Dear Readers:

This issue of the Trumpeter and the next, will present a condensed version of Klamath Falls Attorney Jim Spindor's research on Link River and its former inhabitants. The complete and unabridged version, entitled "Yulalona", can be found at the Klamath County Museum, Klamath County Library and the Shaw Historical Library.

The editor wishes to thank Jim Spindor for the generous contribution of his excellent research materials and invites any reader with historical research on Klamath County topics to submit papers for future publication in the Trumpeter.

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YULALONA

By Jim Spindor

Yulalona, the wonderful little river which is so much a part of the history of Klamath country, is located entirely within the city limits of Klamath Falls. The river is now known as "Link River", because it connects Upper Klamath Lake with Lake Ewauna. The outlet of Lake Ewauna is the Klamath River, which travels through southern Oregon and northern California for approximately 180 miles before it empties into the Pacific Ocean from a portion of the Redwood National Forest near Klamath, California.

Yulalona, the Klamath and Modoc peoples' name for this river, embodied the river's most unique feature. Yulalona means "to move back and forth, to rub, to make the motion of rubbing". With regard to the river, Yulalona means "receding and returning water", for the waters of this river would periodically retreat.
into Upper Klamath Lake under the pressure of strong south winds, returning after a time.

This amazing phenomenon of the river "blowing dry" is described in History of Klamath County:

"Several times in the memory of man the wind has so completely checked the flow of water down the narrow gorge and 'backed it up' over the surface of the lake that persons have been able to walk across the river dryshod. The last occasion on which this happened, I believe, was July 15, 1918, when the river bed was dry for six hours. Most of the trout escaped to the upper lake before it was too late; the mullet, being less agile or less intelligent, died by the thousands; water snakes crept out of their hiding places along the banks and regaled themselves on small 'bullheads' that were unable to swim away to places of safety. The scene was visited by hundreds of Klamath Falls people, to whom the river bed appeared a deep rocky gorge with occasional coffin-like holes twenty feet deep." p. 173.

Klamath and Modoc tradition tells that the locality where Link River "blew dry", was created by their principal deity, Kmukamtch. This deity gave a name to each locality which he created; Yulalona, a fish trap, was his gift to the people. It is said that Kmukamtch created Yulalona from a game stick. He was at that time playing with five sticks; from another of these game sticks Uxotuash (Buck Island) was made; another gave origin to Modoc Point; another created A-ushme (Bare Island).

Tribal tradition further relates that a very strong south wind would stop the waters from rushing down rapidly over the ridge of rock at the head of Yulalona; hence a powerful south wind would stem the current of the river, leave its bottom dry or almost dry, and enable the people to catch fish swimming in the shallow water or wriggling in the mud. The rocky ledge under the above-mentioned ridge was the gift of Kmukamtch.

In 1967, Mrs. Ruby (Wilbur) Morton wrote to the editor of Klamath Echoes regarding the river "blowing dry", which she had observed as a child while living in Klamath Falls from 1909 to 1919:

"The most remarkable thing I have ever encountered was when the wind blew very strong for several days and almost stopped Link River. I was with my folks picking up fish
from the water holes in the rocks. I was glad to see your article on this as I know sometimes when I told about this, that the listener found it hard to believe." #5, p. 93.

Although Link River did "blow dry", the water was not blown from the bed of the river. University of Oregon Emeritus Professor of Geography Samuel Dicken says that a strong south wind produced a seiche in Upper Klamath Lake, which caused the water level to fall at the lower end of the lake, so that for a short time water did not flow from the lake into the river (a seiche is an oscillation of the surface of a lake). Each time this happened, it was proceeded for a number of days by strong south winds. Therefore, it appears that Link River "blew dry" because of its unique location. First, the river began where the waters of Upper Klamath Lake flowed over a basalt reef (ridge); this reef was nearly the same elevation as the surface of the lake, so the water was not very deep where it ran over the reef. Second, a powerful south wind would occasionally concentrate its force directly into this reef and the lake waters behind it. Initially, the wind would merely retard the flow of water into the river; however, if such a wind blew strong enough and long enough at this exact place, waves would form in the lake behind the reef. Eventually, these waves would reverse the flow of water at this end of the lake, forcing it backwards into the lake, leaving Link River to run dry.

