In the not so distant past everyone had to travel the old Greensprings highway (Oregon 66) to get to Ashland, Medford and other valley towns. Many can remember the time when this was an ungraveled road which followed pretty close to the old Applegate trail. Then improvements came and then paving at last.

The White Star Inn, Pinehurst and Lincoln are in Jackson County. But in 1865 there was no Klamath County. We were part of Jackson County. By 1874 we were in Lake County and it wasn't until 1882 that Klamath County was created.

The Jackson County line is 34 miles from Klamath Falls and the White Star Inn was about 4 miles over the Jackson County line.

The early White Star Inn consisted of a very small building and four or five cabins near Jenny Creek on Parker Mountain. About 1922 Mr. & Mrs. Seneca Clark Hamaker bought the White Star Inn from Fred Edsall and operated their business in the existing building. The water supply at that time was from a very small spring near by and the bucketfuls were limited and time consuming.

It soon became apparent this building was not large enough so a year or two later the old building was dismantled and a new, larger building erected. The lumber was easily accessible from the sawmill owned by Hugh DeArmond which was just over the hill on Jenny Creek in back of the White Star Inn. Mr. Hamaker built the new building himself.

It was a large two story building. The lobby was large enough to hold the many dances which were frequently held there. The dining room could accommodate twenty or more people at a time and the kitchen was very large. Large enough to hold a monstrous
kitchen range which also helped to heat the building along with a large fireplace. Water was obtained from a spring developed on the hill across from the White Star Inn after the completion of the new building. Seneca's brother, J.O. Hamaker came from Bonanza and with help from J.C. surveyed and set a grade line for the pipe from the spring to the new building.

The family lived on the main floor. Upstairs were rooms for rent. Sometimes there would be ten or twelve men living in them. Most were single men who worked at the DeArmond sawmill. The cabins were mainly rented to family men and some of these families lived there for as long as two years or more.

Both Seneca and Melissa Hamaker were excellent cooks and the word spread fast. There was lots of traveling back and forth even then and the White Star Inn had easier access than Pinehurst, more parking area, but the busses stopped at Pinehurst. Mr. Hamaker tried to convince the company it would be easier to get off the road if they stopped at the White Star but the stops were already established and they wouldn't change.
into the little engine that was sitting on track. About that
time the empty car arrived from the top of the hill and it was in
flight and lit on top of everything, so they had everything all
stacked together.

It was built about 1915 and rebuilt in 1927. The cement bases
are still on the top of the hill that the hoisting engine and the
water tanks and etc. set on. That is about all that is left up
there now.

Vincent Herlihy also said that in 1940 Copco's dike broke and it
flooded to the top step of their house. No one seemed interested
in fixing it so his mother went back to Washington D.C. and
appealed to Eleanor Roosevelt. Then Harold Iches, Secretary of
the Interior, appeared and soon after that the dike was fixed.
Copco built the dam at the outlet of Link River and it was their
responsibility to control the lake level.

NALOX was the name of the post office that was on the Herlihy
property near their house.

At Hagelstein Park we disembarked and listened to Ruth
Hagelstein tell about the Hagelstein family.

"My grandparents came from Germany in 1893. They took a train
to Grants Pass, took a wagon to Swan Lake and over to Antelope
Valley where grandma's sister lived at that time. So they stayed
there that winter.

Grandpa had a hook on his arm. He was hunting over there in the
winter but didn't get anything so he shot his muzzle loader to
unload it. It blew up and blew his arm off above the wrist. So
Grandpa walked over the hill and down to the stage stop to ride to
Linkville. The stage got stuck so he walked back to the stage stop
again. The next day he rode a horse to Linkville to get his arm
fixed up...it was 2 days that way.

In 1884 they moved across the mountain and built a log cabin and
homesteaded along the lake because of course, this was all lake at
that time. Then in the very early 1900's they moved down to where
the school house is and built a two story house and homesteaded
somemore in that area. The school house was a part of that old
house.

Grandma used to have a boarding house for stage coach people.
The stage went through there and up the hill and came out past
water fountain. They moved the big rock over near the White Star and drilled two holes completely through it, one for the drinking spout and one for the drain. Water for it was piped from the spring on the hill and ran under the highway to where the rock was placed. The rock is still there in 1990 but in a slightly different spot and minus any pipes. This is all that remains today of the White Star Inn built by the Hamakers. Two trees that were by the Inn are also there.

