one-hundred pound sacks per day. Spuds on arrival are washed, dried and sorted into burlap, plastic and mesh bags and hand-packed into cardboard cartons. Ten pound mesh bags are
Harvesting Potatoes on the M. M. Stastny Homestead

Mr. Stastny standing beside the yield of one row of potatoes grown without fertilizer. —courtesy M. M. Stastny

Placed in wooden boxes and cardboard cartons, 50 pounds to the unit for transportation to Oakland where they are shipped overseas to Guam for military use and to Honolulu. Packaging in larger units and plastic bags is confined to the United States.

The plant operates eight of the 12 months in the year beginning during the early potato harvest in the fall and continuing to about June 1.

The firm features brands now familiar to housewifely eyes in supermarkets, the top brand, Gold and Blue Ribbon; second, the Beaver State Brand.

Marion Rupert is warehouse manager in charge of shipping. Warren Marsh is shed and grader foreman. Ruth Harroun, Klamath Falls, is office assistant. The grading crews are recruited locally.

The comfortable, warm working conditions at the plant are a far cry from the damp, cold, floorless cellars of the early days of the potato industry in the Klamath Basin. The plant has a woman's lounge with inviting chairs, a coffee urn of free...
coffee, ready for coffee breaks two or three times daily. A candy vending machine is handy.

In spite of close association over the years with the famous Netted Gem, J. M. Produce Co. owner Joe Micka, likes his potatoes, has a baked spud each evening for dinner.

THE MALIN MILLING CO’S. FLOUR MILL, BUILT IN 1918
At approximately the site of the present day Kalina Hardware Store.
—courtesy Louis Kalina

MALIN MILLING COMPANY . . .

The Malin Milling Company was organized August 4, 1918, with a capital stock of $20,000. M. M. Stasny served as secretary for 10 years. Anton Petrasek, the miller, proud of his product, turned out excellent flour while the grain was cured in the shock. Later, when combines came into use, the quality of the grain which did not cure properly decreased materially the income for the $100,000 business, which in the later years of its existence, discontinued the milling of flour. Brands were the "Valley Queen," and "Flavo." Rye flour was also milled from locally grown rye.

As Copied from the History of Klamath County, 1941

The Youngest Sister . . .

by Anne S. Horton

Note: The following account of Tulelake, the youngest of the Klamath Basin sisterhood (if one excepts the more recent mill towns) and a place where pioneer conditions existed even in this age of planes and radios, is given with the vividness born of first hand experience by Anne S. (Mrs. L. J.) Horton, once a homesteader on the Tule Lake project and until recently a resident of Tulelake, now mistress of the Horton Hereford Ranch in Poe Valley, a modern project specializing in pure bred cattle and looking to the improvement of stock in the Klamath Basin.

Tule Lake, although in Northern California, is geographically a part of the Klamath Basin. It is a reclaimed lake bed of 90,000 acres of the most fertile farming
land. Many years ago, J. Frank Adams, a Klamath pioneer, had considered draining the lake, but the operation proved so expensive that the idea was abandoned. The drainage was later undertaken and successfully completed by the United States Reclamation Bureau. As the lake receded, the land along the shore was leased by the Government to farmers and stockmen, for a very small sum. Although there was at that time no irrigation system, the ground was sufficiently moist from the receding lake waters that wonderful crops of barley, oats, and rye were produced. It was an inspiring sight to see acre after acre of grain, unbelievably level, with not a fence post, tree, or building to mar the smoothness of this vast field. At harvesting time the portable "cook houses" and tents for the men's quarters could be seen, with immense combines busily at work, and trucks dashing back and forth moving the sacks of grain from the cut-over fields to be stacked in long tiers until ready to be loaded onto the railroad cars for shipping.