Summer and early fall of 1918, seem to be the last time that Link River "blew dry". This is because construction of the dam was started in March of 1919, and by May 5, 1919, the final cribs were in place and enough flashboards installed to start regulating the flow of Upper Klamath Lake to store water for the coming season, thus ending this phenomenon. Note: Based on the July 15, 1918 date given on page two as a day the river was dry, it appears from Department of the Interior records for Link River from May 15, 1904, through May 5, 1919, that there were several days during the summer and early fall of 1918, when the discharge of the river was low enough to have left it dry for a time (these records are discussed later).
Link River has as its source an outlet on the southern shores of Upper Klamath Lake. This lake is the largest fresh water lake in Oregon, and one of the largest in the United States. It is a natural body of water lying in the structural valley known as the Klamath Graben. The lake has a drainage area of 3,810 square miles. Including Agency Lake and its connecting channel, Upper Klamath Lake is about 25 miles long and ranges in width from 2.5 to 12.5 miles; it has a shoreline of approximately 130 miles.

In 1919, the U.S. Reclamation Service made a series of depth soundings in Upper Klamath Lake about 400 feet apart. A triangulation system was established and from the recordings a contour map was made of the lake bottom. The following findings from this study, are reported in Fifty Years on the Klamath:

"The actual open water surface of the upper lake was found to be 58,200 acres and the actual water surface of Agency Lake was found to be 8,000 acres, making a total of 66,200 acres at elevation 4,142 feet. The mean depth of water in Upper Klamath Lake, including Agency Lake, with water surface elevation 4,143.3 feet, was found to be 13.3 feet." p. 37-38.

Link River, a little more than one mile in length, flows from Upper Klamath Lake to Lake Ewauna, with a drop of approximately 55 feet, depending on the variable levels of the two lakes. The channel of the river is entrenched in resistant basalt, which accounts for the rapids in much of the lower half of the river. The channel is in a fairly straight line running southward, the result of a fault which produced a line of comparative weakness. At the upper end, a ridge of basalt holds up the channel and prevents rapid down-cutting. On each side of Link River there is a hill with a basalt core; the summits of these hills reach 4,320 feet in elevation (about 175 feet higher than the surface of Upper Klamath Lake) and the slopes on each side are steep. The only developed street on Link River is Conger Avenue, on the east side at the southern end.

The most beautiful description of Link River found is from
The Indian History of the Modoc War:

"At the south end of this charming lake [Upper Klamath], the mountains seem to have shut it up against the mountains on the north and west until the water forced a passage through, cutting and tearing its way, leaving the sides rough and unshapely, with the rocks just as they were rent at the time of the separation by the mad flood. Through this opening the stream pours in a wide stream known as Link River...

On the east side of Link River near its upper end, there are streams of hot water bursting from the depths of the earth in continuous flow. These springs are said to possess wonderful healing properties. When the winds blow from the south, the waters of Upper Klamath Lake are forced back like a great tide, leaving Link River almost dry, save the deep holes and pools left in the channel. In the middle of this channel water has cut in the stone, curious holes, said to resemble the feet of a large man. Near the footprints, another wondrous work of nature, wrought in the image of a man.

The ragged size of the cleft mountain; the stream jets and hot springs; the foot prints and the great stone image in the middle of the river; the effect of the south winds upon the lake above, altogether, have furnished this singular spot of the earth with unusual requisites for Indian sacred lands. Here for untold generations have they come to worship the great Ka-moo-kum-chux (God); to fish and hold councils; believing, as they do, that the holes in the rock are the footprints of God, and the rough-shaped stone in the river, is His image." p. 201-202.