MELISSA AND SENÉCA HAMAKER AT THE FOUNTAIN

The Hamakers lived at and had their business at the White Star Inn during most of the worst part of the depression. They sold out when it became apparent they just couldn't handle it anymore. They moved to Ashland to retire.

***************
by Mae L. Smith

Information and pictures courtesy of J.C. Hamaker and Gayle (last name not available.)
From the site of the White Star Inn it is less than one mile to Pinehurst. The owners of the "new" Pinehurst Inn graciously gave us the history of this area.

The area was originally known as Shake when the DeCarlows arrived and built the original Inn at the turn of the century. Named that no doubt for the shake shingles manufactured for the siding of houses and roofing. Mrs. DeCarlow thought the name certainly didn't fit such a beautiful area and after she became postmaster she petitioned the Post Office Department for a change of name. The family thought the name Pinehurst a very fitting one after they remembered hearing about Pinehurst, North Carolina. In due time the Postal Department granted the change from Shake to Pinehurst and the name remains even today.

The DeCarlows had a comfortable ranch house set among the surrounding trees with a barn in the green meadows beyond.

In 1904 many people were traveling this route and there was a need for a larger building to house them. So a large box-like building was constructed just beyond the old farm house. This was later torn down.

Prior to 1920 the State of Oregon determined to build a new and better road -- a highway -- linking Ashland and Klamath Falls. It would cross Jenny Creek at the juncture of Little Beaver Creek.

The DeCarlows decided to file land claims on each side of the highway and build an Inn in a large flat space just north of the highway. So in 1920, a large log and finished lumber building was ready for occupancy. It had a large kitchen, dining room, living room downstairs. Upstairs there were eleven bedrooms and a bath and linen closet at the head of the stairs. This building was surrounded by spacious porches with a restroom at the end of the south porch.

Lou DeCarlow began serving delicious meals and business was good. Charlie DeCarlow built a chicken house on the hill behind the Inn and planted grass among the pines and there were many wild flowers growing there to make it a very pretty sight.

The DeCarlow ranch had a caretaker and Mr. DeCarlow brought fresh
milk, cream and butter, meat and fresh vegetables from there daily. Fresh eggs were obtained from the chickens on the hill behind the Inn.

There was a need for serving short-orders. Ola Beiers and Ella Hunter, widowed sisters of Lou DeCarlow, came to help. A small building was constructed across the highway where Mrs. Beiers served Lou DeCarlows' famous apple pie, sandwiches, candy and coffee.

Mr. Howard, from Howard's Ranch north of the Greensprings summit, began a stage service. He asked the DeCarlows if they would provide a rest stop and lunch for his passengers. As a result, along with the Post Office, a short-order eating place and a few items for a store, the Inn was a busy place. In fact by 1929 business was so good there was need for expansion.

Charlie and Lou DeCarlow, their daughter, Myrtle and son-in-law, John Patterson, decided to build a two-story building on the north side of the highway. It was to house a large kitchen, dining room, fountain, store, post office, two rest rooms for the public and two baths and a half bath for family use. It was planned that the upper floor would have bedrooms and baths for the public also but business never became great enough to finish them. Leland DeCarlow, Charlie and Lou's only son, was a fine carpenter and helped in the building of the Inn across the road. In fact the whole business was handled by family members.
Gasoline and oil were sold in front of this new two-story structure and a men's restroom was maintained near the gas pumps.

The original log inn was used for overnight guests or those who came to this cooler, more peaceful place for a week or more. Even in winter people came for several days to enjoy the snow, good food and hospitality, where something was always going on.

The DeCarlows retired in the late 1940's when they sold Pinehurst. The new owners didn't have the same interest in the place as the DeCarlow family and soon lost the post office and bus stop. Everything ran down. They allowed the trees to be cut and let the garden, flowers and the log building deteriorate.

Then in 1966 Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Mow and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Maharg purchased Pinehurst and moved from the Bay area and started to restore the Inn. They were not in business for many years though. Then a fire consumed the Inn across the street and those who loved Pinehurst the way it had been were sorry that both buildings did not burn.