By an act of Congress in 1922 this land was thrown open for homestead entry and the veterans of the World War were given preferential rights. As fast as the irrigation and drainage systems were completed, the land was divided into plots of fifty to ninety acres each. At first these homesteads were not thought too desirable; and it seems that the housewives, at least, had a right to this opinion, for if they prided themselves on their ability as good housekeepers, they certainly stood a fair chance of losing their reputations as such in this community. In the summer time the blinding dust storms raised havoc with their chances, and in the winter time it was the mud! If an unexpected guest proved to be a neighbor, everyone was calm, for they understood conditions; but if it were an outsider it was not so good, for inevitably a chair would have to be dusted before the visitor could be invited to sit down. If a lady were entertaining, she learned not to "clean" until a few hours before the arrival of her guests, and even this did not always guarantee a "spic and span" house, for her work could be ruined by a few minutes of sudden wind storm. It was really pioneering, for there were no
roads, no schools, no telephones, no electricity, and no churches. In the first years of the venture, most of the families, at least the mothers and children, moved out in the winters so that the children might attend schools. Those that were left behind had their Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners together and many a delicious "pot luck" beside. When the ground was frozen they went where they pleased in their cars, but not so when the thaws came! Then women and men alike donned overalls and rubber boots and walked to the bridge parties, Red Cross sewing bees, P.T.A. meetings, and other community gatherings. Finally, when tractors began to be used, it was not an uncommon sight to see a hay wagon loaded with all the neighbors make its appearance, drawn through the knee-deep mud by motor power.

The first school, a little room barely large enough to hold the dozen pupils, was built on the California-Oregon Line by ten of the first homesteaders, who donated $20 each for material and did the work themselves. By 1927 this was much too small for the 30 pupils enrolled, but where were the funds for a new building? According to the California school code each district is required to construct its own buildings and to equip them. But Tulelake was a homestead community with no taxes yet available, so there was no money. After appealing for assistance to the county board, the state board of education, and finally to the United States Government—it being Government land—since no encouragement came from any source, 15 mothers of the community signed a note for $1500 for material. Again the men donated their labors—and we had a new building with two rooms! What fun we had giving dinners, dances, home talent plays, and box suppers in an effort to pay off this $1500 note. At the end of the third year we had earned $700. And were we proud of this accomplishment! But not so the company from whom we had purchased the lumber; they demanded immediate payment on pain of foreclosure. We decided to go to Yreka, the county seat, and talk with the county superintendent of schools—and much to our surprise he paid off the entire amount due. It was almost time for re-election! This building was on land two miles south of the state line and nearer the center of population. The first little school was moved for the second time to be used as a cottage to house the teachers. But in just a few short years we had the same problem to face again—the school house was too small!

In 1931 the Tulelake townsite, which had been set aside as such in 1922, was offered to the public, lot by lot, to the highest bidder. The first buildings to be erected were a grain warehouse, a lumber warehouse, and a duck hunters' camp. This latter was most popular during the hunting season, for Tule Lake is surely a "hunters' paradise," there being thousands of ducks and geese in the grain fields. A general store was next to be added, and then a restaurant. The original school was again moved to take its place as the first school in the new town. Next was added the Legion Hall. This building was erected by money donated by Legionnaires and friends and was the pride of the entire community. A day had been set for its dedication, and Legionnaires from Klamath Falls, Yreka and Alturas, California, were invited to participate in the ceremonies. Klamath Falls talent had also been chosen to add to the program. When the day arrived, the roof was not yet completed and it was raining! But it was too late to postpone the affair, so the program was carried through before a surprisingly large crowd with umbrellas held over their heads. Two youngsters were kept busy with mops trying to keep the water off of the new hardwood floor, and the platform built for the speakers and talent was covered over with a canvas. The next year after its construction this same Legion Hall was pressed into service as a high school with 30 pupils. Large canvasses were hung from ceiling to floor to serve as partitions between classrooms.

In 1932 the new high school building was completed and has since been added to, and an attractive gymnasium has been built. In this same year, after much dis-
cussion, many mass meetings, some hard feelings, and a lively vote, it was decided to move the larger grade school building to the townsite, again to the center of population. But we still had not enough space for the pupils, so a room which had been used as a pool hall for a few weeks was rented and used as a school room. By this time a church had been started, also by popular subscription, and upon its completion it was donated to the school board to help take care of the overflow. In 1936 the district voted bonds sufficient to build a new, modern, six-room building, and now, four years later, it seems that there may be a great need of two additional rooms.