Alfred Meacham, a Peace Commissioner during the Modoc War, and for a time Oregon Indian Commissioner, visited Link River in the 1870's. In Wigwam and Warpath, he wrote:

"Nature has also favored this wonderful country with steam-power beyond comparison; great furnaces underground, fed by invisible hands, send the steam through rocky fissures or escape-pipes to the surface. Near Link River, two of these escape-pipes emit the stifling steam constantly. Approaching cautiously, a sight may be had of the boiling waters beneath. Lower down the hill it arises in a stream, sufficient to run a sawmill, coming out boiling hot, and flowing away in rippling current. Along the banks of this stream flowers bloom the year round, and vegetation is ever green for several rods from the banks. The scene from the ridge on the north that overlooks Link valley is one of beauty." p. 286.
To fully appreciate the beauty of Link River, see it both
day and night throughout the seasons, through all the different
types of weather, and all the changes of flora and fauna. Oh to
have seen this river when it was Yulalona!

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Long ago, nearly the entire Link River area was under
water, a part of pluvial Lake Modoc, a large lake consisting of
several connected arms with an overall length of nearly 75
miles. Lake Modoc existed in Pleistocene time (1.8 million to
10,000 years ago). The northern end was near Fort Klamath; the
southern end was south of Tule Lake. The old pluvial lake had
an area of more than 1,000 square miles, and a shoreline of over
400 miles. The shoreline was at the nearly uniform elevation of
4,240 feet (the present day elevation of Upper Klamath Lake is
about 100 feet lower). Note: Pluvial means due to the action of
rain.

The water basins of Lake Modoc were formed by block
faulting and igneous activity, and were partially filled by
sediment - cinders, ash and pumice carried by melt-water from
the Cascade Range to the lake. Eight major basins were included
in the bed of this ancient lake. The largest were Upper
Klamath, Lower Klamath, and Tule Lake; the smaller basins,
called valleys, were Spring Lake, Poe, Swan Lake, Yonna and
Langell Valley. After the close of the Pleistocene, around
10,000 years ago, the climate gradually settled into its present
semi-arid, fluctuating and unpredictable state, and Lake Modoc
began to shrink, eventually leaving Upper Klamath Lake as the
only large body of water.

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Albert Gatschet, who spent time with the Klamath and Modoc
people in the late 1870's, recording their language, history and
beliefs, says that members of both tribes lived on Link River.
Ancient Tribes of the Klamath Country, states that the largest
Klamath village on the river had the same name as the river
(other spellings are Eulalona and I-ulalona); this village is
described as follows:
"Next in size to the Williamson River village was Eulalona, on the south end of Klamath Lake, where Link River leaves the lake. Eulalona extended on both sides of Link River for over a half mile. A major cremation site existed on the ridge, extending along the west bank of the river. Eulalona was also a favored place for trading, since it was located within traveling distance of many Indians on both sides of Upper Klamath Lake. It was only a short distance from the encampments on Lake Ewauna and the north shore of the Klamath River." p. 123.

There was also a village on the southern portion (east side) of Link River; it was known as I-uauna and was located near the future site of Linkville. Note: At this time, the river was abundant with fish; one way the people caught salmon, was by construction of a fish trap - dams of rocks strung out into the water so that fish would eventually pile up behind the rocks and be easily caught.

Probably the best known story regarding Link River concerns Winema, of Modoc War fame (taken from The Indian History of the Modoc War, p. 202-204):

"She was born on Link River, and very near the sacred lands of the La-la-cas (the tribe from whence sprang the Modocs). Her father was a brother to the hero, martyr-chief Captain Jack. Her mother is said to have belonged to a family of Indians remarkable for one peculiarity, that of having very fine brown or red hair."

"In early life she exhibited the rare qualities, which since her growth into womanhood, have made her distinguished. She was at first called Nan-ook-to-wa, 'the strange child', on account of her habit of going alone to the sacred springs, and her fearlessness in visiting the rocks where Ka-moo-kum-chux had left his footprints. Indian children have a certain kind of reverential fear of things sacred.