Now with new owners of the old log building, there has been much renovating and refurbishing. Once again there is a Pinehurst Inn at Jenny Creek. A delightful place for bed and breakfast or lunch or dinner in a smoke free atmosphere. The DeCarlows would be happy that their dream had been restored.
John Henry, Sr., who built Lincoln, and his son, John, maintained rooms at the Pinehurst Inn until their respective homes were built at Lincoln.

---Mae L. Smith---

Lincoln on the Greensprings

- Buildings still standing
- Buildings no longer in existence

**KEY**

1. Gillespie, then Conner
2. Road has since been straightened
3. Fields: home that burned
4. Anderson
5. Water tower
6. Gas Station
7. John B. Henry
8. Bill Cox and family
9. John H. and Mary Henry
10. Gillespie, then Gibson
11. Mrs. Arthur Hardy
12. Akers
13. Lutz
14. Several different families
15. Gillespie
16. Used for School
17. Smaller cabins

*State Forestry Dept. built Lincoln Guard Station here in 1954.
*State Highway Dept. built Lincoln Maintenance Station here in 1952.
*Later this was changed to "Pinehurst School," as it is today.
LINCOLN ON THE GREENSPRINGS
A SHORT-LIVED DREAM

Most of us have driven over the Greensprings to Ashland and have casually noted as we whizzed by, the little community called Lincoln. But few have realized it's rather unique history in that it was built to fulfill one man's dream...a man who had already experienced the excitement of seeing one town of his founding grow to gratifying prosperity, now wished to see one built in every aspect to his own standards of what even a lumber mill town should be.

About 1900, lumbering was beginning to surpass cattle grazing as a reason to acquire forest lands of this region. Small mills were burgeoning in the pine-covered plateau between the Greensprings summit and Keno. It was a common practice for the timber companies to obtain their land by hiring homesteaders to take up land in the desirable forested sections and prove up on them with the contract agreement that they would turn the land over to the company hiring them when title was obtained. This would also be the way in which John H. Henry would obtain 4,000 acres of good timber land between the summit and the Pinehurst Inn area. The transactions took place in the late twenties and by 1928, the construction of Henry's second town of Lincoln had begun. A booklet written by Anne E. Foley, titled LINCOLN ON THE GREENSPRINGS, published by the Southern Oregon Historical Society, gives us the story summarized here.

John H. Henry, along with his sons, had established a mill town by the name of Lincoln in New Hampshire in the early 1890's. The town prospered and made the Henrys a millionaire family. John H. owned every building in the town except the church, the parsonage and the railroad depot. He eventually sold the family interests there and moved to Pasadena but his retirement there was short-lived. Son John B. in his travels, saw the possibilities of the lumbering business in the forests of the northwest and it was his enthusiasm that persuaded his father to consider this second venture into building a lumber-mill town, this time near the summit of the Greensprings, in Oregon.

With lumber purchased from an already existing mill in the area, the Henrys began their project in the summer of 1928. The mill
itself would boast of utilizing seven band saws operated by a boiler producing 175 horsepower. There would be steam heat for the larger buildings of the town from the same source.

For the anticipated workmen, a large twelve bedroom structure would be provided for the single men. Then there would be built, on the upper side of the gravel road that ran through the property, fifteen sturdily built and neatly-sided bungalows for the family men. These would be furnished with running water and electricity. Sewer lines would be laid for sanitary purposes. Included also in the plan would be a large cook house, a store, gas station and post office. One bungalow would be reserved for school use.

The John H. family home when completed would be a larger home, facing the roadway and graciously landscaped with lawn and flowers. In this home Mrs. Henry would soon rule with genteel authority. Even in this lumber-mill town setting, Mrs. Henry required her son and husband and their guests to wear suits and ties to dinner.

Some flaw has to always appear in any idyllic scene. This was no exception. Here it would prove to be in the water supply piped into the homes and bunk-houses. There was nothing wrong with the sparkling clean water from the spring nearby but the pipes that carried that water had been sealed with creosote. The water tasted of that product. One family recalled overcoming the problem by boiling water in five gallon lots and making home-made root beer out of it. The other flaw was the fact that those wonderful electric lights had to go off at ten pm. every night. But that was to be expected where generators furnished the power.