This little town, built in the middle of what was a few short years ago a lake (as well as the surrounding community) is unique in that it required a special act of Congress to establish it. The Government was strict in its allotments of land and required the applicants to possess a fairly high rating both financially and intellectually. Most of the homesteaders, being veterans of the World War, are of nearly the same age, and these successful people, who built their first little shacks to comply with Government regulations, now have their beautiful homes with all modern conveniences. In 1940, the little town of Tulelake had a population of nearly one thousand people, with a first class post-office, modern schools and church, warehouses, restaurants, hotels, and modern stores and business establishments. It is just now (January 1941), at the cost of several thousand dollars, completing its much-needed municipal water system — much-needed because all these years Tulelake people have had to have their drinking water brought in from Perez, a station on the Southern Pacific line, 30 miles south. The people of both town and community are continually working for the betterment of their domain, and, since they are not satisfied with anything but the best, the next few years will probably see even greater changes than the last.

HERALD & NEWS, June 7, 1959

Mrs. Ella Halousek Recalls...

"My father made the shingles for the house I was born in, back in Nebraska. In those days men and women did the things that were needed. We didn't hire much help," said Mrs. Ella Halousek.

"My husband's business where the Czech men gathered on Sunday to swap stories of crops and happenings on Sunday, was one of the first to be started in Malin.

"We had a fair and showed off our fine vegetables the next year after we came. That was in 1910 and the ground produced a bountiful crop. My husband Joseph later ranched.

"William Halousek, my stepson is the only man left of the original settlers who is still living in Malin."

She recalled catching nets full of mullets from Tule Lake and of the "home-made fun" they had. "We danced every Saturday night until sun-up Sunday."

Mrs. Halousek, who does not look her age, is 82. She lives in the Kalina Apartments in Malin, one of the three women of the original settlers still living here.

The Evening Herald, Monday, July 11, 1921: C. A. Dunn, general superintendent for Oskar Huber, general contractor, was in Klamath Falls last week inspecting progress of the Huber contracts in Klamath County, which are under his supervision. Immediate extension of work is planned and arrangements have been made and laborers already hired for opening a quarry near Malin to provide rock for the surfacing of the Merrill-Malin section of the California highway. A second quarry will be opened within a few weeks, near Adams Point. Another rock crusher and bunkers will be erected there.

Work will be rushed at both crushers in an effort to complete the Malin-Merrill job this fall.

Mr. Dunn was satisfied with the progress on the Algoma and Dairy sections of highway, which are under construction by Mr. Huber.
Mrs. Elizabeth Paygr Recalls

"My father called me a boy because I worked so hard when I was young," remembers Mrs. Elizabeth Paygr who will celebrate her 84th birthday on June 25th.

"Then I came to Malin and I cried because I was so lonesome.

"We put straw on the floor in the Zumpe house where they let a lot of us newcomers sleep until our houses were ready. The lumber had to be hauled with horses, the same as in the old country. I worked with my husband, clearing sagebrush, stacking hay, and milking cows.

"We never bought anything except just necessities—flour, beans, sugar. I raised a big vegetable garden every year, ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys, and I cried too, when I killed a turkey."

Mrs. Paygr recalls the days of wooden sidewalks in Klamath Falls, and the big livery barns for the horses.

"We had fun too," she remembers, "maybe I'll dance again at the celebration."

She is the widow of Frank Paygr, Sr., and lives on the original land her husband bought in 1909, is the mother of two sons, Frank Paygr, Jr., and Rudolph, both farmers.

She is one of the four remaining colonists living in Malin.

Mrs. Agnes Drazil Recalls . . .

"I bawled. I was only 19. It was the first time I had been away from my folks. I couldn't speak English.

"I was born too, like my husband in Czechoslovakia at Velky Tehor, near the beautiful city of Prague, and I was afraid of the new country we came to," said Mrs. Agnes Drazil in recalling those early days of hard work when the Czechs came to Klamath County.