"From her father's lodge she could see the snow-clad mountain peaks of the Cascades, and could hear the roar of the rushing waters. The lodge was near the outlet of the lake, and it was a favorite pastime of the children to paddle on its bosom. On one occasion when she, with others of her own age, were thus engaged, the canoe was drawn into the current, which was so swift that the stoutest-hearted brave would not venture into it. The father saw the danger and shouted to them, but too late, and the slender craft was carried into the rushing flood which roared and plunged through the rocky [chute]. The father was wild with the sight, and would have plunged into the stream to save the
children, but the canoe was carried so rapidly along that he caught but occasional glimpses of it as it rose like a feather on the huge waves. Undaunted, Nanook-to-wa stood in the canoe and with quick eye steered right and left past the great boulders, commanding the other children to calmness, as they hurled swiftly past the rocks. On, on, they went, while the frightened father mounted his horse and hurried down the river's bank, fast as speed could fly, seeing his children as they rose upon the waves, and expecting each time would be the last. Away they go, swifter than steed, swift as lightning, still on went the flying canoe, and still on went the flying steed, while the canoe roared with the united voices of rushing waters and frightened people. Still the little Nanook-to-wa stood erect, still she plied the paddle until the canoe reached the calm surface of the lower lake, when rounding with its precious freight, the child landed in safety to meet her excited father and the friends who had joined in the pursuit, when she was called for the first time Katch-kana, Wi-ne-ma, the little woman chief. From this time Wi-ne-ma was regarded by her people as an extraordinary child, and became the pet of the old warriors of her father's tribe."

Note: Some years later, near the spot where the canoe with Winema and the other children was drawn into the raging current, a man named Uleta threw himself from a canoe and was drowned. It is told that Uleta had been Winema's boy-lover, and he grieved her loss after she married Frank Riddle. Later, when all three were part of a group on the annual bear hunt in the Cascade Mountains, Winema caught Uleta sneaking up behind Frank with a drawn gun and stopped him. Having been shamed, Uleta left the group and returned to the Link River village; he wandered about for several days, finally throwing himself into the river. His body was found on the shores of Lower Klamath Lake.

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One of the earliest non-native persons known to see Link River was Peter Skene Ogden; he was also one of the first to give a written description of Klamath country. Ogden's arrival at the river is described in Klamath Country History:

"Peter Skene Ogden, early explorer, leading a Hudson Bay Fur Brigade, entered the Klamath Falls area and camped at a site on Link River on January 13, 1827. They had left The Dalles on the Columbia River September 19, 1826. The
group consisted of 36 or 37 men, who were mostly French Canadian with their Indian wives and children. One hundred odd horses loaded with baggage carried the necessary supplies for this size group. These horses also carried servants and equipment needed, and were a necessary supply of food when game or other food became scarce. About half of the party were Freemen, who provided their own horses (usually three to a man). These horses carried traps, guns and ammunition. The brigade was headed for the 'Claminitte, Clamett, Clamitte or Clamut Country'. These were spellings of Klamath at that time. They planned to trap for furs and possibly find the Indian's 'Great River' which might prove to be the legendary Buenaventura River." p. 5-6.

Ogden and his party explored the general area before going on to Big Valley (the Bieber, California vicinity) in early May. Note: There is disagreement as to whether it was Link River or Klamath River where Ogden camped on January 13, 1827. Jeff LaLande, in First Over the Siskiyous, states Ogden was on Klamath River, just upstream and across river from the present Weyerhaeuser Mill.

Another early explorer was John C. Fremont, who visited Upper Klamath Lake in May of 1846, arriving from California via Tule Lake (which he had named Rhett Lake).

"He found Link River 'unfordable' but crossed it anyway and travelled along the west side of Upper Klamath Lake, not realizing apparently, that the trail on the east side of the lake was much easier. Fremont described the variety of timber trees on the west side of the lake and determined the latitude and longitude of several points around the lake. He too, looked in vain for a navigable river leading to the coast, apparently unaware that Ogden and others had made negative reports." Oregon Geology, Vol 42, p. 183-184.