The town was officially dedicated on September 16, 1929 with a proper ceremony and a bottle of ginger ale for the christening. Those were prohibition days. The future looked great! Even the Portland Oregonian took notice and ran a story concerning this model town in its December 8, 1929 issue. A caravan was formed by a large group of business men from Ashland to visit the town for a close up look.

But the rosy glow that hung over the place would all too soon turn to gloom. In fact, it would be only a few short weeks away. This would be due to no fault of the management but a result of a
national catastrophe, the stock market crash of the fall of 1929. The lumbering market felt the blow immediately and the beautiful stacks of new lumber stood begging or had to be sold at a loss. Eventually the mill shut down.

The Henrys, being well-fixed financially and having no overhanging debt, chose to remain in Lincoln to ride out the uncertainties of the future. But most of the workmen had to be laid off and left to find work where best they could. The hard times of the next several years, drew the families close together and many looked back with fondness on those days in later years.

The mill lay idle for five long years, but in 1934, there came a glimmer of hope for a reviving market and the mill was started up again. However, this time the rough lumber went to a planing mill on Mistletoe Road in Ashland and then directly to a preplanned outlet in Burbank.

Yet even better marketing systems could not overcome the problems of diminishing supply of larger logs and the seven-band mill was replaced with a smaller one. Finally the mill was leased out and eventually sold to O.K. Puckett. The town's history then becomes more involved with first a religious organization attempting to do big things with it and then a small college, and finally a non-profit organization called Trek taking over. In spite of all the shifting of ownerships, there is now strong evidence that those who have control aim to restore the community to its former attractiveness. We hope that aim is achieved.

--------by Janis Kafton--------

This booklet was published in 1985 and Lincoln is still there with a few more families moving into the area. The school is still running and Lincoln still goes on.
PRESERVING PHOTOGRAPHS

Every collection is different, even family snapshots. They can be arranged chronologically, by geography, or genealogy, but some form is essential for examination or retrieval.

Proper storage, handling and display are necessary to ensure longevity. Enclosure for photos, negatives serve as protectors from dust, moisture, abrasion and the environment.

A "key word" in caring for your photographs is acid-free. Many products are being produced which are pH neutral, non-buffered paper stock.

Remember that many glues can attract silverfish, roaches, and other vermin. It may also be hygroscopic which causes it to attract moisture.

Your collection may have some of these types of photographic materials:

ALBUMEN PRINT: A mid-19th to early 20th century process. Very thin paper was sensitized and coated with egg whites. Very glossy, but dull surface could be obtained by adding starch to albumen.

AMBROTYPE: 1850-1870. A glass plate was coated with collodion and silver nitrate and developed as a negative. A positive was created by coating the back of the plate with black lacquer or placing the plate against a dark background.

DAGUERREOTYPE: 1840-1850: Image made on polished surface of silver-plated sheet of copper. Image developed in mercury vapor and is VERY fragile.

TINTYPE: Also known as ferrotype or melainotype. A wet collodion process where the support is a thin sheet of iron which has been coated with black lacquer.

EMULSION: Chemical layers which contain photo image. Can be collodion, albumin, gelatin, or some other medium which suspends the image-forming salts of silver or another appropriate metal. Very important to know emulsion in order to store properly.

The Lord gives us strength to cope with emotional strain...but not always the wisdom to show our appreciation for personal kindness.

The many friends that Dorothy knew so well cannot all be thanked in this lifetime. She knows and we know how she was loved and want all of you to know you are truly appreciated.

The calls, visitations, kind concerns, the cards, letters, contributions and reception food could all go without saying.....but we must say, "Thank You" from the bottom of our hearts. We will all miss her till we meet again!

Sincerely,

Denny, Shirley and Eric,
Oran and Kyle Teater

DON'T FORGET
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY TOUR OF THE ROCKY POINT AREA ON JUNE 24TH.
WE WILL GO BY SCHOOL BUS AT A COST OF $2.50 PER PERSON. TAKE OR SEND YOUR MONEY TO THE MUSEUM. MEET US ON THE SPRING STREET SIDE OF THE MUSEUM AT 8:45 WITH YOUR SACK LUNCH AND DRINK, CAMERA, SUN HAT AND SUN LOTION. SEE YOU THERE!!

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