"I would have gone home but there was no money. It was all in the land. I couldn't ask for the things I needed in the grocery store. I didn't know the words, but I knew how to work. I helped grub sagebrush and later helped to harvest the crops. I had nine children and when I came in from the fields I didn't know what to do first, milk the cow or feed my family or clean the house."

She wouldn't go back to the "old days" when she washed for her family on a wash board and put up 1,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables to feed her family in the winter.

Now a witty and energetic 80 years, Mrs. Drazil has one of the most beautiful yards and flower garden, vegetables too, in all of Klamath County. She has a strawberry patch, picks her own berries.

Oh! yes, of course she still dances.
Boats... 

Boats played an important part in the early development of the Klamath Basin and the lives of the new Czech arrivals.

U. S. Bureau of Reclamation crafts the Ewauna and Tule) plied the lake waters, hauling men and equipment. Rafts of lumber were towed to construction jobs, gravel was brought from the peninsula south of the present town of Tulelake to Merrill to be used for surfacing of roads, and hay and garden produce raised by the Coppock family on the south shore of Tule Lake, were brought across the water to be sold before such crops were produced in the new Malin community.

Pleasure boats also crossed the lake, taking picnickers to the lava beds. The water varied in depth from marshland to 22 feet. The Ferry was one of several used for dual purposes, transportation and fun. Often passengers were carried and lumber rafts pulled at the same time.

Two such trips narrowly escaped a disastrous ending. Malin news taken from the Evening Herald told of an October 1, 1911 trip when 17 persons, traveling in a gasoline propelled launch were stranded when the motor quit in the middle of the lake. Pilots were W. S. Adams and Joe Halousek. Wind and waves carried the hapless passengers and boat to the peninsula, where they were thrown on dry land. The News writer said, "Relatives and friends were running and calling on the shore in the darkness in vain."

A good samaritan living on the peninsula, brought the half-frozen excursionists home in a farm wagon.

Later a group of teachers experienced similar difficulty but all reached shore safely.
KLAMATH COUNTY THRESHING SCENE IN 1911
Emmett Lahoda was the sack jigger.
—courtesy Emmett Lahoda

ORIGINAL HOME ON THE STASTNY HOMESTEAD, 3 MILES EAST OF MALIN
The building was built several years before 1916 by the original homesteader who relinquished to Mr. Stastny.
—courtesy M. M. Stastny
M. M. STASTNY GRAIN ABOUT 1923, THE YEAR OF THE CRASH
No elevators were available so the grain had to be stored in this manner until sold.
—M. M. Stastny photo

CROSSING STUKE MOUNTAIN, HOMEWARD BOUND
From winning the spelling-bee in Klamath Falls, term of 1917-1918. Left to right: Mary Smidl, Mary Vavricka, Mrs. Stastny, Edwin Stastny, Joe Smidl and Mr. Smidl.
—M. M. Stastny photo
CLASS OF 1925

Above, Malin High School’s first graduating class, eight boys, left to right: Lester Wilson, Vac Kalina, Earl Wilson, John McNeil, Percy McNeil, Neal Craig, Timson Craig and Frank Tofell.

Below, the Class of ’25 as they appeared in 1950, at their 25th anniversary reunion, standing in the same order as above with the exception of Percy McNeil who was unable to attend. Neal Craig is now deceased.

—courtesy Vac Kalina
SHASTA VIEW STUDENTS OF 1909 GATHER FOR THEIR 50TH ANNIVERSARY
At Malin. Above, left to right: Joe Zumpfe, Anna (Polivka) Baley, and Frank Victorin. Front row, same order: Anna (Zumple) Lahoda, Ada (Hunt) Morris, and Miss Amy Puckett, teacher, now deceased.

Below, back row, same order: Anna (Cacka) McConnell, Marie (Zumple) Drewelow, Flora (Myer) Clark and Anton Polivka.
Front row, same order: Frances (Honzik) Davis and Mary (Kotera) Victorin.

—courtesy Mrs. Anna Lahoda
IN THE ROUNDUP SALOON
At the corner where the Basin Builders lumber yard was later located. Left to right: Joe Halousek, Frank Vochester, and Dick Vochester. —courtesy Mervyn Wilde