Speaking of this same expedition (Fremont made five western expeditions, this being the third), Klamath Country History states:

"Next day the adventurers rode through the sagebrush, crossing Link River at noon at its outlet from Upper Klamath Lake at the place where 'Fremont Bridge' now spans Link River. The party continued along the hills near Moore Park, rode astride the saddle of Orindale draw, and ran the ridge between the Geary Ranch (now Running Y) and Long Lake, descending near dusk of May 6th to a camp on the east shore of Aspen Lake on a wet weather branch now named Lajeunesse Creek." p. 8.
Prior to the arrival of George Nurse and the establishment of Linkville in 1867, there were several non-native persons known to have temporarily been in the Link River neighborhood. Mart Frain, trapper, trader and early settler of the Klamath River canyon country near the California border made his temporary headquarters on Link River. *An Illustrated History of Central Oregon*, tells of one of his trips to the river:

"Thirty-five years ago last Saturday night, April 30, 1857, Mr. Frain camped out under the big ledge of rocks on the river bank near which Reames, Martin & Company's store now stands. He had journeyed from Yreka with five mules laden with beads which he intended trading to the Indians for furs. He arrived on the west bank of the river in the afternoon and on the opposite side - the present townsite of Linkville - were camped bands of Modocs, Klamaths, Snake, and Cayuse Indians, who had assembled to trade their furs. It was 'barter day' - the natives never failing to congregate at certain times of the moon, as it was a popular belief that the fish would not come up the river if the formal gathering were not held at the regular period.

Frain swam his mules across the river and a squaw conveyed his beads and saddle over on a tule float, which had in the center a hole through which she thrust her limbs, using her feet as paddles. By sundown the beads were in the hands of the Indians and Frain was in possession of 1,200 skins. The night was devoted to gambling for the beads at an 'odd or even' game, and, as there was an element of science as well as luck in the transactions, it was not long before a dozen of the most expert natives owned the greater bulk of the ornaments.

'There was one kind of pelt that I never obtained', said Mr. Frain. 'On barter days the richer Indians brought with them for show, stuffed white deer, the skins of which were worth from $75 to $150 apiece, and the Indians would rarely part with them'." p. 930-931.

A second man, Wendolen Nus, was in the Link River vicinity at different times. During the winter of 1858-1859, Mr. Nus grazed cattle along the Klamath River, west of the present location of the Weyerhaeuser mill. In 1866, Nus returned to the Klamath Basin with cattle; he located on the west side of Upper Klamath Lake, about three miles north of the future site of Linkville. He built a cabin, did some fencing and passed the
winter furnishing beef for Fort Klamath. Then, in 1867, Nus settled on the east bank of the Klamath River, about two miles below Linkville, where he built a cabin and ran a ferry across the river. Wendolen Nus was killed during the initial fighting of the Modoc War on November 29, 1872, near Hooker Jim’s camp on the north side of Lost River.

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In 1867, when George Nurse established his trading post named Linkville, he could not have chosen a more favorable site; the town began on a low terrace well above flood level, on the shore where Link River flows into Lake Ewauna. The first small buildings in Linkville were constructed in 1867, the lumber having been rafted down Upper Klamath Lake from Fort Klamath.

George Nurse was born in New York in 1820; he reached Oregon via the California mines. Coming to Klamath country, Nurse entered a contract to supply hay to Fort Klamath; he later operated a sutler’s store at the fort, until he secured the townsite for Linkville from the State of Oregon. Upon his arrival at Linkville, Nurse platted the site and placed lots on the "market". This early platting was very informal and was never recorded; it was later declared void. In 1878, the townsite was replatted and this time it was recorded. History of Klamath County gives the following description of George Nurse:

"Unlike the usual promoter, who reaps a neat profit from being first on the ground, 'Uncle George', as he was universally called, was generous to a fault, and later suffered heavy financial losses from his benefactions to fellow townsmen. According to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Frances Boyd, his public services include the giving of a building lot on the north side of Main Street to anyone who would erect a home thereon, the donation of the school site where the Medical-Dental Building now stands, which eventually netted the school district $131,000, the erection of the first school building, and the setting apart of the present cemetery and moving of remains from the first burying ground, where the Elks Temple now stands [presently the Klamath County Courthouse Annex]. He also cooperated with Quincy A. Brooks in donating the courthouse block, and is said to have assisted in securing rights of way for the first ditch (later known as the Ankeny Canal)."
It was on May 1, 1867, that Mr. Nurse applied to the Jackson County Court, "for a license to establish a ferry on Link River on the route or trail from Fort Klamath to Henley, Siskiyou County, California." The following rates were requested: $2 for one wagon and one span of horses, mules or oxen (50 cents for each additional span); 50 cents for a man and horse; 25 cents for a person on foot or one pack animal; 10 cents for each head of cattle; and five cents for each head of sheep or hogs. The application was granted at the June term of the county court.

The ferry was constructed by a carpenter named Nelson Stevenson, under the supervision of Edgar Overton. Upon completion, Overton became the operator of the ferry; this ferry seems to have continued until on or about July 1, 1869, when it was replaced by the first bridge to span Link River. The lumber for this bridge was furnished by the mill at Spencer Creek. The bridge was in all likelihood a toll bridge; it probably repaid its original cost ($1200 to $1500) to Nurse in a few years, because in 1875, he gave a warranty deed to the bridge to Lake County. This bridge was constructed of hewn timbers and rough planking, with corduroy approaches; it served until being replaced by a new bridge in the middle 1880's. Note: Linkville was in Jackson County in 1867, then Lake County, created in 1874, and finally Klamath County, created in 1882.

In 1883, after having been postmaster for about twelve years, and serving for a time as registrar of the land office, George Nurse moved from Linkville. It was Nurse's generosity that brought about his financial undoing and his move; he had co-signed for the debts of others, and in 1883 one of these parties defaulted, leaving Nurse responsible for a huge note. In order to pay, Nurse was forced to liquidate most of his holdings. Thereafter, George and Mary Nurse moved to Yreka and bought a small ranch where they raised horses. On November 26, 1895, Nurse was killed while attempting to separate two fighting stallions on his ranch. Note: Although Nurse has always been
given the credit for founding Linkville, there was associated with him in nearly all of his enterprises one Alexander Miller. Miller had been Nurse's partner in the sutler's store at Fort Klamath, and when the move was made to Linkville, Miller was a partner in the venture; however, all the business was transacted in Nurse's name.

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Link River has provided the name for the townsite now known as Klamath Falls. First was Linkville, so named for its location on the east bank at the southern end of the river. Linkville was granted a city charter in 1889. It is interesting that Linkville was not so named until nearly five years after its founding; it was at first referred to by such names as Nurse's Ferry, Klamath Lake, and Link River.

In 1893, the town's name was changed to Klamath Falls in honor of the original "falls", which were formed by a natural basalt dike in Link River (a short distance south of the dam). It was reported in the Klamath County Star of April 10, 1891, that Isa Leskeard had suggested the name of Linkville be changed to Klamath Falls. Some felt that Linkville, although not objectionable, conveyed an idea of smallness not in keeping with the ambitions and hopes of the citizens. The first name change to Klamath Falls was that of the post office, on April 1, 1892. Since state legislative action was necessary to change the name of the town, it was not until the stroke of midnight, Monday, February 6, 1893, that Klamath Falls came into existence. Note: In 1880, Linkville's population is given as 250; in 1895, Klamath Falls' population was approximately 452.

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George Nurse's store was the shopping center of Linkville during all of its early years; it was a little one-room building, located on the east side of Link River, near to where the present day Link River Bridge crosses the river.

George Masten Miller remembers:

"After coming to Linkville I used to fish in Link River back of Uncle George Nurse's store. I used a twine line
and a minnow hook with a cricket for bait. One day I remember that the bait sank and after a time I saw the line moving through the water. I began to pull it in and thought I had hooked a snag and didn’t know I had a fish until its head appeared above water. It was so large I couldn’t land it so I began to yell. Father and Nurse heard me and came running. Father pulled the fish in and it didn’t fight in the least until it was landed. It weighed about ten pounds." Klamath Echoes, #1, p. 17.

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In 1876, Joseph Conger purchased his 120 acre farm in the Link River Canyon; it was a very fertile flat, lying between present Conger Avenue and the river, about one-half mile in length. Mr. Conger was successful in raising a wide variety of fruits, berries and vegetables on this farm. The land was originally owned by George Nurse; Conger came to Linkville in 1868, and was employed as a gardener by Nurse. It was while being so employed that he planted the orchards and berries (his residence was not continuous from that time, Conger settled here permanently in 1873). This property is described by J.M. Sutton, editor of the Ashland Tidings in June of 1876, before its sale to Conger:

"I made an examination of the orchard and gardens belonging to Uncle George Nurse, and I can truly say that in no particular can they be excelled in Oregon. His orchard is loaded with fruit. The berries remind me of Ashland. He has a very extensive potato field, and will be able to supply the market with many thousand pounds. Even tobacco is growing most luxuriantly, and gives promise of more than an ordinary yield." Klamath Echoes, #15, p. 42.

Note: It was reported in the Jacksonville Democratic Times of July 1, 1871 that black crickets had appeared at Link River in immense numbers, and were destroying the grain and small vegetables (excepting peas) in the area. Nurse’s garden was damaged to the extent of $1,000.

In addition to his farm, Mr. Conger also bought furs; he was a member of the city council in 1890. Conger died February 1, 1908; a bachelor, he left his modest fortune of $14,000 to the school district. In consideration of this gift, the city school building nearest to his holdings (Conger Elementary)
bears his name.

(To be continued next issue. Susan Rambo, Editor)

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You are cordially invited to attend
an HISTORIC EVENT
The unveiling and dedication of a monument
commemorating the 150th anniversary
of the
APPLEGATE IMMIGRANT TRAIL

July 4, 1996
2:00 p.m.
Oregon-California State Line on Highway 97
OFFICERS OF KLAMATH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

President.......Wayne Scott
Vice-President..Billie Fitzhugh
Secretary.......Janis Kafton
Treasurer.......Susan Rambo

K. C. H. S.
MUSEUM MEETING ROOM
1451 Main Street
Klamath Falls, OR 97601
USE SPRING STREET ENTRANCE

KCHS MEETINGS

* Thursday, JULY 25 - Summer Potluck - time & place to be announced.

* Thursday, SEPTEMBER 26 - to be held at OIT in conjunction with Shaw Historical Library annual banquet. All members will be notified of details.

* Thursday, OCTOBER 24

* Sunday, NOVEMBER 24 - 12:30-4:00 pm - Fall Potluck & election of officers.

* NO MEETINGS IN AUGUST OR DECEMBER. ***

The Historical Society would like to welcome new and returning members, Frances M. Johnson, Jeanne Knight, Larry & Vonda Lewis & Mary Smith.

DUES

$5.00 PER PERSON, PER YEAR. Just a reminder that we need your dues, if you haven't paid, please do so. Send your check to Klamath County Historical Society, 1451 Main St., Klamath Falls, OR 97601.

With your paid-up membership in our organization, you can join the Oregon Historical Society for only $25.00. This entitles you to free admission to the Oregon History Center in Portland.

UPCOMING MUSEUM EVENTS

July 4 - Applegate Trail marker dedication on Highway 97S, near State Line Road.

The Klamath County Museum could use the following:

Nails, screws (rusty okay); nuts & bolts, washers; power tools, hand tools, lawn spreader, wheel barrow, post hole digger; whole or partial plywood sheets & plasterboard; naval jelly; paint thinner; garden hose; motor oil, booster cable, battery charger; rusty screen. Air conditioner, office chair, computer printer, bulletin board, file cabinets.

This is a good opportunity to clean out your garage, attic, etc. Remember, "One person's junk is another person's treasure".

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FOR SALE: Old Franklin Stove. $75-money to Museum Endowment Fund. Call 883-7472 for more information.

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The KCHS Tour to Clear Lake was informative & fun. If you missed the trip, you will have to wait until December to read about it. A great big thanks to VERLAND HUFF, PAUL FITZHUGH, & JIM FLOWERS.